

# ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

VOLUME 46  
Nov/Dec 2007  
Pages 125-152

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION ISSN 0048-1815

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## **President's Message**

Coin collecting is a hobby that should be savored and enjoyed. Don't worry what others may think about what it is you collect. Is it worth a lot? Is it a good investment? How rare is it? These are all considerations which should be secondary to your enjoyment of collecting. Don't think making money on your collection is the only thing that's important. Collect what you want, what you like and what you can afford. Even if it be just the history of the material within the hobby.

2008 should be an interesting year for the coin collector. The Royal Canadian Mint will be celebrating "100 years of coinage" and I am sure new and old collectors alike will be watching what commemorative dollar or coins of interest they will be producing. Here is an opportunity to assemble an interesting collection of coins at a nominal cost. "Watch and See" it's the name of the game.

ONA Dream Vacation Draw tickets have been sent out with your renewal dues for 2008. We hope you will support both the ONA and your local club with the sale of these tickets. Last year over \$1000.00 was turned back to participating clubs from the sale of these tickets; your participation is greatly needed.

At this time I would like to send my condolences out to the families of members of the ONA who have left us this past year. There has been far too many hard working and excellent collectors who have been lost in body but not in spirit.

On behalf of the ONA executive we wish you Season's Greetings and all the best in 2008.

Tom

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\* Available only evenings & on week-ends

### MEMBERSHIP FEES

Regular Membership - \$15.00 per year  
Husband & wife (1 Journal) - \$17.00 year  
Junior (up to age 18) - \$5.00 year  
Club Membership - \$20.00 year  
Life Membership - \$450.00  
(life memberships are accepted only after  
one year of regular membership)  
Send money order or cheque (payable to the  
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P.O. Box 40033, Waterloo Square P.O.  
75 King St. S., Waterloo, Ont. N2J 4V1

## **“QUOTE”**

“Plan” for tomorrow  
but “Live” for today

### Upcoming Shows

#### **NOV. 11, Windsor, ON**

Annual Fall Show, Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Ave. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Lots of free parking. \$1 admission includes draws for hourly door prizes and a grand prize. Juniors admitted free. Sponsor/Affiliate: Windsor Coin Club. For more information, contact Marg Clarke, 519-735-0727 or e-mail [mclarke@wincom.net](mailto:mclarke@wincom.net).

#### **NOV. 18 - 19, Cambridge, ON**

TLC Show, Future Inns, 700 Hespeler Road. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission adults \$4, seniors and children \$2. For more information, contact Linda Robinson, 289-235-9288, [lindarobinson@cogeco.ca](mailto:lindarobinson@cogeco.ca) or Tom Kennedy, 519-271-8825.

#### **NOV. 24, Niagara Falls, ON**

Coin-a-Rama, Our Lady of Peace Hall, 6944 Stanley Ave. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free parking, \$2 admission, free gold draw. For more information, contact B. Kostyk, 905-356-5006.

#### **FEB. 3, 2008, Paris, ON.**

SWON, Special events Building, Paris Fairgrounds on Silver Street. Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission \$2 includes ticket on gold coin. More than 50 tables of coins Papermoney, Military and more. Hot and cold food and drinks available at show. Sponsor/Affiliate: Teds Collectables Inc. For more information, contact Ted Bailey at 1-866-747-2646 or [tedscollectables@bellnet.ca](mailto:tedscollectables@bellnet.ca).

#### **FEB. 16, 2008, Oshawa, ON**

Coin-A-Rama, Five Points Mall, 285 Taunton Rd. E. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free admission. Free public, dealer and membership draws. Featuring coins, tokens, paper, medals and more. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa & District Coin Club. For more information, contact Sharon, 905-728-1352 or e-mail [papman@direct.com](mailto:papman@direct.com).

#### **APRIL 4 - 6, 2008, Niagara Falls, NY**

Gold & Silver over Niagara 2008, The Conference Center, 101 Old Falls St. Hours: Fri. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Over 200 tables, exhibits, free appraisals, door prize drawings. Sponsor/Affiliate: Buffalo Numismatic Association, Niagara Frontier Coin Club. For more information, contact 716-694-2724 or 716-628-9440.

Web site: <http://www.goldandsilveroverniagara.com>.

#### **APRIL 12, 2008, Guelph, Ontario**

South Wellington Coin Society Spring Show, Colonel John McCrea Legion 919 York Rd. Guelph or Hwy 7. One of Southwestern Ontario's biggest shows, 50 dealer tables, free parking, completely accessible. Large display area, hot meals. Admission \$2 for age 16 and up. Free gold coin draw. For more information, contact Lowell Wierstra 8 Smart St. Guelph Ontario N1G 4K9 Phone (519) 824 6534.

#### **APRIL 25 - 27, 2008, Sudbury, ON**

ONA 45th Annual Coin Convention, Radisson Hotel & Conference Centre, 85 Ste. Anne Rd. Hours: Bourse floor opens at 10 a.m. each day. Admission \$3. Buy, trade, sell. 56 bourse tables. Auction 6 p.m. Friday. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ontario Numismatic Association, Nickel Belt Coin Club. For more information, contact Tom Rogers, 519-451-2316 or Gerry Albert, 705-523-1778.

#### **JULY 17 - 20, 2008, Ottawa, ON**

Canadian Numismatic Association 2008 Convention, Crown Plaza Hotel. More details to follow. For information contact Serge Pelletier [serge\\_pelletier@sympatico.ca](mailto:serge_pelletier@sympatico.ca). Web site: <http://canadian-numismatic.org>.

#### **OCT. 18, 2008, Oshawa, ON**

Durham COIN-A-RAMA, Five Points Mall, 285 Taunton Rd. E. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free dealer public, and membership draws. Free admission. Featuring paper, coins, tokens, medals & many other items. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa & District Coin Club. For more information, contact Sharon at 905-728-1352 or e-mail [papman@direct.com](mailto:papman@direct.com).

#### **OCT. 18 2008, Guelph, Ontario**

South Wellington Coin Society Fall Show, Colonel John McCrea Legion 919 York Rd. Guelph or Hwy 7. One of Southwestern Ontario's biggest shows, 50 dealer tables, free parking, completely accessible. Large display area, hot meals. Admission \$2 for age 16 and up. Free gold coin draw. For more information, contact Lowell Wierstra 8 Smart St. Guelph ON N1G 4K9. Phone (519) 824 6534.

# ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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October 20, 2007

Richard Johnson – Editor  
Ontario Numismatist  
#4 – 285 Lorne Ave. E.,  
Box 23016,  
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Dear Richard,

Membership

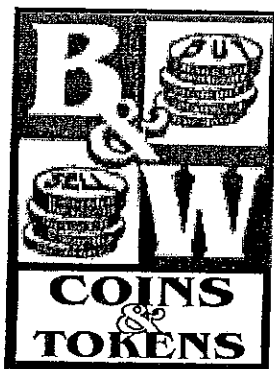
The applications for membership that appeared in the Sept-Oct issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted. We welcome:

C127 Tecumseh Numismatic Society, 13300 Tecumseh Rd. E., Suite 206, Tecumseh, Ont., N8N 4R8  
1939 Marvin Stamcoff, Windsor, Ontario  
J1940 Annick Denomme, Garden Village, Ontario  
1941 Bill Dimitropoulos, London, Ontario  
1942 Thayer Bouck, Fonthill, Ontario  
1943 Terry Ainsworth, Almonte, Ontario  
1944 Yvon Marquis, Le Bic, Quebec  
J1945 Tyler Rice, Milton, Ontario

The following application for membership has been received. If no objections are received, acceptance will be published in the next bulletin.

1946 Gregory M. Guseff, Sterling Heights, MI USA

Yours truly  
Bruce H. Raszmann  
O.N.A. Treas. & Membership Chairman



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## MAKING THE GRADE!

Tom Rogers

The importance of properly grading and describing paper money cannot be overstated. I for years thought I knew something about grading and determining the value of Canada Paper Notes, but much to my surprise I find myself being re-educated on the topic.

One would look to find any distracting characteristic which would degrade the value of the note. Some things to look for were:

- Folds
- Corner folds
- Pin holes
- Paper quality - crisp
- Aging
- Full colour
- No stains

Grades once were:

- Uncirculated
- Au (About uncirculated)
- Extra fine
- Very fine
- Fine
- Very good
- Good

The new paper money catalogues I have been reading for 2008 has come forth with what I would call a currency grading tutorial that will make all paper money collectors and sellers re-evaluate their paper money collection over again.

