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www.ontario-numismatic.org

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President's Message

I hope all of you had a joyous and peaceful holiday season and are ready for another "exciting" numismatic year! This year certainly will undoubtedly have an impact on the coin shows along with the conventions due to the slow economy; on the other hand the collector may also make some great buys, due to the economy. But this is not a reason for members not to support their coin clubs or the hobby.

Waterloo Coin Society is hard at work preparing for their 50th Anniversary as well as hosting the ONA for the fifth time. I am hoping all members will make an effort to support their big endeavor in Kitchener April 24-25-26-09.

You will note that election time is quickly approaching. I can hardly believe that 6 years have gone since I became president. I will be stepping down and passing on the gavel to a very capable person, who will be chosen by our membership at the 2009 convention.

I must give a heartfelt thanks to the entire ONA executive and to the coin dealers, friends and new acquaintances I have met along the way. Although I will miss the excitement of being the head of the association I will continue to have the opportunity to serve the hobby as a member of the incoming executive as your Past President.

Also a "SPECIAL THANKS" to my wife Lois for standing by when I needed assistance. She was my most staunch supporter over the past 6 years. I have received phenomenal support from a great number of special ONA members. In particular Todd & Betty-Lou Hume and Toby & Betsy Grimminck who helped see that all our ONA conventions were a great success. I truly appreciate everyone's help.

Before closing make sure you have registered for this year's convention. Dream Vacation draw tickets are our major fund raiser so please help support the sale of them and return stubs and money to your club president or mail to Bruce Raszmann.

Tom Rogers,
President

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* Available only evenings & on week-ends

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Regular Membership - \$15.00 per year
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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
ONA) for membership to:

Bruce Raszmann, ONA Treasurer
P.O.Box 40033, Waterloo Square P.O.
75 King St. S., Waterloo, Ont. N2J 4V1

REMINDER

Membership renewals are due.
Please remit to Bruce Raszmann.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

The applications for membership that appeared in the November -
December issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted.

We welcome:

1973 Peter H. Becker, Kitchener, Ont.
1974 Mike Johnson, Cambridge, Ont.
1975 Joe Johnson, Niagara Falls, Ont.
1976 Tanya Johnson, Niagara Falls, Ont.
1977 Brian Kropf, Heidelberg, Ont.

The following applications have been received
1978 Edwina James, St. Thomas, Ont.,

Bruce H. Raszmann,
O.N.A Treasurer & Membership Chairman

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COMING EVENTS

JAN. 23 - 25, 2009, Hamilton, ON

CAND Show, Sheraton Hotel, 116 King St. More details to follow. Sponsor/Affiliate: Canadian Association of Numismatic Dealers. For more information contact CAND, (905) 643-4988, e-mail: cand@cogeco.ca.

FEB. 1, 2009, Paris, ON

S.W.O.N., Special Events Building, 139 Silver St. (Fairgrounds). Hours: 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission: \$2, (includes ticket for gold coin draw). More than 55 tables of coins, paper money, jewellery, nostalgia items, and more. Food and drinks available at show. Free appraisals. Sponsor/Affiliate: Teds Collectables Inc. For more information, contact Ted Bailey (866) 747-2646, tedscollectables@bellnet.ca. <http://tedscollectables.com>.

FEB. 7, 2009, Oshawa, ON

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 and many other items. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa and District Coin Club. For more information, contact Sharon (905) 728-1352, e-mail: papman@idirect.com.

FEB. 21 & 22, 2009, Toronto, ON

Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Road, Mississauga Ballroom. Featuring Canada's finest dealers. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Official Auctioneer: Moore Numismatic Auctions, Charles Moore. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. Sponsor/Affiliate: . For more information, please call (416) 705-5348. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.

MAR. 1, Mississauga, ON

VI Polish - Canadian Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Show 2009, John Paul II Polish Cultural Centre, 4300 Cawthra Rd. (south of 403). Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Many tables of stamps, coins, medals, paper money, militaria & antique papers. Exhibit of Polish POW camps stamps of WWII. Stamp Exhibit - John Paul II On World Stamps. Exhibit of Upper Silesia's stamps, coins, paper money, sports pins, medals & collectibles... Exhibit of Orders and Decorations of Poland. Polonica & historical souvenirs. Polish stamps expert info table. Polish Mint info table. "Troyak Junior" table with boxes of free stamps for kids. Troyak special medal and show souvenirs. Free admission and parking. Refreshments available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Polish - Canadian Coin & Stamp Club "Troyak". For more information, contact Ignacy Kania, 905-273-7313 or Wieslaw Grzesicki, 416-258-1651, info@troyakclub.com. www.troyakclub.com.

MARCH 21, 2009, Cambridge, ON

18th Annual Cambridge Coin Show, Cambridge Newfoundland Club, 1500 Dunbar Rd. Free admission, buy, sell, trade, and evaluate at 51 tables of tokens, trade dollars, coins, paper money, militaria, sports cards, CTC coupons. Sponsor/Affiliate: Cambridge Coin Club. For more information, email wolfe1937@hotmail.com, Vince Nevidon (519)622-6625, or Gus Lawrence (519)653-5549.

MARCH 27 - 29, 2009, Kingston, ON

E.O.N.S., Days Inn and Conference Centre, 33 Benson St. Hours: Fri.: 2 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., Sat.: 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Sun.: 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Admission \$4, (which includes a ticket on the gold coin draw). Fifty tables of coins, paper money, postcards, stamps, jewellery, military and more. Local coin club in attendance. Sponsor/Affiliate: S.W.O.N. For more information, contact Ted Bailey, 1-866-747-2646, tedscollectables@bellnet.ca. Website: <http://tedscollectables.com>.

APRIL 4, 2009, Guelph, ON

South Wellington Coin Show, Royal Canadian Legion, 919 York Road. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. One of Southwestern Ontario's biggest shows, 50 dealer tables, free parking, fully accessible. Large display area, hot meals. Admission \$2 for ages 16 and up. Free gold coin draw. Sponsor/Affiliate: SWCS. Lowell Wierstra, 8 Smart St., Guelph, ON, N1G 4K9. Phone (519) 824-6534, ljwierstra@sympatico.ca, <http://www.w3design.com/swcs/>

APRIL 5, Chatham, ON

Kent Coin Club annual spring coin show, Wheels Inn, 615 Richmond St. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission and parking, 25 dealer tables (coins and paper money for all interests), hourly draws, displays with prizes in 10 categories. Sponsor/Affiliate: Kent Coin Club. For more information, contact Lou Wagenaar (President), 27 Peters St., Chatham, ON, N7M 5B2, (519) 352-5477.

APRIL 24 - 26, 2009, Kitchener, ON

Ontario Numismatic Association Annual Convention, Holiday Inn Hotel and Conference Centre, 30 Fairway Rd. S. Bourse and program details to come. For more information, contact Tom Rogers (519) 451-2316, or Don Antoniuk (519)886-3547 www.waterloocoinsociety.com.

MAY 3, Windsor, ON

Spring Coin Show, Caboto Club. The Windsor Coin Club will be holding its 59th Annual Spring Show at the Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Ave., Windsor. Hours are from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission of \$1 includes draws for hourly door prizes and a grand prize. Juniors admitted free. Lots of free parking. Sponsor/Affiliate: Windsor Coin Club. For more information, contact Margaret Clarke at mclarke@wincom.net, (519)735-0727.

JUNE 27 & 28, 2009, Toronto, ON

Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Road, Mississauga Ballroom. Featuring Canada's finest dealers. Hours: Sat. 10am - 5pm; Sun. 10am-3pm. Admission \$6. Official Auctioneer: The Canadian Numismatic Company. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. For more information, please call (416) 705-5348. <http://www.torex.net>.

AUG. 9, Paris, ON

S.W.O.N., Special Events Building, 139 Silver St. (Fairgrounds). Hours 9 to 4:30 Admission \$2, (includes ticket on gold coin draw). More than 55 tables of coins, paper money, jewellery, nostalgia items and more. Food and drink available at show. Buy sell trade. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ted's Collectables Inc. For more information, contact Ted Bailey, 1-866-747-2646 or tedscollectables@bellnet.ca, <http://tedscollectables.com>.

OCT. 10, Oshawa, ON

Durham Coin-A-Rama, 5 Points Mall, 285 Tauton Rd E. Free dealer, public, and membership draws. Free admission. Featuring paper, coins, tokens, medals and many other items. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa and District Coin Club. For more information, contact Sharon (905) 728-1352, e-mail: papman@idirect.com.

