



# ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

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www.ontario-numismatic.org

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## **President's Message**

By now most clubs who traditionally break for summer are in full swing, with a good number of activities planned for the coming numismatic year. I do trust everyone had a good summer. For those who were unable to attend the C.N.A. Convention in Ottawa you certainly missed a great show.

The Canadian Numismatic Association has the great distinction of now having Royal in front of their name. This had to have been not only the largest show to date; but the busiest I have seen. No matter what your interests were, it was here.

Guided tours of Rideau Hall, Parliament Buildings, Bank of Canada Currency Museum and the Mint were a welcome change for some wives and families.

The Exhibits were outstanding; and as always make a show more interesting. This being a special year for the Mint it did certainly put on a special reception for all registrants to attend on the Thursday evening, not to be out done the Bank of Canada reception was held at the Currency Museum on the Friday evening.

The bourse floor had over 70 tables. There was a tremendous auction in two settings. One of the highlights of the convention as always was the banquet where the awards were given to deserving individuals who contribute to the advancement of numismatics over the years. A new annual award has been added; The Paul Fiocca award will be given to individuals who provide major contributions and service to the C.N.A. This year's well deserving winner was James Charlton. The big event for many was to see the Million Dollar Gold Coin; well guarded as you might expect. 3215 troy ounces of .99999 pure gold costing a buyer only 3 million dollars or so. They have already received 5 orders so far. After the convention it went to Beijing China. But you can still order one. This show had it all no matter what you were interested in. Education of every aspect of the hobby has always been the C.N.A. priority and goals, even for the youth.

The C.N.A. executive, Ottawa Coin Club and all the volunteers out did themselves, congratulations to all committees, volunteers and award winners, job well done.

Having the opportunity most years to attend this great show I always come away with great finds, make new acquaintances and see old friends and this year a couple Awards came my way. Fred Freeman one of our directors, Charles Moore and myself received the Fellow of the C.N.A. and as an added bonus I was delighted to also receive the President's Award.

Giving back to the hobby can have its rewards. The convention is in Edmonton next year. Hope to see you there.

Tom

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\* Available only evenings & on week-ends

### **MEMBERSHIP FEES**

Regular Membership - \$15.00 per year  
Husband & wife (1 Journal) - \$17.00 year

Junior (up to age 18) - \$5.00 year

Club Membership - \$20.00 year

Life Membership - \$450.00

(life memberships are accepted only after  
one year of regular membership)

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

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

## **COMING EVENTS**

### **SEPT. 14, London, ON**

London Numismatic Society 16th Annual Coin Show, Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Rd. (off Hwy. 401). Hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Draws for prizes with admission of \$1, children free. Free parking. Displays, and dealers for coins, tokens, medals, paper money and more. For more information, contact Len Buth, 519-641-4353. Email [lbuth@webmanager.on.ca](mailto:lbuth@webmanager.on.ca).

### **SEPT. 21, Essex, ON**

Essex County Coin Club Fall Show, Essex Retirees Social Club, 32 Russell St. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission 50 cents, hourly door prizes, 15 tables, free parking. For more information, contact president and show manager Dan Jones, [djones33@cogeco.ca](mailto:djones33@cogeco.ca), (519) 733-6296.

### **SEPT. 26-28, St. Catharines, ON**

TNS, Quality Hotel, 327 Ontario St. TNS, Quality Hotel, 327 Ontario St. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., on Saturday and Sunday. Daily admission is \$4, Show pass is \$20. Sponsor/Affiliate: TNS. For more information, contact Rick Simpson, Jo-Anne Simpson, [rscoins@cogeco.ca](mailto:rscoins@cogeco.ca) (905) 643-4988, fax (905) 643-6329.

### **OCT. 4-5, Cambridge, ON**

TLC Show, Future Inns, 700 Hespeler Rd. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission Adults \$4, \$2 seniors (65), students 16 and under free. Free parking. For more information, contact Linda Robinson (289) 235-9288, [lindarobinson@cogeco.ca](mailto:lindarobinson@cogeco.ca) or Tom Kennedy (519) 271-8825.