Surperb Gem Uncirculated (a flawless note, visually perfect in every way.) Notes in this grade are rare

- Gem Uncirculated
- Choice Uncirculated
- Uncirculated
- Au
- Extra Fine
- Very Fine
- Fine
- Very Good
- Good

## DEMERIT POINTS

Counting crease, no broken fibres	one point each
Edge bump	one point each
Paper toning	one point each
Counting flick, no longer than 2 cm.	one point each
Soft corner	one point each

## DEMERIT POINTS FOR GRADE

Grade	Demerit Points
Gem Uncirculated	No demerit points
Choice Uncirculated	One demerit point
Uncirculated	Three demerit points

Some dealers are placing the note under blue light as this shows all wrinkles and band creases.

It appears very hard for collectors to find Gem's even right from the brand new bundles.

Storing your notes are of the utmost importance, along with the handling even more so. We now don't show our prized bills in case another crease appears and just lowered it down another notch.

The grading of paper money is a very important aspect of dealing with currency, whether you are buying a collection or just trying to determine a value. It just got harder in my estimation.

I have not mentioned prefixes-signatures-varieties-ladders-radars-replacements and single note inserts.

Add this to your conditions and we will need to take refresher courses every year.

It still comes down to how people store their collections and teach new hobbyist the financial gain that can come from having the knowledge and guidelines that other collectors, dealers, coin books and clubs pass on.

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## THE PAPER GIRL

A short story by James J. Antonio

Sometimes in the morning, when she looked out her window, Fay saw the children waiting for the school bus over on the corner. They came in all shapes and sizes and hardly ever seemed to be standing still. From her observations she found that the only time they did was when the weather was nasty. It seemed to take the life right out of them. Her paper girl was usually in amongst the milling little ragtag group but this particular morning she didn't see her. It was strange because her newspaper had been in the mailbox bright and early all the same. Must be a cold, she thought, not without some alarm, or an appointment perhaps hopefully at the dentist and not the doctor. It was that time of year, after all, when the weather was just so changeable, one day warm and dry and the next cold and wet. It may have been an old wives tale but Fay still believed bad weather caused sickness.

She waited until the school bus arrived and then watched the children clamber up inside the long orange tube. She hoped to see Dawn tomorrow and, though knowing it would be to no avail, she promised herself not to worry. No sooner, however, had she turned away from the window than she was thinking how it was Dawn's birthday Saturday and things had to be just right. She had a very special present for her all wrapped and ready.

Fay lived in a small house in Brantford. It was neat and well-kept with a lovely green lawn and a large English garden where white and yellow daisies peered up with dark native eyes. The only thing she didn't like about the daisies was that they were untidy, tending to do as they pleased, leaning over like lanky giants and trespassing on everything else, particularly the bright magenta Calandrinia, which were equally as pretty.

Fay was a neat little woman, just like her house, with the patient, indulgent look of a good coffee friend. She had short graying hair and a small, pinkish, somewhat waxen face, with obvious large blue eyes and a mouth that she kept part open when listening to anyone, as if drawing in each and every word for deliberation. She spoke softly and never too much, so as not to be annoying. Having been a shop owner in her day, the specialty being women's clothing, she always dressed well, in good quality skirts and blouses for the most part and sometimes dresses. They had to fit well or else. A trim, classy appearance counted for everything.

Fay opened the kitchen cupboards one by one and adjusted things so they were just right. There was no excuse for anything being out of place, especially since she had enough time on her hands. At half past nine she stepped smartly into the lavender and white living-room and turned on the TV. She sat on the sofa, always in her husband's spot, and waited for the weather report. She was going to go for her thrice weekly walk with her friends Ethel and Margery, just around the neighbourhood, a few blocks or so, and then finish up at the little coffee shop for a cup of tea or, as in their case, coffee. She sat there with her hands folded in her lap, like a modern sphinx, and let the babel go in one ear and out the other. She looked over at the pictures on the wall, especially at the big one of her husband Clive. The real grief was gone but the sadness of it all and the memories still tugged at her heart. He was so handsome, she thought. Clive had worked in the local tractor factory all his life but had the look of a sophisticated bank manager.

He'd died with all his hair still, only that it had turned silver, short and combed back, with a part on the side. He was a gentleman in every way, she told herself. Whenever she ran into anyone from the coin club, they still mentioned Clive. "It'll never be the same," was the message she usually got. "He could just make those there meetings so interesting."

And that was another thing: the coins. Clive had accumulated so

many. There was still a stash upstairs under the bed. And the safe deposit box at the bank -- one of the largest available -- was stuffed with them to overflowing, like a laundry hamper. She just didn't know what she was going to do with them. Sell them was probably the best thing. Bit it seemed so final, like getting rid of another piece of Clive's life. It was heartbreaking to think of.

The weather would be fine, they said on TV, pretty much the way she saw it out the window, so Fay met her friends at the tall oak tree on the corner, two blocks from where the kids got on the bus, and went for her walk. Ethel and Margery did most of the talking, a couple of real chatterboxes they were, and she listened to them prattling away, mostly about needlepoint and bowling and a vacation in Clearwater in February. But her mind was on Dawn, though she was trying her best not to think about her. She really adored the little girl, as if she were her pet, and always gave her sweet things to eat, candy or cupcakes if she made them, and cold fruit drinks in the summer. Dawn was twelve now, a cute little girl who reminded Fay of a strawberry. It was her hair mostly, a light, almost pink blond and her round jovial face with its even wash of almost imperceptible freckles. Dawn always seemed to be smiling too.

After the walk, with their faces red from the chilly November air, the three friends slipped into the coffee shop and took a table by the window, before long warming up with their hot drinks. They were like three peas in a pod, thought Fay, all of them widows, dealing with more or less the same things, but especially loneliness and solitude that had a tendency to work on almost anyone who was idle.

"What's wrong, Fay?" asked Margery, a stout woman wrapped up in a fleece jacket that fit too tight. "You seem quiet today."

"I'm fine," Fay said, which wasn't quite the truth. "You're not," said Ethel, a lively nervous sort who always had a pinched look on her gaunt, thin face. She was very friendly nonetheless. "I can see it. Something's bothering you. C'mon, tell us. We don't keep secrets here."

Fay told them the story briefly, not leaning too heavily on her concern, treating the matter in a light hearted way. "Dawn'll be around tomorrow, I'm sure."

On Thursday, though she got her newspaper early enough, Fay didn't see Dawn in the little crowd that go on the school bus. Nor did she see her on Friday, a nasty day with slanting rain that lashed against the house like a wild whip. On Saturday, Fay decided to set her alarm for six to find out what was going on.

It was dark as night as she waited just inside the door. There was no rain and the street out under the light looked dry. The furnace was thrumming away down in the basement so Fay knew it was cool for sure, if not cold outside. As long as it stayed dry, she could go for her walk with her friends. She always looked forward to it.

Dawn's mother, looking pale and bedraggled, and stooped over to carry along the heavy canvas bag stuffed with newspapers, shuffled up to the door and set the paper in the mailbox. She turned to leave when Fay opened the door and called her back.

The woman looked startled, as if she'd seen a ghost.

"Where's Dawn?" Fay asked. "Is anything wrong?" "She'll be okay. She's at home. She had a bad reaction to a flu shot. We didn't know what it was at first."

Fay felt an incredible sense of relief, as if a great weight had been taken off her. "I'm so glad. Say, I have a present for her. I know today is her birthday. Shall I give it to you? Or should I keep it here until she comes around?"

"We're having a party for her this afternoon at our house. Why don't you come? Dawn would be thrilled. About four, say?"

"Oh, that'd be wonderful! Thanks so much."

The day went along well. It was cool and there was only a bit of

breeze. The fallen leaves were clattering lazily through the streets. As Fay walked with her friends, her hands in the pockets of her navy wool coat, she thought ahead to the birthday party. It would be such fun! she mused. She needed a little noise every now and again and she was sure there'd be a plenty of that. After all, she spent most of her life alone, in silence, and it was going to be a nice change. There would be children there too, of course. She could play at being a mother or, at her age, a grandmother. That was different. She didn't have any children of her own.

In the coffee shop, Ethel and Margery remarked that she seemed happier today.

"Yes! I'm going to a birthday party," Fay told them with glee.

"I just love birthday cake," Margery said, glowing. "And ice cream too."

"That part's fine," said Ethel. "It's the noise and hubbub I can't stand. I'm glad my kids are all grown-up and out on their own."

"I will never be able to say that," Fay told them with a sad little smile.

