



# ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

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www.the-ona.ca

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Please contact Robb McPherson.

## President's Message



After taking a quick road trip down the QEW to Fort Erie and crossing the border to Buffalo, New York a couple weeks ago, Lisa and I attended the Buffalo Numismatic Society's monthly coin show. Yes, you read that correctly, it is a monthly coin show. Most local clubs here host one, maybe two shows per year, but the BNS is able to draw enough people to keep a monthly show running on top of their monthly meeting.

While attending the show, Lisa and I were able to meet the President of the BNS, Eddie Blowers. We had a great conversation with him on how our clubs operate and more importantly how to keep the juniors active in the hobby. One of the things they do at their shows is operate a kid's table similar to the Coin Kids table that CAND is now doing here. They have a small auction near the end of the show, intended to keep more people at the show. There were only about 20 people at the auction.

We also met one of the directors/show organizers of the BNS, Hal Folckemer. He was able to give us information on the show and how they operate including how they run a show monthly. We were able to bring back a box full of giveaways that they had at the entrance to the show. All of the dealers there had lots to choose from; not just US stuff. I was able to pick up some casino items for myself. If you have any casino players' card kicking around that are obsolete or just plain old and you want to dispose of them, make sure you let me know.

Once again if you like to travel, why not take in another coin show or coin club meeting, Buffalo is only an hour and half away. For more information check out their website at [www.the-bna.org](http://www.the-bna.org).

Your O.N.A. President has been busy, along with Brent Mackie and Paul Petch, working on a new concept for the Ontario Numismatist. As with any publication, advertising can provide a source of revenue to help offset the cost of production and mailing. In this issue you will find we are offering O.N.A. members the chance to make some extra cash and, at the same time, provide the O.N.A. with some revenue. An advertising policy has been drafted and reviewed by the executive so it can now be offered to all members. After you read the policy over and if you believe it is something you would like to do, please contact me and let me know you are interested in becoming an Ad Agent.

**IN MEMORIAM:**

**Mr. Bruce H. Raszmann, 1934 – 2011**

*His 50 years of exemplary service will long be remembered.*

**Mr. Tom Rogers, 1942 – 2012**

*Past President; serving from 2003–2009.*

**APPOINTED COMMITTEE**

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webmaster@the-ona.ca

**ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEES**

	Regular	Digital
Regular Membership	- \$ 20.00	\$ 15.00
Spouse (add-on to Regular)	- \$	\$ 10.00
Junior (under 18)	- \$ 10.00	\$ 5.00
Club Membership (Nov. 1 <sup>st</sup> )	- \$ 35.00	---
Life Membership†	- \$ 600.00	\$ 450.00

† Life membership is applicable after one year of regular membership

Send money-order or cheque (payable to the ONA) for membership to:

Brent W. J. Mackie, ONA Treasurer  
P.O. Box 40033, RPO Waterloo Square,  
Waterloo, ON, N2J 4V1

The O.N.A. is nearing a deadline. Your executive will need to make a decision on hosting of the 2015 O.N.A. Convention. Some clubs have been personally approached and are not in a position to operate a convention for that year. If your club hasn't been approached and there is some interest please contact me ASAP. Please remember, if the O.N.A. chooses to host the convention on it own and holds the convention in your city, you will not be eligible to share in the potential profits. Why not consider teaming up with another local club if your club cannot host a convention on its own.

Until next time,

*Robb McPherson*

ONA President

[robb4640@sympatico.ca; 519-577-7206]



# Reviewing Your Advertising Strategy?

## Consider an Ad in The Ontario Numismatist!

A full-page advertisement in the Ontario Numismatic Association's official newsletter is now only \$800.00 for six issues (1-year.)

A simple and sure way to reach all members of the O.N.A.

Prorated fractional-page and partial term options are also available. Email [ads@the-ona.ca](mailto:ads@the-ona.ca) for more information!

# MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT



## Membership:

The applications for membership that appeared in the May – June 2013 issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted.

## We welcome:

*C 135 London Coin Centre, London, ON*

*J 2105 Laura Johnson, Unionville, ON*  
*R 2106 Marty Lamoureux, Markham, ON*  
*R 2107 Robert J. Graham, Kimberley, ON*  
*R 2108 Stephen Oatway, Moncton, NB*  
*R 2109 Angela Reinemo, Bradford, ON*  
*R 2110 Rob Turner, Fountain Valley, CA*  
*R 2111 Sean Sinclair, Kitchener, ON*  
*R 2112 Tom Malicki, Mississauga, ON*  
*R 2113 Michael Tylor McCabe, Toronto, ON*  
*J 2114 Kyle Woolard, Midhurst, ON*  
*J 2115 John Joseph Rutkowski, London, ON*  
*J 2116 Brianna Baisley, Kitchener, ON*  
*J 2117 Alexander Kimmich, Kitchener, ON*

*J 2118 Alexander Sulkowski, Waterloo, ON*  
*J 2119 Taylor MacLean, Kitchener, ON*  
*J 2120 Liam Heckenhofer, Cambridge, ON*  
*J 2121 Logan Heckenhofer, Cambridge, ON*  
*J 2122 Jady Hall, Kitchener, ON*

The following application has been received and is now a member of the Ontario Numismatic Association. (There is a period of two months for written objections of a new member to be submitted to the Membership Chairman.)

*R 2123 Jeff Fournier, North Bay, ON*

The following members are deceased.

*R 1309 Ross Blakey, London, ON*  
*R 2073 Terry O'Brien, Loretto, ON*

*David Bawcutt*

Membership Chairman, O.N.A.

June 27, 2013

## FROM THE EDITOR



Here we are into those hot, sticky and thunderstorm-drenching wet days of an Ontario summer. To help put the weather out of your mind, find a cool and dry place and flip through the pages of the *Ontario Numismatist*.

A highlight of this issue is an excellent article by Ted Leitch about *The Eight Real in the New World*. Ted has had an interest in this series for some time. The article had its beginnings running in three parts in the London Numismatic Society newsletter. Very soon after that it became available as a title on the LNS PowerPoint DVD distributed by Len Trakalo. Most recently it was updated to appear in their *60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Bulletin*. It is this version that Ted has most graciously allowed us to reprint here, and we thank him very much.

Sadly, this issue also includes two obituaries. Many members will remember Terry O'Brien from O.N.A. and R.C.N.A. conventions. This is most certainly the case for Michael Turrini who wrote a short tribute in her memory.

We knew her very well at the North York Coin Club as one of our strong and constant members ever since 1982.

The other numismatist lost to us is Richard Doty. While not known personally to most collectors in Ontario, it was a pleasure for me to work with him as I assembled the Canadian Numismatic Bibliography. I came to know him through his books, and I recommend any and all of these books to anyone who may be looking to expand their library.

The final item I want to highlight is John Regitko's column with club news from around Ontario. Having reviewed it, I am amazed at the variety of club activities and encourage you to carefully read it through yourself.

My best wishes to you all for a pleasing and relaxing summer.

**editor@the-ona.ca** is the e-mail address for you to remember and use as you send in your club newsletters or articles. Please add this address to your club newsletter distribution list. If your club has not gone electronic, please mail your hard copy newsletter to:

Paul R. Petch, 128 Silverstone Drive, Toronto ON M9V 3G7

**Remember, we can only pass along to the members what you pass along to us!**

# COMING EVENTS

## *JULY 24 - 27, Winnipeg, MB*

**Royal Canadian Numismatic Association 2013 Convention**, Delta Hotel, 350 St. Mary Ave. Hours: Thurs., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Fri. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission \$5, juniors free. Dealers and displays from across North America. Official auctioneer: The Canadian Numismatic Company. Sponsor/Affiliate: Royal Canadian Numismatic Association, and the Manitoba Coin Club. Contact Bruce Taylor, telephone 204-479-0017, email bvtay@shaw.ca. Website: <http://www.rcna.ca/2013>.

## *AUG. 11, Paris, ON*

**S.W.O.N.**, Convention centre, 139 Silver St. (Paris fairgrounds). Hours: 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission \$3, includes a ticket on a gold coin, 56 tables of coins, paper money, gold and silver bullion, jewelry, pocket watches and more. Buy, sell, trade, appraise. Sponsor/Affiliate: Teds Collectables Inc. For more information contact Ted Bailey, telephone 519-442-3474, email tedscollectables@bellnet.ca.

## *SEPT. 8, Brampton, ON*

**Brampton Coin Show**, Century Gardens Recreation Centre, 340 Vodden Rd. East. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission \$3, under 14 free, and free parking. Buy, sell, trade and appraisal at more than 40 tables. Sponsor/Affiliate: Rotary Club of Brampton. For more information contact Willard Burton, telephone 905-450-2870, email willardb@bwcoin.com.

## *SEPT. 14 - 15, Cambridge, ON*

**TL Coin Show**, Cambridge Hotel & Conference Centre, 700 Hespeler Rd. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Free parking. For more information contact Linda Robinson, telephone 289-235-9288, email lindarobinson@cogeco.ca, or Tom Kennedy, telephone 519-271-8825.

## *SEPT. 21 - 22, London, ON*

Jeffrey Hoare Auctions Numismatic & Military Sale No. 112, Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Rd. Held in conjunction with the London Numismatic Society annual show. For more information contact Wendy A. Hoare, telephone 519-473-7491, email jhoare@jeffreyhoare.on.ca.

## *SEPT. 22, London, ON*

**London 21<sup>st</sup> Annual Coin Show**, The Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Rd. (off Hwy. 401). Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Displays and dealers for coins, medals, notes and tokens. Admission \$2. Sponsor/Affiliate: London Numismatic Society. For more information contact London Numismatic Society, telephone 519-472-9679.

## *OCT. 4 - 5, Toronto, ON*

**Toronto Coin Expo**, The Bram & Bluma Appel Salon located at the Toronto Reference Library, 2nd Floor, 789 Yonge St. Hours: Fri. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sat. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Premium coin, banknote and collectible show, more than 30 dealers in attendance. Partnering with numismatic auction house Geoffrey Bell Auctions. Auction Oct. 4-5. For more information contact Jared Stapleton, email torontocoinexpo@gmail.com, telephone 647-403-7334. Website: [www.torontocoinexpo.ca](http://www.torontocoinexpo.ca).

## *OCT. 5, North Bay, ON*

**Coin and Stamp Show**, Voyager Inn, 123 Delaware Ave. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission. Youth table, silent auction and exhibits and displays. Sponsor/Affiliate: North Bay & District Stamp Club. For more information contact John Burns, email jlburns65@ontera.net.

## *OCT. 19, Guelph, ON*

**Guelph Fall Coin Show**, Colonel John McCrae Legion, 57 Watson Parkway South, N1L 1E3. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$3, under 16 free, legendary lunch counter, free draw for gold coin; coins, banknotes, tokens, Canadian Tire money, medals, books and supplies at more than 30 dealer tables; buy, sell, trade or evaluate. Free level parking, fully accessible. Sponsor/Affiliate: South Wellington Coin Society. For more information contact Mike Hollingshead, telephone 519-823-2646, email cholling@uoguelph.ca.

