



EDMONTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



APRIL 1996

JOIN THE "RUSH OF '98" IN EDMONTON AT THE 1998 CNA

Volume 42 Issue 4

1996 EXECUTIVE

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The ENS is a member of:

Canadian Numismatic Association

American Numismatic Association

Canadian Association of
Token Collectors

Canadian Association of
Wooden Money Collectors

Canadian Paper Money Society

Classical & Medieval
Numismatic Society

MEETING NOTICE

DATE : APRIL 10, 1996

TIME : 7:00 P.M., Meeting starts at 7:30

**PLACE: PROVINCIAL MUSEUM OF ALBERTA, 12845 - 102 AVE.
(Main floor Lecture Room P138)**

**PROGRAM : SEVERAL MEMBERS TO TALK ON FOREIGN,
ANCIENT AND OTHER NUMISMATIC TOPICS**

APRIL MEETING AGENDA

April's meeting has been re-scheduled back to the Museum. The Coin Show scheduled for April has been re-scheduled for May 3, 4 & 5. Watch May's newsletter for more details.

April will see several members talk on various numismatic topics. James Kindrake's talk will focus on coins like the "Toonie", new to Canada but has been around other countries for many years. Jim will talk and display some examples of Bi-metallic and tri-metallic coinage from several countries. Albert Meyer will provide a talk and display on Tokens of Australia and New Zealand. Also, Terry Cheesman will round out the evening with a show and tell of Ancients from recent acquisitions. Additional members may also wish to provide other show and tell topics. See you there!

***"Coin & Stamp" show
changed to May 3-5.
Watch for Breakfast
meeting info. April's
meeting at Museum.***

MAY'S MEETING NOTICE

As mentioned above, May's meeting will be a breakfast meeting at the Westwood Inn - Best Western in conjunction with the Edmonton International Coin & Stamp Shows. The meeting will be in the Oak Room, and will be held on the Saturday, May 4th. Doors open at 8:30 and Breakfast will be served at 9:00. Our guest speaker will be Reg Smith. (topic to be announced later) In addition, Terry Cheesman will continue his series on Ancients, and will cover Roman Imperial Coins of Italy, from 150 BC to 400 AD. As usual an interesting and extensive display is expected.

MARCH MEETING MINUTES

Twenty-six (26) members and guests were in attendance at March's meeting. Our President, Joe Bardy was absent from the meeting, as he was in Vancouver visiting family. This is only about the 2nd time Joe has missed a meeting in the term of his Presidency. Ray Neiman conducted the meeting in his absence. Several new members were in attendance and were welcomed to the meeting. One member, Bob Eriksson was introduced and he informed the membership that his father was a past President of the Club, (Member #7) in 1960. From those early beginnings, he started to collect coins and attended meetings with his father in the 50's and 60's and is now a member of the Club and continuing the tradition. In addition our Red Deer contingent was in attendance and welcomed to the meeting. A special welcome was given to Joe Grace. Joe has had a hip operation recently and has been absent from most of last year's meetings. It was good to see him back at a meeting. Mike had a few announcements about a special ONA Draw that was received in the mail. Members were shown a draw list and asked to purchase tickets. In addition, tickets were

available for members for the annual Ingersoll Coin Club Draw. Each year they send us a book and in appreciation of there allowing us to use articles from there newsletter, we sell a book of tickets for them. Mike also gave a short update on the '98 show. The first guest speaker was introduced. Dan Gosling gave a interesting and informative talk on Coin Photography. Dan provided several examples of photographs taken and the equipment used. His macro setup was very interesting and his home made stand was very functional and shows how one can take advantage of other talents to apply to another hobby. F-Stop, film types and speed were covered, as well as a progression of lenses and accessories that can be used. Dan showed several extreme blow-ups that were used in his discovery of 1974 Winnipeg dollar varieties. At Dan's request, Lorne Kroetch brought in a video camera that was purchase to film his collection. A interesting feature is a '5 second snap shot' that can be used to take photos of coins. Audio capability is available and its use recording one's collection for insurance purposes was discussed. All in all an interesting discussion and display was presented. Our next speaker was Jim Kindrake. Jim gave another interesting talk and display on Indian Regal Coinage. The Hindu States were covered as well as Portuguese Colonies and the East India Co. The monetary system was discussed from the period of 1862 to date. Most of his collection in this area was on display for the members enjoyment. After a short break, our Auction was conducted by Ray Neiman. The 35 lot auction saw many No Bids, but several members picked up some good pieces and sets. Thanks is extended to Bud & Vickie Collins for donating several lots of Great Britain silver pieces. Five lots were made up and made over \$27 dollars for the Society. Several lots are still available and will be sold at future auctions. A door prize of a 'David's Restaurant' Silver Medallion was won by Ray Neiman.

