



THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

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ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



FOUNDED - 1962

Dear Fellow Members:

First I would like to express my regrets to Past President Roy Hollingshead who was not able to attend the 1987 O.N.A. Convention at the Westbury Hotel. Roy's health did not permit his presence and I know he truly wanted to be there. I have been talking to Roy since and he has improved considerably and I am sure all our wishes go out to him for continued improvement until once again he has completely recovered.

The Convention provided clear indications of problems facing the O.N.A. A disappointing turn-out for the General Meeting, Banquet, Delegates Meeting, and Bourse area. In spite of the attendance an abundance of information and suggestions were received by "yours truly" and will be acted upon. One of the most repeated comments was the lack of communication, not only with Members but also Member Clubs. This will be tackled first and other areas will be examined and acted upon.

Of major concern is our Membership numbers. When you consider we are a Provincial Organization and have less than 250 individual members, something must be wrong. I am not going to say to each member to go out and sign up another member and we will double our Membership, but what I would like is the reason why we do not have a stronger body? Please drop me a note and offer any suggestions or advice to strengthen our Association. Address: Ken Wilmot, Box 76, Sebringville, Ontario, NOK 1X0.

I know that many collectors would join the O.N.A. if asked and it must be our vocal paralysis that creates this lack of "COMMUNICATION". There is that word again.

Before closing I would like to let all Members know that it is my intention to insure a better line of communication between the O.N.A. and all Members. It is up to you to see that it does not stop there. We need the reverse direction also. My mailing address is noted earlier and my phone is 519-393-6694. Please make note and do not hesitate to contact me or your area director.

Thanks for reading this far, and the Delegates questions will be answered later.

Yours Numismatically,

Ken Wilmot

EDITORIAL

With the June meetings most Clubs will recess for the summer. This will help those in charge of various committees to re-assess those first 6 months and plan for the fall season. In some cases changes will (should) have to be made. Reports heard from Delegates at the O.N.A. meeting were not all favorable and to those Clubs I hope that those in charge will arrive in September with lots of enthusiasm and new ideas and programs, and that some of that enthusiasm will rub off on its members.

Programs should be varied so that every aspect of our hobby is covered. I've heard some hobbyists tell me they don't know what to have for a certain program. It amazes me that we can cover all the numismatic subjects of the world in so short a time. How many of our members leave it up to those in charge, and then complain about what is being offered? If more members took one responsible job each meeting, Clubs would not have to worry about declines in membership, attendance, etc. I know there are those who are opposed to changes and are difficult to deal with when those changes are implemented. Sometimes they even leave the organization, but oft time they return when those changes revitalize the organization. Those who don't return are the losers.

The O.N.A. has also been guilty of projecting changes and it took some prodding by several Clubs to produce action on the Liability Insurance Program. The introduction of the 2 million dollar coverage for 1987 was a giant step forward, and I for one was amazed that 100% of the Clubs didn't take advantage of this coverage. In 1988, when this insurance is renewed perhaps those Clubs who declined our invitation to participate in this program will think again and join to protect their Club and members. Other areas that need to be re-assessed are our audio visual programs and library. Steps are being introduced to activate the "Speakers Circuit" and anyone who would like to participate in this program should contact any member of the O.N.A.

When all the information turned in at the Delegates meeting is reviewed, I'm sure there are other matters pertaining to the hobby that the O.N.A. Executive will be taking action upon.

With the C.N.A. and O.N.A. leading the way and working closer together, we can all benefit from their actions and leadership.

My opening statement was that most Clubs recess for the summer months, but the North York Coin Club and the London Numismatic Society do hold regular meetings during July and August. If in the area of these two Clubs during those months try and attend one of their meetings. Your interest is also needed to continue a healthy numismatic hobby.

COVER: CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

The Canadian Parliament is pictured on the reverse of the 1939 Canadian silver dollar. This dollar commemorates the Royal Visit of their Majesty's King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

The Parliament Building is situated on Parliament Hill overlooking the Ottawa River and the City of Hull, Quebec.

Queen Victoria, in 1857, selected Ottawa as Canada's permanent Capital. Work on the Parliament Buildings was completed in 1866, and the following year the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was held there. The center block of the Parliament building was destroyed by fire in 1916, and was later completely rebuilt. The Peace Tower of the Gothic-style center block is nearly 300 feet high, and houses a war memorial chamber and a 53 bell carillon. The 1939 date is the second in the Canadian series of commemorative dollars. The first being the 1935 which was minted to commemorate 25 years of rule by King George V.

NUMISMATICS IN ONTARIO

by Bob Willey

This one thousand, nine hundred and eighty-seventh year of Grace is also the silver jubilee year of the Ontario Numismatic Association. Our Association originated in a meeting of delegates invited to the convention of the Waterloo Coin Society in March 1961. A committee was organized to study the feasibility of starting a provincial association. At the convention of the London Numismatic Society in October 1961 the committee recommended that such an association be formed, whereupon it received a mandate to hold a founding convention in March 1962 in conjunction with the convention of the Waterloo Coin Society.

