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www.the-ona.ca

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Please contact Robb McPherson.

President's Message



I am writing this while honeymooning in Sedona Arizona.

Anyone that attended the O.N.A. convention banquet in Kitchener in April 2013 will remember that I made O.N.A. history by proposing to Lisa during introductions of the head table. Well, we tied the knot on June 14 and left for Las Vegas on June 17th.



Wedding Bells Ring in Port Dover

O.N.A. President Robb McPherson and Lisa Spinks made good on their promises and tied the knot recently. The weather could not have been more perfect as the sun shone brightly while the birds chirped and a gentle breeze kept the wedding party comfortable waiting for the bride's grand entrance. Roughly 40 people witnessed the ceremony on June 14 including representatives from the R.C.N.A., O.N.A., family and close friends. The celebrations that followed went late into the evening with the usual dancing, speeches, dinner and festivities as everyone in attendance shared in their joy and wished them much happiness in their future.

(Contributed by Peter Becker)

IN MEMORIAM:

Mr. Bruce H. Raszmann, 1934 – 2011

His 50 years of exemplary service will long be remembered.

Mr. Tom Rogers, 1942 – 2012

Past President; serving from 2003–2009.

APPOINTED COMMITTEE

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ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEES

	Regular	Digital
Regular Membership	- \$ 20.00	\$ 15.00
Spouse (add-on to Regular)	- \$	\$ 10.00
Junior (under 18)	- \$ 10.00	\$ 5.00
Club Membership (Nov. 1 st)	- \$ 35.00	---
Life Membership†	- \$ 600.00	\$ 450.00

† Life membership is applicable after one year of regular membership

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

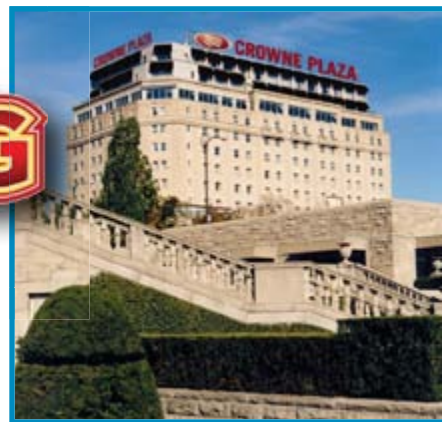
Brent W. J. Mackie, ONA Treasurer
P.O. Box 40033, RPO Waterloo Square,
Waterloo, ON, N2J 4V1

Our honeymoon also coincided with the 22nd Annual Casino Chip & Gaming Token Collectors Club Convention. While we didn't stay at the convention hotel, we did stay on the Las Vegas strip at the Aria Casino and Hotel. Thanks to a fellow club member we were able to catch a ride to the South Point Casino & Hotel, which is a good 15-minute drive from the strip on Thursday June 19th. We met many great people and fellow executive members along with many collectors of casino items.

Lisa and I had volunteered a couple hours of our time to man the club promotion table. The club uses promotional items as one way of raising funds. They seem to do a great business selling items to promote the club.

The seminars and the convention bourse for a specialized group of collectors was very well attended. The convention bourse had a total of 670 people in 3 days! The one seminar that I attended had over 60 people in the room. I was able to acquire another sought after chip for my collection. The McPherson Casino 50 Cent chip was in a dealer's box and I searched 6 boxes to find it. All I need now is the \$25 denomination to complete the set.

Our next O.N.A. convention in April 2015 is being held in a casino town at a hotel directly connected to Casino Niagara, the Crowne Plaza. I will be working to help the Museum of Gaming History possibly setup some kind of exhibit at the convention in conjunction with Casino Niagara. I will be trying to accumulate as many items as possible related to Casino Niagara and Fallsview casino. The Museum has setup a similar type of exhibit at the El Cortez Casino in downtown Las Vegas.



For more information on the Museum, visit their website at http://themogh.org/mogh_home.php

Well back to the pool . . .

Numismatically yours,

Robb McPherson

ONA President [robb4640@sympatico.ca; 519-577-7206]



MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT



Time is Running Out on the O.N.A. Membership Reward

Most of the coin clubs in Ontario have a membership in the O.N.A. and also participate in the O.N.A.'s liability insurance initiative. Now that all renewals are complete for 2014, it is timely to remind everyone that new O.N.A. members from your club can earn you a discount when the time comes for your 2015 renewal. But time is running out! Only those new memberships received before September will have the chance to be counted as processing of next year's insurance renewals begins.

Starting with the 2014 membership renewals, when individuals pay for O.N.A. membership, be it regular, spousal or junior, they are now also asked to indicate the name of their home club. Perhaps there are some folks at your local coin club who aren't O.N.A. members. We would like for them to join the O.N.A. and show you as their home club. We even invite new or existing life members to tell us the name of their home club!

During 2014, right up until the start of September, we will be keeping track of the O.N.A. members that show each club as their home club. For each one that does, \$1 will be credited against that club's 2015 dues. Simply put, if at least 30 new or renewing O.N.A. members name any club as their home club during 2014, that club's annual O.N.A. membership for 2015 will be free.

The O.N.A. knows that our hobby is stronger with more people belonging to local clubs and belonging to the O.N.A. as well. That is why we have created this new approach to building membership.

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We want our existing members to stay with us and we invite all serious numismatic hobbyists in Ontario to become a member of the O.N.A.

Membership Report

The following applications have been received and now are members of the Ontario Numismatic Association. There is a period of two months for written objections of a new member to be submitted to the Membership Chairman.

R 2141 – Bill Stefuk, Winnipeg, Manitoba

R 2142 – Richard Belec, Lachine, Quebec

New members can now join on our website and pay for their membership by PayPal. Thanks to our webmaster Henry Nienhuis. Remember the password is case sensitive. If you would like your Home Club to receive a \$1.00 rebate for their 2015 Club membership dues you need to give me your home club before September 1, 2014. Each Club will receive a total on how many O.N.A. members selected them as their home club with their 2015 O.N.A. Club Membership renewal notice that should come out mid-late September 2014.

As reported last month mailed membership rates will go up by \$5.00 for the 2015 membership year.

Any questions on your membership please contact me by e mail or the O.N.A. P.O. Box.

David Bauwutt

(membership@the-ona.ca)

Membership Chairman, O.N.A.

June 29, 2014



CHECK IT OUT!

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR O.N.A. LIBRARY



How to borrow items from the O.N.A. Library

Ask your Librarian for assistance in locating items, or request (by postal mail, fax or email) a listing of the holdings to conduct your own search, by author, title, or publication date.

The O.N.A. Librarian will send out your requests by postal mail (postage paid), you simply return the items by return mail. It's that simple!

Contacting your Librarian:

Christopher Boyer,
O.N.A. Librarian
457 Lorindale Street,
Waterloo, ON
N2K 2X2

Telephone: (519) 884-4788
Facsimile: (519) 884-1762
Email: librarian@the-ona.ca
Mobile: (519) 589-5265

FROM THE EDITOR



Hello and welcome to our 2014 summer issue. You will find a little news and a nice selection of articles on a variety of topics within its pages. Henry Nienhuis and I hope you enjoy this issue of the Ontario Numismatist. We send out a big THANK YOU to all the organizations that keep us up to date by including us on their mailing list.

Spam, spam, spam

Canada's Anti-Spam Legislation (CASL) has probably touched everyone who uses the Internet for e-mail recently. It typically takes the form of a request from a company wanting to keep you as a subscriber on their mailing list. If you visit the Ontario Nonprofit Network's web site at: theonnc.ca/what-we-do/stateofthesector/canadas-anti-spam-legislation-nonprofit/ you will find the "Top 10 things nonprofits need to know about anti-spam legislation." Number one on that list is the important information, "Legislation covers 'commercial' electronic messages only. So if no transaction is involved, CASL doesn't apply."

As far as coin clubs are concerned, that means they can continue to circulate their newsletters as they have in the past. As for the content, a normal mix of meeting news, club activities announcements, numismatic articles and even a message from a club sponsor are all within the limits of the legislation. Just don't go and sell your e-mail list to a commercial enterprise, because that's over the line.

It continues to be important, however, that those managing the mailing list also continue to respect and quickly act upon requests to unsubscribe from a list; and I would say that has more to do with good manners than with legislation.

On the lighter side, *Spam* is a trademark of Hormel Foods and is a contraction of "spiced ham." It was developed in 1937 but came into wide use as a food during World War II, especially in Britain and Russia. Actually, people in Britain had a Spam overload and it was based on this fact that the Monty Python comedy group created their famous Spam sketch in 1970. In the sketch, two customers are in a greasy spoon café trying to order a breakfast from a menu that includes Spam in almost every dish. Customers are continuously chanting, "spam" and the word overrides the other dialogue.

The term spam in the context of electronic communications is derived from this sketch and can be traced back to the late 1980s. The computer sub-culture at this time was made up of youthful individuals well aware of Monty Python and the appropriateness of naming the flood of unwanted e-mail as spam. I know, because I was a part of it. At Humber College we had put up a computer network linking educational institutions called Bitnet. The first commercial promotion over e-mail appeared around 1988 and there were lots of complaints about how inappropriate it was. It was at that time someone wrote, "We have decided to call this kind of e-mail spam!"

The Polar Bear Express

Jeff Fournier writes with the news that he has produced a new series of "coins" commemorating Ontario Northland's Polar Bear Express. The series consists of brushed nickel, bronze and brass and they come with and without colouring. Only the brushed nickel coins are available individually in their plain and coloured versions, limited to a run of 100 coins each. The others are available only in 3-coin sets, but once again in plain and coloured versions limited to a run of 50 sets each. Individual brushed nickel coins are \$20 (plus \$2.50 shipping) and the sets are \$60 (plus \$7.50 shipping). Contact Jeff at jfournier14@gmail.com or by phone at 705-491-1735. Jeff's address for mail orders is 1250 Fisher Street P.O. Box 22004, North Bay ON P1B 9P5.



Golden Goose and Lucky Casino Chips

In his President's column Robb McPherson shared news about his time in Las Vegas. Some extra news he sent along comes from The Casino Chip and Gaming Token Collectors Club. At this year's convention, the sale of two unique chips caused tremendous excitement when their stories were revealed.



An extraordinarily rare \$5 chip from the Golden Goose sold for a whopping \$75,000! The Golden Goose was located at 20 E. Fremont Street (currently the site of Glitter Gulch) and was open from 1975 to 1980, as a slots-only casino with the exception of a single blackjack table. The table was only open for a few months between late 1976 and early 1977. When it

went away, so did all the chips, making this \$5 chip the only one known to exist. This same chip went for over \$3,000 at auction in the mid-1990s.

The sale of an equally rare \$5 chip from The Lucky Casino went for \$52,500. The Lucky Casino was at 117 E. Fremont Street and was open from 1963 to 1967. While other chips from the Lucky Casino are seen on occasion, it's this \$5 chip that remains in very high demand, with only two chips known to have survived.

The buyers of both chips wish to stay anonymous, however, CC>CC President Doug Smith commented, "It's nice to see that even in a slowing economy, sales of the super rare chips are still going strong. Those chips were more than likely the only ones known and are sure to be highlights of anyone's collection."

You can find out more about Casino Chip collecting at www.ccgcc.com/.

editor@the-ona.ca is the e-mail address for you to remember and use as you send in your club newsletters or articles. Please add this address to your club newsletter distribution list. If your club has not gone electronic, please mail your hard copy newsletter to:

Paul R. Petch, 128 Silverstone Drive, Toronto ON M9V 3G7

Remember, we can only pass along to the members what you pass along to us!

ROYAL CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
TORONTO
CONVENTION **2014**

Canada's Money Collector Show
AUGUST 13-16
Delta Meadowvale Hotel and Conference Centre
6750 Mississauga Rd., Mississauga ON

Visit: www.rcna.ca/2014/ for further information Host Club: NORTH YORK COIN CLUB

COMING EVENTS

AUG. 10, Paris, ON

S.W.O.N., Convention centre (Paris Fairgrounds), 139 Silver St. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Fifty-six tables of coins, paper money, military, gold and silver bullion, pocket watches and more. Excellent food and beverages available. Admission \$3, which includes a ticket on the gold coin draw. Sponsor/Affiliate: Teds Collectables Inc. For more information contact Ted Bailey, telephone 519-442-3474 or toll-free 1-866-747-2646, email tedscollectables@bellnet.ca.

