



ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

VOLUME 50
November / December 2011
Pages 141-170

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION ISSN 0048-1815
www.ontario-numismatic.org

ELECTED EXECUTIVE

PRESIDENT:

Paul Petch
128 Silverstone Dr., Toronto, ON M9V 3G7
(416) 303-4417 p.petch@rogers.com

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT:

Tom Rogers
41 Masefield Cres., London, ON N5V 1M9
(519) 451-2316 trogers@sympatico.ca

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT:

Robb McPherson
P.O. Box 22081(RPO)
137 Water St. N., Cambridge, ON N1R 8E3
(519) 577-7206 robb4640@sympatico.ca

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT:

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

AREA DIRECTORS

Area 1A - Colin Cutler

205-8575 Riverside Dr. E., Windsor, ON N8S 1G2
(519) 962-2584 ccutler@cogeco.ca

Area 1B - Lorne Barnes

P.O. Box 39044, London, ON N5Y 5L1
(519) 685-6367 woodydoesit-icc@yahoo.ca

Area 2 - Fred Freeman

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

Area 3 - Todd Hume

41 Radford Ave., Fort Erie, ON L2A 5H6
(905) 871-2451 humebl@aol.com

Area 4 - Len Trakalo

11 Joysey St., Brantford, ON N3R 2R7
(519) 756-5137* ltrakalo@rogers.com

Area 5 - Peter H. Becker

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

Area 6 - Dave Hill

P.O. Box 88, Wasaga Beach, ON L9Z 1A0
(705) 440-0394 dave@coinsnmore.com

Area 7 - Henry Nienhuis

99 Mellings Dr., Woodbridge, ON L4L 8H3
(905) 264-1220 fenix@rogers.com

Area 8 - Sandy Lipin

85 Ontario St. Apt. 607 Kingston, ON K7L 5V7
(613) 542-6923 sandlipin@aol.com

Area 9 - Barry McIntyre

Ottawa Coin Club
P.O. Box 42004
RPO St. Laurent Blvd., Ottawa, ON K1K 4L8
(613) 421-1119 barry.mcintyre@rogers.com

Area 10 - William Waychison

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



President's Message

Well, BOO!...

... that should be taken as a Halloween greeting as I compose this message in the week leading up to October 31. I am keeping my message a bit shorter this time, but packing in the news as usual.

Once again this year I thank the Stratford Coin Club for providing meeting space for an O.N.A. executive meeting on Oct. 23 during their annual show. Much important business was on the agenda and it took late into the afternoon to get through it all.

Items regarding our upcoming O.N.A. 2012 50th Anniversary Convention in Kitchener include strong sales of bourse tables and a few registrations already coming in. Designation of the Waterloo Coin Society as our host at the 2013 convention was also confirmed at the meeting. Convention Chairman Robb McPherson has the organization of the convention well in hand and reports that Good As Gold draw tickets are now available and are selling briskly. Most people are buying a book of 6 tickets for only \$10 to get their chance at the 1-ounce gold bullion coin.

Other significant news is the resignation of Judy Blackman as our web master. Judy has done an excellent job of developing our web presence since taking on the task in April 2009, and the O.N.A. thanks her most sincerely for her service. Looking forward, I have struck a "Web Committee" with Henry Nienhuis chairing, Brent Mackie and Barry McIntyre as appointed members and myself as ex officio member. Each committee member brings with them their own Webmaster experience, so given a bit of time I have confidence in the continuing evolution of the web site.

Club renewals are coming in at a nice pace. The club mailing went out a bit later this year, towards the end of September, but response is now overdue. Remember that you can check your club information on www.ontario-numismatic.org under O.N.A. Member Clubs and submit online updates there at any time.

I also appeal to members to watch for your individual membership renewal and update your information with telephone number and e-mail address... and that request for updates goes to the Life Members as well. Our new membership chairman, David Bawcutt, will be getting those renewals in the mail in the second half of November. He and I appreciate your quick attention to maintaining your O.N.A. membership.

IN MEMORIUM:

Mr. Bruce H. Raszmann, 1934 – 2011

Bruce served this association for nearly 50 years. His exemplary administrative service will long be remembered.

APPOINTED COMMITTEE

RECORDING SECRETARY:

Len Trakalo
11 Joysey St., Brantford, ON, N3R 2R7
(519) 756-5137 ltrakalo@rogers.com

TREASURER:

Brent W. J. Mackie
P.O. Box 40033, RPO Waterloo Square,
Waterloo, ON, N2J 4V1
(519) 742-2676 treasurer@ontario-numismatic.org

AUDIO VISUAL LENDING LIBRARIAN:

Len Trakalo
11 Joysey St., Brantford, ON, N3R 2R7
(519) 756-5137 ltrakalo@rogers.com

BOOK LENDING LIBRARIAN:

Tom Rogers
41 Masefield Cres., London, ON, N5V 1M9
(519) 451-2316 trogers@sympatico.ca

CLUB SERVICES CHAIRMAN:

Fred Freeman
88 Northland Cres., Woodstock, ON N4S 6T5
(519) 539-2665 bfreeman@oxford.net

HEAD JUDGE:

Paul Johnson
P.O. Box 64556, Unionville, ON, L3R 0M9
(905) 472-3777* pmljohnson@rogers.com
* Available only evenings and on weekends

AWARDS COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN:

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

EDITOR - ONA NUMISMATIST:

Richard Johnson
309 Lorne Ave. E., Stratford, ON, N5A 6S4
Phone: (519) 272-0051; Fax: (519) 273-6764;
martjohn@execulink.com

LAYOUT EDITOR - ONA NUMISMATIST:

Henry Nienhuis
99 Mellings Drive, Woodbridge, ON, L4L 8H3
(905) 264-1220 fenix@rogers.com

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN:

David Bawcutt
P.O. Box 40033, RPO Waterloo Square,
Waterloo, ON, N2J 4V1
(416) 266-2718 dbawcutt@sympatico.ca

WEBSITE CONTACT:

webmaster@ontario-numismatist.org

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEES

- Regular Membership - \$ 15.00
- Husband & Wife (1 Journal) - \$ 17.00
- Junior (up to age 18) - \$ 5.00
- Club Membership - \$ 20.00
- Life Membership† - \$ 450.00

† Life memberships are applicable only after one year of regular membership

Send money-order or cheque (payable to the ONA) for membership to:

Brent W. J. Mackie, ONA Treasurer
P.O. Box 40033, RPO Waterloo Square,
Waterloo, ON, N2J 4V1

Even though it is still early, it is timely for me to look ahead just a few weeks and take this, my last chance, to wish you a Blessed Christmas Season and a Joyful and Prosperous New Year.

Until next time...

Paul Petch

ONA President,

[p.petch@rogers.com; 416-303-4417]

Convention Souvenir Programmes

Since the founding convention the ONA and Host club have been publishing a souvenir programme. We now have a large collection of extra programmes that were saved over the years. If you would like to put a set together or need one or two to complete a set that you may have started we are offering the extra programmes to ONA members on a first come first served basis. Following is a list of what is available. In some cases we have only one copy and in others we have many copies. Please email me your request and I will get it out to you either by mail or in person.

There are two sets available which are only missing a very few years.

There are eight sets of 1980 – 1989 which are all missing 1983.

Individual Programmes Available :

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <i>8 x 1962 Founding Convention</i> | <i>18 x 1993 31st Annual Convention</i> |
| <i>2 x 1965 3rd Annual Convention</i> | <i>13 x 1994 32nd Annual Convention</i> |
| <i>29 x 1967 5th Annual Convention</i> | <i>8 x 1995 33rd Annual Convention</i> |
| <i>1 x 1968 6th Annual Convention</i> | <i>4 x 1996 34th Annual Convention</i> |
| <i>6 x 1971 9th Annual Convention</i> | <i>2 x 1997 35th Annual Convention</i> |
| <i>1 x 1972 10th Annual Convention</i> | <i>30 x 1999 37th Annual Convention</i> |
| <i>3 x 1973 11th Annual Convention</i> | <i>1 x 2001 39th Annual Convention</i> |
| <i>2 x 1977 15th Annual Convention</i> | <i>9 x 2002 40th Annual Convention</i> |
| <i>12 x 1978 16th Annual Convention</i> | <i>2 x 2007 45th Annual Convention</i> |
| <i>7 x 1979 17th Annual Convention</i> | <i>4 x 2008 46th Annual Convention</i> |
| <i>10 x 1980 18th Annual Convention</i> | <i>1 x 2010 48th Annual Convention</i> |
| <i>24 x 1981 19th Annual Convention</i> | <i>4 x 2011 49th Annual Convention</i> |
| <i>8 x 1982 20th Annual Convention</i> | |
| <i>5 x 1984 22nd Annual Convention</i> | |
| <i>18 x 1985 23rd Annual Convention</i> | |
| <i>11 x 1986 24th Annual Convention</i> | |
| <i>5 x 1987 25th Annual Convention</i> | |
| <i>27 x 1989 27th Annual Convention</i> | |
| <i>27 x 1990 28th Annual Convention</i> | |
| <i>53 x 1991 29th Annual Convention</i> | |
| <i>23 x 1992 30th Annual Convention</i> | |

We are looking for the following three years to complete a set for the ONA Library and myself. If you have 1963, 1974 or 1983 convention programmes and would like to make them available please contact me.

Robb McPherson
1st Vice President

COMING EVENTS

NOV. 4 - 6, Montreal, QC

Nuphilex: Canada's Largest Coin and Stamp Show, Holiday Inn Midtown, 420 Sherbrooke West. Hours: Friday and Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$3 Friday and Saturday, Sunday free. More than 74 dealer tables of coins, stamps, paper money, tokens, military medals, jewelry and watches will be showcased. Come buy, sell, trade or appraise your valuables. Coin auction conducted by Lower Canada Auction in the Gouverner Room. Sponsor/Affiliate: House of Coins. For more information contact Gabriel Sebag, 514-842-4411. Website: <http://www.nuphilex.com>.

NOV. 5, Scarborough, ON

15th Annual Scarborough Coin Club Show, Cedarbrook Community Centre, 91 Eastpark Blvd. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Free admission and draws. Refreshments available. We are at the location where our club meets. For more information contact Dick Dunn at cpms@idirect.com or PO Box 562, Pickering, ON L1V 2R7.

