



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

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1989-1990

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PAGE 90-90

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The ONTARIO NUMISMATIST is published by the Ontario Numismatic Association. The publication can be obtained with membership in one of the following categories: Regular Membership \$10.00 annually; Husband & Wife (one journal) \$12.00 annually; Junior (up to 18) \$3.00 annually. Life Memberships available for \$100.00 after 3 years of regular membership. Club Membership \$15.00. Remittances payable to the Ontario Numismatic Assoc. P.O. Box 33, Waterloo, Ont. N2J 3Z6

Recently I read in one of the Coin Club Publications that a Club Auctioneer had sold their material too cheaply. These remarks were made in the form of a jest, but it does bring to light a very important factor for those who are submitting lots for Auction at your Coin Club Auction or at Auctions at larger shows and Conventions.

To avoid the problem of your lot going too cheaply, you should always put the least you will take for your material. I conduct the Auction at several Coin Clubs, and it never ceases to amaze me the number of lots of good material that have no reserves. It is also embarrassing to the Auctioneer when he receives a very low bid and has to turn to the owner to see if they will accept that bid. I have been put in that position on numerous occasions, and if I sell at that low bid, the owner could say, "Why Did I Sell At That Price?" Help the Auctioneer and help yourself with a reserve on what you will take for your material.

Auctions play an important part in our coin meetings. Many people just come for the Auction itself, and to produce a good Auction we must have material for those to bid upon. Auctioneers will try to get the best possible price for your material. On what guide lines do you set your reserve? First you check the current trend prices, plus the amount you paid for the coin, and if you have been attending recent Auctions, record what lots have been selling for. Is it 50-60-70% of trends? This can help you gauge what is a reasonable reserve for what you will take for your coin. Remember also, Auction committees can refuse to accept your lot if the reserve is unreasonable.

Another problem that faces all our Coin Clubs, and the O.N.A. and C.N.A., is money. Elections will take place these next few months and money is a problem that we must face. Cost keeps escalating, and those Clubs who have little or no money in their treasury can be facing hefty increases for 1991. At one of the Clubs I belong to, our rent from 1975 to 1990 was never increased from \$10.00 per month. Now we face a rent increase of \$15.00 per month, to \$25.00 per month, and to top that off we all face a 1 cent increase in postage to 40 cents. It has now been announced that the proposed G.S.T. will be added on to the 40 cents postage, making the cost of mailing your newsletter 43 cents, provided you don't go over the weight limit.

Years ago, when postage was introduced, it was a tax. Now the government again have added tax on tax. I'm one who is violently opposed to this new tax.

I hope that because of this new added cost, that Clubs will not discontinue their publications. I know of one Club in my area that did just that a few years ago, and their membership and Club have suffered. Also, another Club I belong to, this past year has started to publish a newsletter, and their membership has seen a large growth and renewed interest. Remember your newsletter provides a vital service. It can be the only contact between the Club and the casual attender. It serves a notice of your upcoming meeting and the program. It could list your Auction so members could prepare themselves for lots they would like to purchase and it could run an educational article so members could be better informed. Your newsletter is a very important vehicle in the life of your Club. Perhaps a number in your area could be hand delivered to help reduce the cost.

These matters I've discussed with you today are very important to all phases of the numismatic hobby.

T. Masters

# The Quetzal and Guatemala's Coinage

BY HOLLAND WALLACE



"A bird made of the sun, of the blood of volcanoes, and of the incandescent dream of a race". Thus did Francisco Mendez, as quoted by the distinguished Brazilian numismatist Kurt Prober, describe the quetzal. Considered one of the world's most beautiful birds by many experts, it has graced almost every Guatemalan coin for nearly a hundred years.

The quetzal is native to the highland rain forests of Central America and, although most common in Guatemala, is found from the isthmus of Tehuantepec in the north of Panama in the south. It is noted primarily for its startlingly iridescent coloring, in particular the brilliant green feathers of the head, back and wing coverts, and the four tail plumes of the male, which can exceed three feet in length.

Since the days of the great Indian civilizations in southern Mexico and Central America the tail plumes of the quetzal have been used for ornamentation. In their best-known form they appear in Aztec, Toltec and Mayan art, in the headdress of the great god known as Quetzalcoatl or Kulkulcan, the Feathered Serpent. Quetzal feathers achieved great popularity in Europe on the middle of the last century, and over the next fifty years the birds were slaughtered by the thousand to fill the demands of the world markets.