The birthday party was wonderful and Fay enjoyed it to no end. Dawn lived in a lovely newer house with a bright rec-room, where the flames from the logs in the fireplace were leaping up and down like jagged yellow tongues. The big room was done up itself like a present because Dawn's mother, Fay presumed, probably saw this as a very special birthday indeed. Her daughter, after all, was now thirteen. There were crêpe ribbons in pink and white swooping down from the ceiling and silver stars too dangling from all the lights and signs on the walls that said Happy Birthday. Fay saw a table off in the corner piled up with presents and noted with amusement how the children had become polarized with regard to gender. As she sat on the fawn leather sofa all by herself, with Dawn's present in her lap, she saw the girls in a little giggling group by themselves, their wrists adorned with neon glowing bracelets. The boys were far enough away from them, off on their own, not giggling, but talking with nervous smiles as they glanced over from time to time at the girls they all knew.

It was a happy time for them, Fay thought, but for her it was tinged with sadness too. She saw their childhood fading away. They would mature quickly and forget all of this, concerning themselves with more or less serious matters.

The party went on for about an hour. Kids this age, Fay thought, weren't happy playing what they took to be silly little games

anymore. Those days were already gone. They seemed to just want to talk and laugh and stand around and not do a lot more.

They sang Happy Birthday to Dawn while Fay watched with joy from the sidelines. There was cheering after and clapping when Dawn blew out all the candles. She blushed through and through, almost like someone had pulled a switch. Fay felt a bit sorry for her loyal newspaper girl. Dawn's mother cut up the cake and dolloped out one scoop of ice cream for each piece, and they sat around eating on the floor and on the edges of the chairs and sofa or standing leaning against the wall.

"She's so happy. I didn't think we were going to have this," Dawn's mother said. She was right next to Fay on the sofa. "It all worked out. And look at the presents! She's just thrilled. She's forgotten she was ever sick!" "You're so lucky!"

"I know. I know I am. It's been difficult at times."

"For everyone," Fay said. "I regret not having children of my own." Dawn's mother touched her on the wrist, was about to say something, and then changed her mind.

In a while, when the dishes were cleared away, Fay watched Dawn open her presents. She was a picture today, certainly, with her long hair falling blond and shiny along the sides of her pink pretty face. The red blush in her cheeks would just not go away and Fay remarked how well it sat anyway with her white cotton blouse, making for a nice contrast. Her blue eyes brimmed with anticipation as she pulled off the ribbons and removed the paper wrappings.

At last, Fay proudly handed her the little box. It was done up in white paper with a big red bow on top. She watched intently as Dawn worked her way into it. It seemed to Fay that the room had become very silent and that hardly anyone was even breathing.

Dawn took it out and held it up like a trophy for all to see. "It's a silver coin," she declared. "Oh, it's beautiful! Thank-you so much!"

Dawn and Fay came together in a brief embrace.

"Clive got it at the mint in Ottawa in 1935 when he was ten," Fay explained, her eyes watery. "It's a silver dollar that marks the twenty-fifth year of the King's reign. It's new and just as nice as the day it was made. It was my husband's favourite coin..." She paused and smiled at all the young faces. "Oh, and it was his first coin too!"



MEMBER - ONA

# WANTED TO BUY!!!

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# CANADA SENDS UNIQUE TOKEN INTO SPACE

When astronaut Dr. Dave Williams boarded the space shuttle Endeavour for its Aug. 6th; flight, he was carrying a little piece of Canadian history with him.

Williams, a Canadian Space Agency astronaut, carried with him a unique .925 fine silver token struck by the Royal Canadian Mint and bearing the RCM's Mint mark.

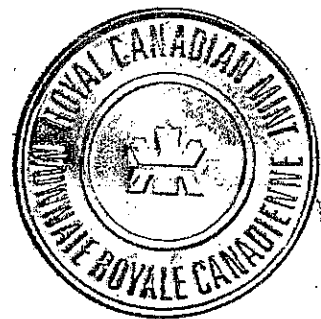
NASA launched the space shuttle the evening of Aug. 8th; from Cape Canaveral, Fla., to begin Mission STS-118 destined for the International Space Station. The token was returned to Earth aboard the shuttle after the mission was complete. It will go into a permanent exhibit at the RCM's facility in Ottawa.

RCM President and CEO, Jan E. Bennet said, "The Royal Canada Mint wants to acknowledge the support of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Canadian Space Agency (ASA), for allowing Dr. William to take our token on a trip which is completely out of this world. We were pleased of the safe return of the entire crew of Endeavour and to display this very special token for the future enjoyment of all Canadians and visitors to the Royal Canadian Mint."

The Canadian Space Agency approached the RCM for "something distinctively Canadian," according to Alexandre Reeves, the RCM's MANAGER of COMMUNICATIONS. The RCM created the token in response to the CSA request.

Officials plan a special presentation this fall of 2007 to welcome the token back to Canadian soil, before it is put on permanent display in Ottawa at the RCM.

The Mint Mark appears left blank to accommodate a special inscription once the token returns to Canada.



**A UNIQUE TOKEN** struck by the Royal Canadian Mint is traveling in space with astronaut Dave Williams. It will be placed on permanent exhibit at the RCM facility in Ottawa after it returns to earth.

Courtesy of The Collector  
**CTC S13 REPLACEMENTS COUPONS**  
 by Don Bradt #150

There are four different coupons for each denomination in the CTC S13 series and unless you have all 20 of them, you don't have a complete collection. The differences are in the serial numbers. For each denomination there are the following types:

1. Normally spaced serial numbers,
2. Stretched serial numbers,
3. Replacement coupons beginning with an asterisk (\*),
4. Replacement coupons bearing the same serial number as the coupon they replaced.

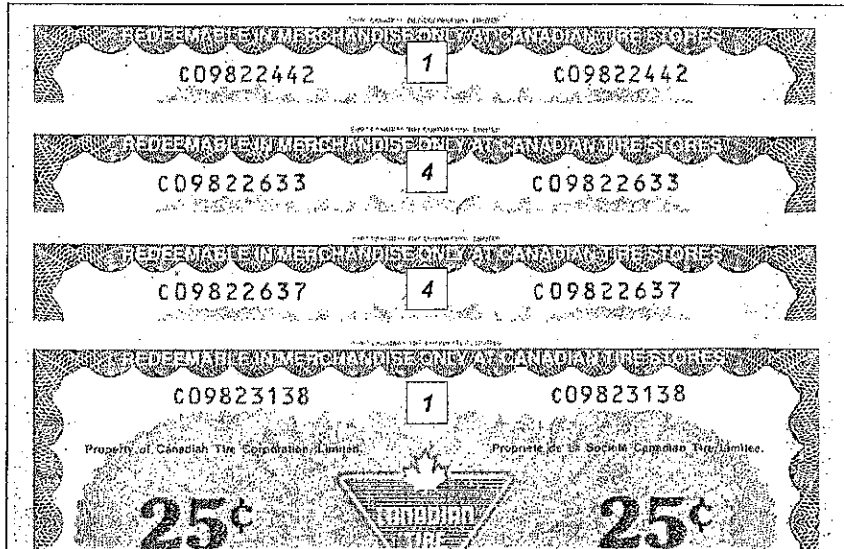
The thing that probably confuses most collectors is the difference between 2 and 4 in the above list.

The Bilodeau Guide has good explanations for most of the CTC S13 coupons and when quoted it is the 6th edition that the page numbers refer to.

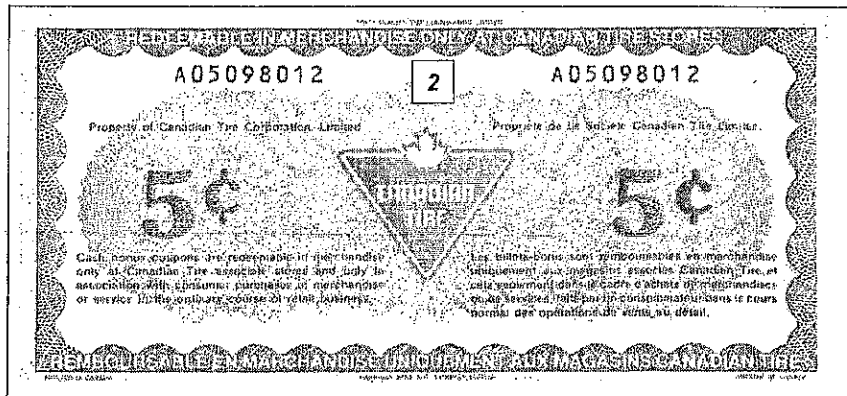
The following figures will have numbers inserted (1-4) that refer to the 4 types mentioned above.

