



# Toronto Coin Club

P.O. BOX 865, ADELAIDE ST. P.O.  
TORONTO, ONTARIO M5C 2K1

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APRIL, 1976 -- OUR 40TH YEAR

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## TORONTO COIN CLUB EXECUTIVE (term expires December 31, 1976)

PRESIDENT:	Ingrid Smith	RECEPTIONIST:	Retta Frampton
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT:	Marvin Kay	Directors:	Herschel Howard
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT:	Herman Gordon		Ray Pleau
TREASURER:	Harvey Farrow		
SECRETARY:		EDITOR:	John Regitko
LIBRARIAN:	Gordon Vanson	PAST PRESIDENT:	Charly Danby

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## FUTURE MEETINGS

LOCATION: Confederation Room #3 unless otherwise indicated on the Royal York Hotel's bulletin boards prior to the meeting.

DATES OF NEXT THREE MEETINGS: April 19, May 17 and June 21, 1976.

TIME: Doors open at 6:30 p.m.; Business meeting and Program at 7:45 p.m.; Meeting adjourns at approximately 10:00 p.m.

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## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Applications for membership for the calendar year 1976 have been received from the following:

- #406 Winnifred Lee, Toronto, Ont.
- #407 Ron Dickinson, Toronto, Ont.
- #408 L. Macikunas, Hamilton, Ont.
- #409 Robert McAlpine, Deep River, Ont.
- #410 Saul Hendler, St. Laurent, P.Q.
- #411 Jack McBride, Willowdale, Ont.
- #412 Stewart Taylor, Toronto, Ont.
- #413 Henry Kanasek, Toronto, Ont.
- #414 Larry McNeill, Toronto, Ont.

If no objections are received by or at the next regular meeting, they will be accepted to membership.

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## LAST MEETING

The talk of the town in numismatic circles prior to the March 15 meeting was without doubt our "Mr. X." who, it is claimed, used to accept orders for rare and scarcer numismatic material, found out where he could "acquire" it, and then used apparently not-so-legal means to obtain it for sale to the willing buyer at bargain prices. And guess what? He did show up for the TCC's March meeting and told all!

Rather than spoil anything by revealing what he told the group of interested members and guests present, we shall publish excerpts of his talk in an upcoming bulletin.

The March meeting was also designated as "TRADE NIGHT" and a few people did bring material for just such a purpose, the most notable being Reanus Holtman (TCC #369) who had a sizeable accumulation of medals on display. Our thanks also to Charles Kirk (#383) and Corie Gowlett (#386) for setting up bourse tables.

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# THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS OF ONTARIO TOKENS

by John Regitko

After the Department of Highways of Ontario first called for tenders for the minting of tokens to be used in conjunction with toll bridges throughout Ontario, they were rather anxious to receive sample tokens of the design they had previously approved in principle. When an executive meeting of the DHO was called, only the obverse die was ready. The company commissioned to design and strike the tokens therefore made two working dies of the finished obverse master die and struck samples from these dies.

They submitted these tokens to the DHO for final approval, along with a drawing of what the reverse of the token would look like. Samples were submitted both in bronze and brass. Both of these sample tokens, then, have the "DHO" design struck on both sides.

Once approved, the company struck the toll bridge token you were accustomed to seeing everytime you crossed the Burlington Skyway Bridge or other public bridges in Ontario where a toll had to be paid. The tokens actually struck and used showed the DHO design on the obverse and the wording "CLASS 1 VEHICLE - DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS - ONTARIO" on the reverse. These approved tokens were struck in bronze only.

The dies used for striking the tokens did not hold up very well, apparently, and later new dies were made up with a slightly revised design, namely the spacing of the mesh was made much further apart than on the early variety. These were also struck in bronze.

A collection of DHO tokens, then, consists of the following items, all of which I was fortunate to acquire some time ago:

- a) DHO on both sides in bronze
- b) DHO on both sides in brass
- c) Regular issue (bronze) with narrow mesh
- d) Regular issue (bronze) with wide mesh

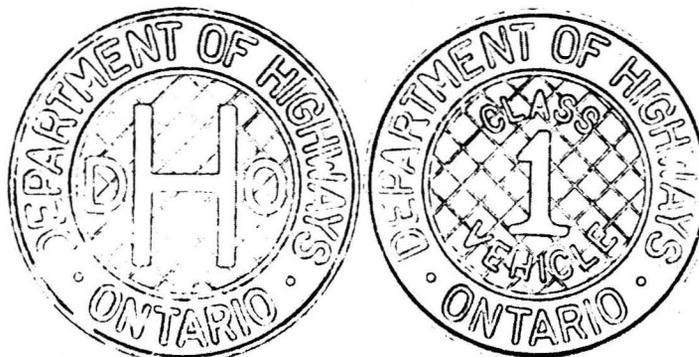
Shown below are illustrations of the obverse and reverse of the regular issues (narrow and wide "XXX" mesh).