NOV. 5 - 6, Edmonton, AB

Edmonton Coin Show and Sale - Fall 2011, Edmonton Hotel and Convention Centre, 4520 - 76 Ave. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$5 a day at door; advance tickets \$3 a day available at local coin shops or through ENS club members. Special features: gold coin draw, door prizes, silent auction, free appraisal/valuation table, numismatic displays, club table. Sponsor/Affiliate: Edmonton Numismatic Society. For more information contact the ENS, email showchairman_ens@yahoo.ca, telephone 780-270-6312. Website: <http://www.edmontoncoinclub.com>.

NOV. 5 - 6, Québec, QC.

POSTALIA AUTOMNE 2011, Sous-Sol Église Saint-Rodrigue, 4760 1ère Ave. 5 novembre 10H à 17H, 6 novembre 10H à 16H. Entrée et stationnement gratuits. Exposition timbres, histoire postale, monnaie, cartes postales, vieux papiers, revues, dépliants, éphéméria. Plus de 20 marchands, experts sur place, conférence, achat-vente-échanges. Prix de présence. Sponsor/Affiliate: La Société Philatélique de Québec/ La Société d'histoire postale du Québec/ La Société des Numismates de Québec/ Le Club des cartophiles québécois/ Les samedis du Timbre de la Fédération québécoise de Philatélie. Pierre Dorval, 418-521-2649, societe.philatelique.quebec@s-p-q.org. Website: <http://www.s-p-q.org/>.

NOV. 6, Saint John, NB

Saint John Coin Show, Howard Johnson Hotel, Main and Portland Streets. Hours: 9:30 a.m. until 3:30 p.m.

Free admission, vendors purchasing coins, paper money and gold products. A good selection of coins also for sale to fill your empty spaces in your own collection.

See you there!. For more information contact Tom, email: ycart@nb.sympatico.ca, telephone 506-650-0669.

NOV. 13, Windsor, ON

Windsor Coin Club, Caboto Club. The Windsor Coin Club will be holding its 60th Annual Fall Show at the Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Avenue, Windsor, Ontario. Hours are 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Admission is \$1.00. Juniors admitted free. Plenty of free parking. For more information contact Margaret Clarek at 519-735-0727.

email: mclarke@wincom.net, website: www.windsorcoinclub.com.

NOV. 19, Niagara Falls, ON

Hosted by Niagara Falls Coin Club, Our Lady Of Peace Hall, 6944 Stanley Ave. Admission \$2.00 Free Parking Contact T. Hume (905) 871-2451.

NOV. 20, Vancouver, BC

North Shore Numismatic Society Coin and Stamp Show, Oakridge Centre Auditorium, 41st and Cambie. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. More than 30 dealers, free admission, free parking. Sponsor/Affiliate: North Shore Numismatic Society. For more information contact L. Balmer telephone 604-299-3673, email balmoralnu@shaw.ca.

NOV. 20, Rimouski, QC

Marché du collectionneur, Hotel Rimouski - Centre des Congres. Entrée gratuite, 10H à 16H, monnaies, timbres, épinglettes, cartes postales 16 tables de marchands. Sponsor/Affiliate: CNBSL. For more information contact ymarqui@globetrotter.net. Website: <http://www.cnbsl.org>.

DEC. 4, Brampton, ON

Brampton Coin Show, Century Gardens Recreation Centre, 340 Vodden Rd. E. Buy, sell, trade and appraise at more than 40 tables of dealers, featuring coins, medals, tokens, paper money, trade dollars, militaria. Children's table. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission \$3, under 14 free. Free parking. Funds raised for Children's Charities. Sponsor/Affiliate: B&W Coins & Tokens and the Brampton Rotary Club. For more information contact B&W Coins & Tokens, Willard Burton telephone 905-450-2869, email b_and_w@sympatico.ca.

JAN. 5 - 8, 2012, New York, NY

40th Annual New York International Numismatic Convention, Waldorf Astoria Hotel. Hours: Fri. 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$10 for three day pass. Professional preview Thurs. 2 p.m. to 7 p.m., \$100 admission. Auction sessions held each day from January 1 through January 9, inclusive. Consult website for complete details. Sponsor/Affiliate: NYINC, Inc. For more information contact Kevin Foley, PO Box 370650, Milwaukee, WI 53237, USA, telephone 414-807-0116, email kfoley2@wi.rr.com. Website: <http://www.nyinc.info>.

FEB. 11 2012, Oshawa, ONT.

COIN-A-RAMA, Five Points Mall 285 Taunton Rd E. at Ritson. Show hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free dealer and membership draws. ****NEW**** hourly public draws. Free admission. Featuring paper, coins, tokens, medals & many other items. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa & District Coin Club. For more information, contact Sharon 905-728-1352 or e-mail papman@bell.net NEW DATE..

Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa & District Coin Club. For information contact Sharon MacLean, telephone 905-728-1352, email papman@bell.net.

FEB. 18 - 19, 2012, 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. The Hilton Toronto Airport hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. For more information please call 416-705-5348. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 40033, RPO Waterloo Square,
Waterloo, Ontario
N2J 4V1



Richard Johnson – Editor
Ontario Numismatist

October 27, 2011

Dear Richard:

Membership

The applications for membership that appeared in the September- October 2011 issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted.

We welcome:

C133 Manitoba Coin Club, Winnipeg, Manitoba
2063 Lloyd Chan, Fairfield, CA
2064 John Masterson, Toronto, Ontario
2065 Doug Mair, Clinton, Ontario
J2066 Joshua Buchanan, Comber, Ontario
J2067 Daniel Gordon Hodare, Tecumseh, Ontario

The following applications have been received.

2068 Jason Ducharme, Nottawa, Ontario
2069 Krisztina Weinacht, Toronto, Ontario
HW2070 Doug Wilkins, Arkona, Ontario
HW2071 Brenda Wilkins, Arkona, Ontario
2072 Serge Pelletier, Kanata, Ontario
2073 Terry O'Brien, Loretto, Ontario

The following members are deceased.

926 Robert Porter, Rexdale, Ontario (August 19, 2011)
1963 Bob Lenz, Kitchener, Ontario (August 24, 2011)
LM 5 Bruce H. Raszmann, Kitchener, Ontario (September 6, 2011)

The following member resigned.

LM 114 Judy Blackman, Waterloo, Ontario

David Bawcutt
Membership Chairman ONA

2012 CONVENTION CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 40033, RPO Waterloo Square,
Waterloo, Ontario,
N2J 4V1



We are just 5 and ½ months away from the 50th Anniversary Convention in Kitchener Ontario at the Holiday Inn. Be sure to book your room early so you can be guaranteed the convention rate of \$116.99. There are only 60 rooms available for the Friday night and 60 rooms for the Saturday night. The rooms can be booked by following the links on the website or call the Holiday Inn Reservations.

The medal design contest will be closing this month on Nov. 14 so hopefully you will get your entry into the medal committee. As of October 23 the committee had 16 submissions and have narrowed them down to 8 and will wait now until the 14th to see if anymore arrive before meeting again to narrow the submissions down further. Watch for more information on the winning design in the next issue of The Numismatist.

The Good as Gold Draw tickets have arrived and have been sent out to most of the area directors and club contacts for distribution to the clubs in their respective areas. All members will be receiving a book with their membership renewals. Please be sure to sell the book or buy it yourself for a chance at this spectacular prize, a 1 oz. Cdn gold maple leaf. If you choose not to buy the book please return it to your club's area director or the ONA executive. I would like all area directors and club contacts who received books of tickets to please turn in the sold books and unsold books as soon as possible so that we may redirect the unsold books to clubs that may need more to sell. Don't forget your club receives \$2 for every book sold. What an easy way for your club to make a little extra money. The seller of the winning ticket will also receive \$100 just for selling the ticket, that's another \$100 you can use to enhance your collection!!

The registrations have started to come in even though the convention is still a few months away. Why wait until the last minute to find out that they have sold out or that the silver or brass medals are no longer available. Please take a moment to fill out the registration form at the end of this issue and mail it in so you do not miss out.

There are still a few bourse tables available so contact Lorne Barnes right away to ensure you can get in as a dealer for this large show.

Watch your next issue of The Numismatist for more updates.

Robb McPherson

2012 Convention Chairman

ONA CLUB NEWS by John Regitko

To obtain mention in this column, please e-mail your club bulletin to coinman@look.ca or telephone the information to (416) 407-4122. All meetings occur in the evening unless otherwise indicated. December meeting dates subject to change due to holiday conflicts

OPENING COMMENTS

By the time you read this, your club should have made final arrangements for your Christmas Dinner meeting (that is what it is still called according to club bulletins and comments at club meetings).

A number of clubs will bring in Swiss Chalet to their regular meeting location, some of whom are also asking members to bring in salads and desert. Others have reserved space at a local restaurant. Either way, if you have not already notified a club representative of your intention to attend, please do so immediately since reservation commitments and deposits have to be made.

The clubs that normally meet later in the month have shifted their December meeting to an earlier date. Therefore, it is important that you check for the date and location of the dinner so that you do not show up at the wrong date or the wrong place.

CLUB NEWS

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY (second Tuesday)



The club appears to be setting attendance records, with between 50 and 60 members and guests showing up each month. A quick survey of attendees shows that good draw prizes, interesting programs, varied auction material, a number of dealers setting up shop, nice treats with the coffee, and plenty of fun and fellowship keeps members coming back.

At a recent meeting, club member Judy Blackman received a RCNA President's Award for her work on the RCNA NumisNotes e-mailed free to anyone requesting it. The award was announced by the RCNA outgoing President, Dan Gosling, at the Windsor convention. Since Judy was unable to be present in Windsor, Brent Mackie, RCNA area director, presented it to her to much applause.



INGERSOLL COIN CLUB (third Monday)



A recent meeting featured a program on "Western Fair Medals," a 40-lot auction and the presentation of a plaque from the Town of Ingersoll commemorating the 50th anniversary of the club on November 10. A vote on whether or not to strike a club medal to mark the occasion carried, with a number of designs proposed. These included showing a train engine, Mr. Ingersoll or the Town crest as the central design.

Of all the clubs that I have belonged to over 50-plus years, the Ingersoll Coin Club has been the most generous in donating club funds to worthwhile local causes. The most recent was a donation of \$566 to the Thames Valley Children's Centre, a regular recipient of the club's largesse, while another motion passed for an additional \$150 in memory of three club members that passed away recently.

Their most recent bulletin featured an interesting article by Rick Craig entitled "The Reginald N. Boxer Co. Ltd. 25 Year Service Medal," complete with illustrations of the medal and their former headquarters which has been designated a historical heritage building, being the oldest surviving industrial building in that part of Toronto in which it is located.



