



THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

WATERLOO, ONTARIO

1973 - 1975 O. N. A. OFFICERS

Past Presidents

R. R. REKOFSKI (1962-1965)
L. T. SMITH (1965-1967)
Wm. ENGLISH (1967-1969)
D. FLICK (1969-1971)
C. B. LAISTER (1971 - 1973)

President

W. E. PAT LAMBERT

First Vice-President

Wm. R. GAGE

Second Vice-President

MEL H. FISKE

Secretary

MRS. PAT LAMBERT

Treasurer & Membership

BRUCE H. RASZMANN

Mailing Address

Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario

DIRECTORS

Area 1: Howard Whitfield
Elliot Jephson
Area 2: Ken W. Wilmot
Area 3: Victor G. Potter
Area 4: vacant
Area 5: John Craig
Area 6: Richard A. Ford
Area 7: Tony Gordon
Area 8: Ray Pleau
Area 9: Clifford Shipman
Area 10: Gerald Albert

Historian

WALTER GRIGGS

Publicity

BOB VOADEN
Ontario Paper Co.
Thorold, Ontario

Librarian

Wm. R. GAGE
RR #1, Shanty Bay, Ontario

Medal Committee

MEL FISKE
7795 Beaverdams Road
Niagara Falls, Ontario

Audio-Visual Service & Display Case Service

CHAS. B. LAISTER
#3 Highway,
Tillsonburg, Ontario

Speaker Circuit Service

KEN PROPHET
Box 226, Barrie, Ontario

Editor

W. E. PAT LAMBERT
Box 311,
St. Catharines, Ont.

Volume 13 February 1974 Page 11

SELLING COINS

(Further to author Ken Wilmot's article
on "Buying Coins", Sept. Issue,
Page 74)

By Ken Wilmot - Stratford Club

One of the last things the beginning coin collector should think about is the profit to be made in coin collecting. The collector will always profit in terms of pleasures to be found in the hobby, but to assume that he will always make money if and when he sells some or all of his coins is, at best, wishful thinking.

When a combination of circumstances is favourable, there's money to be made in coins. But this assumes among other things that the coins were held sufficiently long to appreciate in value, that they are the kinds of coins for which there is a ready market, and that the net proceeds of the sale will exceed the initial cost of everything sold plus a reasonable rate of interest on the owner's investment.

A common mistake is to confuse retail prices with dealers' buying prices. If the dealer doesn't make a profit, he isn't going to remain in the coin business. On fast moving coins, those in popular demand, he might be able to operate on a smaller margin, but in most instances he cannot afford to pay more than from 75 to 80% of his own retail prices for coins he purchases from collectors. This gives him a mark-up of from one-fourth to one-third, which is considerably less than in similar businesses requiring the maintenance of a substantial inventory to meet a wide variety of customers' needs.

Sales made directly by one collector to another normally bring somewhat higher prices than are paid by dealers. However, this applies only to the coins the fellow collector wants, leaving the seller in the position of having to deal with more than

one buyer.

From the standpoint of net proceeds (the actual amount of cash you get for your coins), there doesn't appear to be any significant difference between selling at a dealer-conducted auction or selling directly to the dealer.

***** ***** ***** ***** *****

BIBLICAL MONEY

By Lloyd T. Smith London Numismatic Society.

When seeking the earliest Biblical quotations of money, we first find several mentions of gold and silver as a medium of value rather than as coins. The first reference to gold is found in the first book of Moses, which, according to modern synchronology, would be about 4,000 years before the time of Christ, or almost 6,000 years ago. We read in Genesis, Chapter 11: 10,11,12, "And a river went out of Eden, and the land of Havilah, where there is gold, and the gold of that land is good."

Such gold as was used at that time was found, just as gold was found in the Yukon. When we read in Genesis, Chapter 11:22: "And Zillah she bare Tubal-Cain, an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron," we assume that Tubal-Cain, a descendant of Cain, was probably the first goldsmith.

