

ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

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www.ontario-numismatic.org

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President's Message

The convention is a few weeks away and there are lists of things still to be done, but right now is my last opportunity to urge you to send in your registration, book your hotel room and make your travel plans for an outstanding O.N.A. Convention in the exceptional setting of downtown Kingston. Actually, I find myself finally setting down this message after the 17 days of distraction called the 2010 Vancouver Olympics and the national party following Canada's gold hockey win. I can't promise you the same fine time with high elation at the convention... but we are going to try hard to come close!

This is a special year for a group of Ontario coin clubs. To the best of my knowledge, four clubs are celebrating their 50th anniversary and one marks its 60th in 2010. It is the London Numismatic Society that was founded in 1950 and the Brantford Numismatic Society, North York Coin Club, Oshawa Coin Club and Stratford Coin Club that were all founded in 1960. Did I miss a club in this list? I am asking you to let me know in case I did. My congratulations to all these clubs and thanks to the many executive members that keep them in vigorous operation.

The North York Coin Club celebrated its 50th anniversary meeting on Tuesday, February 23. This special meeting was highlighted by the attendance of O.N.A. Past President Tom Rogers and wife Lois, Area 7 O.N.A. Director David Bawcutt, R.C.N.A. Executive Secretary Paul Johnson, and friends from the Waterloo Coin Society, Peter Becker and Brent Mackie. There was a History of the North York Coin Club PowerPoint presentation by Henry Nienhuis and myself, and a commemorative fantasy note and woods for all in attendance along with cake at refreshment time. If your club is planning a special meeting, celebration or banquet, please be sure to let me know well in advance, because I want to support you and would very much like to attend.

Members are reminded that our O.N.A. web site, maintained by Judy Blackman, features a members only area. This area includes a message board, which has great potential for member-to-member communication. There has also been important activity there recently with the listing of the London Numismatic Society educational PowerPoint programs distributed by the O.N.A. Audio/Visual Lending Librarian Len Trakalo. We also offer our thanks to David Bawcutt for his work in bringing the text of the O.N.A. Constitution and By-Laws up to date and making the document available for download.

In closing, I wish you well and am looking forward to greeting you in Kingston at the Four Points by Sheraton, April 16 to 18,



Paul Petch
O.N.A. President

Paul Petch,

President

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webmaster@ontario-numismatic.org

* 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

DREAM VACATION DRAW TICKETS

Please have all Dream Vacation Draw Tickets sold & unsold returned to the Ontario Numismatic Association, P.O. Box 40033, Waterloo Square P.O., Waterloo, Ontario, N2J 4V1 by April 7, 2010.

For those attending the convention, the tickets may be handed in at the convention. The draw will take place at 2 pm (April 18/2010) at the Four Points by Sheraton Kingston.

Bruce H. Raszmann
O.N.A. Draw Chairman

Coming Events

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; Vince Nevidon, telephone: (519) 740-1416; or Louie Schmidt, telephone: (519) 653-7838.

APRIL 10, Guelph, ON

South Wellington Coin Society Spring Show, Colonel John McCrea Legion 919 York Rd. Hours 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., 50 dealer tables, fully accessible, free gold coin draw, large display area, hot meals, selling half dollars for \$0.49. Admission \$2 for ages 16 and over. Sponsor/Affiliate: Sponsor/Affiliate South Wellington Coin Society. For more information contact Lowell Wierstra, 8 Smart St., Guelph, ON N1G 4K9, telephone 519-824-6534, email ljwierstra@sympatico.ca.

APRIL 11, Chatham, ON

Kent Coin Club Annual Spring Coin Show, Kent-Belgian-Dutch-Canadian Club, 34 Byng Ave. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free Admission and parking, 25 dealer tables, hourly draws, raffle, displays with prizes in 10 categories. Sponsor/Affiliate: Kent Coin Club. For more information contact Lou Wagenaar (President), 27 Peters St., Chatham ON, N7M 5B2. telephone 519-352-5477.

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 for bourse tables, or Sandy Lipin, telephone: (613) 542-6923, email: sandlipin@aol.com Convention Chairman. Website: <http://www.ontario-numismatic.org>.

MAY 2, Windsor, ON

Windsor Coin Club Annual Spring Coin Show, Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Ave. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$1, includes draws for hourly door prizes and a grand prize. Juniors under 16 admitted free, free parking. Sponsor/Affiliate: Windsor Coin Club. For information contact M. Clarke, telephone 519-735-0727 email mclarke@wincom.net.

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; 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>.

AUG. 8, Paris, ON

SWON, Special Events Building 139 Silver St. (Fairgrounds). Hours 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., admission \$2 (includes ticket on gold coin draw, more than 55 tables of coins, paper money, jewelry, nostalgia items, and more, food and drink available. Buy, sell, trade, and appraise. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ted's Collectables Inc. For more information contact Ted Bailey, telephone 1-866-747-2646, email tedscollectables@bellnet.ca.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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February 15, 2010

Richard Johnson- Editor
Ontario Numismatist
309 Lorne Ave E.,
Stratford, Ont., N5A 6S4

Dear Richard

Membership

The applications for membership that appeared in the Jan-Feb issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted.

We welcome

2003 Mark A Schwartz, Desboro, Ont.,
2004 Bob Laird, Waterloo, Ont.,
J2005 Ryder Joseph Hall, Niagara Falls, Ont.,
2006 Craig Mantle, Kingston, Ont.,
2007 Tara Richardson, Kitchener, Ont.,
2008 Marcia A Guseff, Sterling Heights, MI.,
2009 Michael Platt, Harrowsmith, Ont.,
2010 Bev Platt, Harrowsmith, Ont.,

The following applications have been received

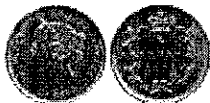
J2011 Adrian Van Varik, Troy, Ont.,
2012 Robert Lefebvre, Vanier, Ont.,
2013 Jinrong Liu, Windsor, Ont.,
J2014 Nicholas Carbonara, St. Catharines, Ont.,
J2015 Jasmine Wong, Hawkesbury, Ont.,
J2016 Kirstin Armstrong, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.,
J2017 Caleb Barker, Ottawa, Ont.,
J2018 Felix Romanick, Toronto, Ont.,
J2019 Marcus Cohoon, Brantford, Ont.,
2020 Randal Haigh, St. Catharines, Ont.,
2021 Warren Rayner, Yarker, Ont.,