**Type 1.** These are the normal coupons that make up most of the series and are described in the Bilodeau Guide, Volume I, Page B-37. The font used for the serial numbers is the same font used by the Canadian Banknote Company for the normal coupons in series CTC S7, S8, S9 and S13. They are catalogued as CTC S13-B, CTC S13-C, etc.

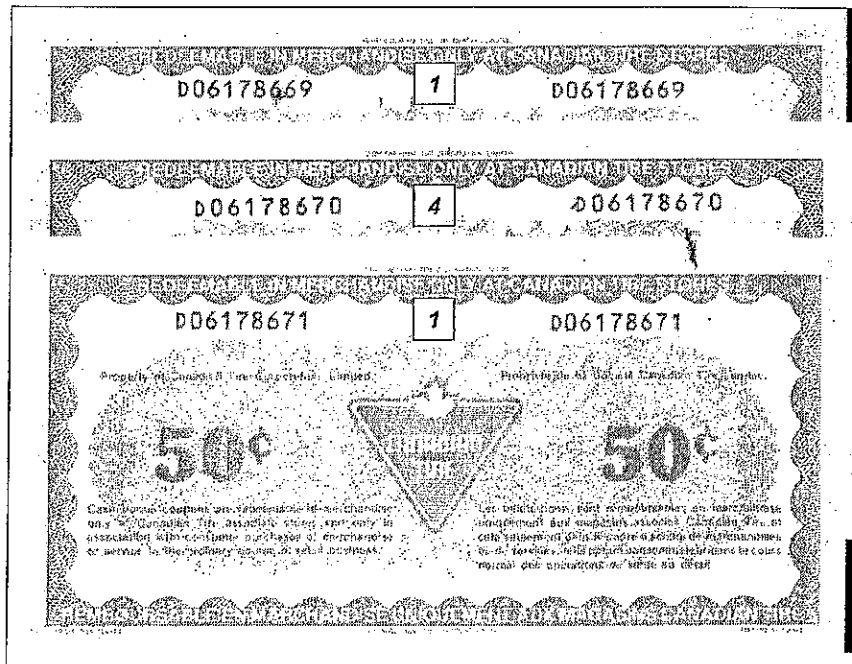
**Type 2.** The stretched serial numbers first appeared in the CTC S9 series. This is not just a different spacing between the digits of the serial number but is a different font and hence, different numbering heads for printing the serial numbers. If you doubt this, look at the 10¢ CTC S9 normal and stretched coupons and you will see that the "B" prefix is significantly different. In the CTC S13 series there was a printing of coupons, probably ordered by Canadian Tire in a panic, to tide them over until they were ready to release the newly designed CTC S15 coupons. These coupons were



Two CTC S13-D-ssn coupons with the best bracketing coupons I could find



CTC S13-B1



A CTC S13-E-ssn coupon bracketed between two normal CTC S13-E coupons

Courtesy of The Collector

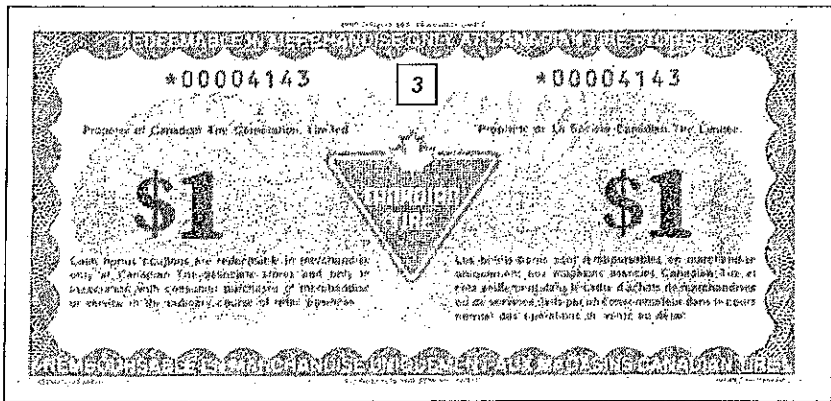
serial numbered using the "stretched" numbering heads and fall at the end of the S13 series. They are not replacement coupons but merely normal coupons with stretched serial numbers. See the following high/low list. They are catalogued CTC S13-B1, CTC S13-C1, etc.

The following table was produced using information from Lou Fontaine's combined low/high list and shows the serial number range for this type of coupon.

Cat. No.	Low	High	# of Coupons
CTC S13-B1	A05240000	A05316999	76,000
CTC S13 C1	B12820000	B12889999	70,000
CTC S13 D1	C12700000	C12789999	90,000
CTC S13-E1	D08612000	D08687999	76,000
CTC S13 F1	E08891000	E08926999	36,000

**Type 3.** The normal replacement coupons, as usual thus far with CBN (Canadian Banknote Company) have an asterisk "\*" in the serial number. In the case of this series the serial number is preceded by an asterisk. It is interesting to note that CBN used the "stretched" numbering heads for these replacement coupons (and also for the CTC S9 replacements). These coupons are catalogued as CTC S13-Ba, CTC S13-Ca, etc. They are described in the Bilodeau Guide, Vol I, pages B-38-39.

**Type 4.** These are the tricky ones. For some reason, in addition to using the "\*" replacement coupons, CBN decided to replace some damaged coupons with coupons bearing the Same Serial Number (ssn). See the Bilodeau Guide, Vol II, pages B35-38. If they hadn't used the "stretched" numbering heads they would have been undetectable. These coupons are hard to find and are catalogued as CTC S13 B-ssn, CTC S13 C-ssn, etc. You have to know the serial number range of Type 2 and eliminate them. The stretched serial number coupons outside that range are the same serial number replacements.



A normal CTC S13 Fa replacement

A portion of my personal Low/High list containing the S13 and S14 coupons

Catalogue No.	Low	High	Comment
CTC S13-B	A00745091	A04995341	H-G, CBN, 8digit Serial Nos. (STRETCHED-ssn)
	A04996167	A04999748	
	A05005240	A05097530	
	A05098012	A05098965	(STRETCHED-ssn) (4 only)
	A05100134	A05239913	
	A05241054	A05315982	(STRETCHED)
CTC S13-Ba	*00000018	*00025284	Replacement
CTC S13-C	B05784516	B09731209	H-G, CBN, 8 digit ser no.
CTC S14-C	0009733192	0010220403	H-G, CBN, 10 digit ser no.
CTC S13-C	B10225181	B10308738	H-G, CBN, 8 digit ser no. (STRETCHED-ssn)
	B10310488	B12817125	
	B10311646	B12817125	
	B12821485	B12880325	(STRETCHED-ssn)
CTC S13-Ca	*00000402	*00028423	Replacement
CTC S13-D	C08540113	C09771821	H-G, CBN, 8 digit Serial Nos. (STRETCHED-ssn) (one only)
	C09772882	C09774832	
	C09802514	C09802410	(STRETCHED-ssn) (one only)
	C09804188	C09822442	
	C09822511	C09822876	(STRETCHED-ssn)
	C09823037	C09832414	
	C09832522	C09832851	(STRETCHED-ssn)
	C09833077	C10989093	H-G, CBN, 8 digit ser no.
CTC S14-D	0010990057	0011601754	H-G, CBN, 10 digit ser no.
CTC S13-D	C11602013	C12701394	H-G, CBN, 8 digit ser no. (STRETCHED)
	C12702456	C12789866	
CTC S13-Da	*00000178	*00027530	Replacement
CTC S13-E	D06112093	D06129371	H-G, CBN, 8digit ser no. (STRETCHED-ssn) also D06508935
	D06129576	D06521557	
	D06132632	D06521557	(STRETCHED-ssn)
	D06521936	D06521936	
	D06522195	D06551829	(STRETCHED-ssn)
	D06551830	D07958254	(STRETCHED-ssn)
	D06552532	D07958254	
	D07959338	D07959595	(STRETCHED-ssn)
	D07961199	D08611617	
	D08612491	D08687811	(STRETCHED)
CTC S13-Ea	*00009154	*00016747	Replacement
CTC S13-F	E06891042	E07868063	H-G, CBN, 8 digit ser no. (STRETCHED-ssn) one only
	E07868169	E07868063	
	E07868624	E07948083	(STRETCHED-ssn) one only
	E07948337	E07948083	
	E07956177	E08889130	also E08842907 (STRETCHED-ssn)
	E08891206	E08926840	(STRETCHED)
CTC S13-Fa	*00000015	*00008727	Replacement

## NO LAUNDERING HERE

Central bank shredded \$6.4 million in mutilated, contaminated cash in 2006



SHUTTERSTOCK PHOTO ILLUSTRATION

The Bank of Canada says some returned notes were damaged by "body fluids such as urine, feces and vomit."