### **OCT. 18, Oshawa, ON**

Durham COIN-A-RAMA, Five Points Mall, 285 Taunton Rd. E. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free dealer public, and membership draws. Free admission. Featuring paper, coins, tokens, medals & many other items. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa & District Coin Club. For more information, contact Sharon at 905-728-1352 or e-mail [papman@idirect.com](mailto:papman@idirect.com).

### **OCT. 19, Mt. Elgin, ON**

46th Annual Tillsonburg Coin Show, Mt. Elgin Community Centre, Highway 19. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Admission \$1. Free parking, lunch available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Tillsonburg Coin Club. For more information, contact Wayne MacFarlane, (519) 842-6666, [waynemacfarlane@sympatico.ca](mailto:waynemacfarlane@sympatico.ca).

### **OCT. 25-26, Toronto, ON**

Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Road, Mississauga Ballroom. Featuring Canada's finest dealers. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Official Auctioneer: the Canadian Coinoisseur, Michael Walsh. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. For more information, please call 416-705-5348. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.

### **OCT. 26, Stratford, ON**

Stratford Coin Show, Army, Navy, Air Force, 151 Lorne Ave. E. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Adults \$2 admission includes draw on gold coin, 16 and under free. Buy, sell coins, paper money, tokens. Lunch available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Stratford Coin Club. For more information, contact Larry Walker (519) 271-3352, Box 221, Gadshill, ON, N0K 1J0.

### **NOV. 1, Scarborough, ON**

Scarborough Coin Club 12th Annual Coin Show, Cedarbrook Community Centre, 91 Eastpark Blvd. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Free admission, free draws and refreshments available. Tables still available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Scarborough Coin Club. For more information, contact Dick Dunn at [cpms@idirect.com](mailto:cpms@idirect.com) or PO Box 562, Pickering, ON L1V 2R7.

### **NOV. 9, Windsor, ON**

Windsor Coin Club Fall Show, Caboto CXclub, 2175 Parent Ave. Admission of \$1 includes draws for hourly door prizes and a grand prize. Plenty of free parking. Sponsor/Affiliate: Windsor Coin Club. M. Clarke email: [mclarke@wincom.net](mailto:mclarke@wincom.net), telephone (519) 735.0727.

### **NOV. 22, Niagara Falls, ON**

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

## **MEMBERSHIP REPORT**

The application for membership that appeared in the July-August issue of the Ontario Numismatist has been accepted. We welcome:

1963 Bob Lenz, Kitchener, Ont.

The Following applications have been received:

J1964 Eve McClean, London, Ont.

1965 Roland Lynn, Kitchener, Ont.

1966 Sean Richardson, Kitchener, Ont.

J1967 Chris Gray, Ottawa, Ont.

J1968 Daniel Anderson, Sundre, Alberta

1969 Thomas Ranville, Waterloo, Ont.

1970 Christopher Boyer, Waterloo, Ont.

J1971 Sabrina Boyer, Waterloo, Ont.

J1972 Kirsten Boyer, Waterloo, Ont.

Bruce H. Raszmann

O.N.A. Treas. & Membership Chairman

## A Tribute to Jack Griffin

Jack was so much more than a coin collector, exhibitor and author. He had a passion for numismatics, but you might say there wasn't much he didn't contribute to.

Jack had a great sense of humour and wit. I always thought he had done a fair bit of travelling but this was not the case. He always lived in the Woodstock area and was involved in everything there was to offer, which kept him grounded and a great driving force in the community.

In the early 1930s, Jack learned to play guitar from a correspondence course. These were what you might call his "Show Business Years". Being able to play four instruments he then formed a band and played at functions, got on the local Radio Show, and won awards at local talent shows. He did try to sing but never mastered this art. He always kept his love of music alive.