MISSISSAUGA-ETOBICOKE COIN STAMP & COLLECTIBLES CLUB (first Tuesday)



At recent meetings they have continued their policy of having the most draw prizes of any club. As well, member Simon Claughton has brought along handouts for everyone whose number was drawn. It sure pays to buy draw tickets!

The club will be joining with the members of the North York Coin Club for their Christmas Dinner at the Swiss Peak Restaurant on the normal MECSCC meeting night of Tuesday, December 6. An all-you-can-eat buffet meal, gift exchange and bingo with prizes are planned.

TORONTO COIN CLUB (third Monday)



The club specializes in Show and Tell programming, where members and guests are encouraged to bring new acquisitions or interesting items from their collection and provide some background: the historical significance of the theme and design, who issued it, how it was obtained, etc.

For example, the October meeting encouraged members to bring numismatic objects covering the timely reference to Halloween such as scary things, death, the Great Pumpkin, candy, etc. At another meeting, Henry Nienhuis displayed and provided background on a British copy of the famous Karl Goetz “Sinking of the Lusitania” medal, illustrated here. (photographed by Tony Hine).



In addition to issuing a medal for the club’s 75th anniversary, they are also creating a “Top 75 Numismatic Treasures of Canada” listing. They have created a tentative listing and are looking for additional suggestions from members.

NORTH YORK COIN CLUB (fourth Tuesday)



The speaker at a recent meeting was Gina Curro, Manager of Fine Arts and Collectibles at Hugh Wood Insurance, the leading insurer of numismatic and philatelic collections in Canada and the U.S. She explained the benefits of insuring one’s collection, including during transportation and while exhibiting at shows. At the conclusion of the presentation, Bill O’Brien, NYCC President, presented her with a certificate of appreciation (photo, below, by Paul Petch).

A regular attendee at NYCC meetings, Norman G. Gordon brings along different displays. At a recent meeting, he showed numerous cases of Canadian Tire collectible material including credit cards, pins, badges, an old brass plaque and more.

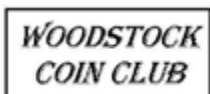
David Quinlan is doing a great job as auctioneer after the passing of Bob Porter.

Dr. Marvin Kay asked club members to assist him in his collecting interest of numismatic material tying into his wedding anniversaries. He has been collecting key milestones for many years and since he has reached his 55th wedding anniversary, he was looking for material with a denomination of 55.



The club will not be holding their usual meeting on the fourth Tuesday of December. Instead, they have scheduled their Christmas Dinner meeting for Tuesday, December 6 at the Swiss Peak Restaurant located in north-west Toronto. As reported above, it will be held in conjunction with MECSCC. The NYCC will be hosting the 2014 RCNA Convention. No strangers to hosting RCNA (and ONA) Conventions, they are already working on organizing a steering committee and are looking for volunteers.

WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB (second Thursday)



The club will hold their Christmas meeting at the Salvation Army headquarters in Woodstock on December 1 (not their normal meeting night). A good meal for only \$15!

Please remember if attending a Christmas dinner meeting of a club that you must let them know so that they can let the caterer know how many meals to supply. And if you commit and then don’t show up, you still owe the club the money!

SCARBOROUGH COIN CLUB (first Wednesday)



The club features “juniors only” events at their meetings. Young collectors select items from the junior bag, while the “junior only” auction takes place when at least two juniors are present. Material includes lower priced items such as 50-cent pieces or nickel dollars, U.S. Lincoln dollars and wooden nickels.

The club made a donation to the Heights City Church’s “Project Lunch Bag” in memory of Bob Porter, an active club member who passed away recently.

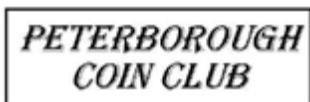
BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (third Sunday)



The club reported that approximately 350 people, excluding dealers and members, attended their annual coin show. There is never enough parking at any show, but most people found parking thanks to Ed Anstett and his crew. They made sure that the parking lot was completely empty when the public arrived by having dealers and committee members park in the school parking lot next door, as we reported in the last ONA Numismatist.

Their recent meeting featured “Trains” as their theme, with a number of members bringing in coins and medals as well as calendars and posters featuring illustrations of trains or train stations. A PowerPoint presentation on trains prepared by Judy Blackman was shown by Len Trakalo, as well as a video on the history of steam engines. Judy, their editor, uses “Money Jokes” as fillers. Certainly a lot more entertaining than either leaving empty space or showing irrelevant fillers.

PETERBOROUGH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (First Wednesday)



Their most recent meeting featured the “Error and Varieties” columnist for Canadian Coin News, John Regitko, addressing the group on “Backdoor Jobs from the Royal Canadian Mint.” A long-time collector of error coins, John told the group about his involvement in assisting the RCM in assuring that coins that were manufactured and taken out of the Mint illegally were brought to their attention. He showed slides of some of these coins and explained why they could not have been struck without human intervention.

Note that the club has changed their meetings to the FIRST Wednesday of the month (from the second). The change does not interfere with other clubs in the area, as the other two in Ontario that meet on the same evening are about two hours away.

SOUTH WELLINGTON COIN SOCIETY (first Wednesday)



A recent meeting featured a presentation by Len Buth on Hudson’s Bay Company tokens, while another meeting included a PowerPoint presentation produced by the London Numismatic Society entitled “Newfoundland Decimal Coins.”

Judy Blackman, well known to members of the ONA, is one of the most “involved” coin collectors in Ontario today. She is not only active at the national level (RCNA and CAWMC) and has been involved at the regional level (ONA), but is also bulletin editor for various local coin clubs. Adding to her staple of commitments, she has consented to take over the editorship of the SWCS bulletin.

Congratulations to Scott Douglas for publishing his 50th column, entitled “Did you Know?” in the club’s bulletin. It covered George Sleeman, well known as a Brewer, Mayor and Numismatist. Another recent column covered the history of the naming of Toronto (changing to York and then back to Toronto).

The club’s recent show, held in Guelph in the newly erected building at the Royal Canadian Legion, was well attended due to being promoted via newspaper ads and by manned displays at the Stone Road Mall in Guelph just prior to the show. Mike Hollingshead, club president, was caught at the show with a huge smile on his face when he saw the attendance (photo of bourse crowd, inset with Mike, by Judy Blackman).



LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (first Tuesday)



It is always interesting and educational when show organizers, whether it be the RCNA or ONA or local club shows, feature speakers and exhibits with a “local” flavour. More often than not, the keynote speaker at RCNA and ONA banquets is a local historian or a member of the city staff revealing interesting facts about the city in which the convention is taking place. At the recent show hosted by the LNS, a 4-case display featured tokens of London. The tokens belong to Ted Leitch, well known for his fantastic work on the PowerPoint presentations produced by the London Numismatic Society. Because of their interesting topics, these presentations, available from the ONA audio visual lending library, are popping up at a lot of club meetings around Ontario and beyond.

OTTAWA COIN CLUB (fourth Monday)



At recent meetings, Francois Rufiange addressed the group on numismatic photography. Members were invited to bring coins along they wished to have photographed; Steve Woodland, spoke on where to buy numismatic material, mentioning collectors, the Internet, auctions and dealers (storefront, mail order, shows and flea markets). Another member spoke about the metals used in making coins and medals.

When you review the club’s website maintained by club member Barry McIntyre, you can’t help but be impressed with the quality and content of the bulletin edited by Serge Pelletier, which runs up to 50 pages an issue. No wonder their bulletin recently won first place in the ANA’s Best Local Numismatic Publication Award. The feat is indeed impressive when you consider that the ANA boasts a membership of over 470 coin clubs from around the world.



Another article in a recent bulletin, by Tolling Jennings, recapped the early years of the Lasqueti Mint located on an island off Canada’s west coast that has no road access or car ferry. The tractor shed where their smelting and shearing takes place has no south wall. Most of the actual minting equipment is located in a small building that is heated by a wood stove in the sauna and powered by solar panels, a wind generator or a 6 KW diesel generator. The drop hammer press, made in the 19th century, and other equipment can best be described as “antique.” Yet they turn out wonderful coins and medals for individuals, coin conventions and in-house productions. Their drop press and screw press are shown in the photo at the left.



ROYAL CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (annual convention held across Canada)



Congratulations to ONA member Chris Boyer who has been appointed the new National Youth Coordinator for the RCNA. His first major project involves the solicitation of donations for two Kids Coin Auctions. They will be held at the 2012 ONA Convention and the RCNA 2012 Convention. We encourage every ONA member to get behind this project. Contact Chris at coinman@sympatico.ca for details on making a donation.

This is a great way to get juniors involved. They not only have to show up at a major convention to participate, but will also receive the auction material absolutely free via the Coin Kids Play Money they receive for attending. They can then bid on the material they want to add to their collection, up to the value of their play money.

CLOSING COMMENTS

The ONA holds one of the best annual conventions in Ontario. Virtually every local club bulletin that I have received over the past few months has mentioned the convention, with many including the registration form to make it easier for club members to sign up.

The convention’s main registration kits and the silver medals often sell out before the convention so register early. Why not do it now? As well, you should reserve your hotel room in case they sell out, which is also a possibility.

Make sure your club appoints a delegate who will attend the club delegates’ meeting and annual general membership meeting at the convention. It would also be nice if they attend the banquet and take in other meetings.

1911:

by Ron Cheek

A notable numismatic year

The first decade of the 20th century saw dramatic changes. Industrialization continued at a frantic pace. Electrification of towns, cities, and industries was under way. The telephone had arrived. The automobile, a novelty at first, was becoming a common sight. The horse and buggy started going the way of... well, the horse and buggy. Airplane development had made incredible strides since the Wright brothers' first flight at Kitty Hawk in December 1903. Ford was implementing the assembly line, dramatically changing industrial manufacturing, and ushering in the era of mass production. In ever-increasing numbers, people were moving off farms and into cities to work in factories.

By 1911, the European political scene had grown tense. Germany, frustrated in its attempts to become a first-class imperial power, was flexing its muscles. German militarism had sparked an arms race. Complex and unwieldy treaties among the nations of Europe created strange alliances that could have dangerous consequences should hostilities break out. Edward VII, King and Emperor, "the uncle of Europe," had died on May 6, 1910, after barely ten years on the throne. The steadying influence he brought to Europe because of his close family connections with the thrones of many European nations, particularly with his impatient nephew, Kaiser Wilhelm II of the German Empire, was suddenly gone. Britain was in a frantic catch-up naval arms race with Germany. War, it was feared, would inevitably engulf Europe. And that war would involve the

entire British Empire.