Bruce H. Raszmann
O.N.A. Treas. & Membership Chairman

GEORGE MANZ COINS

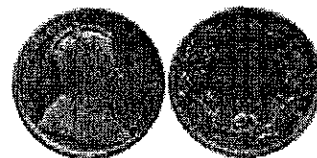
AUCTIONS

**Auction & Mail Bid #8,
Saturday April 17, 2010.**



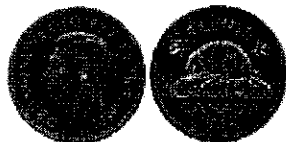
1901 5 cents.
ICCS MS-62

**Lot viewing & registration:
10:00 am to 5:30 pm
Auction: 7:00 pm**



1906 25 cents.
ICCS G-4 Small Crown

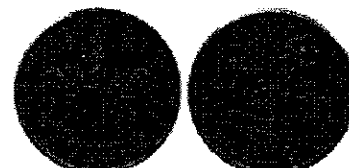
**George Manz Coin Auctions,
the official auctioneer for the
2010 Regina Coin Club Spring Show
Western Christian College
4400 Fourth Ave
(corner of 4th Ave & Lewvan Dr Room
LR-2 (Peterson Room) Regina**



1937 5 cents Specimen.
ICCS SP-64 Mirror Cameo

**For more information:
GEORGE MANZ COIN AUCTIONS
Box 3626
Regina SK S4P 3L7
Canada
(306) 352-2337**

**email: george@georgemanzcoins.com
web site: www.georgemanzcoins.com**

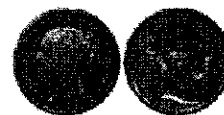


EIC 1808 10 cash.
*from the wreck of the
Admiral Gardner*



1935 JOP \$1.
*ICCS EF-40 JOP C/S
Incused Initials, no periods*

There is no buyer's fee in this auction.



ND Queen Victoria 3 pence.
Incused Mirror Brockage



Great Britain 1820 Maundy Set.
magnificently toned

CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS by Fred Freeman

All businesses are faced with the irksome problems of collecting past due accounts. The granting of credit garners more business but also the risk arises that timely payment is not forthcoming. Our company sells exclusively to rental equipment stores across Canada. Perhaps 5% of our customers required more efforts than phone calls and monthly statements to pay for their goods. Many times I visited those rental stores and either gathered up our unpaid goods or took other items of equivalent value. A little unorthodox of course but necessary if we were to survive. Now let's get specific. One time we sold several \$1000 worth of equipment to a chap who claimed that we would be paid when the promised funds from the Federal Business Development Bank arrived. Finally I called the bank and got a far different story. "We turned down this person for a loan several months ago." At 8.00 a.m. next morning I was waiting at his loading dock and asked for either his cheque or the equipment returned. A few harsh words were exchanged and the end result was the loading of the van with the unpaid for goods. I still remember the sound of the loading dock door being slammed behind me, to show his displeasure at this turn of events. Small claims court never worked for us. One cold February day, I left Woodstock to call on about 10 customers who owed us money but ignored phone calls and statements. I was ready to get physical for our unpaid bills. They all surprised me and meekly paid up with the time honoured excuse that they thought it had been paid. Once there was a rental store near Moncton, N.B. who bought a \$35.00 vacuum cleaner motor from us and had no intention of paying for it. As luck would have it, a year or so later there was a trade show in Halifax where we exhibited. So a little detour was made and I visited this chap and asked for our money. The look on his face was priceless. He thought we had driven all the way from Woodstock to collect \$35.00. He promptly made out a cheque. We refused to sell to his store again. There was a store in Hamilton that we were told was closing and they owed us about \$50.00, which in the early 1970s was a fair amount of money. "Sorry, we don't have any money to pay up." Well, I said "If you are going out of business you won't need that vise in the shop." "Lend me a wrench so I can remove it from the work bench." So our shop ended up with a heavy duty machinists vise that causes me to smile when this incident is remembered. When I was still active as a partner in A & B Rental in nearby London, one of my duties was to collect unpaid rent on equipment. Generally it was more prudent to merely get the equipment back and kiss goodbye the money owing. A certain social club owed us about \$1500. Phone calls and statements were ignored. Finally I contacted the club treasurer about this amount and he said they had no funds. "How would it be if I dropped by your home every Saturday and picked up a cheque for \$100.00?" He agreed to this arrangement and so for the next 15 weeks I visited his home and picked up a cheque. The most notable pick-up of equipment was when a fridge truck was not returned. It was on a Saturday afternoon and my wife Betty and daughter Diane were in the car. Something told me that our fridge truck was in their garage but there was a big German shepherd dog on a chain near the house. However the chain did not reach to the far side of their yard so I edged my way to the garage, just out of reach of the fiercely barking dog and removed our fridge cart. As I was working my way back to the car, the big German shepherd dog managed to grab one round bar of the fridge cart with his teeth and hold on. Someone should have had a movie camera handy to record this scene. Here I was at one end of the fridge cart and the big dog was at the other end and my good wife and daughter were horrified spectators in our car. It developed into a mighty tug of war. Luckily, I was stronger than the dog and his chain was secure. The homeowner must have wondered how the rented fridge cart went missing when it was being guarded by his watchdog.

Courtesy of Timber Talk

A bit of history *By Norm Belsten Life C45*

A wooden nickel is wood token coin, which are usually issued by a merchant or bank as a promotion, sometimes redeemable for a specific item such as a drink. Wooden nickels were most commonly issued in the US in the 1930s, after the Great Depression. The first Canadian wood with a value on it was the 1937 Stratford Ontario set of three flats, 5¢, 10¢, and 25¢.

It was during this decade that some banks and chambers of commerce in the United States issued wooden nickels with expiration dates to mitigate difficulties faced by merchants in making change at times of instability.

Common views published on the internet concerning the origin of the wooden nickel are patently incomplete, often making it an innovation of this late date that arose in response to such banking difficulties. Commemorative nickels are then supposed to be an outgrowth of these legitimate wooden nickels. However, collectible wooden nickels have been mentioned in print since at least since the 1880 the Leroux Montreal Exposition Black Walnut wood

In more recent times wooden nickel trading has become more popular. Individuals can have their own personalized token made and then trade with others who also have had their own made. This is especially popular at Coin shows, Conventions and Geocaching. Some organizations use them as a fund raiser, selling them to make money, or just to advertize the organization.