OBVERSE

REVERSE

EARLY VARIETY (NARROW "XXX" MESH)



OBVERSE

REVERSE

LATER VARIETY (WIDE "XXX" MESH)

## DETECTION AND RECOGNITION OF FRAUDULENT SECURITIES AND PAPER CURRENCIES

*We are pleased to present a paper by the Director of Marketing of the American Bank Note Company. This paper was part of the presentation given at a recent Counterfeit Detection Seminar co-sponsored by the Toronto Coin Club. We are also indebted to the American Bank Note Company for providing copies of their booklet, "Detection and Recognition of Fraudulent Securities", for distribution to TCC members.*

by Oliver Lednicer

The American Bank Note Company and its two sister companies print currencies for approximately 70 countries around the world. In New York City, where our Plant is located, the American Bank Note Company prints American Express cheques, currencies, food coupons, stock certificates and other highly secured documents. To give you an idea what this means for us, we have in our vaults currency that is greater than the Gross National Product of 20 of the countries around the world. We are talking billions and billions of dollars.

Virtually, all currency around the world is printed via the Intaglio method. Intaglio is the oldest, most complicated but most secure form of printing. Basically, what happens is an engraver, by hand, engraves into a piece of steel. That piece of steel is mounted onto a press. You ink the steel. These are especially designed presses, special inks, special papers. And you print. You print under highly controlled conditions, under highly controlled numbering situations.

The whole purpose of printing by Intaglio is to prevent a counterfeiter from counterfeiting. Therefore, we also print stock certificates this way.

We found that, believe it or not, officers in banks who handle millions and millions of dollars in stock certificates did not really know how to differentiate between a genuine stock certificate and a counterfeit. It is always astounding to us that so many people handling whether it be coins or stock certificates, don't really know how to test the genuineness of the documents you are handling. As a result, the American Bank Note Company has put out a brochure to assist in the detection of fraudulent documents.

What this brochure does is it distinguishes between the Intaglio printing and counterfeiting. On the front cover itself, on the left you see lithographic printing, on the right you see Intaglio printing. You can run your fingers across the darker blue band and you will feel that it has a raised field. We call it the field of steel. In Canadian currency, one of the quick ways of spotting whether the currency is real or not is if you run your fingers across the top of the line and feel if it has a raised feel to it.

Photographs or pictures on currency are known as a vignette. It takes an engraver a very long time to engrave a vignette, the purpose being that if the counterfeiter wants to engrave a vignette, you have great difficulty in engraving it - it is more than just a pretty picture on a note. If you take a magnifying glass or microscope and look at the face very carefully, you will see highlights, cross-hatching. The whole purpose of this is that if a photographer wants to photograph this, in order to make a printing plate to reproduce it, the camera has to go either for the highlights or for the low lights, but the camera finds it virtually impossible to copy a steel-engraved vignette.

Many countries that produce currency add other features to it. In Canada, for example, you add multicolor. Canadian currency is much more secure than American currency. One of the obvious reasons is that there are ten colors in the Canadian notes. If somebody wants to reproduce currency and they have to print in ten colors, it becomes difficult and expensive.

Let me just quickly explain the economics of counterfeiting. It is not economical to counterfeit a one dollar bill. The printer usually gets a 10-to-1 ratio ... he usually gets 10 cents for every dollar that he prints. To reproduce a one dollar bill and get 10 cents for it is not economical, so the counterfeiter will usually go for the higher denominations ... \$5s, \$10s, \$20s. But the theory is that if you add color plus Intaglio printing, you make it difficult for the counterfeiter to counterfeit and hopefully, he will go to another approach and counterfeit other items with which you are not involved, such as credit cards.

Various other security features are put into the paper when we do stock certificates. For example, we put in planchettes. Planchettes are little disks which we supply to the paper manufacturer. When the paper manufacturer makes the paper, he includes these disks. These disks in themselves have magic. The red planchettes will fluoresce red under an ultra-violet light. Yellow planchettes fluoresce yellow, while orchid planchettes contain blue and red fibers, etc.

Again, in printing of currencies or other security documents, you try to build up a system making it more difficult for the counterfeiter to successfully counterfeit your documents. As an example, we have had great success with banks after our talks. When a bank clerk sees a questionable certificate, he is now trained to look at it twice and take it to further test. As a matter of fact, we have had such great success that the bank clerks were sending through good certificates to us to analyze. That at least proves that we have them looking at the certificates. If you realize that a certificate can be worth one hundred shares (it can be any amount of shares) and, as an example, IBM is selling for \$210.00 a share, that's \$21,000. A clerk should examine it carefully and if it doesn't look correct, he or she should take it to the supervisor.

That is what the booklet "DETECTION AND RECOGNITION OF FRAUDULENT SECURITIES" by the American Bank Note Company is all about and we are pleased to enclose copies for your members.

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## MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

The person chiefly responsible for the advance organizing and the success of the Canadian Association of Numismatic Dealers Association (CAND) Show held at the Westbury Hotel over the March 26-27-28 weekend is none other than TCC member Al Bliman (#368). He is Executive Secretary of that numismatic organization.