AUGUST 13 - 16, Greater Toronto Area, ON

Royal Canadian Numismatic Association 2014 Convention, Delta Meadowvale Hotel, 6750 Mississauga Road, Mississauga ON, Admission hours: Thurs., Fri. and Sat. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$6, juniors under 18 free. Over 60 dealer tables from across North America, competitive and non-competitive displays, annual meetings of national collector groups. Official auctioneer: The Canadian Numismatic Company. Bourse Chairman: Len Kuenzig len.kuenzig@sympatico.ca or phone 905-601-4893. For more information contact Co-Chairmen Paul Petch & Henry Nienhuis, telephone 416-303-4417, email 2014convention@rcna.ca Complete information on the website at www.rcna.ca/2014.

SEPT. 7, Brampton, ON

Brampton Coin Show, Century Gardens Recreation Centre, 340 Vodden St. E. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission: \$3, under 14 free. Free parking. Coins, medals, tokens, paper money, trade dollars, supplies, militaria. Children's table. Funds raised for children's charities. Sponsor/Affiliate: The Brampton Rotary Club and B&W Coins & Tokens. For more information contact B&W Coins & Tokens, telephone 905-450-2870.

SEPT. 19 - 20, Ottawa, ON

The Ontario (OTTAWA) Coin & Banknote Show, National Arts Centre, 53 Elgin St. Hours: Fri. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. A three-day online auction will be conducted by Signature Select Auctions Sept. 18-20. Auction viewing is Thurs. 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Fri. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission is \$5 for adults, under 16 free. High-quality dealers from across Canada. For more information visit the website: www.signatureselectauctions.com.

SEPT. 21, London, ON

London Coin Show, The Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Rd. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Displays and dealers for coins, medals, notes, and tokens. Sponsor/Affiliate: London Numismatic Society. For more information, call 519-472-9679.

SEPT. 27, Guelph, ON

Guelph Fall Show, Colonel John McCrae Legion, 57 Watson Parkway South. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$3, under 16 free, legendary lunch counter, free draw for gold coin; coins, banknotes, tokens, Canadian Tire money, medals, books and supplies at more than 30 dealer tables. Club-sponsored Kid's Table for under 14; buy, sell, trade or evaluate. Free level parking, fully accessible. Sponsor/Affiliate: South Wellington Coin Society. For more information, contact Mike Hollingshead, telephone 519-823-2646, email cholling@uoguelph.ca.

OCT. 3 - 4, Toronto, ON

TORONTO COIN EXPO - Canada's Premier Coin & Banknote Show, Toronto Reference Library, 789 Yonge St., 2nd Floor. Hours: Fri. and Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission \$6, under 16 free. This is a great venue in Canada to Buy - Sell - Trade. Appraisals with internationally renowned dealers in coins, banknotes, tokens, medals, militaria, gold, silver and jewelry. Geoffrey Bell Auctions; auction Oct 2-3. For more information contact Jared Stapleton, email torontocoinexpo@gmail.com, telephone 1-647-403-7334. Website: www.torontocoinexpo.ca.

OCT. 5, Windsor, ON

11th Annual Essex County Coin Show and Sale, Riverside Sportsman Club, 10835 Riverside Dr. E. Hours: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. New location, featuring more than 20 tables, U.S., Canada, world, coins, paper money, merchant tokens, military, jewelry, RCM products, and supplies. Admission with voluntary donation to the Canadian Diabetes Association. Free coin to all children 12 and younger. Sponsor/Affiliate: Essex County Coin Club. For more information contact club president Dan Jones, telephone 519-819-1805.

OCT. 18, Oshawa, ON

COIN-A-RAMA, Five Points Mall, 285 Taunton Rd E. at Ritson. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free dealer and membership draws and new hourly public draws, free admission, featuring paper, coins, tokens, medals and many other items. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa & District Coin Club. For more information contact Sharon, telephone 905-728-1352, email papman@bell.net.

OCT. 19, Stratford, ON

Stratford Coin Show, Festival Inn, 1144 Ontario St. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$2, under 16, free banknotes, tokens, coins, books and supplies. Sponsor/Affiliate: Stratford Coin Club. For more information contact Larry Walker, telephone 519-271-3352, email lswalker@cyg.net.

OCT. 25 - 26, Toronto, ON

Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hyatt Regency Toronto On King, 370 King St. W. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Canada's Finest Dealers in Canadian, ancient, and foreign coins, paper money, hobby supplies and reference books; admission \$7, under 16 free; official auctioneer: The Canadian Numismatic Company. For more information telephone 416-705-5348. Website: www.torex.net.

OCT. 25, North Bay, ON

Coin and Stamp Show, Voyager Inn, 123 Delaware Ave. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission and parking, youth table, exhibits, display. Sponsor/Affiliate: North Bay & District Stamp Club. For more information contact John Burns, email jlburns65@ontera.net, telephone 705-490-0042.

NOV. 1, Scarborough, ON

Scarborough Coin Club 18th Annual Coin Show, Cedarbrook Community Centre, 91 Eastpark Blvd. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Free admission and parking, draws, refreshments are available. The show is at the same location as our monthly meetings. Sponsor/Affiliate: Scarborough Coin Club. For more information contact Dick Dunn, email cpms@idirect.com, mail P.O. Box 562, Pickering, ON L1V 2R7.

NOV. 9, Windsor, ON

Windsor Coin Club 64th Annual Fall Coin Show, Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Ave. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Thirty-nine tables, admission \$1, juniors under 12 free. Parking is free. Sponsor/Affiliate: Windsor Coin Club. For more information contact Margaret Clarke at 519-735-0727, email wccoinshow@gmail.com. Website: windsorcoinclub.com.

NOV. 15, Niagara Falls, ON

Niagara falls Coin Club Coin Show, Our Lady of Peace Hall, 6944 Stanley Ave. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$2, free parking. Sponsor/Affiliate: Niagara Falls Coin Club. For more information contact Todd Hume, telephone 905-871-2451.

IN MEMORY OF OVIDE BILODEAU

by Ghislaine Thérout Memme - CM0000015 - therouxg@videotron.ca



Ovide at his home in St-Eustache that he totally renovated himself in 2010 before selling it and moving into an apartment in Ste-Therese in 2012.

It's with great regret that I inform you that Ovide Bilodeau passed away on June 15, 2014 in Ste Thérèse. He was the passionate author and editor of the Bilodeau Guide.

Ovide was born at Ste-Thérèse Point, near Island Lake, Manitoba. He was the fourth of a family of five children. He went to school in Ontario and also in St-Boniface, Manitoba. Ovide met Marie-Thérèse Boulet in 1953 and married her in 1956 and had one girl and two boys. He was grandfather to three beautiful grand-daughters and one great grand-daughter.

Ovide is what you could call a locomotive. Every club would be proud to have a man of such caliber in their ranks. His passion for Canadian Tire started about the same time as he joined the ranks of the Laurentian Coin Club in St Jerome.

I met Ovide Bilodeau when we were members of the same Coin Club in St Jerome. Ovide was promoting Canadian Tire coupons with a few members of the club and I was watching him with great interest and envy but I did not have anything to trade with him.

One day, when I was visiting my mother-in-law who lived two blocks away from a Canadian Tire store and who really loved that store. She gave me \$7 in CTC coupons and the next month I started my CTC collecting adventure with Ovide.

Ovide published his second edition of the Bilodeau Guide with my collaboration in 1991. This was the edition that I brought with me to the first CTC meeting which was held in Toronto in September 1990 at which time the CTCCC was founded. I suppose that it was for this reason that Ovide was assigned number CM0000004 by Mike Hollingshead without knowing him, just because of the Bilodeau Guide.

In 1991, the Bilodeau Guide became the official reference book of the club. For the third edition in 1992, he teamed up with Jerome Fourre and myself and we issued the fourth and fifth editions. In 2002 he formed a new team; Don Bradt #CM0000150, Jerome Fourre #CM0000120 and Lucien Levesque #M0000479 for the sixth edition which followed shortly after. They are getting ready to release their tenth edition this summer at the swap meet.

In 2002, Ovide was awarded the "Sandy McTire Order of Distinction" by the CTCCC for his devotion to the Club and his efforts in furthering our hobby.

Farewell Ovide, it will be impossible for us to ever forget you, since, as far as we are concerned you left us the best legacy ever, the BILODEAU GUIDE which is an essential tool that we always use when we work on our Canadian Tire collections.

McClary Manufacturing

By Ted Leitch

John McClary was born January 2, 1829, on a farm a few miles east of London. At the age of eighteen he worked for his brother, Peter, as a tinsmith for ten dollars a week. John McClary caught the California gold fever in 1850 and made his way to San Francisco. He opened a tinsmith shop there, but in 1851 a fire destroyed his shop. He then decided to try prospecting, but he gave that up and returned to London in 1851. After an absence

of less than two years, John and his elder brother, Oliver, formed a tinware business called "J. & O. McClary." The tinware expanded into ploughshares and they opened a small shop on King Street, which employed five people. Oliver was the salesman and he travelled in a wagon from Windsor to Brantford and as far north as Stratford. Oliver did not always receive cash for his wares, but he took apples, hides, wool or any reasonable commodity. Later they had about fifty salesmen in wagons pedaling their wares and with the coming of the railway in 1853 more markets became available to them. They discontinued their ploughshare business and started to make stoves. A small foundry was purchased and John and Oliver operated it under the name of the "Ontario Stove Works." The enamelware was added later, along with furnaces and gas and electric stoves.

In 1871 the business was incorporated under the Ontario Government and was changed to "McClary Manufacturing Company." By 1882 Oliver McClary's health had begun

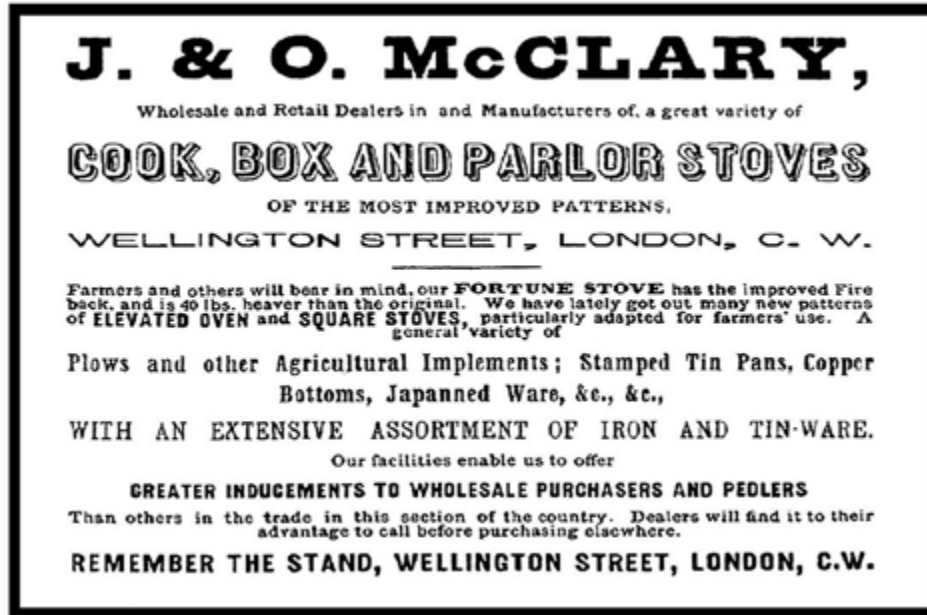
to fail and he became less active in the business. John McClary had married Mary Ann Drake in 1853 but she died in 1862. He married Mary Jane Pavay a few years later, and they raised two daughters. John McClary's son-in-law, William Gartshore, became vice-

president and manager. Another son-in-law, W.A. Gunn, was secretary until his death in 1899.