## *OCT. 19, Oshawa, ON*

**Coin A Rama**, Five Points Mall, 285 Taunton Rd E. at Ritson. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free dealer and membership draws and new hourly public draws, free admission, featuring paper, coins, tokens, medals and many other items. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa & District Coin Club. Contact Sharon, telephone 905-728-1352, email papman@bell.net.

## *OCT. 20, Stratford, ON*

**Stratford Coin Show**, Festival Inn, 1144 Ontario St. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$2, under 16 free, banknotes, tokens, coins books and supplies. Sponsor/Affiliate: Stratford Coin Club. For more information contact Larry Walker, telephone 519-271-3352, email lswalker@cyg.net.

## *OCT. 26 - 27, Toronto, ON*

**Torex** - Canada's National Coin Show, Hyatt Regency Toronto On King, 370 King St. W. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Canada's finest dealers in Canadian, ancient, and foreign coins, paper money, hobby supplies and reference books; admission \$7, under 16 free; official auctioneer: Lower Canada Auction. For more information telephone 416-705-5348. Website: [www.torex.net](http://www.torex.net).

## *NOV. 2, Scarborough, ON*

**17th Annual Scarborough Coin Show**, Cedarbrook Community Centre, 91 Eastpark Blvd. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Free admission and draws, refreshments will be available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Scarborough Coin Club. For more information contact Dick Dunn, email cpms@idirect.com, or Scarborough Coin Club, P.O. Box 562, Pickering, ON L1V 2R7.

## *NOV. 10, Windsor, ON*

**Windsor Coin Club Coin Show**, The Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Ave. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Buy, sell and trade at 40 tables of dealers featuring coins, medals, tokens, paper money, books and supplies; admission \$1, juniors under 16 free when accompanied by an adult; plenty of free parking. Sponsor/Affiliate: The Windsor Coin Club. For more information contact show manager Colin Cutler, telephone 519-962-2584, email ccutler@cogeco.ca. Website: [windsorcoinclub.com](http://windsorcoinclub.com).

## *NOV. 16, Niagara Falls, ON*

**Niagara Falls Coin Club Coin Show**, Our Lady of Peace Hall, 6944 Stanley Ave. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$2, free parking. Sponsor/Affiliate: Niagara Falls Coin Club. For more information contact Todd Hume, telephone 905-871-2451.

## *DEC. 1, Brampton, ON*

**Brampton Coin Show**, Century Gardens Recreation Centre, 340 Vodden Rd. East. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission \$3, under 14 free, and free parking. Buy, sell, trade and appraisal at more than 40 tables. Sponsor/Affiliate: Rotary Club of Brampton. Contact Willard Burton, telephone 905-450-2870, email willardb@bwcoin.com.

# ONTARIO NUMISMATIST ADVERTISING AGENTS POLICY AND PROCEDURES

As introduced by Robb McPherson in his President's Message, here is the Advertising Agents Policy and Procedures. Please review what follows and, should you be interested in becoming an Advertising Agent for the O.N.A., respond to the President directly.

The O.N.A. President may appoint some number of Advertising Agents at his discretion for the purpose of attracting paid advertising to the pages of the Ontario Numismatist. Each Agent will have a non-fixed term of service to the O.N.A. Such agents are not considered a part of the O.N.A. Executive and can come and go as they please.

The Advertising Agent will ensure that the advertiser's content is delivered directly to the Editor. The advertiser is responsible for submitting "camera-ready" artwork in a format acceptable to the Editor. Advertisers are responsible for the accuracy of their ads. The Advertiser may submit new advertisements as needed during the course of their advertising term. The Editor is responsible for limiting such advertising to content reflecting general numismatic interest. The Ontario Numismatist shall contain no more than a total of four pages of advertising, representing a maximum at 12.5% of a normal 32-page issue.

Advertising rates shall be established at any regular meeting of the O.N.A. Executive Committee from time to time as the need arises. At the time this policy was last revised, the advertising rate is \$800 per full page for insertion in six consecutive issues. Advertising may be sold in fractions of a page and will be positioned as appropriate throughout the publication at the discretion of the Editor and Layout Editor. Fractional pages or insertion in fewer consecutive issues are available and will be charged at a lesser rate (e.g., a half page for three issues would be priced at \$245. Refer to rate table below).

The Advertising Agent shall complete an Advertising Order Form in collaboration with the Advertiser. This form will capture all required information for the advertisement and will serve as a record for all parties. The form must be signed by the Advertiser and submitted with payment or within 15 days of payment. The Advertiser should keep a copy of this form for their records.

Payment for advertising is preferred by cheque made out to "Ontario Numismatic Association". An advertiser, at his

option and at his own risk, may also pay by cash to the Advertising Agent or directly to the Treasurer. An Advertising Agent must present all funds to the Treasurer in a timely manner. It is the responsibility of the Treasurer to issue receipts to the advertiser upon request and to provide the Editor with a copy of the Advertising Order Form and confirmation of payment. No advertising will appear in the Ontario Numismatist until authorized by the Treasurer.

In consideration of an Advertising Agent's work in selling Ontario Numismatist advertising, a commission of 25% of the advertising revenue will be paid. The rate of commission shall be established at any regular meeting of the O.N.A. Executive Committee from time to time as the need arises. Should a dispute arise in respect to which Advertising Agent should receive the commission, the Editor in consultation with the advertiser will make the determination. An Advertising Agent has the option of appeal to the O.N.A. President. The Treasurer will pay out commissions by cheque or electronically as arranged with the Advertising Agent. The Advertising Agent must not hold back a commission from a cash payment made by an advertiser.

Two months before an existing advertisement expires, the Advertising Agent who initially sold the ad will be notified by the Editor and will have first opportunity to sell a repeat insertion. Should the two months pass and the ad expires before it is renewed, the Editor will notify all Advertising Agents and each may then attempt to sell the renewal. The Editor will be responsible for removal of expired ads from the Ontario Numismatist.

This policy, effective as of July 8, 2013, replaces and amends any previous agreements between the O.N.A. Advertising Manager / Editor and the O.N.A. such that any sections that relate to Ontario Numismatist advertising are now repealed.

Appendix "A": Advertising and Commission Rates (below)

## Advertising and Commission Rates:

Number of Insertions	Full-Page 7.5" (w) × 10" (h)		Half-Page 7.5" (w) × 5" (h)		Quarter-Page 3.75" (w) × 5" (h)		Eighth-Page 3.75" (w) × 2.5" (h)	
	Price	Commission	Price	Commission	Price	Commission	Price	Commission
6	\$ 800.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 425.00	\$ 106.25	\$ 225.00	\$ 56.25	\$ 125.00	\$ 31.25
5	\$ 720.00	\$ 180.00	\$ 380.00	\$ 95.00		N/A		N/A
4	\$ 590.00	\$ 147.50	\$ 315.00	\$ 78.75		N/A		N/A
3	\$ 455.00	\$ 113.75	\$ 245.00	\$ 61.25	\$ 135.00	\$ 33.75		N/A
2	\$ 315.00	\$ 78.75	\$ 170.00	\$ 42.50		N/A		N/A
1	\$ 170.00	\$ 42.50		N/A		N/A		N/A

**Business Card Ads:** A business card-sized ad is not specifically available, but a 3.5" × 2" card can be scaled to fit the eighth-page size. This format will leave a small amount of white space on both the top and bottom.

This chart is based on a rate set by the O.N.A. Executive Committee for a full-page ad to appear in six consecutive issues. It is prorated for smaller sizes and fewer insertions, with some exceptions.

# CHECK IT OUT!

## INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR O.N.A. LIBRARY

Whether you are doing some research, branching out into a new area of collecting, or looking for some pleasure reading for the summer, the O.N.A. Library probably has what you are looking for! Here are the newest additions to our library:



Chris Boyer  
O.N.A. Librarian

- *Canadian Error Coins, An Introduction by Terry A. Campbell*
- *The Coin Collector's Field Guide, 1st Ed. 2013 by Kyle Woolard*
- *Did You Know? The First Fifty by Scott E. Douglas*
- *Medals of British India, Volume One by Robert P. Puddester*
- *Revised Successful Coin Hunting by Charles L. Garrett*

### How to borrow items from your O.N.A. Library

Ask your Librarian for assistance in locating items, or request (by postal mail, fax or email) a listing of the holdings to conduct your own search, by author, title, or publication date.

The O.N.A. Librarian will send out your requests by postal mail (postage paid), you simply return the items by return mail. It's that simple!

### How to contact your Librarian

Christopher Boyer, O.N.A. Librarian  
457 Lorindale Street,  
Waterloo, ON  
N2K 2X2

**Telephone:** (519) 884-4788

**Facsimile:** (519) 884-1762

**Email:** [librarian@the-ona.ca](mailto:librarian@the-ona.ca)

**Mobile:** (519) 589-5265



## THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION IS LOOKING FOR A SAFE!



The Ontario Numismatic Association is in need of a larger capacity, fire-resistant safe to house miscellaneous archival material and documents.

If you are in possession of such a safe that you no longer need or know of someone that does please contact the Association's treasurer Brent W. J. Mackie at [treasurer@the-ona.ca](mailto:treasurer@the-ona.ca)

# The Eight Real in the New World

by Ted Leitch, FCNRS

Although most Canadian decimal collectors do not include an eight real coin in their collection, it is the base for the Canadian dollar. When the decision to conduct business in either pounds sterling or dollars was made, the outcome was to follow the American lead and adopt the dollar. The Americans had originally based their dollar on the Spanish eight real which had circulated along the American east coast for many years. From Canada's early settlements until the introduction of Canadian silver coins in 1870, there was a need for coins greater than copper half pennies. This need was filled mainly by American and Spanish-American coins, along with some English and French coins. Almost any foreign coin continued to circulate in Canada at some mutually agree value usually based on the metallic content.

The British tried to peg the value of the eight real at four shillings six pence in Halifax, but most merchants and sea-going traders valued it at five shillings. Prior to 1800 England had not produced enough silver coins to meet their own needs so there was very little in the colonies. The attempt to give the eight real a lower value would make the British coins worth more. The widely used eight real was not backed by the Spanish Crown but by the fact that the coins had a known silver value. The value of the eight real varied with the price of silver in the country in which it circulated. In the late 1700's the eight real was valued at five shillings in Georgia, eight shillings in New York, six shillings in New Jersey and a different value in other states. The eight real weighed 27.07 grams or 417 grains and is slightly better than .900 fine, with a silver content of approximately four-fifths of an ounce. With the known silver value and the large quantity of coins being struck in the Spanish-American mints, it was an ideal coin to use in countries in the New World which did not have a mint of their own. The coins were struck in denominations of 8, 4, 2, 1 and 1/2 reals and, like other countries Canada had a need for these lesser denominations. The gold denomination in this series is the eight escudo which had the same weight of 27 grams as the eight real. The gold coins were also issued in the same five denominations and with a ratio of sixteen to one, the 1/2 escudo was equal to one eight real.