Jack married in late 1939 and farmed in Oxford County, raising Ayrshire Cattle and later became President of the Oxford County Ayrshire Breeders Association. He was also President of Southern Counties Ayrshire Association. Jack became a Director and then, president of the Oxford Farmers co-operative. He was also a member and first President of the Woodstock City Milk Producers Association, in charge of transportation and delivery of the milk for Silverwoods Dairy. Jack served as a Director on the Woodstock Fair Board and was also a director on the Cattle Committee of the Western Fair Board. He was on the Bull buying committee for the Oxford and District Cattle Breeders Association.

In addition to all these responsibilities he and Jean raised three fine sons, Stanley and twins Bill & Burt.

Jack was very interested in Large Cents by this time and had collected a considerable number of them. Once he put an ad in the Coin News wanting to sell them as he needed a new tractor. This worked and he became even more interested in collecting, all the while noticing a number of differences in his coins.

Farming was big business but it never stopped him from taking part in Community functions. He was a Lodge member, a member of the local School Board and then Chairman of the Suburban School Board. He was also a charter member of the Rochdale Credit Union.

Jack had a keen interest in Pheasants and game birds, an interest which he pursued vigorously; raising rare birds and game birds and entering local fairs were other hobbies of his. He became a member of the Western Pheasant and Waterfowl Society as well as the Canadian Ornamental Pheasant and Gaming Bird Association.

Always exhibiting at many fairs, he received several awards and trophies. You would think that raising a family and farming would be enough for anyone, let alone attending meetings several nights of the week, but Jack seemed to do it all.

Jack was the driving force behind the Woodstock and Ingersoll Coin Clubs. He designed and produced many medals for this area. Collecting, discovering die varieties and writing down his finds was a passion for many years. Putting together Type Sets, Colonial Tokens, Bank Tokens, Large Cents, Canadian Coinage and Coinage of the East Coast were his main interest. Once he sold off a large part of his collection only to start all over again.

Attending all Coin Shows and Conventions, reading and subscribing to all Coin Magazines Jack was always on a mission. He was married to a very understanding and patient lady, I am sure that Jean never had a dull moment in all their 68 years of marriage.

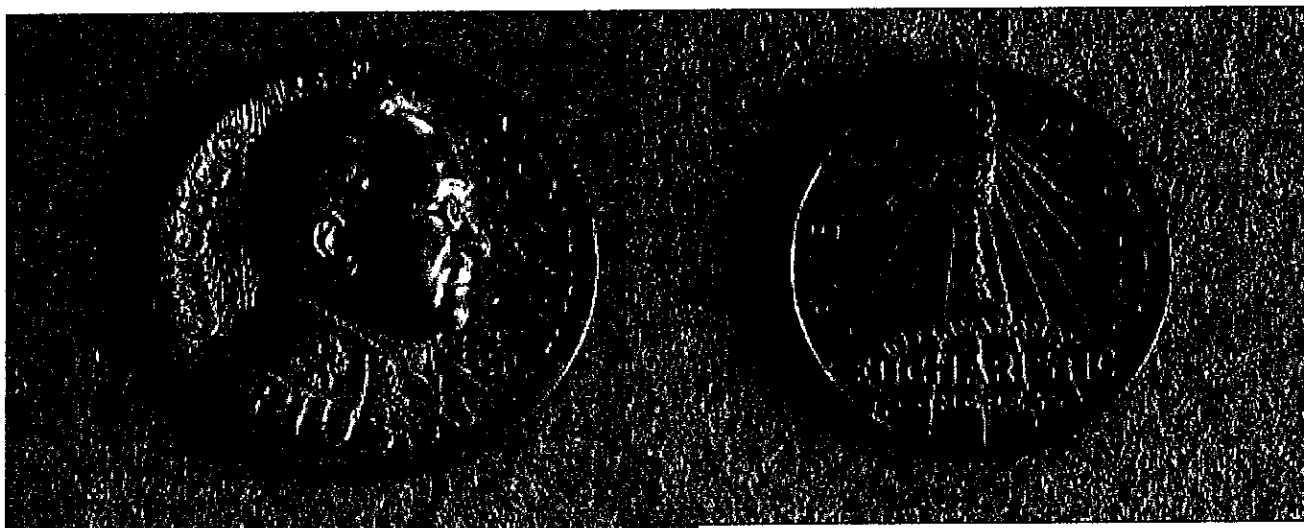
Jack collaborated and published much needed books on Die Varieties, Cents and half Cents (1861-1936) and Dominion of Canada Die Varieties (1858 to 1920) and contributed to a guide book on Canadian tokens.

