

# ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

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www.ontario-numismatic.org

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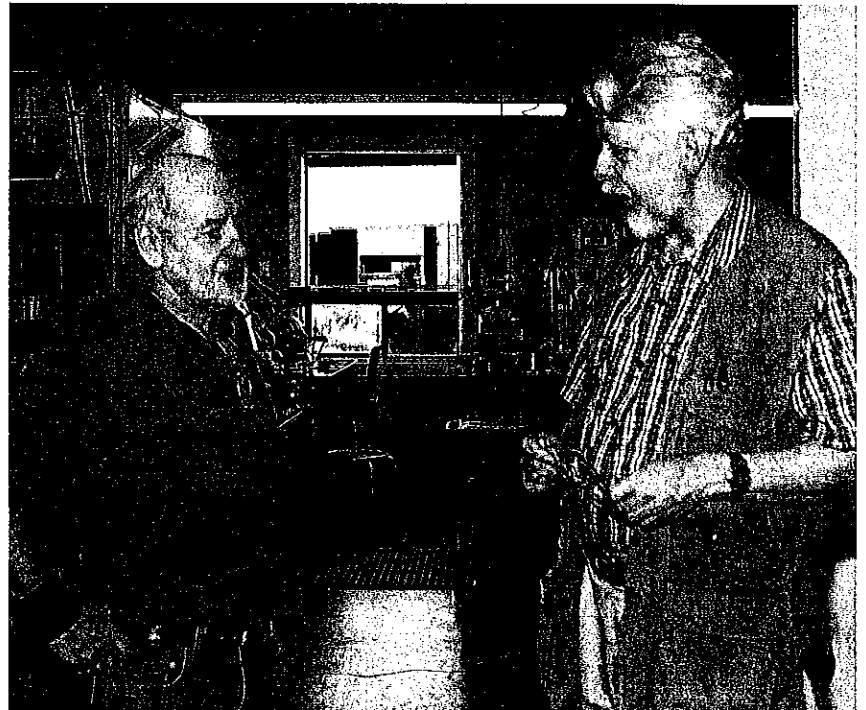
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Caption: Larry Coburn, engraver for the Mississauga Mint (left) greets O.N.A. President Paul Petch during a visit.

## President's Message

Fall is the favourite time of year for many people. Not these current days, so full of the threat of winter, but the earlier ones when you could pretend you had settled into a never-ending summer. And pardon me for sounding like an old grouch, but the fact the kids are back in school by that time is a pure bonus!

As I look back over these last couple of months, I must admit there have been some precious moments of relaxation, but for the most part it has been a very busy time.

A highlight was a visit to the October meeting of the Kingston Numismatic Association. It is a small and yet vibrant club and I felt much positive energy as plans for our 48th Annual O.N.A. Convention were being reviewed. Besides discussing the convention location, the souvenir program and the medal, general convention information has been finalized, and through the work of convention chairman Sandy Lipin and the talent of web manager Judy Blackman, our www.ontario-numismatic.org site is now the easy one-stop place to get all the facts. Tom Rogers, our energetic past president, but more importantly our bourse chairman, tells me the bourse tables for this convention are sold out and that he is now keeping a waiting list.

Also at the Kingston meeting, plans were confirmed for the striking of the convention medal. I am pleased to tell you that I have met with the engraver, Larry Colburn of the Mississauga Mint, and work on its production is now underway. It promises to be an exceptional offering with its portrait of Sir John A. MacDonald, who of course was a resident of Kingston.

While I was in Kingston I took the time to visit the host hotel, to both check it out and explore its locale. Unlike many of the convention hotels of recent

## President's Report continued

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\* Available only evenings & on week-ends

#### MEMBERSHIP FEES

Regular Membership - \$15.00 per year  
Husband & Wife (1 Journal) - \$17.00 year  
Junior (up to age 18) - \$5.00 year  
Club Membership - \$20.00 year  
Life Membership - \$450.00\*  
\*Life memberships are accepted only after one year of regular membership.

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

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

conventions, we are right downtown in the tourist and shopping district and just a pleasant stroll away from all the sights along the shoreline. This is definitely the convention at which you want to bring along your spouse, who may care little about our hobby; there's a lot to explore just outside the hotel door.

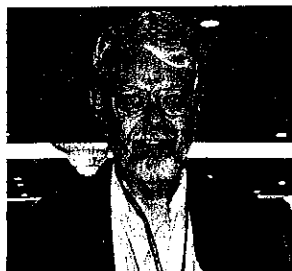
Registrants will notice the hotel rates are a bit higher than usual, but I do believe you will get value for your money given both the excellent facilities and location.

In my previous message I asked all O.N.A. Club Presidents and Executive to watch for the annual package inviting your club's participation in the Club Insurance Program. The club renewals have been flowing in and at this time we are 90% complete and O.N.A. Thank you for your support! Treasurer Bruce Raszmann tells me our payment to the insurance agent has gone through.

Now that the clubs are in such good shape, I must appeal to you to not delay and send in your renewals and update your information with telephone number and e-mail address. And that request for updates goes to the Life Members as well.

So now, as 2009 continues to wind down through these final end-days of fall, it is timely for me to look ahead just a few weeks and take this, my last chance, to wish you a Blessed Christmas Season and a Joyful and Prosperous New Year.

Perhaps I will see you there,



*Paul Petch,*

President

### MEMBERSHIP REPORT

The applications for membership that appeared in the September/October issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted.

We welcome:

1994 Robert Blake Gubbins, Kingston, Ont.,  
J1995 Mark Vandenberg, Caledonia, Ont.,  
J1996 Matthew McKinlay, Toronto, Ont.,  
J1997 Nicolas Lepine, Ottawa, Ont.  
J1998 Katelyn Rose Smith, Washago, Ont.  
J1999 Ryan Baxter, Thorold, Ont.  
2000 Ed Anderson, Kitchener, Ont.

The following applications have been received

2001 Raymond Pfohl, Cambridge, Ont.  
2002 Herb Kimmich, Kitchener, Ont.

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

# Coming Events

## **NOV. 21, Niagara Falls, ON**

Niagara Falls Coin Club Show. Our Lady of Peace Hall, 6944 Stanley Ave. Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Admission \$2. Free gold draw, free parking. For more information contact Todd Hume (905) 871-2451.

## **JAN. 29-31, 2010, Hamilton, ON**

CAND Annual Show, Sheraton Hamilton Hotel, 118 King St. West. Auctions conducted by Jeffrey Hoare Auctions Inc. - Numismatic Auction on Saturday, Military Auction on Sunday. Public admission Sat. and Sun. at 10 a.m. Adults \$4, seniors \$2, young collectors free. Show passes \$30. Sponsor/Affiliate: CAND, The Canadian Association of Numismatic Dealers. For more information, contact the Show Chairman Tom Kennedy, 519-271-8825, email [cand@cogeco.ca](mailto:cand@cogeco.ca).

## **FEB. 20, (2010), Oshawa, ON**

Durham Coin-A-Rama, Five Points Mall, 285 Taunton Rd. E. Free dealer, public, and membership draws, free admission. Featuring paper, coins, tokens, medals and many other items. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa and District Coin Club. For more information, contact Sharon, telephone: (905) 728-1352, email: [papman@bell.net](mailto:papman@bell.net).

## **FEB. 27 - 28, 2010, Toronto, ON**

Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Rd. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Under 16 Free. Official Auctioneer: The Canadian Numismatic Company, Marc Verret and Eric Pacquet. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. Sponsor/Affiliate: . For more information, call (416) 705-5348. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.

## **MARCH 20, 2010, Cambridge, ON**

19th Annual Cambridge Coin Show, Cambridge Newfoundland Club, 1500 Dunbar Rd. Free admission, buy, sell, trade, and evaluate at 52 tables of tokens, trade dollars, paper money, coins, militaria, sports cards, and CTC coupons. Sponsor/Affiliate: Cambridge Coin Club. For more information, contact Wolfe, email: [wolfe1937@hotmail.com](mailto:wolfe1937@hotmail.com); Vince Nevidon, telephone: (519) 740-1416; or Louie Schmidt, telephone: (519) 653-7838.

## **APRIL 16 - 18, 2010, Kingston, ON**

Ontario Numismatic Association 48th Annual Convention, Four Points by Sheraton, Downtown, 285 King St. East, K7L 3B1. Fifty-six bourse tables, daily admission \$3. Hours: Friday, 3 p.m. set-up, bourse open to public 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday and 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Sunday. Jeffrey Hoare Auctions is operating a numismatic auction Fri. April 16 at 6 p.m. Convention Hotel offers a convention rate, telephone: (613) 544-4434 or 1-888-478-4333 or use the reservation link under Upcoming Convention on the ONA web site. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ontario Numismatic Association. For more information, contact Tom Rogers, telephone: (519) 451-2316, email: [trogers@sympatico.ca](mailto:trogers@sympatico.ca) for bourse tables, or Sandy Lipin, telephone: (613) 542-6923, email: [sandlipin@aol.com](mailto:sandlipin@aol.com) Convention Chairman. Website: <http://www.ontario-numismatic.org>.

## **MAY 15 - 16, 2010, Hamilton, ON**

TL Coin Show, Sheraton Hotel, 116 King St. W. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sund. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission: adults \$4, seniors/students \$2, young collectors 12 and under Free. Linda Robinson, telephone: (289) 235-9288; email: [lindarobinson@cogeco.ca](mailto:lindarobinson@cogeco.ca); or Tom Kennedy, telephone (519) 271-8825.

## **JUNE 26 - 27, 2010, Toronto, ON**

Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Rd. Featuring Canada's Finest Dealers. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Under 16 Free. Official Auctioneer: Moore Numismatic Auctions, Charles Moore. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. Sponsor/Affiliate: . For more information, call (416) 705-5348. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.

## **OCT. 16, 2010, Oshawa, ON**

Durham Coin-A-Rama, Five Points Mall, 285 Taunton Rd. E. Free dealer, public, and membership draws, free admission. Featuring paper, coins, tokens, medals and many other items. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa and District Coin Club. For more information, contact: Sharon, telephone (905) 728-1352, email: [papman@bell.net](mailto:papman@bell.net).

## **OCT. 23 - 24, 2010, Toronto, ON**

Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5975 Airport Rd. Featuring Canada's Finest Dealers. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Under 16 Free. Official Auctioneer: The Canadian Numismatic Company, Marc Verret & Eric Pacquet. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. Sponsor/Affiliate: . For more information, call (416) 705-5348. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.

