



ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION ISSN 0048-1815

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EDITOR'S MESSAGE



The last issue was supposed to include pages 143 to 168 as well as the catalogue listing the many collectible catalogues available from Charlton Press. When I made up the artwork, I did not take into account the difference in weight between the glossy paper of the catalogue and our normal bond paper. When the bulletin and the booklet were stuffed in the envelope, our Treasurer (who arranges for the printing and does the stuffing of the bulletin into the envelopes) had the foresight to weigh one. It was over just enough to risk them all being returned as "insufficient postage" and we would have to pay the full postage again (not just the difference as in past years). It was not worth the risk. We therefore made the decision to remove the last sheet from the mailing.

Therefore, we have also included last month's extra sheet containing pages 167 and 168. By not including these two pages in the last bulletin, ONA member Chuck Moore did not have his ad published, and neither did Charlton Press for their set of 3 books. We apologize to both organizations and are pleased to include them in this issue.

As far as this bulletin is concerned, I had to wrap it up rather in a hurry due to a family emergency that would take me away from home for up to 10 days. Rather than delaying it, I thought I would do the catching up in the next issue of any club information that did not get into this issue. Also, the article that I was going to publish from Tom Clarke and the information from Tom Rogers will also have to keep.

We wish to acknowledge the support of Trajan Publications, publishers of Canadian Coin News and other fine hobby publications, to enable us to publish the additional pages in this bulletin.

John Regitko
ONA Editor

ONA 2002 CONVENTION

April 12 - 14, 2002

Four Points Sheraton Hotel - London, Ontario

Your Host: Ingersoll Coin Club Chairman: Tom Masters

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*available only evenings and on week-ends

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Regular Membership - \$15 per year
Husband & Wife (1 Journal) - \$17 year
Junior (up to age 18) - \$5 year
Club Membership - \$20 year
Life Membership - \$450
(Life Memberships are accepted only
after one year of regular membership)

Send Membership Applications (with cheque
payable to the ONA) to the ONA Treasurer.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Featuring items of a humorous nature about numismatics

AN EDITOR'S LAMENT

by Gord Parker



In a resent bulletin off sea South Wellington Coin Society, there Edit or, Gord Parker, admitted two making eh tiny little Miss steak in sea previous bull eh tin that spell cheque could knot halve cot bee cause it is eh prop her name. He states that ass a result, he has in acted hiss spell cheque end this is what he came up with ass hiss "Edit ore's Massage:"

Eye halve a spelling chequer
It came with my pea sea
It plainly marques four my revue
Miss steaks eye kin knot sea
Eye strike a key and type a word
And weight for it to say
Weather eye am wrong oar write
It shows me strait a weigh
As soon as a mist ache is maid
It nose bee fore two long
And eye can put the error rite
Its rare lea ever wrong
Eye have run this poem threw it
I am shore your pleased two no
Its letter perfect awl the weigh
My chequer tolled me sew

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

NEW APPLICATIONS



The following applications for membership have been received. If there are no objections by the deadline of the next ONA Numismatist, they will be accepted into ONA membership and their acceptance published in the next bulletin.

- #J1728 Corey Richard, London, Ontario
- #1729 Kenneth Preece, Brantford, Ontario
- #1730 Norma Preece, Brantford, Ontario
- #1731 Jeffrey Webb, Windsor, Ontario
- #1732 Martin Keeping, Owen Sound, Ontario
- #1733 Dan Slonosky, St-Hubert, P.Q.
- #1734 Steven Buckland, Mississauga, Ontario
- #1735 Keith Greenham, London, Ontario
- #1736 Owen White, Toronto, Ontario
- #1737 Alan Roy, Hamilton, Ontario
- #1738 Nick Giuffre, Toronto, Ontario

Bruce Raszmann
Membership Chairman

SHOW TIME - UPCOMING

A column intended to entice ONA members to attend each other's coin shows



NOVEMBER 11 TILLSONBURG

Tillsonburg Coin Club's
Annual Coin Show
Tillsonburg
Community Centre
Tillsonburg
10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Info: Tom Rogers
41 Masefield Cres.,
London, ON N5V 1M9



NOVEMBER 11 WINDSOR

Windsor Coin Club's 50th
Annual Fall Coin Show
Caboto Club
2175 Parent Avenue
Windsor
10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Free Parking - Door Prizes
Admission only \$1.00
Info: Margaret (519) 735-0727
e-mail: mclarke@wincom.net



NOV. 16, 17 & 18 OAKVILLE

T.I.C.F.
The International Coin Fair
Ramada Inn & Conv. Centre
360 Oakville Place Dr., Oakville
Fri. 5-9 Sat. 10-5 Sun 10-4
40+ Bourse - Admission \$3
Sat. Auction by Charles Moore
Info: Trajan Publ. (905) 646-7744
Auction Info: Moore (925) 946-0150
or e-mail: moorecoins@aol.com



NOVEMBER 24 NIAGARA FALLS N.I.C.F. COIN-A-RAMA

Your Host:
Niagara International Coin Fest
Our Lady of Peace Hall
6944 Stanley Avenue
Niagara Falls
9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
40 Bourse Tables
Free Gold Draw
Info: Barbara (905) 356-5006



January 25-27, 2002 Hamilton

C.A.N.D. SHOW
Host: Canadian Association
of Numismatic Dealers
Ramada Plaza Hotel
150 King St., Hamilton
Sat. 10 - 5; Sun 10 - 3
Large Bourse - Draws
Admission: Adults \$3, Others \$2
Info: Terry (905) 318-1638
e-mail: rcoins@netaccess.on.ca



MARCH 23, 2002 CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge Coin Club's
11th Annual Coin Show
Cambridge Newfoundland Club
1500 Dunbar Road
Cambridge
9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Free Admission - Free Parking
Over 40 Dealer Tables
Info: Vincent (519) 622-6625
or Gus (519) 653-5549



APRIL 12-14, 2002 London

ONA CONVENTION
Your Host:
Ingersoll Numismatic Society
Four Points Sheraton Hotel
London
Bourse - Displays - Banquet
Specialty Collector Meetings
Annual ONA General Meeting
Info: Tom (519) 451-2316



SHOW ORGANIZERS

If your show is not listed,
please send us all the
relevant details for inclu-
sion in future issues of
the ONA Numismatist.

Telephone: John (416) 225-1479
Fax: (416) 226-0043
E-mail: onaedit@idirect.ca
Mail: 4936 Yonge St., Suite 174
North York, ON M2N 6S3



CLUB PROGRAM DIRECTORS

If you are scheduling an
annual dinner meeting
and wish to promote it,
please send us details.

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LOCAL COIN CLUB NEWS



I am pleased to include in this "Local Coin Club News" section, effective with this bulletin, some basic meeting information about club meetings. This basic information that simply tells ONA members on what day of the month other clubs meet so that they can consider attending the odd meeting. We also intend to publish every once in a while, a detailed listing of where clubs meet, starting with the next issue. We hope that as a result of this information, you will consider visiting some clubs that you might not have attended for a while.

Incidentally, the inclusion of the information at this time has nothing to do with what happened to me a couple of months ago. On Tuesday, September 4, I drove from my home in North York to the South Wellington Coin Club meeting in Rockwood. Since I was the first of our group to arrive at the Eramosa Library Complex, I asked the Office Manger to please open the locked meeting room for me. Since she thought that there was no meeting scheduled that evening, she checked her records and confirmed that the coin club meeting was...the following evening.

Obviously, I had made a mistake of the location. The meeting had to be the Waterloo Coin Society. I proceeded south on Highway 25 to the 401 but when I reached Highway 7, I thought that I would miss a lot of the meeting and decided to simply head back home. My wife wondered why I was home so early and I, in hindsight, made the mistake of telling her the truth, that I had screwed up on the meeting location. In checking the South Wellington bulletin in my calendar, I realized that I was one day too early. Then I glanced at the Waterloo Meeting information in my calendar and realized that if I had proceeded to the Waterloo meeting, I would have been one week too early!

What I actually missed was the Thistleton Coin Stamp and Collectibles Club meeting. I did go the the South Wellington meeting the following day, and I also made it to the Waterloo Coin Society meeting a week later, but I obviously had missed Thistleton. Oh, well, 2 out of 3 ain't bad!



INGERSOLL COIN CLUB

The Ingersoll Coin Club (third Monday) September bulletin featured a 3-page article entitled "The Enduring Voyageur Dollar of Canada" by Larry Porter, in which the author projects the conceptions which may have raced through the mind of designer Emmanuel Hahn as he prepared to present his thoughts to the Finance Ministry. Their Editor, Tom Masters, also included a 31-item listing of the material that will the auctioned off.

The club has donated \$1,000 to the Thames Valley Children's Treatment Centre. The club has made sizable donations to various disabled children's funds over the years.

A brief convention update appears on page 174 of this bulletin, including the winning medal design.



The Brantford Numismatic Society (3rd Sunday) featured Martin Hoffman at their September meeting speaking on "German Inflation Money," the inflationary currency from war-torn Europe. He can be called a billionaire or even a trillionaire in the currency he collects. Martin explained that workers were paid daily and immediately after work would have to go out and spend their earnings because by the next day the money would only be worth maybe half of what it was that day. Many of the bills were denominated in the millions, then billions and trillions. He displayed numerous notes from his extensive collection that showed both the inflation over a short period of time, as well as the rather crudeness of the printing (why spend a lot of effort if you know by tomorrow they will be worth only half?). He described how businesses (i.e. Daimler-Benz) and cities (i.e. Stuttgart) made their own money and not just the government and the banks. He pointed out that since so many were printed, it is possible to acquire a nice collection at reasonably little cost. Martin donated a few notes for the donation auction.

The October meeting, dubbed "Second Hobby" Night, brought out a number of displays from members.

LOCAL COIN CLUB NEWS - CONTINUED

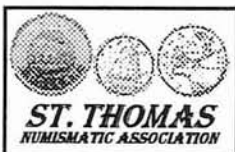


The Waterloo Coin Society (2nd Tuesday) meeting for August consisted of a slide presentation from the ONA audio visual lending library covering the grading of 50 cent coins from Queen Victoria and King Edward VII (the second half of the slide set will be shown at a future meeting). Forty lots were auctioned off by Mike Hollingshead.

Their September bulletin included the article "Canadian Mule Coin Surfaces," a reprint from Coin World which mentions that a Canadian 25-cent coin mule dated 1992 on the obverse and 1993 on the reverse has been graded and encapsulated by a professional service. Since the article involves ONA member Bob Dowsett and covers the reasons it exists, it is reprinted on page 183. A listing of 40 items that would be auctioned at the next meeting was also included.

