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President's Message

There is no way of gently introducing my first topic in my first message of 2010: I do hope that your membership dues for this year have already been paid. If not, a cheque for \$15 for individuals, \$17 for couples and \$5 for juniors (up to 18) to Bruce Raszmann, Membership Chairman is something you should see to right away, because we do hope you will stay with us!

As we come into this new year, it is an excellent time for you to fill out the 2010 convention registration form and mail it off along with your cheque... and don't forget to make your contact with the Kingston Four Points by Sheraton to book your convention hotel stay. It is also not too late to start planning for an exhibit at the convention. Remember you have the opportunity to raise a little money for your local coin club by selling Dream Vacation draw tickets... \$2 for each book sold. You will once again see our Call for Nominations in this issue, seeking your nomination for Fellow of the O.N.A. and the Award of Merit. Awards Chairman Bill Waychison welcomes contact from all O.N.A. members. As mentioned in my November message, Bourse Chairman Tom Rogers reports that all tables have been sold and that there are a good variety of dealers coming to the convention. If you have material to sell, Jeffrey Hoare Auctions will be kicking off the convention with an auction sale, and there is still time for you to contact Wendy Hoare with your consignment. A final bit of news on the convention front is that the engraving of the medal has been completed and I now have a couple of lead test strikes in my possession. One is for the O.N.A. archives and the other will be presented to the medal designer at the convention. The workmanship is excellent and the chosen design, a portrait of Sir John A. Macdonald, is most appropriate. Remember that all details of our 48th Annual O.N.A. Convention are on our web site at www.ontario-numismatic.org.

At this time I want to highlight two hard working members and two of our O.N.A. clubs. These people and these clubs have put care, effort and dollars into enriching the O.N.A. audio/visual educational offerings. They believe and I believe that an educational program is an essential part of each club meeting.

Ted Leitch and members of the London Numismatic Society press ahead with production of numismatic PowerPoint presentations that update the old slide shows most collectors are familiar with from coin club meetings of years gone by. Ted continues to take digital photographs of material provided to him, but for the last few years has also been carefully scanning and digitally restoring slides, creating digital slide shows that can be run from a computer. Ted was recognized with a Fellow of the O.N.A. last year for his service in leading this development effort, which is far from being complete. Flip through this issue and you will find the announcement of how O.N.A. member clubs may request a DVD containing these educational programs.

Len Trakalo is our Audio Visual Lending Librarian. More than this, he has been busy converting old O.N.A. VHS tapes to a digital format. This work has been made possible through the support of the Brantford Numismatic Society in the form of some fancy hardware that does the VHS to DVD conversion. We extend most sincere thanks to the Brantford Numismatic Society for their donation that has enabled this conversion project. Our appreciation also goes to Len who has spent many hours converting the programs and assembling them on DVD's with appropriate menu access. A full directory of available audio/visual educational material is in the works.

I extend to all our O.N.A. members and their families, the member clubs and their executive and all the coin dealers who participate with us at our annual conventions

President's Report continued

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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



Very Best Wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year! May you enjoy Peace, Happiness and Good Health through 2010.

Paul Petch,

President

Message from the Past President

Wishing all ONA members and their families Best Wishes for 2010

A New Year always causes me to reflect on the past years and project ahead to the new one.

In the past I was always thankful for all the great support we the ONA received from clubs, members, dealers and the public.

I began to wonder what suggestion I might offer up to the clubs that would boost more interest in their organization.

ONA library is rarely used, full of many numismatic related books. The Power Point library, thanks to Ted Leitch and the London Numismatic Society, has a great selection. A DVD with the presentation along with the read outs on each topic, are free for the asking from our Audio Visual representative. He also has all the VCR'S converted to DVD'S as well.

Our Web-Site thanks to Judy Blackman is offering a large service and info to all hobbyists to use.

Please consider publishing numismatic related articles in our Numismatist the more the merrier.

It is also time to nominate NAMES for our upcoming Convention in Kingston Award of Merit and The Fellow of the ONA. Let's not leave it till it's too late.

Paul our President is doing a bang up job and is always open for suggestions to how the ONA could be better.

I thank the members, clubs, dealers and executive for all their support I received while serving as Past President. Still willing to help in any way, all you have to do is ask.

"HAPPY HUNTING"

Thanks,

Tom

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

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

We welcome:	2007 Tara Richardson, Kitchener, Ont.,
2001 Raymond Pfohl, Cambridge, Ont,	2008 Marcia A Guseff, Sterling Heights, MI,
2002 Herb Kimmich, Kitchener, Ont.,	The following applications have
been received	2009 Michael Platt, Harrowsmith, Ont.,
2003 Mark A. Schwartz, Desboro, Ont.,	2010 Bev Platt, Harrowsmith, Ont.,
2004 Bob Laird, Waterloo, Ont.,	Resignation
J2005 Ryder Joseph Hall, Niagara Falls, Ont.,	1610 George Smith, Box 60525, Mt. Plaza Postal Outlet, Hamilton, Ont.,
2006 Craig Mantle, Kingston, Ont.,	L9C7N7

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

Coming Events

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. 7, Paris, ON

SWON, Special Events Building, 139 Silver St. (Fairgrounds). Hours: 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., admission \$2 (includes ticket on gold coin draw), more than 55 tables of coins, paper money, jewelry, nostalgia and more, food and drinks available. Buy, sell, trade and appraise. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ted's Collectables Inc. For more information contact Ted Bailey, telephone 1-866-747-2646, email tedscollectables@bellnet.ca.

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.

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 7, Windsor, ON

Third LA COIN SHOW, Windsor Moose Lodge 777 Tecumseh Road, W. Free admission, 25 dealer tables, hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. For more information contact Glen Gibbons, telephone 519-256-2013, email ggibbons1@cogeco.ca.

MARCH 14, Mississauga, ON

VII Polish - Canadian Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Show 2010, John Paul II Polish Cultural Centre, 4300 Cawthra Rd. (just south of 403). Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Many tables of stamps, coins, medals, paper money, militaria and antique papers. Stamps info table, stamp exhibits, exhibit of orders and decorations, Polish Mint info table, Junior table with free stamps for kids. Troyak medal and show souvenirs. Free admission and parking. Refreshments available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Polish - Canadian Coin & Stamp Club Troyak. For more information contact Wieslaw Grzesicki, telephone 416-258-1651, or Ignacy Kania, telephone 905-273-7313, email info@troyakclub.com. Website: <http://www.troyakclub.com>.

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 10, Guelph, ON

South Wellington Coin Society Spring Show, Colonel John McCrea Legion 919 York Rd. Hours 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., 50 dealer tables, fully accessible, free gold coin draw, large display area, hot meals, selling half dollars for \$0.49. Admission \$2 for ages 16 and over. Sponsor/Affiliate: Sponsor/Affiliate South Wellington Coin Society. For more information contact Lowell Wierstra, 8 Smart St., Guelph, ON N1G 4K9, telephone 519-824-6534, email ljwierstra@sympatico.ca.

APRIL 11, Chatham, ON

Kent Coin Club Annual Spring Coin Show, Kent-Belgian-Dutch-Canadian Club, 34 Byng Ave. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free Admission and parking, 25 dealer tables, hourly draws, raffle, displays with prizes in 10 categories. Sponsor/Affiliate: Kent Coin Club. For more information contact Lou Wagenaar (President), 27 Peters St., Chatham ON, N7M 5B2, telephone 519-352-5477.

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 2, Windsor, ON

Windsor Coin Club Annual Spring Coin Show, Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Ave. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$1, includes draws for hourly door prizes and a grand prize. Juniors under 16 admitted free, free parking. Sponsor/Affiliate: Windsor Coin Club. For information contact M. Clarke, telephone 519-735-0727 email mclarke@wincom.net.

MAY 15 - 16, 2010, Hamilton, ON

TL Coin Show, Sheraton Hotel, 116 King St. W. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sun. 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>.

AUG. 8, Paris, ON

SWON, Special Events Building 139 Silver St. (Fairgrounds). Hours 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., admission \$2 (includes ticket on gold coin draw, more than 55 tables of coins, paper money, jewelry, nostalgia items, and more, food and drink available. Buy, sell, trade, and appraise. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ted's Collectables Inc. For more information contact Ted Bailey, telephone 1-866-747-2646, email tedscollectables@bellnet.ca.