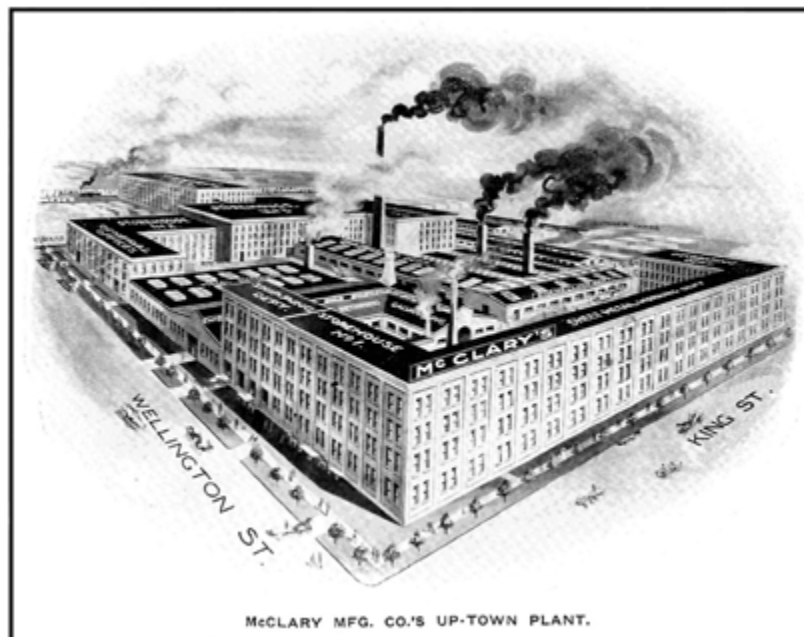
As the business grew, distributing warehouses were opened in major cities in Canada between 1879 and 1910.

By 1900 the McClarys' plant occupied most of the block on the south side of King Street between Clarence and Wellington Streets. In 1903, with the increase in business, they opened their Adelaide Street plant. In the 1890's machinery

from Germany was imported to stamp out tinware, which was then coated with a tough coat of enamel. In 1904 the stove works moved to the Adelaide Street location and the downtown factory produced the enamelware. By 1910 employees' dining rooms were established, with kitchens attached, where wholesome food was prepared and sold at cost, or less. A



An ad for John and Oliver McClary about 1857.



private banking system was opened in the plant to help employees save.

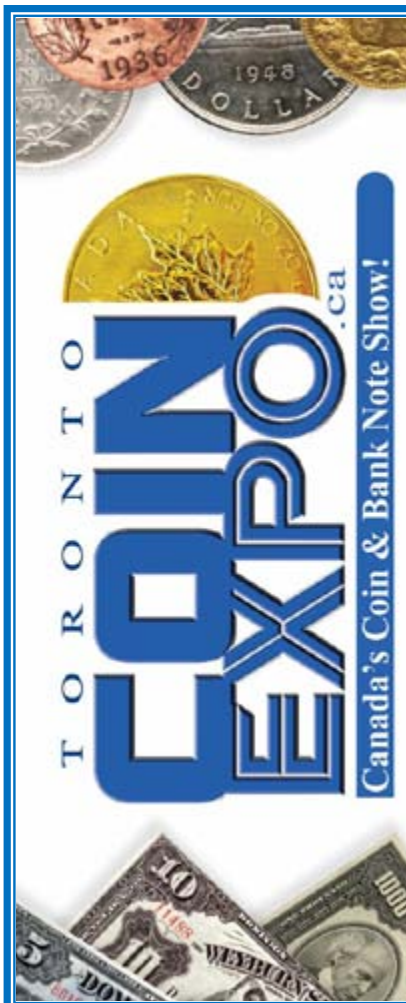
The McClary tokens were struck in aluminum and are known in four denominations. Their sizes are: one cent 23 mm, two cent 25 mm, five cent 29 mm and twenty-five cent 30 mm. The obverse and reverse of the tokens are the same and they are medal struck. The tokens are usually found well-worn indicating they circulated for some time. There are two varieties of the five-cent token. One of the five cent tokens



is an eight side scalloped piece while the other a nine

a large quantity of tokens would have been needed to supply a cafeteria.

side scalloped token. The lettering is slightly different on each token indicating there were two dies made for the five-cent tokens. The tokens are believed to have been used around 1910 or later. It is not known if the tokens were used at the Wellington Street Plant or the Adelaide Street south plant. The second variety of the five-cent token may indicate a second issue was struck for the expanding business. By 1914, McClary Manufacturing employed 1,400 people suggesting



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CANADIAN TIRE COUPON DESIGNS ON OTHER RETAILERS' COUPONS

by Don Roebuck - M0000848 - louisegoldberg@rogers.com

Over the years, dozens of Canadian retailers have issued coupons that incorporated parts of the designs on Dominion of Canada or Bank of Canada notes. But there have also been

a few whose coupons incorporated parts of the designs on "Canada's second currency", Canadian Tire money. Here are the ones that I have spotted so far.



La Boutique au Verseau Inc. - (Le Verseau = Aquarius.)

This shop sold gifts and souvenirs (to which these coupons could be applied), as well as stamps and coins (to which they could not). The signature is presumably that of the owner, Pierre-Paul Cyr. There were at least two issues of these coupons, because some have the expiry date 1992, and others do



not. The only denominations that I have seen are 1 and 5 dollars.

The border on the face, and the ribbon with "Remboursable en Marchandise", are taken from the Canadian Tire store issue CTC S4. And there are even some bits of Sandy McTire that someone neglected to remove.



(Boutique) Claudette Enr.

(Enr. = registered. In Quebec, an unincorporated business can be registered with the Quebec government to protect the name.)

This was a stamp, coin, and jewellery business, operated by André Thiboutot and his wife, Claudette Marcoux. The coupons, which are uniface, are of two main types, with and without "Boutique". Some have a street or postal box address in Quebec City, and others do not. Some have a handstamped (or handstamped and handwritten) expiry date (which I have seen with years from 1982 to 1994), or just a handstamped date (which may also be an expiry date, and which I have seen with years from 1997 to 2000), and others do not. There are



also some that were photocopied, rather than printed. The denominations are 25 cents, and 1, 2, and 5 dollars.

The border, the words "President" and "Treasurer" (en anglais), and some of the counters, are taken from the Canadian Tire store issue CTC S4.

For a capsule history of this business, and more information on the coupons (but not all the varieties), see Jean-Luc Giroux and Jean-Pierre Paré, *Une sélection de quelques Jetons et Billets Commerciaux émis dans la Vieille Capitale* (Le Bic, QC, Les Éditions Numispro, 2010).

(With thanks to Gary Nummelin, for letting me examine his Claudette collection.)



Fas Gas

These coupons are "auction bucks", for use in a weekly auction of Big Buy Merchandise, on several Alberta radio sta-



tions. The only denomination that I have seen is 10 dollars. The face and back borders are taken from the Canadian Tire gas bar coupons.



Libre Service Quatre Bourgeois

(Libre service = self-serve. Ste-Foy is part of Quebec City.)

These coupons, which are uniface, could be exchanged for certain premiums that this gas station had on display. The only denominations that I have seen are 5, 10 and 25 cents.

The borders are taken from the Canadian Tire store issue CTC S4, except that “cash bonus” in the top border has been replaced by “bon d’achat”.

But that is not the only pirated design element on these coupons. The rose on these coupons is identical to one of the

versions of the White Rose oil Company’s rose logo.

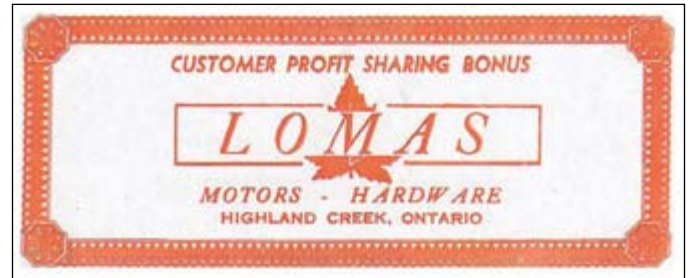
(This company had at least three different versions of this logo, in different periods; this one may have been the next-to-last, and may have been used in the 1950s.) White Rose Oil Company was taken over by Royal Dutch Shell in 1962, and the White Rose gas stations were rebranded as Shell stations two years later. But CTC S4 was issued in 1974, so this gas station could not have been a White Rose station when it issued these coupons.

(The illustration is courtesy of Elmer Lupul.)



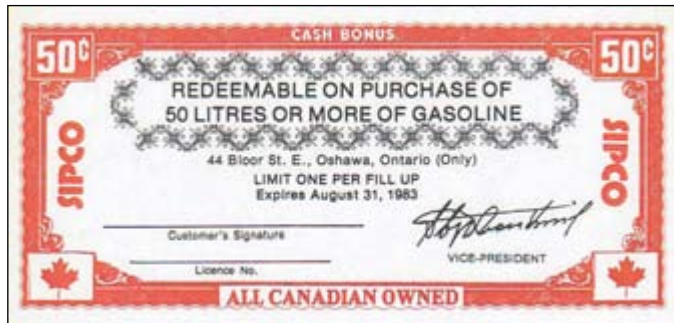
Lomas (Highland Creek is part of Toronto.)

The backs on some of these coupons are upside down, and the wavy lines on the face converge either upwards or downwards. The only denominations that I have seen are 3, 5, 10, and 25 cents. There seem to have been at least two issues,



because I have seen the 3 cent denomination in both green and orange.

The ribbon with “Redeemable in Merchandise - Remboursable en Marchandise”, and some of the counters, are taken from the Canadian Tire store issue CTC S4.



Sipco Oil Ltd.

The only denomination of these coupons that I have seen is 50 cents.



The border on the face, and the counters, are taken from the Canadian Tire store issue CTC S4.



Marvin Starr Pontiac Buick Inc.

These coupons are uniface, and the only denominations that I have seen are 1 and 5 dollars.

The running dollar logo is taken, with some modifications, from the Canadian Tire gas bar coupons.

And I wonder if the name “Starr Bucks” is taken from the Starbucks coffee shop chain.

The Numismatist Who Put People To Sleep

by John Regitko, CAWMC #265

Dr. Marvin Kay has been collecting for over fifty years and specializes in collecting coins, tokens, medals and banknotes that pertain to the field of medicine. He has over 400 pieces in his collection showing physicians, nurses, pharmacists, dentists, veterinarians and hospitals.



The reason for his collecting interest stems from his background. After completing an extensive internship administering anesthetics in hospitals (including *Columbia-Presbyterian* in New York City and *Toronto General, Sick Kids* and *Sunnybrook Hospitals* in Toronto), Marvin established an unusual anesthesiology practice. He gave general anesthetics to dental patients in private dental offices, since most dentists are allowed to only administer local anesthetics.

Articles on his numismatic specialty have been published in the journals of the *CNA* and *ANA*, *The Medical Post*, *Canadian Antiquar* and the bulletins of the *Philippine Collectors Society* and *TAMS*.



Because of his long involvement in the hobby, including as president of the *CNA*, it is understandable that he would celebrate milestones in a numismatic way.

When Dr. Kay administered his 10,000th dental office anesthetic, he issued a copper medal to commemorate the event.

To mark subsequent medical milestones, he produced 250 of each issue of woods when he reached the 11,000th (1983, Belsten #5900-192), the 12,000th (1983, #5900-259 and the 15,000th (1989, #5900-316) dental office anesthetics.



By the time he retired, he had administered 22,444 dental office anesthetics.

Sometime in 1995 or 1996, he issued another wood directed at his patients. It reads "DR. KAY SAYS I AM A GREAT PATIENT," obviously directed at his young patients.

A quantity of 200 were made on 38mm blanks (Belsten #5900-392). The obverse is in red, the reverse in blue.

