

VOLUME 32 - ISSUE 2

FEBRUARY - 2015

THE SHORELINE

Official Publication Of The North Shore Numismatic Society

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**FEB. 17TH.
PROGRAM**

Mike Souza
Guess the Country Quiz
Part 6.

For Show & Tell
Bring Canada Flag
Related Items

Doors Open at 7:00
Everyone Welcome

Next Coin Show
Mar. 28th (Sat.)
See back page for more info.



(New \$25 for \$25 Silver Coin)

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CANADIAN FLAG

THE GREAT CANADIAN FLAG DEBATE

The Canadian flag, unlike many things from the 1960s, has lasted for decades without ever seeming outdated, campy or controversial. Indeed, after 50 years of flag peace, it is hard to imagine that Canada was once torn apart by the hunt for a new national banner.

(page 4)

THE NORTH SHORE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

WE ARE A NON-PROFIT SOCIETY
WORKING FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF NUMISMATICA AT ALL LEVELS

MEMBERSHIP IS OPEN TO ALL
INTERESTED PARTIES

**Meetings are held the
Third Tuesday
of each month at:**

**Bonsor Recreation Centre
6550 Bonsor Ave.
(Behind Metrotown)
FREE Parking**

Meetings start at 7:00 pm

**Most Meetings Include:
A Numismatic Presentation
Show & Tell**

**PLUS... A Numismatic Auction
& Free Refreshments**

**Non-Member Drop-Ins
Welcome**

For more information contact:

msouza1866@gmail.com

simgenles@shaw.ca

(Club website)

northshorennumismaticsociety.org

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Lynn Balmer

Our first show at the Nikkei Centre was a great success. Although we had a few vacant tables, we spread out to use the available space in a bigger room than we are used to. We also attracted some new dealers, and will continue to expand that in future shows. Comments from dealers and the public were all very positive. Special thanks to Mike & Gene and all the club members who pitched in to help.

This month is our annual meeting and elections. Mike Souza has offered to take over as president, and I am pleased to endorse him for the job.

We are always looking for new blood on our executive, so if anyone would like to stand for election, I am sure you will find the work enjoyable and satisfying. Please speak to anyone on the executive if you can help.

This will be my last message as your President. I thank you all for your support over the years, and I wish the new executive the best for the future.

Lynn Balmer

Next Executive Meeting Dates: (Mark your calendars)

Wednesday, April 1, 2015

Highlights from the February 2, 2015 NSNS Executive meeting minutes.

Members Present: Mike Souza, Gene Simms, Gordon Smith, Bob Gildert, Stan Chin, Sam Leung, and Owen Wright.

Regrets: Lynn Balmer, Tom Deeth, and Al Tebworth

Chairman: Mike Souza

The January minutes were accepted as written.

-In a general discussion of the recent coin show everyone agreed the feedback from the general public about the new venue was very positive. Almost every one liked the room, especially how bright it was with the natural light. There is no longer a need for us to provide the extra lights. This helps to streamline the setup even more.

The only negative was, lack of directions to the underground parking. A lot of people had trouble finding it. It was agreed that we would create two new sandwich board to place on Kingsway to advertise during the show. The board should read "Coin, Stamp and Collectibles Show". The two existing sandwich boards should be changed from just "Coin Show" to "Coin, Stamp and Collectibles Show".

-We will also put signs in the underground parking directing attendees to parking areas and to the elevator.

-We need several coloured posters that Nikkei can post on their bulletin board to advertise our show and for Mike to post in the local Public Libraries. In addition, we need more flyers printed for handouts at future shows.

-We should also put an ad in the Canadian Stamp News Bourse Section.

-At the next show, Mike will obtain a copy of the menu for the Hi Genki Japanese Restaurant and hand them out to the dealers. We can take orders

in advance and give them to the restaurant. They can have the lunches prepared by 11:30am and we can pick them up for the dealers, so they don't have to leave their tables.

-With the new larger venue we do need additional dealers at the show to fill it up. Mike will contact the Pin Club and Stamp Club and others to see if they would take tables at future shows.

Elections & AGM:

-Mike said he had contacted Lynn and said that he (Mike) would like to run for the position of Club President and Lynn had no concerns.

-February is also our AGM, so Mike would have to present the Financial Statement again and have them accepted by the club. After the AGM Mike will file the club's annual report with Victoria.

March Executive Meeting:

Everything seems to be in order and with no pressing business at hand it was decided to dispense with an executive meeting in March.