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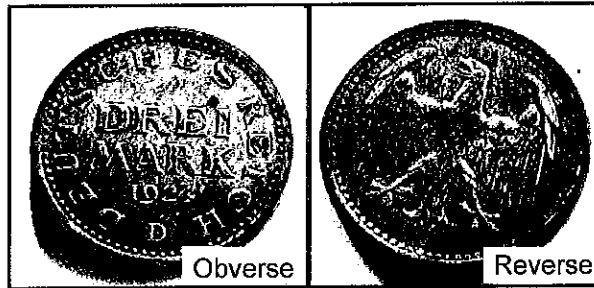
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Weimar 1924D 3 Mark Silver By Judy Blackman

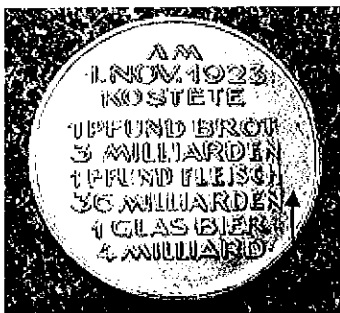


The 1924D "Drei" Mark (3 Mark) is 15g, .5000 silver .2411 oz ASW and mintage was 3,769,000 and can be referenced in the Krause catalogue as KM#43. The value at time of my acquiring this coin in 2006 ranged from \$20.00 U.S. for Fine to \$320 U.S. for BU. As you can see from the picture, my coin is in very good condition. The information that came with the coin, Krause Publications and Wikipedia explain the significance of this currency. My particular coin is currently worth \$50-\$90 U.S. (i.e. as of October 2008) and appears to be holding up to an Extra-Fine grade. This is one of a number of German coins that I have from the 1920's.

Germany adopted the Mark as its currency following unification in 1871. This first Mark came to be known as the Gold mark, which became Papiermark later and eventually suffered hyperinflation in 1923. A new Mark was introduced, called the Rentenmark (worth 1,000,000,000,000 Papiermark), swiftly replaced by the Reichsmark in 1924.

The inflation in the Weimar Republic was a period of hyperinflation in Germany (the Weimar Republic) during 1921-1923. The hyperinflation episode in the Weimar Republic in the 1920s was not the first hyperinflation, nor was it the only one in early 1920s Europe. However, as the most prominent case following the emergence of economics as a science, it drew interest in a way that previous instances had not. Many of the dramatic and unusual economic behaviors now associated with hyperinflation were first documented systematically in Germany: order-of-magnitude increases in prices and interest rates, redenomination of the currency, consumer flight from cash to hard assets, and the rapid expansion of industries that produced those assets.

During the first half of 1922 the mark stabilized at about 320 Marks per Dollar accompanied by international reparations conferences including one in June 1922 organized by U.S. investment banker J. P. Morgan, Jr. When these meetings produced no workable solution, the inflation changed to hyperinflation and the Mark fell to 8000 Marks per Dollar by December 1922. The cost of living index was 41 in June 1922 and 685 in December, an increase of more than 16 times. In January 1923 French and Belgian troops occupied the industrial region of Germany in the Ruhr valley to ensure that the reparations were paid in goods, such as coal from the Ruhr and other industrial zones of Germany, because the Mark was practically worthless. Although reparations accounted for about one third of the German deficit from 1920 to 1923, the government found reparations a convenient scapegoat. Other scapegoats included bankers and speculators (particularly foreign), both of which groups had, in fact, exacerbated the hyperinflation through the normal course of their profit-seeking. The inflation reached its peak by November 1923, but ended when a new currency (the Rentenmark) was introduced. The government stated that this new currency had a fixed value, secured by real estate, and this was accepted.



Although the inflation decreased with the introduction of the Rentenmark and the Weimar Republic continued for a decade afterwards, hyperinflation is widely believed to have contributed to the Nazi takeover of Germany. Adolf Hitler himself in his book, Mein Kampf, makes many references to the German debt and the negative consequences that brought about the "necessity" of National Socialism. The inflation also raised doubts about the competence of liberal institutions, especially amongst a middle class who had held cash savings and bonds. It also produced resentment of Germany's bankers and speculators, many of them Jewish, whom the government and press blamed for the inflation.

A medal commemorating Germany's 1923 hyperinflation. The engraving reads: "On 1st November 1923 1 pound of bread cost 3 billion, 1 pound of meat: 36 billion, 1 glass of beer: 4 billion."

Continued on next page.

Weimar 1924D 3 Mark Silver - Continued

The term Weimar Republic (Weimarer Republik, IPA: [ˈvaɪmar ʁepuˈbliːk]) is used by historians to signify the democratic and republican period of Germany from 1919 to 1933.



Following World War I, the republic emerged from the German Revolution in November 1918. In 1919 a national assembly convened in the city of Weimar, where a new constitution for the German Reich was written, to be adopted on 11 August. This attempt to re-establish Germany as a liberal democracy failed with the ascent of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party in 1933. Although technically the 1919 Weimar constitution was not invalidated until after World War II, the legal measures taken by the Nazi government in February and March 1933, commonly known as Gleichschaltung, destroyed the mechanisms of a true democracy. **Therefore 1933 is usually seen as the end of the Weimar Republic and as the beginning of Hitler's "Third Reich".**

Picture on the left is titled: "Inflation 1923-24: a woman feeds her tiled stove with money".

The name Weimar Republic was never used officially during its existence. Despite its political form, the new republic was still known as Deutsches Reich in German. This phrase was commonly translated into English as German Empire, although the German word reich has a broader range of connotations than

the English Empire, so the name is most often translated to the German Reich in English. The common short form remains Germany.

Pictured right: 1923-issue 50 million mark banknote. Worth approximately \$1 US when printed, this sum would have been worth approximately \$12 million, nine years earlier. The note was practically worthless a few weeks later due to continued inflation.



Golden Era (1923-1929)

Gustav Stresemann was Reichskanzler for 100 days in 1923 (Aug. 13th to Nov. 23rd DVP political party), and served as foreign minister from 1923-1929, a period of relative stability for the Weimar Republic when there were fewer uprisings and the beginnings of economic recovery.

As 16th chancellor of Germany, Stresemann had to restore law and order in certain towns in Germany such as Spandau and Krustin, where the 'Black Reichswehr' (a section of the freikorps) held a mutiny. Saxony and Thuringia allowed KPD members into their governments, and a new nationalist leader in Bavaria called for Bavarian independence and told his army to disobey orders from Berlin. Stresemann persuaded Ebert to issue Article 48 to resolve the situation and brought the Freikorps to settle the situation. However the use of violence against political activities led the SPD (Social Democratic Party) to remove themselves from his coalition which finally led to the ending of his chancellorship.

Stresemann's first move as foreign minister was to issue a new currency, the Rentenmark, to halt the extreme hyperinflation crippling German society and the economy. **It was successful because Stresemann refused to issue more currency, the cause of the inflationary spiral. In addition the currency was based on land, and restored confidence into the economy.** With this achieved, a permanent currency - the Reichsmark - was introduced in 1926. Hans Luther was also appointed as Finance minister who helped balance the budget by dismissing 700 000 public employees.

In 1924 the Dawes Plan was created, an agreement between American banks and the German government, in which the American banks lend money to Germany, to help them pay reparations. Other foreign achievements were the evacuation of the Ruhr in 1925, and the 1925 Treaty of Berlin. This reinforced the Treaty of Rapallo in 1922, and improved relations between the USSR and Germany. Also in this year, Germany was admitted to the League of Nations, which gave her a good international stance and the ability to veto legislation after Stresemann's insistence on entering as a permanent member. They also made agreements over its western border, though nothing was fixed on the Eastern borders. However, this progress was funded by overseas loans, increasing the nation's debts, while overall trade decreased and unemployment rose. Stresemann's reforms did not relieve the underlying weaknesses of Weimar but gave the appearance of a stable democracy.

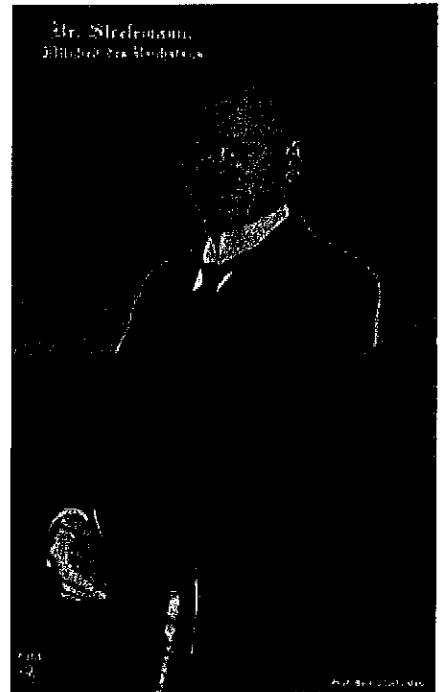
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Weimar 1924D 3 Mark Silver - Continued

The 1920s saw a massive cultural revival in Germany. It was, arguably, the most innovative period of cultural change in Germany. Innovative street theatre brought plays to the public, the cabaret scene and promiscuity became very popular. Women were americanised, wearing makeup, short hair, smoking and breaking out of tradition. Music was created with a practical purpose, such as Schoenberg's 'atonality' and there was a new type of architecture taught at 'Bauhaus' schools. Art reflected the new ideas of the time with artists such as Grosz being fined for defaming the military and for blasphemy.

There was a lot of opposition to this Weimar culture shock, especially from conservatives. For instance, in 1930 Wilhelm Frick banned jazz performances and removed modern art from museums, as well as a new law being introduced to prevent teenagers from buying pulp fiction or pornography. Despite the progress during these years, Stresemann was criticized by opponents for his policy of "fulfilment", or compliance with the terms of the Versailles Treaty, and by the German people after the invasion of the Ruhr, in which he agreed to pay the reparations set by the treaty in order for the French troops to evacuate.