Courtesy of the Ingersoll Coin Club

# A Diamond In The Rough

Did you ever wonder how the Diamond T truck got its name? The truck's symbol of course, was a T within a diamond shaped lozange. To find the answer, we must go back to the beginning of the Diamond T Motor Car Company in 1905.

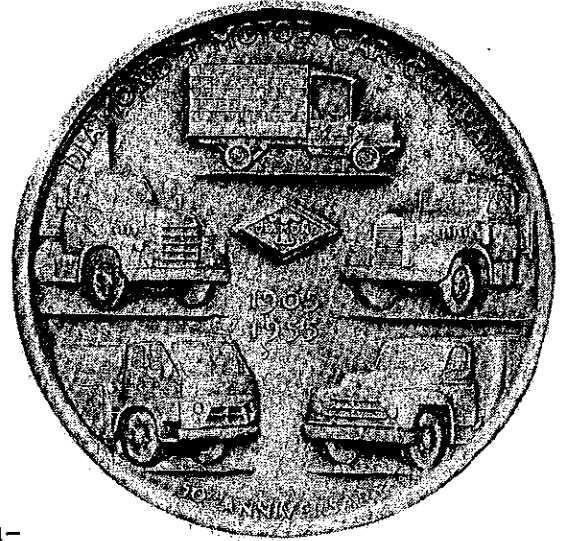
(Originally the firm made cars, but after producing a truck ordered by a customer, the company thereafter concentrated on commercial vehicles only without ever dropping the word "car" from its name). The Diamond T Motor Car Company was founded by Charles Arthur Tilt. Tilt's father was a shoe manufacturer who used a trademark with a diamond to represent quality and a T to stand for his name. Several car and truck names were originally used on bicycles --- even one on a sewing machine (White) but surely Diamond T must be the only one that was adapted from a shoe. Nevertheless, one might say that the Diamond T had the most logical bloodline--from shoes (feet) to wheels.

The illustrated yellow bronze medal (76mm) by Medalllic Art was issued by the Diamond T Motor Car Company on its 50th Anniversary in 1955. The obverse depicts a facing portrait of Charles Tilt (1877-1956), the founder who was still active as chairman of the board of directors. Interestingly, the initials beneath the portrait show that it was sculptured by Gilroy Roberts, who later became famous for the Kennedy half dollar and other coins and medals. The reverse bears the initials RJM for Ralph J. Menconi, another well known sculptor, and depicts the Diamond T symbol surrounded by "Old No 1" above trucks of 1955 vintage.

Headquarters of Diamond T was in Chicago.

The trucks were primarily of the heavy duty type, widely used in hauling freight and for logging in the Pacific Northwest. This being a particularly competitive segment of the truck market, Diamond T was unable to survive after the death of its founder. In 1958 the company became a wholly owned subsidiary of the White Motor corporation of Cleveland, Ohio, an even older manufacturer of heavy duty trucks.

A year earlier, White had obtained the Reo truck firm and the operation so both Reo and Diamond T were combined in Lansing, Michigan. The name of the truck was also combined, becoming the Diamond Reo but sales continued to falter and White discontinued their manufacture in 1971.

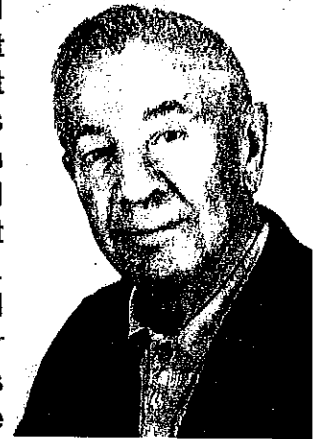


## TICKETS PLEASE

by Fred Freeman

Betty and I bought a large brick home in Niagara Falls when we were first married and planned to rent rooms to the workers on the large Hydro project. We tried to live on \$10.00 a week for groceries and dispensed with the luxury of a car. Soon we were in deep financial trouble. However, someone mentioned that the Canada Coach Lines were hiring part-time drivers for the summers. After a trip to the headquarters in Hamilton and a few basic instructions, along with a suitable uniform, cap and ticket punch, I was in charge of large passenger buses with varied assignments. This was a pretty heady experience for a 23 year old, newly married husband. The very first day on my own, was a trip was to Buffalo, NY. Things went well until in downtown Buffalo, I couldn't find the bus terminal. The bus was then driven into a fire station for instructions. When I came out of the fire station, it was impossible to put the bus into reverse gear. All the firemen then came out and pushed the bus back onto the street because it was blocking their exit doors. Finally the bus terminal was found and another driver was consulted. "Put the gear shift handle in low-low and pull back to the left." Problem solved. The very next morning, my name came up on the spare board to pick up a number of women in Welland and bring them to the canning factory at St. Davids. The destination was known but I had never been to Welland in my life. A sympathetic driver pointed out the highway. "How do I know what persons to pick up?" The answer was if you saw a group of women at a bus stop, ask them if they are going to the canning factory. They will then show you the rest of the passengers and the right way to get to St. Davids. The pay schedule was such that you were paid the full hourly wage for driving but half pay for waiting. The regular drivers avoided such trips as to the race track in Fort Erie where you waited four hours to return to Niagara Falls. Guess who got these low paying trips? One time in July, a lady got on my bus at Niagara Falls with a fur coat in her arms and I remember seeing her put it in the overhead luggage rack. When I arrived back at the Niagara Falls terminal, the supervisor was waiting for me and demanded to know what I had done with the lady's fur coat. The whole situation

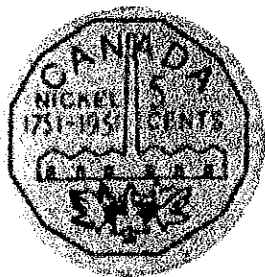
was so bizarre. Why would anyone be carrying a fur coat on a bus in July? They kept insisting that I was responsible. About the 4th time of being questioned, I lost my cool, and that nonsense stopped. Eventually she was paid \$125.00 for the vanished fur coat. The sight seeing trips around the Falls area were very enjoyable, except for one



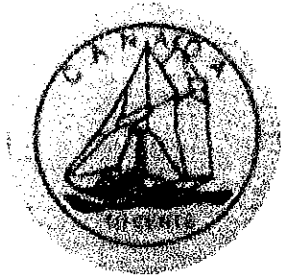
Sunday when I brought Betty along for the ride. A bus load of passengers were picked up at Table Rock House near the Falls themselves and we would make the circle tour down the Niagara Parkway, cross the Niagara River at Queenston and return via the American side to Goat Island. At the Queenston river crossing was a suspension bridge across the Niagara River. Here was Betty sitting in the seat behind me so we could talk. It was an extremely windy day and the suspension bridge was swinging wildly. Coupled with this, the plank roadway rumbled as we drove over it and the turbulent river seemed very close. I thought it was hilarious, but Betty was understandably terrified and this episode ended her sight seeing trips to that location. Luckily, I have been most fortunate to marry a good natured wife, and a low maintenance one, as one of our friends kidded both of us, one time. A happier experience was when I was on the evening Illumination Tour to view the coloured lights on the Canadian side. We would pick-up passengers at the Rainbow Bridge terminal and drive to Goat Island, which as you know is on the Niagara River, opposite the Canadian side. They had changed the route around Goat Island into a one way trip. I couldn't figure out how to exit the island without getting lost. Betty was sitting behind me with an elderly lady when the bus was circling Goat Island with the baffled driver. The lady remarked to Betty "My, isn't he a good driver, this is four times we have viewed the lights. How very thoughtful of him." Betty didn't let on that the driver was her husband and he was trying to find the correct exit. Finally I took a chance and luckily arrived back in downtown Niagara Falls, N.Y.

# Courtesy of Timber Talk

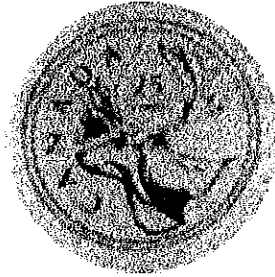
## Coin & Token Designs on Alberta Woods



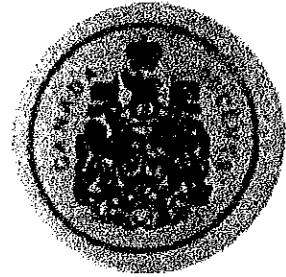
ISSUED 2001  
GREEN



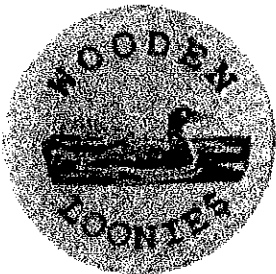
ISSUED 2002  
BLUE



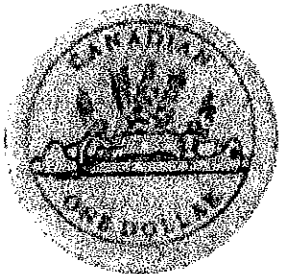
ISSUED 2003  
ORANGE



ISSUED 2004  
PURPLE



ISSUED 2005  
GOLD



ISSUED 2006  
GREEN



ISSUED 2007  
BLUE



ISSUED 2008  
COPPER

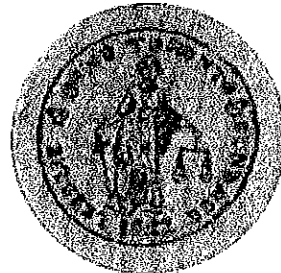
The above woods were issued by the Calgary Numismatic Society for their annual shows, the other side shows the location and dates of the shows, and both sides are the same colour. Note that the wooden Loonie is not like the actual coin. The ten cent design was used on several different woods as was the twenty five cent wood, and mostly in the Maritimes. There are several different designs that were used on woods for the dollar.



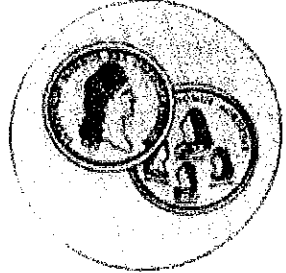
ISSUED 1989  
BLUE



ISSUED 1994  
RED/GREEN/BLUE



ISSUED 2008  
BRONZE



ISSUED 2009  
RED



ISSUED 2009  
GREEN

The last five woods were issued by Stanley Clute (4) and Earl Salterio (1) with Earl's being 45mm diameter, all the other woods on the page are 38mm diameter. 500 of each of the Calgary Numismatic Society show woods were issued for each year, while the the personal issues of Stanley Clute and Earl Salterio were 100 of each. Stanley's 2008 issue shows a early Canadian token, while his other issues show roman coins.