Those were heady days back in 1962. Numismatics was expanding, and clubs were forming almost everywhere in Ontario, numerous enough to create problems when arranging shows. Especially in the thickly populated parts of the south of Ontario, it was hard to pick a date for a coin show that did not conflict with a show held by another club somewhere else. It was thought that a provincial association might be able to act as a clearing house for information as to the dates of shows and thus reduce the frequency of conflict of dates.

But other things were happening too. Coin prices were rising, and auctions were well attended. One of the liveliest auctions I attended in those early days was that of the C.N.A. Convention in Ottawa in 1958. In consequence of the rising prices of coins, people were interested in accurate grading, as they are today. A series of articles on this subject appeared in the Canadian Numismatic Journal in 1959. The late G.R.L. Potter spoke and wrote on the subject as well, and also on the allied and very important subject of conservation and preservation of coins. The question, "To clean or not to clean?" was being asked, and Guy Potter endeavoured to answer this too.

In 1962 speculators began to appear on the scene. There was a lot of playing around with such things as 1922-1925 cents, 1925 and 1926 nickels, the tombac five-cent pieces, 1948 dimes, and so forth, in all conditions. Average circulated 1948 dimes, selling at \$2 early in 1962, were \$4 apiece by the end of the summer, and actually reached \$5 before the correction occurred. That's at least \$15 in terms of today's purchasing power. Then the bubble collapsed, and everything was back down almost to Square One.

At this time a lively traffic started in mint errors and minor variations. It was the time of the "Hanging 2" and "Harp" cents of 1962. Much noise was made about these and a host of other dots and spots, splashes and dashes, daubs and blobs, ejection doublings, and other consequences of hurried production to meet a greatly increased demand for coins. Some people proposed that a national symposium be held to discuss the "Harp" cent of 1962! There was a lot of speculation, but eventually it was realized that "c'était magnifique, mais ce n'était pas la numismatique," and the enthusiasm waned. Such pieces still attract interest today, but mostly as an adjunct to the study of minting techniques.

Since that Founding Convention at the Walper Hotel in Kitchener, the Association has held annual Conventions. For each one except 1981 and 1984, a medal has been struck. These medals form an important series, and at last collectors are taking an interest in them. Because the early ones were struck in small quantities, collectors, if sufficiently numerous, will discover that there are not enough to go around, with interesting consequences in the auction room. These medals are, for the most part, well struck and pleasingly designed.

At this early time people were beginning to realise that there was too little emphasis on scholarship and research. The Association undertook to do its part in stimulating this most important side of the hobby. From the beginning, the Society has presented an Award of Merit to the Ontario numismatist whose contribution to numismatics in any given year has been most significant. There have been many distinguished recipients of this award over the years, and their contributions to numismatics have been substantial.

An important stimulus to the hobby was provided by the Speakers' Circuit of early days. This was a list of numismatists willing to speak at club meetings, banquets, and conventions. The Association listed speakers by name and according to the subjects they were willing to speak on, and made the list available to clubs who wished to have a speaker. The circuit was of considerable benefit to clubs in the province for many years. If it has lapsed recently, it is not because of lack of interest on the part of speakers or clubs, I am sure. Since it costs more than four times as much to travel now as it did twenty-five years ago, the reason for any diminution or lapse of activity is most likely to be plainly and simply economic.

As the sixties progressed, speculation leaped and bounded all over the country. People were buying proof-like sets by the hundred or more, and coins by tens of rolls and even by the bag. I once was asked why I didn't get smart and buy a bag of 1964 nickels. I was told I could double my money in six months. My reply was that I had not bought a \$300 bag of current nickels because I was smart. Six months after this the binge was over. The binge was aided by teletype services. Dealers rented teletypes to keep up with rapid changes in prices, and a stock market atmosphere prevailed. The high point, as it were, was seen at the C.N.A. Convention of 1964 in Halifax, where there was a room with a teletype clacking away all the latest quotations to so many boggle-eyed, open-mouthed, and spell-bound visitors that there was standing room only. Once again, "c'etait magnifique, mais ce n'etait pas la numismatique!" The dance went on and on till that fatal day that will go down in the records as one of utter catastrophe for all who bought, bought, and bought, refusing to sell on the grounds that if they waited another day, another week, another month, or even another year, they would get more.