Early eight reals were called "COB" eight reals coming from the Spanish name "COBA DE BARRA" which means they were cut off the ends of silver bars. The cut off pieces of silver were weighed and then struck to produce the coins. The Mexico mint was opened in 1535 and cob coinages were produced until the introduction of milled coinage in 1732. Prior to 1732 Canadian ports would have used cob reals, but by the time Upper and Lower Canada began to grow in the early 1800's, the Spanish-American milled coinage would have been the, predominate silver currency. With the species suspension in 1837 a number of merchant notes featured a one or a two real to indicate the note's value. These silver coins were familiar to most people who knew the value of these Spanish-American coins. The style of the cross on the cob eight real varied at the different Spanish-American mints, and this variation can be used to help determine the mint of issue. The design introduced in 1732 is called the pillar dollar, and it was used until 1772 when a new style pillar dollar was introduced featuring the bust of Charles II.

Eight reals were struck in Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Guatemala, Peru and most South American countries along with Central America and Mexico. Most eight reals are similar in design but each has its own mint mark designating its origin. At each mint the silver content was checked by the mint assayer to determine the purity of the silver. The assayer's initials were added to the coin, giving each of the eight reals' design a slight difference. Some early undated cob eight reals can be identified and generally dated by the assayer's initials.



Figure 1



Figure 2



## COURTESY OF LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 60TH ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN

In the 1760's the island of Dominica mutilated a series of eight reals and their lesser denominations to provide a local currency. There are four different styles of heart-shaped cut out reals. The first type was issued between 1761 and 1764. Throughout the West Indies reals were cut up to provide small coins for commerce. Usually the value of these pieces was stated in bitts along with the English, French or Dutch value. These one and two reals from Dominica were valued at one and two bitts. These reals are type four and were cut out in the 1770's. In later years the Canadian twenty-five cent piece was often referred to as two bitts.

In 1798 Dominica also holed eight reals to provide coinage for the island. The outer ring had a value of eleven bitts or nine shillings three pence. Later the ring was revalued to twelve bitts or nine shillings. It was common to revalue the eight real and its pieces as the price of silver changed or if the local government decided they would increase the value in an attempt to retain the coins on the island.



*Figure 6*

The centre plug was filed to a weight of 3.2 grams and then stamped with a "D." The plug was valued at one and a half bitts or thirteen and one half pence. The centre plug is highly counterfeited and there are slight varieties in the style of the "D." It has been suggested that any plug that does not weigh 3.2 grams was counterfeit. It has also been suggested that all genuine eight reals were punched from the reverse side showing the serrations of the cuts on the pillar side. In recent years there has been some debate over the fact that all eight real may not have been struck from the reverse side.

In 1813 the Dominica holed dollars of 1798 were recalled then re-cut with a bigger hole. The outer ring was worth twelve bitts and the new plug with a hole was stamped with a crown over a four. When cut a new whole eight real had a centre piece worth 6 bitts. An uncut eight real was valued at twelve shillings or sixteen bitts, whereas a cut-up eight real had a combined value of eighteen bitts.

In the early 1800's the eight real was considered a large amount of money and smaller denominations were needed for everyday commerce. The scarcity of some denominations especially the four real, forced some Caribbean islands to cut the eight real into segments. The British held island of Tortola initially cut and counter-marked eight reals to produce a local currency. The initial cutting and countermarking of the eight reals were approved by the local government and the British Colonial Office. But as in Canada, the British Colonial Office did not always recognize the needs of the colonies. On the island of Tortola two other issues of cut reals were issued by a private source to supplement the diminishing number of cut coins supplied by the government. The private issue changed the spelling of the word Tortola to avoid charges of counterfeiting. The private issues are light weight as a small sliver of silver was removed by the person cutting and countermarking as his fee for services. A full weight eight real weighs slightly more than 27 grams so a full weight half cut should weigh more than 13 grams. Although it has never been suggested that the government's issue should be light weight most government-issued half cut eight reals are about ten or eleven grams, suggesting that the government took a slice or that the coins were clipped by locals over a period of time.



*Figure 7*

## COURTESY OF LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 60TH ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN

The British Colony of Montserrat cut and countermarked mainly two reals to produce their coinage. The 8 real increased in value from ten bitts in 1786 to eleven bitts in 1797 and twelve bitts a year later. Although the coinage of the island was based on the eight real a small colony like Montserrat needed small change to carry on commerce. The two real or quarter dollar was countermarked with a pointed cross. The half cut 2 real with the countermark "M" was valued at 1 bitt. In 1781 the French colony of Haiti used one half, one and two reals to produce a local coinage. The half real and the centre cut of a one real were countermarked with a crown and anchor to create a coin valued at one half escalin. The two real was centre cut and countermarked to produce a coin valued at one escalin. There was no indication that larger denominations were needed in these two small settlements.



*Figure 8*

From the time Columbus discovered and claimed most of the islands in the Caribbean for Spain until the early 1800's, a number of islands changed hands to the French or the English. The colony of Haiti was originally Spanish but was ceded to France in 1697. The island of St. Lucia was discovered by Columbus in 1502 and was settled by the English in 1605. From that date, until 1814, its ownership was fiercely contested between

England and France. By the peace of Breda, 1667, the island was given to France. The War of 1812 found the French and English fighting for possession of these colonies, but after the war the island was finally ceded to England. During the French, English and neutral times the currency of the island was valued in French denominations. St. Lucia was a larger colony and there was a greater need for coinage. There were four separate government issues of cut four and eight reals, 1798, 1811, 1812 and 1813. There were multiple denominations issued from these cut pieces and although they were issued under British authority they were issued in French denominations. The quarter cut piece marked with the initials "SL" was issued in 1812 and had the value of three escalins. The larger centre cut eight real was cut in 1813 and had the value of six livres, fifteen sols while the smaller piece was valued at two livres five sols. The larger centre cut piece of 1813 was always cut parallel to the pillars on the reverse. By always cutting along the pillars any clipping of coins or counterfeits cutting could be detected.



*Figure 9*

The pie shaped cutting of coins became the generally accepted method of producing small coins for the many colonies of the Caribbean. In 1801 the island of St. Kitts cut eight reals into half's, quarters, and eighths and countermarked each piece with three "S." The whole eight real was valued at nine shillings or twelve bitts. The half cut was worth four shillings six pence or six bitts. The "S" was stamped close to the edge to prevent clipping and this half cut eight real's full weight is approximately thirteen and one half grams.



*Figure 10*

## COURTESY OF LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 60TH ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN

The Island of St. Vincent was also discovered by Columbus but became an English colony in 1627. The introduction of a distinctive local coinage was established in 1797 to replace the light weight cut half and quarter cut eight reals along with the counterfeit copper coins. A minimum weight was set for the cut pieces to try to curtail clipping of coins. Any colony that did not regulate their coinage would find the light-weight coins would migrate to that island because they could be easily passed. Because of the inflated price of a cut-up eight real, counterfeiting became a problem in most of the Caribbean islands. If the counterfeits were full weight the coins were generally accepted. These pieces are now collected as contemporary counterfeits and are accepted for what they were, a piece of circulating coinage. A piece of full weight counterfeit coinage may not have fooled any person at the time, but the necessity for a local coinage made it acceptable.

The 1797 issue consisted of half and quarter cut eight reals countermarked with the interlaced initials "SV." This quarter cut eight real had an official weight of a minimum of three pennyweight, thirteen grains or eighty five grains. The shortage of coinage continued and the island issued more cut coins in 1811, 1814 and 1815.



*Figure 11*

The island of St. Martin is located in the Leeward Islands and was occupied by both the French and the Dutch. This one fifth cut eight real was a joint issue between the French and the Dutch authorities. The joint issue is suggested by the French spelling of the name St. Martin and the standard Dutch countermark of a bundle of arrows. The Spanish eight real had a Dutch value of fifteen reals, giving the one fifth cut piece a value of three reals.



*Figure 12*

During the War of 1812 the British took control of the Dutch island of Curacao. There was a lack of coinage and the British filled this shortage by cutting eight reals into fifths and thirds. Like St. Martin the eight real was given a value of fifteen reals and the fifth cuts were countermarked with a three and the thirds were countermarked with a five. The one third cuts are scarce, while the one fifth can be found with two different styles of the "3" countermark. After the war the Dutch regained the island and issued their own cut eight reals and countermarked them with a bundle of arrows indicating a value of eighteen stivers.



*Figure 13*

In Grenada the eight real was valued at eight shillings, three pence or eleven bitts. In 1787 it was decided to cut the eight real into eleven equal segments to overcome the lack of small change. Each piece was marked with a "G" and given the value of one bit or nine pence. Counterfeiters soon cut the eight real into smaller pieces and passed them as one bit.



*Figure 14*

# COURTESY OF LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 60TH ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN



Figure 15

Throughout the Caribbean Islands eight reals were cut up and usually countermarked to keep them on that island. There were some cutup eight reals that were not countermarked like this quarter cut eight real. This piece has a serrated edge and is the correct weight. This piece would be accepted as a quarter dollar or a two real. The value of an eight real in whole or in its many forms of cut up slices varied from island to island. The value also changed over time as the price of silver changed and with the availability of eight reals on an island. With the inflated value of an eight real and its parts, a local counterfeiter could make a profit by cutting up eight reals and using its pieces. Most contemporary counterfeits circulated alongside government issues as long as they were of good weight. There are examples of light weight silver coins cut smaller than the correct amount by counterfeiters. The coin may have circulated at the attended value, but it also may have passed at a negotiated value.

Showing the Ratings of the Spanish Dollar in Island Currencies, 1700-1825.

	Jamaica.	Barbadoes.	Tobago.	Trinidad.	Leeward Islands.					Windward Islands.			Bermudas.	Bahamas.	Goadaloupe. (Temporary)	British Guiana.	Martinique. (Temporary)	
					St. Kitts.	Antigua.	Montserrat.	Nevis.	Dominica.	Virgin Islands	Grenada.	St. Vincent.						St. Lucia.
1704	5/0	—	—	—	6/0	6/0	6/0	6/0	—	—	—	—	—	6/0	5/0	—	—	—
1707-22	6/3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/8	6/3	—	—	—
1739	—	6/0	—	—	7/0	7/0	7/0	7/0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1740	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1750	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 bits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/8	—	—	—
1758	6/8	—	—	—	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					11 bits													
1763	—	—	—	—	8/3	8/3	8/3	8/3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1773	6/6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1787	6/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1788	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1791	—	10 bits 6/3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					12 bits													
1798	—	—	—	9 bits	9/0	9/0	9/0	9/0	9/0	11 bits 8/3	9/0	9/0	—	—	—	—	—	—
1801	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1804	—	—	—	9 bits 9/0	—	—	—	—	—	8/3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1811	6/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 10/6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1814	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1817	—	6/3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1818	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1825	—	—	—	10 bits 10/0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					13 bits													
					12 bits or 3 guilders													

Figure 16

This chart indicates the change in the value of the eight real from 1704 until 1825 on the different Caribbean islands.