# Courtesy of Timber Talk

## MY COIN WOODS

By

Stanley Clute

As always, I enjoyed reading Timber Talk from front to back, and the October issue was no exception. However, the article "Coin & Token Designs on Alberta Woods" missed my first two woods with coin designs. This is not meant as criticism, but merely as clarification. After all, our Editor does a tough job under trying conditions and does it well.

My first woods with coin designs were issued while I was living in High River, Alberta and serving as President of the Canadian Numismatic Association (which has recently become the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association). The obverse of the first reads "The Canadian Numismatic Association..." around "1986 / convention / Toronto in three lines in the centre. It is printed in green. The second wood, issued the following year reads "The Canadian Numismatic Association..." around "CALGARY / July 14 - 19, 1987 / wooden nickel" in 3 lines in the centre, and is printed in blue.

Both woods use the same reverse, printed in red: "STANLEY CLUTE" around the top, "C.N.A. PRESIDENT" around the bottom and, in the middle the overlapping obverse and reverse of a Roman coin with the dates 1985 - 1987 in two lines to the coin's right. All the wording on both sides was painstakingly laid out by me by hand, using sheets of transfer lettering.

The coin shown on these woods is a brass *dupondius* issued by the first Roman emperor, Augustus, from Nemausus in Gaul. The *dupondius* was a Roman denomination worth one half of a brass *sestertius* or one eighth of a silver *denarius*. In 27 BC Augustus honoured the town of Nemausus in southern Gaul with the title of *Colonia Augusta Nemausus*. The obverse reads IMP DIVI F. and shows the back-to-back heads of Augustus facing right and his lifelong friend and right-hand man in the government, Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, facing left. The reverse inscription reads COL NEM and shows a crocodile facing right and chained to a palm tree with a wreath above and two palms below. The sole reason for the choice of this coin for the wood was merely that I have always liked its design.

The coin on my 1988 wood is Roman republican *Aes Grave* (i.e. "heavy bronze") *as* (pronounced "ass"). This *as* depicts the double head of Janus with the number "1" above on its obverse, which is what is shown on the wood. Janus was the Roman god of beginnings and endings and is always depicted with two faces - one looking to the past and the other to the future. The reverse (not shown on my woods) represents the prow of a Roman ship. Once again, the design was chosen simply on the basis of aesthetic preference.

When, in 2008, I chose to revive my old, short lived practice of issuing woods with numismatic reverses I decided to put a Canadian twist on the idea. For my 2008 issue I chose a Lesslie & Sons token from Ontario. The reason was quite personal. Lesslie & Sons had located one of their stores in Dundas, Ontario. As a young boy I had spent three happy years living in the town of Dundas (population at the time, about 10,000) from 1953 to 1956. Hence the token evoked pleasant childhood memories.

The designs on the reverses of my two 2009 issues - one for the R.C.N.A. convention in Edmonton and the other to celebrate thirty years of residing in Alberta - feature medals from Canadian colonial days. There was no special or symbolic reason for the choices - I just like the designs.



GREEN



BLUE

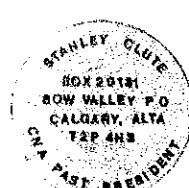


RED

This is a common red reverse of the first two woods that were missed in "Coin & Token Designs on Alberta Woods" article.



BLUE



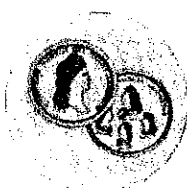
BLUE



BRONZE



BLUE



RED



BLUE



GREEN



BLUE

All above woods are 38mm in diameter

# Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

## NO MONEY? THEN MAKE YOUR OWN

BY MARIE JACKSON, BBC NEWS

**Can printing your own cash actually help revive a struggling economy? That's just what traders in one London shopping district are hoping for, as they begin accepting a new local currency.**

Short on cash? Then why not make your own. There's no law against it, so long as you don't try to pass it off as sterling.

And you can use whatever you please to make your money, whether cigarettes, rabbit skins or paper notes.



That's what's happening in Brixton, a south London neighbourhood where shoppers, from Thursday, will be able to hand over 10 Brixton Pounds (B£s) in return for their groceries.

Proponents of local currencies say they boost the community's economy by keeping money in the area, but critics dismiss them as fashionable gimmicks, tantamount to protectionism.

They may sound experimental but have in fact been used since the Middle Ages when local currencies were all there was - it was not until the 1700s that every European country had its own currency, says Tim Leunig, an economist at the LSE.

Research suggests that when the wider economy slumps, communities turn to barter systems. In other words, when there's little money around, people think about making their own.

The Great Depression of the 1930s saw a wide take-up in the US and much later, the Global Barter Club was born after the Argentine economy hit rock bottom in 2001. At its height, the system was supporting three

million people.

And today's straitened times may well renew interest in complementary currencies but, as one unconvinced Brixton shopper, asks: "What's the point?"

"A local economy is like a leaky bucket. Wealth is generated then spent in chain stores and businesses. It disappears leaving an impoverished local economy," explains Ben Brangwyn, part of the team behind the Totnes Pound, launched in south Devon in 2007.

"Local money prevents that from happening and keeps the money bouncing around the bucket, building wealth and prosperity."

Currently, 6,000 Totnes pounds are in circulation from an estimated local economy of £60m. It is, stresses Mr Brangwyn, a radical experiment, still in its very early stages, but he can see a day when England has 2,000 local currencies. Other towns joining the experiment, started by environmental group Transition Network, are Lewes in East Sussex and Stroud in Gloucestershire, which introduced the Stroud Pound this week.

### Fake notes

Brixton, with its reputation for bustling streets, a lively nightlife and a notoriety for street crime, is the first urban area to have its own currency.

Volunteers behind the project say it has not been an easy sell. Some shopkeepers are concerned about counterfeiting and the build-up of Brixton pounds in their till. Others see it as a novel advertising tool that could become gift vouchers, or even a collector's item.

**"It relies on people's sense of wanting to shape their own economic future"** Susan Witts, BerkShare co-founder

So far, £10,000 has been pledged by businesses and local people to be converted into B£s, but on the streets there is still some convincing to be done.

Project manager Tim Nichols hopes people will be drawn by the notion of a kind of "secret club"

for holders of the special notes and expects Brixton's antiestablishment spirit to work to its advantage.

"We are in London, the financial hub of the world, and are trying to do something that goes against the grain of the big banking system that we are living on the edge of." He is also optimistic the recession can work in its favour.

That's the view of Susan Witts who co-founded the BerkShare, a local currency launched in 2006 in Berkshire, Massachusetts. She puts the growth of BerkShares (from 1 million to 2.5 million in three years) down, in part, to the recession and a lot of hard work.

**"Almost all collapse because they don't achieve anything"** Dr Tim Leunig, LSE economist

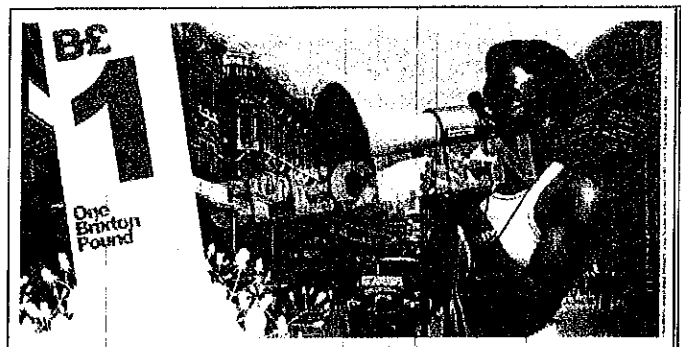
"Introducing a new currency means more work. You have to train staff to use it, adapt accounting processes. When things are going well, it seems an unnecessary extra step. "But in difficult times, businesses are looking at ways to make their business work. It relies on people's sense of wanting to shape their own economic future."

But David Boyle, of the New Economics Foundation think-tank and a supporter of alternative currencies, believes efforts in Britain are hampered by its banking system.

Whereas the US has a major network of local banks willing to handle other kinds of money, banks in the UK are less willing to do that. He suggests the answer could lie with local authorities playing a more controlling role.

The vital factor though, says Mr Boyle, is belief. "If you can maintain that belief in the community, it can work," he says.

*Continued next page...*





# Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

## COLLECTOR'S CORNER: TRANSPORTATION TOKENS

BY MICHELE ALICE, AUCTIONBYTES.COM

*Further to a discussion at the NYCC April meeting on a plastic AVA piece, here is some information to do your own investigation on collecting transportation tokens*

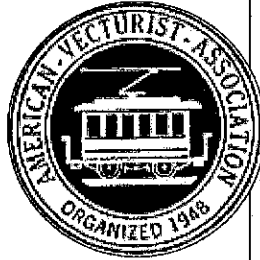
Are you a vecturist? No, I'm not referring to membership in some obscure political party.

Derived from the Latin vectura, meaning fare or passage-money, a vecturist is an exonomist who specializes in transportation-related tokens. (Exonomia are all those numismatic and related items - i.e., everything from animal tags and subway tokens to commemorative medals and wooden nickels - other than legal tender.)

Transportation tokens were initially manufactured in response to coin shortages, but they soon supplanted regular coinage due to their convenience. In turn, tokens are now being replaced by electronic payment methods, making them ever more attractive to collectors.

Tokens have been issued in such variety that specialization is almost a must. Country or city-of-origin, mode of transportation (ferry, bus, train, etc.), material (brass, zinc, plastic, etc.) and time period are just a few of the areas upon which collectors concentrate. There are also transportation-related tokens, such as for car washes and parking meters, that are sought after. And because most tokens can be purchased for just a few dollars at most, many collectors are able to amass quite sizable collections.

If you would like to learn more about this interesting collectible, check out the recommended resources in the boxes to the right.