Mexico's Dual Anniversary Coinage

by Sean Sinclair

From 2008 until 2010, the Mexican mint produced two series of coins concurrently; the first series celebrates the Centennial of the Revolution and the second series honours the bicentennial of independence from Spain. Both series feature prominent historic figures from each time period.

The Mexican Revolution or Mexican Civil War was the most significant political upheaval of the 20th century and resulted in numerous changes to Mexican society as a whole. It lasted from 1910 to approximately 1921.

The Mexican War of Independence was fought from September 16, 1810 to September 27, 1821 and resulted in the independence of New Spain from Spanish rule. The territory of New Spain at the beginning of the conflict included: all of modern Mexico and Central America, the southwestern United States and the Louisiana Purchase.

Each coin is valued at 5 New Pesos (approximately 42 cents) and features the Mexican coat of arms on the obverse. The coins are bimetallic, with an aluminum-bronze center in a stainless steel ring. They are 26mm in diameter, only slightly smaller than our loonie.

The coins from the Revolution feature the legend 'Centenario de la Revolucion' around the top of the ring, while the coins from the War of Independence read, 'Bicentenario de la Independencia.' Both types have 'Mexico 2010' written at the bottom of the ring.

The following is a brief summary of selected aspects of both wars, and a selection of the coins from these series. A total of 37 coins were issued from 2008 to 2010, with eighteen featuring heroes from the Mexican Revolution and nineteen from the struggle for Independence from Spain.

Bicentennial of Independence

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla was a revolutionary leader who urged the people of Mexico to revolt against the European born Spaniards who had overthrown the Spanish viceroy. Gathering an army of 90,000 civilians and farmers, they attacked all Spanish elites. Hidalgo was confronted by a much more organized Spanish Army and was defeated at the Battle of Calderón Bridge. He was executed by firing squad on July 30, 1811. The coin is dated 2010 and features a front-facing portrait of Hidalgo, along with his name.

Vicente Guerrero was one of the most prominent generals of the Mexican War of Independence. Guerrero joined José María Morelos y Pavón in the revolt against Spain. Following Morelos' execution, Guerrero continued fighting under Guadalupe Victoria and Isidoro Montes de Oca. Following independence, Guerrero supported Agustín de Iturbide as the new Emperor of Mexico. Guerrero eventually disagreed with Iturbide's policies favouring the rich over the poor and Iturbide was overthrown. Guadalupe Victoria became the first President in 1824.

When Manuel Gomez won the second election, Guerrero staged a coup d'état and became President on April 1, 1829.

Ignacio Jose de Allende y Unzaga was a captain of the Spanish Army in Mexico. He sympathized with the independence movement and attended secret meetings with Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez, discussing the possibility of independence from Spain. Domínguez was the wife of Miguel Dominguez, the mayor of Querétaro. Allende fought with Miguel Hidalgo at the start of the struggle and eventually succeeded him as leader. Allende journeyed north towards the U.S., hoping to acquire more weapons and troops. His group was ambushed at the battle of Calderon Bridge and he was brought to Chihuahua, where he was tried for treason and executed in 1811. He was then decapitated and his head displayed publicly Guanajuato City.



War of Independence Hero	Year of Coin	Image #
Augustín de Iturbide	2009	1
Miguel Hidalgo	2010	2
José María Morelos	2010	3
Vicente Guerrero	2010	4
Ignacio Allende	2010	5
Guadalupe Victoria	2010	6
Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez	2010	7

Centennial of the Mexican Revolution

Francisco I. Madero was a Mexican statesman and revolutionary who was instrumental in the downfall of President Porfirio Díaz. Madero urged people not to elect Díaz as president for a sixth term. He founded the Anti-reelectionist Party and was arrested by Madero's dictatorship shortly after declaring his candidacy for president. After escaping from prison, Madero published the Plan of San Luis Potosí which urged open revolt against the Díaz dictatorship. Madero became president following Díaz' resignation. Eventually, he was elected with over 90 percent support. Madero's government soon faced severe opposition and in February 1913, a coup overthrew the government and Madero was executed along with his vice-president, José María Pino Suárez.

Álvaro Obregón was a general in the Mexican Revolution. He supported Venustiano Carranza as the Sonoran revolutionary leader against Victoriano Huerta. Carranza appointed Obregón commander of the revolutionary forces and his minister of war in 1915. In 1920, Obregón launched a revolt against Carranza, who was subsequently assassinated. Carranza was succeeded as President by Adolfo de la Huerta. Huerta served as interim president until an election could be held, which was won by Obregón. Obregón's Presidency signaled the end of the revolutionary period and was the first stable government in more than a decade.



Francisco Villa, better known as *Pancho Villa*, was a revolutionary leader and caudillo of the Mexican state of Chihuahua. For many years during the revolution, he seized land and property from wealthy owners and distributed it to peasants and soldiers. He robbed numerous trains to help pay for his cause. Villa eventually suffered numerous setbacks, mostly at the hands of Álvaro Obregón. In 1916, Villa raided Columbus, New Mexico, thereby initiating a manhunt for him in the U.S., which only ended with the U.S. entry into World War I. Villa negotiated a peace settlement with interim President de la Huerta and retired from fighting. Villa was assassinated in July 1923, most likely on the orders of President Obregón, although this has not been proven.

War of Independence Hero	Year of Coin	Image #
Francisco Villa	2008	1
Álvaro Obregón	2008	2
Venustiano Carranza	2010	3
Francisco Madero	2010	4
José María Pino Suárez	2010	5

35th Anniversary Currency

The idea for the commemorative was first introduced in March 1994 and within two months designs had been finalized and approved resulting in 150 souvenirs being made available to members and guests at the annual banquet held in June of that year at Angie's Kitchen in St. Agatha. The majority of the notes were quickly sold at \$3.00 each with a small batch remaining that has been kept safely tucked away. Scans were made of the prototypes including the coveted first issued note that

has been in Earl's possession all these years. These are being prominently featured here for the first time. Keen observers will notice the gradual progression and slight variations as we arrived at the final product. This should be quite interesting as scanners and colour printers were not readily available two decades ago.



The Woods of Canadian Coin News

shared by **John Regitko**, CAWMC Member #265

In 1990, Trajan Publishing issued four promotional woods to promote Canadian Coin News, one of the three papers they owned at the time.

Three of the woods contained the same printing, but the 38mm blanks were either normal (5775-005, both sides illustrated), silver painted (Belston #5775-006) or gold painted (#5775-007) before imprinting. Three thousand were printed of the plain one, 500 of each of the painted ones, all in red.



The fourth one is in the form of a keychain, of which 100 were made (#5775-010), with both sides printed in red. Although one side was the same as the other issues, the address side was printed with a different die.



The next wood coming out of the CCN office was in 1993, when an issue of 2,100 pieces on 38mm blanks commemorated their 30th anniversary (5775-010). They were also printed in red on both sides by Canada Wide Woods.

One of the major prizes at a number of TICFs was one year subscriptions to Canadian Coin News, drawn every hour during the three-day shows. That was a lot of subscriptions I handed out, only reduced somewhat by the fact that you had to be present to claim your prize when your number was drawn. Therefore, the claims dropped considerably as the day wore on and people did not stay until the end. Two of these, from the 1983 Spring and Fall shows, are illustrated (#5900-173 and #5900-176).



East Caribbean Dollar

by Sean Sinclair

For a little over twelve years now, the Euro has served as the single currency for most of western Europe, and in more recent times, parts of eastern Europe. While the Euro is by far the strongest unified currency, currently being produced by 22 countries, it was not the first.

One of the earliest unified currencies was the East Caribbean Dollar, which currently serves as the currency for eight island nations in the Lesser Antilles of the Caribbean Sea. Collectively known as the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, the group includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Anguilla and the British Virgin Islands. Currently the British Virgin Islands are the only member to not use the currency.

The first coins to appear reflecting a unified currency for the islands was the British Caribbean Dollar in 1955. The legend on the reverse of each coin reads “BRITISH CARIBBEAN TERRITORIES/EASTERN GROUP.” The obverse shows a portrait of a young Elizabeth II, with the English legend “QUEEN ELIZABETH THE SECOND.”

The half-cent coin is relatively plain, with denomination and date being the only design elements. The denomination is written in two lines, with a large fractional “1/2” at the top, followed by “CENT” and the date, all of which is surrounded by the British Caribbean legend. The coin is made of bronze and is 20.4 mm in diameter. It weighs 3.1 grams.

The one cent and two cent coins feature two branches tied together at the bottom centre, surrounding the denomination. The denomination is identified by a large

Arabic numeral followed by the word “CENTS.” The one-cent coin is bronze and weighs 5.64 g, with a diameter of 26 mm. The two-cent coin is also made of bronze, with a weight of 9.55 grams and a diameter of 31 mm.

The 5, 10 and 25 cent coins feature Sir Francis Drake’s ship, the Golden Hind. The denomination is written in English at the top and is also identified by Arabic numerals to the left and right of the ship. The date is at the bottom centre of each coin. The five-cent coin is made of 5 grams of nickel-brass and has a diameter of 21mm. The 10 cent and 25 cent coins are made of cupro-nickel. The ten-cent is 18.01mm in diameter and weighs 2.57 grams while the 25-cent weighs 6.57

grams and measures 24mm in diameter.

The 50-cent coin features the coat-of-arms of the Leeward Islands. The legend has a slightly different arrangement from the other coins, with “BRITISH CARIBBEAN TERRITORIES” and the date around the outside, while “EASTERN GROUP” and “FIFTY CENTS” form an inner ring. These coins were produced until 1965, when the currency was changed to the East Caribbean Dollar. The coin is made of 13 grams of cupro-nickel and measures 30mm in diameter.

The first coins of the East Caribbean Dollar appeared in 1981. Until then, the older British Caribbean Territories coins continued to circulate. The one-cent was changed to a scalloped coin with eight bumps, while the two-cent became square. The designs remained largely unchanged. The legend “EAST CARIBBEAN STATES” is written across the top along with the date of issue. Only the number “1” or “2” appear inside the wreath now, with the denomination written in English below.



1955 British Caribbean Territories Coins

(Images Museum Victoria, B.Mackie)

The most drastic change appeared on the five cent. The ship was removed and the coin was redesigned to appear similar to the one and two cent coins, with a large number “5” inside the wreath. As with the one cent, it was also changed to a scalloped shape. All three of these coins reverted to a round shape in 2002.

All three denominations are made of aluminum. The scalloped one-cent weighed 0.8 g and measured 18.47 mm. Its replacement was 1.03 grams with a diameter of 18.42 mm. The square two-cent measured 18.4 mm across the flats and weighed 1.1 grams. The round coin is slightly larger, with a diameter of 21.46 mm and a weight of 1.42 grams. The scalloped five-cent was 21.46 mm and weighed 1.42 grams. It’s successor was the same size, but slightly heavier, at 1.74 grams.

The designs for the 10 and 25-cent coins remained the same, with the exception of the changes in legend noted above. The 10-cent coin was made of 2.59 grams of cupro-nickel, with a diameter of 18.06mm. The weight dropped to 2.3 grams in 2009, when the coin was changed to stainless steel.

The 25-cent coin was made of cupro-nickel when first introduced and weighed 6.48 grams. This was reduced in 2010 with the introduction of a nickel-plated steel coin. The diameter remained unchanged at 23.98 mm.

The fifty-cent coin was discontinued and a one-dollar coin was introduced. Originally made of aluminum-bronze, it was round and yellowish in colour and used the same design as the 10 and 25-cent coins. It was 26.9 mm in diameter and weighed 8.2 grams. This was replaced by a 10-sided cupro-nickel coin in 1989, which weighed 7.9 grams and measured 27.5 mm across corners. In 2002, the dollar reverted to a round coin; however, the rim still gives it the appearance of being multi-sided. The size was reduced to 26.5 mm, the same as our loonie, but the weight increased slightly to 7.98 grams.