Feb. Program:

Due to popular demand, Mike will present

"Guess the Country, Quiz #6."

Meeting adjourned

EDITOR'S NOTES - Gene Simms

I'm sure I can speak for both, myself and Mike when I say we really enjoyed the show and were pleasantly surprised with the turnout of 174 attendees. Usually the first show at a new venue can be hit or miss until your regulars find you and get used to the new location. We were pleased with the attendance, and managed a small profit to boot. We couldn't ask for more than that.

We appreciated the assistance provided by Karen, and the work to set up and take down the room by Cameron, Miki, Taka, Patrick and the cleaning staff. Everyone was great and made us feel that they were genuinely please to have us there.

Reminders:

February is our club's Annual General Meeting (AGM).

Club Elections: The following executive positions presently held by the following people are up for election at the February meeting: President - Lynn Balmer (Michael Souza will run for this position), 2nd Vice President - Gene Simms, Directors - Stan Chin, Sam

Leung and Gordon Smith. We have two additional vacant Director positions to be filled. If you wish to participate in helping run this club, please put your name forward.

-Financial Statements for 2014 - Michael Souza will have to present the financial statements again as they have to be read and adopted by the membership at the AGM.

Program:

Michael Souza is going to put on a Powerpoint presentation on the ever-popular *"Guess the Country, Quiz #6"*. Test your numismatic knowledge. Michael will show you one side of 20 coins or banknotes, each with a multiple choice of three countries and all you have to do is pick the country you think the item is from. What else could be simpler? The record is still held by Victor "The Whiz" Misewich with a correct score of 18. Paper and pencils will be provided. (Don't you remember, these were things we used before computers were available?)

Feb. 15 being Flag Day in Canada I'm suggesting that members bring flag related items for "Show & Tell."

Don't forget to bring items for the floor submission auction. *Limit is 5 items per person.*

To facilitate your purchases from the auction, please bring loonies, toonies and small bills (\$5s and \$10s) to pay for your items. Thanks for your cooperation.

The next North Shore Numismatic Society Meeting:

Tuesday, February 17th. at the Bonsor Recreation Centre, in Multipurpose Room #2. Doors open at 7pm and the meeting starts at 7:30 pm.

Cover Story:

February 15, 2015, will mark the 50th anniversary of the National Flag of Canada. This is the perfect opportunity to learn more about how our flag was created and the great story behind it.



Did You Know?

The design is of the flag is Symmetrical - if you fold the flag from one red edge to the other, both halves should be the same!



THE GREAT FLAG DEBATE

From Wikipedia

The Great Canadian Flag Debate took place in 1963 and 1964 when a new design for the national flag of Canada was chosen. Although the flag debate had been going on for a long time prior, it officially began on June 15, 1964, when Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson proposed his plans for a new flag in the House of Commons. The debate lasted more than six months, bitterly dividing the people in the process. The debate over the proposed new Canadian flag was ended by closure on December 15, 1964. It resulted in the adoption of the "Maple Leaf flag" as the Canadian national flag. The flag was inaugurated on February 15, 1965 and since 1996, February 15 has been commemorated as Flag Day.

For much of its post-Confederation history, Canada used both the Royal Union Flag (Union Jack) as its national flag, and the Canadian Red Ensign as a popularly recognized and distinctive Canadian flag.



Canadian Red Ensign

The first Canadian Red Ensigns were used in Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald's time. The Governor General at the time of Macdonald's death, Lord Stanley, wrote to London in 1891:

... the Dominion Government has encouraged by precept and example the use on all public buildings throughout the provinces of the Red Ensign with the Canadian badge on the fly... [which] has come to be considered as the recognized flag of the Dominion, both ashore and afloat.

Under pressure from pro-imperial public opinion, Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier raised the Union Flag over Parliament, where it remained until the re-emergence of the Red Ensign in the 1920s. In 1945, Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King, having flown the Union Jack over Parliament throughout the war, made the Canadian Red Ensign the official Canadian flag by Order in Council. Mackenzie King also tried to give Canada a new flag. The recommendation that came back was a Red Ensign, but substituting the coat of arms of Canada with a gold maple leaf. Mackenzie King stopped the venture.

Prelude:

In 1958, an extensive poll was taken of the attitudes that adult Canadians held toward the flag. Of those who expressed opinions, over 80% wanted a national flag entirely different from that of any other nation, and 60% wanted their flag to bear the maple leaf.