January 2, 1965 was the day the Royal Canadian Mint was sold out in twelve hours. So many orders were received that the Mint Master had to announce that, as of noon that day, no more orders could be filled. The Post Office was asked to send ten pounds of mail from each bag to the mint and return the rest of the mail to the senders. A storm of protest arose, and the government finally located a building in which to set up additional minting machinery. In April it was announced that the mint would accept orders again and flood the market and fill every order however large and however far into 1966 they had to go to do it. It was all over, with a resounding bang. Prices fell rapidly. Proof-like dollars of 1964, at \$7.50 apiece in December 1964, could not be sold for face value in June 1965. Proof-like sets of 1965, which the speculators were going to price at \$18 apiece and go on up from that, sold - if at all - for \$2.25

apiece by midsummer of 1965, which was well below the \$4 issue price. It was all like having a television screen explode in one's face. The teletype services were the first casualties as dealers found themselves unable to make enough money to pay the rental fees. Some dealers went bankrupt, loaded with material that could not be sold in a falling market. Large stocks of current coins dated 1962 to 1965 were taken to the banks by liquidators in some of these cases for face value to help wind up the bankrupt firms. A few clubs, which had been organized by speculators, or had been taken over by speculators, either folded or were obliged to amalgamate with other, more soundly managed clubs. Damage to individual collectors was considerable. But every cloud has a silver lining. (Come 1970, we learned that that lining was indeed a silver one!) The crash was an overdue correction that shook out a lot of Johnnies-come-lately, who had come into numismatics because they could smell money in it. These people made no contribution to the hobby. Instead, they tried to take out of it as much as they could get. They knew nothing about accurate grading, and couldn't care less, except to accuse the writers of grading guides - there were three of these that came out about this time - of making it harder for a man to "make a buck" in the hobby. As for general knowledge, most of these people couldn't tell a Roman denarius from a Buffalo nickel or a split sixpence, and again couldn't care less. After they were forced out, things were better for the rest of us. The whole experience turned out to be a healthy reminder that the collector and the dealer need one another if either is to survive.

So, as we stepped gingerly over the shattered teletypes and the remains of derelict clubs and bankrupt businesses, we asked ourselves, "Now what?" Collectors soon found themselves able to buy at prices they could afford. Coin robberies, which grew at a distressing rate at the time, almost stopped after the crash. Those who entered via the window after dark instead of by more conventional and civilized means found that all they could get for their loot was face value, hardly worth the effort and the risk, and so these gentry went after other things. It was 1970 before the market showed signs of recovery. The Centennial year 1967 saw a brief flurry of action, but it was all over as soon as the bells rang in the year 1968. The long period of hard times, as it were, gave us all time to reflect, and to discover that numismatics is much more than what one sees in recent issues of coins. When the market made its first stir again in 1970, the interest was much broader than ever before. By 1970 there was interest not only in decimal coins, but in Colonial coins, paper money, medals, and trade tokens of all types. Not since the first World War had so much interest been shown in these other fields of Canadian numismatics. A few "Eccentrics" such as myself had been studying Colonials for years before this. Paper money collectors organized the Canadian Paper Money Society in 1964, and by 1970 a dedicated body of researchers had contributed much to the corpus of knowledge. Their work came just in time, I am sure. Considerable information concerning early paper money was in danger of being lost forever.

There was, and still is, plenty of material available and plenty of work to do. But it is all very much like the fishery. You don't find fish by sitting idly on the docks. If you want fish, you put to sea and get to work. And the numismatic "fish" are plentiful. Hundreds of varieties of decimal coins have been swimming around under our noses for decades. One example is the number of changes in the portrait of Queen Victoria on our decimal coins from 1870 to 1901. A few collectors knew of certain differences, and a few theories were spun about what happened in 1891, but not until Dr. Haxby published the results of his work in the Canadian Numismatic Journal was the true number even suspected. We have literally

thousands of virtually unpublished medals in this blest if somewhat battered Dominion we live in.

With the healthy rise in the market for all kinds of Canadian and foreign numismatic material after 1970 came inflation, though the one is by no means to be considered the cause of the other. The inflation was caused by the rapid rise in the price of oil. Interest rates soared till they caused the 1982 recession. Silver and gold rose in price, touching off a wave of speculation. Silver coins in Canada had been replaced by nickel in 1968, and everybody began to gather up the silver in anticipation of reaping a handsome profit. It was realised that all those proof-like sets, rolls, and other relics of the crash of 1965 contained silver, and suddenly it became possible to realise a little something on one's pre-1965 investment on the basis of the silver value. Little by little the glut of sets and rolls was bought up by coin dealers and also by bullion dealers. As the price of silver was drummed up by those who hoped to corner the world supply of silver, untold numbers of silver coins and tons of exquisite silver tea services, flatware, vases, and jewellery went into the melting pot, to say nothing of a number of beautiful silver medallions whose beauty of design and exquisite toning would make anyone cry that saw them being tossed into the melting pot.

The result of all this was to make mint figures meaningless. The catalogues still report the actual mintages year by year, but since 1980 the feeling is "So what?" because they are no longer a very accurate guide to rarity. True, the 1890H fifty-cent piece will still be very rare, but can the 1951, for example, still be called common? It isn't as common as it once was. The bullion binge has permanently removed a large number of silver coins from the market. But the consequences have not been as bleak as one might think. There is no such thing any more as a "drug on the market" for the silver coins of Canada. The 1965 proof-like sets are still available readily, but today they are saleable in a way they never were before 1970. Another consequence of the silver bullion craze is that the average condition of what has survived is far better because a lot of low-grade silver coins never really worth more than face value were melted down.