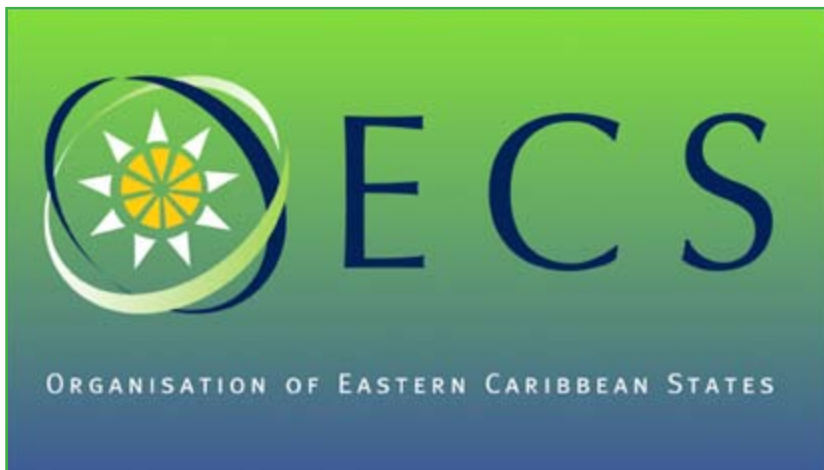


1981 East Caribbean States Coins

(Images Numista.com, B.Mackie)

The early British Caribbean coins featured a young, crowned portrait of Elizabeth II, designed by Cecil Thomas, similar to that used on the coins of British Honduras (Belize) and Hong Kong. The introduction of the new coins in 1981 was also the first use of the Arnold Machin portrait of the Queen, which was also in use on Canadian coins from 1965 to 1989. The replacement of the three lower coins with round coins also served as an introduction for the current portrait, designed by Ian Rank-Broadley, which also serves as the current portrait on British coins.

For questions, more information, or suggestions for future topics, email Sean at malinari13@hotmail.com .



Another Four-Generation Royal Medal?

by Ron Cheek

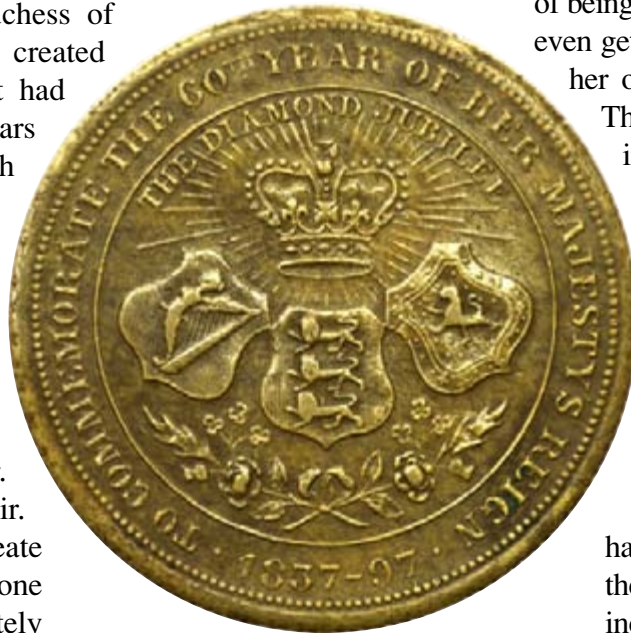
It isn't likely to happen, of course, at least not in Canada. Royalty medals have gone out of style here. However, the British Royal Mint might eventually decide to issue one. I suggested it to the Royal Mint some months ago and was politely told they'd look into it. So far only Royal birth and christening proof coins have appeared in the Royal Mint's offerings. The Royal Canadian Mint has also seized the opportunity to issue a set of Royal birth proof coins.

For those who missed it, I am referring to the birth of little Prince George of Cambridge on July 22, 2013, the son and heir of Prince William and Katherine, Duke and Duchess of Kent. Prince George's birth created a Royal Family situation that had not occurred for nearly 110 years—a reigning monarch with three succeeding generations in direct line to the throne. There is Queen Elizabeth II, of course, remarkably in the 63rd year of her reign. Her son, Charles, Prince of Wales is Heir Apparent. His son, Prince William is Charles's heir. Prince George is William's heir. This is a rare opportunity to create a nice companion medal to the one shown here, which was privately issued way back in 1897. But will such a medal ever be issued? We will have to wait and see.

The medal obverse has profile busts of Queen Victoria, her son and heir Albert Edward Prince of Wales (the future King Edward VII), his son and heir, Prince George, Duke of York (the future King George V), and little Prince Albert of York (David), the Duke of York's son and heir (the future King Edward VIII).

In comparing this four-generation medal of the past with the present Royal Family I offer some observations that I hope will be of interest. Firstly, both then and now we have a long-reigning Queen who has celebrated a Diamond Jubilee, and has three generations of male heirs. At the time of her Diamond Jubilee in 1897, Queen Victoria was 78 and her great-grandson was already three. Queen Elizabeth II was much older by the time she celebrated her Diamond Jubilee in 2012—she was nearly 86—and her great-grandson would not be born for another year and a half. At 78, Queen Victoria was frail, and obese to the point of being quite disabled. She was unable to even get out of the Royal coach to attend her own Diamond Jubilee Service of Thanksgiving at St. Paul's Cathedral in 1897. She remained seated in the coach in front of the Cathedral while the service took place. Widowed at the age of 42, she mourned her late husband for the rest of her life, a life that was so reclusive it caused widespread dismay and often, criticism.

By contrast, Queen Elizabeth has traveled widely throughout the world and continues to lead an incredibly active public life. Her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, is still alive and serving at 92. While her husband lay sick in the hospital from the exertions of the previous day's rain-soaked Diamond Jubilee Thames Pageant, Queen Elizabeth walked alone into St. Paul's to attend her Diamond Jubilee Service of Thanksgiving. She has already lived longer than Queen Victoria by six



This medal, privately issued by London die sinker Henry Grueber in 1897, was one of many widely sold Diamond Jubilee souvenirs. It has the "four generations" obverse. The reverse has a stylized St. Edward's Crown surmounting arms and symbols of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Bronze, 32.2 mm.

years. If she lives until September 10 or 11, 2015¹, then Queen Elizabeth will surpass Queen Victoria's record reign of 63 years 217 days.

Albert Edward, Victoria's son, was not her firstborn child. But he was the first son, so according to the laws in place then, he became heir. Charles is Elizabeth's oldest child. He happened to be a male. Had there been an older girl, Charles would still have been heir to the Throne. The old rule of male preference primogeniture was still in place. Albert Edward was 59 when his turn to become King finally came. Prince Charles is 65 and still waiting.



Four Generations of British Sovereigns. Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, King George V, and King Edward VIII

The earlier Prince George, son of Albert Edward, was not, in fact, the firstborn child, or even the firstborn son. He had an older brother, Albert Victor, who was to have succeeded Albert Edward, but he died of influenza in 1892 at the age of 28, shortly before his wedding. In a strange turn of fate, his brother George, who would eventually become King George V, married Albert Victor's bride-to-be. She would become Queen Mary at the coronation in 1911. The Royal Family therefore followed a different male line than it would have had Albert Victor lived, married Princess Mary of Teck, and produced heirs. Curiously, though, Queen Mary would have had her same place in that family. Prince William Duke of Cambridge is the firstborn child of Charles. Had there been an older sister, he still would have been heir to the Throne as the rules had still not yet been changed.

The young child on the 1897 medal, three-year-old Prince Albert of York was a firstborn child. Upon the death of his father in 1936 he would become King Edward VIII. However, he would never be crowned. He abdicated in favour of his younger brother in order to marry a twice-divorced woman, Wallace Simpson. This act, which astounded the world at the end of 1936 ("the

year of three kings"), was another curious twist that changed the reigning line of the Royal Family. Prince George of Cambridge is also a firstborn child. He happened to be born a male, but even had William's and Katherine's firstborn been a girl, she would have been heir, and would have remained so even after the birth of a younger brother. The rules were changed in time for this latest Royal birth. Male preference is gone.

If a four-royal-generations medal like the one issued in 1897 were to be issued in 2014 here are the age comparisons of the personages:

- *Queen Elizabeth II would be a "young 88." Queen Victoria was an old and frail 78.*
- *Prince Charles would be 66. Albert Edward was 55.*
- *Prince William would be 32. Prince George, Duke of York, was also 32.*
- *Prince George of Cambridge would be one. Prince Albert of York was three.*

The Victorians were enthusiastic monarchists and Queen Victoria's popularity rose incredibly during and after her Diamond Jubilee. Medallion art was very much in vogue throughout this era and it is not surprising that an enterprising medal manufacturer should have capitalized on the four generations theme for a souvenir medal. Based on the number and variety of privately issued 1897 souvenir medals, it is clear there were no restrictions on the use of images of the monarchs. However, things are different today. There is not the same sort of universal enthusiasm for the monarchy and there are serious restrictions on the use of images of the Royal Family on such items as medals. It is unlikely, therefore, that we will see a medal celebrating the present four generations unless the Royal Mint produces one. Will they do it, or will this historic window of opportunity be missed?

¹ The date depends upon how leap years are considered.

2000 Years of Coins in France

by Wilfred Lauber

In the year 2000 the French mint issued a series of six non-circulating 5-franc collector coins to celebrate 2000 years of coins in France. The series was a commercial failure for a number of reasons. Firstly, the coins were made in “Brilliant Uncirculated” (BU) quality, which was considered by classical collectors to be a “desecration”. They had expected to see a matte finish that more resembled the original pre-industrial coins that the commemorative coins were intended to honour. Secondly, the themes did not win favour with modern collectors.¹

Only 5,250 examples of the first three coins of this historic series (stater of the Parisii, Charlemagne’s denarius, and the gold écu of Saint Louis) were struck, and only 3,800 of the last three (Franc a Cheval, silver franc of Henry III, and the Louis d’Or). The original plan called for the production of 50,000 sets. Describing the coins, each one has the same reverse design, with 5/FRANCS/2000 in the centre, the words RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE around the rim, and a wreath of two branches, one of laurel and the other of oak, tied together



Fig. 1: Common obverse of all commemorative coins.
© Serge Pelletier



Fig. 2: Stater of the Parisii
© Serge Pelletier

with a ribbon at the bottom. The French motto LIBERTÉ-ÉGALITÉ-FRATERNITÉ is below the wreath. (Fig. 1) The coins are made of cupro-nickel weighing 10 grams and are 29 mm in diameter. The obverses on the other hand are all different.

The first coin of this commemorative series is the *statère des Parisii* (stater of the Parisii). (Fig. 2) The coin has a stylized head of a man facing right with a scroll in front of the face. This image is a prime example of Gaulois art. The Parisii inhabited the Paris region before Roman times. Their history was always steeped in myth until 2003, when during the construction of the A86 peripheral highway around Paris, workers found under the town of Nanterre, houses, streets, wells, and graves of the Parisii. They called their city, *Lucotecia* (Caesar gave it the Latin name *Lutecia*). When Caesar attacked in 52 B.C. the Parisii burned their small capital. After the destruction of their town the last Parisii soldiers sacrificed themselves in a battle that took place on the plain of Garanella on the

banks of the Seine. The Romans baptized this place the field of Mars (Champ de Mars), now the location of the Eiffel Tower. Further work on the A86 in 2008 revealed traces of the Parisii's town, including ceramic cooking utensils, arms and jewelry. They used the river as the main mode of transport and the remnants of one of their boats may be seen today at the Museum of Carnavalet.²

The second coin of this series is the *denier de Charlemagne* (Charlemagne's denarius). It shows the bust of Charlemagne facing right in Roman style with a laurel wreath on his head. The words, KAOLVS IMP AVG are shown around the rim. (Fig. 3) The portrait that was chosen for this coin commemorated the Carolingian period. The only known portrait of Charlemagne shows him as clean-shaven; this image appears on the coin. The flowing beard image was a later invention. Charlemagne, also known as Charles the Great or Charles I, was born on April 2, 742. At the age of 26 he and his younger brother, Carloman inherited the Kingdom of the Franks. Carloman died three years later in 771 and Charlemagne became sole ruler of the Carolingian Empire. He was determined to strengthen his realm and bring order to Europe. By establishing a central government over Western Europe he restored much of the unity of the old Roman Empire. He believed that government should be for the benefit of the governed and, as a reformer he tried to improve his subjects' lives by setting up money standards, commerce and better farming methods.