In 1929, Stresemann's death marked the end of the "Golden Era" of the Weimar Republic. He died at the age of 51, four years after receiving the 1926 Nobel Peace Prize.



Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

A memorial service was held at the historic Arts and Letters Club in Toronto between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. on Sunday, November 16, 2008, on what would have been Dora de Pédery-Hunt's 95th birthday, to celebrate her life and her accomplishments.

There was a turn-out of over 150 friends for the event, many of whom spoke of special experiences and memories. They recalled Dora's energy, her talent for creating and appreciating art medals and her gentle way of sometimes coercing people to become involved and help with her causes.

The event included a display of many of her works, both medals and sculptures, from her personal collection. Some of the attendees kept their hands behind their backs as they stared at the medals, but others, remembering Dora's advice on how best to appreciate an art medal, picked them up and explored and fully experienced each piece.

During the proceedings there was a very special champagne toast to her life and, because it was a party after all, the gathering concluded with cake.

A web site, <http://www.doradepederyhunt.ca/>, has been established to commemorate her life and work.





Thomas Church

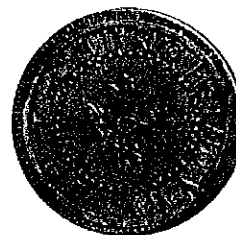
DID YOU KNOW.....?

By Scott E. Douglas

.....that some of the most interesting Canadian tokens of the 19th century were created by an Ottawa man who was an employee of a lumber mill? Thomas Church was born in Ireland in 1844. Church came to Bytown (Ottawa) in 1851 with his family and at the age of 17 began working for the Bronson's Lumber Mills at Victoria Island on the Ottawa River. Thomas worked many positions at the Mills over time and eventually became the Manager retaining this position for many years. Bronson's was destroyed by the great fire of (April) 1900 that ravaged both Ottawa and Hull. The fire also marked the end of Thomas Church's employment and his home (on the island).

Thomas Church began collecting coins around 1878 and formed an outstanding collection of Canadian material. In the early 1880's Thomas became intrigued with die cutting and engraving and built a forge and workshop near his home on Victoria Island. The forge allowed him to exercise his artistic talents and he soon began experimenting with different dies and metals to create some very interesting and scarce tokens. One of the reasons for the scarcity of Church's tokens is that his makeshift workshop and forge didn't always produce the hardened steel dies Thomas desired and as a result some dies broke after only a few strikings. Church's creations did cause some local Ottawa collectors to take notice and as a result Thomas would receive 'standing orders' for his tokens. Thomas struck souvenir tokens for the Central Canada Exhibition in Ottawa, a dairy token, a merchant token and many varieties of personal numismatist cards for himself and a few other well known local collectors. One remarkable thing of note is that Thomas had lost his left hand in an accident at the mill in early 1900 but still managed to produce some very fine metallic works of art.

Thomas Church died March 7, 1917 and is buried in Hull, Quebec.



Courtesy of the Ingersoll Coin Club



CANADA'S

by David Harper

VICTORY NICKELS

The world was in the midst of global war when the Royal Canadian Mint issued this short series of "Tombac" Nickels:

On September 1, 1939, Hitler's troops began their march across the face of Europe. The world had been plunged into the most devastating war in its history. "A war for survival," as Winston Churchill later called it.

By 1942, the most critical stages of the war had been reached, one battle could turn the tide for either side. The most critical factor in the conducting of any war, popular support, was beginning to ebb. In that year, the Royal Canadian Mint had changed the content of the nickel from pure nickel to a copper-zinc alloy (tombac) in order to conserve nickel which was to the war effort. This alloy contained 88% copper and 12% zinc. It was intended that later they would be melted down and with the addition of copper and tin they could make pennies out of it.

In 1943, a design change was instituted to spur the public's support for the war. It entailed using a "V" in the reverse design doing double duty as a numeral valuation and as a representation of Winston Churchill's famous "V" for victory sign and a torch of liberty illuminating Canada. The standard obverse design of King George VI was maintained. What further made this coin unique from any other was a message in More Code around the edge. The message reads, "We win when we work willingly." The coin was minted in the copper-zinc alloy during 1942 and was an immediate success, as it was kept in large numbers as souvenirs.

The "Tombac" nickels received their name from the alloy they were made from. Malayan jewelers, over the years, created many intricate and ornate items from this copper-zinc alloy. They called the alloy "Tombaga," hence the name "Tombac".

In 1944, the war was still raging but the Nazis were on the retreat however, even with victory in sight the nickel shortage was still evident and a copper shortage had materialized. So two years after Canada's initial alloy change they had to find another. The mint officials arrived at a steel composition for the nickel and by watching the United States experiments in using steel cents, they carefully avoided the mistake of coating their steel nickels with zinc. Instead they used a chrome plating which was stronger and more durable than the zinc and it kept the steel nickel from rusting, which the zinc coating had failed to do. The 1943 "V" design was retained and the nickels were issued. In 1945, this design and content was again used, with the familiar beaver design and nickel content returning in 1946.

Nickels of the 1943-1945 war years did more than serve as mediums of exchange, they did more than conserve the critical war metals--in a

Continued from previous page

CANADA'S VICTORY NICKELS

way they helped win the war. One facet of war most people have a tendency to overlook is psychological warfare. These nickels were an intricate part of the allies overall propaganda program. Wars are not won on the battlefield alone. The "Tombac" nickel helped create a state of mind, a mind which was dedicated to only one goal, total victory. Who knows what would have happened without such propaganda. Would the populace have grown so tired of war that they would have settled for a negotiated peace, say in 1944? We will never know, but when you pick up a nickel, any nickel, consider the role the Canadian "V" Nickel played in World War II.

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

NOTES TO EARLY TORONTO EXHIBITION MEDALS North York Coin Club October meeting presentation by Rick Craig

The speaker for the North York Coin Club's October meeting was Rick Craig who presented a London Numismatic Society presentation "Notes to Early Toronto Exhibition Medals." Rick gave an overview of the history of the Canadian National Exhibition (CNE). The grounds on which the Exhibition now takes place was the scene of the Battle of York during the War of 1812.

As early as 1792 the Niagara Agricultural Society became the first such organization to hold shows. In 1820 a "cattle show" was held in York which led to the creation of other local associations and shows elsewhere, with the Provincial Agricultural association and Board of Agriculture for Canada West being created in 1846. From 1847 to 1878 fairs were held at rotating locations with the host cities including Hamilton, Cobourg, Kingston, London, as well as numerous others. Due to the fair's increasing size it was recognized that a permanent home was necessary. The Toronto City Council leased 51 3/4 acres on the current site to the show and on March 11, 1879 the Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto was incorporated.



This medal was struck to recognize the importance of the Imperial penny postage rate (2 cents per half ounce) introduced in 1897. The obverse shows a postman standing before the Imperial penny stamp from Christmas of 1898. The reverse depicts four medallions representing the arts, horticulture, agriculture and industry surrounding the Arms of the City of Toronto with its motto.

Shown twice actual size.

The first exhibition of the new association opened on September 3rd, 1879 and ran for 3 weeks with over 100,000 visitors attending to view 8,234 exhibits. Rick indicated that he had found a small difference in records of the opening date for the first official exposition, noting that September 3, 1879 is used but that the date on the medals is September 5th. The difference may possibly be due to the official opening occurring

two days after the actual start of the fair. In 1904 the name of the event was officially changed to the Canadian National Exhibition, to reflect the national stature it had attained.

Rick went on to outline a large number of the different medals issued, showing that there were two basic types, Award Medals and Souvenirs. The British firm of Elkington

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club - Continued

made a few of the earliest ones, but many of the medals were made by P.W. Ellis & Co. of Toronto. This firm was established as jewellers and medalists in 1852, and after being acquired by Philip W. and Mathew C. Ellis in 1877, it went on to become the prominent medal maker in Canada. All the specimens illustrated were made by P.W. Ellis & Co.

The medals outlined in the talk included some from the earliest years of the exhibition through to the 1970's, and Rick finished his presentation with the comment that CNE medals are quite varied in design with numerous types, making it a very large series that can be both challenging and gratifying to collect.

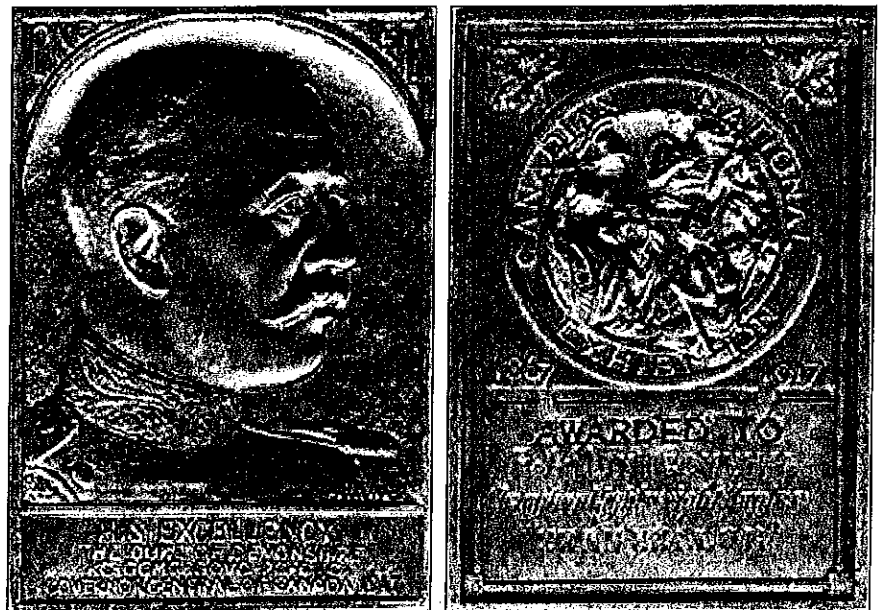
The medals illustrated are from Rick Craig's collection and we thank him for sharing them with us.