From his office as leader of the opposition, Pearson issued a press release on January 27, 1960, in which he summarized the problem and presented his suggestion as: ... Canadian Government taking full responsibility as soon as possible for finding a solution to the flag problem, by submitting to Parliament a measure which, if accepted by the representatives of the people in Parliament, would, I hope, settle the problem.

The Progressive Conservative government of the time, headed by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, did not accept the invitation to establish a new Canadian flag, so Pearson made it Liberal Party policy in 1961, and part of the party's election platform in the 1962 and 1963 federal elections. During the election campaign of 1963, Pearson promised that Canada would have a new flag within two years of his election. No previous party leader had ever gone as far as Pearson did, by putting a time limit on finding a new national flag for Canada. The 1963 election brought the Liberals back to power, but with a minority government.

In February 1964, a three-leaf design was leaked to the press. At the 20th Royal Canadian Legion Convention in Winnipeg on May 17, 1964, Pearson faced an unsympathetic audience of Canadian Legionnaires and told them that the time had come to replace the red ensign

with a distinctive maple leaf flag. The Royal Canadian Legion and the Canadian Corps Association wanted to make sure that the new flag would include the Union Flag as a sign of Canadian ties to the United Kingdom and to other Commonwealth countries, such as Australia and New Zealand, that use the Union Flag in the quarter of their national flag.

Lester Pearson's preferred choice for a new flag was nicknamed "the Pearson Pennant". Pearson's first design featured the three maple leaves on a blue background. Pearson preferred this choice, as the blue bars reflected Canada's motto, "From Sea to Sea".



Parliamentary debate begins:

On June 15, 1964, Pearson opened the parliamentary flag debate with a resolution: "*... to establish officially as the flag of Canada a flag embodying the emblem proclaimed by His Majesty King George V on November 21, 1921 — three maple leaves conjoined on one stem — in the colours red and white then designated for Canada, the red leaves occupying a field of white between vertical sections of blue on the edges of the flag.*"

Pearson sought to produce a flag which embodied history and tradition, but he also wanted to excise the Union Jack as a reminder of Canada's heritage and links to the United Kingdom. Hence, the issue was not whether the maple leaf was pre-eminently Canadian, but rather whether the nation should exclude the British-related component from its identity.

Diefenbaker led the opposition to the Maple Leaf flag, arguing for the retention of the Canadian Red Ensign. Diefenbaker and his lieutenants mounted a filibuster. The seemingly endless debate raged on in Parliament and the press with no side giving quarter. Pearson forced members of Parliament to stay over the summer, but that did not help. Then on September 10, the Prime Minister yielded to the suggestion that the matter be referred to a special flag committee. The key member of the 15-person panel, Liberal Member of Parliament John Matheson recalled, "...we were asked to produce a flag for Canada and in six weeks!"

A Special Flag Committee:



On September 10, 1964, a committee of 15 Members of Parliament was appointed. It was made up of seven Liberals, five Conservatives (PC) and one each from the New Democratic Party (NDP), the Social Credit Party and the Ralliement créditiste.

The Conservatives at first saw this event as a victory, for they knew that all previous flag committees had suffered miscarriages. During the next six weeks the committee held 35 tormenting meetings. Thousands of suggestions also poured in from a public engaged in what had become a great Canadian debate about identity and how best to represent it.

3,541 entries were submitted: many contained common elements:

- 2,136 contained maple leaves,
- 408 contained Union Jacks,
- 389 contained beavers, and
- 359 contained Fleurs-de-lys.

At the last minute, Matheson slipped a flag designed by historian George Stanley into the mix. The idea came to him while standing in front of the Mackenzie Building of the Royal Military College of Canada, while viewing the college flag flying in the wind. Stanley submitted a March 23, 1964 formal detailed memorandum to John Matheson on the history of Canada's emblems, predating Pearson's raising the issue, in which he warned that any new flag "must avoid the use of national or racial symbols that are of a divisive nature" and that it would be "clearly inadvisable" to create a flag that carried either a Union Jack or a Fleur-de-lis. The design put forward had a single red maple leaf on a white plain background, flanked by two red borders, based on the design of the flag of the Royal Military College. The voting was held on October 22, 1964, when the committee's final contest pitted Pearson's pennant against Stanley's. Assuming that the Liberals would vote for the Prime

Minister's design, the Conservatives backed Stanley. They were outmaneuvered by the Liberals who had agreed with others to choose the Stanley Maple Leaf flag. The Liberals voted for the red and white flag, making the selection unanimous (14–0).