This Pioneer will not only be missed in numismatic circles but as well in the Community of Woodstock and area. I bet there will be a surprise or two that he left for us to write about in the future; time will tell. I know we will all surely miss this great numismatist and friend.

Tom Rogers FCNA

## Collection of Early 20th C. Christian Stamped Medals & Coin

I (**Judy Blackman**) have a particular fondness for Papal coins, medals, and accessories. At the July 2008 Waterloo Coin Society meeting I was quite delighted to find an unusual watch fob which had been made from a 1926 Chicago 29<sup>th</sup> International Eucharistic Congress medal. How very unusual, and beautiful! The ticket price read \$10 Cdn. and I gladly dug out the money only to in confusion to receive \$5 back. I was informed all the books of coins and medals were 50% off that night. When I enquired as to why, the response was "we need gas money to get home"! So a big smile went on my face, and I was so pleased to have this new addition to my collection. As always, I researched my new treasure:



**Date:** late 19th C. to early 20th C. (I didn't research late 20<sup>th</sup> C. to early 21<sup>st</sup> C.)



(on July 14<sup>th</sup>, I found this is pendant on e-Bay and so far the bid is at \$14.99 U.S.)

**Commemorative Coin** — 1 1/4 inches in diameter

The coin commemorates the Special Celebration June 20-24<sup>th</sup>, A.D. 1926 Chicago 28<sup>th</sup> International Eucharistic Congress. On the front of the coin is a relief bust of Pope Pius XI. On the back of the coin is pictured a chalice and the radiating light from God with the Sun enclosing a cross and the letters 'IHS'. Around the edge are the Latin words "UBI PETRUS IBI ECCLESIA". It is signed with the initials 'S.J.' on the back, and 'SILVA' on the front. In 2000, this medal was available as pendant, or watch fob for U.S. \$45 from some jewellers who specialize in early 20<sup>th</sup> Catholic Christian stamped medals and coins. The theme for the 28<sup>th</sup> congress was "The Peace of Christ in the Reign of Christ". Pope Pius XI himself presided and created Giovanni Vincenzo Bonzano Cardinal Priest of S. Pancrazio in the Consistory of the 28<sup>th</sup> congress on May 18<sup>th</sup>, 1926 and then Cardinal G. Bonzano was the Italian Papal Legate to the congress. Special thanks to the Catholic Encyclopedia and the Canadian dioceses of the I.E.C. for the research contained herein.

Eucharistic Congresses are mass gatherings of Catholics, organized on an international, national and regional scale having as its aim a strengthening and activating personal link with Christ a consequence of a deepening understanding of the Eucharist, especially in its existential aspect (linked with human life), through lectures, talks and discussions as well as adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. St. Paschalis Baylon was made patron of Eucharistic Congresses by Pope Leo XIII in 1897. International Eucharistic Congresses (IEC) were initiated by