The splendid coronation of King George V and Queen Mary took place in London June 22, 1911. A lavish and unabashedly imperial affair, the coronation drew leaders from across the British Empire as well as royal representatives of the crowned heads of the world. Canada's Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was in attendance, along with the premiers of most provinces. The Earl of Aberdeen, our Governor General, marched in the coronation procession bearing one of the eleven Royal Standards that represented the 400 million people of the British Empire. Thousands of troops from military units across the vast empire provided a background of imperial might to the colourful ceremonies. A Naval Review before the new monarch at Spithead on June 24 included more than 200 Royal Navy ships and submarines. This was more than pageantry. In the tense atmosphere of Europe, Britain was also flexing her muscles.

In Canada, then a self-governing "Dominion" of some seven million, the 1911 political scene was turbulent. Under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal Party had

enjoyed a majority for 15 years. But Laurier was old and unwell. Many saw the Liberals and their leader as having run out of ideas. Caught up in the naval arms race in Europe, Laurier seemed unable to please anyone. Both French and English Canadians opposed him, but for different reasons. French-speaking Canadians, particularly in Quebec, rejected his "pro-British policy." On the

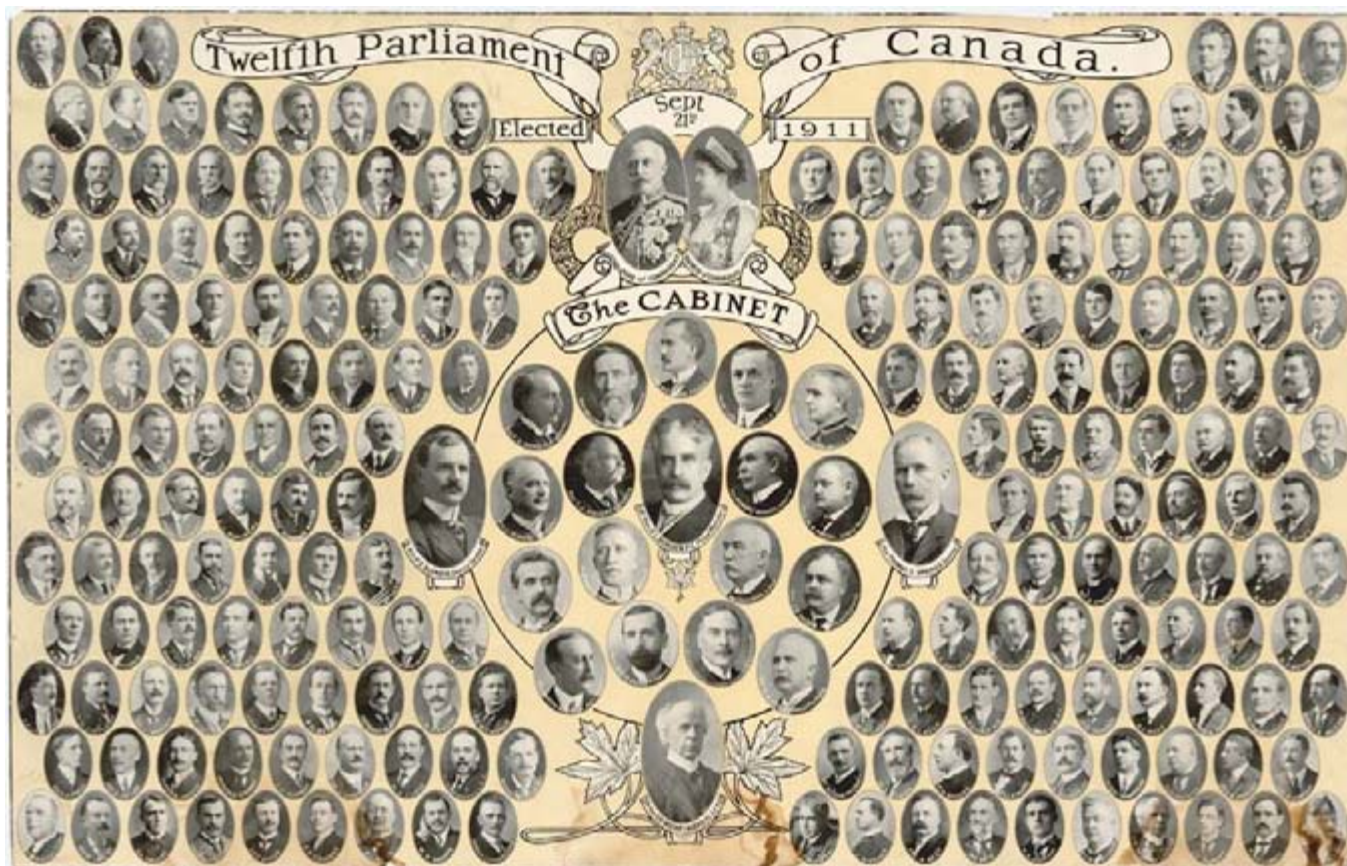


1

1. While the horse and buggy, or carriage, was far from obsolete in 1911, the "horseless carriage" – the automobile – was seen more frequently every year.

1. Bien que le cheval et la charrette eut été loin de l'obsolescence en 1911, l'automobile prend une place de plus en plus importante.

continued on page 202



3. Twelfth Parliament of Canada, elected on September 21, 1911, led by Prime Minister Robert Borden.

3. Le douzième parlement du Canada, élu le 21 septembre 1911, sous la direction du premier ministre Robert Borden.

continued from page 200

other hand, English-speaking Canadians saw Laurier as “abandoning traditional links with Britain.” In 1910, attempting a compromise, the Liberals had passed a contentious bill creating a Canadian navy. The move was especially unpopular in Quebec. Under the leadership of Henri Bourassa and his Quebec Nationalist League opposition to the Liberals on this issue was bitter. Bourassa saw the move as a pledge by Canada to participate in Britain’s wars, and an abandonment of Canadian autonomy. Under pressure, the Liberals needed another issue to engage the Canadian people. That issue was reciprocity — free trade — with the United States.

In an ironic preview of the events of 1988,¹ the Laurier government, in the face of Conservative opposition, negotiated a free-trade agreement with the United States. Although, by the summer of 1911 it was still two years from the normal end of its term, the Liberal government decided to go to the people on the issue of ratification of the free-trade deal. Laurier’s election call was seen by many as an attempt to divert attention from the Canadian Naval Bill. The move proved disastrous for the Liberal Party.

While the principal election issue in Quebec was the naval arms race and Canada’s potential role in Britain’s wars, opposition to the free-trade agreement was the main factor

in the Liberals’ defeat. The issue divided the country. Western Canada, particularly Alberta and Saskatchewan, strongly favoured free trade to gain access to U.S. markets for its agricultural products. Industrialized (and more populous) Eastern Canada, on the other hand, feared free trade because it exposed Canadian manufactured products to competition. On September 21, 1911, with the support of Bourassa and the Quebec Nationalist League, Robert Borden led the Conservatives to a resounding 132 to 85 victory over the Liberals. Laurier stepped down as prime minister, and was replaced by Borden. In a bizarre turn of events, Bourassa had helped elect a government that was even more staunchly imperialist and pro-British than that of the Liberals.

Meanwhile, at the mint...

Canada had a mint by 1911 but it was not the Royal Canadian Mint we know today. The Ottawa mint was first established as a branch of the British Royal Mint. Its opening, in January 1908, was a long time in coming.

Originally proposed in 1890 because of pressure from British Columbia gold miners, a mint in Canada took nearly two decades to become reality. Gold miners, first in the Cariboo and later in the huge Klondike gold fields, pressured the Canadian Government for a facility in Canada that could

continued on page 204



5. Panning gold during the Klondike Gold Rush circa 1897-1908.
 5. Lavage d'or à la batée pendant la ruée vers l'or du Klondike, vers 1897-1908.

Library and Archives Canada / PA-005399

that Canada should have its own mint. The British strongly favoured a separate Canadian mint but, in order to have the authority to strike British gold sovereigns in Canada, which the Dominion Government insisted upon, the mint had to be a branch of the Royal Mint. Producing new Canadian gold coins was desirable but striking sovereigns of Canadian gold was seen as one of the major benefits of a mint in Canada. There would be a world market for Canadian gold, and the mint would be kept busy when demand for smaller-denomination (subsidiary) coinage was low.

After considerable delays caused by confusion and poor communications, the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint finally opened in January 1908. Lack of proper organization, an economic slump, and low demand for new coins, resulted in long periods of inactivity during the first three years of operation. If only gold coin production could fill the gap. But provision for a gold refinery had initially been overlooked! This was quickly addressed, but it would not be until January 1911 that the mint's gold refinery was finally ready for production. Through 1910, because the refinery was not completed, a gold debt crisis arose. Committed to purchase and pay for all unrefined gold shipments from the West, but with only the tiny refining capacity of the assay department to

process it, the mint had incurred an alarming debt. Further chaos was caused by the death of King Edward VII. New master dies with the effigy of King George V were required from the Royal Mint in London. They had not yet arrived when the mint refinery eventually began operation. Master dies for gold sovereigns were finally delivered in February 1911 and the mint went into overdrive. Through 1911, with frantic activity, the Ottawa mint produced a record 256,000 Canadian-made British sovereigns. The gold debt crisis was quickly resolved.

The *Dominion of Canada Currency Act* of 1910 formalized Canadian currency. The *Act* established a legal basis for producing various denominations of the first Canadian gold coins as well as subsidiary coinage, including silver dollars. But the death of King Edward VII and the delays in getting master dies meant that the much-anticipated first Canadian gold 5-dollar and 10-dollar coins could not be struck in 1910, nor indeed in 1911.² Because of coin shortages, master dies for subsidiary coins took precedence.

Canadian approval of the new coin designs was

continued from page 202

refine their gold and strike it into coins. The miners wanted a Canadian market for the precious metal they so painstakingly wrested from the earth. They were frustrated with having to sell their "rough" gold at a substantial discount, and paying to ship it to the United States to be refined, only to be made into U.S. coins. Miners and others in the West demanded a Canadian mint, with its own gold refinery.

Canadian banks and the Dominion government were, for many years, opposed to a Canadian mint, and especially to the production of Canadian gold coins. Unlike silver and bronze coins, gold coins were worth exactly their weight in gold, and could only be sold at that price. So the cost of minting gold coins would represent a loss to the government. Furthermore, both the Dominion Government and the banks saw gold coinage as a threat to the profit they made on bank notes. Moreover, the existing system of merely ordering coins from the Royal Mint in London whenever they were needed seemed to be working just fine.