House of Commons:

The committee had made its decision, but not the House of Commons. Diefenbaker would not budge, so the debate continued for six weeks as the Conservatives launched a filibuster. The debate was prolonged until one of Diefenbaker's own senior members, Léon Balcer, and the Cr ditiste, R al Caouette, advised the government to cut off debate by applying closure. Pearson did so, and after some 250 speeches, the final vote adopting the Stanley flag took place at 2:15 on the morning of December 15, with Balcer and the other francophone Conservatives swinging behind the Liberals. The committee's recommendation was accepted 163 to 78. At 2:00 AM, immediately after the successful vote, Matheson wrote to Stanley: "Your proposed flag has just now been approved by the Commons 163 to 78. Congratulations. I believe it is an excellent flag that will serve Canada well."

On the afternoon of December 15, the Commons also voted in favour of continued use of the Union Flag as a symbol of Canada's allegiance to the Crown and its membership in the Commonwealth of Nations. Senate approval followed on December 17. The "Royal Union Flag", as it would be officially termed, would be put alongside the new flag on days of Commonwealth significance.

Aftermath:

Queen Elizabeth II approved the Maple Leaf flag by signing a Royal Proclamation on January 28, 1965, when both Prime Minister Pearson and Leader of the Opposition Diefenbaker were in London attending the funeral of Sir Winston Churchill.

The flag was inaugurated on February 15, 1965, at an official ceremony held on Parliament Hill in Ottawa in the presence of Governor General Major-General Georges Vanier, the prime minister, the members of the Cabinet, and Canadian parliamentarians. Also throughout Canada, at the United Nations in New York City, and at Canadian legations and on Canadian ships throughout the world, the Canadian Red Ensign was lowered and the Maple Leaf flag was raised. As journalist George Bain wrote of the occasion, the flag "looked bold and clean, and distinctively our own."

Attachment to the old Canadian Red Ensign has per-

sisted among many people, especially veterans. In 1967, the Canadian Government first used the Canadian Coat of Arms (whose shield was used on the Red Ensign) on a red flag for the nation's centennial celebrations. It was designed to appeal to those who were used to the Red Ensign and had not yet become accustomed to the Maple Leaf Flag. The Canadian Red Ensign itself can sometimes be seen today in Canada, often in connection to veterans' associations.

In addition, the provinces of Manitoba and Ontario adopted their own versions of the Red Ensign as their respective provincial flags in the wake of the national flag debate. On the other hand, Newfoundland used the Union Flag as its provincial flag from 1952 until 1980; the blue triangles on the new flag adopted in 1980 are meant as a tribute to the Union Flag. British Columbia's flag, which features the Union Flag in its top portion, was introduced in 1960 and is actually based on the shield of the provincial coat of arms, which dates back to 1906. Hence, both Newfoundland's use of the Union Flag and the adoption of BC's flag are unrelated to (and, in fact, pre-date) the great flag debate.

The Maple Leaf Forever?

Flag designs that we didn't pick.

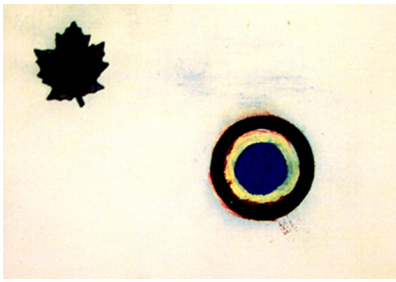
During those heady days that Canadians were invited to submit their own flag suggestions to a multi-party flag committee. Thanks to the preservation work of the University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, here are some notable examples of these Could-Have-Been Canadian flags.



The Bitter Activist

An Ontarian coloured this flag gold because, in their words, the accumulation of money represented "THE GREATEST AND ALMOST EXCLUSIVE INTEREST OF MOST OF OUR fellow Canadians ... to the exclusion of real and deep interest in our country." The designer also wrote that the gold represented the golden hearts of Canada's indigenous peoples (whose traditional homes are vaguely represented) as well as "some of the later immigrants."

THE SHORELINE



The Bull's Eye

This design, fittingly, was created by a Canadian Army sniper. His reason? British aircraft had a similar design on their wings during WWI, and “we used to be so glad when we would see [one].”