### BOOKS:

*The Atwood - Coffee Catalogue of United States Canadian Transportation Tokens, Sixth Edition*, by John M. Coffee and Harold V. Ford. This book is considered the "bible" of transportation tokens. It is available to AVA members on the membership form. [Link to application in PDF format: http://www.vecturist.com/downloads/AVA Membership Application.pdf](http://www.vecturist.com/downloads/AVA%20Membership%20Application.pdf)

*Cash, Tokens, & Transfers: A History of Urban Mass Transit in North America*, by Brian Cudahy

*A Guide Book of Tokens and Medals*, by Katherine Jaeger  
*Standard Catalog of United States Tokens 1700-1900*, by Russell Rulau

### WEBSITES:

[www.exonomist.com](http://www.exonomist.com): Keith's online token collection has 1957 transportation tokens listed, with illustrations

[www.NYCsubway.org](http://www.nycsubway.org): *Medals and Tokens of the New York City Subway System*, provides a detailed illustrated history (<http://www.nycsubway.org/tech/tokens/tokensmedals.html>)

*The Token and Medal Society*: is at <http://www.tokenandmedal.org/index.htm> — check out their [FAQs page](#) for a clarification of the differences between tokens, medals.

[www.Vecturist.com](http://www.Vecturist.com): This is the portal for the American Vecturist Association (AVA). Members receive a monthly newsletter (Fare Box), discounts on publications, an invitation to the annual convention and more.



## Toronto Transit Commission tokens

Subway token, aluminum,  
Atwood number: Ontario 900A



Borough of Etobicoke/TTC, brass subway token,  
Atwood number: Ontario 900D

Subway token, aluminum,  
Atwood number: Ontario 900F

# Courtesy of the North York Coin Club



## Tax dodge

Other economists dismiss the whole concept as a gimmick.

"It might make people feel good, but it's not achieving anything meaningful," says Tim Leunig, of LSE.

"You're saying you can't buy goods from Hackney, Southwark or China, even if they are cheaper. It's giving Brixton shops monopoly power and in the long run destroys incen-

tives. Almost all collapse because they don't achieve anything."

The only use he can see for it is as a tax dodge, but the taxman says this is a red herring.

All businesses have to report all turnover and as every local currency is tacked to sterling,

every sale, whether paid for in cream cakes, polar bears or carrots must be reported to its sterling value, the HM Revenue and Customs says.

And if you are not running a business, the HMRC has no interest because where there's no profit motive, there's no taxation consequence. The Treasury, meanwhile, views them as little more than gift vouchers.

## HOW TO USE B£s

- Exchange £20 for 20 Brixton Pounds (B£s) at Morleys department store or Opus Cafe
- Spend this in any of the 70 or so shops, clubs, pubs, cafes, which have signed up
- On another shopping trip, accept change in B£s from the shopkeeper
- Spend this change in another of the shops. And so on
- B£s can be exchanged for legal tender at certain Brixton businesses
- 40,000 notes in 1, 5, 10 and 20 units, each featuring a revered local figure, are printed on watermarked paper with holograms and serial numbers
- B£s cannot leave the area nor be banked to earn interest

So, with the government unperturbed, perhaps we could yet see Mr Brangwyn's vision of 2,000 separate local currencies realised. But would that be a brave leap into the future or a return to the Middle Ages?

## LARGEST-EVER COLLECTION OF COINS FROM BAR-KOKHBA REVOLT FOUND

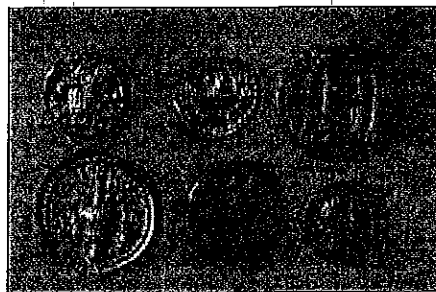
### The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

The coins were discovered in three batches in a deep cavern located in a nature reserve in the Judean hills. The treasure includes gold, silver and bronze coins, as well as some pottery and weapons.

The discovery was made in the framework of a comprehensive cave research and mapping project being carried out by Boaz Langford and Prof. Amos Frumkin of the Cave Research Unit in the Department of Geography at the Hebrew University, along with Dr. Boaz Zissu and Prof. Hanan Eshel of the Martin (Szusz) Department of Land of Israel Studies and Archaeology at Bar-Ilan University, and with the support of the Israel Nature and Parks Authority.

The some 120 coins were discovered within a cave that has a "hidden wing," the slippery and dangerous approach to which is possible only via a narrow opening discovered many years ago by Dr. Gideon Mann, a physician who is one of the early cave explorers in modern Israel. The opening led to a small chamber, which in turn opens, into a hall that served as a hiding place for the Jewish fighters of Bar-Kokhba.

Most of the discovered coins are in excellent condition and were over struck as rebels' coins on top of Roman coins. The new imprints show Jewish images and words (for



example: the facade of the Temple in Jerusalem and the slogan "for the freedom of Jerusalem"). Other coins that were found, of gold, silver and bronze, are original Roman coins of the period minted elsewhere in the Roman Empire or in the Land of Israel.

Bar-Kokhba coins of this quality and quantity have never before been discovered in one location by researchers in the Land of Israel, although over the years antiquities looters have found and sold large numbers of coins from this period. The high value of such coins has served as an incentive for thefts in recent decades, especially in the Judean hills, where many such caves exist.

Prof. Frumkin points out the significance of this particular cave, owing to its size, its proximity to Betar, and the large collection of coins found there. Ancient Betar was the site of the "last stand" of the rebels led by Bar-

Kokhba in their struggle against Roman rule in Judea from 132-35 CE.

"This discovery verifies the assumption that the refugees of the revolt fled to caves in the center of a populated area in addition to the caves found in more isolated areas of the Judean Desert," said Prof. Frumkin. He also noted that the discovery adds significantly to our knowledge of the Bar-Kokhba revolt, about which there is not a great deal of historical information.

Dr. Zissu points out that one of the fascinating aspects of the Bar-Kokhba revolt is the intensive use of the rebels and Jewish refugees of natural and man-made caves as hiding and refuge places in the face of extensive Roman search-and-destroy missions. Those who fled to the caves took with them food, weapons, drinks, coins and various documents. Sometimes they even took with them the keys to their houses that they abandoned in the hope that one-day they would be able to return to them.

Apparently, the people who left behind the cache of coins that has now been found did so during the period of the revolt, following their flight from their homes or from battle with the Romans; however they were unable to return to their hiding place to recover their valuables.

# Courtesy of The Collector

## THE CLUB'S FIRST DIE-CAST COLLECTOR TRUCK TO CELEBRATE OUR 20<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY

by Roger A. Fox #009

The Club reaches a milestone in 2010 in more ways than one! It's our 20th anniversary, plus, we have our first die-cast collector truck to help celebrate the occasion.

The CTC corporation and the dealers have issued upwards of 65 different trucks since 1992. Now we, as a club, have our own. A super suggestion by director Don Bradt.

### SPECIFICATIONS

#### MODEL: 1957 DODGE D100 SWEPTSIDE PICKUP

1957 was chosen as the year the coupon idea by Muriel Billes was conceived and just prior to the opening of CTC's first gas bar and their Petroleum Division.

**COLOUR:** CTC Red and Black with the logo used by CTC in 1957 on both doors. The colours are separated by "chrome" (actually grey) side moldings. Tires are white-walls.

**LICENCE PLATE:** "1957" both front and back and identifies the year of the model.

**GRAPHICS & TEXT:** all in white on the red or black.

**DRIVER'S SIDE:** English, "20th ANNIVERSARY", "1 of 252"

**PASSENGER'S SIDE:** French, "20ième ANNIVERSAIRE", "1 de 252"

**TONNEAU COVER:** black on white line drawing of a gas bar coupon with the numbers "20" in the four corners for 20 years. No "¢" sign, and no serial number. Below the "coupon" in upper case: "CANADIAN TIRE COUPON COLLECTORS CLUB 1990 - 2010". Our Club name only appears once on the tonneau cover in English as that is the only name trademarked by the CTC corporation.

**COST TO MEMBERS:** \$75.00 each including ALL TAXES, HANDLING and SHIPPING to your address!

**NUMBER AVAILABLE PER MEMBER:** ONE (1). You must be a paid-up member. Only 252 trucks are available to the club, or about one for each of our current membership.

**PAYMENT DETAILS:** Your order and payment must be made in advance, and must be received before December 15th 2009, on a first come, first served basis. Don't wait 'til the end and miss out on this milestone truck. Your truck will then be shipped to you in the new year when the Club takes delivery, or at your request, it can be delivered to you at a meeting to help us save on shipping costs. Please make your cheques or money orders payable to: Canadian Tire Coupon Collectors Club, and mail it to our treasurer, Ghislaine Memme, 1875 Ave. Raymond, Laval, Quebec, H7S 1R3. Please include your membership number on your cheque or money order. If you have moved recently, or want your truck shipped to a different address, please ensure you include it with your payment.

**LEFTOVERS:** If there are any trucks left over or unsold, the club executive has taken the decision to put the balance on eBay to give the general collecting public a chance to obtain one.

If you have tried to acquire internal CTC corporation issues, or limited dealer store-opening trucks, some can be quite a challenge and expensive. I believe our truck at only 252 units could also fit into this example, and at an issue price of only \$75.00 per truck, delivered to your door, is a bargain!

So why not help celebrate our up-coming anniversary with something as special as the club's first die-cast collector truck? You will not only be purchasing something unique, but you will also be supporting YOUR club!

*Good Luck and Happy Anniversary!*



# Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

## 10,000 ROMAN COINS UNEARTHED

by Russell Roberts, The Shropshire Star Newspaper

An amateur metal detecting enthusiast, on his first ever treasure hunt, has unearthed a massive haul of more than 10,000 Roman coins. The silver and bronze 'nummi' coins, dating from between 240AD and 320AD, were discovered in a farmer's field near Shrewsbury, in Shropshire, last month.

Finder Nick Davies, 30, was on his first treasure hunt when he discovered the coins, mostly crammed inside a buried 70 lb clay pot.

Experts say the coins have spent an estimated 1,700 years underground. The stunning collection of coins, most of which were found inside the broken brown pot, was uncovered by Nick during a search of land in the Shrewsbury area - just a month after he took up the hobby of metal detecting.

His amazing find is one of the largest collections of Roman coins ever discovered in Shropshire. And the haul could be put on display at Shrewsbury's new £10 million heritage centre, it was revealed today. It is also the biggest collection of Roman coins to be found in Britain this year.