By the early 20th century, for a variety of reasons, the Government and banks had finally come around to the view

continued on page 206

continued from page 204

necessary. In March 1911, Royal Mint officials, having still not finalized the new designs, asked the Canadian Department of Finance if the King's royal title on Canadian coins was to be in English or Latin. Frustrated at the delay, Finance Minister William S. Fielding replied hastily. Of the two designs offered, he chose the one with the Latin legend. It would not be until June 1911 that the first master dies bearing the effigy of King George V, those for the 1-cent pieces, would finally arrive from London. When they did, there was consternation.

The "godless" coins of 1911

The new 1-cent master dies, when finally received, did not include *DEI GRA*: in the King's title. *DEI GRA*: (for *Dei Gratia*) meant that the King ruled "by the Grace of God," an honorific of British monarchs that went back centuries. Embarrassed by this omission but with little choice due to the coin shortage, Finance Minister Fielding authorized the Ottawa mint to proceed with striking and issuing the new 1-cent coins. When they went into circulation, the omission of *DEI GRA*: was quickly noticed and commented on. The new coins were dubbed "godless."

Facing an election in only two months, the Liberal Government did not need another contentious issue on its plate, however minor it might seem today. The omission had to be explained. Was this yet another example of British high-handedness, producing new Canadian coin designs without our approval? Or was this a sinister anti-British

Liberal scheme to weaken Canada's traditional ties to the monarchy? Fielding was baffled, and wrote to the Royal Mint asking for an explanation. When he received his answer, in early September, Fielding suffered further embarrassment. He discovered that, in his haste to respond to the Royal Mint about the new coin legends, he had overlooked the omission of *DEI GRA*: in the design he approved. The omission was nothing but an unfortunate oversight at the Royal Mint, and Fielding had missed it! Apologies were offered, along with a promise that the correct royal title would appear on 1912 coins.

Master dies for the 5-, 10-, 25-, and 50-cent coins, were received in July 1911. They too were "godless."

Since new coins were badly needed, the Canadian Government had no choice but to proceed with striking and issuing the entire series without the full royal title. And so today, we have these 1911 godless coins to collect. It should be noted, however, that not all the 1911 coins struck at the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint were "godless." The 256,000 British gold sovereigns with the "C" mint mark have the correct legend. They were, of course, of the same design as the 1911 sovereigns struck elsewhere in the



9. Obverse of the first 1911 "godless" coin type issued – the 1-cent piece.

9. Avers de la première pièce « impie », la pièce de 1 cent 1911.

British Empire. There had been no unfortunate involvement of the Canadian Government in their design.

It is often said of the 1911 godless coins that they were a factor in the outcome of the 1911 election. In *Striking Impressions, a history of the Canadian coins and the Royal Canadian Mint*, James Haxby tells us that it is hard to say if

continued on page 208

continued from page 206

the issue had any real effect. But this claim is so often repeated that it seems to have become somewhat of an "urban legend" among many Canadian coin enthusiasts. For me, it is hard to credit. All accounts of the 1911 election I have read mention opposition to the U.S. free-trade deal as the main reason for the Laurier government's crushing defeat. None mentions the godless coins. While there was no doubt some public grumbling and government embarrassment over the missing *DEI GRA*., would most people really have cared that much? The coins were likely a curiosity, no more, much like the "devil's face" in the Queen's hair on 1954 bank notes.

And then there was the matter of new silver dollars.

The 1911 pattern silver dollars

The 1910 *Currency Act* included authority to strike silver dollars, coins that had not previously been part of Canadian currency. Canadians were used to seeing U.S. silver dollars and Spanish-American and Mexican 8-real coins, of course, but we had no silver dollar of our own. Pressure for a Canadian silver dollar came from the miners in British Columbia, who favoured silver over paper dollars. Liberal support for such a coin was lukewarm but, nevertheless, plans to design and produce a Canadian silver dollar were allowed to proceed late in the first decade of the 20th century. The death of King Edward VII, in the middle of 1910, meant that no silver dollar would be produced that year. A design had been ready but it would have to be changed, and that would take time. The public had been informed — a 1911 silver dollar was eagerly awaited. The obverse design was changed to incorporate the effigy of the new King. Cases for 1911 mint sets even had a hole for the new silver dollar. But in the end, it was not to be.

The issue of godless coins, first coming to light when the 1-cent master dies arrived in Ottawa, was immediately brought to the attention of

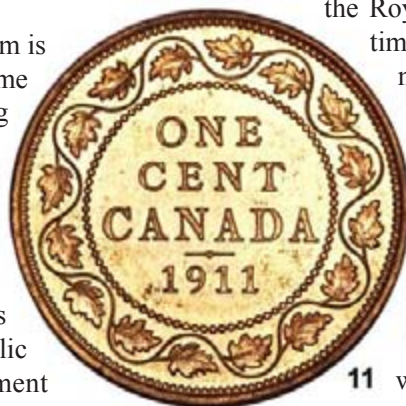
the Royal Mint. Although there was not enough time to change the 5-, 10-, 25-, and 50-cent master dies, those for the 1911 silver dollar were corrected to include *DEI GRA*.. The silver dollar master dies were shipped to the Ottawa mint later in 1911, the required machinery was in place, and it is known that there was a small supply of silver blanks. But no 1911 silver dollars were struck for circulation. The Government abandoned the scheme. It

11 would not be until 1935 that Canadians would have their own silver dollar. That coin would be the very first commemorative Canadian coin. It celebrated the silver jubilee of King George V. Curiously, it too was "godless." But because the legend on the obverse marked the 25th year of the King's reign rather than including his royal title, no one seemed to notice.

The abandonment of plans for a silver dollar in 1911 is often questioned in Canadian numismatic literature. Clearly, the Liberal Government was lukewarm to the idea, probably because it did not see a pressing need for such a coin. Delays caused by the late arrival of correct master dies, distraction with the election, and then the change in government, no doubt were all factors. But why was the entire project set aside for nearly a quarter-century?

Ted Banning's excellent article in the February 1, 2011, issue of *Canadian Coin News* offers the best insight I have read. Banning reminds us that, in 1910, U.S. silver dollars, and the Spanish-American and Mexican 8-real pieces that inspired them, had long been part of circulating coinage in Canada. But things were going on below the border that changed the Canadian Government's opinion about the wisdom of striking Canadian silver dollars.

Long popular, particularly in the western U.S., and in Western Canada as well, silver dollars had become expensive for banks to issue. They were costly to ship. Faced with sharply increased transport fees, banks were ordering fewer silver dollars every year. Due to lower demand, U.S. mints drastically reduced mintage of new dollars through the first years of the 20th century, stopping production entirely



Reverse of the 1911 coins: 11. Large 1-cent. 12. Silver 5-cent. 13. 10-cent. 14. 25-cent. 15. 50-cent.

Revers des pièces de 1911 : 11. 1 cent à grand module. 12. 5 cents en argent. 13. 10 cents. 14. 25 cents. 15. 50 cents.

continued from page 208

after 1904. There was an over-supply of Morgan dollars in circulation for those who wanted them. Under such circumstances, where was the pressing need to produce Canadian silver dollars and ship them to the West? Banning concludes that plans for Canada's first silver dollar may just have come at the wrong time.

As far as is known, only two silver pattern 1911 dollars were ever struck. They were made at the Royal Mint in London. Their whereabouts were unknown to the broader numismatic world for many decades. The first came to light around 1960 when it was offered for sale by the British firm, B.A. Seaby, Ltd. The general belief is that this piece came from the family of the late Sir William Grey Ellison-MacCartney, who had been Mint Master at the Royal Mint at the time it was struck. Evidently, the Mint Master had set it aside as a souvenir, considering it was his own to keep. It remains the only 1911 Canadian dollar in private hands. Seaby's brought it to the 1960 Canadian Numismatic Association convention in Sherbrooke, Quebec, as the centrepiece of its bourse exhibit, offering it at a price of \$16,000. It did not sell then but it eventually sold in 1963 for a reported \$3,500. It has changed hands a number of times, the last being about 2003, when a buyer from Western Canada paid over \$1 million for it.

Shortly after the first 1911 pattern dollar came to light, Seaby's reported that a second example was held at the Royal Mint Museum in London. This is the coin you can see at the Currency Museum of the Bank of Canada, in Ottawa. It is there on permanent loan from the Royal Mint.

The National Currency Collection also has a lead trial strike of the 1911 dollar (Fig. 18). It was unknown until 1977 when it was discovered in the Department of Finance in Ottawa, wrapped in a brown paper parcel. Probably unique, it is believed to have been struck at the Ottawa mint and sent to the Department for approval.

The 1911 pattern dollar, once named in the *Guinness Book of World Records* as the world's rarest coin, has been crowned the "Emperor of Canadian coins."

Indians also disliked their 1911 coins

Britain ruled a restive Indian Empire in 1911. For decades, rising currents of Indian nationalism had disturbed the British raj. Initially seeking only a larger role in the Indian Civil Service, Indians now openly spoke of self-government. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand were self-governing "dominions." Why should India not be accorded the same treatment? The British Government of India had become distanced from its Indian subjects. British of all classes in India were generally viewed as aloof, and contemptuous of the hundreds of millions of people they lived among and ruled. Undercurrents of mistrust persisted over earlier British attempts to convert Hindus and Moslems to Christianity. The British had learned not to interfere in matters of religion, but Indians were ever vigilant for any threats to their religious beliefs and practices.

While some Canadians grumbled about their 1911 godless coins, the people of India found a far more sinister issue to complain about. The effigy of the new King-Emperor, George V, graced India's 1911 coins, but it was not the practice to remind Indians that Queen-Empresses or King-Emperors ruled India by the Grace of God. British India coins have no such wording as *Dei Gratia* or its

continued on page 212



17. Another numismatic quirk of 1911, the infamous "pig rupee" of British India so offended Hindus and Moslems alike that it was quickly withdrawn before most were issued.

17. Une autre bizarrerie de 1911, la désormais célèbre « rouble au cochon » des Indes britanniques. Elle a tant insulté hindous et musulmans qu'elle fut retirée avant même que la majorité des pièces soient émises.

17

Continued from page 210

abbreviations. The issue that enraged both Hindus and Moslems was a tiny detail on the King-Emperor's robe. To quote the *Standard Catalog of World Coins*:

The rupees dated 1911 were rejected by the public because the elephant, on the Order of the Indian Empire shown on the King's robe, was thought to resemble a pig, an animal considered unclean by most Indians. Out of a total of 9.4 million pieces struck at both mints [Calcutta and Bombay], only 700,000 were issued, and many of these were withdrawn and melted with un-issued pieces. The issues of 1912 have a redesigned elephant [with heavier feet and a longer tail].