NUMISMATIC NOTES

An example of a separated 'Toonie' was in March's auction and sold for \$13.00. Talking with several dealers in the area, indications are that numismatics is on the rise again. Ran into Bud & Vickie at Southgate last week, and they report strong sales, more than was expected. Howard was also at the Mall and it was good to see him again.

I was in Jack's store also last week. He's re-organized his display cases and has put out more coins on display. He's cleaning out his card stock and going to concentrate more on coins and stamps again. He also indicates a trend to coins over cards, which is good to hear. Members are encouraged to check out his new displays, which will allow him to show more stock.

Did anyone check out the article in the CNA Journal by John Regitko. It was an interesting article on "The Cost of Advertising Annual Shows". It's particularly interesting for the ENS as we are planning a show for '98. Basically it indicates that the cost of advertising in major papers for shows may not be cost effective, and indicates other avenues to promote shows by. However, dealers at these shows always say there is never enough advertising!. It appears a balance needs to be employed so as not to bankrupt a small club but ensure the public is advised.

Received a note from Jerry Remick last week. He wants the remaining 6 pages of 'Currencies of the World' I got from the Internet. He indicates junior members could use it as a guide to collecting type coins. However, the list is not complete, as indicated on page 1. However it can be used as a starting point for young collectors.

The Wild Rose Antique & Collectibles Show is coming up this April 20th & 21st. It's a good place to find that interesting piece that you don't see at coin shows.

Finally, just an update on the '98 show. We've visited the Westin Hotel recently to view the facilities. We're planning a similar trip to the Convention Inn South. An executive meeting is being planned for the 2nd week in April, either just before or just after the meeting. More info will be available in May. We've received a lot of information from Ted Woods of Calgary, on the '95 show. The information will be extremely valuable in planning our show, and thanks are extended to Ted

and the Calgary Numismatic Society, for providing the information.

PRICES REALIZED- MARCH AUCTION

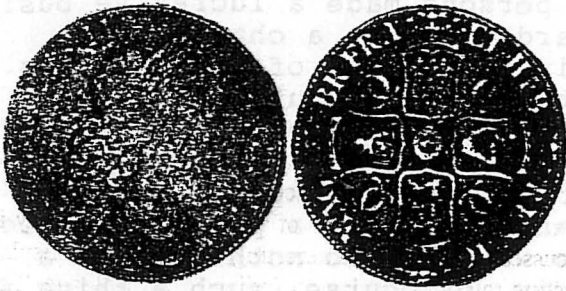
Thanks to Bud Collins and Ray Neiman for Club donations at March's Auction. Many No Bids were received at the auction, and if not listed, indicate same.

LOT	SOLD	LOT	SOLD
3.	\$5.00	4.	\$5.50
5.	\$14.00	7.	\$5.00
10.	\$8.00	11.	\$7.00
13.	\$13.00	14.	\$15.00
17.	\$4.00	20.	\$10.00
21.	\$10.50	25.	\$3.50
26.	\$2.00	27.	\$5.50
28.	\$7.00	29.	\$5.50
30.	\$9.00	32.	\$3.00
33.	\$4.00	35.	\$4.00

COMING EVENTS

April 10	ENS Regular meeting, Provincial Museum
April 13 & 14	Regina Coin Club Spring Coin, Stamp & Sportcard Show, Regina, Saskatchewan
April 13 & 14	Vancouver Numismatic Society Annual Coin Show & Fair, Vancouver, B.C.
April 20	ONA Convention & Draw (See enclosed)
April 20 & 21	Wild Rose Antiques & Collectibles Show Northlands Agricom, \$3.00 admission.
May 3,4 & 5	Edmonton International Coin & Stamp show, Westwood Inn, Edmonton
May 4	ENS Breakfast meeting in conjunction with Coin Show, Guest speakers, Westwood Inn
June 22 & 23	1st Annual Antique & Collectors Fair, Northlands Sportex, Edmonton
July 24 - 28	1996 CNA Annual Convention, Le Centre Sheraton, Montreal, Quebec
Sept. 14 & 15	Antique Collectors Sale, Northlands Agricom,

SEE YOU ALL AT THE MEETING!