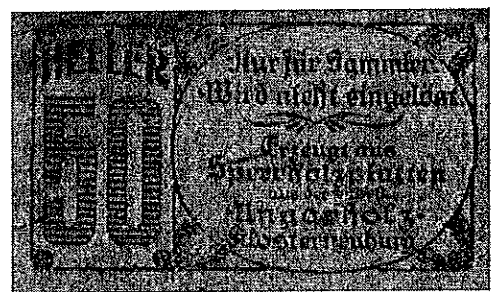
The old adage, "Don't take any wooden nickels" is considered a lighthearted reminder to be cautious in one's dealings. This adage, too, precedes the use of wooden nickels as a replacement currency, suggesting that its origins lie not in the genuine monetary value of nickels but rather in their purely commemorative nature. However, such an interpretation should not be altogether ignored:

Today there are just under 8000 different Canadian woods listed with more being issued every day.

Although we mostly collect north American woods other countries have also issued them way before us. The Chinese issued Bamboo money and Europe issued Note Geld of the 1920s. Here are a few examples.



50 Heller from 1920 set
of 10, 20, and 50 Heller



Bamboo wood
from China note the hole so it could be put



Why I Like Collecting Coins

Hello my name is Deighna Baes, and I am fifteen years old. I have been a member of the Woodstock Coin Club for about five years now. I personally have always been interested in art and history, and coins are a great combination of both.

My interest starts with the "Lydian Lion" coin created in approximately 600 BC in Lydia Asia Minor (what is now currently Turkey). Coins have been used world wide as a means of symbolizing wealth. These coins are now priced in the thousand dollar range, due to their rarity and air of mystery. I find it intriguing to think about these simple pieces of gold and silver have seen so much since their making, yet we'll never know exactly what happened during the time of their creation.

Canada didn't have its own unique currency until 1858. Canada changed the Currency Act in 1857 to enable the use of dollars and cents, rather than pounds shillings and pences. These coins were created in the Royal Mint in London England. At first there was a twenty cent coin that was produced but these were later melted down and replaced, as they preferred the American system with twenty five cent pieces instead. Canada never had currency actually made in Canada until 1908. An Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint was built, and a fifty cent piece with King Edward VII was formed.

When I hold a coin in my hand, I like to imagine all the people who have held used this coin as well. Holding a nickel made during the Great Depression makes me think of poor families who would've depended on it to feed their hungry children. Holding a poppy quarter reminds me of the sacrifices that Canadian soldiers have made for us, and this tiny piece of metal shows that we haven't forgotten. Have other people thought this way while looking at this coin? I think about this question often.

Overall, I see these pieces of metal as bits of history and symbolism. From the Victory nickel to the Olympic quarters, there's a different meaning behind each and every one of them. With this in mind, what's not to like?

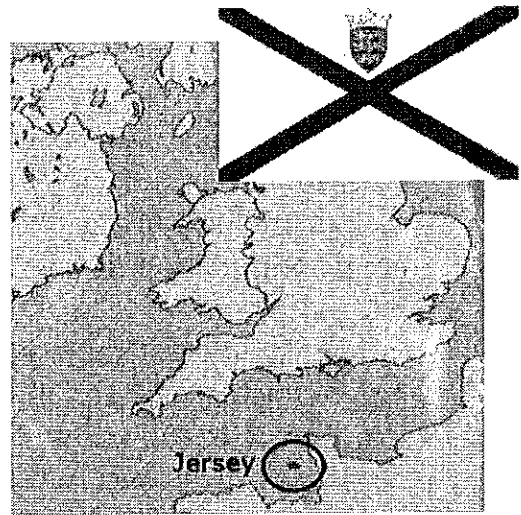
The Lydian Lion



MONT ORGUEIL, BAILIWICK OF JERSEY
(off the shores of Normandy, France)

Submitted by Judy Blackman

Doing my monthly rounds in search of goodies, I acquired an item still in its packing box, and inside that is a nice red leather case embossed in gold lettering on the front which reads "**BAILIWICK OF JERSEY E II R 1952-1977**". Inside the case the lid is cushioned and covered in cream silk and has the Royal Crest and reads "ROYAL MINT" in black. The bottom inside of the case black felt holding encapsulated coin, and the certificate is in between the top and bottom of the box. From the certificate: -



The coin in this case is one of a number of silver crown pieces being issued in proof form in commemoration of The Queen's Silver Jubilee. Each of the crowns is struck in sterling silver and has a diameter of 38.61mm and a weight of 28.276 grammes. The obverse of the United Kingdom crown is an equestrian portrait of The Queen by Arnold Machin. The Queen is shown in her uniform as Colonel-in-Chief of the Grenadier Guards, one of the uniforms worn by Her Majesty at the ceremony of Trooping the Colour. For the numismatist the design will recall the Coronation crown of 1953 and crowns of Edward VI, James I and Charles I with their handsome and often lively portraits of the Monarch on horseback.

The reverse which is also by Arnold Machin shows, within a floral garland, the ampulla and anointing spoon that were used in the coronation ceremony. Renovated for the coronation of Charles II, these are believed to date respectively from the 14th and 12th centuries and are probably the oldest items in the Regalia to have remained in continual use. The other crowns in the series bear the standard portrait effigy of The Queen by Arnold Machin with inscriptions designed by William Gardner. The reverse design, all of which incorporate the name of the issuing country and the denomination value, are as follows: -

GIBRALTAR - twenty-five pence

A border of Barbary Apes and foliage encircling the shield from the Arms of Gibraltar. The Apes are well known inhabitants of the famous rock which gets its name from the Arabic "jabel Tariq" (Tariq's mountain) after the Berber leader Tariq ibn Ziyad who settled there in A.D. 711. The design is by Christopher Ironside.

GUERNSEY - twenty-five pence

An aerial view of Castle Cornet, the last Royalist stronghold to fall to Oliver Cromwell's forces. A Castle is known to have existed on this site since the beginning of the 13th century. The design is by Bernard Sindall.

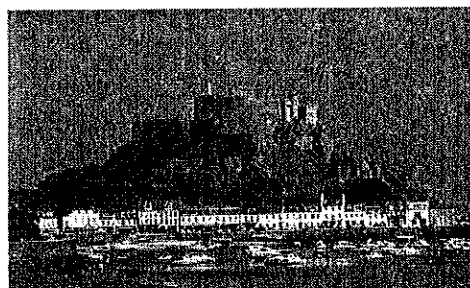


Figure 1 Mont Orgueil viewed from the South

(I didn't want to remove the coin from the sealed capsule and risk any damage to it)
[JERSEY: ND(1977) Mintage 262,000 copper-nickel, but I don't know the mintage of the sterling silver which this commemorate is]

Courtesy of Wikipedia: Mont Orgueil is a castle in Jersey. It is located overlooking the harbour of Gorey. It is also called Gorey Castle by English-speakers, and le Vier Chate (the Old Castle) by Jerriais-seakers. The site has been fortified in the prehistoric period, but the construction of the castle was undertaken following the division of the Duchy of Normandy in 1204. The castle was the primary defence of the Island until the development of gunpowder which then rendered the castle ultimately indefensible from Mont Saint Nicholas, the adjacent hill which overlooks the castle. The construction of Elizabeth Castle off Saint Helier was commenced at the end of 16th century to replace Mont Orgueil. Walter Raleigh, Governor of Jersey in 1600, rejected a plan to demolish the old castle in order to recycle the stone for the new fortifications with the words: "twere pity to cast it down".