# Bankers wipe out dirty money

**RITA TRICHUR**  
BUSINESS REPORTER

Looks like criminals aren't the only ones dealing with dirty money.

The Bank of Canada destroyed more than \$6.4 million worth of mutilated bank notes in 2006 and estimates a small number of the 5,000 cases it handles each year involve "contaminants."

The central bank gauges that "less than 0.5 per cent" of the total volume of bills that are returned annually could have some contaminated notes, according to documents obtained under the Access to Information Act.

"Types of contaminants include: notes found on a corpse, stagnant water, contaminated by human or animal body fluids such as urine, feces, vomit, infectious blood, fine hazardous powders from detonated explosives, dye pack and/or drugs," says one report. "Currency Production's procedures and personal protective equipment provided protect employees from expo-

sure to the above."

That document entitled "Mutilated Note Activity in Ottawa" says the central bank took measures in 2005 to "reduce the risk associated with handling contaminated notes." It requires financial institutions and other senders to provide detailed information about the substance and how the notes became contaminated before agreeing to evaluate them.

"Some of the reasons given include flooding, fires and burial of notes," bank spokesperson Christian Vezeau said in an email. "We do receive, from time to time, contaminated notes that were seized by police forces."

However, the vast majority of mutilated notes are simply torn or ripped. Other, more complex cases include burned or decomposed notes that may involve ash, mould, dried organic matter or soot.

The Bank of Canada has also taken steps to ensure the "safe handling" of mutilated notes by its staff, in-

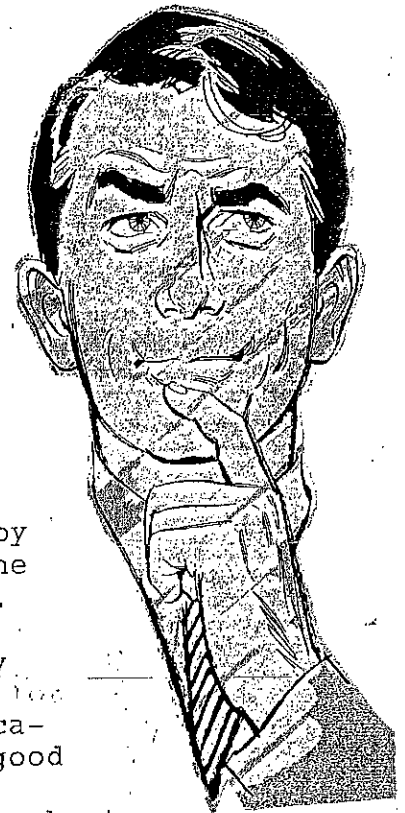
cluding sophisticated operating procedures at its main Ottawa-based facility.

"If an unknown contaminant is received by bank employees, the room is vacated," the report says. "The package is left in the room and employees immediately contact the bank's wellness section to discuss next steps."

After the bank notes are analyzed and their value determined, they are kept for a minimum of eight weeks before being set aside for destruction, Vezeau said. Destruction certificates indicate that mutilated bills were shredded on nine occasions in 2006 and then once in July of this year.

Depending on its condition, a \$20 note may not actually be worth 20 bucks. For example, half a \$20 bill may only yield a settlement of \$10 from the bank, Vezeau said, provided the note is split exactly in half.

# WHAT'S IT WORTH?



One of the questions asked of numismatists by non-collectors can be a source of amusement to the collector, or one of frustration to the beginner.

This is the familiar "What's it worth?" If you can give a fancy price, you evidently satisfy the questioner. But if you say "Not a heck of a lot?" you are likely to get a sneer or the implication that you are mentally deficient for paying good money for a "worthless" coin.

Part of this stems from the recent publicity about coins having fantastic values. The idea is, in the minds of many people, that the only coin worth collecting is worth a fortune or one guaranteed to yield a 10,000 percent profit by next month. The trouble is that it may discourage some collectors.

Actually, this is a lot of nonsense. Some of the better coins available have low or nominal premium values. While you can spend a considerable amount for coins, and many items are quite scarce, and thus high-priced, there is nothing wrong with some of the cheaper types.

For example, I have a 1907 BU quarter eagle. Now, this is by no means a rare coin. The mintage was the highest for the Liberty head type in the 20th century, and was the sixth or seventh highest for the entire 60 years in which the type was minted. So it's common? So what? In design, it is typical of the entire series, and looks no better or worse than any other date, so far as the coin itself is concerned.

Liberty still has the same silly look on her face as her other sisters from 1838, and the eagle is still as proud and pompous as his fellow birds behind their shields.

If the collector can get over a feeling of foolishness when somebody who knows nothing of numismatics sneers at a coin which can't be sold for a fortune or high profit, he is on his way to becoming a real numismatist.

Some years ago, when Britain was in the process of pulling out of India, I began assembling a type set of the various rupee anna coins. In some cases, the postage on these pieces came to more than the coins were worth. Even today, certain coins in the Indian series are not particularly valuable or expensive. That is, from a money standpoint. (There are of course scarce and widely-sought items.) My little collection never amounted to much, financially, and I doubt if I could recover what it cost.



And yet, these coins have a value of their own. One thing about any type of collection is that beauty is largely in the

WHAT'S IT WORTH? (Cont'd)

eyes of the beholder (to use a well-worn proverb). If not the world's highest-priced, they still are an interesting and rather attractive little series, especially since the designer was limited largely to working with numbers and some statements of value. It is really remarkable how those coins stand out from many contemporary British and other foreign issues.

But, because they are not high-priced they would most likely not receive much respect from many of the general public. I could name other cases where the owner had accumulated coins priceless TO HIM because of the work required to accumulate them, but not particularly worth much.

The only alternative to the collector who has what to him is a valuable set, is to either not bother to show his cherished collection around, or to adopt a thick skin for the inevitable question. If he has a perverse enough sense of humor, when someone says, "What's it worth?" he can reply, "Nothing!" and enjoy the response.

Another fact worth passing on to the newer collector is that values in the general press are often highly exaggerated. Every so often, there are stories about people discovering fidos (minor mint error), or supposedly "off metal" pieces, which are valued at some absurd price such as \$25,000 and so on. This makes excellent copy for the paper--for after all, \$25,000 reads better than \$2.50--but it gives an utterly unrealistic picture.

The same thing applies to the individual who finds an unusual coin. The fact that he's quoted as "valuing it at \$10,000" does not necessarily mean that that is a realistic value.

This sort of thing carries over into the field of actual collecting. Many collectors who have entered the hobby since the early 1960's feel uneasy if they can't say that a particular coin has a valuation far above face. One way around this is to adopt a sufficiently independent spirit so that you aren't particularly interested in the opinion of others who know nothing of the field.

Many stamp collectors have mastered this; quite a few have stamps (particularly used) of little or no cash value, but they collect them simply because they like to. At one time, this was the universal numismatic attitude.

This might be something to think about in regard to the SMS coins and their prices. It seems to this writer that the chief advantage of the SMS issue is that it offers a chance for the collector to obtain coins superior to those issued for general circulation. (There have been some complaints. Those sets I have seen are quite nice.)

This has been a Treasury service for many years. At one time it was possible to obtain current coins from all mints for the year at

face value plus postage. Later the Government increased the price, until the present price was arrived at.

The natural result is, of course, "What? You paid four bucks for 91¢ worth of coins?" There is not much you can say to this, although if you are interested in the coins themselves it requires no answer.

Incidentally, the old question about face value of coins, and their



WHAT'S IT WORTH? (Cont'd)

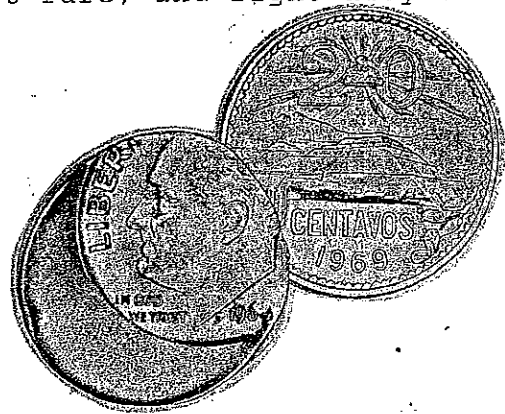
price, is sometimes worked to death. Actually, face value has little to do with a coin's numismatic value in many cases. The Indian coins previously mentioned have a very low face value.. The half cent has a low face value, but certainly few people would suggest that a BU 1804 half cent should sell for less than a BU 1964 Philadelphia Kennedy half dollar. In the case of the SMS sets, the price established by the Mint is something which the collector should accept on the basis of whether or not he wants those particular coins--not on the face value.



