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COVER STORY

Inaugural machine gears up

Big and small
businesses
share bonanza

By John Hanchette
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — Marilyn Mueller of Annapolis, Md., is making 100 little Republican elephants of Belgian chocolate from a 10-inch-high pastry

mold ordered from the Netherlands.

The owner of Grand Finale Chocolate and Pastries also has orders from restaurants and caterers for four- to six-dozen large, oval boxes made of chocolate that will hold fruit, truffles or other foods. Each box costs \$40.

Mueller's hoped-for \$3,000 take is a small part of the \$40 million in revenue the presidential inauguration is expected to generate. More than 50,000 out-of-towners are expected for the four-day celebration, and the average guest is likely to spend \$600 to \$850 on everything from postcards to posh hotel suites. It's a quadrennial bonanza for businesses and entrepreneurs.

"It's a business shark-feed in Washington," says Jeffrey

Please see COVER STORY next page ►

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P.O. BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, N2J 3Z6.

Pieces of history



By Tim Dillon

PRESIDENTIAL MEMORABILIA: Official status adds value, says antiques dealer Joe Levine.

Inaugural mementos age well

Selling souvenirs is big business during presidential inaugurations, and the souvenirs' value rises dramatically with age. Here are some inaugural souvenirs and their current value. Some were not sold but were gifts from inaugural committee members.

Souvenir	Year	Original price	Current value
George Washington vest button	1789	Less than 50¢	\$350-\$1,000
Souvenir buttons	1897	Less than 50¢	\$10-\$300
Taft/Sherman medal	1909	Gift	\$32,000*
Hoover medal	1929	Gift	\$1,250
Tickets to inauguration	1933	\$5/couple	\$20
Stamp covers	1933	3¢	\$151.50
Roosevelt medal	1937	\$2.50	\$400-\$5,500
Police badges	1937	Gift	\$500
Silver dinner plates	1977	\$225	\$300

* record price for an Inaugural medal, last sold in 1979.

Source: Joe Levine, author of *Collectors Guide to Presidential Inaugural Medals and Memorabilia*

\$1 million just for limos

Continued from 1

Ellis, president of Ridgewell's Caterers, which will handle 74 parties on Jan. 21. "Usually in January you get a couple of weddings, if that. But this is staggering."

Inaugural Monday "will be the biggest day in our history," says Ellis, who expects to gross nearly \$250,000 inaugural weekend. He started planning six months ago to double his fleet of trucks to 60 and to increase his staff 40% to 1,200.

All but a handful of the area's 40,000 hotel rooms are reserved — some since summer. Many limousine and formal-wear rental services are bringing in extra supplies.

The inaugural touches a wide spectrum of private enterprises:

■ To Robin Weir, who often does the first lady's hair, the event means perhaps \$8,000 in new business but much more in publicity. His Washington, D.C., salon does about 120 coiffures on a normal business day, but he expects 40 or 50 extra each day of inaugural weekend. His shop will stay open on that Sunday to meet the demand.

■ Jay Goozh runs Capsco Inc., the largest supplier of souvenir items to street vendors in the Washington area. Despite appearances, the street hustle and bustle means only about \$300 or \$400 net to each of 250 vendors, he says, and that's if it doesn't snow. "It's a little shot in the arm for a few days," he says. "That's all. The big boost is that it's the worst part of the year, with no tourists." Baseball hats and buttons with photos of President Reagan, Vice President George Bush and their wives will move best, Goozh predicts. It's too cold for T-shirts.

■ The Washington A La Carte tour service is offering a four-day, two-person package for just a nickel under \$5,000. Among the amenities: hotel, limousine, yacht party, museum tours and caviar — but no tickets to inaugural events. Four packages have been sold so far, says President Marjorie Matthews.

■ The local limousine fleet of about 250 cars usually doubles for an inaugural and turns \$1 million-plus in rentals. Dav-El Livery Inc., for instance, rents vehicles at \$35 an hour, for a minimum of four 10-hour days, plus 20% tip for the chauffeur. Proprietor John Goldberg brings in extra cars and drivers from Eastern cities.

George Coupe of Admiral Limousine Service has 50 stretch limos and 30 regular Cadillac Broughams, and in 1981 he had to bring in 160 extra vehicles and drivers from New York City. He expects to do the same this year at a four-day flat rate of \$2,400 per car, before tip.

■ For the two dozen formal-wear rental stores in the capital area, the inaugural may mean about \$400,000 in added business, with the bigger stores renting as

many as 300 outfits, compared with 75 for New Year's Eve. But another \$250,000 or so in rentals went a-glimmering when the White House announced that business suits were OK for the swearing-in instead of the formal morning coats required in 1981.

"We were a bit disappointed," reflects Dan Frederick, manager of M. Stein and Co., "but we expected it. In this business, we notice presidents usually do the white tie and tails only on the first time around because they don't know if they'll get another chance."

■ Ed Chambers, proprietor of Big Ed's Novelties Unlimited, an area button-maker, won't sell too many inaugural knickknacks. "Novelties and buttons go best before the elections," he says.