The September meeting featured an ONA audio visual tape dealing with the emergency monies of the world. *Emergency Coinage* covered were 1943 U.S. steel cent, the Canadian 1943 chromium plated steel 5¢ piece, Swedish Iron coins, Japanese aluminum coins and coins struck at the London Mint for Iceland. *Occupation Coinage* covered were Nazi coins made for Czechoslovakia in silver (rare), for Hungary in aluminum, for Belgium in zinc and for Denmark in iron. The U.S. struck a zinc plated steel 2 franc piece for Belgium in 1944. Paper currency was broken down into *Overprints* (by Germany, Japan and the U.S.), *Invasion Money* (Philippines, Malaya, Netherlands East Indies and Oceania), and *Allied Military Currency* (printed by both the U.S. and Russia for use by soldiers in Germany, Austria, Japan and France, and by Germany for French West Africa). Some *Guerrilla Currency* of the Philippines was backed by the U.S. and redeemed after the war. The British 10 Pound notes counterfeited by Germany are also covered.

One of the items auctioned off by Mike Hollingshead at the September meeting was a Bi-Metal Medallion that acted as a business card for Danielle Wetherup, President of the Royal Canadian Mint. The opening bid was \$5.00, even though on a previous occasion an identical piece was bid up to \$20.00. By the time the bidding had stopped, it went all the way up to \$28.00.



The St. Thomas Numismatic Association (2nd Monday) October meeting featured an ONA slide presentation that ONA Area Director Tom Rogers brought to the meeting. The 51-lot auction included a good mix of Canadian decimal material as well as some U.S. coins.

Their October bulletin mentions that Holland, to familiarize its citizens with new Euro coinage, are giving everyone over the age of 6 a kit with a 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 Euro cents and one and two Euros. The Euro coinage is to start January 28, 2002. Eleven countries have agreed to participate, with England being one of the holdouts.



In the last bulletin, we mentioned that the Stratford Coin Club (1st Monday) has reduced their annual dues to \$3.00 for the calendar year 2002.

They have, at the same time, committed to give away a silver maple leaf at every meeting in a FREE membership draw. Although everyone no doubt is curious to see how many new members they will get, there are a lot of benefits: the existing members are being rewarded for their ongoing support of the club; it is a very inexpensive incentive for new members to join; the publicity the club is getting has got to be worth something...they were mentioned in a recent issue of Canadian Coin News, in this bulletin both last issue and now here, and I have a feeling that is not the last that we have heard of it!

TIP OF THE MONTH

If you are a member of the executive of a local club, review what your club is doing with its money. It is certainly advisable to put aside an amount for a "rainy day" (just because your rent is free right now, good things might not last). However, if your club just keeps putting money into the bank, then it may not be living up to its constitution that says that it is a non-profit educational and fraternal organization that is in operation "for the benefit of its membership." Let us know if your club is making any changes as a result of these comments.

LOCAL COIN CLUB NEWS CONTINUED



The President of the North York Coin Club (4th Tuesday), Paul Petch, has indicated that after serving for 6 years as club president, he will not let his name stand for another term. He has committed to continue as editor of the award-winning club bulletin. He is also heavily involved with the ONA, CNA and Numismatic Network Canada.

As is the case in a lot of the club bulletins we review, most clubs are asking for members to put their name forward to fill upcoming vacancies since a number of the people that have served a club for many years have decided to take a well-deserved rest.

WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB

The Woodstock Coin Club (2nd Thursday) had Tom Rogers present an ONA slide presentation on Canadian Large Cents at their September meeting. Fred Freeman brought everyone up-to-date on the Woodstock 100th Anniversary medal (see article on page 184).

Almost all of the 535 bronze and 50 silver medals are sold out.

And while we have a few lines left on this page, let me...again...thank Canada Post and the manufacturers of their scanning and stamping equipment for the number of envelopes that missed the cancellation...again! I lost track of how much has come in, but I am making a \$10.00 donation on behalf of clubs in North York, Stratford, Timmins, Waterloo and Woodstock as well as Dorothy Mason and Bruce Raszmann. The Woodstock bulletin holds the record of having the most continuous non-cancelled stamps, since I remember the last 4 bulletins didn't have a cancellation. Others had it on the back.

Keep up the good work, Canada Post!

ONA CONVENTION NEWS

ONA 2002 COMMITTEE SELECTS MEDAL DESIGN



*Four Points Sheraton Hotel, London
April 12 - 14, 2002
Your Host: Ingersoll Coin Club*

The Convention Committee has selected Millar's Royal Paragon Cheese Factory of Ingersoll as the central design on the ONA 2002 Convention medal. The cheese factory, the major employer in Ingersoll, was one of 4 different designs which were considered by the Convention Medals Committee. The other 3 central designs, although significant historical buildings in the Ingersoll area, were discarded since they did not have anywhere near the same impact to the quality of life and employment for many families.

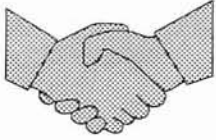
It has also now been confirmed that a former resident of Ingersoll and now living on the East Coast, Harry Eisenhour, will participate in the ribbon-cutting ceremony. Harry holds life membership #4 in the Ingersoll Coin Club and is also a life member of the ONA. Everyone that knew Harry when he lived in Ingersoll remembers him as one of the hard workers of the club, along with the late Alan MacNab who the club intends to also honour during the Convention.

Tom Rogers, already taking on the important position of Bourse Chairman and also chairing the Medal Committee, has agreed to take on the additional title of Exhibit Chairman. Tom has his work cut out

for him in signing up a sufficient quantity of exhibitors to fill up the major space allocated for exhibits in the same room as the bourse.

A few additional appointments to various Convention Committee positions will be announced in the next ONA Numismatist.

BEST WISHES



To Magdelene Regitko, mother of ONA Editor John Regitko, who is now resting at home following knee replacement surgery. We should point out that, as far as we know, all other parts are genuine original parts and, for the most part, in excellent working condition. Her operation took place one week after she had laser eye surgery for cataracts.

To ONA member Art Stephenson on the wedding of his niece, Kathy, and her new husband, Brent. The neptiales took place on September 8 at the Andrews Presbyterian Church in Barrie. A quantity of 175 woods were issued to commemorate the occasion. Everyone at the wedding reception received one. Since the wood was printed in silver, it is difficult to get a good copy off our scanner. You will have to wait until ONA member Norm Belsten performs his usual magic before we can show you what it looks like.

To Larry McNeill, age 91, on a speedy recovery from cuts and bruises on his hands and arms fending off a muscular thief who attacked him (next door to police headquarters). The long-time president of the Central Coin Club, Larry started his sign business in 1918 and counted Torex, Toronto International Coin Fair and CNA Conventions as some of his numismatic customers. He was the owner of a coin shop on Church Street in downtown Toronto as well as a souvenir/coin kiosk in the lobby of the Westbury Hotel.

CONDOLENCES



To ONA member Paul Petch, on the recent passing of his mother.

To the the family of Harry Barberian on his recent death. He got his first taste of the restaurant industry as a chef in a local resturant that was won by his older brother in a card game. He moved on to manage Le Baron, a steakhouse that your editor used to frequent. As owner of Barberian's Steak House, he hosted the likes of Raquel Welch, Rudolf Nureyev, Helen Hayes, John Turner and Brian Mulroney. Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor got engaged at his restaurant. Your editor and his late sister were also frequent visitors. He was a regular visitor to the Central Coin Club. When some of his collector friends wished to obtain silver dollars (with real silver) from a bank at face value in the days when they were hard to come by, Harry was the one that people turned to. Your editor obtained many rolls of them for visiting American collectors who came to coin shows and wanted to take some back for their collecting friends or for their own collections.

**ROLL BACK
THE CLOCK
TO 1960!**

The Stratford Coin Club rolls back the clock to 1960!

STRATFORD COIN CLUB MEMBERSHIP: \$3.00

We must receive your membership application by December 31, 2001

Membership for the calendar year 2002 is \$3.00

(applies to regular, family and junior memberships received before December 31, 2001)

FREE membership draw prize of a silver Maple Leaf each meeting. You must be present to win.

Meets on the second Monday of month (except July and August) at Kiwanis Community Centre, Lakeside Drive, Stratford. Meeting starts at 7:30 p.m.

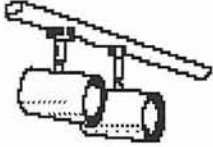
Stratford Coin Club

Ken Wilmot, Treasurer

P.O. Box 21031, Stratford, ON N5A 7V4

S P O T L I G H T O N P E O P L E

A column in praise of active Ontario collectors



CHRIS BOYER RECIPIENT OF MANY AWARDS

Although Chris Boyer joined both the ONA and CNA in 1995, he has been a collector since 1974. Over the years, he has held numerous executive positions. For example, he served as Vice-President of the Waterloo Coin Society 1995-96, as well as its President and Editor from 1997 to 1999. He was appointed Chairman of the CNA Youth Committee from 1995 to 1999. He formed the Taylor Evans Coin Society in 1995 and served as its "advisor" up to 1998. He also formed the Paisley Road Coin Club in 1997 when he transferred to the Paisley Road Public School. Because of the work he did in founding and promoting coin clubs at the Taylor Evans Public School and the Paisley Road Public School, as well as the work he did for the Waterloo Coin Society in promoting juniors, he received the coveted RCM Youth Award in both 1995 and 1996. He had a lot to do with the fact that the Waterloo Coin Society was selected as the "Club of the Year" by the CNA for 1996.

Chris' work for the ONA has also been extensive. He was Exhibit Chairman at the 1996 ONA Convention in Guelph. He served as ONA Area Director (for area 5) from 1997 to 1999. As a member of the Planning Committee for the 1999 ONA Convention, he was appointed Exhibit Chairman, Local Publicity Chairman and Medal Design Coordinator. He received the ONA's Best Editor award for 1998 as Editor of the Waterloo Coin Society bulletin. He was also awarded the "Fellow of the ONA" Award in 1996.

He was asked by Paul Johnson, Chairman of the CNA Education Committee to take on the task of Instructor for the CNA/NESA Seminars at Humber College, dealing with Canadian Paper Money, for the November 1997, May 1998 and May 2000 courses. He was also the instructor for the same course when it was moved to Ottawa on April 1998, when 80 Mint personnel were present. He also served on the 1999 CNA Convention Committee as its General Chairman, Exhibit Chairman and Medal Design Chairman. The CNA bestowed their "Fellow of the CNA" award at the CNA Convention in July 1999.

His numismatic writings include contributions to the "Starting Out" column in *Canadian Coin News* as well as to the *CNA Journal*, *Talkin' Tokens*, *Errorscope*, *TEC News* and various other numismatic publications. Numerous articles have been contributed to the ONA Numismatist and are being used on a "standby" basis.

Chris married in 1989 and he and Martina have 2 daughters (Sabrina born October 1995, Kirsten born November 1999).