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. 17, Mt. Elgin, ON

48th Annual Tillsonburg Coin Show, Mt. Elgin Community Centre, Hwy. 19. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., More than 25 dealer tables, buy, sell, trade and evaluate, lunch available, admission one loonie. Sponsor/Affiliate: Tillsonburg Coin Club. For more information contact Ralph Harrison, 36 Kamps Cres., Tillsonburg, ON N4G4Z3, telephone 519-842-8790, email rchar@sympatico.ca.

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>.

OCT. 30, Guelph, ON

South Wellington Coin Society Fall Show, Colonel John McCrea Legion 919 York Rd. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., 50 dealer tables, free parking, fully accessible, large display area, hot meals, free gold coin draw, and selling half dollars for 49 cents. Sponsor/Affiliate: South Wellington Coin Society. For more information contact Lowell Wierstra, 8 Smart St Guelph ON, 519-824-6534, email ljwierstra@sympatico.ca.

POWERPOINT PRESENTATIONS AVAILABLE FREE FOR O.N.A. CLUBS

Thanks to the generosity of the London Numismatic Society, the O.N.A. can offer, at no charge, a DVD disc containing over 50 PowerPoint presentations to O.N.A. member clubs. Each presentation is suitable for a program at a club meeting. Topics include Canadian decimal coins, tokens and paper money, world coins and paper money, and London Ontario items of interest. An update of the DVD is expected within the next several weeks.

Each club is allowed to possess one copy only of the DVD and ownership of the DVD and contents remains with the LNS. Any club that allows copies to be made will not be allowed future updates. An Executive member of an interested club only has to contact Len Trakalo at ltrakalo@sympatico.ca and supply mailing information. Clubs that have already expressed an interest include Brantford, North York, Ottawa, Scarborough, South Wellington, and Waterloo. Future updates will be automatically sent out as they become available to O.N.A. member clubs that have made the request to be on the distribution list.

The presentations are best viewed using a digital projector but can be shown to a smaller group just using a laptop computer or good-sized monitor. I have been told the 'slides' can be viewed on some DVD players but I have not been successful at this yet. The text for each presentation has to be printed out beforehand so it can be read out loud as each 'slide' is shown. Of course, the equipment should be checked out ahead of time and the use of a DVD lens cleaner is encouraged. If the PowerPoint programs will not load properly, just Google 'PowerPoint viewer' and download the latest PowerPoint presentation update from the Microsoft.com site. It is free. Contact Len Trakalo and the O.N.A. if you have difficulty using the DVD.

Each club that takes advantage of this offer should thank the London Numismatic Society and especially Ted Leitch who chairs this project! They have unselfishly provided several years of programs and show the benefit of co-operation and of belonging to larger organizations such as the O.N.A. The following list of educational programs on the DVD has been provided by the LNS.

London Numismatic Society Educational Programs Distributed by the Ontario Numismatic Association

A1. Canadian Decimal

1. Large Cents, 26 images; revised 2009
2. *Canadian Five Cents, 41 images, 1858-1992; 2009
3. *Canadian Ten Cent, 39 images, 1858-1992; 2009
4. Canadian Twenty-five cents, 48 images, 1858-2000; 2008/revised 09
5. Canadian Fifty Cent, 41 images, 1870-1978; 2008
6. Silver Dollars, 41 images, 1935-1967; 2008
7. Collectors Case Dollars, 44 images; 2008
8. Canadian Gold, 50 images, 1862-1990; 2008.rev.09
9. Canadian Type, 43 images, 1867-1937; 2008
10. Newfoundland Decimal, 32 images; 2009

A2. Canadian Tokens and Medals

1. Blacksmith Tokens, 51 images; 2008
2. Pre-Confederation Copper coins of Nova Scotia, 48 images; rev. 2009
3. Pre-Confederation Copper Coins Upper Canada, 36 images; 2008
4. C.N.A. Medals, 2 parts, 63 images 1954-2009; 2009
5. Canadian Numismatic Link to the American Civil War, 32 images; 2008
6. Coins & Tokens as Tools Jewellery & other uses, 39 images; 2008
7. Governor General Medals of Canada, 40 images; 2009

8. Early Toronto Exhibition Medals, 54 images; 2008
9. Early Canadian Numismatist & Their Tokens, 59 images; 2008
10. Pritchard & Andrews, 51 images; 2008
11. *Canadian Financial Institutions Coin Savings Banks, 53 images; 2009

B1. Canadian Paper Money

1. Introduction To Canadian Paper Money, 2 parts, 91 images; 2008
2. Dominion of Canada Bank Notes, 48 images; rev./2009
3. Bank Notes of the Bank of Canada 1935-1991, 58 images; 2008
4. Canadian Government \$1.00 notes 1870-1973, 45 images; 2008
5. Our Changing Canadian Currency 1772-1986, 55 images; 2008
6. *Canadian Fractional Currency, 27 images; 2009
7. Princess Patricia \$1 Dominion notes of 1917, 26 images; 2008
8. Canadian Chartered Bank Notes of the West Indies, 56 images; 2008
9. Canadian Prisoner of War Money, 48 images; 2007
10. Banks and Bankers of Ontario, 48 images; 2007

B2. Canadian Paper

1. Bank of London, 35 images; 2007
2. Canadian Small-size Chartered Bank Notes, 36 images; 2008
3. *Early Canadian Scrip, 46 images; 2009
4. Newfoundland Paper, 43 images; 2009
5. Fawcett Bank Network, 23 images; 2007
6. Fenian Troubles, 37 images; 2009 revised
7. Canadian Prison of War (extended version), 66 images; 2007

C1. World Coins

1. Coins of British North Borneo, 29 images; 2007
2. Eight Real in the New world, LNS, 57 images; 2008
3. Gold Measure for Measure, 55 images; 2007
4. Industrial Revolution, 48 images; 2007
5. Milled Coinage of Elizabeth I, 21 images; 2007
6. Coins of the White Rajahs of Sarawak, 37 images; 2007
7. United States Private Gold issues, 43 images; 2008

D1. World Paper

1. British Military Notes, 55 images; 2007
2. *Japanese Invasion Money, 39 images; 2009
3. Military Payment Certificates, 58 images; 2008
4. Modern Banknotes of Ireland, 52 images; 2008
5. Scottish Bank Notes, 47 images; 2008

E1. B.A. Seaby'S Presentations

1. English Crowns, 33 images; 2008
2. English Hammered Gold, 33 images; 2008
3. English Milled Gold, 33 images; 2008
4. Greek Coins, 33 images; 2008
5. Roman Republic, 33 images; 2008
6. Scottish Gold, 33 images; 2008
7. Twelve Caesars, 33 images; 2008

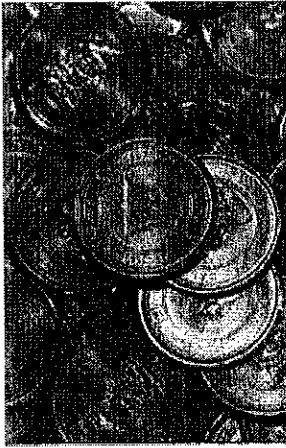
F1. London Local Presentations

1. Banks & Bankers London Area, 50 images; 2007
2. London Local Economy, 63 images + 70 images; 2007
3. *London Medals, 46 images; 2008
4. London Old Boys, 49 images; 2007
5. Western Fair Medals. 60 images; 2008

***These titles are still in development and not yet released

Len Trakalo,
Audio Visual Lending Librarian

Canadian Tire launches limited edition \$1 Canadian Tire Money coin



Toronto - Canadian Tire money is getting a new coin, the famous multicoloured bills considered by many as the country's unofficial second currency to be joined by the \$1 piece for a limited time.

Canadian Tire Corp. (TSX:CTC.A) announced Wednesday it will begin offering customers the new addition to its half-century-old Canadian Tire Money reward points this weekend.

The "money," which can be used like cash only at Canadian Tire stores and gas bars, was previously available only in bill form in denominations from five cents to \$2, all stamped with the grinning image of Sandy McTire, the company's tam-o'-shanter-bedecked and mustachioed fictional mascot.

Just like its official cousins, the loonie and the toonie, the coin will be manufactured by the Royal Canadian Mint.

Canada's largest hard goods retailer said it plans to launch a new loyalty program by the end of next year intended to target consumers' shopping habits more closely, though it still plans to keep the traditional money in circulation.