Silver is first mentioned in the time of Abraham, Genesis 23:17: "Abraham was very rich in cattle, in silver and gold." Genesis also includes the earliest mention of the word 'money', Chapter 23:12,13,23: "He that is born in the house or bought with money."

The ancient Hebrews expressed measures of value by shekels, which were weighed, not counted. The meaning of shekel in Hebrew is 'to weigh', and we find Old Testament references to shekels in three different metals, gold, silver and brass. In the story of Rebekah at the well, Genesis 24:22,30, we read: "The man took a golden earring of half a shekel weight and two bracelets for her hands of ten shekels weight in gold." This is also the first mention of earrings and bracelets in the Bible.

Parts of the shekel are also referred to in the following passages: The sum of the people's offering: Exodus 25:26 -- A bekah for every man, that is half a shekel, after the shekel of the sanctuary-- The obligation of the covenant: Nehemiah 10:32 -- Also made ordinances for us to charge ourselves yearly with a third part of a shekel for the service of the house of our God; The servant to Saul as a gift for the prophet Samuel: 1 Samuel 10:8 -- And the servant answered Saul again, and said, "Behold, I have here at hand the fourth part of a shekel of

***** ***** ***** ***** *****

THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST is published monthly by the Ontario Numismatic Association. The publication can be obtained with membership in one of the following categories:- Life Membership - \$50., Regular Membership - \$4. annually, Juniors (up to 18 years of age) \$3. annually, Husband and Wife (one journal) - \$6. annually, Club - \$10. annually.

Special O.N.A. Silver Lapel Pins * \$2.50.

Remittances made payable to The Ontario Numismatic Association, c/o Mr. Bruce Raszmann, P.O. Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario.

silver (the rebah); that will I give to the man of God, to tell us our way; A ransom of souls: Exodus XXX: 13 -- This they shall give, everyone that passes among them that are numbered, half a shekel after the shekel of the sanctuary: (a shekel is twenty gerahs) An half shekel shall be the offering of the Lord.

Though specific coins are not named in connection with the payment of Judas for the betrayal of Jesus, it is thought that silver coins of a certain standard were intended in these Biblical references: Matthew XXVI: 15 -- And said unto them, what will ye give me, and I will deliver him unto you? And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver. Matthew XXVII: 3-9 -- Then Judas, which had betrayed him, when he saw that he was condemned, repented himself, and brought again the thirty pieces of silver, to the chief priests and elders. Silver coins of that period would include the shekel of Tyre, tetradrachm of Philippus Philadelphus (92-83 B.C.) and the Ptolemaic type of tetradrachm (285 B.C. - 30 A.D.).

When the Hebrews returned to Jerusalem in 536 B.C., they brought with them vast quantities of Persian coins. These included gold darics (or drams) and silver sigloi. It is also thought that they were acquainted with the famous silver tetradrachms of Athens, known throughout the civilized world as "owls". Drams are mentioned in Nehemiah VII:70 -- And some of the chiefs of the fathers gave unto the work. The Tirshatha gave to the treasure a thousand drams of gold, fifty basons, five hundred and thirty priests' garments. Ezra II:69 -- They gave after their ability unto the treasure of the work threescore and one thousand drams of gold and five thousand pounds of silver, and one hundred priests' garments. The drams are the first coins actually mentioned in the Bible.

After Alexander the Great defeated the Persians in 331 B.C. his tetradrachms of silver and staters of gold became familiar coins to the people of the Holy Land. In Tyre and in Sidon the shekel unit of weight became a standard for coinage and the Jews became familiar with the shekels of Tyre and the shekels and double shekels of Sidon.