The *Standard Catalog* designates the offending coin portrait as: "Type 1 Obv. Die w/elephant with pig-like feet and short tail. Nicknamed "pig rupee."

Dare we suggest that the coins were rejected because the elephant's tail had been truncated?

In conclusion

The summer of 1911 saw a coronation spectacle the like of which Britons had never witnessed. Colourful and festive though it was, it was a demonstration designed to show the world Britain's naval might and the vast resources of her worldwide empire. Our prime minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, attended the coronation and then returned home to fight a bitter election that would bring to an end 15 years of Liberal government under his stewardship. The year 1911 saw

numismatic curiosities in Canada: "godless" coins, a silver dollar that never came to be, and a record production of gold coins thanks to the just-opened mint refinery, but not a single 1911 Canadian 5-dollar or 10-dollar coin. They were all 1911C British sovereigns.

Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress traveled to India late in 1911 to attend the Great Coronation Durbar in Delhi. Before the assembled thousands, including rulers of the many "Princely States," they announced their June coronation in London. But Indians, looking upon their new King-Emperor for the first time, already had an idea of what he looked like in his royal robes. They had seen and rejected the shiny new silver rupees with his image because he wore a decoration resembling a pig.

Public dislike of Canada's godless coins seems to have been a 1911 phenomenon. We have had quite a few since then but no one has objected and most people haven't even noticed. When Canadians finally did get a silver dollar, in 1935, it was "godless." Ironically, the 1911 dollar, had it been produced for circulation, would have included *DEI GRA*: in the King's royal title. The 2001 10-cent piece marking the International Year of the Volunteer is also "godless," as is the 2008 2-dollar coin honouring the 400th anniversary of the founding of Québec. The 2010 Vancouver Olympics 25-cent pieces are all "godless." Lack of space was apparently the reason. The Royal Canadian Mint says there will likely be more "godless" circulating commemorative coins in the future, for the same reason.

While the 1911 pattern dollars are the most revered of all Canadian coins, it should be noted that there were also pattern 1911 gold 5- and 10-dollar coins struck by the Royal Mint. They, along with the silver dollar, are illustrated in the 1911 Royal Mint Report. Why do they not cause excitement? In my opinion, there are two reasons. Firstly, being unique museum pieces, they are unattainable at any price. At least there is one 1911 dollar in private hands. Secondly, while Canadians had to wait for nearly a quarter century to have a silver dollar, plenty of gold 5- and 10-dollar coins appeared in 1912, and more were struck in 1913 and 1914. Thus, they are neither curiosities nor are they rare.

To commemorate the notable numismatic year that was 1911, the Royal Canadian Mint has issued a 100th anniversary proof coin set with the dual dates 1911-2011 (Fig. 20). Included in the set is a replica of "the silver dollar that never was." ❖



COINS & TOKENS

• BUYING • BUYING • BUYING •

Stop by to see what we have!

- MAJOR INVENTORY OF TOKENS!
- Full line of new Mint product!
- Paper Money
- Canadian Decimal • Supplies • Books



RCNA LM 350
ONA CPMA



**Willard
Burton**
416-254-6569





**Robert
Beaton**
519-939-8577

www.bwcoin.com

345 Queen St. W. Unit #9, Brampton, ON L6Y 3A9
Store Phone: (905) 450-2870 • Fax: (905) 450-3170
E-mail: b_and_w@sympatico.ca • willardb@bwcoin.com

WHO SAYS MONEY DOESN'T GROW ON TREES?

by Emma Reynolds from the Daily Mail and Internet, September 13, 2011

Coins mysteriously appear in trunks up and down the country

They say money doesn't grow on trees. But it certainly appears to do so on the mysterious coin-studded trunks dotted around the United Kingdom's woodland.

The strange phenomenon of gnarled old trees with coins embedded all over their bark has been spotted on trails from the Peak District to the Scottish Highlands. The coins are usually knocked into felled tree trunks using stones by passers-by, who hope it will bring them good fortune.

These fascinating spectacles often have coins from centuries ago buried deep in their bark and warped by the passage of time. The tradition of making offerings to deities at wishing trees dates back hundreds of years, but this combination of the man-made and the natural is far more rare.

It used to be believed that divine spirits



A money tree with copper and silver coins hammered into the wood near Ingleton, North Yorkshire

lived in trees, and they were often festooned with sweets and gifts—as is still done today at Christmas.

The act is reminiscent of tossing money into a fountain for good luck, or the trend for couples to attach 'love padlocks' to bridges and fences to symbolise lasting romance.

Some pubs, such as the Punch Bowl in Askham, Cumbria, have old beams with splits in them into which coins are forced for luck.

There are seven felled tree trunks with coins pushed into them in the picturesque village of Portmeirion, in Wales.

Meurig Jones, an estate manager at the tourist destination, told the BBC: "We had no idea why it was being done when we first noticed the tree trunk was being filled with coins. I did some detective work and discovered that trees were sometimes used as 'wishing trees'.

In Britain it dates back to the 1700s—there is one tree in Scotland somewhere which apparently has a florin stuck into it."

He said that a sick person could press a coin into a tree and their illness would go away. "If someone then takes the coin out though, it's said they then become ill.

We haven't publicised it at all, it's just happened," he added. "It's quite amazing really."

In Scotland, there is also a legend about a kissing tree. If a young man could drive a nail into a tree with one blow, he earned a kiss from his sweetheart.

Yoko Ono has used wishing trees in her artwork, and in 1877 Queen Victoria wrote about visiting an oak tree with coins stuck in it in the Highlands.



Coins are hammered into trunks with rocks in the Lake District



Woodland wonder: Trees are traditional sources of good luck as deities were thought to reside in them



A lucky money tree in Tarn Hows, Cumbria

MEDALS FROM THE FENIAN RAIDS FIND THEIR PROPER HOME

by Tom MacGregor, from Legion Magazine

A bit of detective work on the part of Ontario Command of the Canadian Legion has connected long forgotten medals for service in the Fenian raids with family members who were unaware of the medals' existence.

The story began seven years ago in Ottawa when Jacques Bolduc was working as a contractor for Ottawa Community Housing, the city's social housing agency for seniors and people with low income or disabilities. Bolduc was tasked with cleaning out the apartment of a resident who had died with no estate or known relatives.

"When that happens, all the contents of the apartment become the property of Ottawa Housing," said Bolduc. Among the possessions were two apparently empty suitcases. "My boss told me to take them. I just put them in a closet and didn't look at them for six and half years," said Bolduc.

When he finally looked, he was surprised to find war medals. Among them were two Canada General Service Medals with Queen Victoria on the obverse and bars for service to Canada in the Fenian raids. One had a bar stating Fenian Raid 1866 and the other had two bars, for 1866 and 1870.

The Fenians were mostly American Civil War veterans who believed that by attacking British forces in North America, they could assist in gaining independence for Ireland from Great Britain. In 1866 the Fenians made a failed attempt to attack New Brunswick. At the end of May that year about 800 Fenians crossed the border at Buffalo, N.Y., and on June 2 fought the Battle at Ridgeway against Canadian militia in Southwestern Ontario. Though the Fenians won the battle, they had no reinforcements and quickly retreated over the border. Other minor attacks were carried out unsuccessfully in Quebec in 1870. The lasting impact of the Fenian raids was to increase the momentum for Canadian Confederation the following year.

The medals had never been mounted and one was missing its proper ribbon. Two other medals were from the Second World War with no way of tracing who had received them, but the Canada General Service Medals were inscribed along the edges to Frederic Christian Wurtell and John James Mason, respectively. Having served in the military himself, Bolduc wanted to see the medals in the right hands and took them to the Legion's Ontario Command Service Officer John Morrison who has an office in Legion House in Kanata.

Morrison and Bolduc began searching for family that might still be in Ontario. Using the Internet and volunteer genealogists, the two were able to track the men who were awarded the medals. Mason's name was too common to make a positive identification, but they had better luck with Wurtell. They were able to follow a



family tree leading to the Ottawa area. Eventually Bolduc called all the people with that last name in the area until he tracked down two brothers, Peter Wurtell, 64, and Paul Wurtell, 61.

After Bolduc starting going over his family's history, Paul Wurtell realized the medal must have belonged to his great-great-grandfather. "It was when he knew my family had come from Quebec, that I knew he was on the right track," said Peter. "The family had come from Germany to Quebec City some time after the battle on the Plains of Abraham"

Morrison took the medals to Steve Heiter of the Dominion Command Supply Department who had the ribbons repaired and the medals mounted and framed.

The medals were presented at a small ceremony at Legion House back on March 15. Morrison and Bolduc presented Wurtell's medal, with the two dates, to the two brothers, along with the Henry Fry English Prize medallion that was also in the suitcase and would have belonged to their great-grandfather. The other medals, which included a Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal with Queen Victoria's royal cipher, were presented to Eric Fernberg, collections manager for dress and insignia at the Canadian War Museum.

Fernberg said the war museum has 47 Canada General Service Medals. About 15,000 were originally issued, all with bars that said Fenian Raid 1866, Fenian Raid 1870 or Red River 1870, for those who fought in the Red River Rebellion in Manitoba against forces led by Louis Riel.

Morrison said it was a happy ending for the family, otherwise the lost medals could have ended up in the hands of dealers who would sell them to collectors.

AMERICANS ALSO LOOK AT THEIR 1-CENT COIN... AND NICKELS TOO!

by David L. Ganz, New York Times, August 20, 2011

David L. Ganz
is a former president of the American Numismatic Association.

In this time of fiscal strain, Americans can find some savings by simply looking in their purses and pockets.

Because of increases in commodity prices, it now costs more than one cent to make a penny and more than five cents to make a nickel. The United States Mint, sensitive to the risks of changing the composition and feel of our coinage, has been reluctant to revise the composition of these two coins.

But that is precisely what the Mint—which last year produced 4 billion pennies and 490 million nickels—should do.

While eliminating the penny has been debated for decades, it is not a realistic option; the penny has tremendous symbolic value and removing it would have the effect of raising prices—particularly for people of modest means, who use currency the most—because retailers would round up. Reducing the size of the coins is impractical because of the cost of recalibrating vending machines and the need to ensure that the coin is not interchangeable with any foreign coin.