This medal marks the ascension of Edward VII to the throne and the obverse shows the new King with the Royal Arms in the background. It repeats the obverse design of the 1899 medal. Shown at 1½ actual size.



This medal marks the 1903 Dominion of Canada Industrial Exhibition. The obverse shows the crowned Arms of the Dominion with maple leaves. The reverse depicts the Arms and motto of the City of Toronto and features a blacksmith on the right and a farmer on the left as supporters. Shown at 1½ actual size.



This award plaquette-style medal of 1917 shows the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada at the time, on the obverse. The reverse features a rather crude depiction of the design on the 1867 Confederation medal with space for the engraving of the recipient's name. Shown at 1½ actual size.

Courtesy of Timber Talk

JOHN BRENNAN

Reprinted from Bunyan's Chips Vol. XVIII Issue No.6 June, 1981

I have been a coin collector for approximately eight years. I started to collect coins on the doctor's advice due to high blood pressure caused by the worry of several chin cancer operations.

While doing this I came across a wooden money round piece and immediately was interested in finding out the history of it. After this I became hooked on collecting wooden money. I collect all types of Canadian wooden money and in the past three years have been collecting American pieces as well. In doing this, not only have I found an enjoyable and pleasant hobby but also have made many wonderful friends in Canada and the United States.

Two of the early and well-known wood collectors in Canada, J. D. Ferguson and Norman E. Wells, were instrumental in helping me start my collection. I have put out 18 flats and 8 rounds. All my early pieces are now gone to new and old collectors in Canada and the United States. Not only is my collection growing, but my health is greatly improved... thanks to my hobby.

Submitted by Barbara Trace, portrait chairlady, I.O.W.M.C.

Sadly, since this 1981 biography was written, John Brennan, who was very active, and issued many more woods, died Jan. 5th, 2001, after a long battle with Cancer.



The 38mm round wood is the first wood issued by John Brennan in 1977, 500 were made, black both sides.

His last wood issued was the 2000 Christmas flat 62 x 87 mm, 100 issued, obverse is red border blue design. Reverse is red border and green verse.

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

BUYERS BEWARE: NOT ALL COINS ARE MONEY

by Richard Giedroyc, World Coin News

Members of the Federation Internationale de la Medal (FIDEM) have discussed for years the question regarding where to draw the fine line between when a free standing art medal is no longer a medal, but becomes a piece of sculpture.

Perhaps a similar question should be asked regarding some non-circulating legal tender commemorative coins. Most collectors understand that not all coins are money in the sense that regardless of if the country of issue insists it will honour them as cash or not the bottom line is that most commemorative issues are not meant to circulate.

But, when does the envelope get pushed too far? World coin dealer Joel Anderson of Grover Beach, California is a good source for some of the strangest recently issued "coins" in the world that perhaps in some cases may be more novelty than anything else, coins that are simply over the top. Some of these issues are coins only because the issue names the country through which they were authorized, a denomination, and a date. Let's face it. Many of these issues are produced for a very specialized market of collectors or for the uninitiated general public that doesn't understand coin collecting but likes the issue due to the subject matter appearing on the coins.

Anderson's recent Fall-Winter 2008 fixed price list has a section titled "Unusual Coins." This may be an understatement. The 2008 Palau Pearl of the Sea \$5 coin is composed of .925 fine silver. The coin has a genuine pearl imbedded in it on the obverse. Struck in Proof the coin mercifully has a mintage of 2,500 coins.

An unnamed privately owned mint has released 2004- to 2006-dated \$10 gold-on-silver Wildlife Jewelled Eyes coins in the name of Liberia. Liberia is a favourite country in whose name many NCLT coins are

struck by privately owned mints since the Liberian government will allow these mints to pay a fee for the rights to use the name Liberia on virtually any commemorative coin these mints which to issue.

According to Anderson, "The animals' eyes [on these coins are] set in with bright, sparkling crystals, producing stunning effect." I would doubt any of these coins have ever been in Liberia.

The coins struck in the name of Palau and Liberia are conservative compared to recent issues struck in the name of the Cook Islands and Somalia. The 2006 Cook Islands Valencia Cathedral \$5 coin is a gold-on-silver composition issue shaped like a cathedral, making it ridiculous to ever consider for circulation. It was likely issued as a souvenir targeting the general public. The coin commemorates Pope Benedict XVI's visit to Valencia, Spain, which has nothing to do with the Cook Islands. The coin has seven Swarovski crystal jewels where the stained glass windows would appear in the cathedral, making the coin an interesting numismatic item, but hardly anything that could circulate even by accident.

Somalia may be a land of many things, but it is doubtful guitars or grizzly bears are part of its culture. Nonetheless some private mint or mints decided to solicit the Somalian government for permission (Perhaps I am assuming too much?) to strike NCLT dollar coins in the name of that African nation. The 2008-dated North American Wildlife dollar coins not only depict a polar bear, wolf, buffalo, moose, mountain lion, or grizzly bear, but that side of each coin is in color and the "coins" are in the shape of each animal. I doubt any bank in The Federal Republic of Somalia will want to sell these coins by the roll.

Also recently issued in the name of the Somali Republic are sets of six 2004-dated

dollar denominated coins in the shapes of guitars. Anderson wryly states, "though they never actually circulated in Somalia."

Now, common Joel! You meant to tell me Gibson guitars aren't popular in Somalia? Incidentally, these "coins" are available either in gold- or silver-plate, adding to the bells and whistles to attract buyers.

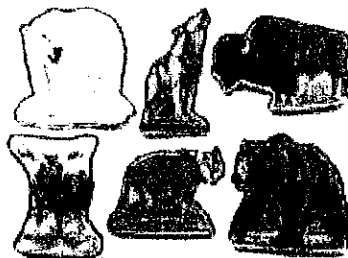
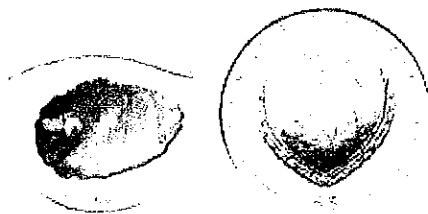
Don't blame the governments of the Cook Islands, Liberia, or Somalia for allowing privately owned mints to issue coins in their names. So-called recently issued coins likely destined to be catalogued in some future edition of Colin Bruce's book *Unusual World Coins* include the 2008 1/2 and 1 cauri of the Kingdom of Kabousse (located in southern Senegal), 2008 Syppo 2 cauri (also in southern Senegal), and the 2008 25-cent coins of Westartica Territories. At least the coins of Kabousse and Syppo are round. The four-coin set of Westartica are triangular and fit together to form a square.

According to Anderson, "Westartica was created by a gentleman who made a claim to a large, desolate, uninhabited, and previously unclaimed section of Western Antarctica."

Well, at least this is better than the coins of the Kingdom of Bermania issued by coin dealer Allen G. Berman of Connecticut. Bermania exists (No offense intended, Allen.) in Allen's mind, although the kingdom does reach reality when the kingdom's royal family hosts receptions at certain world coin conventions.

All right, maybe I am too much of a purist, insisting coins be something that actually can or have been used as money. Regardless, it is always interesting to see what technology is available for use on coins, regardless of if it is circulating currency or not. There have been innovations in which new technologies have later been adopted for use on circulating coins.

Joel Anderson has a web site. Visit him at <http://www.joelscoins.com/oops.htm>



ELIZABETH I - SPANISH ARMADA MEDAL 1588

Ross Blakey



Continuing from an article I presented in the January 2008 bulletin the above medal is another one that I am seeking out. There are original and cast copies of this medal so prices do vary.

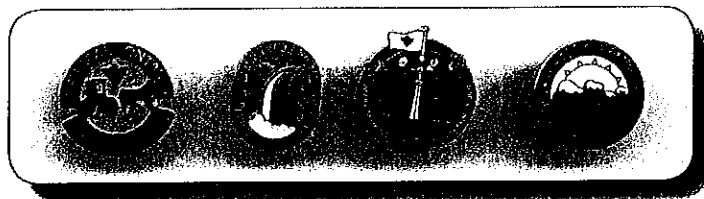
The above illustration shows a gilt copper cast medal, 54 mm, with suspension loop, of Dutch manufacture. The obverse shows mm Rose, Pope Sixtus V, Bishops, the Holy Roman Emperor Rudolf II, Philip II of Spain, Henry I, Duke of Guise and other princes seated in consultation, all blindfolded, seated on a floor of spikes, DVRVM EST CONTRA STIMVLOS CALCITRARE (It is hard to kick against the pricks - Acts ix.5, a reference to the spikes at their feet), O COECAS HOMINVM MENTES O PECTORA COECA (Oh! the blind minds, the blind hearts of men). The reverse shows the Spanish fleet driven against the rocks with sailors being thrown in the water, TV DEVS MAGNVS ET MAGNA FACIS TV SOLVS DEVS (Thou, God, art great and doest wondrous things: thou art God alone - Pslam lxxxvi.10), and within border VENI VIDE VIVE (Come, see, live), 1588, (cf MI 144/111). This ship scene is on a larger scale than the single ship shown on my medal illustrated in January.