Even today the plumes are considered to bring good luck by many natives in rural areas of Central America, and an illicit trade in quetzal skins continues in spite of protective laws. Such poaching, along with the gradual conversion of the great rain forests to farmland, is beginning to pose a grave threat to the future of the fabulous bird.

To the pre-Columbian Indians of Central America, not only was the iridescent green plumage prized because of its beauty, but also because the quetzal was considered a symbol of freedom and liberty--- it was commonly believed that the bird could not live in captivity. Small wonder, then, that it became an important heraldic device in the Guatemalan arms.

Guatemala's first truly national coinage began in 1859, bearing the bust of President Rafael Carera. On the reverse appeared the national arms then in use, consisting of a shield bearing three volcanoes, draped with flags over branches of laurel and oak, over which appeared a radiant sun. Carera died in 1865 but the national coinage continued to bear his portrait for several years thereafter. A change was made to the legend in 1866, giving Carera the title of "Founder" rather than "President" of the Republic.

In 1871 a revolution overthrew the dictatorial government of Carera's successor Vicente Cerna, bringing to power Miguel Garcia Granados, one of the country's greatest leaders. One of the first moves of the new administration was to cancel a premature and unpopular attempt



THE QUETZAL AND GUATEMALA'S COINAGE (Cont'd)

by Cerna to introduce a decimal currency in 1869 and 1870. In addition, it was felt that the return to the traditional REAL monetary system should be accompanied by the use of new coinage designs "in greater harmony with the fundamental laws that established the absolute independence of the republic".

On November 18, 1871, Garcia Granados decreed that the new national arms should consist of two rifles and two swords of gold entwined with branches of laurel on a field of light sky-blue. In the center should be a scroll bearing the legend "Libertad 15 de setiembre de 1821" (the date of independence from Spain), and at the top of the scroll a quetzal, as a symbol of the independence and autonomy of the nation.



The new coinage was established by decree of December 9, 1871, which called for the use of the new national arms as the obverse of the silver 4 REALES and 1 peso as well as all gold denominations. The reverse of the gold was to bear a Liberty head, while the silver was to employ a seated figure of Liberty holding a balance scale and a cornucopia filled with grain, coffee, sugar cane and indigo.



The silver  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2 REALES used a cartouche bearing the inaugural date of the new government in place of the national arms, and the tiny  $\frac{1}{2}$  REAL carried on its obverse only the date and three volcanoes. All four of the small silver coins had the denomination in a palm wreath.

We are not told who designed the new Guatemalan coat of arms, but its translation into coinage dies was the work of former mint superintendent Jean Baptiste Frener. An excellent engraver, Frener was noted for medallion work in his native Switzerland before being hired by the Guatemala mint in 1853. He cut the dies for all but two of the 1859 issues and for all succeeding types until his retirement in the late 180's, as well as producing dies for a number of medals and for the series of Honduran coinage that began in 1881. In addition to his work as engraver, he served as mint superintendent in the 1860's and again in the late 1870's.

The first appearance of the quetzal arms was on the silver 1 peso and gold 5 pesos of 1872. In the following year coinage of the 4 REALES was begun, and the gold 20 pesos was struck briefly in 1877 and 1878. Use of the quetzal arms was extended to the silver  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2 REALES in 1879, and a quetzal has appeared in some form on every coin since that date except for the tiny  $\frac{1}{2}$  REAL and the provisional issues of 1915-1923.



From the mid-1870's until 1893 there was a continuous series of modifications, most of them relatively minor, to Guatemalan coins. The government, plagued with the incurable problem of an underdeveloped economy and insufficient income, vacillated between aligning its monetary standards with those of the United States, Mexico or Europe's Latin Monetary Union. These different systems were responsible for several changes in coinage allow, and other die modifications were made for purely esthetic reasons. In addition there was another unsuccessful attempt to decimalize the minor coinage in 1881-1882.

THE QUETZAL AND GUATEMALA'S COINAGE (Cont'd)

After Frener's retirement the mint had no artisan capable of producing new master tools for die making, and from about 1887 through 1893 it was often necessary to resort to the use of obsolete hubs and improper combinations of die styles to continue striking coins. The many different issues of this period are the source of great confusion for today's collector unless these facts are borne in mind, but the very complexity of the coinage makes it a fascinating subject around which to build a specialized collection.