Emile Tamisier (1834-1910), who organized numerous Eucharistic pilgrimages in France supported by her confessor, Blessed Pierre Julian Eymard and Bishop L.G. Segur and the lay activist Philibert Vrau. At the beginning they were organized every year, then every two years during the period between the World Wars following a directive from Pope Pius XI and after the Second World War every four or five years. The first Eucharistic Congress was 28-30 June 1881 in Lille under Bishop Henri Monnier with 8,000 participants (4,000 men took part in the procession) mainly from Europe (Belgium, France, Greece, Spain, Holland, Switzerland) as well as both Americas and Asia. Pope Leo XIII supported this initiative of organizing Eucharistic congresses through an apostolic brief and encouraged their continuation. The next Eucharistic congress took place in 1882 in Avignon, in 1883 in Liege, 1885 in Fribourg-Switzerland, 1886 in Toulouse, 1888 in Paris, 1890 in Antwerp, 1893 in Jerusalem (with, for the first time, the Papal Legate, Unitarians and Armenians taking part), 1894 in Reims, 1897 in Paray-le-Monial, 1898 in Brussels, 1899 in Lourdes, 1901 in Angers, 1902 in Namur, 1904 in Angoulême, 1905 in Rome, 1906 in Tournai, 1907 in Metz, 1908 in London (with a procession without the Blessed Sacrament due to a ruling by the authorities forbidding this but 7 cardinals, 90 bishops, 1000 priests, 25000 adults and 20000 children took part), 1909 in Cologne, 1910 in Montreal (30000 children went to their First Holy Communion), 1911 in Madrid, 1912 in Vienna, 1913 in Malta and 1914 in Lourdes. After the break caused by the First World War the next congress was in 1922 in Rome, then in 1924 in Amsterdam, 1926 in Chicago, 1928 in Sydney, 1930 in Carthage, 1932 in Dublin, 1934 in Buenos Aires, 1937 in Manila, 1938 in Budapest (with the logo "Eucharist the bond of love") – no Germans in attendance as Hitler forbade them to come. After the Second World War, renewing Eucharistic congresses in 1951 in Barcelona and in 1955 in Rio de Janeiro, actual problems in the Church and the world were considered. The Eucharistic congress in Munich in 1960 with the logo "The Eucharist a brotherly feast of Love" had a penitential character for the Nazi crimes in the whole world and also an ecumenical character (lecture with the title "The Eucharist according to the teaching of our separated brethren"). At the Eucharistic congress in 1964 in Bombay with a logo "New man through the Eucharist" ways of modern man's renewal was discussed. The Eucharistic congress in 1968 in Bogota and in 1973 in Melbourne were concerned with the involvement of the Church in solving social problems. This was also a matter for discussion at the congress in 1974 in Philadelphia, which was arranged here at the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the United States at which there were priests and faithful of other American churches (Episcopal, Lutheran, and Orthodox). The subject was "The Eucharist and hunger in the human family" (hunger for bread and God together with freedom, justice, truth and mutual understanding). The Eucharistic congress in 1981 was in Lourdes with a logo "Jesus Christ, bread for a new world" had as its aim to show the union between the Eucharist and the Church, especially the ecclesial role of the Eucharist, which forms the structure of the whole of Christianity, proclaiming faith, the development of evangelical love and emphasizing the source of hope for everyone who is on the way towards salvation and unity with Christ. National congresses were introduced in Spain, France, Italy, Germany and the United States and local ones among others in France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, England, Canada, Australia and the United States. There were also congresses in Poland – the national ones (1930 and 1987) and diocesan ones (1928, 1931, 1936, and 1977). (Note: the 2008 I.E.C. was held in Quebec City in June 2008 to celebrate Quebec's 400<sup>th</sup> Anniversary.)

Here are some others, that are not in my collection but I would certainly enjoy having:



## George Manz Coin Auctions presents Auction #5

ONA member George Manz has announced that the Regina Coin Club's Fall Show will be the venue for the fifth in a series of auctions by George Manz Coin Auctions. The auction includes Part II of the Georg Manz Senior Collection as well as Part IV of the Roy Miller Collection.