A frequent exhibitor, his displays have appeared at the 1998 ONA Convention (Ottawa), Waterloo Coin Society annual mall exhibits and at club meetings in Stratford, North York, Taylor Evans (Waterloo) and Paisley Road (Guelph). He has also set up exhibits at the St. James-Rosemount United Church A.O.T.S. Men's Club. He received second place at the 1999 ONA Convention in Guelph as well as second place at the 1999 CNA Convention in Kitchener.

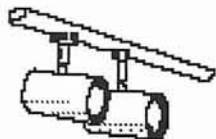
He is a member of the CNA, Waterloo Coin Society, Stratford Coin Club, North York Coin Club, Canadian Tire Coupon Collectors Club and the ONA. His main interests are Canadian and U.S. decimal coinage, Canadian Government Paper Money, error coinage and paper money errors and exnumia.

When you have a number of prized certificates awarded to you, where is a good place to display them? Unlike medals which you most likely keep in a drawer, certificates are meant to be hung and displayed for one and all to see. A good spot where they can be seen by visitors should be found.

When you don't have the right space on walls in the den, living room, hallways and other likely places, what to do? Chris Boyer has found an ideal place to hang some of his certificates from the ONA, CNA, NESA, RCM, Waterloo Coin Society, Paisley Road Public School Coin Club and others. Your ONA Editor found out when a meeting of a CNA Convention Planning Committee was held at his house and yours truly had to go to the bathroom, where they are very tastefully hung along the spacious wall. They just don't build spacious washrooms like that in most houses!

S P O T L I G H T O N P E O P L E

A column in praise of active Ontario collectors



ONA MEMBER JEROME REMICK RECEIVES CANADA'S HIGHEST NUMISMATIC AWARD

The following is the text of the citation presented to ONA member Jerry Remick at the recent CNA Convention held in Quebec City. We are pleased to have obtained a copy through ONA member Tom Masters, Editor of the Ingersoll Coin Club. The ONA congratulates Jerry on this latest accomplishment!

J. Douglas Ferguson Award 2001

Jerome H. Remick

By authority of the Board of Award, it is our privilege to inform you that you have been awarded the J. Douglas Ferguson Award for distinguished service to Canadian Numismatics.

We know of no one else who has touched so many diverse aspects of the hobby nor written as many articles as you have.

Your service to the hobby has been lengthy and significant. On the regional level, you are a founding member of the Societe Numismatique de Quebec. You have introduced many ideas to the Canadian Numismatic Association which have been implemented, such as those relating to bilingual services, which have helped to bridge the language gap. Over the years, you have written many articles intended to help younger or beginning collectors expand their horizons and introduce them to particular subjects or ways to approach collecting. You have written extensively on so-called trade dollars of Canada and current banknotes of over 120 countries, collecting and recording important information when it was still available, which will be of inestimable value to collectors of the future. Before turning to these fields, you were an author or co-author of coin catalogues of several countries and The Guidebook and Catalogue of British Commonwealth Coins 1649 - 1971.

We are proud to present to you the J. Douglas Ferguson Award for 2001, the highest award of the Canadian Numismatic Association.

Signed by: Tom Kennedy, President
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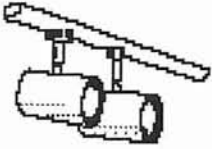
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SPOTLIGHT ON PAPER MONEY

NEW CANADIAN TEN DOLLAR NOTES A CASH LOSER

Reprinted from the April 2001 issue of the Oshawa & District Coin Club bulletin



Fraud artists aren't the only ones losing money on the new Canadian \$10 bill.

Laundromats, car washes and other businesses that rely on change-making machines will end up paying hundreds of dollars to upgrade their equipment to read the new bills, designed to resist counterfeiting. And that's only after they've received the software upgrades, which were not expected to be released until a few months after the initial release of the new notes.

Until then, business will lose money each day the machines continue to reject the new notes, said Paul Thompson, sales manager at Montreal based Standard Change Makers.

"Without a changer on location, they lose approximately 15% of their sales," Thompson said. He estimates the transition to the new \$10 note, released earlier this year, will cost machine owners about \$2 million.

Standard Change Makers, the manufacturer of about 75% of Canada's change-making machines, has about 10,000 machines in car washes, parking lots, hospitals, schools and laundromats, as well as hotels and bars with video lottery machines. Roughly, half the machines require increased memory and new software to read the new bill, costing owners about \$440 per machine.

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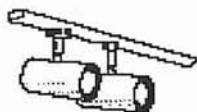
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S P O T L I G H T O N P E O P L E

A column in praise of active Ontario collectors



THE INGERSOLL TIMES FEATURES WRITE-UP ON ONA MEMBER HUBERT GRIMMINCK

by Brian Cleeve, The Ingersoll Times

The following column appeared in the September 12 edition of The Ingersoll Times. The article was accompanied by a photo of Hubert standing in front of a display of Canadian paper money and Canadian Tire Coupons. Note that we have reprinted the obvious error in the last paragraph as it was published..

Hubert Grimminck is asking people to come out of the closet. But he's not talking about their sexuality.

"Don't be a closet collectors, come out and show your coins," says Grimminck, treasurer of the Ingersoll Coin Club.

A 10-year member of the club, the London resident is hoping that more numismatists will come out to the club meetings held the third Monday of every month (except July and August) in the basement of the Lions Club Hall and bring their collections. The next meeting of the 60-member club is Monday at 7 p.m.

Grimminck joined the Ingersoll club because it deals with coins and paper money minted since 1953 whereas the club in the Forest City is more interested in Roman era coins.

Grimminck, who with club president Tom Rogers had a display at the Harvest Fest, says most members live within 25 to 30 miles of Ingersoll although there are members from Australia and Thunder Bay.

The club will be host for the 40th annual Ontario Numismatic Association convention at the Four Points Sheraton Hotel in London, April 12 to 14, 2002.

The walls of Grimminck's basement are filled with paper money including \$2 and \$1,000 bills as well as money from Canadian Tire and Pioneer Gas. His coin collection includes guilders honoring his Dutch heritage and currency and paper from Russia, brought to him by his son Tom who worked there a number of years ago installing grain elevators for a Guelph company.

Grimminck has visited Sweden, Norway, Denmark, France and Germany on holiday and has come home with coins from those countries.

Grimminck owes his interest in coin collecting to his eldest daughter Jennifer.

"While I was at home waiting for my wife (Betsy) to give birth, I got out a bottle of coins and starting sorting them out to pass the time," says Grimminck.

The highest he has paid for a coin is \$800 for a 1948 Canadian silver dollar which today is only worth about \$4 (sic). "So it makes sense for anyone who has one to sell it to a coin dealer for its silver content."

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Featuring news about the Royal Canadian Mint



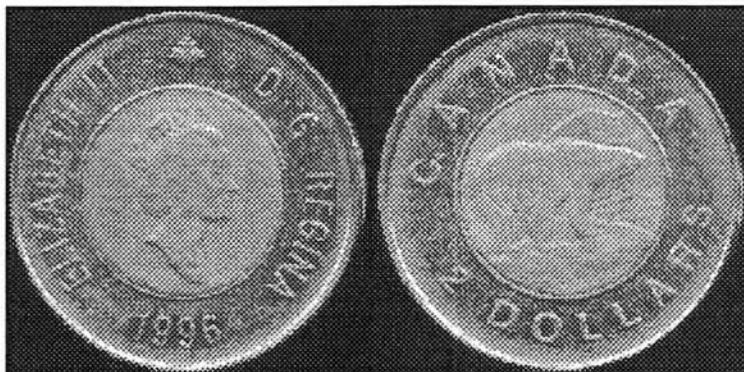
HISTORY OF CANADA'S \$2 COIN - PART 2

by John Regitko, ONA member #LM083

The ONA Numismatist is not in the habit of mentioning routine issues of the RCM as we have pointed out on previous occasions. In the last ONA Numismatist we did recap the history of the Canadian \$2 coins (page 155) since it related to a write-up on coin designer Tony Bianco on page 154.

At the October meeting of the South Wellington Coin Club, Richard McClean (ONA life member #LM098) and his son, Chris, pointed out that the listing was correct and complete as far as circulating \$2 coins were concerned, however, the PL sets they had for sale on their table revealed different designs as I presented in the bulletin.

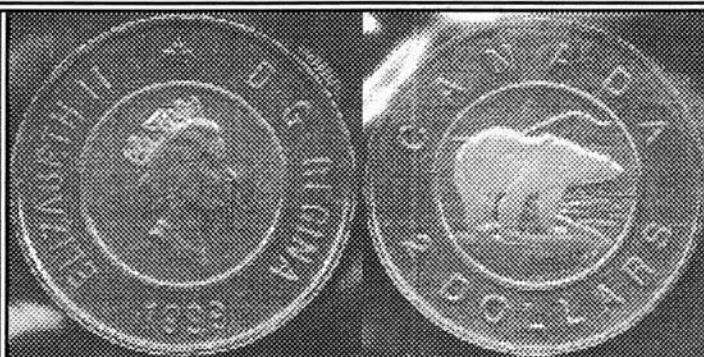
Here, then, is an explanation of the designs of the \$2 coins as they appear in PL sets. Note that the illustrations were scanned through the cellophane and, therefore, contain some glare.



The original \$2 design by Brent Townsend was used exclusively from 1996 to 1998 for both circulating coins and in PL sets.



The 1999 circulating \$2 coin featured the Nunavut Millennium design.



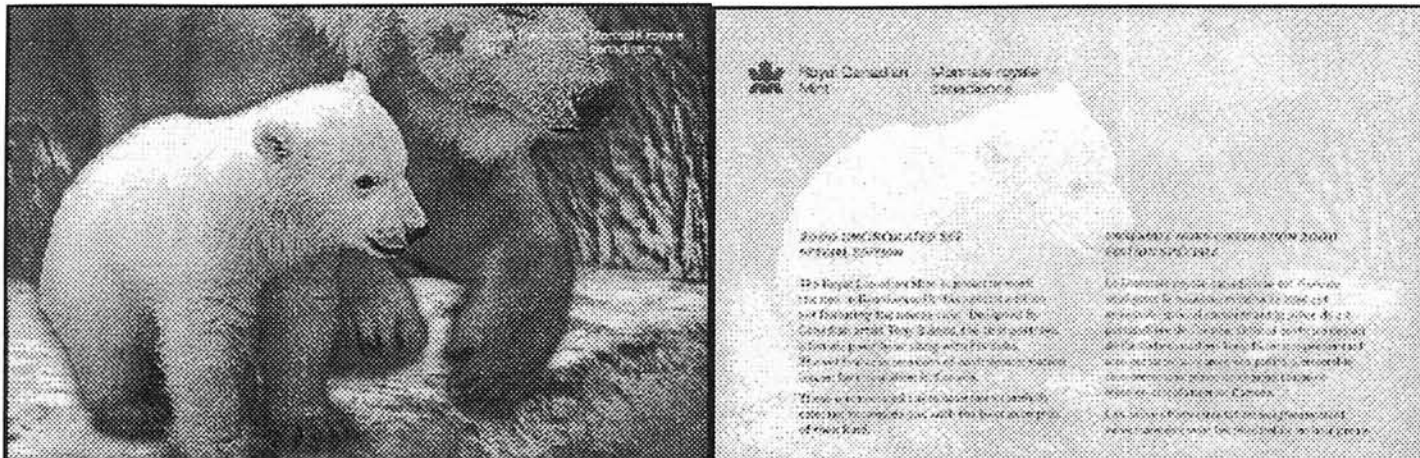
The 1999 PL sets contained the original Brent Townsend design of the polar bear.