Guatemala imported new machinery and dies from England and France in 1894. The new dies, cut by Jean Lagrange of the Paris mint, were very similar to those produced by Frener. In this year, because of the high demand for new coins, Guatemala made use of a foreign mint for the first time by contracting for coinage at The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd. in England. Pieces struck there bear the familiar "H" mint mark.

Also in 1894, one of the most unusual uses of the quetzal arms occurred. Coins were in such short supply that many foreign crowns were being used, and in order that the government could retain control over the coinage in circulation it was decreed that such crowns must be presented to the mint for the application of an official countermark. This mark was applied by using the dies of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  REAL dated 1894 to stamp the center of each crown. Hundreds of thousands--perhaps several million--were thus counterstamped, and they are not difficult to acquire today.



The counterstamps appear most commonly on Peru 1 Sol pieces of 1864-1894 and on Chile 1 pesos of 1867-1891. Considerably more rare are other crowns with this stamp, although it is known to exist on pesos of Honduras and El Salvador, Peruvian 5 pesetas, and earlier crowns of Chile. In addition a very few Guatemalan pesos were stamped, undoubtedly because they were mixed in by accident with large groups of foreign crowns.



The economy of Guatemala virtually collapsed in the early years of the 20th century, and a small series of provisional copper and aluminum-bronze was struck from 1915 through 1923. These are the only pieces since 1872, with the exception of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  REAL, that do not bear a form of the quetzal.

Late in 1924 a totally new national coinage was established with the monetary unit to be named the Quetzal, on a par with the U.S. dollar. Coinage began the following year, and the first series is particularly noted for its inclusion of the crown-size silver 1 Quetzal. One of the world's most highly desired crowns, only 10,000 pieces were struck in 1925, and it has been estimated that over three-fourths of them were recalled and melted in the early 1930's.

On all of the new coins the national arms appeared as the obverse in substantially the same form introduced in 1871. The reverse of the silver and gold also depicted a quetzal, this one perched on a pedestal bearing the date of the 1871 government. These designs continued unchanged to 1949, with two World War II exceptions.

THE QUETZAL AND GUATEMALA'S COINAGE (Cont'd)

Guatemalan coins were struck at Philadelphia during 1943 and 1944, and new designs were used in place of the arms on the brass 1 and 2 centavos. These pieces depict a stylized quetzal with outstretched wings, perched on the head of an ancient Mayan stone monument. The other exception was a silver 25 centavos dated 1943, struck in place of the normal ½ Quetzal. Designed by Frank Gasparro, it features a quetzal perched on a map of the country. The map includes British Honduras, thus asserting Guatemala's traditional claim of that territory. On the reverse is a front view of the National Palace in Guatemala City.



In 1949 Guatemala introduced a new coinage series employing more varied reverses, though the obverse arms continued unchanged. Several modifications in die style have been made since then, with nickel-brass replacing silver in 1965.



One of the most interesting of the current designs is that of the 5 centavos, which bears on its reverse the famous Central American ceiba tree and the legend "Libre Cresca Fecundo" (Free, Growing, Fertile). This reverse is almost identical to that used on coinage of the ill-fated Central American Federation.

It may be hoped that, if the ancient dream of Central American unification is ever again realized, the symbols of the ceiba tree and volcanoes on its coins will be joined by the incandescent quetzal.



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ATTENTION!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Has your Club selected the date for their 1991 Coin Show???

Get those dates, fliers, and information to me as quickly as possible. If you do this it helps to avoid a duplication of several Coin Shows on the same date.

Remember! This is an O.N.A. free service!!

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DEADLINE: for November-December issue - NOVEMBER 15th