## COURTESY OF LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 60TH ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN

Other countries like Cuba, Puerto Rico and Guatemala countermarked coins in the mid-to late 1800's to make the coins legal in that country and to inform the public that the coins were acceptable. In 1884 a large number of holed coins were countermarked in Puerto Rico's seven custom houses to legitimize the coins. The majority of the coins in Puerto Rico were American coins but there were also a number of Spanish-American reals. These coins were marked with a fleur-de-lys and circulated until 1894 when they were redeemed.



*Figure 17*

The left hand eight real is a rebel cast eight real with the countermark of the rebel leader Morelos. The right hand eight real is countermarked with the initials "L.C.M." for La Comandancia Militar. Each rebel group had its own countermark. The rebels, like other people, had a need for small coins as well as eight reals. The lower one-half real was countermarked with the monogram initial for the leader Osomo. As the struggle for independence continued, the rebels could not obtain silver and resorted to issuing copper eight reals with the promise to redeem them for silver once the war was won.



*Figure 18*

The war of 1812 had an effect in the Caribbean between the English and the French colonies but there was also a Spanish effect. Napoleon placed his brother on the throne in Spain and imprisoned the King and Queen of Spain. This curtailed the support for the Spanish colonies in Mexico and South America. Rebels in these countries started to fight for their independence from Spain and this fighting resulted in countermarked eight reals.

In Mexico there were a number of rebel groups across the country, each fighting the Spanish local authority for their independence. All these groups needed money to supply and feed their armies. The rebels initially robbed some of the trains carrying silver from the mines. Because the rebels had no coin presses they cast the silver into eight real coins. These eight reals and others were countermarked with the rebel's initials or some form to indicate they were issued by the rebels. There were also a number of lesser denominations that were countermarked with rebel marks.

The Royalists deferred the rebel train robberies by issuing coins locally. A temporary mint was opened in Chihuahua in 1810, to produce eight reals. The coins were cast and then countermarked with the initial "T" for the Royal Treasurer just behind the bust of Ferdinand VII. In front of the bust was a countermark of the controller. Dies were received in 1814 and the mint struck only eight reals until 1822.



*Figure 19*

## COURTESY OF LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 60TH ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN

During the early 1820's Peru was fighting for its independence from Spain. In 1822 and 1823 the rebels held the mint in Lima and issued eight reals. In 1824 the Royalist regained control of the mint and countermarked the coins. There were two different countermarks used; one countermark was a large crown and may have the date 1824, while the second countermark had a smaller crown and the date 1824. The rebels won their independence and the Republic of Peru issued new eight real coins.



*Figure 20*

The northwest portion of South America was the Spanish Colony of New Granada. New Granada declared its independence in 1810 and secured it in 1819 when Simon Bolivar united Columbia, Venezuela, Panama and Ecuador. Each country struggled with their coinage problem. In 1820 the province of Cundinamarca in central Columbia issued an eight real although it contained less silver than an original Spanish-American eight real. When the provinces united as Nueva Granada the coin was countermarked with a pomegranate to indicate it was now a national coin rather than a provincial coin. Ecuador left the confederacy in 1830 and became an independent country. In 1832, in order to expedite the process of producing a national currency it decided to countermark the well worn coins in circulation with the monogram initials "MDQ." The initials stood for Moneda de Quito, or coins of Quito, the capital city of Ecuador.



*Figure 21*

Central America was formed in 1821 when Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua declared their independence from Spain. By 1838 every state but El Salvador had seceded from the union. Eight reals were minted for the Republic from 1824 to 1847. There were few pieces issued for the lesser denominations. As states seceded from the Union they countermarked coins to create a national currency.



*Figure 22*

When Guatemala, the most northern state of Central America, separated from the union it countermarked coins from Peru, Argentina, Bolivia and Chile to create its coinage. The countermarks began in 1838 with a sun above a series of volcanoes and a sun face in a star was added in 1841 to the reverse on the fourth type countermark. Many of the countermarked coins are found on cob coins with a number of them having a hole or the coin being clipped and of light weight. A number of these light weight coins were from neighbouring countries who would not accept the light weight coins. The four types of countermarks can be found on two, four and eight reals. In 1894 the Guatemalan Government decided to countermark the numerous foreign coins in circulation with the die of the half real to legitimize the coins.



*Figure 23*

When the Republic of Central America dissolved in 1839 El Salvador became another country without a complete national coinage. The Republic of Central America had issued mainly eight reals while the individual countries issued a limited number of smaller denominations. El Salvador became an independent Republic in 1841 and during that period some coins were countermarked with a volcano stamp and the date 1839. In 1862 Guatemalan coins were countermarked with an "R" to certify that they were legitimate coins for circulation in El Salvador. In 1868 El Salvador countermarked all Spanish American one and two reals with a shield draped by two flags. These well worn coins were countermarked to distinguish them from the Spanish coins which contained less silver. Cuba countermarked its two reals with a lattice work countermark for the same reason, to distinguish them from the Spanish coins. The El Salvador and Cuba countermarks were stamped to assure the people that these coins contained the correct amount of silver and to protect the public who predominately could not read.



Type IV

Type V



CUBA

*Figure 24*

Costa Rica was also part of the Republic of Central America but became an independent republic in 1848. Costa Rica had seven different countermarked coins. The first countermark was a radiant six pointed star in a seven millimeter circle. All coins are holed and the silver from this hole was the pay given for the work of countermarking the coins.

This type three countermark of 1845 is only found on two real coins from Spain. The countermark is also found stamped over coins previously countermarked with the Cuban lattice countermark. This countermark probably signified these two reals contained the correct amount of silver.



*Figure 25*

The type four and five countermark was struck in 1846 to legalize the coins for Costa Rica. The type four countermarks were found on one and four reals and American half dollars. The four real and half dollars also had the number four stamped on them. The type five countermark is found on two and eight reals along with an eight on the eight reals.



Type 4



Type 5

*Figure 26*

## COURTESY OF LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 60TH ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN

Not everyone accepted the eight real as a trading currency. The British began trading with the natives of British Honduras by trading swords for goods. The swords and knives were stamped with "GR" for George Rex. The British had to countermark eight reals with the letters "GR" to get the natives to accept them as an equivalent value. There were three different styles of the GR and crown countermark but they were only found on eight real pieces.



*Figure 27*

The eight real became a monetary base in Brazil when it issued its 960 reis pieces in 1810. The coins were struck over eight real pieces. In a large number of cases the underlying design of the original eight real can be partially found on the new 960 reis coin.



*Figure 29*

Brazil, a Portuguese Colony, countermarked reals from 1643 with a crown over a value. The values of the countermarked coins were stated in reis, and the first countermark gave the one real a value of sixty reis. Later the one real was valued at seventy-five reis. All Spanish American denominations were countermarked and it is not uncommon to find a coin with two different values countermarked on it. This eight real has a value of six hundred reis. Later eight reals had a value of six hundred and forty reis. A similar type of countermarking was used in Portugal and a close examination of the countermark is needed to determine the origin of the countermark.

The state of Minas Gerais in eastern Brazil countermarked eight reals in 1808 and gave them a value of 960 reis. The silver value of the eight real was equivalent to about 750 to 800 reis. This markup gave the state a nice profit.



*Figure 28*

Bolivia opened a mint at Potosi in 1574 using equipment from Lima. The mint was located at a high altitude and the reduced oxygen at this height produced a problem getting the silver to the correct composition. In 1649 the silver content of the eight real was reduced and when Madrid found the coins were debased, superiors were sent from Spain to correct this problem. Over fifty people were condemned to death for their part in the scheme. The coins were recalled and they were either melted or countermarked and given a lower value. The four real was given a value of three reals and the eight real a value of six reals.

There were two different countermarks used to revalue the four and eight reals. One countermark was a crown in a circle while the second countermark had an "L" at the base of the crown. Either can be found on both denominations. The resulting debasement of the coins forced a design change. The new design, coupled with the melting and countermarking, was implemented to help restore faith in the value of the eight reals. Annually a new die coupled with a selected round blank was used to strike a specimen coin which was referred to as a "Royal" strike. These pieces were sent to Spain to show the quality of the coins being produced at the mint.



*Figure 30*

## COURTESY OF LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 60TH ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN

Like today's currency, the eight real and its lesser denominations were counterfeited. With several countries minting the coins and even more countries using the reals, there were numerous places where these coins circulated. Because the real circulated on the strength of its silver content, the counterfeiters' objective was to pass a coin with less silver than the required amount. These counterfeit pieces are called contemporary counterfeits and are collectable for what they are. There are also a number of counterfeits which were produced years later to fool collectors. There are counterfeits of known countermarked and cut-up reals and there are also a number of pieces that are classed as fantasy pieces. Fantasy pieces are coins countermarked and presented with a story that they circulated in a country that never issued countermarked coins.

This Mexican eight real is a good counterfeit and the weight is significantly less than 27 grams. It is normal to find worn eight reals weighing five percent less than its issued weight, but when there is a great difference there is a high probability that it is a contemporary counterfeit.



*Figure 31*

It was much easier for a counterfeiter with fewer skills to cut and countermark a four real and pass it as a cut coin from an eight real. It was also common to cut up an eight real and make the portions smaller than the regular issue, with the remaining silver being his profit. With the value of an eight real inflated from five shillings to eleven or twelve shillings, a profit could be made by simply cutting and countermarking eight reals or cutting them to the required size and countermarking the pieces. This quarter cut piece from the island of St. Martin is a contemporary counterfeit and was probably struck from a four real.



*Figure 32*

When the eight real was revalued upward in some Caribbean islands the question exists whether the value of the previous quarter and half cut pieces also reflected that change. It has not been recorded at what value some of these cut coins were accepted in the local market, but the silver value or weight may have been a determining factor. There are cut eight reals and smaller denominations with no countermarks that are obviously smaller than a genuine government issue. Viewing some of these cut coins today, it becomes questionable if they were counterfeits or merely a local attempt to create small change for commerce.

It is obvious that the quarter cut eight real and the half cut two real are less than a quarter or a half of a full coin. The serrated edge of the cut eight real indicates the coin had not been clipped to that size but was issued at that size. The weight of the coin coupled with the inflated value of a full eight real may have determined the actual value of the coin.



*Figure 33*

During the early 1960's Fred Pridmore did a great deal of research on British Caribbean coins by checking records on the islands and in England. His book helped to determine which British Colonial cut pieces were government issues and which pieces were counterfeit. He also suggested some pieces were created to fool collectors. The same type of research has not been published for the French, Dutch, Danish or Spanish Caribbean colonies. It can be difficult to determine if a coin is a genuine issue, a counterfeit or a fantasy piece.

## COURTESY OF LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 60TH ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN

This Mexican two real is attributed to the island of St. Croix. There are several other denominations with the same countermark. It has been reported that the coins were countermarked when the British Navy blockaded the island during the War of 1812. The British had blockaded other Caribbean islands, but did the local government of St. Croix actually authorize this issue or are these fantasy pieces issued some years later? These countermarked coins are not listed in the World Coins catalogue. Does this suggest they are counterfeits or fantasy coins?