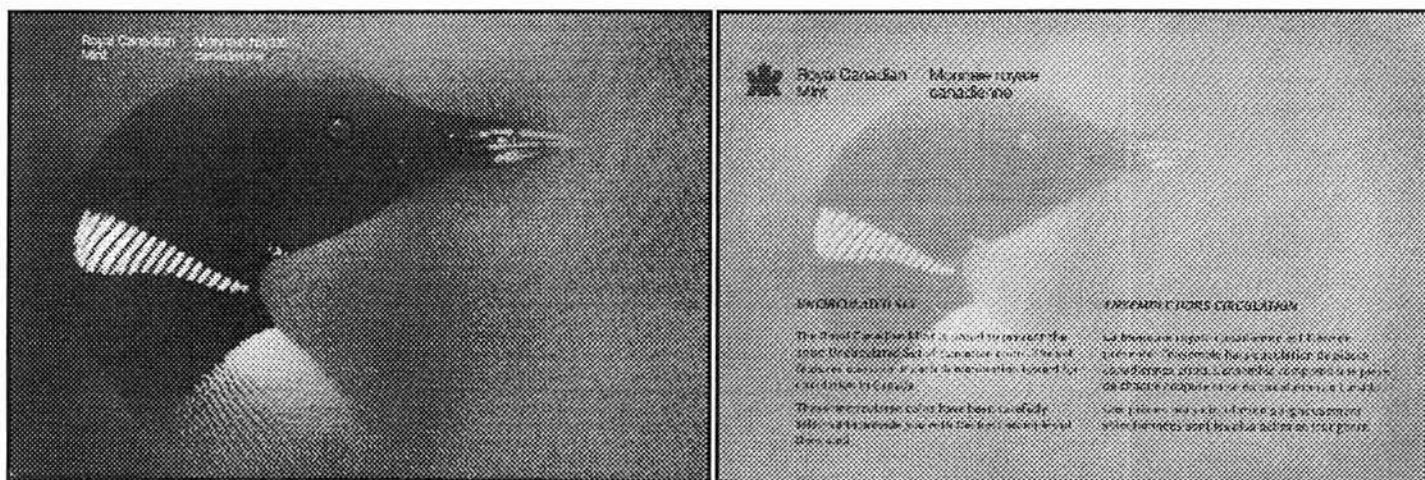
Both the \$2 2000 circulating coin and the one included in the PL sets struck at the Ottawa Mint contain the same Tony Bianco polar bear "Knowledge" reverse. The wording on the obverse is different than in the past.



The 2000 PL sets struck at the Winnipeg Plant contain the \$2 coin featuring the original Brent Townsend design. The wording on the outer rims of the reverse and obverse is also the original wording used from 1996 to 1998.



The 2000 PL sets struck at the Ottawa Mint are included in an envelope (upper left) containing a mother polar bear with one cub. The predominant colors of the envelope are shades of blue, with the baby bear and spots of ice in white. The insert card (upper right) includes the same bear scene imprinted faintly in the background, while the heading in the write-up reads "2000 Uncirculated Set - Special Edition."



The 2000 PL sets struck at the Winnipeg Plant are included in an envelope (upper left) containing the head and top part of the neck of a Loon. The predominant colors of the envelope are shades of green, with the Loon in black and white. The insert card (upper right) includes the same Loon scene imprinted faintly in the background, while the heading in the write-up reads simply "Uncirculated Set."

What all this amounts to is if someone wishes to collect a complete set of \$2 coins, they must buy the rather expensive (in comparison to the face value of the circulating coins) PL set dated 1999 and the 2000 Winnipeg set.

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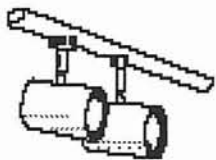
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SPOTLIGHT ON PEOPLE

A column in praise of active Ontario collectors



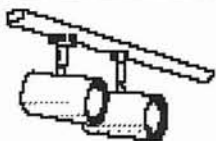
HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW YOUR WIFE

The following multiple-choice question by the Editor and Past President of the Ingersoll Coin Club, Tom Masters, appeared in their October bulletin. Note that the article does not say if Tom is speaking about his wife. He could just as easily have been writing about my wife and, I suspect, a lot of other ONA members' wives. If you care to respond tongue-in-cheek, we will publish interesting comments in the next ONA Numismatist.

After having invested much labor and time in constructing a really modern coin display board, you find that your wife refuses to have it installed anywhere but out in the garage.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

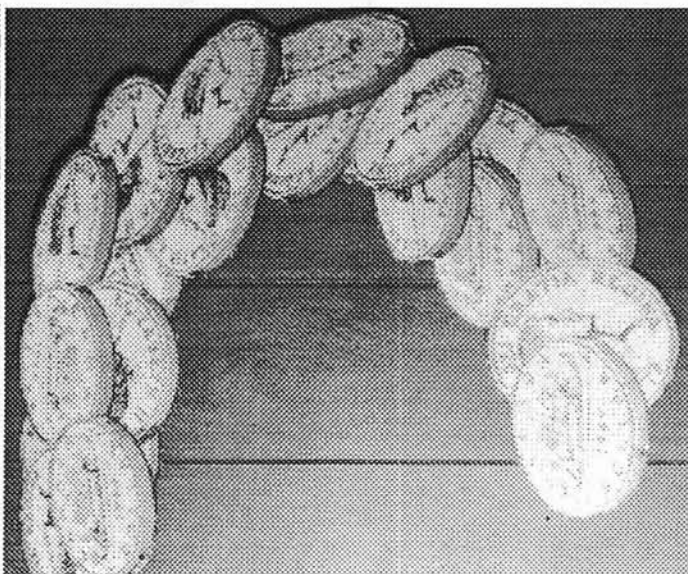
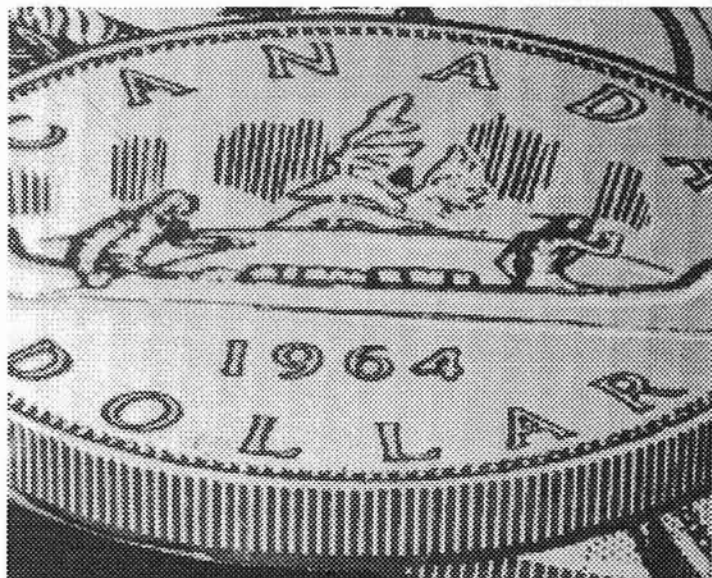
1. Explain the romance of numismatics to her
2. Tell her how much the coins are really worth
3. Take a couple of aspirins
4. Arrange to have her institutionalized
5. Have another look at the garage walls



SPOTLIGHT ON CANADIAN DOLLARS

THE MYSTERY OF THE 1964 CANADIAN SILVER DOLLAR - PART 1

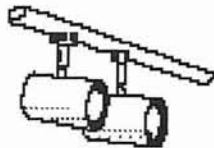
By John Regitko, ONA Life Member #LM083



A number of years ago, ONA Life Member #LM003, Bill English, showed me a photograph he took of an illustration of a Canadian Silver Dollar that had appeared as part of an advertisement on a cardboard mobile and asked me if I saw anything unusual about it. I did not! To me it appeared to be an illustration of a normal 1964 Canadian Silver Dollar.

When other people were shown the photograph, they also stated that it was, obviously, an illustration of a 1964 Canadian Silver Dollar.

We want you to think about it. Then turn to page 193 and see what you missed!



SPOTLIGHT ON ERROR COINS

ONA MEMBER REVEALS EXISTENCE OF CANADIAN MULE ERROR

The following article, written by Paul Gilkes, first appeared in *Coin World*. It was reprinted in the September bulletin of the Waterloo Coin Society. Since very few ONA members subscribe to *CW*, we are reprinting it here.



ONA member Bob Dowsett's mule coin, struck with a 1992 obverse die and a 1993 reverse die, is the only one known.

A Canadian 25-cent coin mule that is dated 1992 on the obverse and 1993 on the reverse and bears the word CANADA on both sides has been graded and encapsulated by Numismatic Guaranty Corporation of America.

The error coin was submitted by Bob Dowsett of B.C. Coins, on behalf of a client who wishes to remain anonymous.

A mule is a coin bearing two designs not intended to be used together. The newly authenticated coin bears a commemorative version of the obverse design used for 1992 25-cent coins and the standard Caribou reverse used in Canada since 1937 on all 25-cent coins except for special commemorative coins.

Dowsett said the coin was discovered inside a 1993 Proof-like set issued by the Royal Canadian Mint by a collector in the Southwestern part of Ontario. The error was discovered when the collector inadvertently cut it out of the set to be included in a set of Proof-like 25-cent coins. The coins in the set have a Brilliant Uncirculated finish.

This is the only known mule of this date and type to surface since it was minted eight years ago. Canada has produced several different mules in recent years. All of the mules were the result of circulating commemorative 25-cent coin programs that required the use of special commemorative dies.

In 1992, Canada celebrated its 125th anniversary of Confederation by striking a monthly series of circulating commemorative 25-cent coins, one for each province and territory, in a program that was a precursor to the U.S. State quarter dollar program. Each Canadian 25-cent commemorative has a provincial motif on the reverse. The RCM also struck collector versions of the coin and produced a brilliantly colored map of Canada to hold the 125th anniversary coins. This complete set with map holder was released October 7, 1992.

For the 1992 commemoratives, to accommodate the provincial and territorial reverse designs, the RCM moved the date of issue and the word CANADA from the reverse to the obverse. Similarly, when the U.S. Mint introduced the State quarter dollar program in 1999, the date and other legends were moved from their usual side to the opposite side, including the date and QUARTER DOLLAR denomination.