The smallest Greek coin of that period was the bronze lepton (the widow's mite) still in use for modern Greek coinage. The most famous reference to this coin is found in Mark XII:41 -- and there came a certain poor widow and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing ... Other small coins included the chalcus, a piece of brass money struck by the Syrians; a falchalcon equal to two chalcoi; the Roman quadrans and the assarion. These passages mention the mite or farthing: When Christ preached against hypocrisy and covetousness -- Luke XII:59 -- I tell thee, thou shalt not depart thence, till thou has paid the very last mite. Speaking to the apostles, Christ said: Matthew X:29 -- Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? Again, when Christ reproves the Pharisees, he asks: Luke XII:6 -- Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings?

The value of a day's labour is found in the parable of the Labourers in the Vineyard: Matthew XX:2,9,10,13 -- And when he had agreed with the labourers for a penny a day, he sent them into his vineyard. And when they came that were hired about the eleventh hour, they received every man, a penny. But he answered one of them, and said, Friend, I do thee no wrong: didst not thou agree with me for a penny?

Of all Biblical references to coins, the tribute penny or denarius of Tiberius is probably the best known. The coin which Jesus held in

his hand while the Pharisses attempted to catch him in His words when they asked "Is it lawful to pay tribute to Caesar or not?" The story is told in the New Testament according to St. Mark XII:14-16: Knowing their hypocrisy said unto them, why tempt ye Me? Bring me a penny that I may see it. They brought one and he asked them whose image and inscription it was. They said Caesar's. Jesus told them "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's."

Though there is no mention of gold coins as such in the New Testament, a few may have been familiar to the Jews of that period. These include the staters of Alexander, staters of the Seleucid kings (Syrian) and the aureus of the Roman Empire with bust of Augustus, and later Tiberius, Claudius and Nero. References to silver coins were also probably of Syrian, Greek or Roman origin.

This is a mere synopsis of Biblical Money, but the interested reader is directed to the various book sources listed below.

Bibliography:

- Moneys of the Bible by R. S. Yeoman.
- Coins of Bible Days by Florence Aiken Banks.
- Roman Coins and Their Values by David R. Sear.
- Greek Coins by C. M. Kraay and Max Hirmer.
- Coins: Ancient, Medieval & Modern by R. A. G. Carson.

***** ***** ***** *****

CONVENTION '74

March 30-31 is just around the corner which means that time is getting short. With this point in mind there are two or three items to which I would draw your attention.

Firstly, in spite of many requests in these pages, since November of last year, nominations for the O.N.A. Award of Merit are coming in very, very slowly; Haven't you, yourself, or your local club, someone in mind whom you think may qualify for this award? If so, please send your nomination by return on receipt of this Bulletin to "Award of Merit" Chairman, Mr. Elliot Jephson, c/o P.O. Nox 311, St. Catharines, Ontario, L2R 6T7, remeber, this will be your last chance because nominations close February 28th.

Secondly, I am requesting members and all directors, past presidents to submit items for the annual General Meeting Agenda and the Delegates Meeting agenda. I am sure there must be some points that you would like to see discussed at either or both of these meetings. May I have your suggestions, etc., by the 28th of February.

Finally, there appears to be a little confusion as to the first prize of our O.N.A. draw this year. I would clarify what is meant by a "SET of Commemorative Silver Dollars", to wit, Commemorative Silver Dollars issued in the following years:- 1935, 1939, 1949, 1958, 1964, 1967, 1971, and 1972, a total of eight coins suitably cased worth approximately at least One Hundred Dollars. Surely, a nice prize to win. You can only win if you buy TICKETS so don't forget, buy your tickets and help to sell as many books as you can in order that we may defray Convention expenses, which, as many of you will be aware, will be considerable. We hope to see ALL our members there for another successful show. Let's make it a holiday, or even a second honeymoon in the honeymoon capital of Canada, the main thing, please come. Pres. Pat.

NEWS AROUND THE COIN CLUBS

BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

At the last meeting Walter Griggs, the founding President, presented the slate of officers for 1974 as follows:- President - Gord Durnford, Vice-President - George Wagner, Secretary - John Barchino, Treasurer - O. W. Sutor, Programme - Peter Ferracioli, Publicity - Fred Huizer, Membership - Gene Ruzlo, Director at Large - Arthur Bruner. The club has moved to new quarters in the lower hall of the Senior Citizens Centre at 25 Charlotte Street.