Another thought in the non-collector's mind is that certain coins are rare. A good example is the person who sees a Kennedy half and is interested in a coin he "knows" is rare, or has been recalled from circulation, is an error, or bears Communist propaganda--you name the rumor, he probably knows it--or anyway worth fantastic sums now or in the future. Convince him that it isn't rare, and right away he wonders why you bother to collect it.

To summarise the situation:

You don't have to spend a fortune on coins to acquire good specimens. And neither should you apologize because your cherished collection doesn't meet someone's ideas of "value". The true value of any collection is how well the owner cherishes it.



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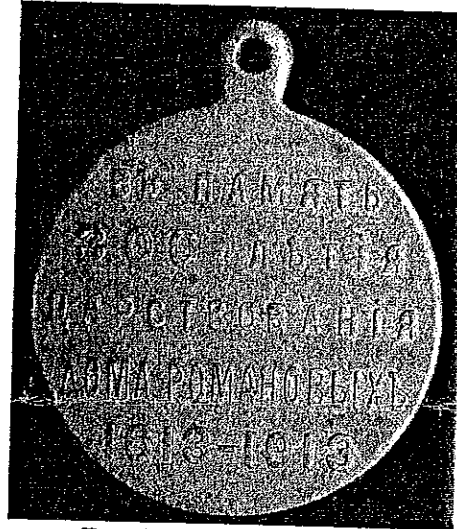
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## A Romanov Dynasty Tercentenary Medallion

by Ron Cheek



Translation of legend (above):  
"Commemorating the Tercentenary  
of the Romanov Dynasty 1613-1913 "(1)

I bought this item from fellow COCC member Rod MacDonald on condition that I write an article about it. Rod suggested, and I agreed, that the medallion would make an interesting addition to my little collection of British royalty commemorative medals. The dual portraits on the obverse show the contemporary (1913) Romanov ruler, Tsar Nicholas II (ruled 1894-1917) and the first Romanov Tsar, Mikhail Feodorovich (ruled 1613-1645). Mikhail Feodorovich is wearing the Russian crown, the Cap of Monomakh, which is now preserved in the Kremlin in Moscow. Tsar Nicholas II looks very much like King George V. In fact, they were first cousins. As well, Nicolas married Queen Victoria's granddaughter, Alix of Hesse, who became Tsarina Alexandra.

The medallion is 29 mm in diameter and appears to be of gilded copper or gilded bronze. It was designed to be suspended by a ring, fitted to a ribbon and clasp - at least according to similar ones seen on the Internet.(2) Mine has no such attachments and it is unclear if there ever were any. The hole shows no signs of wear. Mr. Bob Reis, the dealer operating the website in reference no.2, who had recently sold three of these medallions and apparently has seen several others, offered the following opinion:

It seems evident to me that there were several 'official' versions, possibly struck at St. Pete mint. On the best ones the portraits appear to be the same as the commemorative ruble on the same subject. [KM # Y. 70, 1913 ruble, St. Petersburg mintmark BC] There are at least two reverses that seem to be official. Beyond that, there seem to be several private versions.

What is mine? My research ran into a dead end here. All I can say is that, while the obverse portraits are very good on my medallion, and very similar to the commemorative ruble, they are not identical. On the other hand, my medallion appears identical to that pictured on Reis's website. It is expected that, like all great occasions celebrated by the British monarchy, there were many medals and souvenirs produced for presentation and sale, both officially and privately. Perhaps some reader can shed further light on this matter. For now, I will leave these speculations and discuss the significance of the medallion, which is far more interesting and important.

The Romanovs are a fascinating and storied group. Many of them were major historical figures having great influence on the history of Europe. Much has been written about them, in particular the last Tsar and his family. The film "Nicholas and Alexandra" tells the story of the last Tsar's troubled reign and the ultimate demise of his entire family.

Celebration of the Tercentenary of rule by the House of Romanov opened on February 21, 1913 in St. Petersburg with a 21-gun salute marking the beginning of festive events all over Russia. On the first day, there was a lavish procession to the Cathedral of our Lady of Kazan. The streets were lined with people cheering, music filled the air and church bells pealed. At church services everywhere, a manifesto by the Tsar was read out, appealing to the Almighty to "strengthen and glorify the Russian Land and grant us strength to hold high and steady the banner of our Fatherland." Later, there was a great reception at the Winter Palace.

There were four days of celebrations in St. Petersburg. On May 15, the Imperial Family started on a tour of Russian towns following the route taken by the first Romanov Tsar three centuries before. The festivities continued until May 27 when the tour ended in Moscow. Everywhere, the royal family was met with wild enthusiasm. The country seemed to have recovered from the troubles of 1905-1907, and it appeared that the Romanovs would continue to reign for many years to come.(3) Who then could have predicted the Romanov Dynasty would come to a horrible end just five years later?

The 300-year-old Romanov Dynasty began with Mikhail Feodorovich, who was elected to be Tsar in 1613 by the Boyar Duma, a council of noblemen. He was 16 years old. At the time, his father, Fedor, was imprisoned in Poland and Mikhail and his mother had been forced into monasteries. Poland was occupying Russia. When pressed by the delegation sent to seek them out, Mikhail and his mother reluctantly agreed that Mikhail would become Tsar. Mikhail returned with the delegation to Moscow and was crowned Tsar of Russia on July 11, 1613.

The Russia inherited by Mikhail was a miserable ruin. Alexi Tolstoy described it thus: "Russia was ravaged and ruined. The Crimean

Tartars stopped their incursions across the wild steppes, for there was nothing left to steal. For the past ten years, pretenders, thieves and Polish horsemen had passed this way with sabre and fire, from one end of Russia to the other. There was famine and plague; people ate horse manure and human salt-meat. Those who survived made their way north, towards the White Sea, Urals and Siberia. On those difficult days, a boy was brought on a sledge across the dirty March roads to the charred walls of Moscow – a plundered and ravaged heap of ashes, only freed at great cost from the Polish occupants. A frightened boy elected Tsar of Muscovy, at the advice of the patriarch, by impoverished boyars, empty-handed merchants and hard men from north of the Volga. The boy prayed and wept, looking out of the window of his coach in fear and dejection at the ragged, frenzied crowds who had come to greet him at the gates of Moscow. The Russian people had little faith in the new Tsar, but life had to go on ..."(4) This dreadful start to the Mikhail's reign, contrasting so sharply with the last Tsar's triumphant entry to Moscow in 1913, began 300 years of Romanov rule. Nicholas II was, however, less fortunate in the end.

Mikhail was not a particularly strong, healthy or intelligent man. Yet he was guided through a reasonably successful reign of 32 years by relatives and later, his father. He married and fathered ten children.

Below is a list of rulers of the Romanov Dynasty:(5)

1. Mikhail Feodorovich, 1613-1645 (First Romanov Tsar)
2. Alexei Mikhailovich, 1645-1676 (Son of Mikhail)
3. Feodor Alexeevich, 1676-1682 (Son of Alexei)
4. Ivan Alexeevich (Ivan V), 1682-1689 (Son of Alexei)
5. Peter Alexeevich (Peter I), 1682-1725 (a.k.a. Peter the Great)

*Ivan V and Peter I were co-tsars until Ivan died in 1689. The half brothers were 16 and 10 year olds and the only tsars ever crowned in a dual coronation. Their sister, Sofia, was their regent.*

From the BBC News, September, 2007

Lucky Coin found in Medieval Ship

A French silver coin has been found embedded in the keel of a medieval ship uncovered on the banks of the river Usk in Newport three years ago.

The discovery of the 15th Century coin is being interpreted as a sign that the ship came originally from France.

Experts believe the coin was new and was intended to be a good luck charm.

Project leader Kate Hunter said: "there is a long tradition in ships of putting coins under the mast or in the keel as a good luck charm."

The coin, wrapped in tarred caulking, was in a hole cut above the ship's keel at the point where it connects to the stem-post, the timber which forms the bow.

The coin has been identified by expert Edward Besly from the National Museum of Wales as a petit blanc of the Dauphin Louis de France, who became Louis XI in 1461.

Minted in the town of Cremieu between 1440 to 1456, the coin comes from Dauphine, an area of south-eastern France traditionally held by the Dauphin, the eldest son of the king of France.

The outward face of the coin shows a cross and is inscribed in Latin "Blessed be the name of the Lord."

The discovery also means the restoration team, who already knew the ship was abandoned on wooden struts around 1468, can calculate the ship's working life.