The obverse of the Canadian coin bears the effigy of Queen Elizabeth II by designer and modeler Dora de Pedery-Hunt. The dual date 1867-1992 appears below the bust; CANADA appears above the portrait.

In addition to the coins struck for circulation bearing the commemorative designs, the RCM struck special 1992 coins bearing the standard obverse and standard caribou reverse, but with a dual commemorative dates. The standard caribou reverse was reintroduced for general production in 1993.

The existence of commemorative and standard dies at the same time apparently resulted in the multi-dated mule. "Apparently, a 1993 Proof-like 25-cent piece was inadvertently struck with the obverse die of the Brilliant Uncirculated 25-cent piece that was used to strike the commemorative map sets released in October 1992," Dowsett said.

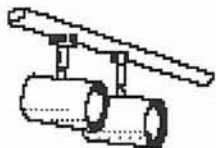
David Camire, error specialist at NGC, said the Canadian mule was struck on the normal pure nickel planchet intended for the 25-cent.



"Normal" 25-cent obverse struck in 1992, featuring the double date and the word CANADA. Various commemorative scenes appear on the reverse.



"Normal" 25-cent obverse struck in 1993. Neither the date nor the word CANADA appears on the obverse - they appear on the "Caribou" reverse.



S P O T L I G H T O N
M U N I C I P A L T R A D E
T O K E N S A N D M E D A L S

MEDAL MARKS CENTENNIAL OF WOODSTOCK AS A CITY

by Jerry Remick, ONA member #R1239 (reprinted from the October bulletin of the Ingersoll Coin Club)



On June 9, 2001, the Woodstock Coin Club issued a 38 mm antiqued bronze medal to mark the centennial on July 1, 2001, of Woodstock as a city, and on the same date to mark the 150th anniversary of Woodstock as a town.

The medal and a centennial lapel pin are on sale at the Woodstock City Hall, at the Woodstock Museum or through a few select trade token dealers.

The medal is available in a descriptive and illustrated 8-1/2" x 11" cardboard holder, which is enclosed in a thick plastic sleeve, or without the holder in a plastic envelope.

One side of the cardboard holder is entitled "Historic Woodstock" and shows historic buildings and a monument. The other side is entitled "Industrial Woodstock" and depicts photos of 13 products produced in Woodstock over the years, including an automobile, fire engine, stove, steam engine, wagon, organ, shotgun, gasoline powered lawn mower, furniture, etc.

The obverse side of the medal shows a composite view of Woodstock's Dundas Street, with a 1901 view of the former Post Office, which is now the City Hall, on the left, and on the right, the same part of Dundas Street that is shown on the left but as it appears today, with the City Hall replacing the Post Office. A horse and cart are at the bottom left and an automobile is on the right side. WOODSTOCK/ONTARIO is below Dundas Street. 1901 DUNDAS STREET 2001 is around the top of the medal. FORMER POST OFFICE - NOW CITY HALL is around the bottom.

The reverse side of the medal shows a large "100" in the center, with the 1901 city coat of arms in the left zero and Woodstock's current city crest in the right zero. CENTENNIAL OF WOODSTOCK "THE FRIENDLY CITY" is around the top. WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB is around the bottom.

The composite photo of Dundas Street was borrowed from the 1999 Industrial Edition of the Woodstock "Sentinel Review," Woodstock's local newspaper. A small "SR" in the dot just to the right, in front of the automobile, acknowledges that "The Sentinel Review" allowed use of this photo for the centennial medal. Members of the Woodstock Coin Club designed the rest of the medal.

The Great Canadian Mint of Edmonton, Alberta, struck the token on 38 mm blanks in a quantity of 500 in antiqued bronze and 30 in BU pure silver.

The medal is available at the same selling price as in Woodstock from ONA member Ray Desjardins postpaid as follows: antiqued bronze in a cardboard holder for \$15.50, antiqued bronze without the holder for \$10.50 and BU pure silver without the holder for \$38.50. GST must be added to all prices, as must PST for shipments made to an Ontario address. Ray's mailing address is P.O. Box 11447, Station H, Nepean, ON K2H 7V1. He can also be reached at (613) 823-3844 or via e-mail at ray@eligi.ca .

The Woodstock Centennial lapel pin is made of antiqued brass and is 1-1/2" long. The top part shows a "100" with the old city crest in the zero at the left and the new city crest in the zero at the right. WOODSTOCK 100 CENTENNIAL/CELEBRATIONS 1901-2001 is below the "100." It sells for \$2.00 in Woodstock.

(Editor's Comments: Having seen the board that the medal is mounted on, we certainly recommend the purchase of the medal with the cardboard holder at \$15.50. The attractive mounting and the historical information it contains is well worth the extra \$5.00.)

Featuring news about the Royal Canadian Mint



CANADA'S MARCONI COIN DESIGN GREATLY DIFFERENT FROM BRITAIN'S COUNTERPART

by John Regitko, ONA member #LM083

In the September/October 2000 ONA Numismatist, we mentioned that the year 2001 marks the centenary of Guglielmo Marconi's first long distance wireless transmission from Cornwall to Newfoundland. To celebrate this immensely important achievement, the British Royal Mint would be issuing a legal tender commemorative two-pound coin and, for the first time in their long history, they are seeking the public's help in choosing the new design by means of the British Mint's web site, through Radio Times and an invitation to members of the Royal Mint Coin Club. The public was asked to indicate which of the three designs they would prefer and their views would be taken into account by the Committee before it makes its final recommendation.



The 3 designs' central theme were: (far left) radio waves, both in the center and in the outer border, (middle) radio waves following the curvature of the earth with the signal of three dots that formed the first transmission moving from east to west as it did in 1901 and (right) the young Marconi's pictured on

the right with before him, his vision of bridging the Atlantic by wireless, with radio waves balancing the inscription in the outer border.

Members of the public that voted chose the left design (it was actually my own third choice, but I didn't take into account the fact that the other 2 designs probably didn't strike too well with the raised portion being on the bottom on the middle coin and the face on the right on the right coin).

There are a number of differences between the British coin and the Canadian Coin. The denominations are \$5 for the Canadian and 2 Pounds for the British coin. The British coin had a quantity of trial pieces struck as prototypes for the automatic vending industry for the purpose of re-calibrating vending machines, since the coin, according to the British Mint's pre-issue publicity, stated that it would also be issued for circulation. According to my sources, no such plan is in the works by the Canadian Mint.

While the Canadian coin was designed and approved in secrecy, the British coin was selected by a public process, where public votes were taken into account in the final selection of the design. What prompted me to include this comparison is the fact that a number of ONA members pointed out to me, in rather strong language, that in comparison to the British coin, ours was a great disappointment, lacking the very important quality of "artistic appeal." Most of the criticism was directed at the 2 sets of rather abstract radio signals that appear on the coin. Far be it for us to criticize the Royal Canadian Mint, but I like to hear what ONA members think about the Canadian bi-metallic Marconi coin's design.



While you're at it, you may also wish to comment on the fact that the unveiling of the Canadian coin took place in a foreign country, for which the Royal Canadian Mint has received a fair amount of criticism, including through the pages of Canadian Coin News. Incidentally, this is not the first time that a Royal Canadian Mint product has been introduced outside of Canada. I believe that the gold Maple Leaf was first unveiled at an ANA convention.

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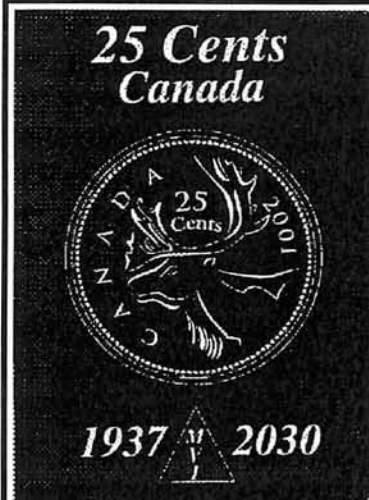
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Featuring news about the Bank of Canada and the National Currency Collection



CTCCC SETS UP DISPLAY OF CANADA'S "OTHER" CURRENCY AT MONEY MUSEUM

The Bank of Canada's National Currency Museum is exhibiting "The Story of Canadian Tire 'Money'" from October 18 for about 3 months. The exhibit, housed in a special room approximately 18 feet x 30 feet in size, traces the evolution of the Canadian Tire coupons.

So was the announcement made by Roger Fox, President of the Canadian Tire Coupon Collectors Club (CTCCC). The exhibit explores all the stages from its conception to its production. We find out about the circumstances that led to the first series of coupons in 1958. The printing process from plain security paper to the finished coupons is explained, with obvious similarities between these coupons and real Canadian currency highlighted.

You get a feel for just how many types of Canadian Tire money are part of the Gas Bar and Store series, plus the many other specialty series and issues that have been printed over the years. By checking out the interactive components of the display, you will be surprised at some of the hidden features you will find in current issues. UV features and a latent image help illustrate state of the art technologies that are being used to prevent counterfeiting of Canadian Tire coupons.

The exhibit has been produced by the Canadian Tire Coupon Collector's Club, with the generosity of both the Currency Museum of the Bank of Canada and Canadian Tire Corporation Limited. Other major contributors are B.A. Banknote Inc., Mason-Tree Communications Limited of Ottawa and Imagerie Denis Inc. of St. Jerome, P.Q.

The display is broken down into 6 categories. The first is the history of these popular coupons. The second, entitled "Production," will display artifacts from the Canadian Banknote Company in a 4' x 2' x 26' display case. The third, "Comparisons," will compare Canada's currency with Canadian Tire-type "money." The fourth area will display Canadian Tire gas bar and store coupons, which are the most common of these numismatic collectibles. Another

display will summarize how to get people interested in collecting these items. The emphasis will be on youth. There is no admission charge to the Currency Museum. Upon entering, a brochure will be handed out that will contain a normal 5 cent Canadian Tire coupon printed by the Canadian Banknote Company, overprinted with the Canadian Tire Corporation's permission. Ten thousand notes were printed for distribution to Museum visitors.



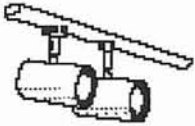
Most of the credit for the concept and the display must go to ONA member Roger Fox, who stayed in Ottawa to oversee the set-up of the display. As well, he was front and center during the opening of the exhibit.

The Currency Museum, located at 245 Sparks Street in Ottawa, is open Tuesday to Saturday from 10:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and on Sunday from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.



S P O T L I G H T O N P E O P L E

A column in praise of active Ontario collectors



QUOTATIONS WORTH REMEMBERING

A number of comments were made by members of the ONA during 2001 that are worth repeating.

“Vote early and vote often!”

Mike Hollingshead, ONA President

(Part of his motivational message to members submitted for the January 2001 ONA Numismatist that was removed from his President’s Message because some members might not know Mike’s humourous nature.)