The Presidential Inaugural Committee expects to cover about 20% of its expenses — which could reach \$12 million — through mail-order sales of 30 items ranging from the Nancy Reagan American Hybrid Tea Rose in porcelain (\$475) to jellybean jars (\$9.50), says marketing director Douglas Blaser.

One item — the official inaugural medallion — traditionally has been used to defray inaugural costs. This year's, containing about \$40 worth of silver, sells for \$195. Joseph Levine, owner of Presidential Coin and Antiques in Alexandria, Va., says the "official status" of the inaugural piece enhances its value as a collectible.

The U.S. Mint put out an unofficial inaugural medal of Calvin Coolidge in 1925 for \$6 apiece; today, it's worth \$15. But the official Coolidge bronze medallion, issued for \$6.95 by Medallic Art Co. of Danbury, Conn., the same firm that struck this year's medal of Reagan and Bush, is worth about \$4,000.

Other firms sell "first-day covers" (stamped and mailed envelopes postmarked from the site of historical significance on the day of the event) as remembrances of the inaugural. Uncover Corp. of Cheyenne, Wyo., was so successful marketing about 5,000 inaugural first-day covers in 1981 that it's repeating the offer this year. Envelopes with formal portrait cachets of Reagan and Bush, postmarked in Washington, plus informal portraits on envelopes canceled in their respective birthplaces of Tampico, Ill., and Milton, Mass., are available at \$18 a set.

The most-popular official souvenir so far, based on returns from the half million direct mailings of the inaugural committee catalog, says Blaser, is the special inaugural license plate made by inmates at the District of Columbia's prison.

The plates cost \$30 for numbers or \$50 for personalizations and may be used in any state on vehicles until March 15. The committee expects to sell about 20,000.

These, too, seem to have residual value. The first inaugural license plates, issued at Franklin Roosevelt's 1933 swearing-in, are worth about \$1,000.

History of Coinage and Coin Collecting

Can you imagine a day without coins?

Or paper money, plastic cards, checks, electronic fund transfers or travelers' checks?

But Mankind has not always enjoyed the use of coins and He has survived.

Before coins there was barter, work exchanged for a pelt; two pelts traded for food; salt and fish offered for a deer. Not as sophisticated as our monetary exchanges today, that system usually did meet the demands of its day.

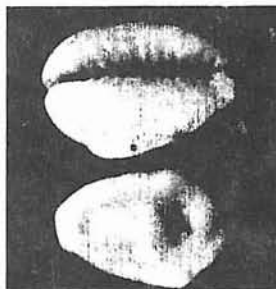
Anything of value could usually be traded for something else of value, from a bride to dog's teeth. Salt was plentiful near the seacoast, of little value, but worth more perhaps 100 miles inland, where it was needed for animals, cooking and preserving meat.

Throughout the Old Testament metal weights are mentioned, shekels and talents, for instance. To identify the source of a piece of silver with a town, as a matter of local pride and advertising, stamps peculiar to the city were applied to hot lumps of silver, giving birth to coins as we know them.

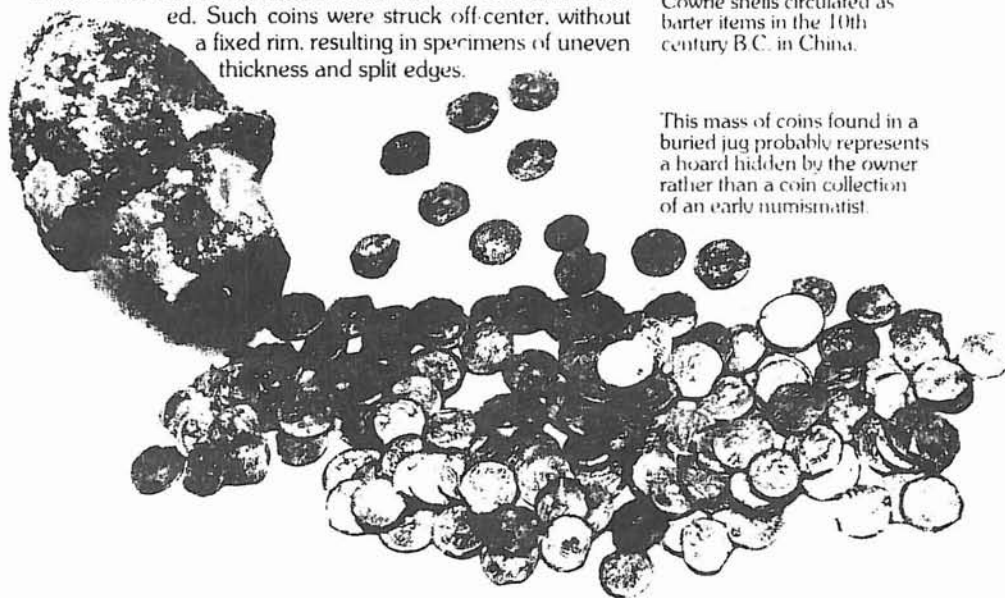
The first coins are believed to have been struck in silver in Lydia, Asia Minor, about the seventh century A.D. But coins were known in China as early, or perhaps even earlier. Cowrie shells circulated as barter items in the 10th century B.C. in China; later these were replaced by lead imitations of cowrie shells. By the time of Christ, copper had been cast in many forms to represent money for several centuries.