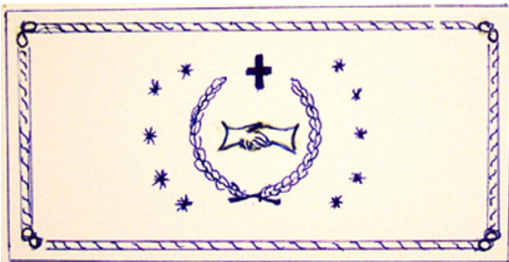
The Maple-Spangled Banner

This design not only steals the American colour scheme of red, white and blue, but also the Americans’ penchant for using stars to denote the number of states or, in Canada’s case, provinces. According to an accompanying description, the flag “suggests growth (without expansion).”



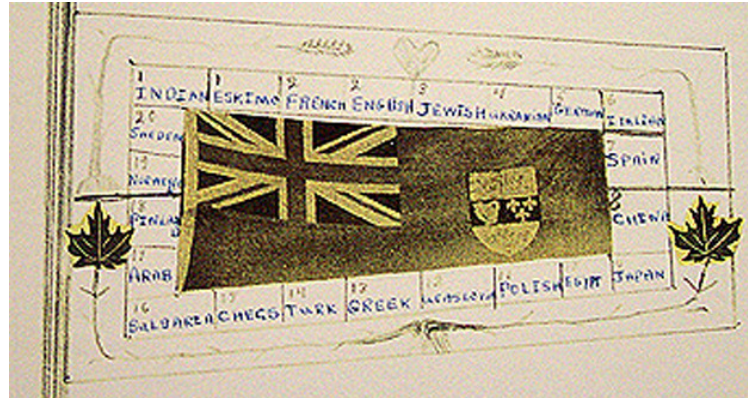
The Not Trying Very Hard

The author of this particular flag did little more than stack the Quebec flag on top of the Union Jack and add in a trio of maple leaves to satisfy the “alien element.”



The Doodle

This submission, done with ballpoint pen, includes four square knots to represent each of Canada’s 1964 federal political parties, only two of which have actually survived to the present day. The cross, meanwhile, is for “God, head of Our Country.” The designer was apparently unaware that God does not “head” Canada, but merely delegates that responsibility to Queen Elizabeth II.



The Politically Correct Monstrosity

Submitted by a Saskatchewan immigrant, this flag would keep the Red Ensign, but surround it with miniature flags depicting literally every race of people in Canada, including Japan, China, Jewish, Arab and “Indian.” For good measure, this ensign of insanity would be topped off by a Valentine’s Day heart.

Notre Drapeau



POPULAR — VERSION — POPULAIRE

Le Chevronné à Feuille d'Erable

The Striped Compromise

If it isn’t yet clear, 1960s-era Canadians were very worried about making sure that Francophones and Anglophones got equal billing on the flag. The result was that most designs are hideous totems to compromise: Jumbles of beavers, maple leaves, fleur-de-lis and union jacks all crammed together in a dissonant mush. This one decided to do it with stripes; one for each province, and coloured alternating red and blue to symbolize French and English speakers.



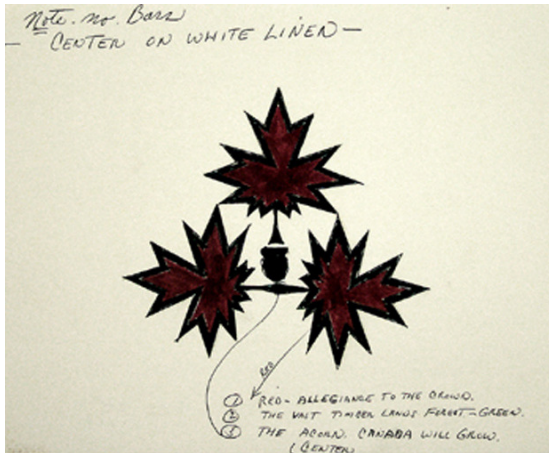
The Searchlight

The Alberta-based creator of this flag wanted to see a symbol of Canada bathed in “peerpetual light,” so they cast the maple leaf as a prison escapee caught in the glare of a roving searchlight.