"In speaking with our customers, we know that there is an opportunity to evolve the program to provide our customers with better and more tailored rewards, while keeping the key elements of the program that Canadians have come to know and love," said Mike Arnett, president of Canadian Tire's retail division.

"Work is well underway and we expect to have a pilot program in place by the end of 2010 and ultimately roll out our new loyalty program later in 2011."

Canadian Tire money launched in 1958, and has since expanded to include electronic currency on the company's branded credit cards. The company says it will hand out the dollar coins to customers who spend \$25 or more at Canadian Tire this Saturday and Sunday. Canadian Tire has more than 1,200 stores and gas stations and employs 57,000 workers across the country.

Courtesy of the Ingersoll Coin Club

Brasher's Doubloon

By Vernon L. Brown



The Brasher Doubloon, the most valuable coin in the world, made headlines in the latter part of 1967 on two occasions. On November 27, an insurance representative announced that he had recovered in the area of Miami, Florida, and without payment of any kind, the Brasher Doubloon valued at \$100,000 which had been stolen from the Yale University collection in May of 1965. In December a partial list of the coins stolen from the home of Willis H. DuPont in Miami was published and it included a Brasher Doubloon.

Heretofore, it was not known in numismatic circles that the DuPont collection included one of these coins. Up to this time only six authentic pieces were known to be in existence. These two events have added more mystic rays to the aura surrounding the Brasher Doubloon.

It is an accepted fact that the coin was struck by Ephraim Brasher, a well known goldsmith and silversmith in New York City, but it is not known exactly when, where, or why it was minted. Even though there is no factual information on these questions, the Brasher Doubloon is one of the most intriguing coins of early America. It is highly prized by numismatists for its historical importance, it being

BRASHER'S DOUBLOON (Cont'd)

the first gold coin to be totally minted in the United States.

While the coin is dated 1787, there is no record to show that the piece was actually struck in that year. However, it probably was, or else within a few years of that date, as Brasher became interested in coinage in 1787. At that time, the country was faced with a shortage of coins for small change purposes, as situation that existed for several years before and after the Revolutionary War.

To ease this financial plight, the states in 1776 were given the right to issue coins, but only five states took advantage of the privilege. Cents were issued by New Hampshire in 1776, by Vermont and Connecticut, 1785-1788; by New Jersey, 1786-1788; and Massachusetts issued cents and half-cents in 1787 and 1788. The state of New York never authorized the coinage of copper cents, although several petitions were filed with the state legislature for this purpose. On February 11, 1787, Ephraim Brasher and John Bailey filed separate petitions for the right to make coins for the state, but their petitions were not granted.

Brasher may have felt confident that his petition would be granted and went ahead with the making of a die for the New York cent. One theory about the striking of the doubloon is that it was a pattern for the cent. This seems unlikely and it is questionable whether Brasher would have placed his full name on a die for a minor coin. Therefore, when his petition was not granted, he may have decided to add his name to the die, before destroying it, and strike a few gold pieces as souvenirs of his craftsmanship.

He made the piece equivalent in weight to the Spanish doubloon (408 grains) so that, if necessary, it could be accepted in trade. However, his piece was struck on a planchet the size of a cent, making it much smaller and thicker than the Spanish doubloon. This would deter the public from accepting it freely in exchange. Thus, the piece probably was not intended for circulation since the need at that time in trade and commerce was for copper coins, not gold coins.

The central design on the obverse of the coin shows a sun rising over mountains, a river in the foreground and BRASHER below, all within a beaded circle. Around the border is the legend NOVA EBORACA COL umbia excelsior with quatrefoils between each word. The legend translated means, "New York and America, ever upwards."

On the reverse, within a wreath is an eagle, head turned left, holding an olive branch in the right talon and a bundle of arrows in the left. Surrounding the eagle's head are thirteen stars. Around the top border is the legend UNUM E PLURIBUS and below, the date 1787. On either side of the date is a quatrefoil and on either side of the letter "E" is a six pointed star. The Brasher hallmark, EB, in an oval punch, is on the left wing of the eagle on five coins (not counting the DuPont Specimen) and on the eagle's breast on the sixth piece. The weight of these coins ranges from 406.8 grains to 411.5 grains.

Some of the lettering on the doubloon, as well as the quatrefoils in the design, resemble the work on one variety of New Jersey coins made in 1788 by John Baileym a cutler of New York City who had filed a petition in 1787 for the minting of New York copper coins. For this reason, it is thought that Bailey might have been associated with Brasher and engraved the die for the doubloon. However, there is no documentation of this fact and there are no records which show where the Brasher Doubloon was struck.

Previous to the announcement that a Brasher Doubloon had been stolen from the Willis H. DuPont collection, there were only six known genuine specimens of this coin. Three pieces were owned by:

BRASHER'S DOUBLOON (Cont'd)

The Smithsonian Institution; Yale University (this piece was stolen in May, 1965; recovered in November, 1967, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. which has returned the coin to Yale; Johns Hopkins University - two pieces, one with the EB punch on eagle's wing and one with the punch on the eagle's breast; a midwest collection; and the Coin and Currency Institute, New York City. The question as to whether there are six or seven genuine pieces may always remain a mystery, unless the DuPont specimen is recovered.

The Brasher Doubloon was known to numismatists until the 1830's. when Adam Eckfeldt, Coiner at the United States Mint, discovered the coin among a group of gold pieces sent in for assay and melting. Eckfeldt saved the coin as he realized it was an unusual early American piece and, in 1838, it became part of the Mint Coin Cabinet now in the Smithsonian Institution. The other five doubloons were found between 1860 and 1897.

There is little or no information as to the source of these pieces before they turned up in numismatic collections. Furthermore, what happened to the Brasher Doubloon reported as having been found in 1886? When this piece was placed on sale in a public auction in 1887, it was withdrawn after the bidding reached \$200. The last public auction of a Brasher Doubloon was in the Ellsworth sale of 1923. Since then, the coin has changed hands on several occasions in private transactions. At the present time there are only two specimens in private collections, and if one of these should ever be placed in a public auction there undoubtedly would be spirited bidding for it.

Ephraim Brasher was born in New York City in 1744 of English-Dutch parents. He was the oldest child of Brasher who also had a daughter, Margaret, and a son, Abraham. Ephraim (junior) married Ann Gilbert, a sister of William Gilbert, a contemporary silversmith, on November 8, 1766. Records do not show when Ann died, but Ephraim was married for the second time on December 2, 1797, to Mrs. Mary Austin. There were no children by either marriage.

Ephraim died on November 16, 1810 and his body was interred in a vault of the Old Middle Church, then located on Nassau Street. He left all his personal and real property--at 5 Cherry Street, to his wife, and also his half interest in property at 1 and 3 Cherry Street, which he owned jointly with his sister Margaret Walker of Stratford, Connecticut. (Houses were re-numbered on Cherry Street in 1794 and are different from addresses given in 1789). The property owned jointly with his sister was bequeathed to them by their aunt, Margaret Van Curen, in June of 1790.

In the first directory of the City of New York, published in 1786 Ephraim Brasher was listed as a goldsmith, residing at 1 Cherry Street. He had purchased this property in 1785 for 105 pounds, current money of New York. This section of the city was known as Cherry Hill and many of the leading families lived in this area.

The White House was 3 Cherry Street, as that is where George Washington first lived after he was inaugurated as president of the United States in April of 1789. This house was known as the Walter Franklin mansion and, previous to Washington moving into it, it had been used as the residence for the presidents of Congress. Because of the historical importance of this house, its site is marked by a plaque on a supporting arch of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Washington lived in the house at 3 Cherry Street for only a few months, from April of 1789 to February of 1790, because it was not large enough for his needs. However, in getting the house ready for Washington, Congress instructed Samuel Osgood, the first Postmaster General of the United States, and whose wife owned the mansion, to make

BRASHER DOUBLOON (Cont'd)

certain repairs and refurbish it. Among the items purchased for Washington's household use were "sundry articles of plate" from Ephraim Brasher for 283 pounds, 3 shillings, and 7 pence. Since this plate, or silverware has never been found, it gives credence to the legend that the first United States silver coins, the half dismes minted in 1792, might have been made from silverware produced by Brasher and furnished to the Mint by Washington.

In addition to conducting a gold and silversmith business, Brasher was active in the New York State Militia and in local civic affairs. As a lieutenant in the New York Volunteers he participated in the Battle of Long Island. When the British took over New York City, he moved to Rhinebeck, New York and remained active in the state militia. The British troops evacuated New York City on November 25, 1783, and Brasher was on the committee that made arrangements for the events held in celebration of this occasion.