Changing the composition of the penny by using less costly materials is the only feasible alternative. The Mint, part of the Treasury Department, has changed the size or composition of the cent more than a dozen times since 1793. Two of the most recent alterations were the switch to zinc-coated steel in 1943, caused by the wartime shortage of copper, and the switch to zinc with copper plating in 1982, a response to rising commodity prices.

Past debates have brought forth a variety of unconventional suggestions: plastic (used as sales-tax tokens—representing fractions of a cent—in the 1930s, but cheap-looking),

industrial porcelain (Germany and Thailand tried this, but it breaks easily); and vulcanite rubber (used as currency in Guatemala early in the last century, but too exotic for American tastes).

Metallic alloys are probably the best choice for a new-composition penny and nickel. The precise choice needs to reflect four values: cost effectiveness, security of supply, aesthetic acceptability and minimal disruption to vending machines. (Pennies are not commonly accepted by

Aluminized steel is ideal because it is available coiled—squeezed by rollers and then put into a lasso-like form that can be fed directly into a coining press. It would work for the penny and the nickel—and the dime, if it were ever threatened.

Let's use a new aluminized-steel alloy that allows the Mint to produce an affordable penny. Ideally, this would be accompanied by a redesign, and a collector's-edition one-cent coin made of gold and silver. This would complement



machines, but are sometimes inserted anyway; a penny of a different composition could cause machines to jam.)

In a 1976 study of the penny, the Research Triangle Institute rejected chromium, tin, titanium, copper-aluminum-nickel-zinc derivatives and zinc mixtures. At current prices, none of these would be cost-effective. In practical terms, that leaves two basic metallic groups: an aluminum alloy, which is better, heavier and stronger than the pure aluminum cent proposed in the 1970s, but still expensive, and steel, which is the clear favourite for affordability and security, but poses technical challenges.

The best approach is to meld the two.

the success the Mint has had with the state quarters program and with collectors' coins made of precious metals.

Contrary to the song, pennies do not come from heaven. Ours come from the Mint, which must supply them now and in the future. Let's reintroduce the penny as a coin that matters, and put its production on a sounder financial footing.



COURTESY OF CTCCC THE COLLECTOR — VOLUME 21, No. 4, PAGE 19 - 22

COLLECTING CANADIAN TIRE - PART 3 GIFT CARDS / PROMOTIONAL CARDS

by John Merrick #905

INTRODUCTION / HISTORY

Collecting gift cards is a great way to expand and diversify our Canadian Tire collections. It's easy to get started, there is a lot of variety and it doesn't require much space or investment.

The actual term is Cartodorology *n*. The collection and study of gift cards and of materials relating to their history and use. [Greek *carta* card + Greek *doro* gift + Latin *ology* study of]

The gift card is a descendant of the good, old-fashioned, paper gift certificate which had been in use since the 1930's. Gift cards were first introduced in the mid 1990's and these "electronic" gift certificates were built using technology borrowed from prepaid phone cards.

The hobby of collecting gift cards is constantly growing as collectors have begun to appreciate the enormous variety and aesthetics of the cards themselves. Gift cards are not just logo bearing pieces of plastic anymore.

Canadian Tire introduced their gift cards in 2002 and like many innovations; most people did not foresee their value as a collectible item. Many of the early cards are becoming harder to find and command higher values.

Their gift cards are redeemable at over 480 Canadian Tire Stores, 400 auto centres and 250 gas bar locations coast to coast.

IDENTIFICATION

Most gift cards have multiple issues within a given variety and located on the back of the card, usually in the bottom right

corner is the batch number and date making it easy to identify exactly which card you have. (see figure below)



Batch Number

Date

CONDITION

Collecting gift cards is a lot like collecting many other items such as stamps and coins, the Uncirculated or Mint condition cards will always retain a premium value as compared to used ones, however, used gift cards are certainly collectible and valuable as well.

An uncirculated or mint card is a perfect card, as when it was new. Colours have the original brightness, no blemishes and in unswiped condition, with no scratches from use.

Gift cards can be collected with or without the original cardboard backer card.



COURTESY OF CTCCC THE COLLECTOR — VOLUME 21, No. 4, PAGE 19 - 22

COLLECTING CANADIAN TIRE - GIFT CARDS - continued

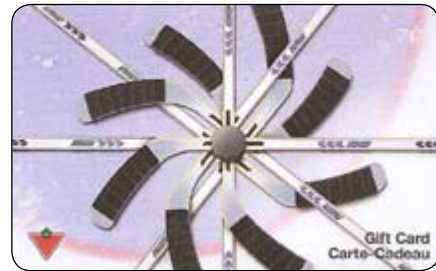
GIFT CARD TYPES

The two main groups of cards are Preset (disposable) and Reloadable. Preset cards are loaded with a specific amount of money that coincides with the denomination printed on the card

itself. A reloadable card is one that does not necessarily have a preset amount and money can be added to the cards balance.



Preset or Disposable



Reloadable

PROMOTIONAL CARDS

These are usually time limited special offer cards designated for a preset amount. As an example, they may have been

issued as a promotion wherein you would receive a \$10 card in exchange for a \$50 in store purchase.



PUZZLE CARDS

These cards are also referred to as a collection series and the cards will usually interconnect to form a larger picture.

Canadian Tire has only issued one such series to date.

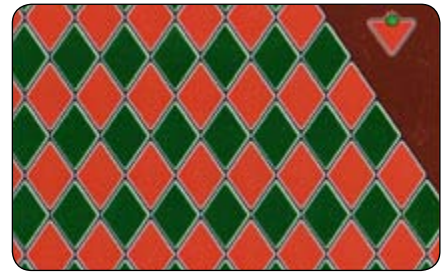
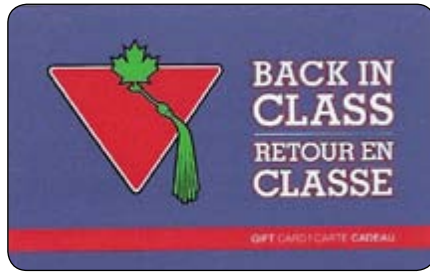


COURTESY OF CTCCC THE COLLECTOR — VOLUME 21, No. 4, PAGE 19 - 22

EVENT / OCCASION CARDS

These cards may apply to an event or occasion and are usually only available for a limited time during the year.

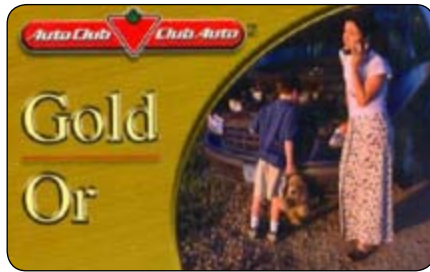
Seasonal cards also fall into this category.



AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE PLANS

These cards apply to Canadian Tire automotive service plans and are further categorized as "Roadside Assistance", "Auto Club" and "Club Auto". One interesting point regarding

these cards was that some were personalized with the vehicles licence plate number.



AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE SPECIALS

Service special cards were issued for a specific prepaid service such as an oil change, wheel alignment or even a ser-

vice package. Most of these particular cards bear the names "Service Auto" and "Auto Service".



SPECIAL PROMO CARDS

A much thinner plastic card or plastic coated cardboard card intended for single use promotions. These cards were not

as widely collected making them very desirable to complete a collection and commanding higher values.



HARDER TO FIND CARDS

Two of the most rare and sought after cards are the Sandy McTire “Electronic Canadian Tire Money” gift cards. Issued in

\$10 and \$100 denominations for a special promotion only, there are currently only 3 known examples of the \$100 card.



VARIATIONS / ERRORS

There are presently very few variations of gift cards and errors are extremely rare. Some of the newest cards issued have

“small digit”, “large digit” and “barcode” variations as shown below.



Small Digits



Large Digits



Bar Code

RESOURCES

The *Canadian Tire Gift Card Collector's Guide* is a comprehensive guide including full colour pictures and up to date price lists covering gift cards, promotional cards and automotive

cards. Ordering information for this guide can be found on the Club website www.ctccc.ca or in the ad section of this newsletter.

STORAGE

Gift cards should be stored in some form of device to protect them from scratching, staining or discolouring. Archival quality plastic sleeves are available for individual cards and in multiple

card sheets that can be used in binders. Be sure to avoid displaying cards in direct sunlight to avoid fading of colours.

GOOD COLLECTING PRACTICES

There does seem to be some controversy in other gift card collecting circles whether or not collectors should help themselves to items marked “of no value unless activated”.

Whether the card is active or not, the cards are the retailer's property until time of purchase.

The best policy is to always ask, as the store may load a minimal amount on the card for you. For example, if you use a \$5 no fee card to purchase \$5 worth of goods in the store, ultimately you will still get the gift card for free for your collection.

The Wellington Circular

Toronto's Semi-Centennial 1834-1884 by Scott Douglas

Did you know..... that the city of Toronto, Ontario's name was changed to York and then back to Toronto? Confused?

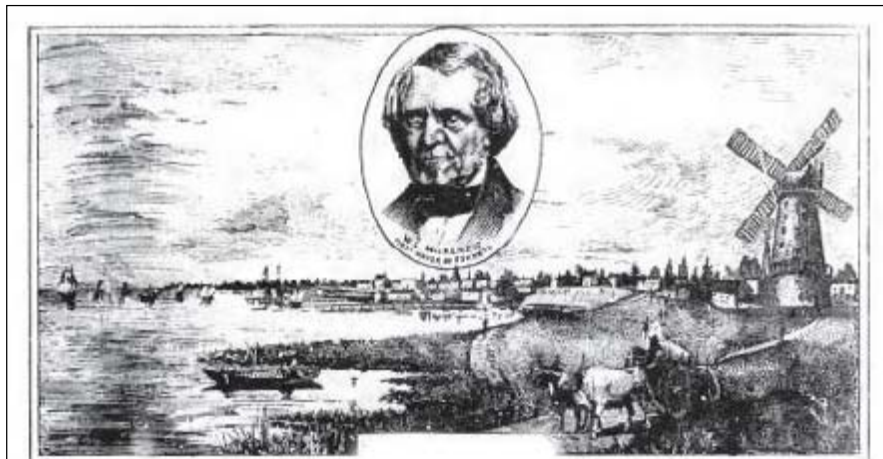
Toronto originally was the name derived from the Mohawk TKARONTO meaning "trees standing in the water". The name Toronto was used until 1793 when it was renamed York.