As the 1960s went on into the 1970s, a serious problem came to the surface, to wit: jiggery-pokery, the faking of coins. There have always been counterfeits around, made by certain gentry who feel they should be able to get the things of this world without earning them, but they never posed a serious threat to collectors, for counterfeiters always did things cheaply. They used pewter to fake silver, and brass to fake gold, usually. Their workmanship was far inferior, and often the weight was incorrect, so such pieces were soon exposed for what they were. But fakes made to supply bullion demands in Asia and Europe were much more carefully made, and when such items were discovered by tourists who bought heavily and introduced them into the numismatic markets here and in Europe, the trouble started. In 1973 there was, at the Convention of the C.N.A. in Saskatoon, an exhibit of two cases of coins, with no write-up except the words, "Every coin in these two cases is a fake". As I look back on this, I realise now why I did not scream! I was just too weak with the shock. My legs turned to jelly instantly and I tottered across to a chair and fell onto it, and for the next five minutes I was quite incapable of uttering a sound. The fakes were not of classic rarities, but of items readily available for anywhere from \$5 to \$100.

Counterfeiting seminars were quickly organised to teach collectors how to distinguish genuine from false, and they were well attended. As the market for Canadian coins improved, the jiggery-pokerists turned their attentions to Canadian coins. Long before 1980 every scarce silver dollar had been faked. The 1912-1914 gold coins were faked, and so was the \$20

gold piece of 1967. These fakes were much more sophisticated than the "synthetic" 1921 fifty-cent pieces and dotted 1936 cents and dimes that had appeared earlier. It became increasingly imperative that collectors learn how to distinguish genuine from false, and it still is.

In the meantime the bullion craze reached its climax in 1980, with silver at \$55 an ounce and gold at \$900-odd. Those who had quantities of those "limited edition" items once so popular soon found themselves able to sell out at a profit they would never have realised had silver and gold not risen so high. People with these things had begun to despair of ever realising enough to exceed the enormous "front-end loading" built into the issue prices of such material, when the "silver-eaters" galloped to the rescue and gave them the opportunity to get out. But even as bullion prices soared, people still bought in anticipation of profit. An acquaintance of mine fell under the spell of the yellow metal and borrowed \$10,000. at the usurious 1980 rates of interest to buy in at \$900-odd per ounce, only to discover that a fortnight later his bright yellow cubes would sell for only \$400 an ounce! Something had happened. A thunderbolt descended, and the bullion buyers had to retrench drastically. I was tempted to buy a 'cello and learn to play Chopin's Funeral March so I could fittingly accompany the weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth I heard from so many who had waited too long either to buy or to sell.

We numismatists, however, came out of all this looking not at all like the idiots so many others think we are! We didn't succumb entirely to the mania over bullion. We made use of it, selling off things we could get a better price for than otherwise, and using the proceeds to build up our collections with scarcer items we might not otherwise have been able to afford. Some collectors, who could not keep up with the dizzy spiral of prices, discovered that literature was cheaper and began to buy books. Moreover, they chose to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest them", thereby becoming interested in scholarship and research. A few newcomers joined the company of numismatic writers as a result, and in a few years we will see some of the work of these recent converts to the true faith. But, in spite of the bullion crash, there are still some who are interested in gold and silver coins only for their metallic content. Beauty of design, historical significance, and so forth are of no interest whatever, as far as these people are concerned. Recently I acquired a beautiful gold double excelente of Ferdinand and Isabella from a dealer who sold it to me at an attractive price because she was completely fed up with people stopping at her table, pointing at the coin, and asking her what it would melt for!

The 1970s saw, besides the bullion craze and the advent of the jiggery-pokerist, a renewed interest in grading. Investment counsellors were coming into the picture, advising wealthy clients to consider coins as a possible addition to their portfolios. Prices of uncirculated coins rose sharply, and people began to look seriously at the art, or science, or whatever it is, of grading. Statistical studies were being made of the availability of choice uncirculated items, and price graphs and charts pointed the way things would go for such items. Plenty of money was involved, and it became imperative that collectors and investors alike be sure that value was received for money spent. Over-grading was seen to be the great menace to everyone. As we know, this is mostly the result of eyestrain. When a dealer has been up half the night getting coins together for the next show, and his wife has been yelling at him to come to bed because it's now 3 A.M. he has looked at hundreds of pieces and his eyes are ready to pop out of their sockets. In these circumstances it is easy to grade as EF something that is only Fine. As luck would have it, this item is what the first customer at the show looks at! I will not repeat the usual language heard when this little scenario is played out in the bourse room. As I said, it's largely

a matter of eyestrain. There is some just plain ignorance, which undergrades almost as often as it overgrades. Then there is a small amount of dishonesty, which, like all bad things, has an influence out of all proportion to its frequency or magnitude.