The obverse satirizes the failed plans of the Catholic Powers to destroy the heretic Queen of England, Elizabeth I. Elizabeth had been excommunicated by Sixtus V in 1570 because she had provided material and moral support to the Dutch in their struggle for independence against Spain. Please refer back to the January 2008 bulletin for any further information.

Courtesy of The Collector

2009 CTC PIN CENSUS

by Jacques Lemay #463



Back in 1998 I started collecting Canadian Tire coupons and a couple of years after that I got into CTC Pins. I noticed, while looking through Volume 11 of the 6th Edition of the Bilodeau Guide, that there are about 88 of them listed. I personally have a little over 200 different in my collection, so I was thinking that the Guide could use a serious update.

I have also noticed the way they fly off venders tables at the different expositions that I attend, so I presume that I am not alone in collecting pins, several other members also collect them.

I am asking for your help, if you collect CTC pins and you just happen to have some that are not illustrated in the Bilodeau Guide, I would like to update the list. If you are willing to help by participating in this update, please send me a scan of the pin or pins that you have. It is real easy to do, just put them on your scanner and set it for color scan at 300 dpi

and send me a jpg file. If you do not have a scanner, you can go to a photocopy shop and get them photocopied in color, you can put a whole lot of pins on a photocopier so it won't cost a fortune. It would also be nice if you could give a short history of the pin(s) if it is not evident where they came from.

By doing so, we will be able to determine which pins we are missing in our collection and maybe even which ones are harder to find. Our collective work could be published in "The Collector" and will end up in the next edition of the Bilodeau Guide. So please give me a helping hand if you have some pins or know someone that does by letting me know about them.

You can send the information to Jacques Lemay, 876 Boul. Mercure, Drummondville, Québec, J2B 3K4 (819) 478-1628 or by email : jacques.lemay@dr.cgocable.ca



RECTIFYING THE FACTS

by Lucien Levesque #479

Following Jean-Guy Pichette's 2nd auction that was distributed with our October Newsletter, I would like to rectify some facts that I believe are incorrect. The Canadian Paper Money Collector Club does not exist. The Canadian Paper Money Society exists and their grading standards (posted on their web site) range from "Poor to UNC" for a total of 9 different grades.

The Canadian Currency Grading Service, Inc. use as their 9 standards "Filler to UNC" and they state that in the United States they add "Choice UNC" and "Gem UNC" but they refer to the "Dealer Grading Standards" which have a total of 24 different grades and add 7 uncirculated grades from "UNC 60 to UNC 67", nowhere can I find "UNC 68". I assume that dealers want to sell their nicer coupons at a premium.

One other fact, a coupon is either well centered or is not. A Canadian Tire coupon measures generally 140mm long by 66mm in width, the printed portion is approx. 134mm by 60mm. To be well centered, a coupon must have a border of 3mm on all four sides of the coupon, depending on the original cutting of the coupon.

Club members that do not adhere to Jean-Guy's theory are certainly not idiots, as mentioned in his auction. After all, we live in a free country and everybody has a right to their own opinion. Club members are generally well informed and are able to recognize a nice coupon and pay the just price for it.

The Thief

a short story by
James Antonio

In the next breath she told him in no uncertain terms that she wanted him to buy the coin -- even if it wasn't certified and graded by a third-party company.

"You worry too much, Thomas," she said curtly. She sounded sure of herself, very convincing. "It is real. You've looked at it. There isn't any question. You said that it was uncirculated too. Why the hesitation? You've been doing coins for ages. Where is your self-confidence anyhow? And we've loads of money.... Provenance does not mean a lot.... Look at it this way, dear: there are many rare coins still lingering in dark corners. They can show up at any time. As an example: are you going to question some nice elderly lady as to how she came upon such and such a thing?... It's totally absurd!"

They lived by the lake, in a chic, modern house that was an assemblage of oblong cedar and glass cubes. On a tract of beautifully landscaped land and hidden from the road by a palisade of fluffy evergreens, it blended nicely into the side of the mild declivity that rolled gently down to the ragged shoreline. In pleasant weather, they sat out on the second-story patio observing a couple of life's casual and indolent pastimes. Sailboats lolled about in the great bowl of the lake, their sails like the silhouettes of white arrowheads against the spectacular blue water. On breezier days, windsurfers, their parti-colored sails puffed like bubbles, cut along among scars of whitecaps.

Then there were the tall, decorative grasses that Frusannah had put in as soon as they'd come in vogue. She loved watching the lanky sheaves swaying to and fro, like enchanting dancers. There were the gardens themselves too, something she took great pride in, having designed them all herself. Why, she could sit up there for hours on end just pouring over the floral splashes. Two great oval beds sat back a way from the shoreline and, being a private beach -- how she loved to think of it as 'her own little beach!' --, high wooded fences chugged along either side of the property out practically to the road. Amid these estival palettes of amazing color, perennials for the most part, Frusannah managed in the spring to find a little space somewhere to put in another annual. There were bristly clusters of juniper; patient pink wisteria hugging the fences, reminding her to slow down; white and yellow jasmin; clematis in every color; vinca major in purplish blue; and white yucca too; viburnum in a host of forms; syringa, especially in lavender; rhododendron, which had a section all by itself; potentilla; three magnolias that blossomed at the first hint of summer; and too many other things to mention.

"We're going to take down this mirror, Thomas," she said. "I want to put up the picture I bought at the gallery on Thursday.... Thomas?... Thomas, are you there?"

These last words rang of impatience and irritability. Thomas was present but his mind was on the 1921 Canada five-cent silver. He came to at the sound of his beautiful wife's voice. He smiled from his chair in the corner, beside the large picture window. He was proud of Frusannah. She was a showpiece in herself and he perked right to attention.

"I'm sorry, honey. What was that?"

"The mirror!" she hissed. "Here! It's coming down. The picture is going up."

She was twelve years younger and he called her Anna, pronouncing it 'Awna' on her insistence. She said it sounded more refined and he complied willingly. She was shapely, and classy in every way. Even inside the house, she wore good things, certainly clean, à la mode, and of the highest quality. She was a couple of inches taller than Thomas, leggy and blond in curls with defiant blue eyes. He hated to admit that she'd probably married him because he was a dentist. That was fine with him. But he supposed she loved him in a way and he definitely had what seemed to be a never-ending infatuation with her.

He would go up and went over the where she was posing, with a hand on her hip. He didn't hesitate. She seemed impatient. As he reached up and took hold of the heavy mirror, she told him she would take responsibility for the coin if anything went wrong.

"I know you're undecided, dear, but I'm sure he's okay. Your suspicions about him are totally absurd. He's been in business too long. I want you to buy it today. I want us to have it. Then I can tell the girls at the Club all about it: 'Thomas is the owner of one of the rarest of all Canadian coins and it's brand new!'" She giggled in a silly way. "They just wouldn't understand the word 'uncirculated'.... I don't think."

He smiled quietly as he took the mirror off the wall. He laid it on the sofa. In a flash he realized only too well that it was going to end up 'down there', with all the other material manifestations of her whims. But given her glamour, he told himself, some clutter was insignificant. He was going to phone Adam, drive down and give him a cash deposit. The coin would be his.

Adam took the coin out of the safe and nimbly went up the steps. He was tall and muscular with a brush cut and moustache and had a penchant for tight-fitting T-shirts. He despised getting older, but consoled himself that he wasn't the only one! He exercised regularly, weight training for the most part, and was proud of his

The Thief - Continued

physical condition. He believed he was at the very least the mean, tough equivalent of a forty year-old. He was a marine mechanic and now, with the warmer weather, business was heating up. He worked at a marina in a small shop that paid well. The owner was a boat fanatic - - and a coin nut too. He'd sold him already a number of good coins.

He took a look out the living room window and caught a snapshot of the fine spring day. It was sunny and the daffodils and narcissus had opened right up like the smiling faces of children. Spring meant a big coin show. He grinned as he headed toward the kitchen. It was a Saturday and his wife was at the grocery store. His boy, Kenny, had gone to an early baseball practice and was probably sitting around chatting with friends at the coffee shop. He sat down at the table.

The one thing he'd told his boy - - and he couldn't stress it enough - - was to get a good education. He bore a grudge. He'd had a job with a major boat maker outside of Toronto - - great money, benefits for every member of the family, paid vacations etc. And then poof! All of a sudden it closed. Consolidation! Downsizing! Trimming expenses! The operation was moved out-of-country.