CONVENTION CALENDAR

- September 28-30 Toronto International Coin Fair (T.I.C.F.) at its new Skyline Triumph Hotel location, 2737 Keele St., Downsview. Banquet, meetings, 52 tables bourse. Admission \$2.00, Seniors \$1.00. Children free. Info: Phone (416) 229 2646.
- September 29 St. Catharines Coin Club Coin Show, Russell Avenue Community Centre, 108 Russell Ave., St. Catharines. Info: St. Catharines Coin Club, P.O. Box 1492, St. Catharines, Ont., L2R 7J9.
- September 30 Sarnia Coin Club, Canterbury Inn, 1485 London Road, Sarnia. U.S. & Canadian dealers. Free Admission. Info: Carl Williamson, 931 Greendale St., Sarnia, N7V 3P4. Tel. (519) 337 9191, or P.O. Box 62, Sarnia, N7T 7H8.
- October 14 Tillsonburg Coin Club's Annual Coin & Hobby Show, Tillsonburg Community Centre (Fair Grounds). Info: W. Baxter, 46 Queens Street, Tillsonburg, Ont., N4G 3G9.
- October 26-28 TOREX Auction and Show - Auction held on the first day at 7:00 p.m. Also on Saturday at 6:00 p.m. Coins, Paper Money, Stamps, Jewellery, Watches, Military, etc. Primrose Hotel, 111 Carlton St., Toronto. Admission \$3.00 Info: Ingrid K. Smith, P.O. Box 865, Adelaide St. P.O., Toronto, M5C 2K1, Tel. 1-416-586 0098.
- October 28 Stratford Coin Club's 30th Anniversary Coin Show, Kiwanis Community Centre, Lakeside Drive, Stratford. Free Admission. Info: Stratford Coin Club, P.O. Box 262, Stratford, Ont., N5A 6T1.
- November 2-4 Mississauga Hobby Show. International Centre, 6900 Airport Road at Derry Road. Dealers buying, selling, stamps, postcards, covers, coins, baseball cards, and other collectables. Admission \$6.00 plus tax. Seniors and children 6-12 \$4.00. Children under 6 admitted free. Hours: Nov. 2 - 12 noon to 10 p.m. Nov. 3 - 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Nov. 4 - 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
- Second Sunday  
Each Month Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers Association Show, at the Nepean Sportsplex, Woodroffe Ave., 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Info: Allan Davis, P.O. Box 307, Carp, Ont. DOA 1L0.
- 1991  
April 26-27-28 Ontario Numismatic Association 29th Annual Convention, Holiday Inn, Oshawa. Host: Oshawa & District Coin Club. Info: Oshawa & District Coin Club, P.O. Box 212, Oshawa, Ontario, L1H 7L1.
- July 23-28 C.N.A. Annual Convention, Westbury Hotel, Yonge St., Toronto. Info: C.N.A. 91, P.O. Box 226, Barrie, Ont., L4M 4T2.

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important segment of numismatics. Even a blind man could not miss the trend for new sounds are being heard all the way from the local coin club to the national conventions--the soft rustle and the crisp crackle of engraved banknotes!

No place is the increased interest in paper money more clearly evidenced than in the appearance of several organizations devoted specifically to this specialty. Without going into a detailed history of paper money clubs, it is safe to say that there were none in the United States, and perhaps only one of any importance in Europe, when the World Paper Money Club was organized in June, 1959. In the first year of its existence, the World Paper Money Club enrolled 270 members and published a monthly "Foreign Paper Money Journal" of news, information and research findings. The club continued its activities until the beginning of 1962 when a merger was effected with the newly formed Society of Paper Money Collectors.

The Society of Paper Money Collectors (S.O.P.M.C.) is made up of people interested in all types of paper money and has the largest membership of the two clubs with headquarters in the United States. Members of the S.O.P.M.C. receive a quarterly publication, "Paper Money," which seems destined to become an important source of information and an outlet for the prolific pens of enthusiastic collector-writers who are anxious to share their knowledge, discoveries and opinions on various paper money topics. In the spring of 1960 a new publication made its debut with the appropriate title, "The Currency Collector." This new source of information was the organ of the Maryland Paper Money Club which had recently been organized with five members. The "Collector" has appeared regularly as a quarterly periodical and has enjoyed a steady growth in size with a recent issue containing seventeen 8½ by 11-inch pages packed with articles, news and briefs all carefully written and edited.

Although the organizations mentioned so far have had a sprinkling of members from outside the United States, they have been, for the most part, predominantly American in membership.

Largely through the efforts of Dr. Walter Loeb of Seattle and Colin Narbeth, an Englishman, the





International Banknote Society came into being as a truly world-wide club for collectors of paper money. Under the able direction of Mr. Narbeth, the quarterly publication of the society has achieved remarkable success in a short time. After only three progressively larger mimeographed editions, the International Banknote Society quarterly emerged in March 1962 as a completely typeset printed journal with illustrations. The wide variety of information that appears in this publication makes it outstanding in the field and a necessity to the serious collector. Remarkable progress has been made in overcoming the scarcity of literature and information which was an obstacle to the potential collector a few years ago.

However a new, but welcome, problem has developed in that now there is great need for work to be done in compiling bibliographies and indexes for reference purposes. And the final grand project remains a distant vision--the publication of a comprehensive catalog or encyclopedia of paper money of the world.