*Figure 34*

This eight real is credited to Santo Domingo and can be found in the World Coin catalogue. The countermark "F7" would be for Ferdinand VII of Spain. There are no known smaller denominations with this countermark and there is no indication that the eight real was revalued. Most uncut reals would circulate at the silver rate on that island regardless if the eight real was countermarked or not. There appears to be no monetary reason for countermarking this coin, suggesting that it is a fantasy coin or possibly a countermark by a Spanish Loyalist in support of the king and queen who had been imprisoned by Napoleon.



*Figure 35*

This eight real is a fantasy coin and records suggest the coin was produced in the early 1900's to fool collectors. There are several variations of the countermark with the "GR 5" for George Rex and five shillings. The story indicates they were countermarked for use in Canada. The eight real already circulated in Canada at five shillings and sometimes for a slightly higher value in Ontario.



*Figure 36*

There are also a few counterfeits of scarce countermarked coins produced to fool collectors. Some of these coins produced in the Middle East and China are very well made and can easily fool a collector. Collectors of rare countermarked coins need access to a good reference library and should work with knowledgeable dealers in this material. Not all dealers are knowledgeable about counterfeits and fantasy pieces in this series and differences of opinion are common.

Most countries in North and South America based their coinage on the eight real. Some countries changed the name of the eight real size coins when they became independent from Spain. In Mexico and Chile it became a peso and in Guatemala it became a one sol piece. During the founding of these countries and their coinage, reals were cut-up, cut-out, countermarked and generally mutilated. During this process the value of the base coin was raised above its silver value and this encouraged contemporary counterfeiting. Counterfeiting and fantasy pieces to fool collectors came later.

The eight real was cut-up and countermarked for a few reasons. The main reason the eight real was mutilated and revalued was to provide coins for a local economy. Other countries' coins were countermarked to provide a national currency for that country. Countermarking informed the public of the purity of the silver and the given value of the coin. These silver coins in part or whole were the key to commerce in the New World.

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### DONATION AUCTION

by Doug Adams #639

Each year, as your club auctioneer, I have the privilege of running a donation auction. I've now run three since my time as auctioneer. The first put some needed revenue in the general account of your club. The second was to help restore the collection of Gary Chouinard who was involved in that terrible city fire in Slave Lake, and the third and most recent auction generated \$1081.95 for the Jumpstart Charity. A cheque was presented on behalf of your club to Martha Billes at the latest CTC Annual General Meeting held in Toronto in May 2013. Martha, the daughter of CTC's co-founder AJ Billes, and the Chairman of CT Jumpstart Charities has



always been a strong supporter of the Canadian Tire Coupon Collectors Club and expressed her gratitude to all members who participated in this program.

Plans are now under way for our next donation Auction and hopefully we can publish it in the January edition of the Collector. So here's the challenge. If each member were to send me a few good 'collectable' coupons from their spares we can start the process. Your donations should be sent to: Doug Adams, 66 Butternut Grove, London Ontario N6K 4J4. Your Club thanks you for your generosity and participation.

## COURTESY OF CTCCC THE COLLECTOR — VOLUME 23, NO. 3, PAGE 7

### LUCKY ME

by Dave Arthur #397

I remember "Canadian Tire money" from my visits with Dad to the CT stores in the early 1960s. The CT money thing was cool but of no real interest to me.

In 1996 I happened to visit a local coin shop out of curiosity, and I saw this booklet entitled "The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Tire Cash Bonus Coupons". Upon reading through this booklet I discovered a whole new world. I was shocked to find out that I somehow hadn't registered that CT money was not the same design throughout the years. Printed by the bank note companies? Many variations and issues?...This was serious business!

I immediately went online to check out the "institution" that was mentioned at the front of the booklet. Lo and behold I came across the CTCCC website (rather rudimentary at the time). To my surprise, these notes were referred to as "coupons" and not "money" as I'd always done.

I suddenly became a pain in the butt to most of my friends by asking to see their coupons. It became apparent that my quest was going to be a long one... and then I met the "Angel of Mercy". I had been asking a cashier at one of those smaller older CT stores if I could look

through her coupons. She "evil eyed" me and called for the manager to join us... probably hoping that I'd get escorted to the door, tavern style.

Well, this young manager surprised the heck out of me by showing an interest in my request. He had always wondered why no one was collecting this form of currency. I was his first. So... and here's the kicker... he brought me to the store office, opened this huge old floor safe and said "go through all of the notes that are here, take what you need and give me cash for them at face value". He said that these notes had been accumulating for ages and were earmarked to be sent back to the head office in Toronto within the next few days for destruction. Talk about timing!

I sat there vibrating. I had hit the mother lode. There were bundles and bundles of them, all grouped into denominations. I was not a member of the club yet and didn't have a clear concept on how it all worked, but the Charlton booklet was a good preliminary guide.

It took me two full days to go through everything in the safe. The office staff was perplexed but they generally ignored me during this unbelievably heady time. The whole thing cost me about 35 bucks and I left the store very well loaded down with

wads of excellent quality (and very pretty to look at) notes. I can't say enough about my gratitude to Chris Bolduc, manager. His kindness, patience and understanding were essential to my entry into this world of CT coupon collecting.

Shortly after this unexpected windfall I joined the CTCCC and got hold of the Bilodeau guide. Upon receiving the guide I discovered happily that I had an almost complete (up to that time-1997) collection. Of course, some of the rare ones were missing but I was in very good shape from the start nonetheless, with numerous spares to boot. Lucky me.

So, here I am sixteen years later, and still into it. I now have an almost complete basic collection and am very proud of it. My friends have consistently teased me, their whacky "Canadian Tire Money" collector. They simply don't understand, poor things. It's good to be a member of an outfit where everyone "gets it".

Well there you have it my brethren and sistren. I must admit that I am not as meticulous in this worthy pursuit as some of you are. I don't look for anomalies etc. like you hard core folks do, but that's OK. I live vicariously through you. I may never achieve totality, but as you all know, part of the fun is in the hunt.

KRAUSE PUBLICATIONS ANNOUNCES 2013 COIN OF THE YEAR AWARDS

by Lisa Bellavin

Krause Publications, a leading publisher of coin and paper money books, magazines, and other reference products, has announced the winners of its 2013 Coin of the Year Awards.

Ninety-nine coins issued in 2011 by mints and national banks worldwide were nominated for the 2013 Coin of the Year Awards, honouring coins displaying the highest achievement in theme, design and marketing. Judges picked winners in 10 categories. From these, selected an overall Coin of the Year winner. The 10 category winners and the Coin of the Year winner for 2013 are ...

The South African Mint was awarded the honour of **Best Gold Coin**, for its 50 Rand gold featuring the meerkat. It is part of the Mint's Natura series entitled "Nature's Families." (KM#511) It beat Canada's KM# 1165, 200 Dollars, Mountie on Horseback



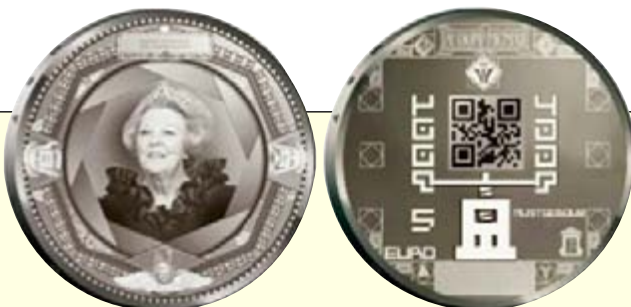
The Royal Canadian Mint claimed the award for **Best Silver Coin** for its 20 Dollar silver coin, which features a canoe in the water and its reflection. (KM# 1176)



The award of **Most Historically Significant Coin** was given to the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic for their 10 Som, silver coin commemorating the Silk Road. (KM# 48) It beat Canada's KM# 1087, 1 Dollar Silver, 100th Anniversary of Canada Parks.



Monnaie de Paris will take home the award for **Best Crown Coin**. It is the second issue in a new series called "From Clovis to Republic—1500 Years of French History." Famed fashion designer Christian Lacroix, and features Charlemagne created it. (KM# 1802)



The **Most Innovative Coin** of the year was awarded to the Royal Dutch Mint for its 5 Euro silver coin celebrating the Mint's 100th anniversary. It features a QR code (short for Quick Response Code) on the reverse, which can be scanned with a smart phone for more information. (KM# 302). On Saturday, February 2, 2013, at a special ceremony during the World Money Fair in Berlin, Germany, this was declared the winner and the **Coin of the Year**.

**Best Contemporary Event Coin** was awarded to the Austrian Mint for its 25 Euro silver and niobium coin celebrating the evolution of robotics. (KM# 3204)



The **Most Popular Coin** of 2011 was awarded to the National Bank of Mongolia for its 500 Togrog silver coin featuring an owl with crystal eyes. A previous coin of the series featuring the wolverine was awarded the overall Coin of the Year award in 2009. (KM# 309)



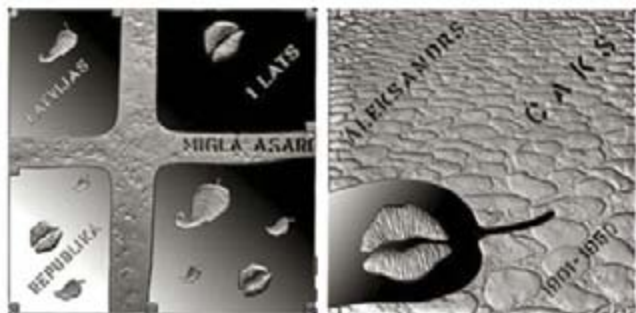
**Best Trade Coin** was awarded to the National Bank of Lithuania for a 1 Litas copper-nickel coin honouring the sport of basketball. (KM# 177)



Finally, the **Most Inspirational Coin** award was taken by the Mint of Poland for a 10 Zlotych silver coin honouring the 100th Anniversary of the Society for the Protection of the Blind. (Y# 796). It beat Canada's KM# 1090, 3 Dollars, Bi-Metallic Silver, Eskimo Mother and Child and KM# 1149, 5 Dollar, Gold, Norman Bethune



The **Most Artistic Coin** was awarded to the Bank of Latvia. The winning coin is a square, 1 Lats, silver piece honouring the artist Alexandrs Caks. (KM# 120). It beat Canada's KM# 1131, 5 Dollars, Silver, Fall Moon



*Krause Publications' World Coin News sponsors the Coin of the Year program.*

GIFT FROM THE CANADIAN ARMY

by Justin Bowen, NYCC Junior Member and Winner of the Heritage Essay Contest

*To support young numismatists and budding authors, Heritage Auctions is sponsoring a quarterly essay contest. It is open to students ages 8-18. North York Coin Club member Justin Bowen has won first place in the third quarter contest. Justin's winning entry appears on the Heritage Auction website at <http://coins.ha.com/information/yn-jbowen.s>*

It was a sunny spring day in London. I was waiting for the Tube at Green Park Station with my family. We were on our way to see the hospital where I was born. It was the first time I had gone back to my birthplace since I had left England six and a half years ago. I was excited to see the monuments, museums and castles of England.