Whatever the cause, overgrading is costly to everyone. There have been many attempts to combat this over the years. In the 1960s three books on grading Canadian decimal coins appeared, one being derived from the work of 1959 in the Canadian Numismatic Journal. The standard catalogues now have information on grading. Seminars and similar programs have been held from time to time. An interesting idea has been taken up in some clubs. A dozen coins are brought to the meeting, and each member is encouraged to grade them. Afterward a census is taken of the number of members who graded each coin as EF, for example, VF, and so on. The results are surprising. They show how much variation there is among collectors and dealers as to what each grade actually is. There is no better way than this to show the need for more precise definitions of the various grades.

But help is on the way. There has been an excellent series of articles on scientific grading, striking characteristics of coins, and so forth, which have appeared in the Canadian Numismatic Journal, the Canada Coin News, and elsewhere. Uncirculated coins have been carefully studied, since they have become so expensive in some cases that there are now almost as many grades for these as there are of circulated coins, with phenomenal differences in price - not necessarily value - between adjacent grades. In the future the standard catalogues will contain much more detailed information on the grading of uncirculated coins. The man who has done most of this work is too modest to allow me to say who he is, but I am sure we all know.

And so, in this silver jubilee year of our Association, we have a number of things not suspected by the founders back in 1962. Nobody suspected in 1962 that faking would be such a problem as it is now. Coins were either uncirculated or they were not: nobody heard of different states of being uncirculated. Some may have expected gold and silver to rise in price some day, but nobody suspected that they would rise to the heights of 1980! So things are different today from twenty-five years ago, but plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose. We still, as we did back in 1962, argue about grading. We still wonder whether to clean coins or not. And by far the most of us collect Canadian decimal coins. Speculation still goes on, though not as frantically as in the past. When we celebrate our golden jubilee in 2012, I very much suspect that things will be essentially the same, whatever may happen in the meantime.

Editor's Note:

This article was the excellent address Bob gave at the O.N.A. Educational Forum at the recent Convention held at the Westbury Hotel in Toronto. It was reprinted with permission, so those who missed the talk could benefit.

O.N.A. AUCTION - APRIL 25, 1987 by James E. Charlton

This auction was held at the Westbury Hotel in Toronto on April 25th. It was conducted by Charles D. Moore. Numismatics Limited of Walnut Creek, California, and featured almost 700 lots.

The paper money was the predominant feature of the O.N.A. auction sale and I am listing a few of the highlights. I would like to mention the prices realized are in Canadian funds. It might also be mentioned that there was no "Buyers Premium" charged.

O.N.A. AUCTION (Cont'd)

I have omitted prices for the decimal coinage as most of these sold well below catalogue value.

DOMINION OF CANADA PAPER MONEY

Lot 3001	25¢	<u>Fractional Currency</u> 1870(A) EF	560.00
3015	25¢	1923 Campbell-Clark Unc	110.00
		<u>Large Size Notes</u>	
3017	\$1	1911 Boville Unc	280.00
	\$1	1911 Boville Uncut sheet of 4 notes mint state	16,500.00
3020	\$1	1917 Hyndman-Saunders Unc	550.00
3023	\$2	1914 Boville Uncut sheet of 4 notes mint state	18,000.00

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA FACE PROOFS

3160	10	Shillings, 1852 Brantford	1,700.00
3161	10	Shillings, 1852 Toronto	1,600.00
3162	10	Shillings, 1854 London	1,600.00
3162A	10	Shillings, 1860 Victoria	1,200.00

OTHER LARGE SIZE CHARTERED BANK NOTES

3164	\$3	1860 Central Bank of New Brunswick Face Proof	4,000.00
3165	\$20	1860 Central Bank of New Brunswick Unsigned, Remainder	4,000.00
3169	\$1	1840's The Farmers Bank of Malden Face Proof	5,250.00
3170	\$20	1863 Halifax Banking Co. Face Proof	6,250.00

Editor's Note:

These are just a few of the lots offered. For those who have never attended a major auction one should, even if they are not going to buy. The thrill of one of these auctions can be seen in some of the above prices realized.

ASSOCIATION NEWS

MEMBERSHIP

The applications which appeared in the March-April issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted.

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

1273	Robert A Gardner,	132 E Carmans Rd. E. Farmingdale, N.Y. 11745 USA
1274	William Vandenboom,	11 McGregor Ave., Aylmer, Ont., N5H 2Y2
1275	Mrs. Frances Hollingshead,	258 London Rd., W., Guelph, Ont., N1H 2C8
1276	Dr. Kenneth Ockenden,	180 Cline Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont., L8S 3Z9
1277	Donald Quenneville,	R.R.#2, Tilbury, Ont., NOP 2L0
1278	Barry Uman,	201 Stillview Road, Pointe Claire, P.Q., H9R 2Y4
1279	Owen Howell,	195 Natchez Rd., Kitchener, Ont., N2B 1W2
1280	Earl Davis,	P.O. Box 2749, Sarnia, Ont., N7T 5T7
1281	Darryl Atchison,	Toronto, Ont., M3H 1N6
1282	Al Chen,	20 Woodvale Cres., Toronto, Ont., M4C 5N5