JERSEY - twenty-five pence

The Royal and Ancient castle of Mont Orgueil which stands above Gorey Harbour and was for centuries the residence of the Lords, Keepers and Governors of Jersey. Its name, meaning Mount Pride, was given to it by Thomas, Duke of Clarence, brother of Henry V, who was impressed by its unique position and great strength. The design is by Bernard Sindall.

MAURITIUS - twenty-five pence

A cane-cutter at work in a sugar cane plantation. The cultivation of sugar forms the Island's main industry whilst tea, tobacco and aloe fibre are grown on a smaller scale in the sub-tropical maritime climate. The design is by Bernard Sindall.

ST. HELENA - twenty-five pence

The giant tortoise "Jonathan" is front of Plantation House, the official residence of the Governor, where it has lived in the grounds for more than 100 years. The design is by Christopher Ironside.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA - twenty-five pence

The Royal yacht Britannia with the island of Tristan in the background. His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh visited Tristan in the Britannia in 1957 calling at the town of Edinburgh named after Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, the second son of Queen Victoria, who had visited there ninety years earlier. The design is by Christopher Ironside.

I will now watch for the other pieces of this beautiful series.

NOXON BROTHERS 1856 - 1916

By Scott E. Douglas FCNRS

Although the Noxon Bros. name seems to have always been synonymous with Ingersoll, Ontario the saga of this family actually began in the Quaker settlement of Bloomfield, Ontario in Prince Edward County.

The Noxon Bros. grandfather James Noxon arrived from Dutchess County in lower New York State to Adolphustown, Upper Canada in 1799. He would later move to nearby Bloomfield in Prince Edward County in 1815. James won acceptance into the Quaker *Society of Friends* and married Elizabeth Dorland. Elizabeth was his second wife. James first wife died in 1792. This second union produced nine children. James and Elizabeth were Quaker preachers and travelled extensively throughout Canada. James died in 1833 and Elizabeth died in 1842.

Samuel Noxon Sr., the fourth son of James and Elizabeth, was born in Adolphustown in 1801 and moved with his parents to Bloomfield in 1815. He married Rhoda White of Bloomfield in 1826. By 1848 this union had produced 10 boys and 4 girls. Samuel Sr. owned a sawmill and a large farm. Here he would spend time teaching his sons various mechanical skills. The sons had soon mastered the many types of mechanical tools and could easily build buggies, cutters, wagons and threshing machines. One of these sons, James, would later study at the Jefferson County Institute in Watertown, NY (early 1850's) and his brother Stephen would study at Eastman's Business College in Rochester, NY. (1865).

Two of the brothers James and Samuel Jr. left for Ingersoll, Ontario in 1855. Sometime later Stephen, Freeman, Thomas Henry and Dorland would follow. Noxon Bros. was formed in 1856.

Often life altering decisions are made due to a sudden change in our surroundings. In 1853 the Great Western Railway connected the town of Ingersoll to the many outside markets of manufactured goods, lumber and agricultural products. The population of Ingersoll rose as a direct result of this, growing from a population of 1200 to 2500 in seven short years. Ingersoll continued to grow and three years later in 1863 the population had reached 3200 and by 1871 had grown to over 4000 people. This was significant growth for what was once an isolated inland village. Conversely, Prince Edward County relied on Lake Ontario and the water transport it provided for their

economic needs. The Grand Trunk Railway passed on through to Belleville completely bypassing the Prince Edward peninsula and left Bloomfield a backwater community. It was this situation alone that fated James and Samuel Noxon to leave their home and begin what may arguably be called the greatest agricultural firm of its time.

When James and Samuel arrived in Ingersoll in 1855 they began work for Willard Eastwood in his hardware store. Eastwood also owned a foundry and was engaged in making farm implements. Combining what they learned from Eastwood along with the skills the brothers had honed from their father's guidance the Ingersoll Agricultural Works and iron Foundry was formed in 1856. For this venture the brothers had taken on a partner Andrew Turner. This new company was designed to be a direct rival to Eastwood's foundry. Although the brothers had worked hard it was the 'seed' money of \$1000 each that their father Samuel Sr. had provided them with that made this venture possible. One month later however the partnership with Turner was dissolved and the company became known as Noxon and Brother.

From the beginning in order to establish themselves the brothers sold on credit and gave discounts for cash. They also warranted all products allowing the purchaser to return any manufactured goods that did not meet the purchaser's expectations. In 1859 times were particularly tough and the Noxons were accepting cordwood as payment and often found themselves selling product at below cost. These were trying times but Samuel Sr. saw the boys through the next few years by keeping them afloat with small loans. This generosity to family paid off and by 1864 Noxon Bros. were selling across Ontario and Quebec as well as New York State, Michigan and Indiana.

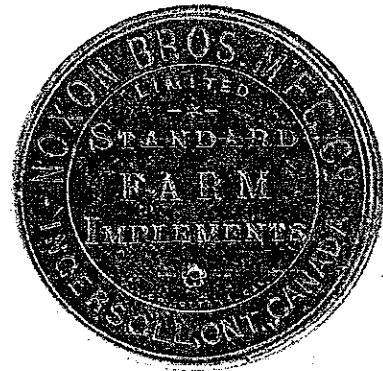
By 1867 Noxons were able to add a \$6,000 addition to their plant and could now boast of a workforce of fifty men. This was up from the ten men on the payroll six years earlier.

Stephen Noxon arrived in Ingersoll in 1865 but he went to work for the provincial telegraph as an operator and would not work for Noxon Bros. until 1871. Brother Freeman arrived and began work at Noxons in 1869.

Around this time Noxon Bros began manufacturing hoops and screws for the growing cheese industry in Ingersoll. In 1866 the company manufactured the press that Robert Facey used to create Ingersolls celebrated 7300 pound cheese. Interestingly when the Ingersoll Cheese Company was formed the Noxons

purchased shares and James Noxon became the chairman of the Board. James would also help found the Canadian Dairymen Association in Ingersoll in 1868 becoming its president in 1871-72. At this point in time Noxon Bros. was a firmly placed company within the community and by 1871 were employer to 103 men.