The first coins were struck hot pellets, struck with a punch to create a design. Later designs were engraved into molds, allowing for cast coins.

By the time of the ancient Romans, a pair of hinged dies had been engraved. A red-hot piece of metal was placed between the dies, a hammer hit was made, and a coin created. Such coins were struck off-center, without a fixed rim, resulting in specimens of uneven thickness and split edges.



Cowrie shells circulated as barter items in the 10th century B.C. in China.



This mass of coins found in a buried jug probably represents a hoard hidden by the owner rather than a coin collection of an early numismatist.

Later improvements on this coin manufacture included rollers in the Mint of Hall, Tirol, Austria, where coin impressions were engraved around each roller, and a strip of metal passed between the two rollers. Coin impressions were conveyed to the metal strip passed between the rollers, then cut to make individual coins.

James Watts' steam engine was part of advancing technology which improved coin manufacture early in the Industrial Revolution. The result was higher production, more efficiency and better coin impressions.

One might like to think that with the first coin was born the first coin collector. Specialists in ancient coins deny this, finding no evidence in hoards that there were early collections. Some writers have inferred that Greek Classical interest in art and aesthetics, however, may have spilled over to encompass coinage and others contend some Roman emperors may have done likewise.

The minting of a coin was strictly a manual affair in the beginning, as the strip was beaten and planchets cut out by hand, and coins struck between two dies by a man wielding a hammer.



But by the later Middle Ages, as riches came to be amassed, wealthy merchants and rulers started assembling collections of coins, often contained in magnificent wooden cabinets. They even compiled coin catalogs to describe them and numismatic books began appearing after 1533.

The earliest definite evidence we have of coin collections points to the early 14th century and the collection of Pope Boniface VIII, 1235-1303, who was a buyer of all the antiquities on which he could lay his hands. Later, Oliviero Forza was also a heavy buyer.

Francesco Petrarca, 1304-1374, the Florentine humanist leader, was the first critical collector, an ancient coin specialist. In his circle of friends were Cola de Rienzi, 1313-1354, and Niccolo Niccoli, regarded by Christopher Blunt of England as the initiators of the study of numismatics.

Formal cabinets were to be found in the possession of 15th century individuals including Leonello D'Este, Cosimo di Medici, 1389-1464, Piero Bargo, later Pope Paul II from 1464 to 1471, the Gonzagas at Mantua and Alfonso V of Aragon, 1416-1458, King of Sicily and Naples.

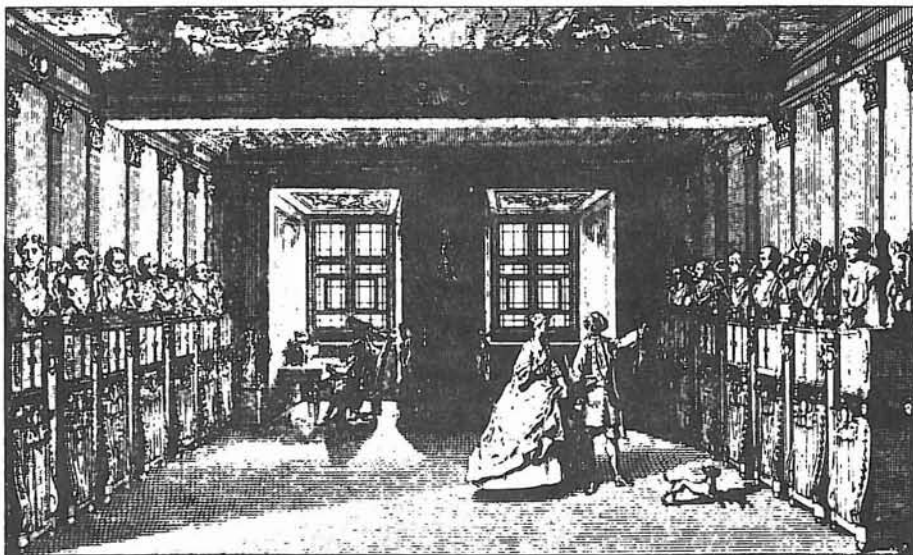
Collectors in France who left a numismatic heritage include Jean, Duc de Berry, the brother of Charles V and author of *Tres riches heures du Duc De Berry*.

Later in the century other collectors were Emperor Maximilian I, 1493-1519, and several artists, including Gentile Bellini, Guercino, Giulio Romano and Michelangelo.

These early collectors were particularly enthusiastic about portrait coins, and used the ancient Roman coins to pierce the veils of history.