ASSOCIATION NEWS: MEMBERSHIP (Cont'd)

1283 Mrs. William Porynick, 5356 Redwood Rd., Plantation, Fl. 33317 USA
 1284 Brent Pullen, Sr., R.R.#6, Napanee, K7R 1R3
 1285J Brent Pullen, Jr., R.R.#6, Napanee, K7R 1R3
 1286 Ian Graham, 120 Oxford St., Fredericton, N.B., E3B 2W3

Convention Calendar

- June 20-21 - Torex with Auction - Bond Place Hotel, 65 Dundas St., E, Toronto, Ont., Info: Ingrid K. Smith (416)920-6461, Daily admission - \$2.00.
- July 3-5 - T.I.C.F. - Lakeshore Inn, 2000 Lakeshore Blvd. W. Toronto, Info: P.O. Box 973, Stn.B, Willowdale, Ont. M2K 2T6
- July 14-19 - C.N.A. Annual Convention - Westin Hotel, Calgary. Info: Garry Braunwarth, %Calgary Numismatic Society, P.O. Box 633, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2J3
- August 23 & September 27 - Metro Toronto Coin Exhibition - Bond Place Hotel, 65 Dundas St., E., Toronto, Ont. Info: Ingrid K. Smith, (416)920-6461. Daily admission \$2.00.
- September 12 - Huronia Numismatic Assoc. Coin Stamp & Antique Show - Bayfield Mall, Bayfield St. N., Barrie, Ont. Info: P.O. Box 243, Barrie, Ontario, L4M 4T2.
- September 19 - Ingersoll Coin Club - Coin, Stamp, & Craft Show, & Yard Sale. Senior Citizens Room, Lions Hall, Thames St.S, 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Free admission. Contact T. Masters, 823 Van St., London, N5Z 1M8 (519)438-2402
- October 3 - Hamilton Coin Club Show - Notre Dame School, 400 Cumberland Ave., Hamilton, Ont., 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
- October 4 - Sarnia Coin Club Show - Guildwood Best Western Hotel, foot of Bluewater Bridge. Info: Carl Williamson, 931 Greendale St., Sarnia, N7V 3P4, (519)337-9191.
- October 17 - St. Catharines Coin Club Annual Show & Banquet - 16 bourse dealers, Fairview Mall, St. Catharines.
- October 18 - Tillsonburg Coin Club - 25th Anniversary Show & Banquet, Info: Joe McArthur, 15 Concession St., W., Tillsonburg, Ontario, (519)842-9395.
- October 24-25 - Torex with Auction - Info: see above June 20-21
- October 25 - Stratford Coin Club 25th Annual Show - Kiwanis Community Centre, Lakeside Drive, Stratford, Ontario. Info: P.O. Box 262, Stratford, Ont., N5A 6T1
- November 20-22- T.I.C.F. - Info: see above July 3-5.
- March 25-27, 1988 - O.N.A. 26th Annual Convention. Hosted by the Toronto International Coin Fair, Lakeshore Inn, Toronto.

RESULTS OF THE O.N.A. ELECTION 1987-1988

President	- K. Wilmot
1st Vice President	- Vacant
2nd Vice President	- G. Oblinsky
Secretary	- C. M. Hollingshead
Treasurer	- B. R. Raszmann
Immediate Past President	- R. Hollingshead

cont'd

RESULTS OF THE O.N.A. ELECTION 1987-88 (Cont'd)AREA DIRECTORS:

1A	T. Kostaluk	6	W. Ham
1B	S. Hodge	7	W. Ciona
2	C. Laister	7	Assistant R. Zelk
3	R. Voaden	8	B. Watt
4	R. Fletcher	9	B. Uman
5	T. Kennedy	10	R. Albert

It's a pleasure to welcome Bruce Watt back on the Executive. His long experience and past performances will be a great asset in the important decisions the O.N.A. Executive must make in the next 2 years. Also a warm welcome to newcomer Mike Hollingshead as the secretary. Mike's enthusiasm in the hobby has shown in his re-organizing the Guelph Coin Club '86. It's hoped some of this energy will be also transferred to the O.N.A. Barry Uman from Pointe Claire, Quebec, is another newcomer who takes over as Director on Area 9 - the Ottawa and District Area. Barry's long line of credits will be of great value to the O.N.A. in the direction our organization will be taking in the future.

Congratulations to the remainder of those re-elected for another term. Your decision to remain on the Executive proves your concern for the organization and the hobby.

IN MEMORIAL

It saddens me to announce the recent passing of Ruth McQuade of Ottawa. Ruth was a very active member of the numismatic family - being a member of the City of Ottawa Coin Club, Past President of the Research Institute, formerly employed at the Bank of Canada Money Museum, Past Editor of the Canadian Paper Money Journal, and the author of numerous numismatic articles. In 1984 Mrs. McQuade was presented with the Ontario Numismatic "Award of Merit" for her contribution to numismatics in Ontario. Her generosity in sharing her vast numismatic knowledge to others was well documented and her appearance and support at numerous coin shows and conventions helped to make them a success.