CENTRAL COIN CLUB

At the last meeting a total of 100 members and guests were welcomed by the President, Frank Lieshout, after which John Dewijze presented a series of slides on NUMISMATIC TERMS, immediately after which John was presented with a trophy for his displays during 1973. Tony Gordon displayed a layout of Coins and Paper Money of the Barbados. A successful auction was conducted by Bob Shillingworth.

CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB

The meeting brought out 19 members and guests to the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier Hotel. The main items of the meeting were preparations for the show May 11th and 12th and planning for the 1976 C.N.A. Convention. The Stratford Coin Club plan a visit to Ottawa and it was suggested they be invited for the May Show.

INGERSOLL COIN CLUB

The last meeting saw 15 members and guests present. Officers for 1974 are:- President - Alan Macnab, Vice-President - George Grey, Treasurer - Aulis Koslonen, Secretary - Mrs. A. Edmonds, Directors - Barbara Macnab, Alec Edmonds, Frank Messenger. A lovely Buffet was prepared by Jim Finch, wife Ann and daughter, Lorna and a good time was had by all.

RICHMOND HILL COIN CLUB

The last meeting was election night with the following officers being elected:- President - Norman Belsten, Vice-President - Ricky Morse, Secretary - Brenda Grey, Treasurer - June Clark, Directors - Jessie Johnson, John Fotheringham, Danny Donnelly, Editor - Stan Clute.

ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB

The last meeting saw 58 members and guests present. President Vic Potter announced that Bob Voaden had accepted the position of Secretary. Executive members of C.Y.N., Paul Johnson, Ted Banning and Les Brown were in attendance. The date of the annual coin show and banquet was announced as October 19th in Westminster United Church Hall. Pat Lambert gave an interesting and informative talk on the Olympic Coins. The meeting closed with a lively auction conducted by Lloyd Dorsey.

STRATFORD COIN CLUB

The annual show was held on Nov. 18 at the Scout Hall. Several bourse dealers were present and there was a good turn-out of people. Displays were not plentiful but were of high quality. Directors of District #1, Elliot Jephson and Howard Whitfield, were present. The judges were A. Baxter of St. Thomas and Howard Whitfield of London. The club is already making preparations of the 1975 O.N.A. Convention which should be a great success if work has anything to do with it.

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY

At the last meeting the O.N.A. slide series entitled "Silver Dollars" was enjoyed by all. A general discussion took place on how to improve the club and increase the membership. There were also some displays of silver dollars to tie in with the film.

PROPOSED COIN SHOWS

Listed below are the proposed coin club shows with dates and banquets. Please check to see if any of these dates conflict with your club date.

- March 9 -- North York Coin Club Annual Show. Bourse, Book and White Elephant Sale in North York Community Hall, 5090 Yonge St., Willowdale, Ontario from 10.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.. On-formation from P.O. Box 294, Willowdale, Ontario.
- Mar. 30-31-O.N.A. Convention at the Sheraton-Brock Hotel, Niagara Falls. Details from Howard Hill, 1 Hayes St., St. Catharines. The Hotel are taking reservations for rooms.
- April 20 -- Woodstock Coin Club Annual Show and Banquet in the old St. Paul's Parish Hall. Information re bourse, etc., to Woodstock Coin Club, P.O. Box 631, Woodstock, Ontario.
- Apr. 26-27-Waterloo Coin Society annual show in the Fairview Shopping Mall on Fairway Road, South Kitchener. Further details in next Bulletin.
- May 11 - 12-City of Ottawa Coin Club annual show, Saturday and Sunday. More details later.
- June 2 -- Welland Coin Club Annual Show Princess Elizabeth Public School, Lincoln and Scholfield Avenue, Welland, Ont, from 10.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. Further details later.
- Sept. 21-Toronto Coin Club Annual Show to be held in the Territories and B.C. Rooms, Royal York Hotel, Front Street, Toronto. Auction conducted by Mr. R. W. Shillingworth, Suite 506, 19 Richmond St. West. Further details when available.
- Oct. 19- St. Catharines Coin Club Annual Show and Banquet in Westminster United Church Hall, Queenston Street, St. Catharines, Ontario. Further details later.