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Don Robb, Auction Coordinator, Waterloo Coin Society

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Tom Masters, Editor, Ingersoll Coin Club



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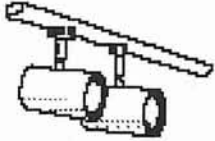
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SPOTLIGHT ON

NUMISMATIC ETIQUETTE

WHAT TO DO WITH PERSONALIZED NUMISMATIC GIFTS - PART 2

by John Regitko, ONA member #LM083

In the March 2001 bulletin, I wondered what proper etiquette calls for when disposing the wooden tokens and personal medals that were given to me. Was it acceptable to sell them or should I give them away, either to the original giver or to someone else that appreciates them? I asked members to let me know what they thought.

Here, in no particular order, are excerpts of some of the responses:

"Why not donate the material to the Junior Table at CAND. Also group some of the lots and sell on eBay and donate money to worthy coin groups" - Norm Belsten

"I think a guy's woods should be buried with him, or better still, cremate them on top of a pyre composed of his wood collection. It might be fitting to use a CTC coupon to light it with! Would a "wedding wood" that ends in divorce be classified as an "error"?" - Mike Hollingshead

"Personal medals should be bought and sold readily. What better way to popularize a numismatist. After all, the reason you struck it in the first place was to draw attention to yourself, right? "Look at me, Daddy, love me Daddy." (Psychiatrists have waiting rooms full of numismatists.) Good luck with sales." - Mike Hollingshead

"Place a few ads in the ONA Numismatist. Also put an ad in the CATC newsletter. The wooden money people would give you the same chance. Bring a number of them to the ONA Convention. There will be people that should be willing to purchase a number of them at a good price." - Len Trakalo

"I wouldn't have any qualms at all about selling these items if I were you. The people who gave you personalized ones would probably be thrilled to know there is a market for something they created. Maybe you could catalogue them all for an auction. The people who gave you the tokens would probably be proud to know that their creation was included. Good Luck!" - Christina Smith

"I see nothing wrong in "recycling" the items you describe (by passing them on to other collectors, selling them to benefit the club, etc.). I think we all face these types of house cleaning issues with our collections, and most people who create and give these types of tokens do not expect them to be "lifetime" additions to one's collections. Rather, I think that perhaps the thought of wider distribution or "appreciation" would appeal nicely to the egos of the average issuer of personalized tokens. I would not have a huge amount of respect for someone who might be offended that their gift of a wooden nickel or other personalized items was eventually passed on (I think that the causing of such offence would be quite unlikely)." - Sean Isaacs

"I have the same dilemma and have been thinking about it for some time. My final decision is to mount all of the items I have received as if I were doing a proper display, identifying each item and the donor and mounting them in a very good quality, properly framed case. Then I can enjoy them the rest of my lifetime and they should be very easy to dispose of by whomever inherits them. Therefore no guilt and I have the full pleasure and fond memories of these magnanimous gifts (all of which were at no cost to me and many of which bear the names of some very important people in Canadian numismatics)" - Ray Desjardins

"My wife, France, says that you should keep all those items received from your wife and the rest is fair game. Having just returned from a trip that required closing up my mother's apartment (she entered a retirement home), I fully understand the problem of clearing out a lifetime of items. Much of what I brought back will in fact end up with her grandsons as they are about to journey off on their own. I would imagine that many collectors would likewise pass at least part of their collection to their children or younger relatives. This may in fact be one of the best ways of promoting the hobby. The whole experience of clearing out the apartment has given impetus to placing my collection in better order. I also am very appreciative that my mother sized down her possessions over the years." - Bill Waychison

"The personalized numismatic gifts you have collected over the years would remain part of my collection until I did not collect coins anymore. After that time, I am sure other people would like them as part of their collection. Since they were a gift to you, you could donate them to an organization. An example is wooden nickels could go to CAWMC. Their executive would decide what to do with the collection." - David Bawcutt

I will let you know next issue what I am going to do.

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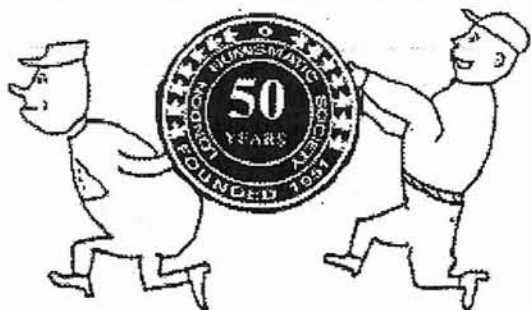
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AN IDEA RIGHT ON THE MONEY

The following article appeared in the June 2001 bulletin of the Oshawa & District Coin Club. It originally appeared in *The Statesman*.



Profile of three women in a symbolic rendition of the "marching mothers," a Canadian example of the true spirit of volunteerism. Incorporated in the coin's design are rays of sunshine, which make reference to the enlightening effect that Canadian volunteers have upon our communities.

A Courtice man's idea was right on the money when his creative firm created a dime minted to honour the International Year of the Volunteer.

Barry McCabe of McCabe, Neil and Associates met with Heritage Minister Sheila Copps recently in a special presentation of the new dime, which began as a logo for one charitable organization and has been adopted as a symbol for all who donate their time.

Mr. McCabe's firm, the creative agency for the March of Dimes, originally created the logo featured on the dime for its client to reflect the "marching mothers" who began the organization 50 years ago, he explains. "When March of Dimes started, it was the first grassroots charitable organization. Mothers went door-to-door to collect money to help eradicate polio. The "marching mothers" was the germ of the idea we had when we saw a photograph from that era of the women. We decided to profile three women."

The only change the Royal Canadian Mint made to the logo, says Mr. McCabe, was to take out the March of Dimes tree and the words "Marching Mothers." It replaced those with a sun and the words "International Year of the Volunteer." The sun is representative "of the light and warmth" volunteers give, he says.

Normally, the Mint will create special quarters to celebrate occasions of significance. However, given the relevance to the March of Dimes, it decided to go with the 10-cent piece this time, says Mr. McCabe. The Ottawa presentation couldn't have been timed better, points out Mr. McCabe. It was just in time for Mother's Day.

The Ontario March of Dimes is a multi-service, charitable organization delivering a wide range of programs that enrich the lives of over 10,000 men and women with physical disabilities each year in communities across Ontario.

Through their programs and services, Ontario March of Dimes enables adults with physical disabilities to participate more fully in community life, providing them with the tools they need to enhance their independence.

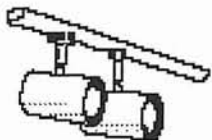
Back in the 30s, 40s and 50s, polio epidemics ravaged North America. Mothers, fearing for the lives of their children, canvassed their neighborhoods to raise funds to support research to find a cure. Their efforts helped fund the research of Dr. Jonas Salk, leading to the discovery of the Salk vaccine in 1955.

Following the discovery of the vaccine, Ontario March of Dimes' mandate shifted considerably to serve the broader needs of all adults with physical disabilities in the province of Ontario. Today, through a wide range of programs and services, Ontario March of Dimes helps to foster independence and integration into the community for adults with physical disabilities.

Since being incorporated in 1951, Ontario March of Dimes' budget has increased from \$14,000 to over \$35 million of which 66% of revenues is from government sources, 17% from private donations and the balance from fees and investments. All programs and regions of Ontario are supported by volunteer committees. More than 15,000 volunteers go door-to-door to canvass for Ontario March of Dimes each January.



The 'ability tree' symbolizes strength and possibility. It forms the basis of the vital work Ontario March of Dimes is doing to promote independence for adults with physical disabilities throughout Ontario. The tree, which is part of the Ontario March of Dimes' logo, was inspired by a line of poetry: "tho' much is taken, much abides" from Lord Tennyson's "Ulysses."

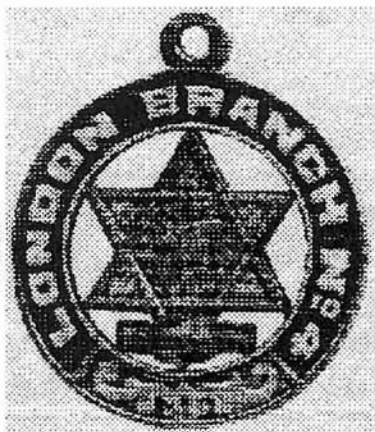


SPOTLIGHT ON PERSONALIZED MEDALS

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

by Ted Leitch

We are pleased to reprint the following article which appeared recently in the London Numismatic Society bulletin.



This 29 mm personalized medal has an outer ring of bronze and an inner star made of brass. The central portion of the star features a heart over an anchor which is on top of a cross. Below the star are two hands clasped in friendship. The inscription reads "PETER McGLADE - LONDON ONT." and the small initials "C.M.B.A." are located in the points of the star. The reverse has the inscription "LONDON BRANCH NO 4."

The medal was given to Peter McGlade by the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. Peter McGlade owned a grocery store at 531 Richmond

Street until his death in 1907. The Association was formed in 1876 but did not open in London until 1897.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association became registered with the Ontario Government in 1896 to sell insurance to its members. London was the fourth lodge of the Association and a second lodge was formed in the 1920s. This medal was given to Peter McGlade between 1897 and 1907 probably when he joined the Association or when he bought insurance.

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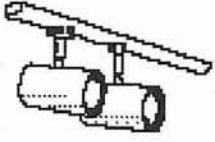
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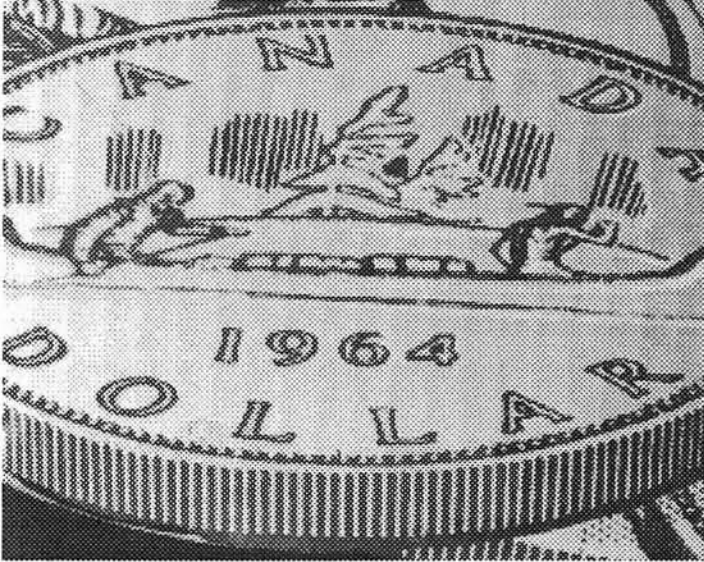




SPOTLIGHT ON CANADIAN DOLLARS

THE MYSTERY OF THE 1964 CANADIAN SILVER DOLLAR - PART 2

by John Regitko, ONA Life Member #LM083



On page 182, we ask you to look at the illustration that is repeated on the left to figure out if there was anything unusual about the coin illustrated as part of an advertisement on a carboard mobile.