The auction offers a wide array of lots, from ancient Roman and Chinese coins to more modern world coins. Among the Canadian copper rarities being offered is a 1907 cent, graded MS-65 Red by ICCS, as well as a 1939 cent graded MS-66 Red. These are among the finest known examples, with none graded higher by ICCS.

Silver varieties include a premium quality 1900 Oval 0 5 cents graded MS-65 by ICCS, a 1935 silver dollar counterstamped by Nelson, BC jeweler Joseph Oliva Patenaude, and a 1966 Small Beads mule dollar graded MS-62 by NGC.

As well, numerous mint state Canadian coins feature outstanding toning and eye appeal, while others have the rare Ultra Heavy Cameo designation.

Collectors of Saskatchewan trade tokens will be pleased as a previously unknown City Bakery aluminum token from Tugaskie that's good for one loaf of bread will be sold to the highest bidder. The token has a rarity of R10 and is expected to exceed estimate.

Historical and commemorative medals are once again one of the strengths of the auction. Included is a 1911 Dominion Exposition medal when it was held in Regina that year, several 1936 Edward VIII pattern crowns from Canada and Newfoundland, a Karl Goetz Lusitania medal, and several rifle association medals. Paper money rarities include a 1986 \$5 with Crow-Bouey signatures and the rare EOH prefix and a Blue Back Position Number.

Numismatic books and catalogues round out the auction.

The auction takes place at the Regina Coin Club's Fall Show on October 18 at the Western Christian College gymnasium in Regina. Lots can be viewed in the bourse from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm, while the auction begins at 7:00 pm.

Those wishing to receive the auction catalogue by email should send their email address to George Manz at [george@georgemanzcoins.com](mailto:george@georgemanzcoins.com). The catalogue can also be viewed at [www.georgemanzcoins.com](http://www.georgemanzcoins.com). There is no buyer's fee in this auction.



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**MASTER BAKERS CONVENTION MEDAL**

Ted Leitch

The fifth annual convention of the Canadian Association of Master Bakers was held in London on August 14th & 15th, 1906. A hundred to a hundred and fifty bakers from across Canada were greeted at city hall by acting mayor R. F. Matthews and then they were entertained by a demonstration from the London Fire Department. The session continued with Professor Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College of Guelph, reading a paper on the nutritive value of bread as compared with breakfast food. In the afternoon they took a tour of the Parnell-Dean Bakery in south London. The delegates and families went to Springbank Park where they had supper at the pavilion.

The following day the delegates attended a session where a debate was held on the necessity to have a registered stationary engineer to run the steam boilers at their bakeries. A resolution was passed that a certified engineer was not needed and a copy of this resolution was to be sent to the Premier of Ontario and the Minister of Agriculture. The majority of the delegates were from Ontario. The convention concluded with a discussion on the location for the next convention.

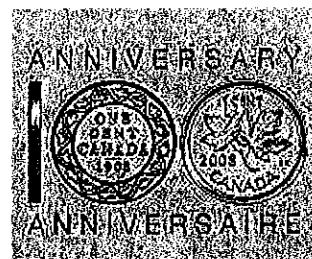
There are two known medals for the 1906 convention. The first is a copper convention medal 55mm X 62mm which has the inscription 5th Annual Convention, Canadian Association, Master Bakers, London, Ont. Aug. 14th & 15th 1906". The medal has a bar in the shape of a loaf of bread with an attached pin. The second medal is a 32mm advertising medal with a gold wash from the Fleischmann Company. Both badges were made by the Whitehead and Hoag Company of Newark, New Jersey.