We are told that Alfonso of Aragon ransacked Italy seeking coins of Julius Caesar and other famous emperors. He kept his collection in an ivory cabinet as though they were sacred relics.

Sixteenth century coin collectors were generally of royal blood, as these wooden royal coin cabinets show. Only the most wealthy could afford to collect coins rather than spend them on the basics of life.



The story is related that Alfonso said that since other portraits of these famous men had perished he could at least rejoice his heart with these, and was often stimulated by them to virtue and famous deeds.

Blunt observes, "A similar approach is indicated by Petrarch who tells us that he purchased medals brought to him by the peasants and deciphered with emotion the names of the Emperors that he found on them."

These early collectors found coins but an adjunct to their collections of classical sculpture, bronzes, vases, cameos and intaglios.

The experience of gathering portraits of Roman emperors led these early numismatists to collecting ancient Greek coins. Venetian and Genoese traders soon learned they could return from trading expeditions to Asia Minor with varieties of coins and turn a good profit, thus becoming the first coin dealers.

Grunau's *Prussian Chronicle* relates that Bishop Stephan of Kulen, 1480-1495, would sit all day in his castle at Lobau, working with his collection comprising coins of every country.

The chronicler added that it was sheer stupidity that had caused him to amass such pieces, since he was far too old a man to travel and spend them, perhaps a comment that could be shared by the modern coin collector's patient spouse!

Few of these early coins can be traced to the 14th and 15th century collections, save those accumulated by the Este family. To provide identification and prove ownership, the count had a small eagle counterstamped on each coin in his collection. Today, many of these counterstamped coins are to be found in public collections.

Perhaps the first great numismatic tour was undertaken by Hubert Goltzius, 1526-1583, who returned to his native Bruges at Christmas, 1560, after visiting more than 950 coin cabinets in a two-year period. He tallied 200 in the Low Countries, 200 in France, 175 in Germany, and 380 in Italy.

He wrote a five-volume description of Roman coins. He related that he saw coin cabinets of Emperor Charles V and his son Philip; William Prince of Orange and other ruling princes, and cabinets owned by the following women: Eleanor of Austria, widow of Francis I; Mary, widow of the king of Hungary; the Duchess of Milan; and Christina of Denmark.

Goltzius devoted his travels to the continent. Blunt observes that had he visited England, doubtless he would have learned of the collections of Edward Beaumont of Christ Church.



This piece dates from the fourth century B.C.

This silver tetradrachm was struck in Athens, Greece, in the fifth century B.C. The goddess Athena appears on the obverse, the symbol of wisdom, an owl, on the reverse.



Oxford, who willed a coin collection in 1552; John Barcham, who gave his collection to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, in 1600; and the gift to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, by Andrew Perne, master of St. Peter's College, in 1589.

The first record of a coin sold at auction dates to 1599 when Mamix de St. Aldegonde's collection was sold at Leyden.

Other interesting collections include that of Abraham van Goorle, purchased by James I of England in 1609 for his son Henry, who passed it on to his brother, who became Charles I of England. Queen Christina of Sweden had a collection that went to Pope Innocent XI.

Another famous collection was owned by blind Joseph Pellerin of France, who was active as a publisher at age 95. The collection of William Hunter went to form the Hunterian Collection in Glasgow, Scotland.

A tribute was made to coin collectors recently when it was observed that the majority of great coin collections in museums were originally formed by individual collectors.

The method of striking coins of the Medieval period, by a die engraved in the end of a hammer, hitting a planchet without a collar, was to gradually give way to the screw press and machinery. Experiments were carried out in the mechanical striking of coins in Italy by Leonardo da Vinci.

In England, French moneyer Eloye Mestrell conducted experiments in several denominations. This machinery was to be resisted by workers, especially in London and Paris, since it was seen by Mint workers as a means of eliminating their jobs.

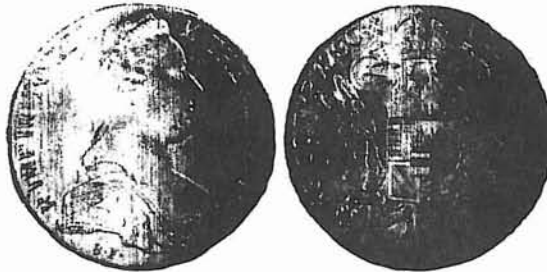
A new dimension was given to the appearance of coinage in the Renaissance period when artists such as Bellini, Pisanello, Antonio Marescotti and Constanzo da Ferrara expanded their creative genius from canvas and walls to medallic engraving.

Padua in northern Italy was a center of art medals, many commissioned by wealthy families as a painting would be commissioned. These techniques of engraving and manufacture spilled over into beautiful coinage, and many coins were designed by these same medallists.

The discovery and mining of silver, coupled with improvements in refining methods, led to new, larger coins in the later Middle Ages. In the Harz Mountains of Germany, at the Hall Mint in the Austrian Tyrol and at Kremnica and Joachimsthal in Bohemia, larger silver coins were to establish a monetary standard or unit for many countries.