Adam homed in on the coin. 1921. It was THE one alright. The misgiving he sometimes felt when he ogled the 'fishscale' hadn't come around at all today. The compensatory reflections on his old displaced employer had taken care of any guilt. He deserved this, didn't he? This 'petit' reward? It didn't amount to much anymore. What were a few thousand bucks? he reasoned. It wasn't such a big deal. They'd still get by, what with all the coins they sold. Theirs was a lion's share of the market. Let him have his tidbit.

There was only one other person who knew he had the rare coin: his dentist. He'd made a special trip down there to show him and Thomas, he could tell, had fallen in love with it. The patina added to the coin's good looks. Adam moved it around. There was plenty of luster and he was sure it was uncirculated. 'Everything was there' as they said in the trade. The crescent of bluish-green, like a psychadelic moon, swung from rim to rim over the top of the reverse. He realized this colorful hallmark was like a tattoo and the dealer from whom he'd stolen it would be able to pick it out right away. So, he'd given the coin his own branding, a barely noticeable edge nick at 5:00 on the obverse.

If they ever came across the coin, he chuckled, how would they prove it was theirs? Which to him was the beauty of coins. Was it his or hers? Was it theirs? Was it yours?

Jackson was used to it. He'd get back to the store on Monday and take stock. There was usually something missing. Big coin shows could be rewarding with plenty of sales, but they were swarming beehives for 'stingers'. "I got stung," he would say. Usually it was a coin of no account. A five- or ten-dollar item. But the 1921 Canada five-cent silver was worth thousands! He'd taken it out of the display case and passed it through the cluster of people to a waiting hand.

It was gone and he was going to have to live with that. The only good thing was he'd taken photos of the coin.

In a few days Thomas had his uncirculated 1921 'fishscale'.

"It's beautiful!" crooned Frusannah, gazing lovingly over his shoulder, her exaggerated lashes fluttering. "And that tarnish - - oh, I shouldn't call it that! - - that- that quarter moon in green and blue makes the coin look so beautiful, Thomas!"

"You're right, Awna. This coin is eye-appealing. I think I'm going to send it in for certification."

"It might get lost in the mail, Thomas. It's totally unnecessary. Why would you do such a thing?"

"To be sure."

"Of ... ?"

"Its authenticity. And grade too."

"Dear, you're being totally ludicrous. Totally! You're not sending it anywhere, that's final. I don't want to hear another word of it."

Thomas, however, had to have confirmation. Though he was 99% sure it was the real thing, it was a 'slider', and, despite getting a deal, he wanted to see it in a neat holder that declared it to be MS60.

The next day, a drizzly one, he had his secretary phone two early-afternoon patients and reschedule their appointments so he could send the coin away.

Jackson wasted no time, emailing the digital photographs of the 1921 Canada five-cents to the grading companies. It was just a longshot, but what had he to lose except a few minutes of his time?

The Thief - Continued

Several weeks later, Frusannah was out on the patio cleaning up the barbecue and getting it ready for summer. She cursed the job and all the while kept telling herself no woman with any class should have to do such a thing. The unyielding bristles of the wire brush scraped harshly across the rods of the grill and, as it was a breezy day, desiccated black flakes flicked back onto her arms like determined little devils or tumbled right over the side and into her good shoes. She was wearing a red band in her hair to keep her golden locks out of her eyes. Her hands were gray and there was a dark smudge on her cheek. She was glad no one could see.

She heard the doorbell, or thought so. She listened closely a moment then dropped what she was doing, literally, the brush clunking on the floor. She slid the glass doors open and stepped into the house. My hands! she gasped with horror. I must look frightful.

Her mouth fell open when she saw the policeman.

"Yes?" she managed. Her mind was racing. Her world was perfect, or so she'd thought: what could it possibly be? She had an inkling. "Is something wrong?"

"May I have a word with you?"

"Of course," she said, grinding her teeth. She was raging inside. This was too much! Such an embarrassment! The law at her door! "Come right in."

After a couple of weeks the authorities told Jackson that nothing could be done, he wouldn't get his coin back because it couldn't be proved beyond a doubt that the five-cent silver the man named Adam had sold was the exact same one he, Jackson, claimed had been stolen.

"You'll just have to be more careful," were their final words.

Frusannah had a barbecue on the patio the first day it was warm enough to sit outside. She wasn't much for picnic-style eating but conceded to placate their whining son Florian, who'd been clamoring for "outside" hamburgers and hotdogs. He was a slip of a boy, six years old, and took after Thomas, part in his hair and all. She was sorry however because she hoped he would be tall and well-built like her own father. She consoled herself that there was still plenty of time, the tide might turn. She made three hamburgers and a hotdog and the smoke from the barbecue was gracious enough to rise and curl away from her. But the heat irritated her bare arms and made her eyes water. She kept her face averted, waiting for the food to cook, while out of the corner of her eye she glimpsed Thomas lounging in his chair, legs outstretched, his hands clasped behind his head. Much to her chagrin, she knew he was content being a journeyman - - filling teeth, pulling them, doing root canals on the ageing, and ordering up crowns for the worn and torn. He was never going to be a dental pioneer: come up with some miraculous fix-you-up or anything like that. She supposed she couldn't have it all, fame and fortune, but she was more or less happy with what she did have. It was a lovely house, was it not? The gardens were beautiful too. And she was the mother of a fine little boy, the best of all. Her social life was nothing to sneer at either. She was a gold card member down at the club, and got to pamper herself on a regular basis with pretty hairdos and visits to the spa. Her daily driver was a black coupe. Why, she smiled, what more could a woman want? Even her husband came running at her beck and call!

They ate inside, with the patio doors open, and the warm breeze filtered lazily through the screens.

"I'm going back to school," Thomas announced out of the blue. He set what was left of his hamburger on the plate. "I'm going to become a professor."

"You're gonna be on our school bus, daddy?" Florian wanted to know with a smile.

Thomas giggled, patting the boy on the head. But Frusannah sat right back, stunned.

"The coin taught me to take control of my life," he explained. "I was going to listen to you, Awna. But I didn't feel right. It vexed me that I was a grownup who wanted to do something but was too timid. I chided and derided myself. So, to boost my self-confidence I sent the coin in."

"Now I have peace of mind."

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

MORE ON CLEANING by Mike Thorne, Coins Magazine



In my last column, I continued talking about coin cleaning and said that in this column I would discuss methods of storing coins. Since I wrote the previous column, I've had an exchange of e-mails with chemist and numismatist Weimar White in which he's suggested that I say a few more things about coin cleaning before leaving the topic entirely. Because I think his points need to be made, I'm happy to include them here.

In an earlier column, I included White's belief that toning is bad for coins, which he expressed in the title of one of the articles reprinted in his book *Coin Chemistry*: "Toning is to Silver What Rust is to Iron: Bad News." As he puts it in one of his e-mails:

"Collectors in general do not realize that toning is basically a form of corrosion. Toning/corrosion etches the surface of a coin through oxidation, and it can destroy the radial corrugations that are responsible for giving an uncirculated coin its mint bloom. Frequently cleaning is blamed for the loss of mint lustre on an uncirculated coin, but in reality most often it was the tarnish, toning, corrosion, that reduced or destroyed the original mint bloom."

What White is saying is that if a coin loses its mint bloom following careful dipping, it's because the toning/corrosion that was removed had already destroyed the tiny lines responsible for that mint lustre.

It wasn't caused by the dip removing "tiny flow lines on a coin's surface that are imparted during the minting process," as I wrote in an earlier column. I had gotten this idea from Scott Travers' *Coin Collector's Survival Manual* and had cited a "pair of scanning electron microscopy photographs of the surface of a coin before and after 15-second dipping" as evidence for the point.

White describes a simple experiment to prove that the dip removes the toning/tarnish, not the metal of the coin. He writes:

"Weigh a heavily tarnished coin to the nearest 0.1 milligram. Then dip the coin, dry it, and weigh it again. With a silver dollar, you will see that several milligrams of surface tarnish has been removed. This contains mostly oxidized silver.

"Then dip the silver dollar again, dry it,

and weigh it again, and you will see that very little if any weight loss has occurred. This proves that it was not the dip, as a general statement, that had etched the surfaces of the coin, but rather the tarnish or corrosion. The weight loss experiment shows that most of the atomic silver removed from the coin [with the first dip] was caused by the toning process."

It occurred to me that I had inadvertently performed White's experiment myself years ago in a very crude way. At the time, I had an Extremely Fine 1864-L Indian Head cent that was completely black, as though it had been in a fire. Eventually I decided to see if I could improve its appearance by cleaning it. I did manage to get a good bit of the blackness off, but when the blackness departed, so did the tiny "L."

In other words, the fire-caused corrosion included many of the surface features of the coin. Removing the corrosion deleted the surface features as well.

The bottom line on this discussion of toning, tarnish, and dipping is that beauty is in the eye of the beholder. If you like (and are willing pay for) toned/tarnished coins that many in the numismatic community consider attractive, then more power to you. Personally, I like uncirculated coins with full mint lustre and little if any toning.

I've had a remarkably difficult time finding Professional Coin Grading Service-certified silver Washington quarters in Mint State-64 to -67 with full mint lustre and no toning.