Her passing is a great loss to the numismatic hobby. To the family, the Ontario Numismatic Association extends their sincere sympathy.

PRESS RELEASE

On April 30th, the British High Commissioner to Canada, presented on loan a rare Canadian 1911 "Dei Gratia" one cent piece to the Bank of Canada Museum for display. In 1911, while controversy raged over the Godless coins in Canada, the Royal Mint prepared a revised obverse die with "Dei Gratia" added. Two patterns were struck, but no further coins were struck for circulation.

The addition of this coin to the National Currency Collection adds a significant link to Canada's numismatic history.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



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FOUNDED - 1962

"DREAM VACATION" Draw Winners

1st Prize of \$1250.00 Travel Voucher through Robert Q's Travel Mart
Stratford or \$1000.00 cash

Won by Mr. Art Holden
Apt 11 - 321 Home St.
Stratford, Ontario

Seller Keith Savile \$50.00

2nd Prize of 1 oz. Gold Maple Leaf or \$500.00 cash

Won by Dolly Clark
313 St. David St.
Stratford, Ontario N5A 1E1

Consolation Prizes

Ian Graham
120 Oxford st.
Fredericton, N.B.

Bill Fletcher
9 Tom St.
Brantford, Ont.

Don MacNeil
2680 Rivard
Windsor, Ont.

James B. Hartford
5 Vicora Linkway
P.H. 1
Don Mills, Ont. M3C 1A6

S. D. Wilds
P.O. Box 483
Sta. A
Weston, Ont. M9N 3N3

Draw was held at the Ontario Numismatic Convention at the Westbury Hotel in Toronto on April 26, 1987 at 3:30 p.m.

Winning tickets were drawn from a drum by a security guard employed by Target Security. The guard's name was Wojciech Znajewski.

1987 "Dream Vacation"

Ticket Sales

By Clubs.

Books Sold

Brantford.....	30
Canadian Numismatic Association.....	01
C.A.W.M.C.....	03
Cambridge.....	05
Champlain.....	02
Donald Thomas Foundation.....	01
Guelph.....	12
Hamilton.....	05
Huronian.....	05
Ingersoll.....	64
Lake Superior.....	06
McKay Clements.....	02
Mississauga.....	57
Nickel Belt.....	14
North York.....	18
Ontario Numismatic Association.....	22
Oshawa.....	09
Ottawa.....	05
Peterborough.....	02
Richmond Hill.....	10
St. Catharines.....	15
St. Thomas.....	05
Sarnia.....	13
Scarborough.....	02
Stratford.....	65
Thistletown.....	02
Tillsonburg.....	04
Toronto.....	05
Victoria-Simcoe.....	03
Waterloo.....	15
Welland.....	03
Windsor.....	02
Woodstock.....	04
	<u>411</u>
Sub-total	411
T.I.C.F.....	<u>38</u>
TOTAL.....	449

CHARLIE LAISTER

Tillsonburg's custodian of collectables



By Gordon Sanderson
of The Free Press

TILLSONBURG — More than 50 years of collecting other people's junk have made it hard to move around in Charlie Laister's piled-high world of society's discards. He lives amid the clinkers and clunkers, flotsam and jetsam of generations.

At 81, Laister is Tillsonburg's oldest merchant, still operating a salvage yard-cum-antique collector's treasure trove at the same place he started dispensing gasoline in 1932 from two old-fashioned glass cylinder pumps.

"We sold five gallons for a dollar and you got a free ice cream cone," recalls the tall, lean and leathery octogenarian who has spent a lifetime wrecking houses and making money from what others throw away.

Today those same gas pumps are almost buried by the agglomeration of old lumber and building materials out front of his property on the Old Pond Road, just a few score of metres south of Tillsonburg's main business section, Broadway.

Laister is a dedicated pack-rat, also a living textbook on this town's early-20th-century history. His accumulation of bric-a-brac fills a large former car repair shop, two old houses and a four-storey mill on property he has acquired over the years along both sides of the road. It spills across several acres of land in a hollow near Otter Creek.

As a custodian of curiosities, Laister is a fascinating man to interview, but first you have to find him in the labyrinth of narrow pathways of salvaged materials.

Laister said he got into the wrecking business in 1932 when a Toronto firm went broke while tearing down an old flour mill across the road from his place. He worked for the company and later made a deal for some of the leftover lumber.

As he needed more room for junk, Laister purchased nearby properties, including a well-preserved four-storey split-pea mill, the last of five water-powered mills originally established by Tillsonburg's founder Alonzo Tillson. Laister said he got it for an auction bid of \$17,500 several years ago. ("Would have got it cheaper but the town was bidding for it and drove up the price.")

Today it, too, is filled with salvaged objects such as butter churns and farm implements.

"I guess all my life I more or less collected stuff. Never throw nothin' away," he said, adding later that "stuff lately seems to come in faster than it goes out."

A guided tour through Laister's domain offers many surprises.