Christ was a common figure on Byzantine coins in Europe.



The Maria Theresa taler, still struck today, was among the earliest of the popular trade silver trade coins.

At Joachimsthal, Bohemia, the silver mines provided the Counts of Schlick new broad coins named for the valley where the mines were located, Joachimsthal, literally Joachim's Valley. The coins struck in the valley were nicknamed *Joachimsthalers*, later reduced to thaler or taler; and in other languages, daler and eventually dollar.

While the first voyage of Columbus to the New World barely found financing, discoveries of gold and silver in Mexico and on the northwest coast of South America, present-day Colombia, Bolivia and Peru, produced riches incomprehensible to most Europeans of the day.

Spanish galleons plied the Manila-Acapulco route across the Pacific Ocean, and the Caribbean - Spain route over the Atlantic Ocean. The metal treasure disgorged by the vessels had a dramatic impact on commerce in Europe. Wars and poor management in Spain were responsible for much of the new found treasures passing on through Spain to pay debts in other countries, but much of the treasure became coinage in Europe.

Other countries helped themselves to the cargo vessels, further enriching themselves, and then there were always the victims of storms. Even today the Florida, Texas and California coasts yield an occasional coin from these wrecks of treasure ships, or entire vessels may be found with much of their cargo intact.

The vast silver and gold riches of the New World and this "piece of eight" or eight reales of Spain, had major impact on the economy of Europe (right).

Advanced technology allowed three men using a weighted press to strike a greater number of higher quality coins than one man with a hammer (bottom).



DID YOU KNOW:

by Terry Roit. Asst. Editor Stratford Coin Club

Most of us like silver. We search clouds for silver linings, lend an ear to silver-tongued orators and find silver hair distinguished. Ancient Egyptians called silver "white gold." The two metals were used in the earliest coins. Only silver rivals gold's ability to bend and stretch. A smith can draw one grain of silver - about .002 of a troy ounce - into 120 metres of wire, or beat it into leaf nearly 150 times thinner than this page. And, like gold, silver is enduring wealth and security in the hand.

Silver has still more advantages. Nothing else reflects light so well and uniformly. Even the thinnest sheet will reflect 95 percent of the light striking it. Silver concentrates the sun's rays on solar collectors, backs the best mirrors and protects the heat-reflecting gold films on office windows.

Silver will activate oxygen to kill bacteria. Hospitals purify their drinking water with silver-treated carbon filters; surgeons disinfect burns with silver cream and mend bones using cement containing anti-bacterial silver salts.

No metal - not even copper - conducts heat and electricity so efficiently. Silver-oxide batteries power hearing aids and calculators, submarines and satellites. Hardened with tungsten carbide or molybdenum, miniature disks of silver switch current from wire to wire in cars, lights, telephones and computers.

Silver can be prepared as crystals of silver iodide and seeded into clouds to produce rainfall. Crystalline silver salts produce photographs. A gram of silver packs enough image-making power to manufacture 200 color pictures.

In the past 5000 years we have mined more than 860,000 tonnes of silver, three fourths of it in the Western Hemisphere - Canada, the United States, Mexico and the Andes. Yet if all that silver were divided equally among the world's people, we would each receive less than 200 grams, barely enough to make a six-piece place setting of sterling silverware.

In an actual division, our shares would be even smaller because we've lost some silver back to the earth. Think of sunken Spanish silver fleets. Or missing money. In the first 50 years of this century people fumbled and lost an estimated 100,000 tonnes of silver coins. Not exactly small change.

We put other silver out of reach deliberately. X-ray films carry comparatively large amounts of silver to lessen patient radiation exposure, and about 40 percent remains behind in the film processing. Filed for years in hospitals, clinics and doctors' offices, used X-rays hold perhaps 3000 tonnes of silver. A like amount and more lies in bedrock vaults in New York, Chicago and London, the deposits of bullion dealers and investors who buy and sell silver on the world's three great metal exchanges.

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 FDDORUNAOLGEPHTWG
 DNE DIVIDNPFOUELE
 DADSLWCHEQUESEREO
 TRRAOLL LYS DSILVER
 OGTEWRFRECUTTELYE

CURRENCY EVENTS:

All About Money.

Get all 70 words listed, then read the remaining letters as they appear in the puzzle, from top to bottom, row 1 then 2 all the way down.

Have Fun.