In 1869 Noxon Bros. built a flour mill in Walkerton, Ontario. A sawmill was added two years later. Walkerton was experiencing similar growth in population, as



Ingersoll had some eighteen years before, thanks to a proclamation by the Governor General declaring Walkerton a town in spite of there being only a population of 994 people. The Noxons had hoped to capitalize on this. This and the fact that a few years later (1874) the Wellington, Grey and Bruce railway (part of Great Western) gave Walkerton access to regional markets similar to what had previously happened in Ingersoll. Thomas, Stephen and Dorland Noxon ran these mills and by 1876 they expanded the sawmill into a sawmill, planing mill and a door and sash factory. Timely investments in the area of pine forests greatly helped their cause. Noxon now employed fifty men at these Walkerton mills. In 1877 part of the Walkerton mills business was sold for \$60,000 and a year later the balance of the business was sold supposedly so the Noxons could concentrate their efforts back in Ingersoll. A note of interest is that Samuel Noxon Sr the father and silent strength to the Noxon Bros. and their business died October 10, 1876 just a few short months before this sale took place.

In 1872 Noxon Bros. became a provincially incorporated company. Noxon had an authorized capital of \$150,000. James Noxon (1833-1906) was the president with Samuel Jr the treasurer and Freeman was plant supervisor. The Noxon family controlled \$70,000 of the \$90,000 of joint – stock capitalization in the company. The company directors were James and Samuel Noxon, Thomas Brown, a tannery owner, and two lawyers William Eakins and Thomas Wells. In 1873 Noxons built a new factory on a five acre site for \$32,000.

Business was good and so far competition was minimal. In 1879 Noxon found it necessary to cut wages by 10%. This was

in response to the Dominion governments National Policy that raised duties on the company's imports of pig iron and coal. This amounted to \$6,000. James reasoned that since the production had been based on contracts at 1878 prices then labour should bear the increased costs. As a Liberal James opposed the National Policy. In 1879 James helped found the Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements of Ontario Association. James became the organizations first president. In 1880 Noxons had expanded its factory from 54,000 square feet to over 80,000 square feet. Interesting to note that in the same year the Credit Valley Railway opened between Ingersoll and Toronto drastically cutting freight charges to Noxons due to competition with Great Western. Of note, in his capacity as first deputy Reeve James had headed the committee to bring the Credit Valley Railway to Ingersoll clearly putting Noxon Bros in an enviable business position.



This token appears crudely cast with all letters incuse. It is non magnetic except for a small pin that runs through the half circle under the word 'REAPERS'. The pin suggests that it may have been attached to a piece of farm machinery. The piece came to this author from an estate in Manitoba, Ont. and bears the date 1887

On October 1878, exactly two years after his father's death, James began construction of his mansion on Noxon Street overlooking Smith's millpond. Estimated cost was \$20,000. It would seem that the old Quaker adage of using wealth for constructive purpose and not ostentatious display was lost on James. It is unlikely that he would have built this mansion were his father alive. As it happens it was about this time that James began his downfall in business as well as in the eyes of the family effectively proving his Quaker father's beliefs to be correct.

By the 1880's James Noxon was considered by many a leading citizen of Ingersoll and the driving force behind Noxon Bros.

The 'other' brother Samuel left the company in 1881 returning to Prince Edward County to farm. However, he remained a family shareholder in Noxon. James held 300 shares or one-fifth of the stock issued. James declared company dividends of 12% which paid him \$750 in 1880, \$1225 in 1882. This was on top of his \$1500 annual salary.

James had a taste for political life and in 1884 he became Mayor of Ingersoll but lost a provincial by-election that same year for South Oxford. When James term as mayor was up in 1886 he became an alderman. He was to become mayor once again in January of 1887 by acclamation.

Abruptly on January 17, 1887 James Noxon resigned as mayor and quit as president of Noxon bros. He immediately sold most of his shares in Noxon and became manager with Patterson and Brother of Woodstock, Ontario. In the ensuing weeks it became clear that James was forced to leave by opposing majority shareholders who disagreed with his management of Noxon and ideas of company direction. The opposing majority shareholders were of course his brothers who took immediate control of the company's affairs. Samuel, Stephen, Thomas and Freeman were now in charge.

Over the weeks to come the damage that had been done to Noxon was becoming more apparent. As shareholders the family members were aware of much of the company's problems and they knew they needed to act quickly if they were to salvage the business. In the previous years (1872-1882) when James declared 12% dividends on 'fabulous' earnings it would be proven that orders were embellished, depreciating assets were ignored and general accounting practices thrown aside. Where a profit was being shown it was more often than not a loss. James needed the dividends to survive his personal indebtedness and pay the interest on his mortgage of \$5,000 dollars. He also owed some \$6,000 to the bank and \$14,000 to the company, unauthorized money borrowed when he built his mansion. Interest was 9%. As an example the interest on \$25,000 dollars at 9% is \$2,250. This is the exact amount of salary and dividends declared in 1880. If James didn't declare the dividend he was bankrupt!

The brothers were now faced with damage control. The new 'Low Down Binder' was to have a disastrous effect on the company. James had taken premature findings on the benefits of this new machine and declared dividends of 6% in 1885 and 2% in 1886. The new Low Down Binder was a dismal and costly failure.