Nick, from Ford, Shropshire, said he never expected to find anything on his first treasure hunt - especially anything of any value. He recalled the discovery and described it as 'fantastically exciting.' Nick said: 'the top of the pot had been broken in the ground and a large number of the coins spread in the area. All of these were recovered during the excavation with the help of a metal detector. This added at least

another 300 coins to the total - it's fantastically exciting. I never expected to find such treasure on my first outing with the detector.'

The coins have now been sent to the British Museum for detailed examination, before a report is sent to a board of inquest. Experts are expected to spend several months cleaning and separating the coins, which have fused together. They will also give them further identification before sending them to the board. A treasure trove inquest is then expected to take place next year.

Peter Reavill, finds liaison officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme, records archaeological finds made by the public in England and Wales. He said the coins were probably payment to a farmer or community at the end of a harvest. Speaking to the Shropshire Star, Mr Reavill said the coins appear to date from the period 320AD to 340AD, late in the reign of Constantine I. He said: 'the coins date to the reign of Constantine I when Britain was being used to produce food for the Roman Empire. It is possible these coins were paid to a farmer who buried them and used them as a kind of piggy-bank.' Mr Reavill said that among the coins were issues celebrating the anniversary of the founding of Rome and Constantinople.

In total the coins and the pot weigh more than 70 lb. He added: 'this is probably one of the largest coin hoards ever discovered in Shropshire. The finder, Nick Davies, bought his first metal detector a month ago and this is his first find made with it.



*Strike it lucky: Nick Davies found this amazing haul of 10,000 Roman coins on his first ever treasure hunt*

'The coins were placed in a very large storage jar which had been buried in the ground about 1,700 years ago.'

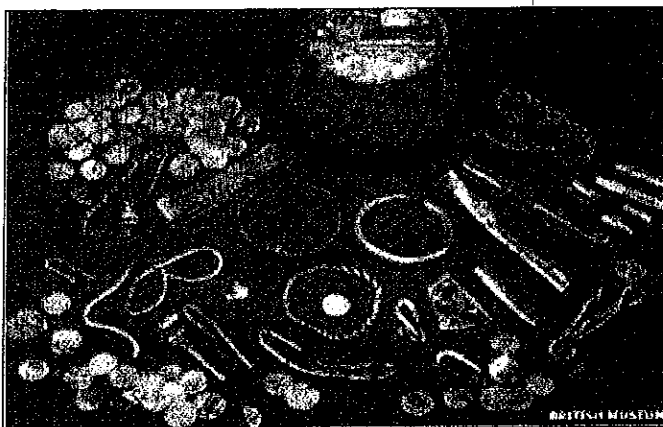
However, Mr Reavill declined to put a figure on either the value of the coins or the pot until the findings of the inquest are known, but he described the discovery as a 'large and important' find.

Mr Reavill said the exact location of the find could not be revealed for security reasons.

## VIKING HOARD REVEALS ITS STORY

by David Sillito, BBC Arts Correspondent

It was buried as Viking nobility fled from Yorkshire at a key moment in British history and more than a thousand years later it was discovered by two men with metal detectors in a field near Harrogate in North Yorkshire.



## *It is a window on the birth of England and a reminder of the often-overlooked first King of all of Britain, Athelstan.*

It is the greatest Viking hoard of treasure to be discovered in Britain for more than 150 years. And now it's been cleaned and prepared for display in York and London - it has revealed its stories.

There are coins from Afghanistan and northern Russia. Britain in the tenth century was part of a globalised trading system. There is one coin featuring Athelstan, the King of England. Experts believe this means it was from 927-8.

This was the time when Viking Northumbria was conquered and the birth of what was to be the Kingdom of England. Athelstan is also described as King of Britain. He was, it appears, claiming overlordship over Scotland and Wales as well as England. A matter that other Kings may well have disagreed with.

A coin featuring St Peter but also the hammer of Thor. It's evidence that worshippers of Thor were being encouraged to Christianise their allegiance by switching the Scandinavian god for Peter.

A selection of the coins and jewellery will be going on display in York and the British Museum in December.

## Early Material Is Often Cleaned

**T**HIS MONTH'S COLUMN addresses a reader's questions regarding early U.S. coins and the effects of cleaning on their grade, collector appeal and value. His well-thought-out letter raises many good points.

**Q.** I have enjoyed coin collecting many years; it is truly one of the world's finest hobbies. I collect whatever strikes me as a choice or beautiful piece, but gravitate mostly to Bust and Seated Liberty coinage. [However,] it seems that an extremely high percentage of these pieces, no matter how choice they may seem, have hairlines ranging from very light to quite heavy.

My questions are:

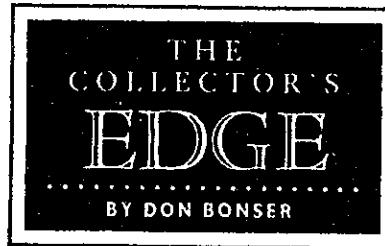
- 1) How much of the value of an AU coin is destroyed by "harsh" cleaning?
- 2) Can anything be done to return a cleaned coin to some semblance of decency without hurting it more?
- 3) Does toning help a coin regain the respect and value it deserves?
- 4) If many of the pieces in my series of interest have been cleaned or dipped, how can I be sure of obtaining an acceptable specimen?

—R.B., New York

**A.** The value of any coin is decreased by cleaning. The definition of "harsh" cleaning varies somewhat from person to person. But, let's assume that a harshly cleaned coin looks as if it has been rubbed with steel wool or a pencil eraser. Such treatment can create many obvious hairlines and severely damage the coin's original surfaces.

Cleaned Bust pieces—and, to a lesser extent, Seated Liberty coins—are given more leeway when it comes to determining grade and value. This is because cleaning was a standard practice with

early collectors and remained so to some degree until the 1960s or so. Some light cleaning is more often the



rule than the exception. The major grading services—ANACS, NGC and PCGS—take this into consideration when grading such coins.

However, harsh cleaning, even on early coins, is extremely undesirable and often drastically affects their value. Many collectors, dealers and investors do not want a harshly cleaned coin at any price because it is unattractive and could prove to be a "white elephant" when it is time to sell.

This lack of demand creates a very limited market for harshly cleaned pieces, and they frequently are heavily discounted. The level of discount varies by issue and date, but it is almost always equivalent to one full grade, often more. Even so, a harshly cleaned AU specimen offered at EF-40 levels may not be the bargain it appears to be, especially if it brings only VF money upon resale.

Some lightly cleaned coins can be returned to their more-or-less original state by toning. Many coins that were cleaned long ago and then placed in holders or albums that allowed them to retone are very acceptable to most numismatists. If the cleaning was fairly light to moderate, toning can make hairlines less obvious, increasing a

coin's eye appeal. I know of several people who have placed their cleaned coins in albums that are known to contribute to the toning process. Of course, if you choose this route, don't expect results overnight—several years is the norm.

However, some risk is involved. There is no guarantee as to the type of toning that might develop. I do not advise toning coins by "artificial" means, such as brushing them with a sulfur solution, as it usually makes a cleaned coin look even worse. Seasoned numismatists have learned to quickly spot artificial toning, as it frequently indicates that a problem is lurking underneath!

Your best defense against purchasing cleaned coins is knowledge. Examine a large number of coins. Educate yourself about what to look for. Get a second (or third) opinion from someone whose judgment you trust. You might also consider buying coins that have been graded by an independent third party, as these firms do not encapsulate coins with obvious or serious problems. In effect, a coin certified by ANACS, Numismatic Guaranty Corporation or Professional Coin Grading Service comes with a built-in second opinion. You may not always agree with the evaluation, but it can be extremely useful as a guide.

Remember to address your questions regarding the care and preservation of numismatic items to me in care of *The Numismatist*, 818 North Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279. Please include a business-size, self-addressed, stamped envelope for a personal reply. Selected reader questions will be addressed in upcoming columns. •

# Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

## BOOK REVIEW: *THE BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO CANADIAN HONOURS*

BY MARVIN KAY, NYCC #250

Wherever and whenever I encounter a bookstore in my travels, I cannot resist the temptation to go inside the shop and wander up and down the aisles, savouring the printed riches on display before me. And so it was this past summer when I was on Manitoba Street in Bracebridge, a picturesque tourist town about a two-hour drive north of Toronto. I discovered three bookstores, all within one city block. Two of the shops sold used books. There I found several books that I recognized; three or four Charlton catalogues of various dates; an old, dog-eared, 21<sup>st</sup> edition of 'Catalog of World Coins,' by Krause; and 'My Two Cent's Worth' by Jack Veffler. These books are already on my bookshelves.

It wasn't until I strolled into the third bookstore that I found something new. It was entitled *The Beginner's Guide to Canadian Honours*, by Christopher McCreery. As I was browsing the shelves, this one book almost jumped out at me! The front cover illustration showed full-size pictures of nine medals, with the Order of Canada foremost. Of course, I bought the book.

It begins with a foreword by The Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex. He

commends McCreery's book as being concise and well written. He goes on to say that the book is aimed at 'younger Canadians who want to know more about Canada's rich, diverse and respected honours system.'

Notwithstanding that the book was aimed at 'younger Canadians,' I sat on the patio and thoroughly enjoyed reading the entire book.

McCreery explains the differences between honours and decorations. He reviews the early history of medals for

Aboriginals. He has a full chapter on the relatively new Order of Canada.