JOINT CONVENTION

TORONTO COIN SHOW '74 being held Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 22,23,24/74 at the Holiday Inn, Civic Square, Toronto, Ont. Details re Bourse, etc. to John Dewijze, c/o Central Coin Club, P.O. Box 841, Station "K", Toronto, Ont. M4P 242

C.Y.N. IS HOLDING A LUNCHEON at the O.N.A. Convention in March at the Sheraton-Brock Hotel and invite Junior and Senior collectors to attend. C.Y.N.'s first year was so successful that we decided we needed something to commemorate it, so wooden nickels will be on sale at the O.N.A. Convention.. These will be collectors items as they will be a "First" and we hope, valuable as time goes on. An Executive meeting was held at the St. Catharines Coin Club monthly meeting and the new Executive for 1974 will be announced in the next issue.

Diane Kosiba, Secretary

PUBLICITY RELEASE RE O.N.A. CONVENTION

Chairman Mel Fiske has announced that James Haxby, Assistant Curator of the Numismatic Section of the Bank of Canada, will speak on Counterfeiting, past and present at the Convention on March 30th. He will also give an interesting slide presentation in connection with his topic.

Chairman Fiske also reports that two hours on Sunday afternoon, March 31st, will be given to Canadian Young Numismatists. This group of young numismatists will have their own luncheon at 1.00 p.m. in the Rainbow Dining-Room. Following this they will have their own programme from 2 - 4, holding a business session, election of officers, followed by a guest speaker. The name of the speaker will be released as soon as he has confirmed this speaking engagement.

People attending the Convention are reminded that they should make room reservations directly to the Sheraton Brock Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ontario.

R. N. Voaden, Publicity Director

THE C. J. MCRAE TOKENS OF STAYNER, ONTARIO

By R. A. Ford, O.N.A. #855

The C. J. McRae store was located in the town of Stayner. Stayner is a small town in the southern Georgian Bay area located on Highway 26, 24 miles north-west of Barrie, Ontario.

The first building on lot 5, north Main Street, was a double store built by Mr. Wiggins and rented to Basil Paton of Collingwood, who ran a general store on the east side. On the west side was the Liquor store of Michael Harkin, who, with his family, lived in the apartment above.

In 1884 Charles J. McRae came to Stayner from Beaverton and bought the business from Mr. Paton. The building and the contents were burned in 1895. In the meantime, the McRae business was carried on across the street. In 1897 he bought the Salvation Army barracks, a one-story frame building, built in 1886, standing just south of Main Street, on the east side of the tracks. This was drawn up Main Street, by horses, under the supervision of Stephen Rose. An extension was added, also a false front and the building was bricked. This was made into a double store with groceries in one and in the other, dry goods and boots and shoes. In 1930 the roof was raised to make a two-story building with an apartment above where the McRae family lived.

In 1911, after the Federal Election of that year, Charles J. McRae was appointed postmaster. With the Liberal defeat the post office was moved by torch-light parade from the Blackburn Block to the west side of the McRae Block.

On his return from overseas, Charles E. McRae Jr. took over the business from his father. Charles J. McRae continued as postmaster. In 1924 a new front with plate glass windows was installed. In 1929 the stock was sold to Arthur Begg of Thorold, Ontario and the building rented to him.

Charles J. McRae died in 1931 and the post office was moved to the Bank of Montreal building on the Main Street next to the Bank of Toronto. The store left vacant after the removal of the post office was rented to Miss Helen O'Mally, who ran a ladies wear shop.

In 1939 the building was sold to Mr. N. A. Oehm who remodeled it for the 5¢ to \$1.00 store. The store is still in operation to-day on the same location. It is owned and operated by Mr. Williamson.