Now to the issue of storage: The central question is how best to house your coins to protect them from the ravages of the environment. According to J. P. Martin's chapter on coin storage in Bill Fivaz's *Helpful Hints for Enjoying Coin Collecting*, the best thing you can do for your coins is to move to Arizona. That's fine if you already happen to live in Arizona (or some other extremely arid environment).

But what's a person living in Florida or Mississippi or some other place with high humidity supposed to do?

If you've ever done appraisals of coin collections, as I have, then you've encountered

many different storage methods, some decidedly better than others. One method that should definitely be avoided involves long-term storage of coins in PVC (polyvinyl chloride) holders. These are usually clear plastic 2-by-2 flips that are nice and pliable, with no hard edges to hurt your fingers.

I once had an album made entirely of this material. It seemed really great, as each coin was nice and visible, edges included, and the album didn't have any sulphur-containing paper or cardboard to tarnish my coins. Unfortunately, I live in a warm, humid environment, and, as Martin puts it, "High temperatures can cause a deterioration of the plastics in some of the coin holders commonly in use today with resultant damage to the coins in them."

Such PVC damage is signalled by a greenish tinge to the coins. When I saw this on my collection of Barber quarters, I knew I had to take my coins out of the album, remove the green slime, and put the coins in a better holder.

To remove the PVC, Martin suggests the use of "a solvent such as acetone, following the instructions on the container. Do not remove the coins from the holder until you are ready to bathe them, as the [PVC slime] may dry out and become harder to remove."

Of course, the same thing can happen to any coins in PVC holders if you leave them in the holders for too long a period and they're exposed to elevated temperatures. You'll find that a lot of dealers use these holders because they're inexpensive, widely available, easy to handle, and are OK for short-term storage. Just be sure to remove the coins when you get home and put them in better holders for long-term storage.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 2009

O.N.A. Award of Merit and Fellow of the O.N.A.

The Ontario Numismatic Association bestows two distinct awards annually to recognize numismatists who have made contributions towards the advancement of numismatics, either throughout Ontario or at the local club level. These awards are the O.N.A. "Award of Merit" and the "Fellow of the O.N.A." The announcement of recipients occurs at the annual O.N.A. banquet. The awards are in the form of a silver medal, a suitably inscribed certificate, an engraved metallic name badge and a complimentary seat at the O.N.A. banquet.

The O.N.A. Awards Committee is now calling for nominations for the "Award of Merit" and the "Fellow of the O.N.A." Award from individual members of the O.N.A. You are invited to submit the name of a resident of Ontario who is a member of the O.N.A. that you consider worthy of being recognized with the "Award of Merit" who has significantly contributed to the success of the O.N.A. and numismatics in the Province of Ontario. You may also nominate up to any 3 O.N.A. members as a "Fellow of the O.N.A." A nomination from an individual for them self will not be considered.

Please be sure to include a full summary of the nominees' numismatic achievements and contributions to ensure that the O.N.A. Awards Committee is fully apprised of your nominees' activities. The simple suggestion of a name does not represent a nomination.

Nominees should be well-rounded in all phases of numismatics. The judging committee will review the following areas:

- local coin club work: involvement with special events; executive positions held at the local club level & length of service; contributions to overall club success; give specific example of each.
- local community work: organizing a numismatic displays in libraries, malls or other public locations; other examples relating to the promotion of numismatics.
- numismatic education: writing, research; published articles and/or books; exhibiting at coin shows, mall promotions or other events; list achievements.
- regional involvement: involvement with the hobby on a regional/national level; involvement with organizing coin conventions (list positions held); involvement with exhibiting and educational seminars at conventions.
- any other achievements or contributions to numismatics in Ontario, as well as listing achievements nationally and internationally.

The O.N.A. Awards Committee, charged with the responsibility of selecting recipients from the nominations, consists of four well-known numismatists who have previously received the Award of Merit and the President of the O.N.A.. It is the responsibility of this Committee to select from the nominees the individual who should receive the Award of Merit, and a maximum of 3 "Fellow of the O.N.A." recipients.

Written submissions should be mailed to: Paul R. Petch, Chairman, O.N.A. Awards Committee, 128 Silverstone Drive, Toronto, ON M9V 3G7, or by e-mail to p.petch@rogers.com. Nominations must be in the committee's hands by March 13, 2009.

Paul Petch,
Chairman, Awards Committee

Nomination Committee Report

As required by the ONA's Constitution and By-Laws, the President has made a call for nominations of elected officers and has appointed me, Len Trakalo, Chairman, with Paul Petch and Tom Rogers as members of the Election Committee.

- ~~Nominations must be made in writing, signed by a member in good standing or by an officer of a member club that is in good standing, and sent to us. All nominations must be accompanied by a written acceptance from the nominee or a declaration signed by the nominators stating that the nominee shall stand for office if elected.~~
- Nominations shall close on March 31, 2009.
- The elected officers of the Association shall be the President, the First Vice-President, the Second Vice-President and the Regional Directors, and there shall be at least one director from each area. The areas/clubs served by the Directors are published on the following page.
- The duties of the elected officers shall be to conduct the affairs of the Association in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws. The duties are more specifically detailed in the By-Laws of the Association.
- The governing body of the Association shall be elected and appointed officers as well as the immediate Past-President and shall be known as the Executive. Each member of the Executive shall have full voting rights.
- The duties of the elected officers shall include, but are not limited to, the following: to appoint officers, bi-annually or at such other times as the offices may be vacant, to fill the following offices: Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Editor, Librarian, Archivist, and such offices as the Executive may deem advisable.
- Duties of the Executive shall include, but are not limited to, the following: to decide on the time and place for holding the General Meeting; to rule on the admission of applicants against whom objections have been raised; to rule on the disposition of formal charges brought against a member of the Association; to fix advertising rates for space in the official publication and set rules and regulations in connection therewith; to fix the compensation paid to any officers to whom such compensation is paid; to prescribe which elected and appointed officers shall be bonded and to fix the amounts thereof; to remove from office any elected or appointed officer who does not or cannot meet the requirements of the office; to carry on and direct the affairs of the Association generally.
- Any Life Member or Regular Member who has been in good standing for two years or longer shall be eligible to hold office in the Association. In the event that no eligible member is nominated to any position, the Executive shall have the authority to appoint any member in good standing by a majority vote of the Executive.
- No member shall be elected for or appointed to the office of President until he has served a full two-year term as an elected or appointed officer of the Executive.
- The names of the nominees will be published in the March/April issue of the ONA Numismatist.

Election Procedures if more than one person is nominated for any elected position:

- If more than one person is nominated for any position, the names of all nominees will be printed on official ballots and one ballot mailed to each member in good standing around the end of March, together with an envelope marked "Official Ballot" and an envelope addressed to the Chairman of the Election Committee.
- The unopened envelopes, containing the marked ballots, shall be taken by us to the Annual Convention where they shall be opened on the first day of the Convention, by the Chairman in the presence of at least one other member of the Committee and the ballots counted. In the event of a tie, the matter shall be reported to the President, who shall call for a vote from the floor of the Annual General Meeting to break the tie. The results of the election shall be announced by the Chairman of the Election Committee at the meeting.
- Any office for which no nominations have been received shall be filled by the following procedure: nominations from the floor at the Annual General Meeting, then voted on at the meeting. If no nominations are received from the floor, they will be filled by the elected officers at a regular executive meeting.
- All elected officers shall assume their duties at the end of the General Meeting and shall hold office for two years.
- No member shall stand for election for more than one office.

The Area Directors for which nominations are being accepted would represent the following counties.

- Area 1a - Essex County including Windsor and Leamington
- Area 1b - Lambton & Kent Counties incl. Watford, Chatham, Sarnia & St. Thomas
- Area 2 - London, Woodstock, Ingersoll & Tillsonburg
- Area 3 - Niagara Region incl. St. Catharines
- Area 4 - Brantford, Cambridge, Waterloo & South Wellington
- Area 5 - Stratford to Collingwood
- Area 6 - Midland, Orillia, Collingwood, Wasaga Beach
- Area 7 - Toronto incl. Mississauga, Scarborough, North York & Oshawa
- Area 8 - Kingston Area
- Area 9 - Ottawa & Pembroke
- Area 10 - North Bay & Sudbury
- Area 11 - Thunder Bay

In addition to any duties spelled out in the ONA Constitution and By-Laws for Area Directors, anyone that is approached to run as an Area Director should agree to the following objectives and conditions:

- Is available to attend ONA Executive meetings when they are held; that there is no

ongoing commitment on Saturdays or Sundays that would preclude them from attending approximately 7 meetings a year.

- Attend meetings of clubs in his/her area, on a regular basis; attend local coin shows to promote the ONA.
- Agrees to submit reports to the President if they are unable to attend an Executive meeting.
- ~~Is willing and able to dialogue with individuals and at club meetings about the benefits of~~ belonging to the ONA; attempt to sign up new members, follow-up with delinquent members.
- Believes that membership in the ONA represents good “value” (psychological, fun & fellowship).
- Is able and willing to attend the ONA's annual convention and agrees to attend the annual general membership meeting, the club delegate's meeting, the executive meeting and the banquet.
- Should also be willing to contribute, from time-to-time, “worthwhile” write-ups and original articles for publication on the ONA Numismatist.