In March, 1796, he resigned (irregularly) his commission as Major in the Second Regiment of the Brigade of the City and County of New York. Brasher was a member of the Gold and Silversmiths Society, a member of the Tammany Society, and held the following public offices: Sanitary Commissioner in Montgomerie Ward 1784-85, Coroner 1786-91, Assistant Justice 1794-97, Election Inspector 1796-1809, and Commissioner of Excise 1806-10.

Unfortunately, there seems to be no information or records pertaining to Brasher's business as a silversmith and a goldsmith. However it is known that he had four distinct hallmarks which were placed on tankards, creamers, bowls and spoons. It is one of these hallmarks, the EB in an oval punch, that identifies the doubloon as one of his pieces. His full name also appears on the coin and on some of the larger tablepoons and ladles. Today, any silver piece bearing the Brasher hallmark is highly prized by connoisseurs of early American objects of art.

Since the Brasher doubloons did not add to the economy of the city or country, they could have been used as souvenirs. Such a piece would make a desirable gift, or memento, as anything with his mark was a prestige item. The doubloon was attractive and symbolic of New York. The foreign gold coins with his mark, EB in an oval punch, and the imitation Lima doubloons and half doubloon might have been produced for the same purpose.

The Mint records do not show that Brasher was employed by it in 1792 to make assays of sundry gold and silver coins as is often claimed. However, on November 10, 1790, Alexander Hamilton asked William Seton, Cashier of the Bank of New York for "an assay made as speedily as possible by some of the most skillful hands in your City of the Coins, gold and silver of England, France, Spain and Portugal in most general circulation with you."

Seton replied to Hamilton on December 28 as follows: "The enclosed return of our Goldsmiths I fear you will find difficult in comprehending, in truth they are not adepts in the Science, and yet they are the best we have..." Brasher could have been one of the goldsmiths who performed these assays. Hamilton used the results of these tests in his report to Congress (January, 1791) on the establishment of the mint.

In 1942, Raymond Chandler wrote a mystery book entitled High Window, and the Brasher Doubloon was the central theme in this novel. Twentieth Century Fox made this story into a full-length movie in 1947 and released it under the name Brasher Doubloon. With the recent mysterious happenings involving the Brasher Doubloon, perhaps someone else will write another book, or TV script on this intriguing subject.

Circle of Friends

*A short story by
James J. Antonio,*

Harold was trying to come up with a very special gift for a very special little girl. He'd been brooding about it for a while, if not always consciously, subconsciously. He still had plenty of time, which was something he had plenty of now that he was retired. But he was anything but bored and hardly inactive. He'd been a professional photographer for most of his life and, drawing and painting quietly at home in his leisure hours, he had changed careers midstream, becoming a syndicated caricaturist.

It was a gloomy and wet April day and he was sitting in his mostly comfortable and orderly studio gazing out the window at the burgeoning chestnut tree and trying to think of something novel. Leaning forward on the wooden counter with his head in his hands and his felt-blue eyes, under wise gray and upturned brows, miles away in some secret idea cave searching for even the slightest luminous speck of invention, he resembled a ruffled sculpture of thought, stone-still, his face white, his longish hair tousled in that less-than-neat, yet acceptable and even expected, professorial air. The studio was an add-on, a luxury of sorts, constructed at a time when money was much less than plentiful, their careers in nascent stages, the kids still growing and, lacking proper insulation, was prone to ghostly drafts and even the slightest of external noises. But the steady drumming of the raindrops on the roof was hardly enough to break through and muddle the iron-clad concentration he was so skilled at summoning up even in the most trying of moments. Harold had an anecdote for obtrusive audio invaders: the radio, which, there on a shelf above and not far off, provided insulation in the form of hushed, soothing streams of music.

A pair of sparrows suddenly darted across his field of vision. He watched with amazement as they swooped up into the chestnut tree, reminding him of mini jets. Sophie liked birds. She'd been to the bird sanctuary more than once, and to the big museum in Toronto which, though the avian displays were colorful and numerous, she didn't really like because "The birds were stuffed and spooky, uncle Harold." She'd given a speech at school about birds too and spent a significant amount of time in her yard identifying them. Harold knew that her keen interest in the winged phenomenons was a result of her exposure to them in Sierra Leone where spectacularly colorful specimens abounded. That was it! he smiled. He sat back and folded his arms on his chest. "Something with birds for wee Miss Sophie," he whispered, "something with birds." He padded across the creaky floor, immersed in thought. By the time he got to the door that led into the house or the other world: the world of harsh realities as he liked, or disliked, thinking of it his imperceptible smile had widened into a honeyed crescent of contentment. He had the answer!

Sophie was a lovely girl with short hair, wide, observant eyes, teeth like tiny wafers of ivory in the keyboard of a miniature piano, and an ever-present gleam of contentment in appreciation for all that had happened: her new, wonderful life. It was far away from the coffee plantation where her mother and father had seemed so happy after all, where she herself had helped out in the harvest of the beans once they'd lost their happy redness and turned dingy and lifeless. There'd been comfort and food then and the children had smiled too. But then it was all washed away in a great flood where the raging waters had charged in and left her alone with nothing at all.

She didn't know what to say when she came down the bright spiral staircase in her colorful cotton dress, and saw all the people in the foyer. She felt more than special and, sometimes, the 'show' of it all, made her feel uneasy. She carried a shame, perhaps even a guilt but, too, a profound thankfulness for having been brought into this magnificent world of plenty, in Canada. She tried not to

think of the others 'back there' who probably would never come to a place like this. When she managed to temporarily put them out of her mind because she would never forget she felt less remorseful about being a part of 'this'.

The guests, friendly people that they were, soon got her out of herself because she was too nice to not be nice. They were born here, she reasoned, this was what they knew, and it would have been mean for her to be sullen over things she believed they could not really control. It felt good to be with these loving, adoptive parents of hers and all their friends. Her smile seemed eternal, like a star that shone and then faded to a blur during lesser times, and came back again just as bright. It was quite an extravagant birthday party and nothing was spared. The guests, from the social stratum of the parents, Edward and Katharine, did not seem surprised by the splash and splendour. Katharine wore her very best gown, mint green taffeta with lacy overlays that resembled, thought Sophie, the ropes of icing on the towering castle of a cake. Edward, her stepfather, had on one of 'those suits' that men wore at weddings a tuxedo, black and adorned with silver buttons that reminded her of coins. She stood beside her parents, listening as the 'invités' milled around exchanging pleasantries, chatting about all and sundry. When spoken to, she would smile demurely, nod or wag her head, or softly reply, "Yes, thank-you," as she'd been taught.

When everyone entered the dining-room Sophie gasped in awe. The room was palatially large, scintillating under the chandeliers, and the floor, in burnished, dark cherry hardwood, called to mind the wooden cabins of old, well-kept sailing ships. Harold spotted his niece across the way among the well-dressed crowd and felt a little out of place. He wasn't one for dressing up, at least not in the strictest sense of the word. His well-worn corduroy blazer with its leather-patched elbows and its scuffed leather buttons, and his newer corduroy pants in a rusty shade of autumn were à propos enough for him. He felt in his pocket of the blazer for the tiny gift, thrilled inside. He was sure she would love it, this pretty, now ten-year-old girl from a world away, his youngest sister and brother-in-law's treasure. He didn't want to put it on the table in the scramble of smartly-wrapped presents. It was too precious, too 'petit'; he couldn't bear thinking about it getting lost in the shuffle of giants.

He sat next to Sophie, who sat beside her mother and father. His wife, Anne, had not come along today. She was working on a book, which the publisher need in two weeks to make the autumn list. She'd been a photographer too, never working for anyone, a freelance, and now this book of hers was a collection of silvery-white, frozen scenes featuring the large river. He didn't have to explain her absence; she'd probably not been expected and it certainly would have raised a few brows had she shown up, the strange spirit that hardly anyone ever saw. That was the way it had turned out, Harold mused, that Anne was Anne. She kept very few friends, except the two she was closest to, and did not socialize. She was a hermit, but there was no shame in that that he could see. Why, he was practically one himself!