Indications are that a continuous flow of new information is assured since each new work usually suggests another fascinating pathway that must be explored. There is abundant opportunity for the alert collector to make new discoveries and to share directly in original research instead of relying on facts compiled by a specialist in the past.

The opportunity to participate in the assembling of information which did not previously exist is both a challenge and stimulus for the creation of new literature.

With this brief account of how interest in the non-metallic aspect of collecting has blossomed in such a comparatively short time, and taking note of the rapid growth in related literature, the obvious conclusion is that paper money is no longer a fringe activity but an integral, important part of numismatics---and justifiably so.



**TORONTO  
INTERNATIONAL  
COIN FAIR**

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SKYLINE TRIUMPH TORONTO  
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DOWNSVIEW (TORONTO), ONTARIO



- 52 table bourse
- Educational meetings
- Banquet
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- Attractive rooms at very reasonable pricing
- Only \$2 admission daily, Seniors \$1, children free

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P.O. BOX 973, STATION "B"  
WILLOWDALE, ONT. M2K 2T6  
TICF HOT-LINE: (416) 229-COIN (229-2646)



Russell Ave Community Centre  
108 RUSSELL AVE

Saturday SEPT. 29<sup>th</sup> 1990

= DEALERS = DISPLAYS = DRAWS =



PLAN TO ATTEND

9 AM TO 6 PM

MORE INFORMATION  
WRITE

BOX 1492 ST. CATHARINES, ONT  
L2R 7J9



FREE ADMISSION  
**SARNIA  
COIN SHOW**

SUNDAY SEPT., 30, 1990

10 A.M. 5 P.M.

CANTER BURY INN  
1485 LONDON RD.

DOOR PRIZES HOURLY

SARNIA COIN CLUB MEETS  
1ST WED. EACH MONTH AT  
7:30 P.M. EXCEPT JULY, AUGUST  
AND DECEMBER AT THE  
KINSMAN CLUB LAKESHORE RD.

**COIN SHOW**

*featuring*

**COIN AUCTION & EXHIBITS**

*sponsored by*

TILLSONBURG NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
(Coin Club)

**Date of show:**  
**OCTOBER 14**

**COMMUNITY CENTRE**  
Tillsonburg, Ontario

20 Bourse tables plus Displays

★ DOORS OPEN 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

★ Brunch available 11 a.m. - 5 p.m.

**ADMISSION** 



THE STRATFORD COIN CLUB



FREE DOOR PRIZES



28th Annual

# COIN SHOW

## Sunday, October 28, '90

9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

### Kiwanis Community Centre

Lakeside Drive, Stratford



- DEALERS
- DISPLAYS
- LUNCH COUNTER

**ADMISSION FREE**

For Information  
Write Box 262 — Stratford N5A 6T1  
or See Any Coin Club Member

# ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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29th Annual Convention

Host Club:

Oshawa & District Coin Club

April 26, 27 & 28, 1991

Holiday Inn

OSHAWA



## "The most stupendous COIN SHOW IN '91"

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT  
OSHAWA & DISTRICT COIN CLUB  
BOX 712, OSHAWA, ONT. L1H 2L1

- DEALERS
- DISPLAYS
- DOOR DRAWS
- AUCTION

PUBLIC WELCOME

FREE PARKING

# ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

## CALL FOR NOMINATIONS OF OFFICERS

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1991-93

In accordance with our By-Laws and Amendments passed at the Annual General Meeting, April 1985, Article 7, Section 5, we quote: "All nominations shall be made in writing, signed by a member in good standing or by an officer of a member club that is in good standing, and sent to the Chairman of the Election Committee. All nominations must be accompanied by a written acceptance from the nominee or a declaration signed by the nominators stating that the nominee shall stand for office if elected. Failure to do this, nomination shall be invalid and the nominee shall be so advised."

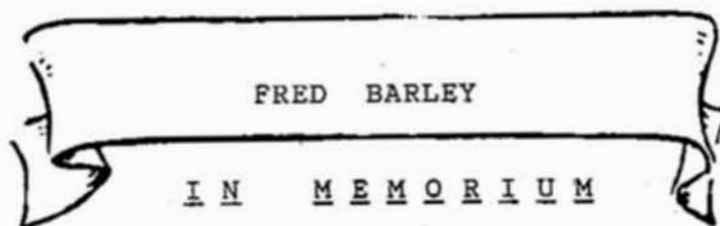
Nominations shall close January 15, 1991

Nomination Chairman, P.O. Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario, N2J 3Z6  
(NOMINATIONS O.N.A.)