On July 8, 1792 John Graves Simcoe, First Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada arrived at (Newark) Niagara and summoned the first Parliament in September of that year. One of Simcoe's first decisions was to choose a different site for the Capital stating 'the chief town of a Province must not be placed under the guns of an enemy's fort'. After surveying the upper coast of Lake Ontario, Simcoe chose a site near Fort Toronto as his Capital City. The name he chose was York honouring the Duke of York following his victory in Flanders. In 1795 a French traveler described York as 'twelve houses beside the barracks in which the regiment was quartered'. The first Parliament convened at York on June 6, 1797. In 1800 the Upper Canada Gazette, previously established in Niagara in 1795, was removed to York. In 1803 a movement began for the erection of an Episcopal church the first church in York. In January 1808 the first mail arrived from Lower Canada. The postmaster proudly announced that letters were ready to be delivered. The mail between York and Montreal was carried by men who walked the full distance.

During the war of 1812 the town of York would suffer at the hands of American troops on 2 separate occasions. In 1817 a Stage coach was established between York and Montreal. In 1818 York celebrated 25 years of existence. The population had grown to 1200 and the town consisted of 200 houses, 5 taverns and 2 churches.

During the next 16 years York continued to grow with more people, more churches and more services. In 1832 an important event took place in the establishment of the first Public Water Works. The cost was more than \$112.

On March 6, 1834 the town of York incorporated as a city and was renamed Toronto once again. The decision to use the name Toronto a second time was not a hard one as the city was unofficially always known and referred to as Toronto by its citizens.



A typical Toronto scene with W.L. Mackenzie inset.

The city of Toronto elected its first Mayor William Lyon Mackenzie March 27, 1834. Mackenzie was now faced with the challenge of creating a municipal government. The total property value of the city was \$500,000 and it had debts of \$45,000. In the following months Mackenzie was required to perform so many duties that he proved unable to meet this test and informed the citizens he would not seek a second term. In 1835 Robert Baldwin Sullivan, a lawyer and a Judge, was elected. He levied a tax of 3 Pence per Pound Sterling and almost had a small rebellion on his hands. However, Sullivan's business like manner and abilities would serve the city well and Toronto was on the way to achieving its vision.

During the next 50 years Toronto could take pride in the creation of over 300 miles of sidewalk, tree shaded well paved streets, beautiful parks and architectural magnificence in its public buildings and more than 100 churches. The city could boast of many varied manufacturing interests, fine educational institutes and nearly 100 newspapers and periodicals published within the city limits. The city also contained some of the largest publishing firms in North America. The construction of a rail system and steamboat lines, telegraph and telephone communication along with electric lighting vaulted Toronto to world class status.

All of these accomplishments were achieved in a relatively short number of years. The semi-centennial revelry was indeed justified and proudly celebrated by Toronto's citizens of 1884.



Representative souvenir covers of 1884



Semi-Centennial Medals



Souvenir tokens and medals were sold in stores and on the street during the semi-centennial celebrations. On the left depicts the Toronto coat of arms and on the right the Lords Prayer. Often these pieces were holed and put on a chain to be worn around the neck or as charms on a bracelet.



Scott writes for *CCN*, *RCNA CN Journal*, *ONA Ontario Numismatist*, and our club newsletter *Did You Know...*”.

We appreciate his valuable contribution.

Contact **Scott** at:

scott.douglas@sympatico.ca



Bibliography:

Rev. Henry Scadding; *Toronto Past and Present: Historical and Descriptive 1884*

Victor L. Russell; *Mayor of Toronto Vol. 1 1834-1899*

Toronto Illustrated News Souvenir Program July 1884



**ONTARIO
NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION**

CONVENTION 2012

***Help Celebrate the ONA's
50th Anniversary***

Join us in Kitchener!

April 13, 14 and 15, 2012

***Holiday Inn and
Conference Centre,
30 Fairway Rd S.,
Kitchener, Ontario***





2012 O.N.A. CONVENTION

Holiday Inn & Conference Centre
30 Fairway Rd., South,
Kitchener, Ontario April 13-15, 2012

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 2012
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
 - (g) Best of Show 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. A 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 **March 21, 2012**. All applicants will be given space and cases (if required) in order of receipt so long as they are available. No single exhibit may be entered in more than one category. However, any exhibitor may enter one exhibit in each of several categories. Each exhibitor must designate the group which she/he wishes to enter.
12. No material exhibited will be offered for sale, nor will advertising, in any form, be permitted with any exhibit. The name or identity of any competitive exhibitor will not be allowed to be shown within the exhibit.
13. Any numismatic material, known to be a legitimate copy or replica, must be labeled. Any material known to be forged, spurious or counterfeit will not be displayed unless the exhibit is titled and labeled as an educational exhibit of forgeries.

14. All cases must lie flat on the exhibit table, and no material of any kind will be allowed outside the display cases except signs not exceeding the length of one of the cases, and not higher than twelve (12) inches above the exhibit table.
15. Exhibit cases may be supplied by the exhibitor or will be loaned to exhibitors for use at the convention, providing the exhibitor has made known her/his requirements to the Exhibits Chairman prior to the Exhibit Application cut-off date (see item 11). The O.N.A. strives to implement the same exhibit case limit as allowed by the R.C.N.A.: "No Competitive exhibit will be allowed more than five cases except for paper money where the maximum will be six cases." The Exhibit Chairman is authorized to limit the number of displays and the number of display cases used in a single display. This may be necessitated by an insufficient supply of cases available for loan or insufficient exhibit space. Serious exhibitors are urged to submit their Exhibit Application well before the application cut-off date since Exhibit Applications are processed in the order received.
16. Each exhibit case will be closed and locked by the Exhibit Chairman or her/his assistant in the owner's presence. The keys will be kept by the Exhibitor until the removal of the exhibit, where cases are supplied by the convention.
17. No exhibit will be removed from the exhibit area prior to the close of the exhibit period which will be set by the Exhibit Chairman. **(Note the O.N.A. 2012 exhibit period continues until Sunday at 1:00 p.m.)**. In cases of special circumstances, permission may be granted by the Exhibits Chair to take from the area before the closing time. Such permission must be in writing so that there is no 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 will be appointed by the Head Judge to judge each category. They will have full and final authority to select all first, second and third awards. They will also have the authority to withhold any such award, in any category, where they feel the exhibits are deemed unworthy of an award.
20. After judging is completed, the judges will meet and briefly discuss their results. If their findings are not unanimous as to the order then the judges should discuss or re-evaluate the points awarded, if possible.
21. Judging sheet results may be made available by the Head Judge during the convention if requested by a displayer. The Judges' decision shall be final and binding in all cases.
22. Adequate security protection will be provided for the exhibit room during the period of the convention commencing at the time the room is opened to the exhibitors to place their exhibits and continuing until the time that the Exhibits Chairman has set by which the exhibits must be removed.
23. Subject to paragraph 13 (above) awards, in the form of an engraved O.N.A. Convention Medal will be presented to the first, second and third place winners in all categories.
24. Times for placing and removing of all displays in the exhibits area will be laid down in the "Exhibitors" letter which will accompany these Rules and Regulations.

TO ENTER A COMPETITIVE EXHIBIT

Please complete the Exhibit Application form and mail it to the 2012 O.N.A.
Convention address shown on the Exhibit Application form.



2012 O.N.A. CONVENTION

Holiday Inn & Conference Centre
30 Fairway Rd., South,
Kitchener, Ontario April 13-15, 2012

EXHIBIT APPLICATION

PLEASE FILL IN A SEPARATE APPLICATION FORM FOR EACH EXHIBIT BEING ENTERED

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:

Title of Exhibit: _____

Category – specify (a) through (e) as per Exhibit Rules and Regulations: _____

Name (print): _____ O.N.A. # _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Province/State: _____ Postal/Zip Code: _____

In consideration of providing exhibit space for me, I agree that the liability, if any, of the Ontario Numismatic Association, the Host Club, the elected and appointed officers, Committee Chairman, and other organizations associated in any way with the convention, their heirs, executors and assigns shall be limited to the aggregate sum of Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) for any loss, however caused by reason of theft, Disappearance, damage, destruction, whether occurring through negligence or otherwise, of all numismatic material and items displayed by me.

I hereby agree to exhibit in accordance with all the official O.N.A. Exhibit Rules and Regulations, Judging Procedures and guidelines, and I acknowledge receipt of a copy of same which I have read and understand.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____
(by parent or guardian if junior O.N.A. member)

Please mail this completed application form to the O.N.A. Exhibit Chairman:

Colin Cutler
205-8575 Riverside Dr. E., Windsor, ON N8S 1G2
Email: ccutler@cogeco.ca
Phone: (519) 962-2584



2012 ONA CONVENTION REGISTRATION

Celebrating our 50th Anniversary

April 13 -15, 2012 Kitchener, Ontario



<u>QTY.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF ITEM OR FUNCTION</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
_____	Main Registration Kit Includes Gold plated souvenir convention medal, admission to bourse, Program of events, Raffle Draw ticket, admission to Friday night Reception, unlimited visits to the Hospitality Suite and much more!	\$20.00	_____
_____	Spousal Registration Kit (Family member must be Main Registrant) All of the above is included except for the Gold plated convention medal	\$10.00	_____
_____	Young Numismatist Registration Kit (16 yrs of age & under) Includes everything in the main registration kit except for the Gold plated souvenir convention medal	\$5.00	_____
_____	Awards Banquet (Saturday 6:30 p.m. cash bar: 7:00 p.m. dinner) Includes full-course dinner and a keynote speaker to be named later	\$35.00	_____
_____	Good as Gold Draw Tickets (buy 5, get 1 free) - book of 6	\$10.00	_____
_____	Brass Medal Official Convention Souvenir – (only 50 struck)	\$10.00	_____
_____	Silver Medal Official Convention Souvenir – (only 50 struck) One ounce of .999 fine Silver 38mm	\$65.00	_____

(Please note that the Gold Plated convention medals are not available for individual sale and are only included with the Main Registration Kits. If requesting Draw Ticket booklets, please write out a separate itemized cheque)

TOTAL (Make your Cheques payable to the **2012 ONA Convention**)..... \$ _____

NAME OF MAIN and/or YOUNG NUMISMATIST REGISTRANT: (Please Print Clearly):

NAME OF SPOUSAL REGISTRANT: (Please Print Clearly):

MAILING ADDRESS: _____
_____ Phone: () _____

E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____

If you have been appointed as a Delegate include the NAME OF HOBBY CLUB: _____

Please complete this form and return it to:

2012 ONA Convention
c/o Peter H. Becker, Registration Chairman
P.O. Box 40033, RPO Waterloo Square,
Waterloo, ON N2J 4V1 www.ontario-numismatic.org