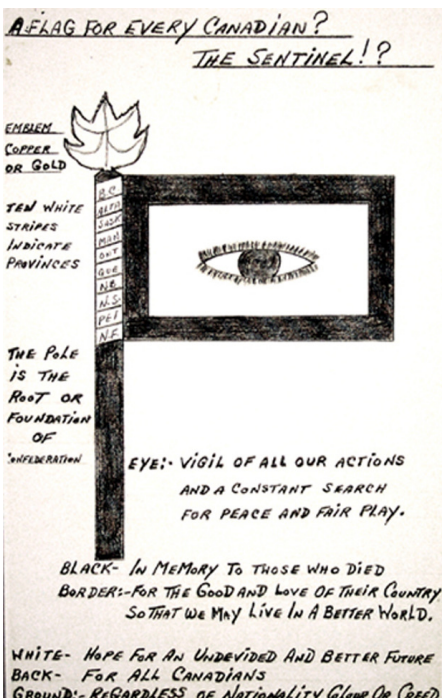
The Really Not Trying Very Hard

This is just the Canadian Coat of Arms flanked by two badly painted blue lines. Its Quebec creator wrote simply "I feel this flag contains all the references you are looking for."



The Arrogant Yankee

At the height of the Canadian flag debate, an anonymous New Yorker who admitted to having "visited Canada" had the gall to submit this suggestion for the country's national banner. "Ask any visitor how many leaves Canada has and it will always be three. P. S. Hope to visit Canada next year," read an accompanying letter.



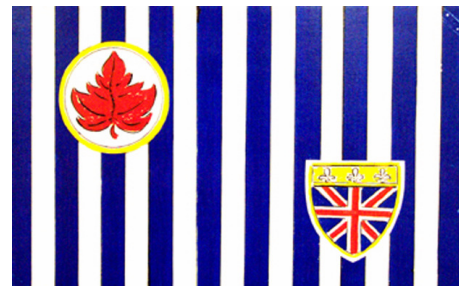
The Unblinking Eye

This easily wins the award for most terrifying flag design. Some Ontarian, whose identity has been lost to history, sincerely wanted giant, staring eyes to fly above every customs station, RCMP post, military base and federal building in all of Canada. How else could the flag symbolize "vigil of all our actions and a constant search for peace and fair play"?



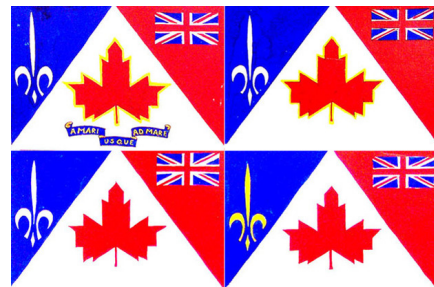
The Passive Aggressive Ensign

The creator of this flag provided no other explanation other than a desire to create a flag that would simply "not look cheap" next to the U.K. or American flag. A surprising amount of flag designers admitted that their creation was mediocre, but sighed that they figured it was the only version that would please everyone. The description for a similar design wrote that it "might satisfy the British, French, and the 'New Canadians.'"



The Behind Bars

In theory, each of these vertical bars are meant to symbolize a Canadian province, although the ultimate effect is either of jail bars or, at best, bad wallpaper.



The Flag Maker's Dream

These are all hideous, but there are four of them so at least Canadians could pick which style of hideousness suited them best. With liberal usage of exclamation marks, the Quebec designer of this flag explained that they could heal the divisions between English Canada and French Canada by designing a separate national flag for each group. Also, for some reason there would be also a different national flag to fly over provincial buildings and federal buildings.



The Fab Four

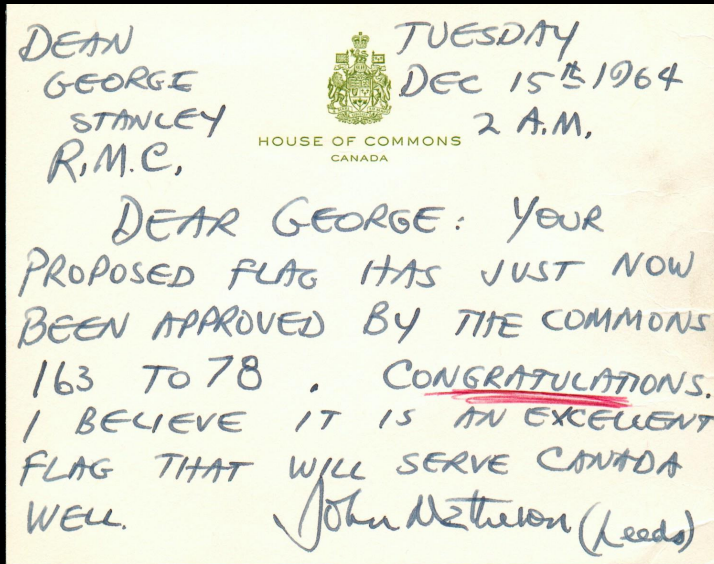
Given the current Prime Minister's obsessive Beatles fandom, it is entirely likely this could have become Canada's national banner if the flag debate had happened today. This was an anonymous submission from somewhere in 1964 Canada.