Charlemagne and his government produced a cultural renewal called Carolingian Renaissance. This renewal was given shape by a circle of educated men to whom he gave prominent place in his court in the 780s and 790s. His primary goal was to extend and improve Latin literacy as an essential skill to enable administrators and pastors to effectively discharge their responsibilities. A new writing system was inaugurated to make copying and reading easier, and the production of books and manuals more systematic. Measures were taken to increase the number of students and schools. Some of the schoolmasters went beyond elementary Latin education and developed curricula and textbooks in the seven traditional liberal arts.³ On Christmas Day, 800, Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of the Romans (now known as the Holy Roman Empire). He died at age 71 on January 28, 814. He was buried in Aachen Cathedral. In 1215, Frederick II reinterred his body in a casket made of gold and silver.⁴

The third coin in the *2000 Years of Coins in France* series is the *écu d'or de Saint Louis* (gold écu of Saint Louis). This coin commemorates the striking of coins in



Fig. 3: *Denier of Charlemagne*

© Serge Pelletier

the Middle Ages. Only ten examples of the original *écu* are known. It is defined by the shield of France as a symbol of the king as protector of his subjects. The figure on the 2000 commemorative coin is reproduced from one housed in the medal office, illustrated on the Internet site of the National Library of France. The obverse shows the shield surrounded by an endless loop. Around the rim are the words, LVDOVICVS DEI GRATIA FRANCOR REX. (Fig. 4) Francor is an abbreviation of Francorum. Saint Louis (Louis IX) was born on April 25, 1214, the son of Louis Capet VIII and Blanche of Castille. He was nine years old when his father died and he was crowned king. His mother ruled as regent during his minority. He married Margaret of Provence on May 27, 1234. Her sister later became the wife of Henry III of England.

Saint Louis went on two unsuccessful crusades, one in his mid-30s and then again in his mid-50s. On the first crusade he lost his army at the Battle of Fariskur and was captured by the Egyptians. He was ransomed for 400,000 livres tournois (about one third of the annual revenue of France.) After his release he spent four years rebuilding the defences of Acre Caesarea and Jaffa. His second crusade was from 1267 until 1270 and involved fighting in Tunis. It was there that he died on August 25, 1270.

Saint Louis ruled during the 'Golden century of Saint Louis' when the French kingdom was at the height of its



Fig. 4: Écu d'or au soleil of Saint Louis
© Serge Pelletier

power both politically and economically. He commanded the largest army and ruled the largest and wealthiest kingdom in Europe. His kingdom was also the centre of arts and intellectual thought. He laid the foundations of the famous college of theology, which later became known as the Sorbonne, in 1257. For his contemporaries Saint Louis was the perfect Christian Prince, because of his reputation for saintliness and fairness. He was a devout Catholic and he built the Sainte-Chapelle within the royal palace (now the Hall of Justice in Paris). Pope Boniface VIII proclaimed Louis a saint in 1297, the only French monarch to be canonized. An equestrian statue of King Saint Louis is located in front of the basilica of Sacré-Cœur in Paris. Countless places are named after Saint Louis.⁵

The Franc of John the Good's horse is the subject of the fourth coin in the series. It is better known as "the Franc a Cheval", because it was struck to pay the ransom of John the Good, who was a prisoner of the English. The obverse shows John II on a horse galloping to the left with his sword held high and his helmet like a crown. He is carrying his coat of arms with the fleur-de-lis. The horse's cover is also patterned in fleur-de-lis. Around the rim are the words "IOANNES DEI GRACIA FRANCORV REX" (Fig. 5). This is Latin for 'John by the grace of God, King of the Franks'. The original coin was the first franc ever minted in France, weighing 3.73 of fine gold. It was struck upon John's return from captivity on December 5, 1360.

John II of France was born on April 16, 1319 to the house of Valois. His father, Philip VI, made John the Duke of Normandy in 1332. Most of Norman nobility were allied to the English and traded more across the Channel than on the river Seine. In July 1356, Edward the Black Prince, son of the English King Edward III, took an English army on a great march across France. John met the English at Poitiers in September and was captured at the Battle of Poitiers. To liberate John, his son Charles concluded the Treaty of Brétigny in 1360 that set his ransom at 3,000,000 crowns. In an exchange of hostages, including his son Louis, John was released from captivity to raise funds for his ransom. Upon his return to France he created the franc to stabilize the currency. In July 1363 he was informed that his son, Louis had escaped from captivity. John voluntarily returned to England where he died on April 8, 1364 at the Savoy Palace. His body was returned to France where he was interred at Saint-Denis Basilica.⁶

The fifth coin in the series commemorates the silver franc of Henry III. The obverse of this coin has a bust of Henry III facing right wearing a breastplate with a flat collar. Around the rim are the words 'HENRICVS III D G FRANCOR ET POL REX'. (Fig. 6) The year 1577 is displayed below. This date pays homage to the second silver franc struck under the renaissance during the



Fig. 5: Silver franc of John the Good
© Serge Pelletier

religious wars. The legend makes reference to the title of King of the Franks and the Polish. Henry was born on September 19, 1551, the fourth son of King Henry II of France and Catherine de Medici. He was his mother's favourite and studied art and reading rather than the Valois pastimes of hunting and physical exercise. In 1573 he was elected King of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth to strengthen the Franco-Ottoman alliance. His coronation was held on February 21, 1574. In mid-June of 1574 he learned that he had inherited the throne of France at the age of 22 as the last of the Valois dynasty because his three older brothers had died without a legitimate heir.

As a result of Henry's short reign in Poland, he brought many positive Polish influences to France. One such influence was new technologies of sanitation, in which human waste was conveyed outside the castle walls for disposal. Henry ordered the construction of such facilities at the Louvre and other palaces. Other Polish inventions introduced to the French included the bath, with regulated hot and cold water, and the fork. Henry was crowned King of France on February 13, 1575. The Wars of Religion (Catholic versus Protestant) were plaguing France at this time. Henry argued that a religiously tolerant monarchy would save France from collapse. In 1577 (the date on the commemorative coin), Henry



Fig. 6: Silver franc of Henry III
© Serge Pelletier



Fig. 7: Louis d'or of Louis XIII
© Serge Pelletier

launched a new accounting system that attempted to marry money of account with real coins. The system remained stable until the end of the century, which was unprecedented in French monetary history.

Henry III encouraged exploration and development of the New World. In 1588 he granted Jacques Noel, the nephew of Jacques Cartier, privileges over fishing, fur trading and mining in New France. Henry III was killed by a fanatical Dominican friar, Jacques Clement, on August 1, 1589.⁷ Henry III did not have a direct heir, but had a legitimate heir in a distant cousin, Henry, King of Navarre (a descendant of Saint Louis) who became the first French King of the House of Bourbon.

The final numismatic coin in this series was the "Louis d'or" of Louis XIII. This coin shows the head of Louis XIII facing right, with long locks of hair. His laurel wreath is tied with a knot of ribbon. Below is the date 1640. Around the rim are the words, "LVD XIII D G FR ET NAV REX" (Fig. 7). This coin commemorates the money of the Louis kings, an exceptional period for the French Mint. It was the first coin to be made industrially in a large quantity by the engravers using Castaing's edging machine. Jean Castaing invented an edge treating or edge marking machine that was pivotal in the development of coining in the late 17th century. The edges of the flat disc were formed before the coin was struck.⁸

The future Louis XIII of the House of Bourbon was born on September 27, 1601, the eldest son of Henry IV and Marie de Medicis. He succeeded to the throne upon the assassination of his father in 1610, with the Queen Mother as regent. In 1621 he faced a Huguenot rebellion in the south and was able to capture several of their strongholds. He finally concluded a truce in October 1622. In 1624, he made Cardinal Richelieu his principal minister. Louis suffered from mental instability and chronic ill health that undermined his capacity for sustained concentration on affairs of the state. Thus, Richelieu quickly became the dominant influence in the government seeking to consolidate royal authority in France and to break the confederacy of the Spanish and Austrian Habsburgs. Richelieu's influences led to a confrontation with Marie de Medici. Louis chose Cardinal Richelieu and thereafter adopted Richelieu's merciless methods in dealing with dissident nobles. Louis organized the development and administration of New France, expanding its settlements westward along the Saint Lawrence River and in Acadia. Also, with the help of Richelieu, he established the French Academy in 1635 that was to give exact rules to the French language and to render it capable of treating the arts and sciences. Over the years, the Academy has remained responsible for the regulation of French grammar, spelling and literature. In 1795 it became an integral part of the Institute of France.

In May 1635, France declared war on Spain. The next year, with the Spanish forces advancing on Paris, Louis overruled Richelieu's recommendation to evacuate the city, rallied his troops, and drove back the invaders. His wife, Anne of Austria, gave birth to their first child in September 1638, who was to become the future Louis XIV. Cardinal Richelieu died in December 1642 and Louis died of tuberculosis five months later on May 14, 1643.⁹

In the coming issues I will finish this series of articles with the circulating commemorative 100-franc coins.

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O.N.A. CLUB NEWS

by John Regitko, FRCNA, FONA

OPENING COMMENTS

I see more and more lately that when it comes to this hobby, “We are all in this together” more than we think. This common goal goes well beyond banding together at a regular meeting place and getting a sufficient number of volunteers with organizational skills, without whom we would not have club meetings.

One of the more recent problems that affects every club is the cost of the meeting space. Numerous clubs have been told that the taxpayer-run facility where they hold their meetings is no longer available for free or at an affordable rental fee for a non-profit organization. No amount of appeals have swayed the facilities to change the decision, even though most members are seniors. The fact that a lot of the members live in the proximity of the meeting location, which is a requirement at city-run facilities, also is not sufficient reasons to reconsider the drastic rent increases that are being forced upon the clubs.

Another problem that most clubs face is a lack of volunteers to assure not only the smooth running of club meetings and annual shows, but also a lack of sharing the workload. Having been involved at the local club level for over 50 years, I am not sure that this has changed. It has always been a case of one or two people carrying the majority of the load. Too bad more people have not seen fit to share the fun and fellowship that being part of the organizational team brings.

One only needs to look at the masthead of a lot of club bulletins to see the same names appear beside various titles. Or take a look at a number of bulletins where the same name of one of the hardest working volunteers is shown as editor. (What you might not realize if you are a member of clubs in Ontario is that Judy Blackman is also the editor of the Edmonton Coin Society Bulletin.) The fact that she has volunteered to be the editor of at least six bulletins is not so much of an indication how much pleasure she is having, but that the clubs did not find someone that attends their meetings to undertake the task.

We need more Judy Blackmans to fill the voids. I only wish they were active members of local clubs that can be counted on to attend meetings and not just send the Minutes to her and have her do all else that is necessary to turn out interesting six or eight page bulletins month after month.

CLUB NEWS

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (first Tuesday)

A recent meeting featured Ted Leitch speaking on “The Banknotes of the T D Bank.” At another meeting, Randy Underhill addressed “Coins & tokens as tools, jewellery & other uses” in which he explained that it included tools, jewellery, toys, love tokens, artistic works and many other interesting objects. He showed foreign coinage turned into spoons, various Canadian colonial tokens made into an assortment of gears and washers, a bracelet made from Dutch silver 10-cent coins, Canadian coins and tokens turned into love tokens, and coins transformed into a small hat and tea pot, money clips and more. As well, Len Buth passed around an excellent example of a Canadian small cent that had been turned into an intricate little jigsaw puzzle, while Graham Esler brought along a 1932 50-cent coin and a 1941 5-cent coin that were made out of lead.