It is surprising how many collectors that were shown the photograph simply stated that it was an illustration of a regular Canadian Silver Dollar. Bill English reported the following:

“Ford Motor Company dealers displayed the large “C” as a mobile, with display advertising cards hanging from the holes by nylon leaders. The dealers used them until new display material was available and then would discard the previous mobile. I asked a dealer for it when it had served its purpose for him.”

What is unusual about it? To quote Bill English further: “It was used on a display in Toronto at a coin show in 1964 and unless the error was pointed out, most collectors could see nothing wrong. It proves how the mind associates the voyager design with the Candian Dollar, regardless of the year.

The answer: The 1964 Canadian Silver Dollar did not contain the voyager design!



(Left) Usual Voyager Reverse
(Not used in 1964)

(Right) Special 1964
Reverse Commemorative

The Voyager design has become so imbred in our minds that most of us, when we see the above poster illustration, simply accept it as fact.



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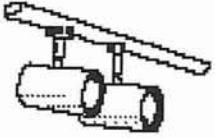
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SPOTLIGHT ON COUNTERFEIT COINS

COUNTERFEIT COINS AND CANADIAN LAW

by Robert Aaron

Why is it legal in Canada to own counterfeit United States gold coin? Why was a Canadian once charged with possessing counterfeit U.S. trade dollars when in fact the coins were genuine? When does a coin cease to be money? Can a Canadian be convicted of selling counterfeits when there are no genuine originals of the item in question? What happened to the man from Windsor, Ontario, who tried to buy a plate to print his own banknotes from an agent of the United States Secret Service?

Counterfeiting is not an uncommon criminal offense. Everyday, someone, somewhere, tries to pass off as currency something which isn't. Some succeed, some are caught and convicted.

Every few years, a case occurs which raises an interesting legal point or an unusual fact situation, and these cases are recorded in the law books. Browsing through them can make fascinating reading.

One of the first recorded Canadian counterfeiting cases arose when Canada was barely five months old. On November 27, 1867, three brothers named John, Michael and Murtagh Tierney, and a friend, Danil Buckley, were busily occupied at a farmhouse near Ottawa making American dollars, together with dies, presses, molds, matrixes, tools, machines and five tons of metal.

The section of the Canadian laws under which they were charged made it an offense to possess counterfeit foreign gold or silver coin. The four men were charged with having in their possession counterfeit United States half dollar coins, contrary to the relevant statute. The charge inadvertently omitted including the fact that the coins were "gold or silver," an essential element of the offense. Their lawyer naturally took objection and the court agreed with him. The charges were quashed, but the judge gave the Crown attorney (the prosecutor) the right to relay the charge using the correct language specifying the content of the coins.

Some years later, in 1895, one George G. Corey, was tried in New Brunswick on charges of selling counterfeit notes resembling and intended to resemble United States government Treasury Notes. Originally, Corey was tried on nine charges, but he was acquitted of all but the ninth. On his charge, he appealed to the New Brunswick Supreme Court.

It turned out that Corey had defrauded a Canadian of \$800 by selling him some United States banknotes, or what looked at least like American notes. Specimens of the notes were introduced into the Canadian court. The \$5 note read: "A United States 5/Pay the bearer on demand/Charleston, June 1862/Five Dollars/James Smith, President/W.R. Hoyied, Cashier." The face of the note carried, in the upper left corner, a vignette of Washington, and in the upper right, the figure "5." In the lower right, an Indian seated, and in the lower left, a husbandman leaning on a scythe. On the reverse were the following words: "Receivable in payment/United States of America/of all dues." The 10 and 20 were all similar, and similarly bogus.

The Canadian Criminal Code at the time made it illegal to engrave, possess or dispose of anything intended to resemble any bond or undertaking for the payment of money used by any foreign state. The Code defined "counterfeit token of value" as including any spurious or counterfeit coin, paper money or other evidence of value. It was also (and still is) illegal to print, utter, publish, sell or distribute any counterfeit token of value.

The defense argued that since there were no original notes of the kind Corey allegedly counterfeited, therefore, the notes were not counterfeits. If they were not originals, the argument went, there could not be, or purport to be, any counterfeits. The judges, both at trial and on appeal, ruled otherwise. They ruled that these notes were counterfeit tokens of value. Even though there were no originals, they still professed to be, on their face, evidence of value. Although a banker wouldn't be fooled, Mr. Justice Tuck said, the notes "are meant to pass from hand-to-hand as evidence of value, and are calculated to deceive and cheat the unthinking and unwary. Then they are false and spurious. They are not what they profess to be."

The judge noted that the Canadian who was buying Corey's notes was getting \$8 or \$10 for every one he paid. The buyer knew he was buying counterfeits, the judge continued, "but he has a right to believe, dishonest though he is, that he is getting a counterfeit of good money, and not a piece of paper, which is a counterfeit of nothing. Corey professed to sell counterfeits of United States Government or Treasury notes when in reality, they were nothing of the kind. It is not too often that a judge defends one criminal against another in this manner!"

In another interesting case in the 1890s, the accused was more fortunate. The case was tried in Toronto in 1891. A man named Attwood was charged and, at first, convicted of offering to purchase counterfeit tokens of value. These were genuine, but unsigned, Canadian Bank of Commerce notes. The notes were shown to him as counterfeits, however, and believing them to be so, he offered to buy them.

The appeal court ruled that Attwood could not be convicted on evidence showing the notes were genuine, but unsigned, even though he believed they were counterfeit and offered to buy them under such belief. The court noted that what was said to Attwood about the quality of the notes, and, what he believed, was irrelevant. An offer to purchase genuine notes was not illegal.

Shortly before the turn of the century, another Canadian was charged with illegally possessing money which turned out to be genuine. In 1899, a man named Benham was charged in Hull, Quebec, with having in his possession a counterfeit coin intended to resemble a silver dollar of the United States of America, knowing it to be counterfeit and intending to pass it off. A large number of genuine trade dollars of the US were found in Benham's possession, and the Crown sought to prove that the accused had attempted to pass these off as worth \$1 when, in fact, they were worth 60¢.

Trade dollars had been issued from 1873 to 1885. They ceased to be legal tender in the United States in 1876., but coinage continued to meet overseas demand. Benham's attorney objected to the evidence as it was essential, he said, that the coins offered in evidence themselves be counterfeit. The judge agreed and freed Benham. Since the coins were all genuine, no evidence was available that he knew they were only worth 60¢.

In 1905, a Nova Scotian named James Tutty was convicted of possessing two counterfeit bank notes even though no policeman ever caught him with them. Tutty was hunting with his friend Edward Proctor one day, when he decided to show Proctor two bank bills. Proctor must have known they were counterfeit, but said to Tutty, "Let me have the bills. I will take them home and show my wife. Let her believe I have had a big pay."

The notes in question were two Bank of Montreal \$10 bills. Proctor, unfortunately, got drunk that night, so drunk that he didn't remember anything the next day. In his stupor, he had purchased a sweater from one Maurice Gold for \$8.75, using Tutty's \$10 bill (Proctor had no \$10 bill of his own). Gold took the note to the bank where it was spotted, and investigation led the police to Tutty. Eventually, Tutty broke down and admitted ownership to the chief of police. The Nova Scotia Supreme Court ruled that Tutty had been rightly convicted of having two forged bank notes in his possession knowing them to be forged.

Another interesting case arose in Ontario in 1938. An entrepreneur named Graveline went to a well-known engraving company in Detroit, Michigan, and attempted, unsuccessfully, to buy a plate suitable for making Canadian \$5 bank notes. The note he wanted copied was the 1935 Bank of Canada issue bearing the Prince of Wales, later Edward VIII and the Duke of Windsor.

As a result of his inquiry, officials of the engraving company immediately communicated with the United States Secret Service and one of its members, Guy Spaman, later contacted Graveline in Detroit. Spaman met Graveline six times during the next month in both Detroit and Windsor. Spaman testified at the trial that they had concluded a bargain, whereby Graveline would pay for the cost of securing a plate suitable for the production of Canadian five dollar bank notes, at a cost of \$125, also pay for the paper and ink required and buy the finished product of the plate at the rate of \$5 per \$100 in notes.

On appeal by the Crown from the dismissal of the charges, counsel for Graveline argued for a second time that it was not against the law (as it stood at the time) to attempt to purchase a plate to make Canadian paper money. The court agreed, saying that it was not possible to convict someone of negotiating to purchase a counterfeit token of value if the tokens were not in existence at the time.

In the case of *King v. Haggarty*, a mold capable of being used in the manufacture of counterfeit coins was found in an ice cream freezer buried in the garden of the home occupied by the accused, his wife, mother and brother. The British Columbia Court of Appeal ruled on the case in 1946 and decided that in the absence of some evidence indicating knowledge of its existence or consent to its remaining in that place, the mere finding of an article buried in a householder's garden does not, in itself, mean that an accused person is guilty of making or beginning to make counterfeit money, or having materials in his possession for this purpose.

By far, the most important judicial decision in Canadian counterfeit law is that of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of *Richard Robinson v. Her Majesty, the Queen*. On the afternoon of May 14, 1969, three police officers uncovered a cardboard box which had been hidden in Robinson's Toronto apartment in a chesterfield. The box contained 711 US gold coins and 146 1941/42 US dimes. None of the coins were genuine.

At the trial before County Court Judge Harry Deyman, the question arose as to whether the coins involved, if genuine, would be current. Canada's Criminal Code, section 408, makes it an offense, without lawful justification or excuse (the proof of which lies on the accused), to buy, receive, introduce into Canada, or have in one's possession or custody, counterfeit money. The maximum penalty is 14 years imprisonment.

Counterfeit money is defined in section 406 as including a false coin that "resembles or is apparently intended to resemble or pass for a current coin." "Current" is the key word here, and is defined to mean "lawfully current in Canada or elsewhere as the case may be." The key question at trial was whether the gold coins and the dimes were "current" US coins.

Robert Goff, legal counsel for the US Secret Service, testified as to the state of the law in the U.S. on behalf of the prosecution, and Professor Samuel Dash, then with the Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure at Georgetown University in Washington, DC, testified on the same subject for Robinson. Goff testified that in his opinion, the Coinage Act of 1965 was broad enough to include gold coins in its scope as having legal tender. Professor Dash, on the other hand, believed that the Gold Reserve Act and the Presidential directive made under that Act removing the legal tender status of gold coins were both still in force in 1969.