About a minute before the train arrived, a group of soldiers walked in. They were in Canadian Forces uniforms with a poppy pinned above their hearts. Noticing my brother's t-shirt had a large Canadian flag on it, they introduced themselves. They had just returned from the Middle East and were going to visit a wounded comrade. Once we sat down, we realized how excited they were to be talking to non-Military Canadians, especially children. I had a feeling that they missed their own children, with whom they soon would be reunited. Then, their Sergeant handed me three coins, and kindly said, "I think you might find these interesting." I thanked him, and asked if he knew anything about the coins. He replied, "I don't know much about them, although they come from the Middle East." I later learned that they are one Dirham coins from the United Arab Emirates, of which two are dated AH 1419, or 1998 AD, and the other is dated AH 1415, 1995 AD. After more talk, we arrived at our destination. As we parted, my brother and I said, "Thank you for the coins," after which I told them, "I know your children can't wait to see you!"

I have been fascinated in history since I was very young, and I found these coins to be very interesting. I stored the coins in the same way that I stored my rock collection; in small boxes with dividers, split by country, where I could easily take each coin out and look at it. With this, I started my coin hoarding period, where I hoarded world coins and circulating commemorative coins. I collected a set of U.S. State Quarters and a set of circulating Olympic Commemorative quarters. After hoarding for seven years, I learned that I was moving from Calgary, Canada to London, England.

The move motivated me to cut down the space it took me to store my 'collection,' so that I could bring it with me. This motivation was also triggered by the fact that I was moving to England, where I find the coins to be interesting, unlike modern Canadian coins, which have been the same since before I was born. Unfortunately, we didn't move to England. Instead, my family moved to Toronto, Canada. While organizing my coin hoard, I saw the coins that the Sergeant had given me, reminding me of the event that had started it all. I quickly caught the coin collecting bug, having joined Coin Community Forum soon after. After reading posts on the forum, I realized that Ancient coins and American coins were what I wanted to collect. At 14 years old, I was the youngest person that I have heard of that collects ancient coins. I am now 15 years old and have become a Pillar of the Community on Coin Community Forum, with 1300 posts.

One thing has not changed; how much I love this Hobby!



*Justin in London*



*... and with his mother at the May meeting*

*From the contest administrator: Young numismatists 'North of the Border' are clearly an enthusiastic lot, judging from the number of essays we receive from them. For the sake of accuracy, I must also note the degree of interest of adult numismatists in the Canadian numismatic clubs who are anxious to support budding hobbyists. I for one do not think the results are coincidental. And while we often hear of the importance of a mentoring adult in cultivating the collecting interest, not as much notice is given to the excitement that can be generated by a chance encounter—and the long-lasting results.*

# IN MEMORIAM – RICHARD (DICK) G. DOTY, 1942–2013

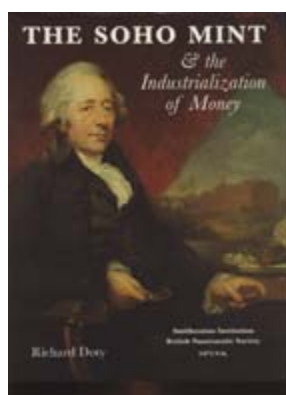
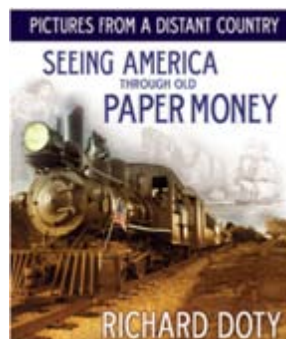
Posted on the web site of the National Museum of American History.

(Mr. Doty was an outstanding United States student of numismatics, leaving a legacy of important research material. For O.N.A. members that may not be aware of the scope of his work the following official obituary is presented. Ed.)

Richard G. Doty, senior numismatic curator at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History, died on June 2, 2013 after battling lymphoma. Born in Portland, Oregon in 1942, Doty earned a B.A in history from Portland State University in 1964 then went on to receive a Ph. D in Latin-American Studies from the University of Southern California in 1968.

Until his death, Doty was the senior numismatic curator with the National Numismatic Collection at the National Museum of American History. After joining the staff in 1986, he revolutionized numismatic research by illustrating

poignant human relationships reflected in the objects he thoughtfully analyzed. Doty shunned the rarified, traditional history told by many of his predecessors in favor of what numismatic artifacts could teach about the lives of everyday people. This led to the publication of several major works including his most recent book *Pictures from a Distant Country: Seeing America through Old Paper Money*, published in 2013. Other popular books written by Doty include *America's Money, America's Story* (2008), *The Token: America's other Money* (editor, 1994) *The Macmillan Encyclopedic Dictionary of Numismatics* (1982), *Paper Money of the World* (1977) and *Coins of the World* (1976).



Doty's passion for telling stories about the lives of people led him to devote thirteen years of his life in pursuit of understanding how inventor and minter Mathew Bolton pioneered the use of steam power to make coins and then spread his technology around the world. This research led to Doty's groundbreaking work *The Soho Mint & the Industrialization of Money*, published in 1998. Recognized as an authority in minting technology and the analysis of numismatic collections, Doty's research was funded by grants from the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for Humanities and the Smithsonian Institution, among others

that supported the dissemination of his ideas.

Prior to joining the Smithsonian, Doty worked at the American Numismatic Society in New York City from 1974–1986 where he served as Curator of the Modern Coins and Currency Department.

Doty began his professional career as a teacher. From 1967–1970 he was an Assistant Professor of United States and Latin History and Studies at Central College, Pella, Iowa. He also served as an Assistant Professor of Latin American and World History, York College, City University of New York (1970–71) and an Assistant Professor of United States and Latin American History at the University of Guam (1971–73).

Doty received numerous honors and awards during his prolific career, most notably a Fulbright Fellowship to the University of Madrid, Spain; a Mexican Government Fellowship for study in Mexico City and Guadalajara; the Del Amo Foundation Fellowship for research in Spain, the Millennial Award Medal of the Royal Numismatic Society and the Huntington Award from the American Numismatic Society and the Lifetime Achievement Award from the American Numismatic Association.

Doty was the founding President of ICOMON, the International Committee for Money and Banking Museums. He advocated for the importance of numismatic collections in society—as tools for teaching world history and important artifacts of material culture deserving of preservation and analysis.

As one of the world's leading numismatists, Doty will be remembered for his irascible humor and the belief that by examining everyday life and deeds of ordinary people we can discover extraordinary history. He leaves his wife, Cindi Roden, and an international community of friends and colleagues.



# O.N.A. CLUB NEWS

by John Regitko

## OPENING COMMENTS

I was pleased to see the participation of most O.N.A.-member clubs at the recent O.N.A. Convention in Kitchener, hosted by the Waterloo Coin Society. Clubs send official club delegates, or a number of clubs had members turn up to attend various functions.

They came from all corners of Ontario, such as Windsor in the West; Sudbury and North Bay in the North; Ottawa and Kingston in the East; and virtually every club located in Central and South Western Ontario. A strong O.N.A. is the direct result of local clubs and their members working towards a common goal: the enjoyment of the hobby!

## CLUB NEWS

### LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (first Tuesday)

The June meeting consisted of the club's 62<sup>nd</sup> anniversary dinner, with a J. Graham Esler speaking of the shipwreck "Nuestra Senora de las Mercedes." The Lloyd T. Smith Literary Award was presented to William N. Clarke, with honourable mention to Ted Leitch and Len Buth for their continued contributions to the club's monthly bulletin. A fifty-year medal was awarded to Tom Masters.

The July meeting was the club's 750<sup>th</sup> meeting. Members were encouraged to bring a numismatic item for show and tell.

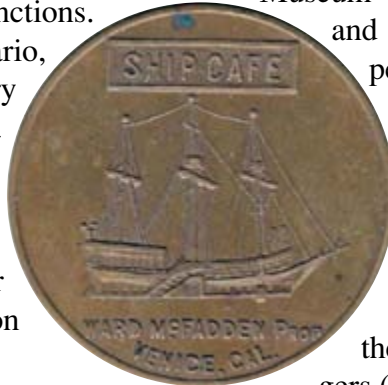


A recent bulletin included an article on one of the largest Roman gold coin hoards discovered in the UK on private land (some of which are illustrated above) being declared treasure. What that translates to is that the 159 coins dated to the end of the 4th Century AD

during the final years of Roman rule in Britain fall under the 1996 Treasure Act under which finders are legally obliged to report their discovery to the local coroner. The decision means the city's Verulamium Museum now has the opportunity to buy them. If the

Museum wishes to acquire some or all of the gold and silver coins and other artifacts, an independent committee at the British Museum will decide the value. The proceeds will be distributed by the Department of Culture Media and Sport, which usually is distributed 50/50 between the finder and the landowner.

Another article covered the medal of the Venice, California's Ship Café and Tiggers (illustrated at left).



### MISSISSAUGA-ETOBICOKE COIN STAMP & COLLECTIBLES CLUB (first Tuesday)

The speaker at a recent meeting was Nick Cowan on the subject of "Canadian Paper Money."

Their recent bulletin included a detailed discourse on how to check the new \$20 notes to see if they are counterfeits. Very timely, since the just recently introduced counterfeits have already been intercepted by the RCMP. The bulletin included statistics of how many notes of the different denominations were passed and intercepted from 2002–2012. It is pointed out that counterfeiting in Canada includes not only the manufacture of false bank notes, but also forged credit cards, traveler's cheques, passports, and various identity documents. Phoney identification has been used to obtain government assistance, personal loans, unemployment insurance benefits and to victimize governments, individuals and corporate bodies.

### WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY (second Tuesday)

Following an unanimous vote by the executive, a motion was made at the June meeting to present Peter Becker (pictured below) with a Honorary Life Membership in the WCS, which also passed unanimously. During the club's first 50 years, only seven honorary life memberships have been awarded: Harvey Brubacher, Bill English, Bruce Raszmann, Heinz Herzog, Don Robb, Mike Hollingshead and Chris Boyer. Peter becomes LM #8. According to a profile published by Brent Mackie in

the club's bulletin, Peter joined the club in 1988, became a director soon after and has been involved with the club in numerous ways, including taking on a heavy load when the club sponsored O.N.A. and R.C.N.A. Conventions. He has been the WCS newsletter editor since 2002 and secretary since 2009, also serving two two-year terms as president from 2005–2008. He received the Fellow of the O.N.A. award in 2009 and is a past O.N.A. director for Area 5. He currently serves as 1<sup>st</sup> vice-president of the O.N.A..



Peter Becker

Their hosting of the O.N.A. Convention reaped a number of benefits for the club. It exposed the hobby . . . and the club . . . to a large local crowd. Thanks to the financial support of CAND, the club obtained seven new junior members as well as six adult members (including coin designer Emily Damstra, the speaker at the O.N.A. banquet) Involvement by members in organizing meetings and shows also extends their enjoyment of the hobby.

Their 600<sup>th</sup> meeting, held in May, recognized volunteers and award winners at the O.N.A. Convention. Members that attended the meeting received a souvenir poker chip and were treated to a slice of cake. Carnations were handed out to the mothers in attendance in honour of Mother's Day.