After the buffet piles of colorful, fresh food rising across a long table like tropical mountains of lush vegetation steaming after a rainfall in the impossible humidity of an equatorial sun everyone sang Happy Birthday. Sophie managed easily to blow out the candles amid a flurry of applause. Then the cake was cut. Harold saw that Sophie was spellbound by each and every gift. He stepped up like a pinch hitter and handed her the tiny box.

She picked it open carefully and then gasped in amazement. "Thank-you, uncle Harold!" she exclaimed, loud enough too to make everyone hush up and pay attention. She was beaming from ear to ear. "It is so beautiful! I am going to wear it always!"

It was a brooch made of two polished, now red, United States Indian Head cents. They were side by side, like quiet twins. Harold had enameled the feathers of the Indians' headdresses red,

white, and blue. He could see his hard work had been well worth it.

Glenda did not like Sophie. She was an unattractive little girl with curly orange hair, freckles, and a pug nose. She'd come from Liverpool and had a strong English accent. She noticed the brooch and came striding jauntily over to where the circle of girls had gathered to chat about the supply teacher in for the day to manage them all.

"What is it you've got there?" she demanded, butting herself in for a look.

"It is a birthday present which my uncle Harold gave to me," Sophie told her.

"Funny-lookin'," Glenda sneered. "Why'd he give ya a thing like that fer? It's odd fer a wee girl. That's all y'are, y'know."

"He made it with his own hands."

"It's ridiculous fer sure," Glenda quipped.

Alice, one of the other girls, parried: "Hey, it's none of your business, Glenda. You shouldn't have come over here. We were talking and we weren't bothering you. You're not very nice. And you ought to mind your own business."

"Nor you're not nice neither!" snarled Glenda, and she turned and stomped off in her rundown old shoes. One day at lunch-hour Sophie was playing a game of soccer with the other kids; it was boys versus girls. She was in goal at the time and she jumped for a hard, high shot. The ball whizzed between the posts and, there being no net, plopped off behind into the tall grass. She galloped after it, not discouraged that the score was 5-1 for the boys. She believed that the girls could still win if there was enough time before the bell.

It wasn't until later that she discovered the brooch missing. She panicked, feeling nauseous. She checked the floor, dug desperately inside her pockets, glanced around in sheer bewilderment, her school desk creaking like an old wagon.

The teacher, a Mr. Lavictoire, wanted to know what was going on.

"I've lost my brooch," Sophie said, standing up at full attention.

"I'm sorry for the noise, sir. It must be in the school yard. May I go and look, sir? Please, sir?"

"Couldn't you wait for the bell? Is it valuable?"

"Quite, sir," Sophie whimpered. Little bubbles of tears jiggled in the corners of her eyes. "It was a birthday present, from my uncle, who made it all himself."

"Go then," said Mr. Lavictoire. "But, please, not long." He scratched out a note and she rushed up to take it. "In case anyone wants to know what's going on."

It was a warm, sunny day in May and the breeze, gusty at times, hustled the sparse, feathery clouds across the sky. The tall grass behind the soccer goal seemed to bend over desperately, as if to placate the mad surges of wind. Sophie scoured the soccer field from end to end. She felt a harsh urgency to locate the missing gem but would not give in to haste, afraid to overlook even the smallest spot in the beaten-down, shoddy brown grass. It's not here, she thought, with a profound emptiness. It's not here, not here!

Blind now with anxiety, she stalked into the tall grass behind the goal. The reality, however, dulled the sharp blade of her spirit: it would take a million years to crawl around the big field clawing away at the stubborn blades on her hands and knees. It seemed utterly hopeless.

When her uncle Harold caught wind of it late that afternoon, about to sit down to supper, he felt suddenly out of sorts and found his appetite lacking.

"We'll find it," he told himself. "I have a plan." The next morning at daybreak, having gotten permission from the school board after a flurry of phone calls, Harold was methodically working his way through the tall grass, wielding a metal detector on loan from a friend who spend winters down south with the magic wand divining beaches. The birds seemed cherry enough and, despite the task at hand, he had to smile at the thought of the

warmer weather. By the time he'd stitched the grassy meadow tightly from top to bottom, he'd found a bobby pin, a rusty nail, a screw (the latter, he surmised, probably from an industrial lawn mower), a penny and nickel, and an amorphous, unidentifiable chunk of metal. So be it, he told himself. Gazing at the glowing band of sunrise, he smiles and said, "I will make wee Miss Sophie another!"

Glenda lived in a small, rundown, old two-story house, which would have been presentable with some nice new paint or pretty colored siding, sparkling new windows, and a bright, smiling front door. But her mother and father had no money, save for food and clothing, which was purchased at second-hand bargain stores. From her room she gazed out forlornly at the drab yard where the sorry patch of grass reminded her of old straw. She smiled, nonetheless, at the sight of dandelions sprouting happy yellow eyes and managed to ignore the older washer off in the corner, runny with rust. She wanted things to look nice but tried not thinking about it. She pushed up the stubborn old window and the slight breeze flipped the curl of torn screen towards her. Soon the mosquitoes, flies, and even the bees would come stealing in. She saw the bag of garbage not far from the washer, still at attention, hoping, it seemed, to soon be carried out to the curb. It was split and the tears were like gaping wounds. She saw a tin can poking out a steely eye and a serviette, or was it a paper towel, smudgy orange and red. Disturbed, she turned away from the eyesore and hurried over to the mirror to see the movie star.

The recalcitrant red curls of her hair, brushed one way and another, resembled a stormy sea in the crusty sheen of hair spray. She had clumsily applied her mother's makeup. Her eyes were black with eyeshadow, her lashes inked with mascara. Though it was obvious, she didn't want to admit she looked like a racoon with red cheeks and glossy red lips. She picked up Sophie's brooch and put it on with a frown. She stared at it with troubled green eyes. It crept like a bug into her every action and thought, a spirit that had a hold on her. The brooch was beautiful, but at the same time it bothered her; there was just something disturbing about it, making her feel not right, muddling her thoughts, causing her anxiety. The two Indian Head cents with their pretty red, white, and blue headdresses were eye-catching, like sudden summer butterflies, there was no question. But it was guilt: she knew that keeping the brooch was wrong.

At school, during morning recess, Glenda moped over to where the clique of girls was gathered in a ragtag circle and kindly asked Sophie to "please come with me, just over there." Sophie was taken aback. She gaped at her friends, her eyes wide as saucers. Then, "Can you not say it here, Glenda? These are my friends and there is nothing to hide."

"Please?" Glenda coaxed.

They walked silently amid the hurrying, scurrying bands of children, ending up at the goal posts.

Glenda slipped the brooch out of her jeans and glumly handed it over. "I found it, I did, 'n I couldn't keep it, no. It wasn't mine. It was fer you. It wasn't doin' me good...I like it fer sure, but it's yours, it is."

Ashamed, Glenda proceeded to walk away, but Sophie called her back. It didn't take her long to decide. She knew what it felt like to have nothing much. It was no fun and it was not easy to smile.

"You keep it for yourself, Glenda" she said, and took Glenda's hand. She opened it and set the brooch in her palm. "It is yours now. I am giving it to you as a friend." Glenda shook her head in disbelief, her freckled face wrinkled in a grimace that, like a sorry well, would soon yield up tears. "My uncle Harold will make me another and you will have this one."

Sophie pinned the brooch on the lapel of Glenda's shirt and, quietly, they made their way side by side, just like the two painted Indian Head cents, back to the circle of friends anxiously looking on from a corner of the playground.

END

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 (BEs) 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 shimps, 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 BEs, 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

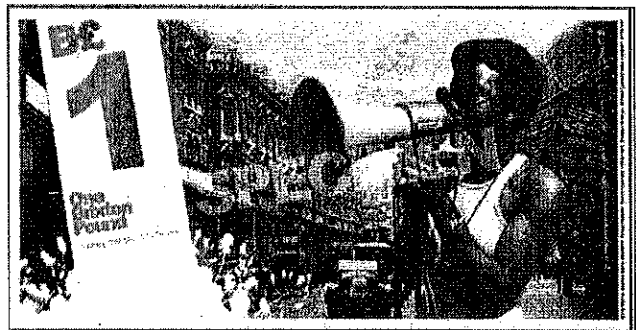
"Introducing a new currency means more work. You have to train staff to use it, adapt accounting processes. When things are going well, it seems an unnecessary extra step. "But in difficult times, businesses are looking at ways to make their business work. It relies on people's sense of wanting to shape 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



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-KOKHIBA REVOLT FOUND

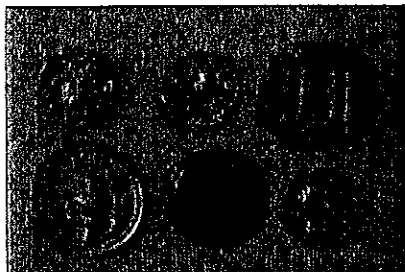
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

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. Ilan 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.