A milled 1666 Charles II half-crown shows an elephant over mint mark below the bust.

What is the most important date in the history of coinage? For many, the automatic answer would be 1776. But, important as that year was, its effect was not as far-reaching as that of 1662. In that year England broke with a thousand-year tradition and began to mill its coins instead of hammering them. Many other nations soon followed suit.

Events leading up to the great switch--have become numismatic legend.

The European Middle Ages were not so dark as some believe. There were advances

in the arts and, to some degree, in science.

Among the revolutionary inventions of the period was the printing press. But medieval society was not able to make any major advances in the old, crude coin-striking methods handed down by the Greeks and Romans. Just like the Parthians and Medes of nearly two thousand years earlier, nations--both the backward and the enlightened--made their coins by the hammering method. The Italian states, the Holy Roman Empire--even France at the time of Francis I--used hammered coins.



The above Scottish half-merk was milled under Charles II.

There were differences in design and quality, of course. The wealthier states paid more attention, generally, to the artistic appearance of their coins. Hammering did not prevent the creation of high-grade dies, but it did present a number of technical problems which dogged coin makers and the governments that circulated their coins. Because production methods hadn't changed, the same difficulties faced by Vespasian and Diocletian confronted such latter-day leaders as Henry VIII and Charles V.



"Clippers" cashed in on hammered coins by shaving off a thin portion of the valuable metal on the rim. Milled coinage ended this practice. It introduced grained edges, the absence of which could be easily detected. The irregularity of the hammered coins was replaced by the standard size, shape and weight of the milled pieces.

One of the problems--and without doubt the most serious--was clipping. An ugly coin may have lacked aesthetic appeal, but a clipped coin did not come up to its face value, and that was no laughing matter. Clipping was widespread on hammered coins because the shapes and edges were always irregular. Depending on how hot the coin had been heated and the number of hammer blows it received, it could end up small and squat or thin and broad. In addition, half of the coin could be a good deal thicker than the other. This was all very normal, so no one batted an eye or raised any suspicions when they received coins of peculiar appearance.

The clipper took advantage of this by shaving off just a thin portion of metal at the outer edge of a coin, so tiny that the coin still would have the same "feel". Though he obtained only an insignificant amount of metal from each coin, it added up fast, as a clipper might handle several hundred coins daily. Before long he had illegally amassed several ounces or pounds of silver, which could be fused together in a kiln and sold for scrap to the silversmiths. Despite passage of many laws im-

WHEN BRITAIN PUT THE HAMMER DOWN (Cont'd)

posing severe penalties for clipping, many persons made a lucrative business of the practice. Naturally, it was hard to prove a charge of clipping, unless the individual was found in possession of the shavings. If he was merely caught passing underweight money, he could plead ignorance. So many clipped coins were in circulation that everyone, at one time or another, unknowingly passed them.

Another drawback of the hammering process was the expense and labor involved. Just like a fine silver candlestick or a piece of table service, every coin--even if its face value was next to nothing--was a piece of individually handwrought art. Today, of course, such a thing as hammering would be out of the question, as the time required to hammer a penny would be worth far more than the coin's value.

While early England may not have had minimum wage laws, the government was not using slaves to strike its coins, as had both Greece and Rome. England's workers were hired employees who had to be paid a living wage. When the demand for coins became greater and greater, as it did during Henry VIII's economic boom, the mints were faced with the need to put on more and more laborers. After a time, they simply could not meet their budgets. So it is not surprising that England, in the 16th century, tried to come up with something better.

Power--a prime requisite for the mechanical striking of coins--posed the greatest challenge. The steam engine still was 200 years in the future, and electric motors did not come along until the second half of the 19th century. Only four forms of power were available to factory operators at the time of Henry VIII: human, animal, wind and water. Treadmills turned by horses, donkeys or dogs were common in grain mills; watermills were used in paper making and other industries. It is believed that a watermill furnished power for the first milled coins. The term "milled" refers, naturally, to the use of a mill.