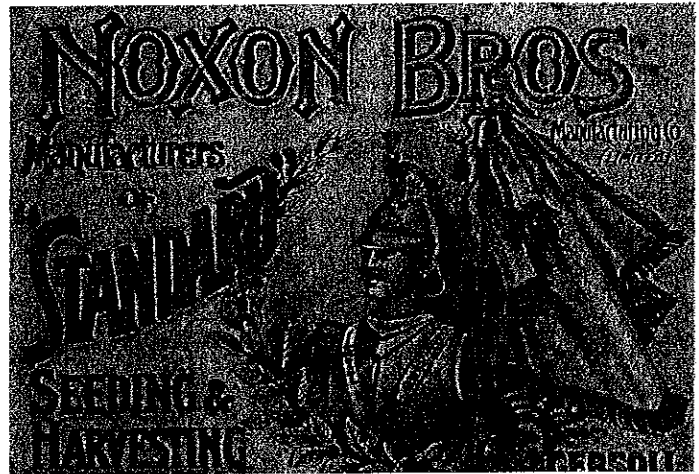
After James was removed the new president was Samuel with Stephen as Treasurer and Thomas as mechanical supervisor. Over the next eleven years the company pushed on with a *'business as usual'* attitude and had some moderate success. However, competition was greater than before and the Noxon Company would never be the same. Noxons exhibited at all the major fairs, at the World Expositions and at the big Industrial Exhibitions. In 1891 Canada's implement industry saw shocking changes. Massey of Toronto merged with Harris of Brantford to form Massey-Harris. Patterson of Woodstock merged with Wisner of Brantford and the in November of that same year Patterson-Wisner merged with Massey-Harris & Co. The writing was on the wall. Noxon responded by expanding their sales operation. It opened a branch in Toronto that year and in 1895 opened a branch in London, Ontario. It is interesting to note that over the next few years the opposing brothers would take a page out of Brother James book. Samuel retired in 1895. However, by 1898 the brothers were overvaluing assets, overstating profits, declaring dividends and increasing their salaries. During this time they also saw fit to neglect the plant and machinery was starting to deteriorate. The 'family' stock represented a bare majority that being 1256 of 2500 shares outstanding. Non family members started to dissent! As a result of the plant being allowed to diminish the Noxons had trouble getting bank financing. William Watterworth was a money lender and a Noxon shareholder. He along with the bank pressed the Noxons and in November 1898 the Noxon brothers agreed to sell the shares and control of the company to Watterworth, Richard Cotter and two Lawyers, F.R.Ball and his son R.N.Ball. The Noxon Bros Company was no longer a part of the Noxon family.

William Watterworth became the president of Noxon Bros in 1899. Although Noxon would continue to be a major industry in Ingersoll it was no longer the paramount one it had once been. In 1916 a disastrous fire in the blacksmith shop and only partial insurance coverage sealed the fate of Noxon Bros. The owners did not rebuild and in 1918 the derelict building and property was sold.

In December 1891 Patterson & Brother had merged with Massey - Harris of Toronto. James Noxon lost his managerial position to the boss's son John Patterson. In 1892 James moved to Toronto and became chief inspector of Provincial

Prisons. No doubt his previous political connections were called to play. James retired in 1905 and died one year later in 1906. James mansion was finally purchased by a Dr. Angus McKay in 1892. In 1893 the Doctor offered the home to the town for \$9,600 just slightly over the tax assessment of \$8000. McKay thought the town could use it for a high school but surprisingly the town turned him down. You will recall that the original cost had been \$20,000. Sixteen years later in 1909 the mansion became the Alexandra Hospital.

The cover of the Noxon Bros. catalogue of 1893.



Sources:

Noxons of Ingersoll by George Emery

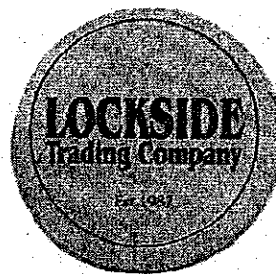
Noxon Bros Catalogue 1893

Men of Canada by William Cochrane 1893

Courtesy of Timber Talk

MY WOODEN NICKEL'S WORTH..... *by Lou Vesh*

Many so called "wooden nickels" are not actually wooden nickels, in the true sense of the word, because they have no specific value stamped on them. I myself have issued several woods of this type. Still, such woods are readily accepted, collected, and catalogued as wooden nickels. The wood shown at right is one such specimen.



I discovered this wood quite by accident when a non collector friend, who happened to have had it for some years, gave it to me. Apparently it's an old wood, still in use, for which I cannot find any listing.

Even though no value is stamped on it, this wood does have some "buying" power. It is not distributed freely, but rather given to customers of Lockside Trading Company, Youngs Point, Ontario, while they are waiting for some action or results that the staff is working on. The customer can go around the corner and redeem the token for a coffee, ice cream cone, or other light refreshment, at their food service outlet.

The Lockside Trading Company is a very interesting store, having a vast variety of merchandise, from furniture to hardware, with just about everything in between. Their location makes them conveniently accessible from both land and water. Youngs Point is located at the tip of Clear Lake, just north of Peterborough.

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

BLUNDERS COST MINT AT LEAST \$10M

BY IAN MACLEOD, THE OTTAWA CITIZEN, DECEMBER 21, 2009

OTTAWA Years of precious metal miscalculations and blunders have cost the federal mint at least \$10 million, including \$3 million worth of government gold sold at a fraction of its value to U.S. slag recyclers, the Crown corporation revealed Monday. In a 12-page report, the Royal Canadian Mint announced a series of special audits have “fully accounted” for 17,500 ounces of gold valued at \$15.3 million and missing from its Sussex Drive fortress since October 2008. But the mint acknowledged 3,450 ounces, worth millions of dollars, have not been physically recovered and never will be.

“While we don’t have it all on hand, we have accounted for all of it, we know where it all went,” said Christine Aquino, mint spokeswoman.

Thousands of other ounces, it turns out, were never missing, just lost in a quagmire of sloppy stock-taking dating back to 2005. The Citizen has also learned that 48,800 ounces of unaccounted-for silver, worth about \$882,000 at today’s prices, has been reconciled, though details were not available.

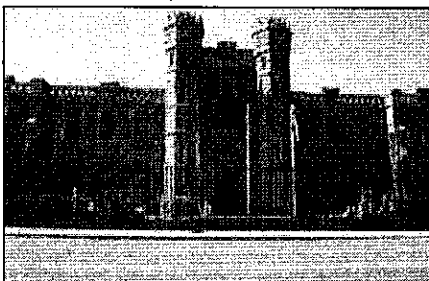
The government responded swiftly Monday, announcing it was cancelling discretionary bonuses for senior mint executives and putting the organization on a short leash. “Despite the explanations, I am disappointed that errors have occurred,” Minister of State for Transport Rob Merrifield said in a press release. “I will continue to require the mint to . . . update me on how they are implementing the processing, accounting and security recommendations put forward by the reviews. I will continue to hold the mint accountable.”

The government ordered the mint to call in the RCMP in June after a series of Citizen reports revealed mint officials had been searching for the gold for eight months, including initiating an independent audit by Deloitte. Deloitte in June reported it had found no accounting, bookkeeping or other internal errors in 2008 to account for the missing gold, the equivalent of almost 44 400-ounce bars. The Mounties last month ruled out theft, though a criminal investigation was never started.

The mint announced Monday it has revised its 2007 corporate profit to \$23.8 million, down \$6.9 million, to correct a “small number” of instances where ownership of gold was “incorrectly attributed to the mint when inventory was calculated.” The revision means hundreds of mint employees will have portions of their 2007 performance pay clawed back. Money

owed by about 90 workers who have since left the mint will be paid for by mint CEO Ian E. Bennett and four vice-presidents of their own accord. The total amount hasn’t been disclosed but is said to be significant.