I am always impressed with their editor's reminders. For example, in a recent bulletin, Peter reminded everyone not only about the club's upcoming meeting, but also reminded members to register for the R.C.N.A. Convention and provided details on Torex. He suggested carpooling to Torex, or parking for free at the Kipling Subway station and "riding the rocket" to Torex's new venue, the Hyatt in downtown Toronto. He regularly e-mails flyers of annual shows run by clubs in Southwestern Ontario as a reminder to WCS members.

### INGERSOLL COIN CLUB (third Monday)

A recent meeting saw Toby Grimminck address the group of 32 in attendance on "Paper Coupons as Money."

Lorne Barnes, their bulletin editor, included articles about the maple syrup smell on Canada's new polymer notes, the numismatic rarity known as The Star of Lima or Estrella de Lima, and The 1871 8 Reales "Birmingham" forgery.

Their annual strawberry social meeting held in June was another success. The club takes the opportunity to invite a representative from the Thames Valley Children's Centre to address the group and make a donation to them.

### TORONTO COIN CLUB (third Monday)

It is surprising how much history one can learn from a simple short line. Don Bunjevaca, in the club's upcoming reminders to members, asks members to bring show and tell items that tie in to historical events that occurred during the month, for example, the British troops capture Fort Louisbourg in 1745, the NDP party's formation from the merger of the CCF and the Cdn Labour Congress in 1961, the US's declaration of war on the UK in 1812, and the coronation of the first Tang emperor of China that started a 300-year dynasty in 618, just to name a few.

### OTTAWA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (fourth Monday)

Serge Pelletier and his editorial committee, copy editors, proofreaders and translators have, as usual, been busy at work putting out award-winning bulletins. The May-June issue (Moneta is now being published every two months), consisting of 53 pages, included articles on a type collection of Canadian 50-cent pieces by Steve Woodland, the second part of an article of the franc-denominated commemorative coins of the French Fifth Republic, the coinage of Bermuda by Ron Cheek and a column entitled "Spring" by Serge Pelletier, covering coins that remind one of Spring, such as flowers, animals and birds (illustrated).



The bulletin also included a 9-page Glossary of numismatic terms that will be included in the upcoming “The Canadian Dictionary of Numismatics” by Serge Pelletier.

The president of the club, Steve Woodland, is a perfect example of what enjoyment a numismatist can have being involved in this hobby. Other than being their president, he also serves the club as a member of the editorial committee, is a copy editor and is one of the two members of the translation committee (their bulletin is fully bilingual). He has volunteered to be the editor of the R.C.N.A.’s E-bulletin, has just been appointed as the O.N.A.’s director for Area 9 (Eastern Ontario), and has been nominated for the position of 2<sup>nd</sup> vice-president of the R.C.N.A..

### **NORTH YORK COIN CLUB (fourth Tuesday)**

At a recent meeting, Henry Nienhuis was the guest speaker on the topic of “Gold—Where does it come from?” At another meeting, Michael Rogozinsky a long-time coin dealer and owner of Empire Industries Auctions in Toronto, spoke about a few of the numismatic rarities he has owned, including a 1911 pattern dollar,

1921 5-cent and 50-cent pieces and a complete set of 1936 dot coinage, among others. Club secretary, Henry Nienhuis, presented Michael Rogozinsky with a certificate of appreciation (right).



Michael Rogozinsky (right)

The club’s editor, Paul Petch, includes a variety of interesting articles in the club’s bulletins. A recent issue included a write-up on astronaut Chris Hadfield’s involvement in the launch of Canada’s new \$5 polymer note (he launched it from space), a Danish teen’s find of Viking coins with a metal detector in Denmark, the Royal Canadian Mint’s tribute to the 250th anniversary of the end of the Seven Years’ War, the appearance of counterfeit \$100 polymer bills in British Columbia, and the new banknote to be introduced by the Bank of England in 2016 that will feature Sir Winston Churchill. The bulletin presented a history of the famous people that have appeared on British notes since the 1500s, which included Isaac Newton, William Shakespeare, Florence Nightingale, Charles Dickens, Charles Darwin, as well as Matthew Boulton and James Watt. Boulton and Watt invented the steam engine, originally used for making coins.

The club continues to auction off numismatic books donated by the daughter of the late May Bunnett, who served on the club’s executive for many years. The passing of Terry O’Brien was also announced. She considered the NYCC her “home club” due to the fact that I introduced her to their meetings many years ago when she attended a 20-hour course (2 hours on each of 10 different evenings) on coin collecting at Yorkdale Secondary School in Toronto. Following her exposure to the hobby, she regularly attended meetings in North York, Barrie and Etobicoke. She also attended numerous O.N.A. and R.C.N.A. Conventions, as well as ANA and FUN (Florida) conventions.



Their May Hobby Show drew a sizeable crowd, as can be seen in the photo above.

### **CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF WOODEN MONEY COLLECTORS (CAWMC - Southwestern Chapter)**

The July bulletin called for all members to attend the CAWMC breakfast meeting at the R.C.N.A. Convention, bring along woods to pass out to fellow attendees, send images and details of new woods that members made up for passing out at the banquet to wooden money catalogues, Norm Belsten, and submitting articles dealing with the history behind wooden tokens to CAWMC’s bulletin editor, Judy Blackman. The same bulletin included background on the “Bill Bison Woods” that is the free “wood of the month” send to all CAWMC members. The wood was donated by Judy Blackman and will also be included in the R.C.N.A. Convention registration kits. It features a bison because the Manitoba Coin Club’s logo is a bison and the R.C.N.A. Convention medal contains a bison (illus-



trated). Other columns dealt with “Driftwood Horses” shared by Bill Cousins, “The Twisted Sisters and the Frio Canyon Motorcycle Stop” by Robin Albright, “Mystery Artist creates tree in South Africa” shared by Bill Cousins, “King’s Landing Commemorative Wood” by Judy Blackman, “Husky Hiker” by Jim Bradley and “The Ryan Deez Wood” by Ryan Deez (illustrated).



Another article about the “Alberta Beach Museum” located in the Village of Alberta Beach, Alberta, covers the rich history of not only the huge museum, but also the history of the Village. The Village came into existence when the CNR railroad began sending employees to the shores of Lac St. Anne, located 60km west of Edmonton, for holidays and picnics, charging \$1 return fare from Edmonton to Alberta Beach. Hotels, boat rental businesses, bait shops, rental cottages, grocery stores gas stations, bakeries, gift shops and restaurants were established to take advantage of the crowds. As can be seen from the wooden tokens, the Alberta Beach Museum is a rather huge complex. Admission is free.



A previous bulletin included a tribute to the late Larry Becker who operated North Toronto Collectibles for many years. His wife, Rose, donated thousands of his medals, postcards, documents, photographs, newspapers, artifacts and more to the City of Toronto Archives. One of the woods he issued while operating his retail store is illustrated.



A featured article covered the 2013 O.N.A. Convention woods (one of the colourful personal woods is



illustrated above). It was also announced that the wooden money catalogue supplement #14 is available for \$5 by e-mail delivery or \$6 on CD via Canada Post. Cheques, payable to Norm Belsten, should be mailed to him at 86 Hamilton Drive, Newmarket, ON L3Y 3E8.

Members of CAWMC, many of whom joined the organization when it was founded in 1975, are a close-knit group. It was therefore a welcome addition to the normal monthly bulletin to receive updates from CAWMC President, Al Munro of Calgary, on how the flooding affected members located in Alberta, including those living in Calgary (he does not live in one of the ten areas that received evacuation notices, but his wife was unable to get to work downtown), near the town of High River (which was evacuated) and other affected locations. Fortunately, it was reported that all members were okay and were not evacuated.

### ROYAL CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Numismatic Journal, under the editorship of Dan Gosling, contains many articles on a variety of Canadian numismatics (with a sprinkling of foreign content). Their most recent issue, a whopping 60-pager, has to be seen to be appreciated. Sample copies are available from Paul Johnson, R.C.N.A. executive secretary, at [info@rcna.ca](mailto:info@rcna.ca). The issue contains the first president’s message by newly elected Bret Evans.

### TIP OF THE MONTH

One of the best ways of disposing of your duplicates as well as material that you no longer wish to collect is to man a table at a local club meeting.

Placing a few items into the auction might also be considered, however, you are bound to have more than a few items to dispose and it would take you years to go that route exclusively.

I do not know of a single club that charges members for bringing material to a club meeting, placing it on a table and attempting to sell it. Both you and the buyer are bound to benefit. The buyer obtains another item for his/her collection at a good price, because you can afford to sell it at a very competitive price. You convert it to cash to either acquire something else for your collection, or you get to keep 100% of the proceeds since you do not have to replenish your inventory. Changes are that you are not in competition with a dealer that has taken the

time to attend a meeting, since they tend to have mainly Canadian decimal coins or RCM non-circulating material in their holdings.

*To obtain mention in this column, please telephone the information directly to John Regitko at (416) 407-4122 (10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.), or better yet, e-mail it to [coinman@look.ca](mailto:coinman@look.ca). The very best idea is to also include [editor@the-ona.ca](mailto:editor@the-ona.ca) in your electronic newsletter distribution list. That way your material will be simply and efficiently be put into the hands of both the editor and the Club News columnist with a single transmission.*



## Passing of A Canadian Coin Celebrant

While most all NUMISMATIC NEWS readers and others would never have heard about Terry O'Brien, of Loretto, Ontario Canada, who passed away on May 30, 2013, she among those active in our 'world of money' hobby in Ontario and Canada and with the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association (R.C.N.A.) was well-known and beloved.

Her ready smile, friendly mother-like greetings, always positive comments and support, and consistent presence around Royal Canadian Numismatic Association (R.C.N.A.) Conventions, coupled also her variety in numismatics, whether woods, currency, and exonomia, as well as a willingness to be involved, all these shall in the months and years ahead shall be missed.

Terry was simply a positive, outgoing person, who added to the quality of the annual R.C.N.A. Conventions, for over thirty years, only missing one or two in the past three decades. She regularly contributed in committee and convention chores not only at the R.C.N.A. gatherings but local coin club shows. There were events, shows, and meetings that simply were not the same without her presence.

One of my last experiences was on the annual tour and road trip just before the official opening of the July 2012 R.C.N.A. Convention in Calgary, Alberta, Canada. It was an all-day event through and around some the majestic Canadian Rockies, with numerous stops and sights. Through it all, Terry was her famous chipper self: talking, sharing, and always positive.

To our Americans south of the border, Terry was not known. But, she was known by what she was: her presence at local coin clubs and at national conventions has been and continues to be repeated and reiterated by countless hundreds and thousands of others, all collectively making this 'world of money hobby' a joy and rewarding time for so many others.

'The Terry's' are our hobby, and 'the Terry's' shall always be our hobby. These 'Terry's' have always made our hobby, and these 'Terry's' remain the real 'kings and queens of the hobby of kings and queens.'

Closing, American poet Don Williams explained it best: *"Death may indeed be final; but, the love we share while living is eternal."* RIP, Terry.