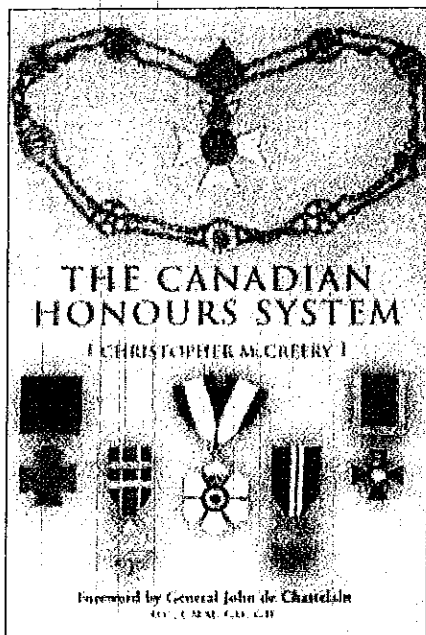
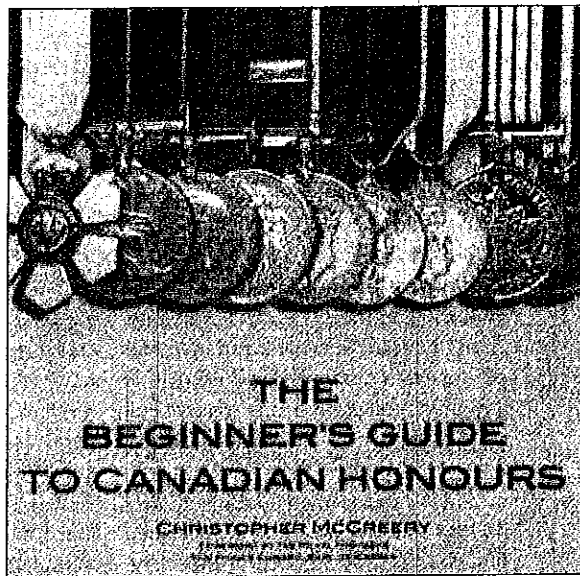
The profusion of full-colour illustrations is the best feature of this book. The colours are especially vivid in Chapter 13 where over 125 ribbons, insignias and commendation bars are depicted.

I was so impressed with this book that I got on the Internet to see if McCreery had written any other numismatically related books. I was not disappointed. Four of McCreery's other titles are available at the North York Central Library . . .

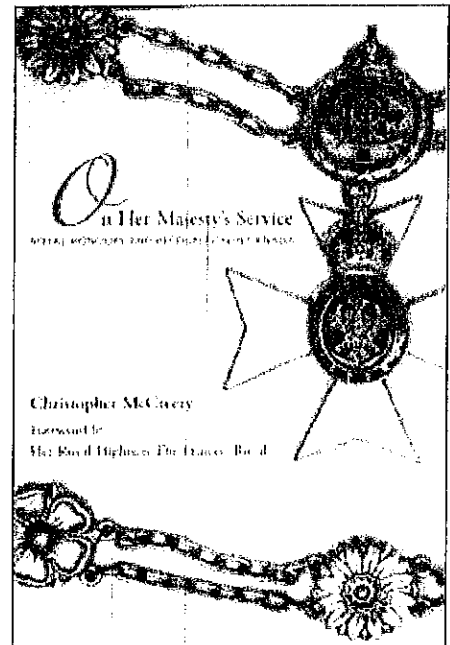
- Order of Canada;
- On Her Majesty's Service;
- Maple Leaf and White Cross;
- Canadian Honours System (which was published with assistance from the Ferguson Foundation).

Christopher McCreery has served as an advisor to the British and Canadian governments on questions related to honours policy. He is a Fellow of the Royal Canadian Geographic Society and lives in Ottawa.

[Christoph McCreery's first writing appears in the *CN Journal* July/August 2004 with his article, "The Canada Medal." -Ed.]



Christopher McCreery



# Courtesy of The Collector

## PRINTING AND NUMBERING EXPLAINED

by Jerome Fourre #120

The Canadian Banknote Company (CBN) and The British American Banknote Company (BABN) have both printed Canadian Tire Money, depending on the contracts awarded to them by the CTC corporation. At present, series CTC S27 to CTC S30 is being printed by CBN.

CTC money is printed using 2 different types of printing presses. The first printing process is the offset method. This process is used to print the background and signatures on the front of the notes and the entire back except for the serial numbers.

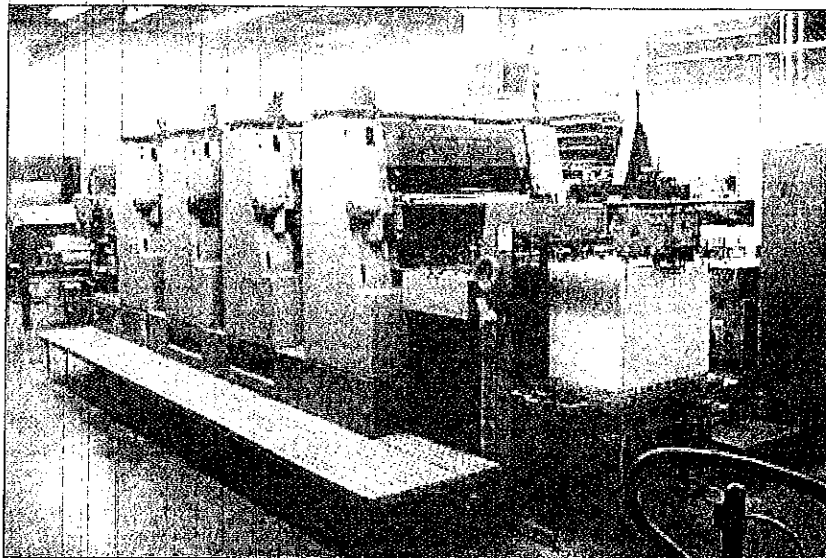
Offset presses can print from 4 to 8 colors with just one print pass. This enables them to print "4 color process" jobs, which use 4 primary colors, cyan, magenta, yellow and black. By screening (half toning) these colors it is possible to make up most of the colors in the spectrum. Pick up any magazine and look at any color image with a 10X magnifying glass and you will see what I mean. These same presses can also print "spot" colors. A spot color is a solid color, which is not screened. Canadian Tire Money is printed using the Spot color method. If you wish to see the difference, use your magnifying glass to look at the red ink on the CTC triangle on the back of any note and you will not see the small dots as on the magazine image.

The second and principal printing process is known as intaglio printing. This process is used because of its ability to produce extremely fine detail that remains legible under repeated handling and is difficult to counterfeit. Stacks of paper sheets are loaded into a high-speed, rotary intaglio printing press. Each sheet is sized to allow 50 individual bills to be printed on the same sheet. A master printing plate of the proper denomination is secured around the master plate cylinder in the press. It is known that BABN was using three plates at once on their presses, because defects have been found on every third note. There is evidence that CBN has started doing this also.

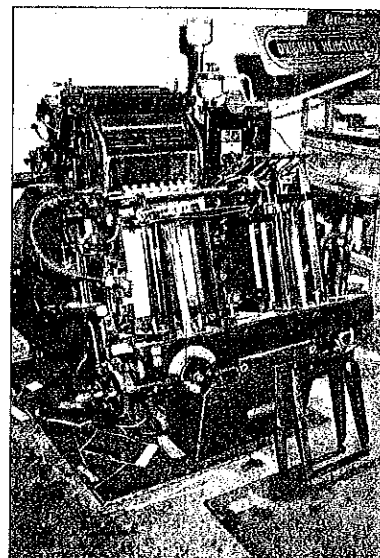
The rotating master printing plate is coated with ink. A wiper removes the ink from the surface of the plate, leaving only the ink that is trapped in the engraved recesses of the design. A sheet of paper is fed into the press where it passes between the master plate cylinder and a hard, smooth impression cylinder under pressures reaching 15,000 pounds per square inch. The impression cylinder forces the paper into the fine, engraved lines of the printing plate to pick up the ink, leaving a raised image about 0.02 mm above the paper. In the case of the latent image the ink is slightly higher, making for the raised image we can see when we slant the note toward a light source like the maple leaf on recent store coupons. This process is repeated at a rate of about 10,000 sheets per hour. The printed sheets are then stacked to dry.

From here it is off to the numbering machine. The sheets, up until now, do not have to be replaced, but once the numbers go on, they must have replacement sheets already printed, numbered and ready to replace defective sheets. These are known as "sheet replacements". Once the sheets have been cut into individual notes they need "single note replacements" ready to replace defective single notes. These single and sheet replacement notes are only used to replace notes that are inside a bundle of notes.

The top and bottom notes of a bundle are usually replaced using single replacement notes that have been printed and cut into individual notes, but, have not been through the numbering process and are known as "same number replacements". These notes are numbered, using a separate hand numbering machine, with the actual number of the note that they are replacing. The numbers can be printed on these notes, one at a time or simultaneously, making for a plethora of differences in their spacing and alignment. These notes are done this way so that the packaging department can keep track of the notes that go into each case of notes. The reason for this is that the cases have a label on the outside stating which notes (serial numbers) are in that particular case.



A Miller 4 color sheet printing press.



A 1015 Heidelberg press

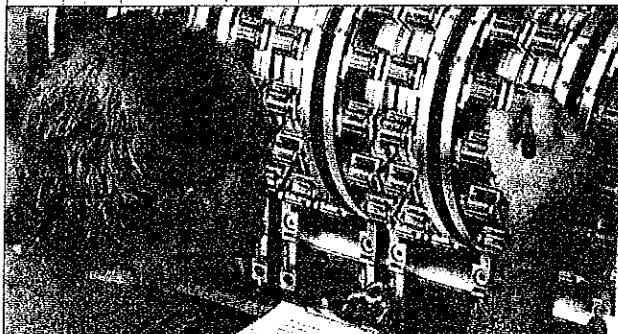
# Courtesy of The Collector

To number a sheet of 50 notes you need 100 numbering heads mounted on a numbering machine. Different types of numbering machines exist. There are rotary numbering machines (numbering offset press) and flat or "crash" numbering machines (Heidelberg 1015 press).

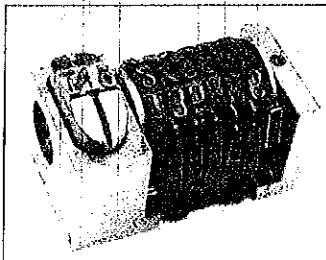
The way that the numbering heads are mounted on a numbering machine can determine the type of numbering errors we collectors find. If the numbering heads are mounted vertically we find errors similar to this 5¢ note in figure 1 on the following page. If they are mounted horizontally we find errors similar to these 10¢ notes in figure 2. The normal tolerances in the numbering head spacing makes for the small differences in the spacing between the serial numbers on any given series.

When setting up the numbering machine to number a batch of notes, the numbering heads must be set individually so that when the sheets exit the machine, they pile up into stacks and when cut into individual notes, are consecutive. Numbering heads are made in two distinct versions - backward Numbering and forward numbering and can cost easily \$500.00 each.