Mr. Rod Jones, cabinet member for culture and recreation on Newport council, said: "We look forward to many more discoveries as the project continues its excellent progress."

Editor's note: The coin shown is a "large blanc" of the same era as the "petit blanc" that was discovered.



**MY WOODEN NICKEL'S WORTH.....** *by Lou Vesh*

Two new woods have emerged from Haliburton, Ont. and they were issued out of sequence, datewise, for a reason. Father John Lacey is the parish priest of St. Anthony of Padua Church in Haliburton. His mother, Edith Lacey, turned 90 in August, and a dinner celebration was held at the church in her honour at which time each attendee was given a wooden nickel in remembrance of the occasion. Not to take away from the impact of her souvenir token, which was heartily received, Fr. John, who turned 50 the previous month, delayed his nickel until later.

Both woods are depicted below. In order to stamp the "90 years young" in gold, which does not show up well on light coloured wood, a small area was first spray painted red through a mask to give a kind of vignette background. This method turned out to be quite successful, though tedious to say the least. It involved using a homemade fixture which I've used for other woods in the past. For example, the tail on the Hale-Bopp comet wood, (5944-085), was done in this fashion. The fixture has a small "door" and the wood blank is located behind it. So picture this: you open the door, place the wood blank behind it, close the door, spray with paint, open the door, remove the wood. Repeat 150 times. Lucky for me my low paid assistant, Yvonne, helps me out in this operation.

A few extras of each issue were made and will likely surface at future gatherings of woodies.



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# Whose Nickel's Worth?

by Lois Ryker

Of all the American coins one design probably stands out more than others as truly indicative of a trend and of the people. The Buffalo-Indian Head nickel came at the close of a very active period in American history.

There was no indication at the time of its minting of controversy and subsequent arguments. Certainly the designer had not meant to stir up any.

About every twenty-five years it is permissible to mint a coin of new design. The sculptor chosen to originate the new nickel was not picked willy-nilly. Only one man could fill the bill.

James Earle Fraser knew the American Indian. He had lived among the Dakotas, the Sioux and the Kiowas. His father was a construction engineer for the Northern Pacific Railroad when it crossed the northern plains, heading west into the new civilization. The elder Fraser took the youth along.

Fraser became close friends with the Indians, lived at times in their lodges and played their games. He understood and respected them. ~~A man of artistic nature, he was impressed by their splendid physiques and strong features.~~

When Fraser grew up he went to France to study with noted sculptors of the time and returned to this country to give this nation some of the most interesting pieces it has known.

He created the "End Of The Trail," a piece depicting the dejection of the tribes. The Indian sits his horse with spear down-pointed, his head hanging in new despair.

Fraser's design for the nickel was accepted in 1912 for the minting in 1913.

Only later came the question as to who modeled for the fine Indian head with his aquiline nose, strong brow and stern lips? Many Indians whom Fraser had known thought they were the model. And they were not displeased with the credit Fraser had done for the native.

Out in Montana a Piegan chief, Two-Gun White Calf, thought all his life he was the original model, though Fraser never remembered meeting him. Though there is no actual record of when this Piegan tribe became affiliated with the Blackfoot tribes, the descendants of Two-Gun live around Browning, Montana as the Blackfoots. And these descendants now deny any connection with the coin's design.

There were also Fraser's friends the Kiowas, Big Tree, Irontail and Two Moons who might have modeled. But when asked years later, Fraser denied that any one Indian was the inspiration. He had made a composite design of all the fine features as he remembered them.

The Buffalo on the nickel, however, did have a model. At the time, in the New York Zoological Gardens, there was a bison, Black Diamond, whose huge splendor gave Fraser the great beast depicted on the coin.

Black Diamond was then about twenty-two years old. He had been given to the zoo by the Barnum-Bailey circus. The beast was sold at auction, slaughtered and the head and hide preserved for trophies.

So, Fraser had his complete design. The original coin carried the words FIVE CENTS on a raised relief at the base of the buffalo. It soon became obvious these letters would rub off with handling. Worse, the coin





WHOSE NICKEL'S WORTH?

wouldn't fit into the automat slots and various new machines around the country. The coin had to be recast and the letters made even with the rest of the design.

This particular coin did not carry the words "In God We Trust," although when an 1864 law was passed, other coins carries the motto. The two-cent was the first minted with these words. However, 37,000 nickels were already in circulation before the necessary change, which makes this a very rare coin for any collector.

With the Buffalo-Indian Head nickel the natives are commemorated by the United States' money-system. And so is the beast which provided clothing and food for the Indian before white men ever crossed the Big Puddle to bring to the hemisphere a new idea in barter.

Fraser was right. The composite Indian head is the personification of a splendid race.

Whose nickel's worth did you say??

NETHERELAND'S WWII LIBERATION

A silver 10 gulden coin--the first such coin issue of the country, it is said to have been struck of silver salvaged from about 20 million one gulden pieces which were withdrawn from circulation--was issued in 1970 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the March 1945 liberation of the Netherlands from Germany's World War II occupation.

This two-headed coin bears on the obverse a portrait of Queen Juliana and on the reverse a portrait of Queen Wilhelmina, who was in her 55th year as sovereign at the time of the liberation. The legend on the reverse, "Nederland Herrijst" or "Netherlands Uprises," is a tribute to the resistance movement in the Netherlands which played a key role in the ultimate defeat of the German forces. The issue was struck of .720 fine silver at the Utrecht Mint and bears a lettered edge. "God Zij Met Ons" or "God Be With Us".



## FROM THE VAULTS OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY COLLECTION

### The original French sou marqué (circa 1640-1697)

by David Bergeron



“Sou marqué” [*var. sol marque, sols marques, sols marquez*] is a term commonly used to identify a variety of French copper and billon coins that circulated in New France between 1654 and 1760. While this statement, by and large, is broadly accepted as the most accurate definition of a sou marqué, it is flawed in that not only does it include coins, namely the double sol (24 deniers) struck at various mints in France between 1738 and 1760, that are mistakenly attributed as such, but it undermines the actual coin from which the name takes root. Despite efforts to correct this misnomer, no real attempt has been made to exactly define and precisely identify a sou marqué.

So what is a sou marqué? Albert Frey, in his Dictionary of Numismatic Names (1973), uses the term “Marqué” and defines it as “a name given to a class of billon coins struck by France for use in its colonies. Their dates range from about 1738 to 1744, and they received various values.... In Canada they represented a double sol of twenty-four deniers.” (Frey, 145) This definition clearly identifies the French double sol as a sou marqué. Period documents, such as those compiled in Adam

Shortt’s book entitled Documents Relating to Canadian Currency, Exchange and Finance During the French Period (1925), reveal, however, that the term sou marqué, or *sol marquez*, was used much earlier than the period stated in Frey’s definition. The sou marqué could be attributed to coinage circulating in New France as early as 1654. When orders for “sols marquez” were placed, the nature of these coins was never revealed. They would have included a variety of billon coins, as the broad definition states, that would assumingly have been countermarked to authorize their circulation in the colony.

The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins also identifies the sou marqué as a group of French billon pieces with “no less that six coinages of sols marques.” (Cross, 3) Unlike Frey’s definition, however, the Charlton catalogue covers a wider date range. The six coinages included in Charlton’s listing of sols marques are the countermarked douzains of Louis XIII (1640), the 15 deniers piece of Louis XIV dated 1641, which is also countermarked, the douzain of Louis XIV dated 1658, the overstruck douzains of

Louis XIV (1692-1698), of which some contained countermarks, the mousquetaires (1709-1713) and the double sols (1738-1760). Regarding the last two coinages, the Charlton catalogue states that, although the coinages of 1709-1713 and 1738-1764 had double sol denominations, they should not be classified as a (or more precisely "the") sou marqué. This statement thus completely refutes Frey's definition. So where is the flaw in Frey's definition? It lies perhaps in the fact that orders for sols marques continued well into the eighteenth century when the double sol was introduced into circulation. Furthermore, Frey's definition broadly covers all the French colonies in which countermarked double sols were circulating, including the crowned "C" mark used for coins in circulation in the West Indies.

Another theory, this one from Adam Shortt, claims that the sol de 15 deniers of Louis XIV (c.1695) minted with new machinery at the Louvre became known as the sou marqué to distinguish it from other sol coins. (Shortt, 7n) Shortt's definition is speculative and highly unlikely. A more plausible and simple definition of a sou marqué lies in the name itself: countermarked coin. The original sols marques are those old French douzains (12 deniers or 1 sol) from as early as the reign of Francis I (1515-1547) and up to Henry IV (1589-1610) that were countermarked with a fleur-de-lis within a beaded oval frame. In 1640, King Louis XIII of France ordered the addition of a countermark onto old douzain coins to increase their value to 15 deniers. In

Canada, these coins would have circulated at an even higher premium, as much as 24 deniers (the value of a double sol) to keep them in the colony. The rating on the sou marqué was reduced to 20 deniers in 1667.