BAIL
 BANK
 BILL
 BOND
 BREAD
 BUCK
 CASH
 CENT
 CENTAVO
 CHANGE
 CHEQUE
 COIN
 COST
 CREDIT
 CURRENCY
 DEPOSIT
 DINAR
 DIME
 DINERO
 DIVIDEND
 DOLLAR
 DOUGH
 DUCAT
 EAGLE
 EXCHANGE

FEE
 FIN
 FRANC
 FUND
 GOLD
 GRAND
 GUINEA
 INFLATION
 INTEREST
 KRONE
 LEK
 LETTUCE
 LIRA
 LOAN
 LUCRE
 MARK
 MINT
 MONEY
 NOTE
 NUGGET
 ORE
 PAY
 PELF
 PENNY
 PESO

POT
 POUND
 QUARTER
 ROLL
 RUPEE
 SALARY
 SAWBUCK
 SCRATCH
 SHEKEL
 SILVER
 SIMOLEON
 SOU
 SPECIE
 STERLING
 SWAG
 TAX
 WAD
 WAMPUM
 WILL
 YEN

Ontario Numismatic Association



23rd Annual Convention & Coin Show

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Stratford

APRIL 19, 20, 21, 1985

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- Displays
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Day Admission \$1.00 — Pre-Registration \$10.00

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Hospitality"*



For information, write:
Stratford Coin Club
Box 262
Stratford, Ontario
N5A 6T1



ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
CONVENTION "85"
APRIL 19, 20, 21, 1985
"RETURN TO HOSPITALITY"

Stratford Coin Club are pleased to have been chosen to host the 1985 annual Convention of coin collectors. This Convention brings together the novice and advanced numismatists from Canada and neighboring areas of the United States.

In 1975 Stratford hosted what was acclaimed to be one of the friendliest gatherings of collectors in the "King of Hobbies". The convention this year, as was then, will be held in the VICTORIAN INN in Stratford. The Victorian Inn is known to many of the Shakespearian Festival Guests for its fine accommodation and amenities.

The theme for the 1975 Convention was "Where Hospitality Began" and the Club Members gave an all out effort to show our visitors that Stratford was truly a friendly city. This year's theme "Return to Hospitality" was a natural!

Special Convention Rates have been obtained at the Victorian Inn of \$42.00 single, \$52.00 double. These rates are available by request through the Stratford Coin Club at the address shown below.

A Pre-registration Kit is being prepared which will contain

- (1) Unlimited admission to the Show
- (2) An Official Convention Medallion
- (3) Wine and Cheese Party Fri. April 19, 1985
- (4) One set of Souvenir Wood Flats
- (5) Free admission to any tours arranged
- (6) Convention Ribbon
- (7) Convention Programme
- (8) A "Host" of other Goodies

The Pre-registration Kit will only cost \$10.00 and requests should be forwarded to -

Stratford Coin Club,
O.N.A. Convention "85",
P.O. Box 262,
STRATFORD, Ontario.
N5A 6T1

Cont'd ...

POST OFFICE BOX 262 / STRATFORD / ONTARIO / N5A 6T1

To ensure you will be kept informed, kindly request to be placed on our mailing list of information releases.

The Stratford Coin Club looks forward to another exceptionally successful event and hope that all attending truly feel that it is a "Return to Hospitality".

Ontario Numismatic Association
Unveils 1985 Convention Medallion

The 1985 Ontario Numismatic Convention which is being hosted by the Stratford Coin Club will have as their official medallion, one of the most attractive pieces struck to date. The medallions struck on 38 mm blanks (1½") feature the famous Stratford Shakespearean Festival Building. Likeness for the striking was taken from an official picture supplied from Stratford Festival Theatre. Lettered around the top is "1960 - Stratford Coin Club-1985" which is a tribute to the Host Club's 25th anniversary. Below the building, in the field are the Convention Dates "April 19-21, 1985" flanked to the bottom by "23rd O.N.A. Convention."

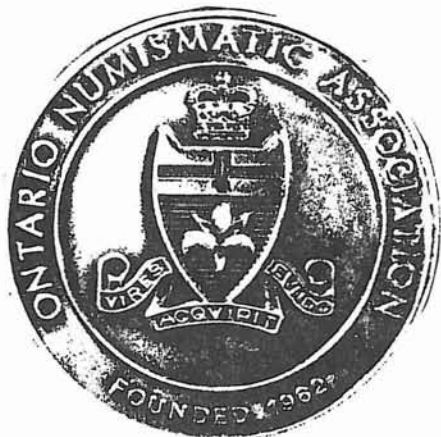
The obverse of the Medallion shows the official Ontario Numismatic Association crest with founding year of 1962 at the bottom.

These attractive pieces have been struck in .999 fine Silver, Antique Bronze, Antique Gold Plate and Antique Silver Plate. The price structure for this minting will be -

Bronze, Silver Plate, Gold Plate - \$5.00 each or
set of 3 for \$12.50.

.999 Fine Silver - \$30.00 each.

To be added to the order is \$2.50 for each set or fine silver medallion ordered. This is to cover shipping, handling, and postage. Registration will be paid for all precious metal medallions.



It should be noted that the medallions will be available on a first ordered basis at the prices shown. In the event that orders exceed the quantity available, additional may be struck but due to increased minting costs, they will be surcharged \$7.50 per set of 3 and/or \$5.00 for each fine silver medallion ordered. Availability is 25 of the fine silver and 80 sets of the other medallions.