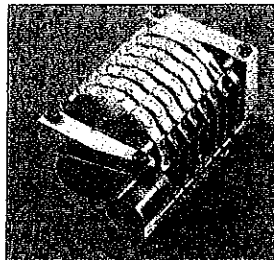
BABN numbered their notes backwards for series CTC S18 through CTC S21. That means that the first note (sheet) out of the numbering machine was the lowest number in that particular batch and the last one out was the highest number. When you took a bundle of BABN CTC money and looked at the first note on the back of the bundle, that particular note would be .....1500 and the last note would be .....1001. CBN does the opposite, their first note on a bundle would also be .....1500 but the last note would be .....1999.



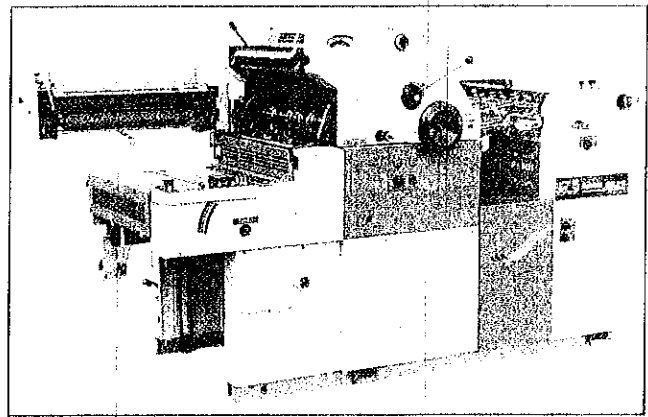
Making adjustments on a vertical "numbering apparatus" from "The Art and Design of Canadian Bank Notes" photograph by Martin Lipman sent in by Don Roebuck #848



A six digit numbering head with a "No" prefix. The "No" prefix is the mechanism that advances the number.

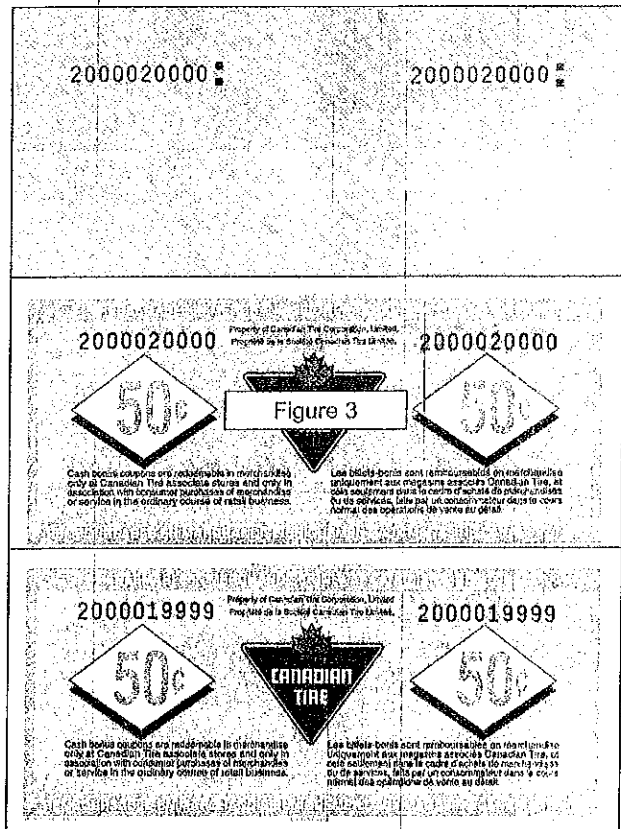


The cog on the outside of this GTO numbering head advances the number with every hit.



A numbering offset press.

When the setup is done and they are ready to roll the press to do the numbering, they will run a few trial sheets of paper to make sure that the numbering heads are all set properly and that the ink is being spread uniformly. Every sheet through the press would advance the numbering heads, so they have to turn a cog on each numbering head so that they will not advance during their test run. This cog leaves an impression, similar to the one shown in figure 3, on the trial sheets. These sheets are usually plain paper and are scrapped. When all is ready to roll, they disengage the cog and start numbering.

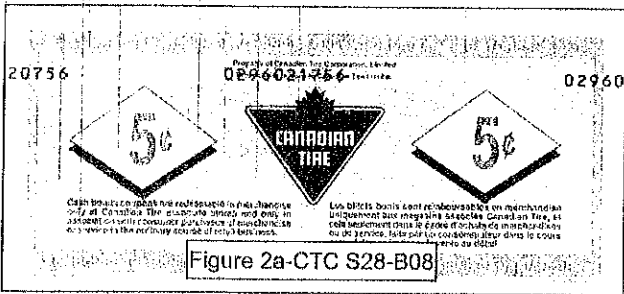
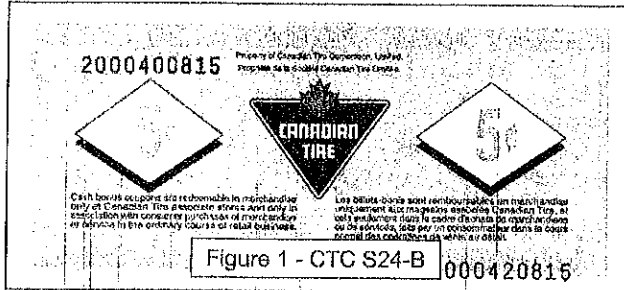


Three CTC S24-D 50¢ notes found in sequence, the first is a regular piece of Blue bond paper.

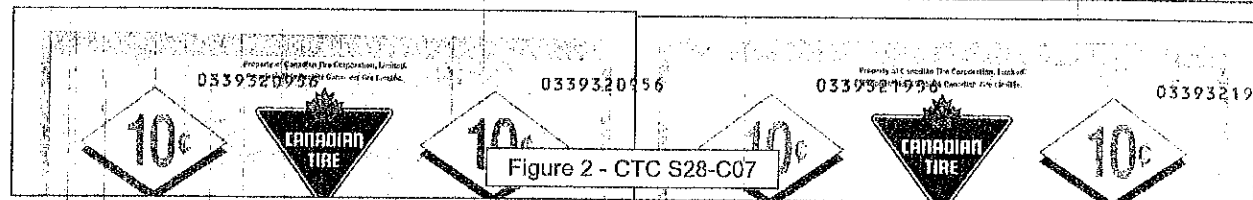


# Courtesy of The Collector

The numbering process must be watched closely because all sorts of things can go wrong with any one of the numbering heads. Partially rotated digits, missing digits and mismatched serial numbers are only a small portion of the errors that can possibly happen with the serial numbers. (see figure 4). Figure 5 shows six notes with the same serial number, this would be impossible to find once the bundle was opened and the notes dispersed.



This is what happens when a sheet is placed upside down in a stack of notes.



These two notes prove that this particular bundle of sheets were cut vertically before being cut horizontally, notice that the note on the left is cut slightly higher than the one on the right. This is evident when you line up the serial numbers.

Anything as important as money requires strict quality control standards. In addition to the many inspections that occur during the printing process, the raw materials are also subject to strict inspections before they are used. The paper used in the making of CTC money is presently produced by Rolland Papers of St. Jerome, Quebec. The inks are tested and the paper is tested for chemical composition, thickness, and other properties including the watermarks and planchets. The ink used for the serial numbers is fluorescent and is strictly controlled to prevent counterfeiting.

The finished notes are also tested periodically for durability. Some notes are put through a washing machine to determine the colorfastness of the inks. It is estimated that a bill can be folded and crumpled up to 2,000 times before it has to be replaced.

Any comments or inquiries can be forwarded to me at 450-419-7914 or by e-mail: jayfoure@ctccollector.ca



## Vancouver 2010 medals each a one-of-a-kind work of contemporary Aboriginal art

As unique as the world's top athletes and their awe-inspiring performances, every medal won at the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games will be a one-of-a-kind work of art. The medals, revealed today, each feature a different crop of larger contemporary Aboriginal artworks and are undulating rather than flat – both firsts in Games history.

The dramatic form of the Vancouver 2010 medals is inspired by the ocean waves, drifting snow and mountainous landscape found in the Games region and throughout Canada. The Olympic medals are circular in shape, while the Paralympic medals are a superellipse, or squared circle. Both are equal in size. Their significant weight – between 500 grams to 576 g depending on the medal – represents the magnitude of the athlete's accomplishment. The Olympic medals are 100 millimetres in diameter and about six mm thick, while the Paralympic medals are 95 mm wide and about six mm thick. They are among the heaviest medals in Olympic and Paralympic history.

The gold, silver and bronze medals were designed with direct input from Olympic and Paralympic athletes who shared their experiences about medals they won at past Games and what they would like to see in future medals. Their stories and dreams helped shape the medals, which are being produced and supplied by Vancouver 2010 Official Supporters the Royal Canadian Mint and Canadian mining and metals giant Teck Resources Limited, in collaboration with the Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (VANOC).

"An Olympic or Paralympic medal is a cherished possession for every athlete – it's what we all strive for when we train and compete," said Jill Bakken, an Olympic gold medalist for the United States in bobsleigh at the Salt Lake 2002 Olympic Winter Games. "To feel it being placed around your neck on the podium or seeing children's eyes light up when you show it to them are experiences that defy words. Seeing these beautiful medals today makes me wish I was competing again in 2010."

Daniel Wesley, a five-time Paralympian and 12-time medalist for Canada in alpine skiing and wheelchair racing at the Summer and Winter Games, agreed. "Every one of my medals has meaning and motivation because of the memories attached to them and the people I've been able to share them with, from family and friends to the crowds in the stadiums on those days. The 2010 Paralympic medals – and the care taken by the design team to ensure they're equal in size to the Olympic medals yet still unique in their artwork and shape – demonstrates to me, the public and other Paralympians how greatly our accomplishments and stories are valued."

The medals are based on two large master artworks of an orca whale (Olympic) and raven (Paralympic) by Corrine Hunt, a Canadian designer/artist of Komoyue and Tlingit heritage based in Vancouver, BC. Each of the medals has a unique hand-cropped section of the abstract art, making every medal one-of-a-kind.

For example, each medal will include its own signature elements of the orca and raven artwork, such as the suggestion of the orca's eye, the curve of its dorsal fin, or perhaps the contours of the raven's wing. A silk scarf printed with the master artwork will be presented to each Olympian or Paralympian with their medal enabling them to see how their medal connects with those awarded to other athletes at the Games to make the whole design.