Unveiling the New Flag

Members of Parliament with new Canadian flag during the flag debate, Ottawa, 1964.

The Hon. John Matheson's postcard to Dr. George Stanley, 15 Dec. 1964, announcing Parliament's approval of the new Canadian Flag:
HOUSE OF COMMONS



CANADA

Tuesday, December 15, 1964, 2 A.M.

Dean George Stanley
R.M.C.

Dear George.

Your proposed flag has just now been approved by the Commons. 163 to 78. Congratulations. I believe it is an excellent flag that will serve Canada well.

John Matheson ([Member of Parliament for] Leeds)

COIN'S AND MEDALLIONS PAYING TRIBUTE TO CANADA'S FLAG



**1965-2005 Silver Dollar
40th Anniversary of Canada's
National Flag**



**2014 One Ounce Canadian
Maple Leaf Colorized Flag
Gold Gilded Silver Coin .9999**



The 1990 \$200 coin commemorates the 25th anniversary of the proclamation approving Canada's flag.



The Royal Canadian Mint have launched three new coins which pay tribute to the Canadian Flag. For many, no other symbol is as synonymous with Canada as its distinctive red-and-white flag.



**2015 \$25 Canadian Flag
Silver Coin**

**2015 Pure Silver Proof Silver
Dollar With Colour**



**2015 1/25 oz. Pure Gold
Coin - Maple Leaf**

COIN'S AND MEDALLIONS PAYING TRIBUTE TO CANADA'S FLAG continued...



Royal Canadian Mint strikes circulation coin to celebrate 200th anniversary of the birth of Sir John A. Macdonald

RC Mint



This coin commemorates the 200th anniversary of the birth of Sir John A. Macdonald, our first Prime Minister and a Father of Confederation. As such, he will forever be remembered for successfully uniting Canada under one federal government, connecting it from coast to

coast with a railway, and shaping it into the country it is today.

About Sir John A. Macdonald:

On July 1, 1867, the Dominion of Canada was created, and Sir John Alexander Macdonald, a key architect of Canadian Confederation, became the new nation's first Prime Minister. Knighted by Queen Victoria for his role in Canadian Confederation, Sir John A. Macdonald led the nation until his death in 1891, with only a single interruption in his leadership, from 1873 to 1878.



John Alexander Macdonald was born on January 11, 1815, in Glasgow, Scotland. He and his family immigrated to Kingston, Upper Canada in 1820. With a successful law practice, and having held political office at the municipal level in Kingston, Macdonald joined the Upper Canada cabinet in 1847, serving as receiver general and commissioner of Crown Lands. In 1854, he entered the cabinet of the United Province of Canada, serving as Attorney General for Canada West. Taking on a heavy portfolio of legislative work and providing important legal counsel to various departments of the government, his responsibilities grew until he and George-Étienne Cartier were jointly leading the Government.

By the 1860s, it was clear that some form of constitutional change was necessary. John A. Macdonald, along with George Brown, Cartier, and their colleagues presented a vision of a united British North America to the leaders of the Maritime colonies at the Charlottetown Conference in September 1864. They ultimately achieved their goal on July 1, 1867, when the Dominion of Canada was created—with Macdonald, its key architect, as the new nation's Prime Minister.

Macdonald's tireless work sowed the seeds of the sovereign nation of Canada.

FAMOUS COIN COLLECTORS:

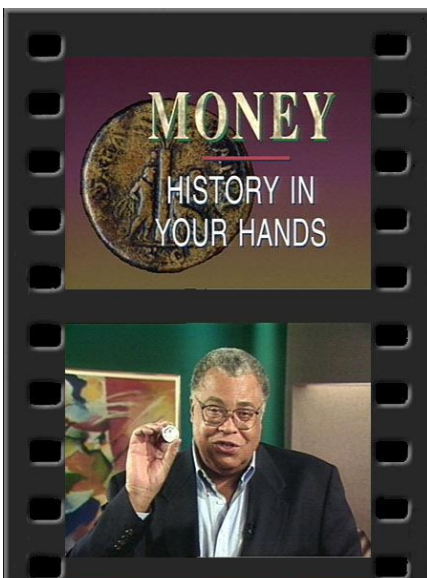
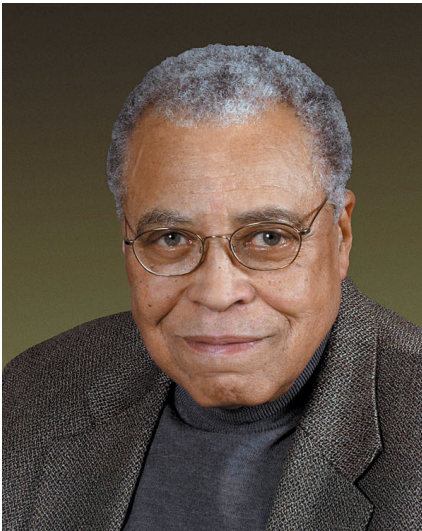
Coin collecting may be a popular hobby drawing millions of people worldwide to this alluring pastime.

But have you ever wondered which famous people are coin collectors?

You might be surprised to learn what well-known figures you share coin collecting with.

James Earl Jones

The acclaimed actor known for a wide variety of roles in movies ranging from voicing Darth Vader in Star Wars to portraying author Alex Haley in Roots: The Next Generations is not only noted as being a numismatist but also has narrated a documentary called Money: History In Your Hands.



FEB. 17th, 2015 NSNS AUCTION

To facilitate paying for your successful bids, please bring small bills (\$5s or \$10s) or coins. We only have a limited amount of cash on hand to make change.

- 1- Canada 1900 1 Cent EF-40 Est. \$45 Res. \$35
- 2- Nova Scotia 1864 ½ Cent AU-50 Est. \$50 Res. \$40
- 3- Sardinia 1826 5 ctm VF-20 Est. \$10 Res. \$7
- 4- Isle of Man 1976 Proof Silver Crown Est. \$25 Res. \$20
- 5- Canada 1983 Proof Silver Medallion Est. \$25 Res. \$15
- 6- USA 1864 2 Cents - VG-8 Est. \$30 Res. \$22
- 7- USA 1865 3 Cents - VG-8 Est. \$22 Res. \$15
- 8- Canada 10,25 & 50 cents 1963 MS-63+ Est. \$20 Res. \$12
- 9- Canada 1998 Proof Silver ML-RCM Privy Mark Est. \$60 Res. \$50
- 10- Canada 1978 "Round Bead" PL Set Est. \$25 Res. \$20
- 11- Bhutan 1979 3 Ngultrum Proof Silver Est. \$30 Res. \$22
- 12- Canada 25c Shinplaster 1923 (DC-24d) - VF Est. \$25 Res. \$18
- 13- Canada 1996 Last \$2 note & Coin set Est. \$10 Res. \$7
- 14- 5 Canada PL Sets 2000-2004 Est. \$95 Res. \$70
- 15- Norman Bethune Book & Stamps Est. \$25 Res. \$10

If you wish to place a item or items in the auction and have your entry appear in the Shoreline email Lynn Balmer at balmoralnu@shaw.ca

Floor submission items can be submitted by members at the meeting.

All submissions FREE of charge.

Keep the Auction interesting - Bring Your floor submissions.

The auction is a good way to clear out some of those extras that accumulate.

QUOTE:

Let us be English or let us be French...
but above all let us be Canadians.

Sir John A. Macdonald

NSNS 2015 SHOW SCHEDULE

**NEW LOCATION - NEW DATES
COME CHECK IT OUT**

**THE NORTH SHORE
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**

**COINS, STAMPS
& COLLECTABLES FAIR**

NIKKEI CENTRE
100-6688 SOUTHOAKS CRES. BURNABY

BUY - SELL - FREE APPRAISALS

COINS - STAMPS - BANK NOTES
TOKENS - MEDALS - POST CARDS & COLLECTABLE

2015 SHOW SCHEDULE

JAN. 31ST. (SAT.)

MAR. 28TH. (SAT.) - MAY 30TH. (SAT.)

SEPT. 12TH. (SAT.) - NOV. 28TH. (SAT)

(SHOW HOURS - 9AM - 3:30PM)

ADMISSION \$2

(16 & UNDER FREE WITH ACCOMPANYING ADULT ADMISSION)

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

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