Orders will be accepted by sending a cheque or money order to -

O.N.A. Convention "85",
Medallions,
P.O. Box 262,
Stratford, Ontario.
N5A 6T1

Please include the \$2.50 for shipping and handling for each set or silver medallion ordered.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE BY
WRITING ABOVE ADDRESS.



October 10, 1984

Dear Bourse Dealers:

I have the privilege of acting as the Bourse Chairman for the 1985 Ontario Numismatic Association's 23rd Annual Convention being held in Stratford, Ontario. The dates of the Convention are from April 19 - 21, 1985. It will be held at the Victorian Inn, 10 Romeo St. North, Stratford, Ontario. This is the same location as the 13th O.N.A. Convention which was also held in Stratford in 1975.

The Bourse Table Fee for this Convention will be \$225.00 per table. Included in your Bourse Package are two (2) tickets to the Wine and Cheese, one set of Wooden Money, two sets of ribbons, eight (8) feet of Bourse Table space, one Pre-registration kit and two Convention programs. If a second table is required, the cost is \$200.00. With a second table, only ribbons are supplied.

A deposit of \$125.00 is required with application for a Bourse Table with the balance payable 45 days before the start of the Convention. A deposit will be fully refunded if I am notified 45 days prior to the start of the Convention. If I am notified less than 45 days prior to the start of the Convention, a refund of 50% of the fee already paid will be refunded if the table can be sold to another dealer.

The Bourse floor will be available for set up on Friday, April 19th, after 10:00 a.m. The Bourse floor will open to the public at 12:00 p.m., noon on Friday and will close at 7:00 p.m. On Saturday, the Bourse floor will open at 10:00 a.m. and will close at 7:00 p.m. On Sunday, the Bourse floor will open at 10:00 a.m. and will be open until 5:00 p.m. at the close of the Convention.

There is a limited amount of floor space available for the Bourse and it is felt we can accommodate only 35 tables. The tables will be allocated in order of receipt of deposit returned with the Application Form.

Enclosed is a floor plan and we request that you make your choices known in order of preference. If you have any questions, please write to the address below and mark on the envelope "Bourse".

Numismatically,

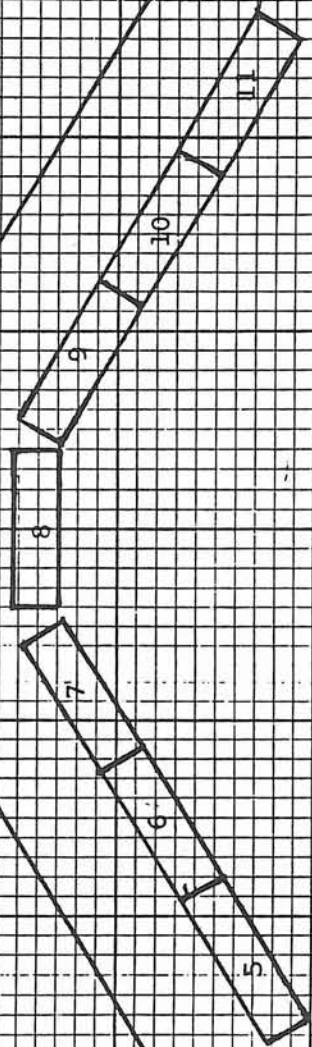
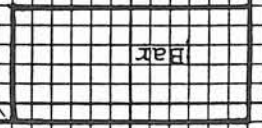
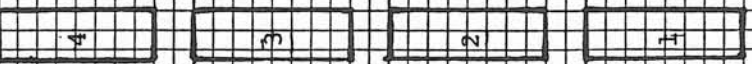
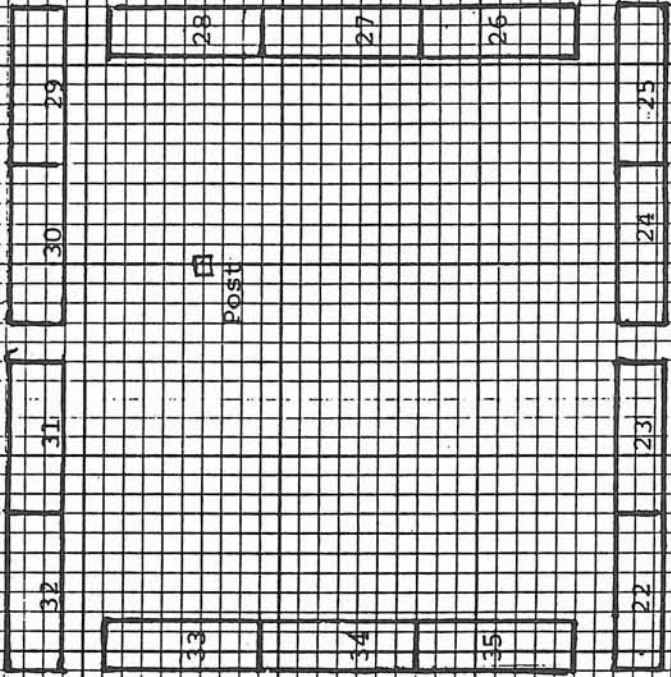
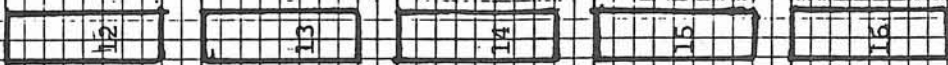
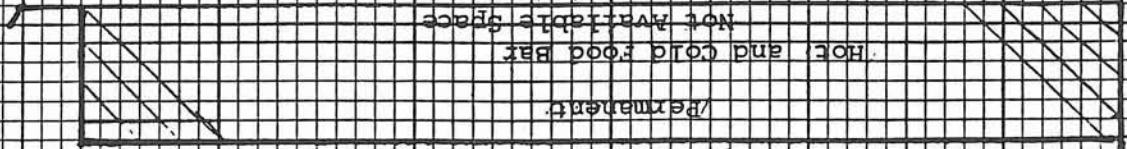
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tom Kennedy".