The two main organizers for the Spring 1976 edition of TOREX are TCC members Frank Rose (#263) and John Dewijze (#367). Numerous TCC members participated in this event held at the Westbury Hotel on April 2 through 4 by winning awards or judging competitive displays. A well-kept secret were the judges' names for the TOREX MODEL DEALER. They all are, as it turns out, TCC members, namely Walter Griggs (#348), John Dewijze (#367) and John Regitko (#371).

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## COUNTERFEIT DETECTION SEMINAR NEWS

The March 30 & 31 and April 1, 1976 Counterfeit Detection Seminar will be covered in detail in the next bulletin, including details of its financial success and photos.

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## NEXT MEETING

The April 19 meeting will feature Alex Munroe (TCC #245) speaking on SCOTTISH BANK NOTES. Our Canadian banking system has been based to a large degree on the development of banking in Scotland. The first bank act, the Dominion of Canada Bank Act, is in many cases word for word from the Scottish Bank Act. The Montreal Bank's charter was really a plagiarism from the charter of the Bank of the United States which Alexander Hamilton drew up, and Hamilton was a Scottish-trained banker who came to the New World to seek his fortune. Much of the early history of banking is derived from the principles established through that process and therefore the origins can be traced right back to Scotland. Therefore, Alex Munro's paper should be of interest not only to those members who collect foreign bank notes but also those that collect Canadian bank notes, and to numismatists generally.

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MEDALS OF THE TORONTO COIN CLUB - AT ORIGINAL ISSUE PRICE



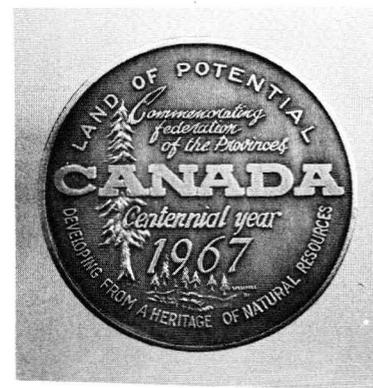
1954 BRASS RESTRIKE  
OF 1ST CNA CONVENTION  
HOSTED BY TORONTO COIN CLUB  
ONLY 300 STRUCK  
\$3.00



1961 BRONZE TWENTY-FIFTH  
ANNIVERSARY OF TCC. THIS  
MEDAL WAS STRUCK WITH NEW  
CITY HALL DESIGN FIVE MONTHS  
BEFORE BUILDING BEGAN.  
ONLY 200 STRUCK  
\$4.00



1967 BRONZE  
CANADA CENTENNIAL  
ORIGINAL QUANTITY  
ISSUED UNKNOWN  
\$4.00



CUT ALONG LINE BELOW AND USE THE REVERSE OF THIS ORDER FORM FOR ORDERING YOUR TCC MEDALS

ORDER FORM

TO: TORONTO COIN CLUB, P. O. BOX 294,  
ADELAIDE ST. P.O., TORONTO, ONT.

PLEASE SEND ME THE FOLLOWING MEDALS:

QUANTITY	ITEM	EACH	TOTAL
_____	1954 Brass Restrike	\$3.00	\$ _____
_____	1961 Bronze 25th Anniversary	4.00	_____
_____	1967 Bronze Centennial of Canada	4.00	_____
_____	1969 Bronze 16th Anniversary CNA	3.00	_____
_____	1969 Aluminum Souvenir	.50	_____
_____	1971 Bronze 35th Anniversary	4.00	_____

CHEQUE OR MONEY ORDER ENCLOSED



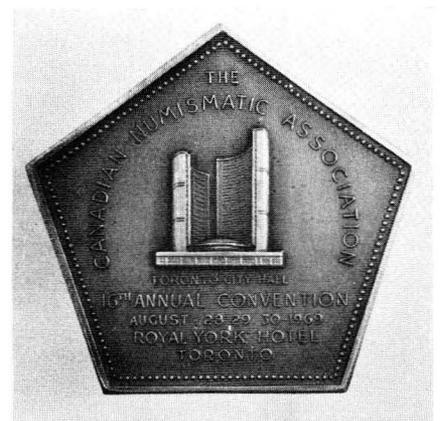
1969 ALUMINUM SOUVENIER TOKEN  
STRUCK FOR THE 16TH CNA  
CONVENTION HOSTED BY THE TCC

2,500 ISSUED  
50¢



1969 BRONZE  
16TH CNA CONVENTION  
HOSTED BY TCC

980 STRUCK  
\$3.00



1971 BRONZE  
35TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
TORONTO COIN CLUB

300 STRUCK  
\$4.00



THE REMAINING INVENTORY OF MEDALS STRUCK BY THE TORONTO COIN CLUB ARE  
OFFERED ON A FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED BASIS AT ORIGINAL ISSUE PRICE.

THE SIX MEDALS STILL AVAILABLE ARE ILLUSTRATED ABOVE AND ON THE REVERSE SIDE.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ORDER FORM