To meet the demand for low-value coinage, Louis XIV authorized the issue of sols de 15 deniers using old douzains coins. While Victor Gadoury, in his catalogue Monnaies royales françaises: 1610-1792 (1978), claims that some of these coins would have been countermarked for use in New France, it is more likely that the overstrike was applied to the countermarked coins of Louis XIII. The countermark was actually beneath the overstrike. The coin pictured above is one of a few examples in the National Currency Collection that display this anomaly. Despite the numerous definitions, clearly there is no mistaking a sou marqué.

Sources:

- Cross, W. K. Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins. 61<sup>st</sup> edition. Toronto: Charlton Press, 2006.
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- Gadoury, Victor. Monnaies royales françaises: 1610-1792. Monaco: Victor Gadoury, 1978. 608p.
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- Zay, Émile. Histoire monétaire des Colonies françaises d'après les documents officiels. Paris: Société française de numismatique, 1892. 380p.

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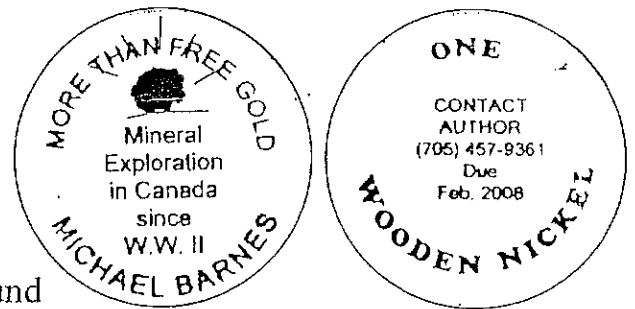
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# MY WOODEN NICKEL'S WORTH..... by Lou Vesh

Michael Barnes was born in London, England, where he received much of his formal education. He emigrated to Canada in 1956, continued his education and became a school teacher and principal, retiring in 1989. He is the author of over 40 books, covering a wide range of subjects. The list of medals and awards he has received over the years would fill this page. Not the least of his awards is the Order of Canada in 1995. He has been listed in the Canadian Who's Who since 1996. He is currently engaged in gathering fodder for his next book, "Mineral Exploration in Canada since W.W.II". This leads us to the wooden nickel shown below.

This wood is the standard 3mm x 38 mm in size, stained in dark walnut and tumble dried. Those of you who work with wood likely know that staining makes wood harder and, in the case of making wooden nickels, somewhat more difficult to stamp. On the upside, the end result is more durable, and it does make a great background for metallic foil stamping. Using that quality to advantage, this wood is stamped entirely with such foils. The different shades used are gold, silver, red, and a special silver foil with a sparkle to it.

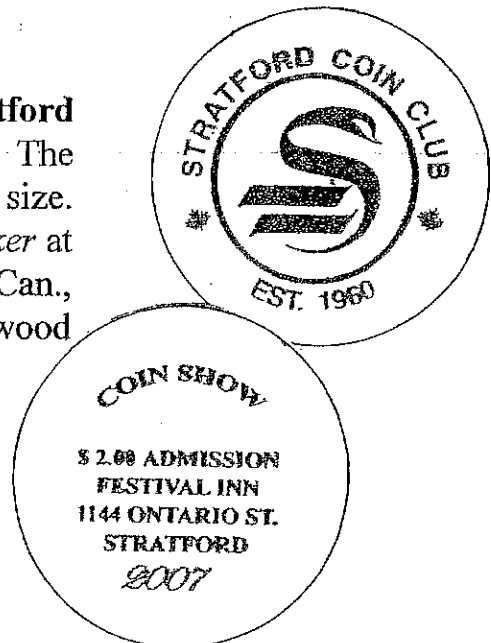


These wooden nickels were used as a promotional vehicle and, in some cases, as a token of appreciation for information received as fodder for Mr. Barnes' book. I have been told that all woods have been given out and that the author's supply is exhausted. Still, you never know when an extra one might pop up. (*wink, wink.*) (file: Nworth76)



## STRATFORD COIN CLUB SHOW WOOD ISSUED:

The wood shown here was just issued for the Stratford Coin Club's recent show held on October 21<sup>st</sup>, 2007. The wood is purple in colour, both sides and is shown actual size. The wood may still be available by contacting *Larry Walker* at Canada Wide Woods General Delivery Gadshill, ON Can., N0K 1J0 or by e-mail [walker@wightman.ca](mailto:walker@wightman.ca). Cost of the wood would be \$2.00 plus shipping.



J.H.E. JONES GENERAL MERCHANT DUART, ONT.

Lorne Barnes



James H.E. Jones was born April 22 1859 in Clandeboyne, Scotland. I was not able to find when he immigrated to Canada. He first settled in Clearville, Ont. in Kent County close to Lake Erie. This area of Orford Township was known as Little Mac as a lot of Scotsmen settled the area around Clearville and included the Village of Duart.

Mr Jones was a businessman and in 1896 moved a few miles north to the busy community of about 200 people, known, as Duart, Ont. When Jones moved to Duart the town had three general stores, a grocery store, a hardware store, a harness shop, two tailor shops, a grit mill, a saw mill, a cabinet and undertaking establishment, a brewery, a carriage shop, three blacksmiths along with three churches, two hotels, a doctor and places of entertainment.

Jones had a good feeling and purchased one of the general stores from James C. McDonald in 1896. By 1898, his store was thriving as well as his family. Jones purchased the old school house and moved the frame structure a few hundred yards to its present day location, as his home attached to the store. By 1905, business was good he has three sons and two daughters.

Mr Jones was a successful businessman for twenty-four years at the same location. With the vast changes after WW1 he sold the store to the Johnsons' in 1920; Jones could see the decline in the small communities. The world had changed after WW1 people were moving from the rural areas to the larger centres. The automobile gave people in the rural

community's time and leisure to travel to larger stores in the city shops, ending an era for businessmen like Jones and others across Canada. The former store of J.H.E. Jones closed in 1993, ending over 100 years as a general store.

As of 2007, only the 1 cent and 1 dollar denominations are known.

The 1 cent was recently discovered in 2006, I find it amazing it has been over 85 years since the J.H.E. Jones due bill was used and discovering a denomination not seen by collectors in 85 years is great. I hope more pieces are found.



I would like to thank the present owners Alex and Joy Kerr for the pictures, information about their general store, and for the book, Duart "It's About Time".

Sources:

- Duart ... It's About Time by Rob Kerr and Randy Moore
- 1901 and 1911 Census of Canada

Courtesy of Oshawa and District Coin Club

## Coins Are Back at The Franklin Mint

*Private mint announces new products, personnel and a treasure of historical significance.*

[ASTON PA] In late January, The Franklin Mint announced it was getting back into numismatics after almost five years and that it had appointed Jay Johnson, former director of the U.S. Mint, to the new position of chief numismatist. Now the private mint has acquired virtually all the recovered contents from *El Cazador* ("the hunter"), a Spanish brig of war sunk in 1784 and discovered in 1993. "This is one of the most profound discov-

eries of our time and the greatest offering in the history of The Franklin Mint," says company chairman M. Moshe Malamud. Artifacts include silver coins, ammunition and "dead man's gold." The coins have been evaluated and graded by Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC).

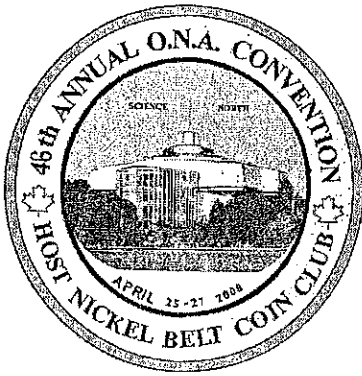
The equivalent of an armored car, *El Cazador* was loaded with 450,000 pesos' worth of silver *reales* minted to provide financial support to the failing economy



◀ The Franklin Mint is marketing coins and artifacts recovered from the *El Cazador*.

of Spanish-held Louisiana. The loss of the ship led Spain to forfeit control of its New World territories to Napoleon, who later sold them to President Thomas Jefferson in the Louisiana Purchase. Learn more about The Franklin Mint and its products at [www.franklinmint.com](http://www.franklinmint.com).





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To ensure you receive the special discounted rate please reserves your room before  
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