The McRae tokens consist of 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00 values. The obverse of all the McRae tokens have the following inscription - "C.J.McRae/Dry Goods/Clothing/Groceries/Hats and Shoes/Stayner Ont." As near as can be determined these tokens were used some time between 1888 and 1903. Where they were struck is not clear. All McRae tokens were struck in aluminum. The 1¢ value measures 18 mm in dia., the 25¢ measures 25 mm in dia., the 50¢ measures 30 mm in dia., and the \$1.00 value measures 34 mm in dia. All McRae tokens are round in shape.

The writer would like to thank Miss Cathlene McRae, the last surviving child of the late C.J. McRae for her help in researching the history of the McRae Store.

THE STORY OF RHODESIA

By Ruth McQuade, City of Ottawa Coin Club

The Arabs were the first to come to this country seeking slaves and gold. They were followed by the Portuguese, but they did not gain any concessions from the Africans.

Around 1830, the Matabele, led by their chief, crossed from what is now known as the Transvaal into the area which was to become Rhodesia. In 1862 David Livingstone discovered Lake Nyasa, laying the foundation of the Nyasaland Protectorate.

In 1889 the British South Africa Co. applied for a charter to trade in the country. The country's mineral rights were given to the British South Africa Co. - a trading company headed by Cecil Rhodes.

In 1890 the British Government allowed the occupation of Mashonaland, and later Matabeleland was occupied. When the Matabele people moved into this area, they settled in the S.W. and they dominated the Mashona tribes in the N.E. These two areas together became known as Southern Rhodesia.

In 1891 Nyasaland became a British Protectorate. Also in 1891 the coinage of the Cape of Good Hope became the standard coinage of Mashonaland, and this was later extended to cover the whole of what became known as Southern Rhodesia.

During the Boer war communications with Rhodesia were so bad that a shortage of coins resulted. They were forced to issue cards with postage stamps as provisional currency.

The British South Africa Co. ruled what we know as Southern Rhodesia until 1923, when it became a British Crown colony. The British South Africa Co. surrendered the sovereign rights.

Northern Rhodesia became a British Protectorate in 1924.

In 1910 and 1911 British coins were proclaimed for use in Southern Rhodesia. In 1923 South Africa issued its own coinage which became legal tender in Southern Rhodesia. In 1931 Wall St. crashed and Britain was forced off the gold standard, but South Africa fought to remain on, and the South African pound was at a premium of 20% over British sterling.

It followed that British silver and Union silver were legal tender in the Union, so the British and the Rhodesians transported their silver coins to the Union of South Africa. As a result, Rhodesia became so short of coins that it was thought postage stamps might be used again.

Southern Rhodesia decided to issue its own currency. In 1932 the Coinage Act of Southern Rhodesia authorized the minting of Southern Rhodesia gold, silver, bronze and cupro-nickel coins. The current coins of Britain and the Union of South Africa were still to be legal tender. No gold coins were ever minted. Strangely enough, at this same time the Union of South Africa was forced off the gold standard. In 1933 a new act was passed excluding S.A. coinage. British coins remained legal tender until 1939.

Southern Rhodesia coins were issued from 1932 - 1954. In 1953 Southern Rhodesia joined with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to form the Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland, so it was necessary to issue a new set of coins. These were made between 1955 and 1964.

In December 1963 this Federation was dissolved, and each of the three Federation territories renamed Rhodesia, Malawi and Zambia issued its own currency. Zambia and Malawi became independent republics, but Rhodesia was refused independence, but declared its own independence in 1965, and proclaimed itself an independent republic no longer in the British Commonwealth in 1970. Rhodesia issued its first coinage in 1965.

WHY LET THE COIN COLLECTORS HAVE ALL THE FUN AND EXPENSE

By F. C. Jewett From Paper Money News.