Internationally renowned Canadian industrial designer and architect Omer Arbel, also of Vancouver, used his extensive knowledge of materials and fabrication processes to create the innovative undulating design of the medals, which are struck nine times each to achieve the distinctive look as part of the 30-step medal fabrication process. The Organizing Committee asked Hunt and Arbel to join their creative talents together on the medals project after they submitted separate design proposals that both contained compelling elements. VANOC received 48 medal design ideas from across Canada and internationally after issuing a request for proposals in December 2007.

"The ultimate symbol of a dream come true for an athlete is an Olympic or Paralympic medal," explained VANOC's Chief Executive Officer John Furlong. "They are the reward for years of effort and sacrifice on the part of the athlete and have the power to inspire children and lift the spirits of an entire country."

"This two-year project has been a truly collaborative effort between inspired designers, artists and craftsmen who dedicated themselves to the challenge of finding beautiful, uniquely Canadian designs to honour the medalists and tell the stories of the Vancouver 2010 Winter Games," he added.

The orca, designed across four panels in the style of a traditional West Coast First Nations bentwood box, is often associated with the attributes of strength, dignity and teamwork. The sleek and powerful black and white whales are common to the waters off Canada's West Coast but are also found in all the world's oceans.

The strong black wings and proud beaked profile of the raven appear in a three-part composition in the style of a totem pole. The bird, species of which can be found around the globe, is often associated with transformation and healing abilities and represents determination, creativity and wisdom.

The full descriptions explaining the design and artwork, as found in the materials presented to the athletes with their medals, are available at [www.vancouver2010.com](http://www.vancouver2010.com).

In addition to the Aboriginal art, the obverse side of the medals is embossed with the Olympic Rings or Paralympic agitos and the hand-cropped section of the orca or raven design is lasered on with a subtle wood grain effect.

On the reverse side, the medals contain the official names of the Games in English and French, the official languages of Canada and the Olympic Movement, as well as Vancouver 2010's distinctive emblems and the name of the sport and the event the medal was awarded in. On the Paralympic medals, braille is also used. The entire medal is protected to prevent tarnishing, nicks and scratches.

The Games motto *With Glowing Hearts/Des plus brillants exploits* is written in white lettering on the medal's blue and green ribbon where it will rest at the base of the neck.

The Royal Canadian Mint will produce 615 Olympic and 399 Paralympic medals at their headquarters in Ottawa, ON, for the 2010 Winter Games. They started striking the medals in July 2009 and will finish the historic task in November. The Mint also manufactured the medals for the Montreal 1976 Olympic Games.

For more information on the medals for the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, visit [www.vancouver2010.com](http://www.vancouver2010.com).



# 2010 O.N.A. CONVENTION

Four Points by Sheraton  
Kingston, Ontario April 16-18th, 2010



## EXHIBIT RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. In order to qualify as an O.N.A. competitive exhibitor, you must be a fully accepted current member of the O.N.A. and abide by the following rules and regulations.
2. Exhibits will be accepted only from persons that are members of the O.N.A. during the calendar year 2010.
3. Exhibits will be divided into the following categories:
  - (a) Canadian Coins & Tokens
  - (b) Canadian Paper Money, scrip and related paper items
  - (c) Non-Canadian Coins & Tokens
  - (d) Non-Canadian Paper scrip and related paper items
  - (e) Junior Exhibits by persons under 18 years of age
  - (f) Peoples Choice Award
4. Topical exhibits will be allocated to the categories above depending on what the dominant subject matter is within the display.
5. Exhibits will be judged as per the Judges' Guideline Sheet.
6. All exhibits shall be grouped together according to category.
7. The Exhibits Chairperson can reject any exhibit at any time or determine the category it shall be entered and judged in.
8. The Exhibits Chairperson will keep a full and complete record of all exhibits showing the exhibitor's name, the exhibitors' number and the number of cases in each entry.
9. The names of competitive exhibitors will not be disclosed to anyone until the judges have completed judging and made their reports to the Head Judge, who will then be given the names of the exhibitors to whom the awards are to be made.
10. Small exhibit identification card showing the exhibitor's number, number of cases and the category in which the exhibit is entered will be affixed to each case in the lower left corner of the exhibit.
11. Application for exhibit space and/or cases should reach the Exhibit Chairperson before April 4<sup>th</sup> 2010. All applicants will be given space and cases (if required) in order of receipt so long as they are available. No single exhibit may be entered in more than one category. However, any exhibitor may enter one exhibit in each of several categories. Each exhibitor must designate the group which she/he wishes to enter.
12. No material exhibited will be offered for sale, nor will advertising, in any form, be permitted with any exhibit. The name or identity of any competitive exhibitor will not be allowed to be shown within the exhibit.

13. Any numismatic material, known to be a legitimate copy or replica, must be labelled. Any material known to be forged, spurious or counterfeit will not be displayed unless the exhibit is titled and labelled as an educational exhibit of forgeries.
14. All cases must lie flat on the exhibit table, and no material of any kind will be allowed outside the display cases except signs not exceeding the length of one of the cases, and not higher than twelve (12) inches above the exhibit table.
15. Exhibit cases will be loaned to exhibitors for use at the convention providing the exhibitor has made known her/his requirements to the Exhibits Chairperson prior to the convention. No competitive exhibit will be allowed more than three cases except for paper money where the maximum will be four cases. If the exhibitor uses his own cases, she/he will be limited to approximately the space of three (or four) cases. If the exhibitor wishes to enter more than one exhibit requiring the loan of more than the allotted number of cases, provision of the additional cases will depend on their availability.
16. Each exhibit case will be closed and locked by the Exhibit Chairperson or her/his assistant in the owner's presence. The keys will be kept by the Exhibitor until the removal of the exhibit, where cases are supplied by the convention.
17. No exhibit will be removed from the exhibit area prior to the close of the exhibit period which will be set by the Exhibit Chairperson. (**Note the O.N.A. 2010 continues until Sunday at 3:00 p.m.**). In cases of special circumstances, permission may be granted by the Exhibits Chairperson to take from the area before the closing time. Such permission must be in writing so that there is no miscommunication or misunderstanding.
18. The judges will have the right to take any material from an exhibit for the purpose of close examination. This will only be done with the consent, and in the presence, of the exhibitor.
19. Three Judges (who are fully accepted current O.N.A. members for 2010) will be appointed by the Head Judge to judge each category. They will have full and final authority to select all first, second and third awards. They will also have the authority to withhold any such award, in any category, where they feel the exhibits are deemed unworthy of an award.
20. After judging is completed, the judges will meet and briefly discuss their results. If their findings are not unanimous as to the order then the judges will discuss or re-evaluate the points awarded, if possible.
21. Judging sheet results may be made available by the Head Judge during the convention if requested by a displayer. The Judges' decision shall be final and binding in all cases.
22. Adequate security protection will be provided for the exhibit room during the period of the convention commencing at the time the room is opened to the exhibitors to place their exhibits and continuing until the time that the Exhibits Chairperson has set by which the exhibits must be removed.
23. Subject to paragraph 13 (above), awards in the form of an engraved O.N.A. Convention Medal will be presented to the first, second and third place winners in all categories.
24. Times for placing and removing of all displays in the exhibits area will be laid down in the "Exhibitors" letter which will accompany these Rules and Regulations.

## **TO ENTER A COMPETITIVE EXHIBIT**

Please complete the Exhibit Application form and mail it to the 2010 O.N.A. Convention address shown on the Exhibit Application form.



**2010 O.N.A. CONVENTION**  
 hosted by  
**Kingston Numismatic Association**  
 at the Four Points by Sheraton  
**Kingston, Ontario April 16-18<sup>th</sup> 2010**



**EXHIBIT APPLICATION**

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

**Complete either A or B**

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

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

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

**Title of Exhibit:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Category – specify (a) through (e) as per Exhibit Rules and Regulations:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**City:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Province/State:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Postal/Zip Code:** \_\_\_\_\_

**E-mail Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signed:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signed:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Please mail this completed application form and \$15 Cdn. Funds Cheque payable to Ontario Numismatic Association 2010 ONA 48<sup>th</sup> Convention" to the Exhibit Chairman :**

Samuel Lipin – Exhibits Chairman  
 85 Ontario St., Apt 607  
 Kingston, Ontario K7L 5V7  
 e-mail [sandlipin@aol.com](mailto:sandlipin@aol.com) , Phone 1-613-542-6923



## 2010 ONA CONVENTION REGISTRATION FORM

<u>QTY.</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
_____	Main Registration .....	\$20.00	_____
	Includes Copper souvenir convention medal, admission to bourse, Program of events, Dream Vacation draw ticket, admission to Friday night reception, unlimited visits to the Hospitality Suite		
_____	Spousal "Add-On" (a family member must be Main Registered)....	\$10.00	_____
	Includes all of the above with the exception of the Copper souvenir Medal		
_____	Young Numismatist Registration.....	\$ 5.00	_____
	Includes everything in the main registration kit with the exception of the Copper souvenir convention medal		
_____	Banquet (Saturday 6:30 p.m. cash bar: 7:00 p.m. dinner).....	\$ 35.00	_____
	Includes full-course dinner and a keynote speaker to be named later		
_____	Dream Vacation Draw tickets (buy 5, get 1 free).....	\$ 2.00	_____
_____	Official souvenir convention medals – Brass (only 40 struck).	\$10.00	_____
_____	Official souvenir convention medals - .999 silver (only 40 struck).....	\$40.00	_____
	(Note that Copper convention medals are not available for Sale – they are only included with the Main Registrations.)		

**TOTAL** (please make cheque payable to the "Ontario Numismatic Association 2010 Convention"). \$ \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF MAIN OR YOUNG NUMISMATIST REGISTRANT;

\_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF SPOUSAL REGISTRANT (If applicable):

\_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL ADDRESS:

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

Please complete this form and return it to the

**Four Points by Sheraton Kingston**  
285 King St. East, Kingston,  
Ontario, Canada K7L 3B1  
www.Fourpoints.com/Kingston  
1-888-478-4333 for toll free reservations  
(Please be sure to mention O.N.A. when  
booking hotel rooms)  
Local 613-544-4434

2010 ONA Convention  
c/o, Samuel Lipin, Registration Chairperson  
85 Ontario St., Kingston, Ontario, K7L 5V7  
Phone : 1-613-542-6923  
E-mail : sandlipin@aol.com