Operator of the mill was a Frenchman named Eloye Mestrelle, whose coins, produced from the same kind of dies used in hammering, appeared during the reign of Elizabeth I. It was a noble venture. With all sorts of odds against him, Mestrelle delivered very creditable specimens, a vast improvement over the hammered coins then in circulation. Sizes and shapes were uniform, as the blanks were all made from rolled metal. As a further guarantee against clipping, Mestrelle provided grained edges, the absence of which could easily be recognized.

By all logic, Mestrelle's coinage should have been accepted by the crown and brought him fame and fortune. Instead, in 1578, Mestrelle was arrested on a forgery charge and eventually hung. Facts about the case are obscure, but many observers and scholars believe Mestrelle's enemies conspired against him because they wanted him out of the way at all costs. Who were those enemies? Workers at the English mints, who saw the very real danger of losing their jobs if his invention caught hold.

Apparently, they not only silenced Mestrelle but did a convincing job of persuading the queen (or her advisors) that milling was not the answer to the country's coinage woes. Mestrelle's equipment was dismantled and no further effort was made to mill English coins for nearly a hundred years after his death. If it happened today, there would be talk of "strong unions" and politics and political lobbies. Politics may have played a part, but a bigger factor in keeping England from adopting milling during all those years was its occupation with other matters. The later 1500's and early 1600's brought on crisis after crisis: the Spanish Armada, the Civil War, the beheading of Charles I. Then, too, there were periods of economic recession and coinage debasement which prompted officials to lay aside all thoughts of milling. Yet, they must have known that the time would come when hammering had to be abandoned.

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The climate for this change was right during England's Restoration: the end of Cromwell's protectorate and the restoration to power of the Stuart line. This took place in 1660 which the crowning of Charles II, son of the ill-fated Charles I, who was returned from many years of exile in France. It was an age of celebrating, or merry-making and of spending money. Though he may have had shortcomings, Charles II was a forward-looking king. He wanted the best for people, and he wanted England, once and for all, to come out of the Gothic era in which it was living and into which Cromwell and his Puritan followers had further mired it.

Charles cared very much about England's coinage, a concern some say was prompted by vanity, that he wanted to make certain his portrait looked as well on his coins as did the portraits of Louis XIV on France's. But there is no doubting that he saw the economic peril sure to follow if some improvements were not made at the mint, as clipping had become a more serious problem than ever. English coins were not readily accepted in many countries, and as England was vying with Holland for European trade supremacy, this was clearly not a welcome state of affairs.



The 1663 Charles II milled half-crown features the regnal date of "XV".

machine which cut blanks from them by means of stamping with a razor-sharp circular tool, also driven by a heavy weight. As this tended to warp the blanks (they belied up into the cutting tool upon force of impact), it was necessary to place them in yet another machine. This, called the hammer, was nothing more than a large smooth stone which dropped upon them. Because they were rather thin, great weight was not required to shape them. The "leavings"--the sheet metal left over after the blanks were cut--was collected and melted to make more sheets, and this was repeated again and again.

The next step was the weighing of blanks, which had to be done individually on a balance scale. Blanks which were short were tossed back with



The 1660-62 one shilling, expressed by the "XII" or 12-pence, is part of the third hammered issue.



A part of the third hammered issue, this 1660-62 2-pence has a noticeable irregular shape.

No sooner had Charles reached the throne than he began to put into motion plans to modernize (or Frenchify) English coins. After living so long in France, he had become accustomed to milled coins, which were standard there, as in Italy. We can only imagine how England's hammered coins must have repulsed him. By 1662, the first milling machines were in operation, using either horse or waterpower. They worked in this fashion:

The metal was cast into plates and pulled through the rolling presses, which were great wheels of stone weighing many tons. They rotated on stone or wood platforms, and anything passing through them came out flat as if a steamroller had gone over it. In this way, the metal was flattened to the actual thickness of the finished coin. The plates were then fed into a

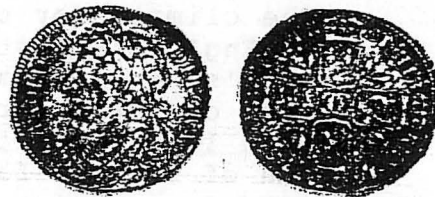


A youthful Charles II is depicted on this 1673 milled shilling.