In 1967, in connection with Canada's Centennial celebrations, the Bank of Canada issued the \$1. denomination note in a re-designed "Centennial" theme and put only the centennial dates on some 8,000,000 notes. (I have had a higher figure quoted). Most of these are and will continue to be outstanding until everyone's keepsake collection is liquidated. And, of course, several million of the regularly numbered "Centennial" notes have as yet to be presented for redemption.

For 1976, let's have the Olympic Games as the occasion for a repeat performance, say for the \$1. \$2 and \$5. denominations, with matching numbers the game. The first 10,000 numbers of each denomination could be made available in matched sets to all comers, one set per order at say \$25. each. The next 490,000 numbers of each denomination to be available in minimum quantities of 5 sets of matched notes at \$15. per set. Numbers above 500,000 for each denomination will be available for general circulation, or from the Bank of Canada at face value plus a service charge of \$2. per shipment. The Bank of Canada would pay the Olympic Committee the premium collected on the matched sets in excess of \$2. per set, keeping the \$2. per set for expenses, and, of course, has the float - a thing dear to bankers everywhere.

While matched set number 1 should go to the Bank of Canada's Numismatic Collection, serial number 2 might be sold at the Canadian Numismatic Association's 1976 Convention in Ottawa, and number 3 at the American Numismatic Convention which is being held in New York.

To provide the gambling element, which stimulates interest these days, remaining numbers from set 4 up might be assigned by lot, from

the orders received by a specified date.

What do you think of the idea?

Thanks to Fred Jewett
North York Coin Club

REPLICAS ?

REPLICAS ?

REPLICAS ?

Attending a recent coin auction I was rather surprised to see on display a number of REPLICAS Spanish pieces of eight. I made a point of purchasing one for the sum of \$1.00 in order to satisfy myself as to the authenticity of these replicas. I will agree, that the word "Replica" is in fact boldly printed on the neck of the king. This is fine. However, I feel sure that there are unscrupulous people who with the aid of jeweller's tools could remove this leaving no trace whatsoever and then offer it to an unsuspecting collector as the real thing. Let me illustrate my point by telling a little experience of my own. About nine or ten years ago I purchased about 31 pieces of Roman/Greek coins dating from 4th century B.C. to 2nd century A.D. These I proudly placed on display at various coin shows, at the C.N.E. Exhibition, etc. About two years ago I decided to dispose of my early coinage and go in for something which did not require the great amount of time necessary to talk intelligently on this vast subject. You can imagine my surprise when showing these pieces to a well-informed collector of ancient Roman and Greek coinage that of the 31 pieces I had originally bought nine of them were restrikes or replicas. It was far too late to do anything about this matter now after all this time, however, I am inclined to agree with one of our well-known dealers in Ontario, Gerry Glasser of Hamilton, that something should and must be done to protect the collectors and dealers alike, which is the main purpose for this short item. If any of our readers have run into this problem personally would you please write to me c/o Box. 311, St. Catharines in order that we may formulate some plan of action to stop the distribution of these phony coins, thus eliminating one more headache which besets dealer and collector alike.

W. E. Pat Lambert
Ye Pres.

THIS 'N THAT

Received a short note attached to the club's monthly Bulletin from its Editor thanking me for a most interesting Bulletin (my hat size has now jumped to 9 11/8 ?! !) My purpose for starting This 'N That in this way is to try to convey how pleasantly surprised I was with those few lines of congratulations.... Recently I printed an article by one of our regular contributors, Ross W. Irwin, entitled "How About an Argument on What is Numismatics". In a note attached to this article Ross anticipated many letters refuting or agreeing with his ideas. To date (Jan. 26th) not one letter has been received by myself. I wonder why. Is it apathy? Non-interest? or what? Surely some of our readers must feel strongly about our hobby, sufficiently so, that they could take pen to paper and tell me so. We try to keep this Bulletin interesting. In order to keep it this way it is necessary that we get feed-back from our readers. May we hear from you? This is all for now. See you in March at Niagara Falls.

Sincerely,
Ye Ed.