The corporation’s record profit for 2008 — \$55.3 million — already reflects a \$3-million loss for 3,450 troy ounces of gold residue in 50 tons of refinery slag sold to two U.S. recyclers. The mint believed it contained only 150 ounces. No additional details were provided about the transactions with the two companies, identified as ACC and SGS. Year-end financial statements for both years are to be tabled in the Commons in January. Another \$1.3 million was spent on the 14-month hunt by teams of special auditors to find the missing fortune. That is to be charged to the mint’s 2009 books and will bring the total estimated loss to \$11 million.



Photograph by: Stephano St-Jean, The Ottawa Citizen

Mint officials, however, seem relieved that human error and even bungling rather than theft is to blame. “The unreconciled difference was not the result of criminal activities . . . or reasons relating to data manipulation of the IT system,” said the report. The mint and its auditors paint a picture of an operation in 2008 swamped by a 250-per-cent increase in its billion business and daily challenges keeping track of a constantly fluctuating gold inventory.

Until this year, the mint reconciled its rolling precious metals inventory every April and October in a complex and time-consuming process. By government order, it now counts its stock of precious metals every quarter. Some of the gold belongs to the mint, while some belongs to customers who store it at the mint. Account records are checked against physical stock. The October 2008 count could not reconcile tabulations of the mint’s own gold with the physical stockpile. More than \$8 million worth — 9,245 ounces — was somehow miscounted in a fall 2008 refinery inventory check. That and other factors resulted in the opening gold balance for 2008 being overstated by

10,600 ounces compared to the physical stockpile.

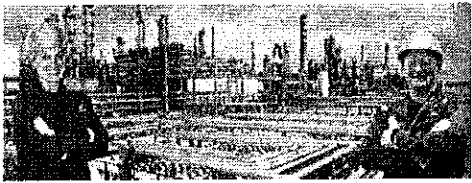
A second audit by Deloitte this fall traced the problem of “transaction discrepancies” back to inventory counts in 2005, 2006 and 2007. They were then carried forward to the opening balance for the annual October 2008 count, which triggered the biggest scandal in the mint’s history. On the other side of the ledger, auditors found the mint had understated 6,900 ounces. That included internal processing of 18 tons of slag from the 2008 production cycle using a new and more efficient recovery method revealed 5,400 more ounces of gold than expected and worth \$4.75 million. Another 1,500 ounces, worth \$1.3 million, surfaced as bits and specks during an “aggressive” cleaning of equipment and space in the historic Ottawa building.

“Entrained gold can stick to surfaces of equipment,” explained Aquino. “It’s a natural consequence of gold processing. Normally (we) do that every two to four years, but at the time (in 2008) our priority was on meeting demand” for refined gold, especially the mint’s Gold Maple Leaf coin series. “At the end of the day, we’ve learned a lot of lessons,” she said. “These reviews have bolstered our reputation by strengthening the mint’s accounting practices, vindicating our security systems and confirming that our technical procedures and expertise in other areas are superior to industry standards.”

Responding to the government’s decision to scrub some executive bonuses, she said: “The relationship between the mint and the government has always been productive. It is our duty to be accountable and transparent to our shareholder and we have done just that through this entire process. Among the changes are the hiring of a metal comptroller, a director of material control in the gold refinery and a new policy to re-refine all slag internally. After reading the audit reports Monday, a senior U.S. refining executive, who asked to remain unidentified, said: “The idea that you would lose 3,600 ounces of gold in your slag is ridiculous.”

Bonnie Crombie, the Liberal critic for Crown corporations, accused the government of using the cover of the Christmas holidays to release the report and “bury this story.” “We don’t have confidence in the way the government has oversight of our Crown corporations,” she said. “If you can’t trust the mint to protect our money, who can you trust?”

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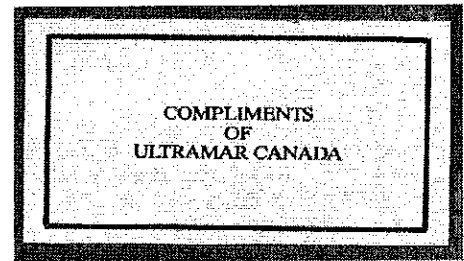
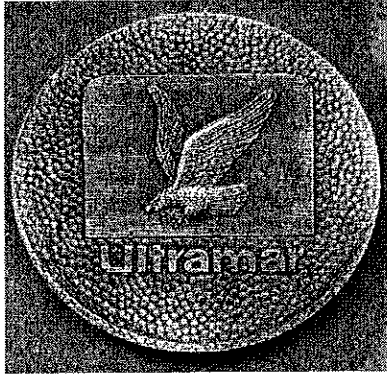
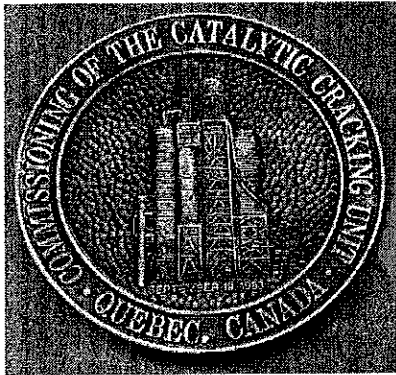


Ultramar Medallion

By Judy Blackman

1983: Acquisition of Spur stations and opening of the catalytic cracking unit at the Lévis refinery.

This bronze medallion was issued in a brown velvet bag inside a brown box with gold border to commemorate the 1983 opening of the catalytic cracking unit. Also inside the box was a Compliments of Ultramar Canada card. I tried to weigh it on my Lechtturm scale but it must be over 89 g as it was too heavy to register, and an overload warning came on. So I tried a Weight-Watcher's table scale, and it showed between 3-4 oz or 90-120 gm. It's diameter is 55mm. One side reads: COMMISSIONING OF THE CATALYTIC CRACKING UNIT · QUEBEC · CANADA · SEPTEMBER 19, 1983 The other side shows: Ultramar (name) and their soaring eagle logo (without the sweep behind it).



The modern petroleum refinery has a series of core process units that create clean gasoline and low sulfur diesel fuel. The first oil refinery unit is crude oil desalting. The desalter removes salt, water and other contaminants from crude oil prior to distillation in an atmospheric tower. The fractions recovered from the atmospheric distillation tower include naphtha, kerosene, diesel and bottoms liquid called atmospheric resid. This material is fractionated via vacuum distillation into gas oil and vacuum resid.