A recent bulletin included an article by Len Buth on the Masonic medal of the London Daylight Lodge #735 of London, Ontario (illustrated above), while another bulletin featured the dairy tokens issued by William McKerlie. Written by Len Buth, the article points out that both the 1 pint and 1 quart tokens (illustrated above) showed the name “Meadow Lily Dairy” underneath the name, as well as London, Ont.”

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

A recent meeting featured presentations by Simon Cloughton, Bob Wilson and Ben Boelens, during which 25-cent varieties and Polynesian coins were discussed. At another meeting, Tony Hine spoke about trains, while other members brought various show and tell items and material for the auction.

When you meet at a public facility on a Monday, the problem can be that you are locked out if the day falls on a public holiday or the building is closed for another reason, as was the case at the club’s July meeting.

At the August 5 meeting, being a collectibles club, I will be making a presentation involving museum-grade tools and inventions in the form of a quiz. During a trip to a museum in Germany last year, I took photos of unusual inventions that just don’t look like they can do what they do. I will be projecting photos and asking contestants what they think the objects do. Whoever has the most points at the end of the program will receive a choice of a Charlton catalogue on either circulating coins, non-circulating coins or paper money. *(They can obtain the 2014 issues immediately, or the 2015 edition when they are published.)*

SCARBOROUGH COIN CLUB (first Wednesday)

Their June meeting was held at the home of Gord Stevenson, who made his place available for the club’s annual BBQ.

Their president, Peter Machulec, set up a special exhibit of Saint John Paul II world coins and medals at St. Isaac Joques Catholic Church in Pickering.

SOUTH WELLINGTON COIN SOCIETY (first Wednesday)

A recent meeting featured Robert Land sharing the history on the Cobalt mines via a PowerPoint presentation and a display of 20th century Cobalt-related stock certificates and Native Silver and Native Gold. Their club bulletin, edited by Judy Blackman, featured a lengthy write-up on the background on Robert Land, who ran a coin store

and a number of other business in the Guelph area since 1991, including a growing footwear distribution network and searching out old silver mines, including walking for miles after a logging road runs out for a chance of finding something elusive in an old abandoned mine. Sometimes you do not have to look too far from home or reach back centuries to find interesting background information on numismatists. Robert fits the definition of a modern collector with an interesting and varied background.



Judy also published an article, entitled “*Battle of Chrysler’s Farm*,” about a 2013 coin for sale by Gatewest Coins for \$69,000, one of only ten available worldwide from the RCM. The coin, which carries a face value of \$2,500 and weighs one kilo of .9999 pure gold, is illustrated. However, the coin should be viewed blown-up to see the phenomenal detail of engraving.

Another article is entitled “*The Coin discovery that could rewrite history*” about a rare Edward VI shilling, minted in London between 1551 and 1553, that was found earlier this year by an amateur treasure hunter on the shores of Vancouver Island. A submission by Scott Douglas on “*Patterson & Heward, Engravers and Token Makers*” was also published.

The July meeting was the club’s annual Pizza Night, where members were treated to all-you-can-eat Pizza slices with a choice of various toppings. Members were also invited to bring numismatic material that was surplus to their collecting interests and set up bourse tables, hence “*The Dealer in Me*” name for the meeting.

One of the highlights of every meeting is the auction. To assure an ongoing supply of material, a recent bulletin contained a form so that members can fill it in and give it and the material to Lowell Wierstra, the auction coordinator, so that it can be organized, labelled and included in the auction at a future meeting.

NIPISSING COIN CLUB (first Thursday)

William Waychison sent me a report on the recent activities of this club, which meets in North Bay. He reports that after the success of a combined show of both the coin club and the local stamp club, they are contemplating holding a coin show during the Fall of 2014. The driving force in North Bay is Jeff Fournier, who is also working on updates of a few of his publications and is a co-founder of Canada's newest coin club, the "1967 Centennial Collectors." This new group will hold their inaugural meeting at the upcoming R.C.N.A. Convention. Go to the R.C.N.A. website at www.rcna.ca and follow the links for information on this meeting and other events.

ST. THOMAS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (second Monday)

I don't believe that I mentioned previously that Randy Underhill has taken over as editor of this club's bulletin. In a recent bulletin, he reported that Jim Norman, as well as Richard and Chris McClean, donated a number of books for the auction, with the proceeds going to the club. A brief background on Richard and Chris, the club's newest members, was also published, as was a summary of upcoming coin shows.

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY (second Tuesday)

One of the recent programs included a presentation by Sean Sinclair on the two series of 100 peso commemoratives from Mexico. The club's bulletin published a column, entitled "Mexico's Dual Anniversary Coinage," about these two series of coins issued from 2008 and 2010. One of the coins is illustrated at right. Another bulletin, edited by Peter Becker, included another article by Sean Sinclair entitled "*The coins of Edward VIII.*"

Peter Becker recapped the history of the club's 35th anniversary currency designs in March 1994 that members submitted, as well as illustrating coins from the 75th anniversary of the 1939 Royal Visit and the 100th anniversary of the sinking of the luxury liner Empress

of Ireland amidst dense fog that resulted in the loss of over 1,000 lives. A listing, with illustrations, of the RCM Spring catalogue offerings is also included.

One thing we didn't report previously is that at the club's May meeting, Lisa Spinks handed out carnations to all the ladies present in honour of Mother's Day.

Congratulations to Brent Mackie, the club's treasurer, for his submission to the O.N.A. for the design of the 2015 O.N.A. Convention's medal design. It was accepted by the O.N.A. Executive over all other submissions. The O.N.A. will release the final design at a future date. However, we can tell you that the design involves a fruit arrangement celebrating some of the Niagara Region's best-known crops. That is somewhat of a change from the designs that have appeared on the O.N.A. medals lately, which normally featured buildings or trains.

The club has donated \$400 from the profits of their recent Cambridge show to two worthy causes. One was a donation of \$200 to the R.C.N.A., the other \$200 to the Cambridge Self Help Food Bank. The Food Bank received an additional \$286.19, which was the admission proceeds from the club's recent show. As well, the Food Bank benefited from the non-perishable food that was collected at the show.

TIMMINS COIN CLUB (second Sunday afternoon)

According to a report received from William Waychison, an O.N.A. area director, the club held its first coin and stamp show in conjunction with the Timmins Stamp Club. He reported that the show was a great success, with over 300 persons attending. More than half of the members

of both clubs assisted in organizing the event and participating with numerous displays, manning club tables, and setting up the silent auction. Fifteen bourse tables were on hand, plus Canada Post brought several display counters to show their offerings of coins and stamps. Waychison attributes the success of the show to the numerous volunteers, especially the two principal organizers, Kevin Montgomery, President of the Timmins Coin Club, and David Yaschyshyn, President of the Timmins Stamp Club. Media

coverage was extremely well organized, which included coverage in the two English and one French newspaper, local radio and TV stations, and posters throughout town and neighbouring communities.



INGERSOLL COIN CLUB (third Monday)

Randy Underhill was a recent speaker on Princess Patricia Dominion notes of 1917. Another meeting featured Rick Craig on Governor General medals, while at still another meeting a presentation by a member of the Thames Valley Children's Centre was combined with the club's annual Strawberry Social.

A recent bulletin, edited by Lorne Barnes, included an article by Ted Leitch, entitled "McClary Manufacturing," who issued a total of five tokens in four denominations,



all in aluminum. The designs on the obverse and reverse of the tokens are the same. You will note from the illustrations that one of the five-cent tokens is an eight-sided scalloped piece, while the other is a nine-sided scalloped token. The lettering is slightly different on each token indicating there were two dies made for the five-cent tokens. According to Leitch, the tokens are believed to have been used around 1910 or later. The article goes into the interesting history of the company and its founder, from its small beginnings in 1871 to an enterprise that employed 1,400 people in 1914.

TORONTO COIN CLUB (third Monday)

A recent meeting saw Dick Dunn address the group about War Bonds, while members were encouraged to bring along show and tell items involving war related material and election related material

The club continues to ask members to bring numismatic material for show and tell presentations tying into historical events that occurred during the month.

STRATFORD COIN CLUB (third Wednesday)

Recent meetings featured programs on Euro coinage by Sean Sinclair and Merchant, Dairy and Bakery Tokens of Ontario by Len Trakalo.

BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (third Sunday)

By all indications, their recent annual show at a new location was a huge success. The bourse was sold out, the crowd was good and the lunch wagon did their usual good job in providing good tasting food. Cassidy Stroud, the club's V.P., was an outstanding show chair who probably did more to promote the show than most other clubs do. Considering this was her first involvement in heading a larger show when the club was looking to fill this vacancy, she deserves a lot of the credit for making the show a success. The rest of her crew also deserve a well-earned pat on the back, since anything done successfully is usually a team effort.

A recent bulletin, edited by Lindy Smith, mentioned that one of their members volunteered to go overseas to Normandy for the 79th anniversary of D-Day as a caregiver for a 93-year old Brantford vet. The member wished to purchase (or receive as donations) King George VI \$1 notes in any shape, for handing out as mementos as these are what Canadian troops might have had when they arrived in England/France. He was also looking for 1944 and 1945 Victory "V" nickels for the same reason.

NICKEL BELT COIN CLUB (third Sunday afternoon)

This club from Sudbury, whose president is Bob Denton, has held several monthly "Coin and Currency Road Shows," styled after the Antique Road Show of TV fame, in collaboration with the Dynamic Earth facility, home of the Big Nickel and a part of Science North. Dynamic Earth is also featuring a special exhibition entitled "In the Money," which explores the science and history of currency. It was produced by the Bank of Canada, with contributions from Ripley's Believe It Or Not. The exhibition is supported by the Ontario Cultural Attractions Fund.

A Big Nickel Book Launch was held on June 26, which saw Ted Szilva, creator of the Big Nickel, and his son Jim, unveil a new publication about the Big Nickel story. Dynamic North will also host a Big Nickel Birthday party and Guinness World Record Attempt on July 22.

OTTAWA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (fourth Monday)

A recent meeting featured a presentation by Chris Lasalle on the coinage and paper money of the Republic of Biafra. Another meeting saw John Deyell, fresh back from his trip to India, Europe and England, speak about his visits to several money museums.

As I stated before, this progressive club has posted their CURRENT bulletins on the Internet, meaning that the

main benefit of membership is provided free. Although other clubs post sample issues of previous year's bulletins and restrict current bulletins to the "members only" section, I don't know of any other club that posts the very latest bulletins on the Internet for everyone to access. As they state, the aim of the club is to promote the sharing of information among collectors and numismatists. As such, they are making their award-winning publications available for all to enjoy. The latest issue, dated May/June 2014, features a main article entitled "2000 Years of Coins in France" by Wilf Lauber, and "Bank of Canada Currency Museum Renovations" by Steve Woodland, the club president. David Bergeron has again done an outstanding job in providing everyone with a well laid-out eye-appealing bulletin with good content. Go to www.ons-sno.ca. I have created a shortcut on the Favourites Bar on my Web browser so a simple click gets me there.



The NYCC is one of a number of not-for-profit clubs that has had to face drastic increases in meeting space costs. That is one of the reasons that Summer meetings have been suspended, although they will hold executive meetings to which all members are invited to assist in the planning of the upcoming R.C.N.A. Convention, which the club is hosting.

With this column appearing only every two months, sometimes I have to reach back a bit. Because of the deadline of the previous column, I never included a summary on the club's Hobby Show in May. Rather than just another coin show, the club decided to open up the bourse to members for all hobbies and collectibles. Quite an array of material was on hand, most of which I summarized in this column prior to the show. With free admission and access to the large hall both from the lobby and directly from the parking lot, a number of visitors that came for other reasons (including an indoor track for walking) dropped in to see what all the activity was about . . . and added a few items to their collections.