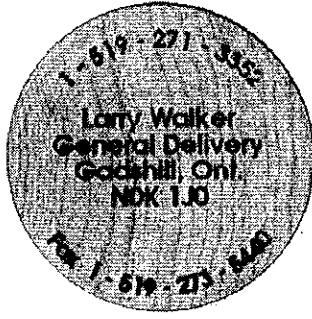
Apparently, the people who left behind the cache of coins that has now been found did so during the period of the revolt, following their flight from their homes or from battle with the Romans; however they were unable to return to their hiding place to recover their valuables.

Courtesy of Timber Talk

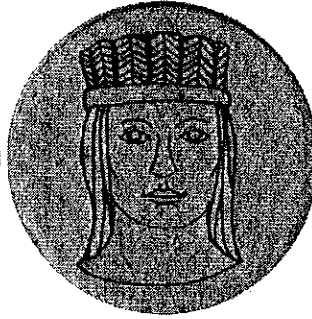
NEW ISSUES BY CANADA WIDE WOODS IN SERIES SET #3



PURPLE



BLACK



BLACK



BLACK



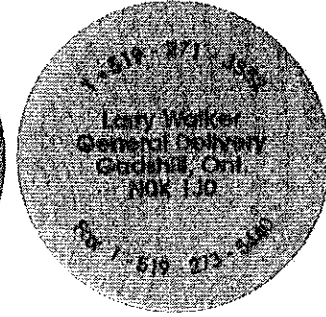
BLACK



ORANGE



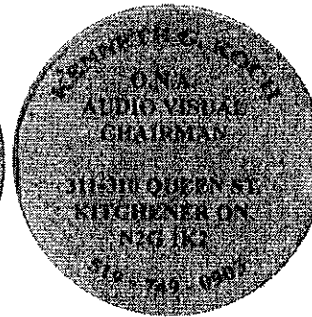
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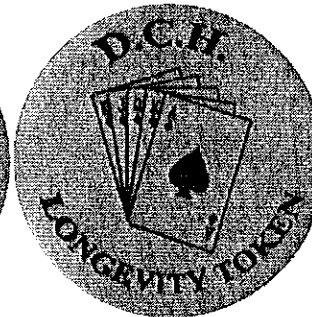
ORANGE



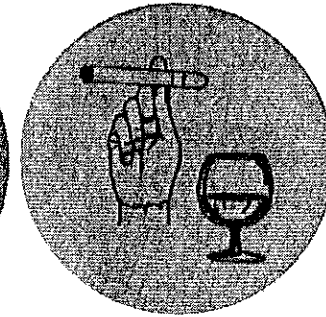
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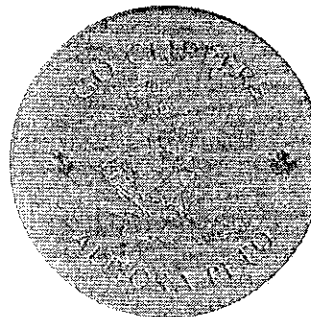
ORANGE



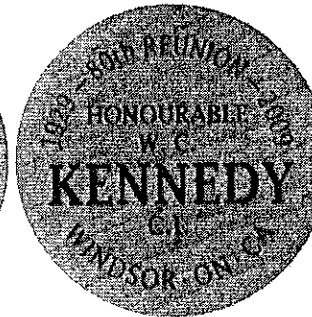
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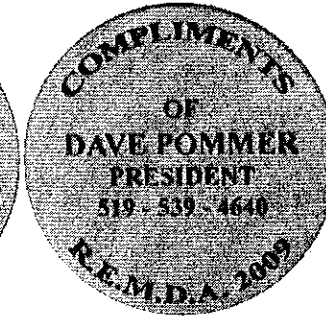
BLUE



BLUE



GOLD



MULTI

ALL WOODS THIS PAGE ARE 45MM IN DIAMETER
CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

Courtesy of Timber Talk

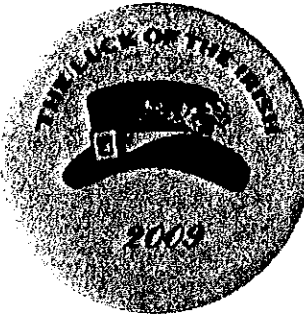
MORE OF THE CWW SERIES #3 WOODS



PURPLE



PURPLE



GREEN

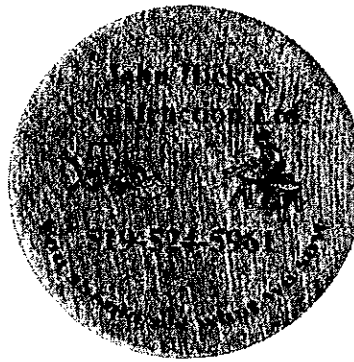


GREEN



PURPLE WITH
BLANK REVERS

FIRST THREE
WOODS ARE ALL
45MM IN DIAMETER



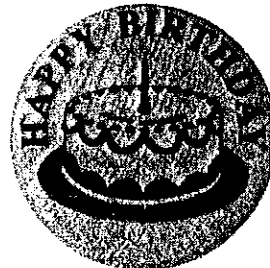
THIS WOOD IS UNI-
FACE, COPPER IN COL-
OUR AND 50MM IN
DIAMETER



GREEN



GOLD



RED



RED

THE LAST THREE WOODS ARE ALL
38MM IN DIAMETER.

THE OTHER WOODS IN THE SET HAVE PREVIOUSLY
BEEN SHOWN IN OTHER TIMBER TALK ISSUES.



BLUE



RED

NOTE THAT WHEN SCANNING WOODS THE COLOURS
ARE NOT EXACTLY AS THE WOOD ITSELF AND WHAT
LOOKS LIKE A BLACK WOOD WHEN SCANNED YOU
CAN SEE IT IS ACTUALLY BLUE.

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

SOME AES OF CAIUS, CALLED CALIGULA, 37-41

BY JAMES R. BAKES, SPECIAL TO THE NYCC BULLETIN

An ancient coin type set

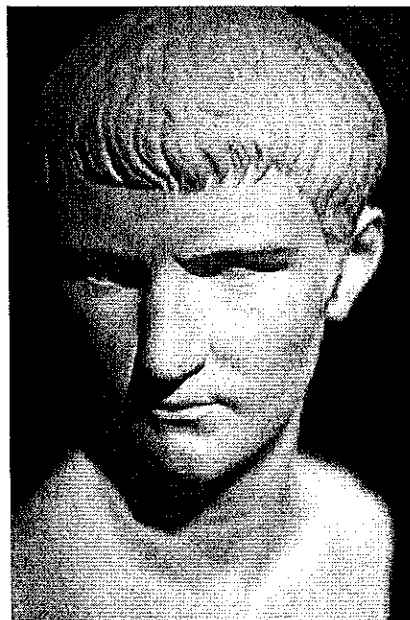
Historically, during the time of the Roman republic, the *tresviri monetales*, the young men on the first rung of the ladder to a Senatorial career, had struck coins in all three metals (copper, silver and gold) from the mint of Rome. Two thousand years ago, as the first century BC developed, the many strongmen vying for position were forced by circumstance to strike their own coinage, usually silver to pay their armies, giving rise to a system of mints traveling with these contenders for power. During these times the token coinage in copper all but vanished and the main mint at Rome faded into relative obscurity.

Then, with the victory of Augustus over Anthony in 31 BC, coinage once again was centred at the mint of Rome, although various satellite mints (imperial not provincial) struck coins in Spain and southern Gaul (now France). Eventually, over the length of the reign of Augustus, the duties of the *tresviri* were downplayed. They no longer affixed their names to the coins after 4 BC, nor did they have as much say in the coin designs as they had previously. Gold and silver became the product of the Imperial mint at Lugdunum (now Lyon, France) and token coinage in the base metals (brass and copper) was struck under the authority of the Senate at the mint of Rome. The mint building was still located near or perhaps in, the Temple of Juno Moneta at the opposite end of the Capitoline Hill from the Temple of Jupiter. The Senate's permission to strike the base metal coins used daily by most of the population was loudly trumpeted from the reverse of each one, the design often being merely the two letters SC, *Senatus Consulto*. Within the political climate of the time, the early principate (i.e., the Julio-

Claudian dynasty) still feared a coup from Senators whose birthright had been the rule of Europe, a function now handed over to the new Augusti. From our modern point of view, the Senators seem inept and sycophantic, but from a first century view and from their recent history, the rise of a strongman seemed quite possible unless the Senate was given some apparent power as a sop to pacify their wounded pride.