Tom Kennedy,
Bourse Chairman.

Bourse Layout E. M.
O.N.A. CONVENTION 1985

Fire Exit

Fire Exit



Doorway Not Open
TO PUBLIC

MAIN ENTRANCE

MAIN

SCALE
1" = 10'



BOURSE APPLICATION FORM

O.N.A. CONVENTION "85"

Please reserve _____ Bourse Table (s) for the 1985 O.N.A. Convention
April 19 - 21, 1985 in Stratford, Ontario.

I agree to all the terms stated in the Bourse Application Letter and agree
to adhere to them.

Signature

Enclosed is my cheque for \$125.00 for one table
or
\$225.00 for two tables.

MAILING ADDRESS

CHOICE OF TABLE LOCATION

NAME

1st _____
2nd _____
3rd _____

Telephone

Please make cheques payable to O.N.A. Convention "85".

Return this form completed with you cheque.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION
SOUVENIER BOOKLET

Please be advised that I would like to place an advertisement in the Souvenir Booklet being produced for the Ontario Numismatic Association for their Annual Convention to be held in Stratford, April 19th to April 21st, 1985.

I understand that a minimum of 1,000 Booklets will be produced. These are to be distributed free to all persons registering for the show, and in addition to all members of the Ontario Numismatic Association.

Secondary distribution will be to the Coin Clubs throughout Ontario and general public.

I agree to pay \$ _____ for a _____ page advertisement within 30 days of receipt of invoice and a copy of the booklet.

Advertisement copy will be as shown below or on the reverse of this agreement. As printing will be done by the offset method, please provide any graphic work to be included in the advertisement, ie. Logos, pictures, etc.

Signed _____

Name of Firm _____

Rates are as follows:

Full Page	-	\$125.00
Half Page	-	65.00
1/3 Page	-	50.00
1/4 Page	-	35.00
1/8 Page	-	20.00
1/16 Page	-	10.00

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

23rd ANNUAL CONVENTION APRIL 19th - 21st, 1985

VICTORIAN INN - STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

Hosted by the Stratford Coin Club

EXHIBIT APPLICATION FORM

NAME OF EXHIBITOR

ADDRESS

.....

I wish to enter a competitive exhibit in the following category

.....

My exhibit will occupy cases

Junior or Juvenile exhibitors please state age years

I hereby agree to abide by the rules, regulations, categories, exhibit rules which are being published in the February 1985 issue of the Ontario Numismatic Association's Numismatist. If any or part of my exhibit is damaged, or lost or stolen at the O.N.A.'s 23rd Annual Convention in Stratford, Ontario, I will not hold the Stratford Coin Club, the O.N.A., their Executives, the Convention Committee, or the Victorian Inn, Stratford, responsible.

Signature

O.N.A. Number if Member

COMPLETE EXHIBIT APPLICATION FORMS MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE CONVENTION EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN NO LATER THAN APRIL 10th, 1985.

Send completed forms or inquiries to -

O.N.A. CONVENTION "85"
P.O. Box 262,
Stratford, Ontario.
N5A 6T1

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
AUCTIONEER ANNOUNCED

The O.N.A. are pleased to have one of the Premiere Numismatic Auctioneers conducting the Convention Auction.

R. Paul Nadin-Davis Numismatic Service have been awarded the 1985 Convention Auction which is being held on Saturday, April 20th at the Victorian Inn in Stratford.

Nadin-Davis has over the past several years, emerged as the most popular auction house in Ontario. He has recently been engaged by the Toronto International Coin Fair, the Ottawa City Coin Club, the Ontario Numismatic Association and several commercial auctions. Quality items and conservative grading give credence to the high esteem that he is held in the Numismatic field.

An auction catalogue will be available to anyone requesting same from O.N.A. Convention 85, P.O. Box 262, Stratford, Ontario N5A 6T1. (Please note O.N.A. members will be receiving one directly) or directly from Paul Nadine-Davis, Box 95, Station "A", Ottawa K1N 8V1.