If dedication by individuals results in a successful ending, then the upcoming R.C.N.A. Convention should be a smashing success. Not a week has gone by for months now that members of the North York Coin Club have not received reminders of upcoming meetings for the planning of the national numismatic event scheduled for August 13 through August 16. Every member of the club was invited to attend the special meetings and lend a helping hand.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF WOODEN MONEY COLLECTORS (CAWMC - Southwestern Chapter)

As usual, Judy Blackman, editor for CAWMC, has crammed the pages of Timber Talk with interesting articles about companies and individuals that have issued wooden tokens. They include the history behind the wooden money of Tenino, Washington (one of which is illustrated below); "NYCC celebrated 600th meeting" shared by Norm Belsten; the Redline Diner "One free ice cream cone" wood; "The woods of the Alaska

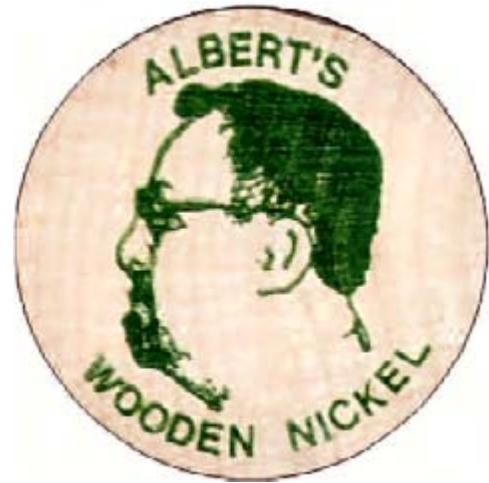


What is also impressive about their bilingual bulletin is the sharpness of the photos that are included with the articles, enhanced by the fact that they are illustrated in 5- or 6-inch diameter. The photos, of which one is illustrated from the article by Wilf Lauber, are the copyrighted work of Serge Pelletier.

The club scheduled a Summer Barbeque at one of their member's homes on June 21, which gave members the opportunity for socializing and getting to know fellow collectors in a social setting.

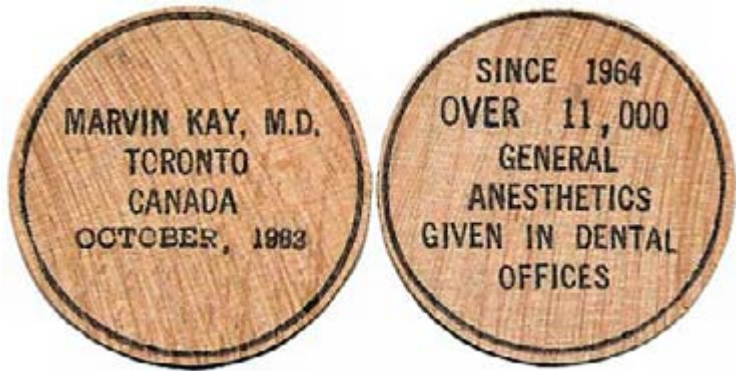
NORTH YORK COIN CLUB (fourth Tuesday)

The speaker at a recent meeting was Henry Nienhuis addressing the group on "Edme Henry: the Man and his Bank" about the events leading up to the opening and subsequent failure of his private bank in 1837.



Highway” by Ken Rieck and David Phillips; “*Unique numismatic wood carving*” shared by Bill Cousins; and articles compiled by Judy Blackman provided background on the wooden tokens on the Manners Christmas Tree Farm, Tanglewood Grocery store, the Central States Numismatic Society’s 17th Convention, McCormick’s Texaco, Holden’s Creative Tokens, and more.

Their bulletin also mentions the fact that due to Canada’s new Anti-Spam Legislation, Timber Talk will no longer permit any advertising. This exempts the organization under the legislation so that they do not have to concern themselves with obtaining approval to continue to send bulletins and other informational e-mails. Not-for-Profit organizations are not exempt if there is evidence of commercial activity.



CANADIAN TIRE COUPON COLLECTORS CLUB

I don’t think there is one person reading this that doesn’t have a small stash of Canadian Tire Coupons in a drawer or the glove compartment of their car. If they have been there for sometime, it might pay you to go to www.ctccc.ca to obtain contact information for one of their executives to ask what you can do to find out more about the varieties, errors and rarities that could be lurking among your notes.

Due to ongoing appeals by both the president and editor of CAWMC, I submitted a number of articles, some of which were published over the past couple of months. These include *The Numismatist* who put *People to Sleep*” dealing with Dr. Marvin Kay, who practiced anaesthesiology all his life and issued a number of woods to commemorate his 11,000th (illustrated above), 12,000th and 15,000th anaesthetic in doctors’ offices; “*The special TICF ‘Breakfast’ woods*” that were good for full breakfasts and show admission at the Spring and Fall of 1987; and “*The woods of Canadian Coin |News*” which covers four different issues (at the recent Brantford show, I presented the set of four woods to Mike Walsh, the new manager of CCN); “*Being a Little Different*” dealing with a few unusual woods issued by TICF; and “*TICF chairman mimics CNA chairman.*”

When you go shopping at Canadian Tire – and who doesn’t – and you receive some notes, you never know what you will wind up with. Their 20-page bulletins always contain new finds, rare issues, unusual serial numbers and a wide array of the printing errors that members have found. Well worth investigating what membership has to offer!

Since I am more into CTC gift cards, I always find a smattering of information on this group of collectibles. A total of 352 different cards have been issued, and one of their members, Lucien Levesque, publishes updates quarterly. I also find the misprints on the notes interesting, from minor repetitive ink marks to folded paper errors, that others have found.

Also published was “*The story behind the side view woods of Albert Kasman*” where John (that’s me) tells the history of the photograph that he took and, with the help of Norm Belsten, turned it into an image suitable for hot stamping woods. A total of 11 different woods, issued between 1988 and 1994, used the image, with the one printed in green shown here.

ROYAL CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Another couple of great Journals with a large number of articles have been published by Dan Gosling since the last O.N.A. *Numismatist* hit the streets. I pass the same offer again: if you request a recent sample Journal or two from Paul Johnson, R.C.N.A. executive secretary, you can

see first-hand what one of the main membership benefits brings. Contact information at www.rcna.ca.

The R.C.N.A. and ANA have begun a new initiative that will recognize members from both organizations and capitalize on the timing of their respective conventions being held back-to-back on successive weekends in August. In the reciprocal agreement, members of each organization will receive complimentary daily admission to the bourse and be permitted to enter competitive exhibits just by showing their membership card. Speakers from each organization will also be participating in the other's educational programs at the conventions. A colourful logo, displayed here, was also developed to promote the joint cooperation.

MORE ON AUCTION FEES

In this column in the last O.N.A. Numismatist, I mentioned that one club raised the maximum fee on any lot to \$5.00. Peter Becker sent in the following e-mail:

"I read your comments in the Ontario Numismatist regarding one club that raised its maximum rates to \$5.00 and also have a few words to say about newsletters and your column.

It sounds like a lot to ask for when many have no commission fees at all. Clubs have real difficulty in getting members to consign quality material, let alone attracting bidders regardless of whether there are fees or not. Having a well organized auction (25—50 items) benefits members directly, it makes financial sense for a club to implement a seller's premium to generate extra cash that when combined with other fund raisers help to cover most of the major expenses while keeping membership rates at a reasonable level.

The trick here is finding a balance to make it fun and affordable for everyone while actively engaging member participation. Obviously for

most items consigned, especially RCM products and bullion, it is not a vehicle to get rich or make a pile of cash, rather a fun and inexpensive way to add some new pieces to one's collection or dispose of surplus material. High commission rates would certainly discourage big-ticket items.

For many decades, Waterloo Coin Society had a consignment fee of 25 cents for items sold under \$20 and \$1.00 for items sold over \$20. However, this formula was in need of updating and modification to fairly treat items selling for higher prices while also helping to generate a few extra dollars to assist with some of the rising operating costs. Currently, the auction commissions which still amount to less than 10% (maximum of \$3.00), reflect this and are posted on our website. This change has been very well received with minimal impact for the consignor.

A good auction helps to bring in new members, raise attendance and provides an essential service to those using this benefit. There is no secret or magic formula as the outcome is usually unpredictable and dependent on the participants. Each club runs them as they see fit, setting standards, procedures and guidelines adapted to the needs of their members.

As you know, it's a combination of things (quality, variety and affordability of material, reasonable reserves, motivated bidders, efficient processing and collection of material) and the volunteers who make a club auction worthwhile. It's one segment of the entire meeting, not the sole focus except in rare cases where the entire program is spent conducting an auction such as is done in Ingersoll twice a year. Their popular mystery auction which has anywhere from 100-140 lots like their regular auctions, has no buyer or seller's fee.



Thank you again for noticing and highlighting the positive actions of some clubs who see the benefit of promoting numismatic activities within and outside of their area as a service to their members. Personally, I believe this gesture has helped WCS and brought more people to our meetings and events."

NEW PRIVACY ISSUES A CAUSE OF CONCERN TO CLUBS

The new Canadian Anti-Spam Legislation (CASL) is causing not only concern for club executives, but also creates extra work for volunteers.

The part of the legislation that went into effect on July 1 that is of concern to clubs indicates that if you are a member of a club, you have given them permission to send you e-mails. If you are not a member, then the club requires your consent to continue to receive electronic communications. I, for one, fall into that category, in that most O.N.A.-member clubs have seen the benefits of sending me copies of their bulletins for review in this column.

Most clubs also send complimentary copies of their bulletins to the R.C.N.A. president, executive secretary, area director and editor of the R.C.N.A. Numisnotes. Then there is the O.N.A. president and the editor of Canadian Coin News. I don't know where honorary life members fall, but I am sure that every person that has received your club bulletins has enough common sense to have send a request to be removed from your mailing list without having the government telling them what to do. Sometimes legislation is written in such a way that it has unintentional consequences. However, those of us that have received hundreds of spam and phishing e-mails should be pleased to have legislation on our side to combat the bombardment of unwanted intrusions in our life.

Now if we could only get the same legislators to actually get mass mailers to remove our e-mails from their spam lists.

And while they are at it, they might also go after the people that still keep telephoning me with unsolicited offers and marketers pretending to only conduct a survey to get around the legislation.

Because the legislation does not allow clubs to simply sit back and wait for a person to "unsubscribe," I wonder how many recipients of your bulletin will contact you to be removed as a result of the new legislation? I bet none. They are happy to receive it!

Rather than me sending an e-mail to 30-odd clubs, allow me to give blanket permission here and now to continue to send me your club bulletins, reminders of upcoming club meetings, information on annual shows and any and all additional information that a club might wish me to include in this column.

CLOSING COMMENTS

In the *Closing Comments* in the last O.N.A. Numismatist, I mentioned that one club has decided to eliminate sending bulletins to members. Peter Becker writes: *"Monthly newsletters, whether 4, 8 or 16 pages, are an essential link to club activities and information that when discontinued, in my opinion, has a negative impact on membership. You belong to a club or organization, you want to know what is happening now and in the future, what you missed, decisions that were made, and of course want to be appreciated as a member. Without a bulletin or newsletter, one might feel as if the light has been turned off and you're wandering in the dark! This communication link/connection is gone, it's far too easy to lose touch with your members and little motivation for them to attend meetings or renew for the following year."*

My Last Words...

Finally, remember to check to make sure the club you are planning on attending in July and August is meeting, since a number have decided to close their doors over the Summer months.

Actually, it makes more sense to me that clubs meet throughout the Summer when it enables people to travel from further away, and close down in January and February when the weather is sure not to cooperate.

To obtain mention in this column, please telephone the information directly to John Regitko at (416) 407-4122 (10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.), or better yet, e-mail it to coinman@look.ca. The very best idea is to also include editor@the-ona.ca in your electronic newsletter distribution list. That way your material will be simply and efficiently put into the hands of both the editors and the Club News columnist with a single transmission.

I would like to give special thanks to William Waychison, O.N.A. area director for Northern Ontario, for sending me a report on the three clubs under his jurisdiction. I assume the clubs do not publish a bulletin and, therefore, cannot add me to their mailing list. Other area directors might take a lead from him if they also have clubs in their area of responsibility that do not publish bulletins and cannot persuade a member of their executive to send me e-mails with basic meeting details.