*Michael S. Turrini*

Vallejo, California

## IN MEMORIUM – TERRY O'BRIEN (O.N.A # 2073)



A message was recently received from Karen O'Brien, the daughter of Terry O'Brien, informing us of the passing of her mother.

Terry was an active collector for many years and a long-time member of the North York Coin Club, having joined the club in April 1982. She maintained her annual membership continuously for 25 years and was presented with Lifetime Membership number 26. Terry was also a member of the Mississauga-Etobicoke Coin Stamp and Collectibles Club, the R.C.N.A. and the O.N.A..

Terry was active in local politics and served as an Adjala County councillor for 18 years beginning about 1980 before her election to deputy mayor in 1988. After amalgamation, she was deputy mayor of the Adjala-Tosorontio municipally until 1997.

Terry possessed some musical abilities and would donate her time in senior residences. Her daughter writes that, *"there were a couple of ditties she could play on the piano, and she would frequently burst into song when she was having fun around the house."*



Terry poses with a bison head during the 2009 RCNA tour to Fort Edmonton



Terry at the RCM booth at the 2004 C.N.A. Convention



Terry with Jim Charlton and Carolynne-Marie Petch at the 2012 O.N.A. Convention

She regularly attended Ontario Numismatic Association and Canadian Numismatic Association Conventions where she took lots of snap shots. Convention attendees will recall that she regularly signed up for the local scenic tours and had an infectious enthusiasm for soaking in the local information and learning all that she could. She brought along a grandson to a couple of the Conventions. Terry served as a club delegate to both O.N.A. and R.C.N.A. conventions for the North York Coin Club and could always be counted on to bring back a rich account of convention proceedings and the people she met and spent time with.

Here is the text from the obituary:

*Peacefully at Stevenson Memorial Hospital Alliston on Thursday May 30, 2013. Terry O'Brien dearly beloved wife of the late Jim O'Brien. Loving mother of Karen and Keith, and mother in law of Kelly O'Brien, and the late Edward Cournoyea. Remembered with love as Nana to: Edward, Shawntel, Renee, and Josh.*

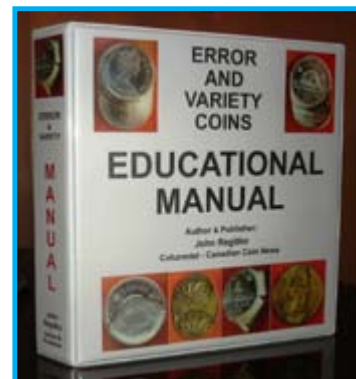
A Memorial Mass was held in St. James Church Colgan, on Saturday June 8, 2013 at 3pm. Arrangements were entrusted to Rod Abrams Funeral Home, Tottenham.

# NEW BOOK: Error And Variety Manual

by Paul R. Petch

Those of you who are interested in the popular specialty numismatic field of mint errors and varieties will be sure to recognize John Regitko's name. Regitko has had a long history of interest in mint errors and varieties. From his presentations as a part of the C.N.A. numismatic classroom course, his column in Canadian Coin News and his Error and Variety Seminars, he has dedicated much energy to talking and writing about his special interest.

Now, based on the extensive handout material that he prepared for his one-day seminars which he started in March of 2012, Regitko has developed a stand-alone ***Error and Variety Coins Educational Manual*** that he is making available by mail order.



The manual, housed in a 1½-inch binder, contains 530 pages, approximately 300 of which are in full colour! It is divided into fifteen major sections, each liberally illustrated with examples of errors and varieties, covering every facet of what is arguably the most popular specialty numismatic collectible today. The basics of the text and illustrations are taken from Regitko's four years worth of columns in CCN, which he then greatly expands upon.

The material presented ranges from the errors produced at every stage of the minting process—including recently discovered errors and scarce varieties, identifying forgeries and post mint damage, correct terminology, extensive listing of the various resources available. Other interesting topics are *Security at the Mint* and *Backdoor Jobs from the Royal Canadian Mint* which recaps some of the shenanigans that have taken place at the Mint in past years and Regitko's involvement in assisting the Mint in closing some "backdoors", the do's and don'ts of purchasing errors on internet auction sites, and a wide variety of additional numismatic "errors" you can collect. These diversions include wooden nickels, foreign errors, paper money and, yes, coin chocolate varieties, just to name a few. Errors from private mints, including the Badger Mint, Sherritt Mint and Lombardo Mint, include transportation tokens, municipal trade dollars, medals and other mediums of exchange that form part of numismatics. Token errors of the Toronto Transportation Commission are shown. Transportation ticket errors and even error transfers are touched upon.

In addition the manual package also includes:

- *Three CDs with a total of seven presentations relating to errors and varieties. One contains Regitko's 45-minute presentation he gave at a Humber College seminar sponsored by the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association a few years ago.*
- *A number of 2x2 coin holders for various size coins, marked with lines every 10 degrees for holding rotated die coins.*
- *Reprints of a full set of 14 KAYAK magazines that were published by the Coin Irregularity Association of Canada (CIAC) from January 1970 to April 1971, along with a number of copies of Hans Zoell's Unusual Numismatic Objects (UNO) magazines from Zoell's inventory.*
- *A business card size list of scarce 2006 and other cents, suitable for carrying in a wallet, purse or pocket, will enable collectors to look for scarce cents anywhere. Five small magnets are also included for searching for scarce 2006 magnetic cent types.*
- *A certificate that entitles the person ordering the package to attend a future classroom seminar.*

## Ordering information:

The total cost of \$125 includes packaging and postage to anywhere in Canada and the Continental USA. Any updates produced during 2013 will be shipped at no charge.

Cheque or money order (in Canadian or U.S. funds) should be mailed to: John Regitko, Suite 147, 4936 Yonge St., North York, ON M2N 6S3, Canada. Please include your shipping address and either an e-mail address or telephone number.

*If you have any questions before considering placing an order, John Regitko can be reached at [errorman@look.ca](mailto:errorman@look.ca) or by telephone at (416) 407-4122 (11 a.m. to 11 p.m.)*

# Cambridge Coin Club Awards Their Annual Spring Show to the Waterloo Coin Society

WATERLOO, ON and CAMBRIDGE, ON—The Cambridge Coin Club has run a very successful and popular coin show at the Cambridge Newfoundland Club for over twenty years, donating thousands of dollars to local charities from its profits during that time. The Cambridge show organizers recently decided to step down and have entered into an agreement with the Waterloo Coin Society to carry on the show. This news was unveiled to members of the Waterloo Coin Society at their regular monthly meeting on July 9, 2013. The Waterloo Coin Society has a long history of operating coin shows, including their own in Waterloo, for over twenty years and several more in partnership with neighbouring coin clubs.

The change in show ownership became effective immediately. The next show is planned for its traditional weekend on Saturday, March 15, 2014. Cambridge Coin Club members will continue to assist the Waterloo Coin Society to ensure a smooth transition and a consistent presentation to dealers, numismatists and the public. Bourse dealers can expect to be contacted in respect to securing their show tables within the next few months. The Waterloo Coin Society is committed to maintaining the show's free admission as well as donating a portion of the proceeds to a local charitable organization.

Robb McPherson, President of the Waterloo Coin Society says, *"We are honored and excited to have been offered the opportunity to carry on the show's long tradition of service to the numismatic community."* Vince Nevidon, outgoing Chairman of the Cambridge Coin Show, added, *"I believe this transition is great*



Waterloo Coin Society President Robb McPherson (left) and Vince Nevidon (right), outgoing Chairman of the Cambridge Coin Show, shake hands after the official announcement at the WCS club meeting.

(photo courtesy of Judy Blackman)

*for everyone involved. I am more than confident that the Waterloo Coin Society will do a great job running this show in the future."*

The Cambridge Coin Club is a small but dedicated group of numismatists that have been meeting regularly for almost 60 years. The Cambridge Coin Show, operated by the club until this year, helped put Cambridge on the map with 52 dealer tables and a consistently busy bourse floor. The show has generated thousands of dollars in donations to local charitable organizations. The Cambridge Coin Club is a member of the Ontario Numismatic Association (O.N.A.).

The Waterloo Coin Society was founded in 1959 and has grown to over 130 members. Having celebrated their 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2009, the Society is widely regarded as being one of the premier coin clubs in southwestern Ontario. Their monthly meetings regularly include an educational programme, several draws, a 50-lot numismatic auction and complimentary refreshment break. The Waterloo Coin Society is a member of the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association (R.C.N.A.), the Ontario Numismatic Association (O.N.A.) and the Central States Numismatic Society (C.S.N.S.). The R.C.N.A awarded the Louise Graham Club of the Year to the Waterloo Coin Society in 2010. In recent years, the Waterloo Coin Society has hosted two O.N.A. annual conventions and one R.C.N.A. annual convention.



*More details are available from Robb McPherson, President, Waterloo Coin Society at 519-577-7206 or [president@waterloocoinsociety.com](mailto:president@waterloocoinsociety.com).*

# Emily Damstra Attends 600<sup>th</sup> Waterloo Meeting

The Waterloo Coin Society June newsletter included follow-up news about 2013 Ontario Numismatic Association's Awards Banquet speaker Emily S. Damstra.

Editor Peter Becker commented, "We cannot say enough wonderful things about our banquet speaker Emily Damstra who really got in the spirit of things beginning with the welcome reception right through until very late on Saturday evening. Emily was kept very busy autographing just about anything brought to her, including seven rolls of uncirculated 2012 Loonies packaged in 2x2 holders. We had originally anticipated demand for only 75 coins; however these were long gone before lunchtime on Saturday. Fortunately we were able to secure four more rolls that carried us through the rest of the day and the banquet."

As banquet speaker, Emily gave a very informative and well-received presentation highlighting many of her artistic creations. This was her first glimpse and experience into the world of numismatics. Emily is truly a professional artist and a valuable member of the hobby.

At the WCS meeting, Robb McPherson presented Emily Damstra with a complimentary 2013 WCS membership and two name badges on behalf of the club in recognition of her role as the banquet speaker and her participation in the convention.

In a surprise move, one additional lot was added to the auction. It was announced only after the final lot had been sold. The very last of the Olympic 2012 Lucky Loonies that were pre-signed by Emily Damstra sold for a whopping \$27.00 to Jim McHugh of Victory Coins with the proceeds of this sale going directly to the convention.



Jim McHugh and Emily Damstra are all smiles after the last personally-signed 2012 Lucky Loonie was bought by Jim at auction for \$27 (Photo J. Blackman)



The **TORONTO COIN EXPO** is pleased to welcome the ONA as part of Canada's premier Coin and Bank Note show, representing coin clubs and collectors throughout the province.

**2013 SHOW DATES:**

**May 31 - June 1 & October 4 - 5**

**www.torontocoinexpo.ca**

*Official Auctioneer*

**Geoffrey Bell**  
Auctions

**AUCTION SALE #7**

May 30 – 31, 2013

**AUCTION SALE #8**

Oct 3 – 4, 2013

**SHOW & AUCTION LOCATION:**

**Toronto Reference Library,  
789 Yonge St, Toronto ON**