WHEN BRITAIN PUT THE HAMMER DOWN (Cont'd)

the leavings and to be remelted for another try. Overweight blanks were manually filed until the proper weight was achieved. Often the file marks can be seen, as no effective measures were taken to remove them. All that remained was to stamp on the designs.

A blank was fitted into a screw-press--the same sort as used in printing--between dies representing the obverse and reverse designs. A worker then pulled the press lever, which brought the dies together and put an impression on the coin. So long as the blanks were properly centered and the worker used the same amount of pressure on the lever, the coin would strike alike every time. That was the whole key. Deep strikes on early milled coins were the work of burly minters who gave the lever a particularly vigorous tug. But there was no longer any chance of an uneven strike, unless a really bizarre accident took place.



Charles II is portrayed on a 1677 one-quarter milled in Scotland.

CANADA'S PRIVATE BANK NOTE



The Canadian Bank of Commerce is one of hundred of private banks that issued notes.

This bank's first notes were issued in 1867. This issue of 2 January 1917 represents the final large size issue. The bank's final issue in 1935 would be of the same design but in small size.

The face of the note features three heroic allegorical figures, the centre with his foot on the globe picturing North America. Although all are dated 1917, these notes were released with several different signature combinations. In this case John Aird was president and S. H. Logan general manager.

Different underprint treatments were present too. This issue has on the face multi-color treatments of the bank seal and caduceus, on a light green underprint. The first issue of the series only had the multi-color seals on a white background.

The back of the note features Mercury and Ceres flanking a central bank seal, with two large numerals in the white areas on either side

On both sides are imprints of the American Bank Note company and its affiliate the Canadian Bank Note Company.

This note is listed in the Canadian section of the Seventh Edition of Volume 1, Specialized issues, Standard Catalog of World Paper Money, as S965A.



Cuba	peso		100 centavos	CUP ---
Cyprus	pound	£C	100 cents	CYP 196
Czech Republic	koruna	CK	100 haliers	CZK ---
Denmark	krone	Dkr	100 öre	DKK 208
Djibouti	franc	DF	100 centimes	DJF 262
Dominica	dollar	EC\$	100 cents	XCD 951
Dominican Rep.	peso	RD\$	100 centavos	DOP 214
Ecuador	sucre	S/	100 centavos	ECS 218
Egypt	pound	£E	100 piasters or 1,000 milliemes	EGP 818
El Salvador	colon	¢	100 centavos	SVC 222
Equatorial Guinea	ekwele		100 centimos	GQE 226
Estonia	kroon			EEK ---
Ethiopia	birr	Br	100 cents	ETB 230
European Union	European Currency Unit	ecu		XEU 954
Färö Islands	see Denmark			
Falkland Islands	pound	£F	100 pence	FKP 238
Fiji	dollar	F\$	100 cents	FJD 242
Finland	markka	Fmk	100 pennia	FIM 246
France	franc	F	100 centimes	FRF 250
French Guiana	see France			
French Polynesia	franc	CFPF	100 centimes	XPF 953
New Caledonia	franc	CFPF	100 centimes	XPF 953
Gabon	franc	CFAF	100 centimes	XAF 950
Georgia	coupon			GEK ---
Gambia	dalasi	D	100 butut	GMD 270
Germany	deutsche mark	DM	100 pfennig	DEM 280
Ghana	cedi	¢	100 psewas	GHC 288
Gibraltar	pound	£	100 pence	GIP 292
Greece	drachma	Dr	100 lepta	GRD 300
Greenland	see Denmark			
Grenada	dollar	EC\$	100 cents	XCD 951
Guadeloupe	see France			
Guam	see United States			
Guatemala	quetzal	Q	100 centavos	GTQ 320
Guinea-Bissau	peso	PG	100 centavos	GWP 624

(Pages 3, 4 & 5 of Currencies of the World. Continued from March's newsletter)