A number of these points also apply to the 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents, who should also express a willingness to move up the ranks in future elections.

We are also accepting nominations via e-mail at ltrakalo@sympatico.ca with the stipulation that anyone that you propose must have given you verbal confirmation that they are willing to accept the nomination

In addition to receiving nominations from members, we will be in touch with a number of people encouraging them to let their names stand.

ONA Nominations Committee

Len Trakalo,
Chairman

Paul Petch & Tom Rogers,
Members



2009 O.N.A. CONVENTION

Holiday Inn Conference Centre
Kitchener, Ontario April 24-26-2009



EXHIBIT APPLICATION

IF MORE THAN ONE ENTRY, PLEASE CREATE A SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH ENTRY

Complete either A or B

- A. Please reserve ___ standard cases measuring approximately 18" x 30" x 2" inside**
- B. I will supply my own cases. I will be bringing the following with me for set-up:**

In consideration of providing exhibit space for me, I agree that the liability, if any, of the Ontario Numismatic Association, the Host Club, the elected and appointed officers, Committee Chairman, and other organizations associated in any way with the convention, their heirs, executors and assigns shall be limited to the aggregate sum of Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) for any loss, however caused by reason of theft, disappearance, damage, destruction, whether occurring through negligence or otherwise, of all numismatic material and items displayed by me. (Note: The \$15 is returned to the exhibitor when he / she puts the exhibit at the show.)

I here by agree to exhibit in accordance with all the official O.N.A. Exhibit Rules and Regulations, Judging Procedures and guidelines, and I acknowledge receipt of a copy of same which I have read and understand.

Title of Exhibit: _____

Category – specify (a) through (e) as per Exhibit Rules and Regulations: _____

ONA Member's Name (print): _____ **O.N.A. #** _____

Address: _____

City: _____ **Province/State:** _____ **Postal/Zip Code:** _____

E-mail Address: _____

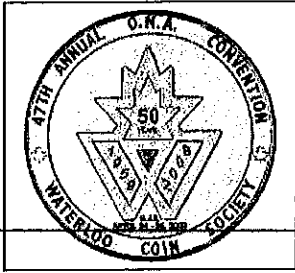
Signed: _____ **Date:** _____

Signed: _____ **Date:** _____

(by parent or guardian if junior O.N.A. member)

**Please mail this completed application form and \$15 Cdn. Funds Cheque payable to "2008 ONA 47th Convention" to Don Robb, Exhibit Chairman
Box 22062 Westmount P.O., Waterloo, On. N2L 6J7
Ph: 519-888-9655, E-mail drr@rogers.com**





2009 O.N.A. CONVENTION

Holiday Inn Conference Centre
Kitchener, Ontario April 24-26-09

EXHIBIT RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. In order to qualify as an O.N.A. competitive exhibitor, you must be a fully accepted current member of the O.N.A. and abide by the following rules and regulations.
2. Exhibits will be accepted only from persons that are members of the O.N.A. during the calendar year 2009
3. Exhibits will be divided into the following categories:
 - (a) Canadian Coins & Tokens
 - (b) Canadian Paper Money, scrip and related paper items
 - (c) Non-Canadian Coins & Tokens
 - (d) Non-Canadian Paper scrip and related paper items
 - (e) Junior Exhibits by persons under 18 years of age
 - (f) Peoples Choice Award
4. Topical exhibits will be allocated to the categories above depending on what the dominant subject matter is within the display
5. Exhibits will be judged as per the Judges' Guideline Sheet
6. All exhibits shall be grouped together according to category.
7. The Exhibits Chairperson can reject any exhibit at any time or determine the category it shall be entered and judged in.
8. The Exhibits Chairperson will keep a full and complete record of all exhibits showing the exhibitor's name, the exhibitors' number and the number of cases in each entry.
9. The names of competitive exhibitors will not be disclosed to anyone until the judges have completed judging and made their reports to the Head Judge, who will then be given the names of the exhibitors to whom the awards are to be made.
10. Small exhibit identification card showing the exhibitor's number, number of cases and the category in which the exhibit is entered will be affixed to each case in the lower left corner of the exhibit.
11. Application for exhibit space and/or cases should reach the Exhibit Chairperson before April 11th09. All applicants will be given space and cases (if required) in order of receipt so long as they are available. No single exhibit may be entered in more than one category. However, any exhibitor may enter one exhibit in each of several categories. Each exhibitor must designate the group which she/he wishes to enter.
12. No material exhibited will be offered for sale, nor will advertising, in any form, be permitted with any exhibit. The name or identity of any competitive exhibitor will not be allowed to be shown within the exhibit.

13. Any numismatic material, known to be a legitimate copy or replica, must be labeled. Any material known to be forged, spurious or counterfeit will not be displayed unless the exhibit is titled and labeled as an educational exhibit of forgeries.
14. All cases must lie flat on the exhibit table, and no material of any kind will be allowed outside the display cases except signs not exceeding the length of one of the cases, and not higher than twelve (12) inches above the exhibit table.
15. Exhibit cases will be loaned to exhibitors for use at the convention providing the exhibitor has made known her/his requirements to the Exhibits Chairman prior to the convention. No competitive exhibit will be allowed more than three cases except for paper money where the maximum will be four cases. If the exhibitor uses his own cases, she/he will be limited to approximately the space of three (or four) cases. If the exhibitor wishes to enter more than one exhibit requiring the loan of more than the allotted number of cases, provision of the additional cases will depend on their availability.
16. Each exhibit case will be closed and locked by the Exhibit Chairman or her/his assistant in the owner's presence. The keys will be kept by the Exhibitor until the removal of the exhibit, where cases are supplied by the convention.
17. No exhibit will be removed from the exhibit area prior to the close of the exhibit period which will be set by the Exhibit Chairman. (**Note the O.N.A. 2009 continues until Sunday at 3.00 p.m.**). In cases of special circumstances, permission may be granted by the Exhibits Chair to take from the area before the closing time. Such permission must be in writing so that there is no mis-communication or misunderstanding.
18. The judges will have the right to take any material from an exhibit for the purpose of close examination. This will only be done with the consent, and in the presence, of the exhibitor.
19. Three Judges will be appointed by the Head Judge to judge each category. They will have full and final authority to select all first, second and third awards. They will also have the authority to withhold any such award, in any category, where they feel the exhibits are deemed unworthy of an award.
20. After judging is completed, the judges will meet and briefly discuss their results. If their findings are not unanimous as to the order then the judges should discuss or re-evaluate the points awarded, if possible.
21. Judging sheet results may be made available by the Head Judge during the convention if requested by a displayer. The Judges' decision shall be final and binding in all cases.
22. Adequate security protection will be provided for the exhibit room during the period of the convention commencing at the time the room is opened to the exhibitors to place their exhibits and continuing until the time that the Exhibits Chairman has set by which the exhibits must be removed.
23. Subject to paragraph 13 (above) awards, in the form of an engraved O.N.A. Convention Medal will be presented to the first, second and third place winners in all categories.
24. Times for placing and removing of all displays in the exhibits area will be laid down in the "Exhibitors" letter which will accompany these Rules and Regulations.

TO ENTER A COMPETITIVE EXHIBIT

Please complete the Exhibit Application form and mail it to the 2009 O.N.A. Convention address shown on the Exhibit Application form.



2009 ONA CONVENTION REGISTRATION FORM

<u>QTY.</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
___	Main Registration Includes Copper souvenir convention medal, admission to bourse, Program of events, Dream Vacation draw ticket, admission to Friday night reception, unlimited visits to the Hospitality Suite	\$20.00	___
___	Spousal "Add-On" (a family member must be Main Registered).... Includes all of the above with the exception of the Copper souvenir Medal	\$10.00	___
___	Young Numismatist Registration..... Includes everything in the main registration kit with the exception of the Copper souvenir convention medal	\$ 5.00	___
___	Banquet (Saturday 6:30 p.m. cash bar: 7:00 p.m. dinner)..... Includes full-course dinner and a keynote speaker to be named later	\$35.00	___
___	Dream Vacation Draw tickets (buy 5, get 1 free).....	\$ 2.00	___
___	Official souvenir convention medals – Brass (only 50 struck).	\$10.00	___
___	Official souvenir convention medals - .999 Sterling silver (only 50 struck)..... (Note that Copper convention medals are not available for Sale – they are only included with the Main Registrations.)	\$40.00	___

TOTAL (please make cheque payable to the 2009 ONA Convention). \$ _____

NAME OF MAIN OR YOUNG NUMISMATIST REGISTRANT:

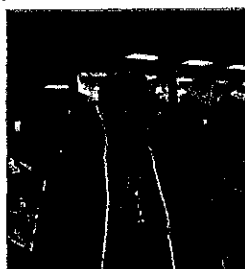
NAME OF SPOUSAL REGISTRANT (If applicable):

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____

If you have been appointed as a Delegate by a club, name club: _____

Please complete this form and return it to the



2009 ONA Convention
c/o **Robb McPherson**, Registration Chairperson
652 Nelson St. W., Port Dover, On. N0A 1N2
Phone: (519) 750-3978
E-mail: Robb4640@sympatico.ca