Tiberius continued the system he inherited virtually without change: precious metals were coined under authority of the Emperor at the Imperial Mint at Lugdunum, copper and the more impressive appearing brass, sometimes called oricalchum, at the Senatorial mint in Rome. This did not of course prevent local mints coining specific base metal issues for use in their own territory as small change.

This brings us to the time when Emperor Caius took over, to great expectations from the population after the death of the reviled Tiberius in 37. Caius's own equally perverse rule was to be mercifully brief. At the beginning of the new reign, the striking of silver and gold coinage may have been brought back to the mint of Rome, or perhaps it was left in Gaul until the massive re-coining some 25 years later under Nero, after the famous Great Fire. Certainly, the old mint of Rome went undamaged through the fire and may well have taken over all the empire's coining functions. The late ancient coin specialist at the British Museum, C.H.V. Sutherland, in *Roman Imperial Coinage* (RIC) thinks the gold and silver of the reign of Caius was probably struck at Rome and he makes several stylistic arguments in Rome's favour. Prestigious as RIC is, however, the prevailing current opin-



Marble bust of Emperor Caligula
Houston Museum of Natural Science

ion seems to be that precious metals stayed put in Lugdunum until Nero's re-coining in 62-64.

There is no doubt, however, that the aes or base metal coins continued to be struck at the Roman mint, and it is those that we will be looking at in this article.

Because of the brevity of the four-year reign of Caius, hereafter referred to by his more popular name Caligula, there were not a great many types struck. It should therefore be possible to put together a type set of the bronzes of this reign, and of course you can if you have deep pockets. Most, though not all coins of Caligula are beautiful, historical and rare, a trio of attributes that leads to high prices for many coins in the series.

The first coin is the common As, usually quite affordable and the coin representing Caligula in many collections. It was struck throughout the reign, the most common year being this one from his first year, 37-38. On the obverse, facing left is a good portrait of the emperor surrounded by his titles: C CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS PON M TR POT. On the reverse is a left facing representation of perhaps, the seated cult statue of Vesta, her name above, and to either side SC in letters large enough to flatter the most begrudging Senator. The earliest issues of the reign were often used to set the theme for the coming years and this, the goddess of the hearth and of home life, proved to be more appropriate than many people think when referring to Caligula.



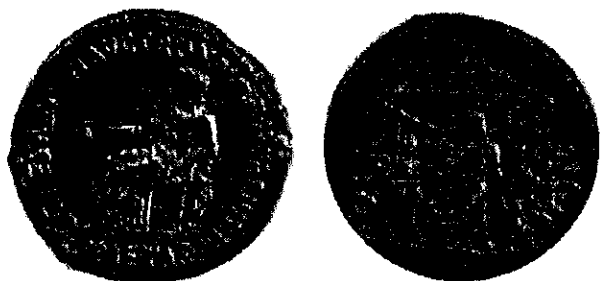
Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

Coin number two, also an As, is the most common coin of the entire early principate. It shows the left-facing portrait of Agrippa,



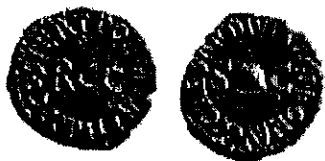
the lieutenant of Augustus and the man primarily responsible for Augustus's winning the naval battle of Actium in 31 BC. For this reason the figure of Neptune, god of the sea, forms the reverse device, with again a prominent SC. Stressing his past through his connection to recent great figures was a theme of the coinage and Caligula was drawing attention to the fact that he was the great grandson of both participants in that struggle for the world, Mark Anthony and Octavian Augustus as well as the grandson of Agrippa. This coin was also struck throughout the reign and some think beyond it, due to the vast numbers that survive.

The third coin shows the dedication of the Temple of Divus Augustus, located in the Forum in the heart of Rome. The obverse shows a representation of Pietas, seated left in very similar pose to the Vesta, presented as coin number one. Pietas is used to draw attention to Caligula's religiousness in opening a temple to the divine first



emperor. Around is his inscription for 39-40 when the coin was struck in which he identifies himself as the great grandson (*pronepos*) of Augustus, and again we see the family theme of this coinage: **C CAESAR DIVI AVG PRON AVG PM TRP III PP**, with **PIETAS** in the exergue of the coin, the area below the base line. On the reverse is the dedication ceremony, which took place just after his accession in 37 showing the garlanded temple with roof statuary and pediment figures, six columns, Caligula himself, hooded, with two attendants preparing to sacrifice a bull. Again **SC** is very prominent. No trace of this temple has been found, although its general location is known to have been in the small valley between the Capitol and the Palatine where the emperor's palace stood. The Roman historian Suetonius reports that Caligula wanted to use the temple roof as a support for a footbridge leading to the Temple of Jupiter so he could walk over and talk to his father.

Fourth we see a quadrans, one quarter of an As, from the year 40-41. This was a coin not always struck because of its small value, although it was reportedly the price of admission to one of the many public baths; there was no excuse for poor hygiene in imperial



Rome. The inscription for the year appears around the edge, with **RCC** centred in the field. This is for *remissa ducentissima*, remission of the 1/2 % sales tax on auctioned goods. The Romans took this so seriously that the cap of manumission from slavery is featured on the reverse, a bit overstating a minuscule sales tax, at least in our eyes. But the Romans were among the least taxed people in western history, at least those who lived in the centre of the empire. Virtually no taxes were paid. The expenses of empire were covered by conquest and resulting tribute and people expected the government to pay them, rather than the other way round. Bread and circuses formed the basis of the common man's lifestyle.

Continued next page...

Q: How Crazy Was Caligula?

Written by Mental Floss
Published November 9, 2006

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

Well, yes. The Roman emperor Caligula had more loose screws than a hardware store

in an earthquake. According to the ancient historians Suetonius and Flavius Josephus, although Caligula was only emperor for four years — from 37-41 CE — he certainly made quite an impression.

The adopted son of the previous emperor, Tiberius, he was initially very popular with Roman commoners. Partially, because he would spontaneously distribute *gold coins* to them and partially because he'd engage them with his wild, unpredictable sense of humor. But the public's opinion of him quick-

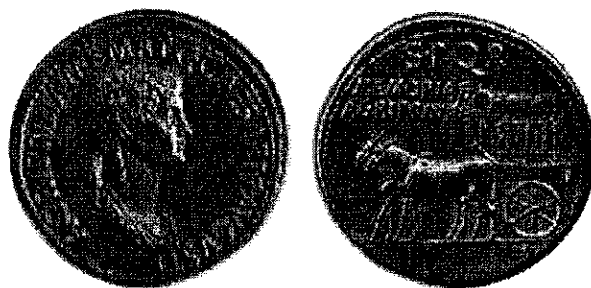
ly turned sour when (according to Suetonius) Caligula started cross-dressing in public, impregnated his own sister, declared war on the Greek god Poseidon (bringing back chests full of worthless seashells as booty), and topped it all off by declaring himself a god. (And if you think that's bad, wait till you hear the crazy stuff!)

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

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

The fifth coin is a sestertius struck in commemoration of Agrippina the elder, Caligula's mother and one of the most tragically unfortunate women in Roman history. The promise of the first half of her life only served to accentuate the tragedy of her downfall. Born in the reign of her grandfather Augustus, she married Livia's superstar grandson Germanicus and the couple seemed headed for the Royal Palace. Upon the death of Augustus and the accession of Tiberius, however, the bloodlines shifted from the Julians to the Claudians and, when her husband died suspiciously in 19, Agrippina was left the lone Julian among the Claudian family of Tiberius. She devoted the next decade of her life to the tracking down of her husband's murderers, whom she was sure were hired by the emperor himself, or his henchman Sejanus. By 29 her persistence cost her her freedom and she was arrested and banished to the tiny island of Pandateria. Severe beatings undoubtedly ordered from Rome, caused her to lose the sight of one eye and she finally, apparently, committed suicide by starvation in 33.