As he leads the way through junk piled ceiling-high in his former service garage, he points to the fender of an old vehicle sticking out from under a heap of boxes, coiled wire and other odds and ends.

"That's a real good 1936 Fargo half-ton truck. It's never been on the road since I've had it."

The side of the vehicle is only partly visible in a dark corner. "Been here since 1940," continues Laister. "I did run it for two weeks one summer when the other truck was broke down. There's no rust on it at all. Just feel in under the fenders. It's just as solid as the day it was built. It was took off the road before they ever started using salt."

Is he going to sell it?

"Oh, I don't know. I had a fella in here wanting to buy it and he says, 'Would you take \$7,000?' I says, 'No, I'll take a new truck and some extras.'"

The oldest vehicle on Laister's lot is a badly rusted 1935 Buick Straight Eight. "It's in pretty bad shape," he concedes, "but somebody'll buy it some day and restore it."

Much of what Laister has stored is broken or obsolete and in some cases it is stuff he has intercepted on its way to the dump. But there are also many genuine antiques that he feels will eventually find buyers.

Further to the article by Gordon Sanderson, I would like to add that Charlie also is very much a collector of numismatic material. He is a member of the three Oxford County Coin Clubs, a member and Past President of the Ontario Numismatic Association, and the O.N.A. 1975 "Award of Merit" recipient. Other positions he holds with the O.N.A. are Director of Oxford County, Property Manager, and Audio Visual Chairman. Charlie's keen interest in Numismatics continues to inspire many to greater achievements.

Candidate For Office In 1987 For Election As CNA Area Director - Ontario



Dr. Robert Paul Nadin-Davis of Ottawa, Ontario, is seeking election to the position of Ontario Director of the Canadian Numismatic Assoc.

Born in England in 1956, Paul emigrated to Canada in 1978. Already a lifelong collector, he quickly adapted his interest to include a special affection for Canadian numismatics, following a brief legal career mixed with "booming Numismatic Business" he became, in 1984, a full time professional numismatist.

Despite Paul's relative youth, he has an impressive list of contributions to the numismatic field. He has written and published several numismatic books and an extremely large number of articles on Canadian and world numismatics, which have been published in the C.N.A. Journal, Canadian Coin News, World Coin News, Coin World and many other publications.

Paul's company, trades in all areas of numismatics from ancient to modern, Canadian and worldwide, under his personal supervision, though he also devotes considerable time to travelling worldwide to promote the company and Canadian numismatics.

Organizationally, Paul is and always has been an active supporter of numismatic organizations. He is a life member of the C.N.A. the Canadian Paper Money Society, Numismatics International and the American Numismatic Association. He has been a member of the City of Ottawa Coin Club since coming to Ottawa in 1979.

Paul's particular interests in the C.N.A. fall into several areas. He is concerned by the financial structuring of the organization. As a former editor himself he is deeply interested in the quality and content of the Journal. The annual Conventions and auctions are also a source of major concern, and he believes that his worldwide experience of show organization and management could be utilized.

Paul is deeply committed to the maintenance of standards of honesty and decency in numismatics and has a keen interest in the role of the C.N.A.



Candidate For Office in 1987 For Re-election as C.N.A. Area Director - Ontario



Don Robb, B. Comm.

Don was born in Smiths Falls, Ontario. He is a Commerce graduate of Queen's University. He has served as Ontario Director since 1985.

Waterloo has been home for Don since 1961. As Director, Branch Administration with Mutual Life of Canada, he supervises the sales support staff in the company's 76 Branch Offices across Canada.

Don has collected Newfoundland and Canadian coins since 1962. His more recent interests include Breton Tokens, Commemorative Medals and Tokens of Canada's Centennial Year 1967, and Canadian Wood Tokens.

He is Past President of his home club, Waterloo Coin Society, and also of Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors (C.A.W.M.C.). Currently he is Membership Chairman and an elected Governor of C.A.W.M.C., and Secretary, Editor and Auction Coordinator of Waterloo Coin Society.

Don believes that a C.N.A. Director should be visible at Coin Club meetings. He will continue his efforts to visit clubs. Also, he plans to appoint Sub-Directors to represent C.N.A. in those parts of Ontario that are too distant from Waterloo.





DEAR NUMISMATIST:

The Canadian Numismatic Association will be holding elections shortly. Members of the CNA will be asked to vote for those positions that are being contested.

Louis "Scoop" Lewry has agreed to let his name stand for the Presidency of the CNA.

After reviewing his past performance with the CNA and the hobby as a whole, I have accepted the position of Chairman for the Committee to Elect Louis "Scoop" Lewry as President.

I hope all CNA members will exercise their right and cast a vote. I urge you to consider, as I did, Scoop's credentials and.....

**VOTE FOR
"SCOOP" LEWRY**

Exercise your vote....and vote for the person who can do much for the CNA and the hobby....vote for Louis "Scoop" Lewry.

John Regitko - Chairman,
Committee to Elect Louis
"Scoop" Lewry as President