Guinea	syli		10 francs, 1 franc = 100 centimes	GNS 324
Guinea	franc			GNF ---
Guyana	dollar	G\$	100 cents	GYD 328
Haiti	gourde	G	100 centimes	HTG 332
Heard and McDonald Islands	see Australia			
Honduras	lempira	L	100 centavos	HNL 340
Hong Kong	dollar	HK\$	100 cents	HKD 344
Hungary	forint	Ft	100 fillér	HUF 348
Iceland	króna	IKr	100 aurar	ISK 352
India	rupee	Rs	100 paise	INR 356
Indonesia	rupiah	Rp	100 sen	IDR 360
International Monetary Fund	Special Drawing Rights	SDR		XDR 960
Iran	rial	Rls	100 dinars	IRR 364
Iraq	dinar	ID	100 fils	IQD 368
Ireland	pound or punt	£Ir	100 pence	IEP 372
Israel	new shekel	IS	100 agorot	ILS 376
Italy	lira	Lit	100 centesimi	ITL 380
Ivory Coast	see Côte d'Ivoire			
Jamaica	dollar	J\$	100 cents	JMD 388
Japan	yen	¥	100 sen	JPY 392
Johnston Island	see United States			
Jordan	dinar	JD	100 fils	JOD 400
Kampuchea	see Cambodia			
Kazakhstan	tenge			KZT ---
Kenya	shilling	K Sh	100 cents	KES 404
Kiribati	see Australia.			
Korea, North.	won	Wn	100 chon	KPW 408
Korea, Rep.	won	W	100 chon	KRW 410
Kuwait	dinar	KD	1,000 fils	KWD 414
Kyrgyzstan	som			KGS ---
Laos	kip	KN	100 at	LAK 418
Latvia	lats	Ls	100 santims	LVL ---
Lebanon	pound (livre)		100 piastres	LBP ---
Lesotho	loti, pl., maloti	L, pl., M	100 lisente	LSL 426
Liberia	dollar	\$	100 cents	LRD 430

Libya	dinar	LD	100 dirhams	LYD 434
Liechtenstein	see Switzerland			
Lithuania	litas		100 centu	LTL ---
Luxembourg	franc	LuxF	100 centimes	LUF 442
Macao	pataca	P	100 avos	MOP 446
Macedonia (Former Yug. Rep.)	denar			MKD ---
Madagascar	franc	FMG	100 centimes	MGF 450
Malawi	kwacha	MK	100 tambala	MWK ---
Malaysia	ringgit	RM	100 sen	MYR 458
Maldives	rufiyaa	Rf	100 lari	MVR 462
Mali	franc	CFAF	100 centimes	MLF 466
Malta	lira	£m	100 cents	MTL 470
Martinique	see France			
Mauritania	ouguiya	UM	5 khoums	MRO 478
Mauritius	rupee	Mau Rs	100 cents	MUR 480
Midway Islands	see United States			
Mexico	nuevo peso	Mex\$	100 centavos	MXN 484
Moldova	leu			MDL ---
Monaco	see France			
Mongolia	tugrik	Tug	100 mongos	MNT 496
Montserrat	dollar	EC\$	100 cents	XCD 951
Morocco	dirham	DH	100 centimes	MAD 504
Mozambique	metical	Mt	100 centavos	MZM 508
Myanmar	kyat	K	100 pyas	MMK ---
Nauru	see Australia			
Namibia	dollar		100 cents	NAD ---
Nepal	rupee	NRs	100 paise	NPR 524
Netherlands Antilles	guilder	Ant.f.	100 cents	ANG 532
Netherlands	guilder	f.	100 cents	NLG 528
New Zealand	dollar	NZ\$	100 cents	NZD 554
Nicaragua	cordoba	C\$	100 centavos	NIC 558
Niger	franc	CFAF	100 centimes	XOF 952
Nigeria	naira	double-dashed N	100 kobo	NGN 566
Niue	see New Zealand			
Norfolk Island	see Australia			
Norway	krone	NKr	100 &oum;re	NOK 578
Oman	rial	RO	1,000 baizas	OMR 512

1996 ONA CONVENTION SPECIAL "HOST CLUB" DRAW



A special draw will be held at the 1996 ONA Convention Banquet
on April 20 at the Holiday Inn Yorkdale, North York, Ontario



YOU DO NOT HAVE TO BE PRESENT TO WIN

Fill in the stub(s) and turn them in at the ONA Convention before 6:00 p.m. on Saturday evening, April 20, 1996. Or mail it with a cheque for \$2 (3 for \$5) to the address appearing on the stub.