Judge Deyman accepted Dash's evidence, saying that he believed that the state of the US law at the time was that gold coins had ceased to be legal tender, and this status was not reinstated by passage of the Coinage Act of 1965. This finding of the state of a foreign law in a Canadian court is a finding of fact (as opposed to a finding of law) and as such, it was not subject to appeal. Robinson's acquittal of possessing counterfeit gold coins still remains on the books. The state of Canadian law today is that it is perfectly legal to possess or deal in any counterfeit, non-current coins.

Judge Deyman's findings are not binding, however, and it is open to another judge trying another case to find on the basis of evidence presented to him that American gold coins are current and legal tender today. If this were the case, another accused might be found guilty of possession of counterfeit copies of such coins - notwithstanding the Robinson decision. With respect to the dimes, Judge Deyman found that they too were not copies of money.

Robinson's lawyer had read a definition of money from an 1899 British decision called *Moss v. Hancock*. The definition, which Judge Deyman approved of, reads: "Money as currency (is) of debts and full payment for commodities, being accepted equally without reference to the character or credit of the person who offers it and without the intention of the person who receives it to consume it or apply it to any other use than in turn to tender it to others in discharge of debts or payment for commodities."

Judge Deyman ruled that since the coins would have, if genuine, a numismatic value of between \$100 and \$800, they could not fall within this definition, and hence, were not money. On a Crown appeal, the Ontario Court of Appeal overturned the acquittal and sentenced Robinson to two years less one day in prison for possession of the counterfeit dimes only. Mr. Justice Arthur Kelly, delivering the unanimous judgment of the Court, ruled that the dimes were still current legal tender since no subsequent enactment affected their legal monetary status. Once they were issued as lawful coins, their status as coinage remains unless change is effected by legislation.

The intention of the owner of the coin from time-to-time (whether to use the coin as money or as a numismatic curio) was irrelevant. Dealing with the submission that the status of the original coins had changed and that they had become articles of virtue instead of money, the Justice referred to the case of Moss v. Hancock.

In that case, a thief stole in 1887 five pound gold piece from his employer. He traded it to a dealer in curiosities for five sovereigns, the face value of the larger coin. The employer sued the dealer for the return of the coin, and won.

The British court found that the coin had not been received by the dealer as current coin but as a curio, and accordingly, since it was not being dealt with as money, the dealer would have to give it back. The Ontario Court of Appeal found nothing in the Moss case to indicate that the five pound coin had lost its status as money merely because it has a value of more than five pounds. By analogy, the Court said that genuine 1942/41 dimes were still money even though they had an increased numismatic value.

The court said that in the absence of the termination of the monetary status of the coin by the sponsoring government or the disappearance of the sponsoring government (as in the case of the Roman empire) every coin issued as such remains a current coin and the unauthorized replica is a counterfeit. Robinson again appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada. In the judgment of Mr. Justice Ritchie dated February 28, 1973, the Supreme Court again rejected the contention of Robinson that the dimes were not money, agreeing on this point with the Ontario Court of Appeal.

The Court then dealt with the submission that proof of men's rhea (guilty mind, or guilty intention) was essential to the success of the Crown's case, and that Robinson's belief stated to the arresting officers that the coins were genuine constituted lawful justification or excuse for possession. This argument was also rejected on the ground that the statement did not amount to a sufficient explanation. (A statement by an accused that he did not know the coins were counterfeit, if believed by the Court, is considered legal justification or excuse for possessing a counterfeit.)

In a separate, concurring judgment, Mr. Justice Bora Laskin, who later became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, said that the lack of intention to use counterfeit coins as currency, if properly established in evidence, inasmuch a lawful justification or excuse as proof that the accused was unaware that the coins were counterfeit. The Supreme Court upheld Robinson's conviction.

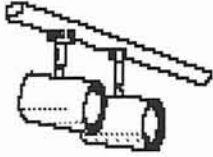
What is the state of counterfeit law in Canada now? It seems that it is perfectly legal to collect, own, buy, sell or trade counterfeit coins or paper money in Canada, provided the items in question have been demonetized or are no longer current; or the items, if genuine, would be current legal tender, but the owner can prove he did not intend to use them as currency.

The counterfeit sections of the Criminal Code were apparently designed only for the punishment of those who pass, or intend to pass, counterfeit money as the genuine article. Police and prosecutors, in future, when dealing with numismatic counterfeits in Canada (where the collector value is higher than face value) will probably look to other sections of the Criminal Code under which to lay charges.

Sections relating to fraud, attempted fraud, false pretenses or conspiracy have been suggested. It is doubtful whether another Canadian would ever be acquitted of possessing counterfeit US gold pieces.

Now that gold ownership is legal again in the United States, the way is open for repeal of section a2 of Executive Order 6260 which prohibited the use of gold as currency. But even if gold remains demonetized in the US (and this is still a matter of opinion, notwithstanding Judge Deyman's ruling), the air has not been cleared over the Canadian counterfeit laws by the Supreme Court decision, and Canadian lawyers and law enforcement agencies now have a better understanding of the way the Criminal Code works on counterfeit matters.

The Supreme Court ruling was a step in the right direction, but there is still a long road to travel. Some Canadian collectors are agitating for a law similar to the US Hobby Protection Act which would clamp down on the presence of counterfeit coins in Canada. In time, such a law may be passed by our Parliament. The hobby will be better for it.



SPOTLIGHT ON NUMISMATIC AUCTIONS

MANY RECORDS SET IN OCTOBER TOREX AUCTION

Many record prices were set at the Canadian Coinoisseur Torex Auction on the 26th and 27th of October in Toronto. Michael Walsh, who catalogued and conducted the Auction, reported that he had 129 mail bidders with bids totalling over \$600,000 prior to the sale. Added to these were 57 registered floor bidders, bringing the total to his strongest response ever. Many of the bids received by mail, courier, fax and e-mail were at or above catalogue, and even after spirited bidding on the floor, most of these lots went to the remote bidders.

Just over half of the lots selling above catalogue were Canadian small cents, mostly George VI. Walsh said, "It is interesting to see a continued very strong response in this area, particularly since the Canadian Coin News Trends went up so dramatically only a few months ago. Collectors seem eager to meet and often surpass even these new values." Some of the highlights of the sale were:

- Lot 0074, a Dominica Holey Dollar graded VG+ and cataloguing \$400, sold for \$440 to a Canadian e-mail Bidder.
- Lot 0115, a 1937 Canadian Matte Specimen Set in PCGS SP 66 cataloguing \$1,200 sold to a United States Mail Bidder for \$1,980.
- Lot 0139, a 1908C Sovereign graded ICCS SP 65 sold to a Floor Bidder for \$5,060.
- Lot 0166, a 1864 Large 6 New Brunswick Five Cents graded NGC MS 60 catalogued at \$2,400 sold to a Mail Bidder in England for \$2,035.
- Lot 0410, a 1927 Canadian Cent graded ICCS MS 64 Red opened on the floor at \$660 and was finally hammered down to a Mail Bidder in the United States for \$1443, over double the catalogue of \$600.
- Lot 0419, a 1932 Canadian Cent graded ICCS MS 64 Red opened at \$198 and was hammered down to a Floor Bidder at \$374, well above the \$200 catalogue value.
- Lot 0444, a 1937 Canadian Cent graded ICCS MS 65 Red opened on the floor at \$77 and was sold to a Floor Bidder for \$165, more than double the catalogue of \$80.
- Lot 0461, a 1942 Canadian Cent graded ICCS MS 65 Red sold to a Mail Bidder in the United States for \$605 on a catalogue of \$500.
- Lot 0598, a 1921 Canadian Five Cents Silver graded ICCS VG 10 cataloguing \$2,250 was hammered down for \$2,750.
- Lot 0774, a 2000P Canadian Ten Cents received much bidding interest and was sold to a Canadian Proxy Bidder for \$715.
- Lot 0805, a 1900 Canadian Twenty Five Cents graded PCGS MS 65 sold for \$7,150 on the floor after a spirited bidding battle between a live Phone Bidder and a Floor Agent acting for an absent collector.
- Lot 0828, a 1921 Canadian Twenty Five Cents graded PCGS AU 55 catalogued at \$1,000 sold to a Mail Bidder for \$1,028.50.
- Lot 0895, a 2000P Canadian Twenty Five Cents sold to a Floor Bidder for \$770.
- Lot 0927, a 1900 Canadian Fifty Cents graded PCGS MS 63, the cover coin of the catalogue, sold to a Floor Bidder for \$29,700, topping an e-mail Bidder from the United States.
- Lot 0931, a 1901 Canadian Fifty Cents graded PCGS AU 58 opened on the floor at \$2,345 was bid up to \$3,850.
- Lot 0932, a 1902 Canadian Fifty Cents graded PCGS MS 63 opened on the floor at \$2,350 and quickly rose to \$4,070.
- Lot 0933, a second 1902 Canadian Fifty Cents graded PCGS MS 63 opened on the floor at \$2,500 and sold for \$3,630.
- Lot 0955, a 1931 Canadian Fifty Cents graded PCGS AU 58 and cataloguing \$1,000, opened at \$550 and rose to \$1,045.
- Lot 0956, a 1932 Canadian Fifty Cents graded ICCS EF 45 cataloguing at \$1,200 opened at \$770. and after spirited bidding, was finally hammered down to a Floor Bidder for \$1,815.
- Lot 0958, a 1934 Canadian Fifty Cents graded ANACS MS 61 and cataloguing \$1,200 opened at \$541 and sold for \$1,540.
- Lot 0987, a 1947 Curved 7 Maple Leaf Fifty Cents graded ICCS VF 20 catalogued at \$2,250 was sold for \$1,936.
- Lot 1006, a 2000P Canadian Fifty Cents sold to a Canadian Proxy Bidder for \$715.
- Lot 1051, a 1948 Canadian Silver Dollar graded ICCS MS 63 catalogued at \$1,850 sold for \$1,567.50 to a Floor Bidder.
- Lot 1052, a 1948 Canadian Silver Dollar graded PCGS MS 63 catalogued at \$1,850 sold for \$1,540 to a Canadian Mail Bidder.
- Lot 1105, a 1958 Canadian Silver Dollar, the solo highest graded by ICCS as PL 67 Heavy Cameo catalogued at \$400 sold after some competition on the floor, to a Mail Bidder for \$770.

"The overall results of the sale," said Walsh, "demonstrated an increasing demand for choice pieces and an ongoing demand for accurately graded pieces, both certified and uncertified. Several dealers were on the floor, replenishing their stocks at stronger prices than we have seen for some time."

The Canadian Coinoisseur's next auction will be in July of 2002 in conjunction with the CNA Convention in Vancouver. Michael Walsh told us that he already has a multi-million dollar collection consigned for the sale and that he is eager to discuss consignments of collections and major pieces. Further information is available at www.coinoisseur.com. He can also be contacted by e-mail at mail@coinoisseur.com or by writing to Canadian Coinoisseur, #345-101-1001 West Broadway Vancouver, BC V6H 4E4.