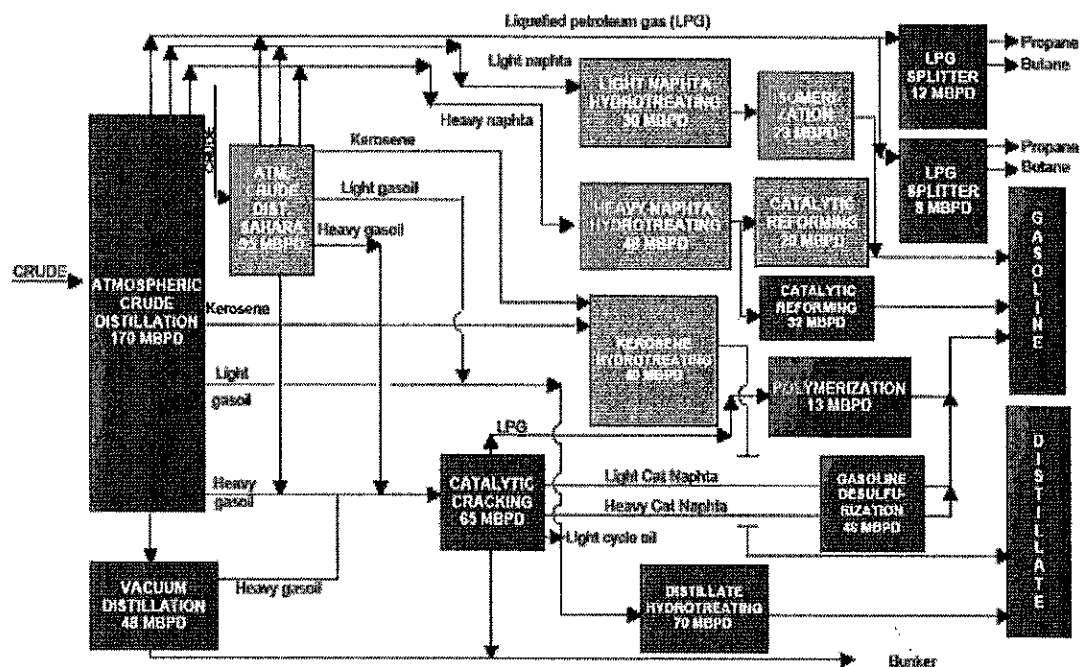
Raw gasoline recovered from petroleum consists of light naphtha and heavy naphtha. Light naphtha is processed through an isomerization unit and heavy naphtha is processed in a catalytic reforming unit or reformer so that gasoline octane is improved. Kerosene is blended into jet fuel. Diesel fuel is treated in a hydrotreating unit or hydrotreater with catalyst and hydrogen to reduce sulfur level and improve quality. Gas oil is converted in fluid catalytic cracking and hydrocracking units or hydrocracker into gasoline and diesel. Light olefins from the fluid catalytic cracker are processed in either HF acid (hydrofluoric acid) or sulfuric acid alkylation units.

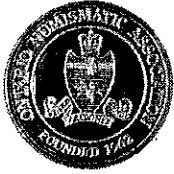
Jean-Gaulin refinery (see operations flow diagram) ranks among the top Canadian refineries for return on investment. Total throughput capacity recently reached 265,000 barrels per day (BPD). Products include gasoline, jet fuel, diesel, home heating oil, butane and #6 fuel oil. Employs approximately 490 individuals. Located on 370 acres. Commissioned in 1971, the refinery has had major upgrades since then. Ultramar Canada's Jean Gaulin refinery in Levis, Quebec is one of the most modern and efficient refineries in North America. The refinery relies on foreign crude oil for feedstock, which is received by ship at its deepwater dock on the St. Lawrence River. Storage capacity is 8.7 million barrels for crude oil, intermediate and refined products and the plant can also accommodate liquefied petroleum gas in its pressurized storage vessels or tanks.

Between 1998 and 2008, Ultramar completed capital projects at their Jean Gaulin refinery, including the expansion of the fluid catalytic cracking (FCC) unit, the addition of one crude unit - resulting in a significant increase in throughput capacity, the expansion of the capacity of the tank truck loading racks, and the modernization of the waste water treatment facilities. In order to reduce feedstock costs, they have adapted their refinery to allow it to process a wider range of crudes. A significant part of their investments was intended to reduce the benzene content in their gasoline as well as the sulphur content in their main fuels (gasoline and diesel). This decision was made in order to meet government regulations as well as their own high environmental standards. The refinery's location and deepwater dock on the St. Lawrence River allow it to receive year-round shipments of crude oil from large crude oil tankers. The refinery's ability to receive large, single cargoes up to 1 million barrels gives them a significant advantage over other refineries located upstream in this region that must rely on pipelines and smaller cargoes. Additionally, Ultramar's Jean Gaulin refinery charters large crude oil tankers that are double-bottomed, ice-strengthened and double-hulled so that they can safely navigate the St. Lawrence River in the winter.

(Submitted by Judy Blackman, medallion pictures courtesy of Judy Blackman, other pictures and refinery details courtesy of Ultramar Canada.)

Operations Flow Diagram – Jean Gaulin Refinery





2010 O.N.A. CONVENTION
 hosted by
Kingston Numismatic Association
 at the Four Points by Sheraton
Kingston, Ontario April 16-18th 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 48th Convention" to the Exhibit Chairman :

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



2010 O.N.A. CONVENTION

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

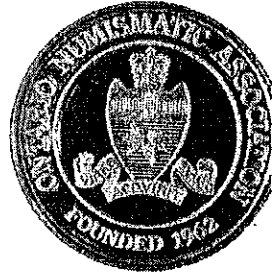


EXHIBIT RULES AND REGULATIONS

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 4th 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 ONA CONVENTION REGISTRATION FORM



<u>QTY.</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
_____	Main Registration 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	\$20.00	_____
_____	Spousal "Add-On" (a family member must be Main Registered).... Includes all of the above with the exception of the Copper souvenir Medal	\$10.00	_____
_____	Young Numismatist Registration..... Includes everything in the main registration kit with the exception of the Copper souvenir convention medal	\$ 5.00	_____
_____	Banquet (Saturday 6:30 p.m. cash bar: 7:00 p.m. dinner)..... Includes full-course dinner and a keynote speaker to be named later	\$ 35.00	_____
_____	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
Apt. 608, 85 Ontario St., Kingston, Ontario, K7L 5V7
Phone: 1-613-542-6923
E-mail: sandlipin@aol.com