If a sufficient quantity of tickets are not available, either make photocopies or simply fill in one ticket and we will fill in the rest to make up the total payment you sent in.

- A plaster cast made by Dora de Pedery-Hunt from her original cast of the new Queen design appearing on all of Canada's current decimal coinage (\$275.00 selling price)
- A set of 6 numismatic reference works published by the J. Douglas Ferguson Historical Research Foundation: Canadian Welcome Home Medals, Alberta Trade Tokens, Coins of New Brunswick, The Currency and Medals of Prince Edward Island, Yukon Numismatics and Aspects of the Numismatics of North America (\$190.95 retail value)
- A set of 2 books published by the J. Douglas Ferguson Historical Research Foundation covering numismatics of Canada's east coast: Coins of New Brunswick and "The Currency and Medals of Prince Edward Island" (\$64.45 retail value)
- A copy of "Coins of the Modern Olympic Games (Volume 1) by Michele Menard, again donated by the Ferguson Foundation (\$57.00 retail value)
- A unique set of 2 original sketches that were submitted to the Royal Canadian Mint by award-winning coin designer Raymond Taylor for the 1980 \$1 "Arctic Territories" competition
- A unique original sketch submitted to the Royal Canadian Mint by Raymond Taylor for the Canada 125 competition in 1992 (25 cent "Nova Scotia")
- A unique set of 2 original sketches submitted to the RCM by coin designer Stewart Sherwood for the 1979 \$100 "Year of the Child" competition)
- A unique original sketch submitted to the RCM by award-winning coin designer David Craig for Canada 125 in 1992 (25 cent "Quebec")
- A unique original sketch submitted by David Craig for the same competition (25 cent "Alberta")
- A unique submission by Raymond Taylor for the 1985 Dollar featuring the 200th Anniversary of Fredericton
- A unique submission by Raymond Taylor for the Calgary Olympics in 1988 featuring children on a downhill sled
- A unique submission by Raymond Taylor for the Canada 125 Program featuring the 25 cent design for British Columbia
- A unique submission by Raymond Taylor for one of the three Dollar themes called for 1986: the commemoration of Transpo 86 Vancouver
- A unique submission by Raymond Taylor made in 1988 to the Royal Canadian Mint for the 100 Dollar coin featuring Whaling
- A set of 6 different pogs produced by the Royal Canadian Mint for limited distribution at the unveiling of the new \$2 coin design at the Metro Toronto Zoo on September 21, 1995. The obverses show the "polar bear" design of the coin. Five of the reverses feature different background information on the polar bear, while the sixth piece is autographed by highly respected wildlife artist Brent Townsend, designer of the "polar bear" side of the \$2 coin
- One of 4 hardcover copies of "The Charlton Standard Catalogue of CANADIAN BANK NOTES," 2nd edition donated by William Cross, Publisher of The Charlton Press (\$75.00 each retail value)
- A lot of 50 Canadian trade dollars
- A lot of 50 wooden nickels donated by CAWMC
- One of 3 copies of the 353-page book "My 2 Cents Worth," donated by the author, numismatist Jack Veffler, a Past-President of the CNA
- One of 5 gift certificates "Good for 100 business cards"
- One of 2 gift certificates "Good for a set of 100 letterheads and envelopes"

The host organization, the Southern Ontario Chapter of CAWMC, has agreed to donate the proceeds from this draw to further ONA Club Services projects, with a portion also being donated to CAWMC

**FILL IN THIS STUB AND BRING TO THE CONVENTION, OR MAIL WITH \$2 (3 FOR \$5) TO:
1996 ONA, Box 77575, 592 Sheppard Ave. W., Downsview, Ont. M3H 6A7**

If a sufficient quantity of tickets are not available, fill in one ticket and we will fill in the rest to make up the total payment you sent in
DRAW TO TAKE PLACE AT THE ONA BANQUET ON APRIL 20, 1996. YOU DO NOT HAVE TO BE PRESENT TO WIN

Name and Mailing Address: _____