Use the following form to send in your nominations:

- PRESIDENT.....
- FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.....
- SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.....
- SECRETARY.....
- TREASURER.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 1a.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 1b.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 2.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 3.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 4.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 5.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 6.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 7.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 8.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 9.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 10.....

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FRED BARLEY

I N M E M O R I U M

It is with sadness I report the recent death of Fred Barley.

Fred was a member of the St. Catharines Coin Club, and died on Friday, August 10, 1990.

Fred was an Honourary Life Member of the Club and on the Executive for over 25 years, serving as Treasurer for over 20 years.

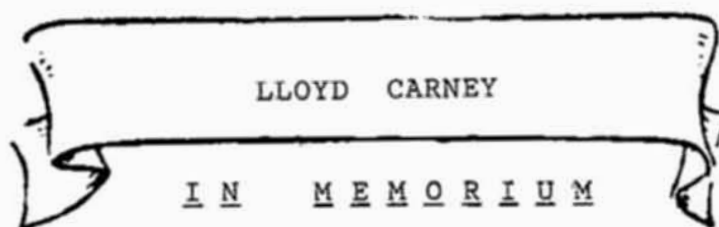
Paper money was his numismatic interest, he won many display awards with his paper money display.

Fred served as display chairman for many St. Catharines Coin Club shows, as well as three O.N.A. Conventions.

In 1987 Fred was awarded the distinguished O.N.A. Award of Merit for his contribution to the numismatic hobby.

Sympathy is extended to his daughter Sharon and son James.

Robert Voaden



LLOYD CARNEY

I N M E M O R I U M

Am also sorry to report the death of Lloyd Carney, a coin dealer from Toronto. Lloyd had been a coin dealer for many years, and was a faithful bourse dealer at many of the local Coin Shows. Lloyd was not a member of our Club but I'm sure our members should be informed of his passing.

Lloyd's passing leaves another void in the numismatic family. To the family we offer our sincere sympathy.

T. Masters

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

I look back over the past couple of months at a season when little activity normally occurs. Not so, a wealth of Numismatic News hit the press. The C.N.A. Convention in Vancouver had its ups and downs, but one thing we can be proud of is the awarding of Best Regional Publication to Tom Masters for his efforts as Editor of The Numismatist. I know all who read this message will join with me in congratulating Tom. for an excellent job. Tom's work has now been recognized for both of the Coin Publications he produces. Last year the Ingersoll Newsletter was judged to be the best Club Newsletter submitted to the O.N.A. and it too is edited by Tom.

The Canadian Mint announced three new coin programmes. I feel there has to be a limit to the number of different coins issued for collectors. Our Mint is behaving more like a Banana Republic than an honourable institution. Statements made by Mint Officials about there being an overseas market for platinum coins drips with pure commercialism, and only a profit motive can justify such a move. I suggest that if the almighty dollar is so important to the Mint, why don't they just open the back door and start producing some semi-official Mint Errors!! This was extremely popular in 1967..

The 1991 Convention, which will be held in Oshawa will see a new Executive installed. I believe a call for nominations is being made in this issue. The O.N.A. is a very worthwhile organization but we need new and fresh ideas to move ahead in the 90's. It would be nice to see an election this year not just a reshuffling of the deck. There are many good things which have been initiated in the past few years, and thanks has to go to the members of the Executive who worked so hard to make them happen. There are many more areas where we must improve, primarily in our communications with our Members and Member Clubs, recruitment of new Members, and innovative new projects. The following are some projects I would like to see initiated.

More assistance in the Youth area of Numismatics.

Complete upgrading of our Audio/visual tapes and sets.

Expansion of our excellent Speakers Circuit.

A new O.N.A. Lapel Pin. *(Right Jerry)*

As you can see, the challenge is there, but what we need most is an active and energetic Executive. Let us hear from the Members through Nominations to the Executive Board. Who knows, you may even enjoy it!

*The opinions expressed are those of the writer, and do not necessarily reflect an official position of the O.N.A.*

*Kenneth Wilmet*

# ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

*29th Annual Convention*

Host Club:

*Oshawa & District Coin Club*

April 26, 27 & 28, 1991

*Holiday Inn*

OSHAWA

**"The most  
stupendous  
COIN SHOW  
IN 91 '99"**

FOR INFORMATION  
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