The inscription on the coin struck by Caligula, **AGRIPPINA MFMAT CAESARIS AVGVSTI**, describes her as the daughter of Agrippa and mother of the emperor. On the reverse is a superb rendition of the *Carpentum* (or covered cart) mentioned by Suetonius in *Caius 15*. He describes the measures taken by Caligula to honour his family at the outset of his reign, which included gathering the ashes of his mother and brother, victims of persecution under Tiberius, and transporting them back to Rome. He describes Caligula



transferring the ashes of his mother to an urn with his own hands for transfer to the Mausoleum of Augustus. Later he instituted Circus Games in her honour at which "... her image would be paraded around the track in a covered carriage." This coin's reverse shows that scene. Above is the legend: 'From the Senate and People of Rome to the memory of Agrippina.' The *Senatus Consulto* is implied in the **SPQR**.

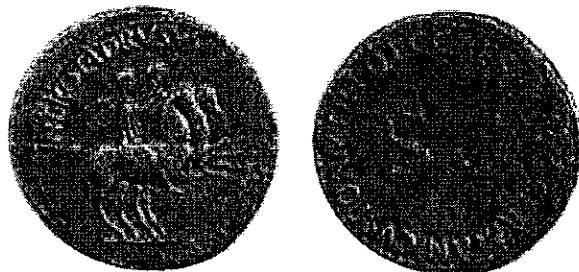
Both this coin and coin number seven, a dupondius struck in the year 40 for Caligula's two elder brothers, Nero and Drusus, also imprisoned and murdered by order of Tiberius through Sejanus, give a window into the dark mind of Caligula who witnessed the violent deaths of his entire family, to all of whom he was apparently very close. The devils within his soul must have been spawned by these circumstances, a monster created not born.

Coin number six is a large medallion sestertius, the first of a long line showing an emperor addressing his troops, in this case members of the emperor's personal army the Praetorian Guard, stationed on the city's north side just inside the *pomerium* or city boundary. This particular coin was struck early in the reign, in 37 (although the same type was struck later in the reign too). It shows the emperor speaking to a group of 5 guards, four holding aquilae, the eagle standards. He stands upon a raised dais, his arm outstretched in classic orator's form, the camp stool from which he has just arisen behind him: just one of the boys. On the death of Tiberius, a bequest of 1000 sestertii was made to each member of the guard and this coin would have formed part of that donative. The lack of SC on the reverse pointedly means the Senate is to get no credit for this gift to the guards; it is the emperor's gift alone. Sutherland has pointed out the impracticality of giving each man 1000 sestertii, a pile of coins that would have weighed between 25 and 30 kilograms,



(60 to 75 lbs.), and been unwieldy to say the least. If, however, the donative was given in a mix of aureii, gold quinarii, denarii and two of these sestertii as souvenirs, the weight would be brought down to a mere 625 grams. These rare coins were souvenirs of that memorable day.

Returning to coin number seven, this dupondius shows what was probably a commemorative statue erected in the Forum to Nero and Drusus Caesars, the two elder brothers of Caligula mentioned earlier, who had been killed in 31 and 33 respectively. A scarce coin not often seen in the best condition, it has a quiet, respectful dignity about it. The obverse shows the pair statue, the horses' front legs heroically raised and around the edge simply their two names: **NERO ET DRVSVS CAESARES** while on the reverse are the emperor's titles for the year 40 around a large **SC**.



It is possible to see this coin as the key to the mind of the man. He grew up in the most dangerous of political households. Sejanus, the power behind the throne of Tiberius, with designs on the throne itself, saw the three sons of the late Germanicus and their mother,

Agrippina the elder, as obstacles on his path to power. After seeing to the death of Germanicus in Syria, far from public scrutiny,

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Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

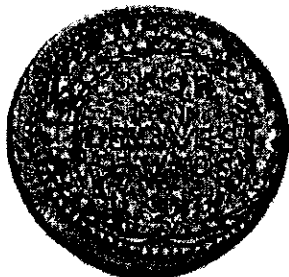
Sejanus eventually persuaded the emperor, by now in exile on Capri, that the widow Agrippina and her eldest son were a danger to his throne. For her part, Agrippina contributed to Tiberius's believing his trusted lieutenant Sejanus by so tenaciously pursuing the murderers of her husband. She and Nero Caesar died in exile. This left Drusus Caesar and Caius Caligula, the youngest son, alone against the powerful Sejanus. Drusus was arrested next and imprisoned in the palace where he was starved to death reportedly reduced

at the end to eating the straw from his mattress. Undoubtedly Sejanus was reserving Caligula for the next round, but the young boy caught the eye of Tiberius who appears to have had less than honourable intentions towards him, and he became the elderly emperor's constant companion on the island. This allowed Caligula to survive until after the fall of Sejanus in 31; it is not difficult, then, to imagine why rumours of Caligula's having smothered Tiberius gained currency.

Coins eight through eleven are illustrated courtesy of The Classical Numismatic Group (CNG) of Lancaster Pennsylvania. Three of the four repeat the family theme, which is such a constant in this reign and, in modern terms, type set series.



Coin number eight is the reverse of one of the most famous coins of the era, upon which Caligula represents his three sisters. Clearly named, they bear the attributes of various 'personifications.' On the left is Agrippina the Younger as the personification of Securitas (Agrippina eventually becomes the wife of Claudius and poisons him with mushrooms). In the centre is Drusilla, the favourite of the emperor who represents Concordia, a suitable guise for one who, rumour had it, was wife as well as sister to Caligula. Finally, on the right is Julia as Fortuna. This coin is very rare because it was struck for only a short time since two of the sisters were suspected of plotting against their brother and Drusilla herself died in only the second year of his reign.



Coin number nine is a stock issue sestertius, struck in many of the empire's early reigns and showing on its reverse the Crown of Oak given, as it says, for saving the lives of citizens. Who these citizens were remains a mystery.



Next as coin number ten is an As with a portrait of the emperor's father Germanicus, also featured on the one bronze coin of Caligula not illustrated in this article, showing him in his triumph after returning the legionary eagles lost in Germany under Augustus's general Varus.



The final coin is a dupondius showing a statue erected in Rome in honour of the divine Augustus; remarkably, the statue, as the inscription around states, was erected under the consensus of all three of the levels of Roman society: the Senate, the knights (or equestrian order) and the people.

Caligula may have been a monster, but he was a much-misunderstood one; given the circumstances of his upbringing it is hard to see how he could have been anything else.

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 from individual members of the O.N.A. for the "Award of Merit" and the "Fellow of the O.N.A." Award. 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 themselves 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: William Waychison, Chairman, O.N.A. Awards Committee, P.O. Box 466, Stn Main, Timmins, Ontario, P4N 7E3 or by e-mail to billwaychison@gmail.com. Nominations must be in the committee's hands by February 28, 2010.

William Waychison
Chairman, Awards Committee



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 O.N.A. CONVENTION

Four Points by Sheraton
Kingston, Ontario April 16-18th, 2010

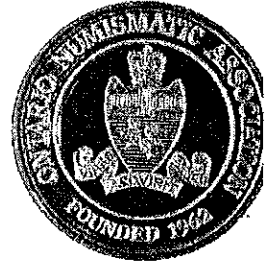


EXHIBIT RULES AND REGULATIONS

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 ONA CONVENTION REGISTRATION FORM

<u>QTY.</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
_____	Main Registration	\$20.00	_____
	Includes Copper souvenir convention medal, admission to bourse, Program of events, Dream Vacation draw ticket, admission to Friday night reception, unlimited visits to the Hospitality Suite		
_____	Spousal "Add-On" (a family member must be Main Registered)....	\$10.00	_____
	Includes all of the above with the exception of the Copper souvenir Medal		
_____	Young Numismatist Registration.....	\$ 5.00	_____
	Includes everything in the main registration kit with the exception of the Copper souvenir convention medal		
_____	Banquet (Saturday 6:30 p.m. cash bar; 7:00 p.m. dinner).....	\$ 35.00	_____
	Includes full-course dinner and a keynote speaker to be named later		
_____	Dream Vacation Draw tickets (buy 5, get 1 free).....	\$ 2.00	_____
_____	Official souvenir convention medals – Brass (only 40 struck).	\$10.00	_____
_____	Official souvenir convention medals - .999 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
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