## Courtesy of Waterloo Coin Society

The Royal Canadian Mint explains:

### Beautiful Coins Begin with Beautiful Designs.....



#### Striking Designs

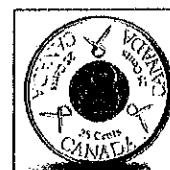
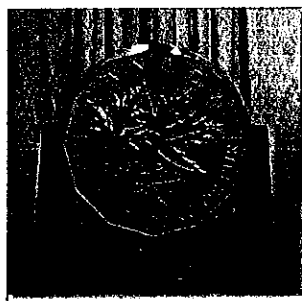
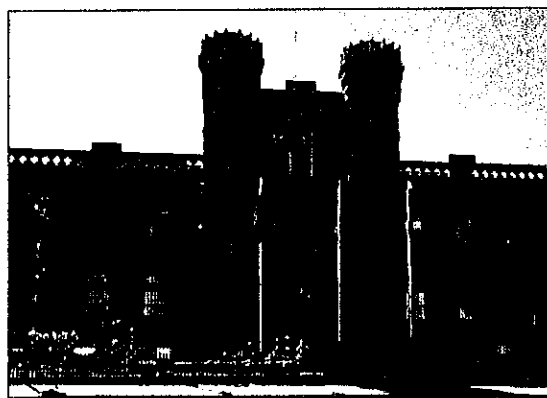
Beautiful coins begin with beautiful designs. We take pains at the Mint to choose coin designs that resonate with Canadians. They must be meaningful, memorable - and reproducible on metal.

#### Selecting a theme

While the obverse side of all Canadian coins bears the effigy of the reigning monarch, the reverse side displays a distinctive design. The themes are thoroughly researched. They are often based on events, places or milestones of national interest. Occasionally, we conduct public-opinion polls to help determine which themes Canadians find most interesting or evocative. The art of coin design. Coin designs must have artistic merit; they must accurately depict their subject matter; and they must reproduce effectively on metal blanks. The design for the two-dollar polar bear coin, for instance, was first scrutinized by a zoologist, who made sure the bear's anatomical details were correct. Coin-production experts then ascertained that upon minting, graphic details would be concentrated in the centre of the coin-not around the rim-and that a strong contour line would distinguish the bear from the background of the coin. It often happens that production experts at the Royal Canadian Mint suggest enhancements that will make a design "show" better on the round, metal surface of a coin.

#### Choosing a design

Once a theme has been fixed upon, the Royal Canadian Mint commissions artists to submit appropriate designs. We provide the artists with background information, design concepts, creative and technical guidelines, coin specifications, and samples of previous designs. While we traditionally enlist the services of well-known Canadian artists, many of the most distinctive designs in our collections are the work of the Mint's own staff of talented designers and engravers.



FROM THE LOS ANGELES TIMES — DAVID LAZARUS : CONSUMER CONFIDENTIAL  
YOU WON'T MAKE A MINT BUYING COINS THIS WAY!

*U.S. presidential coin offer  
really doesn't add up*

What if I offered to sell you an ordinary quarter for 60 cents? You'd tell me to . . . well, I can't print what you'd probably tell me to do.

So what are we to make of a company called World Reserve Monetary Exchange, which recently took out full-page ads in this paper and elsewhere offering rolls of 50 \$1 coins for \$124? That's about \$2.50 for each \$1 coin.

The ads, which could easily have been mistaken at first glance for news stories, are titled "Going, Going, Gone," and say that "free coins are being handed out" to anyone calling within 72 hours to order "never-before-seen Ballistic Rolls of the U.S. Government's dazzling new Presidential Dollar Coins."

"The U.S. Gov't barely got started minting these new coins and by law were required to stop production forever," the ads breathlessly (and ungrammatically) states. "There will never be any more."

Well, yeah. But that's not because a law was passed suddenly cutting off production. It's because the U.S. Mint makes millions of coins honouring each president and then moves on to other presidents.

"We're minting to demand," says Michael White, a Mint spokesman. As such, he says about 340 million George Washington coins were minted last year, followed by 224 million John Adams coins, 203 million Thomas Jeffersons, 172 million James Madisons and 124 million James Monroes.

At least 115 million John Quincy Adams coins are being introduced this month, with four additional presidents coming each year all the way up to Gerald Ford in 2016. (A president has to be dead at least two years before being put on a coin.)

So are these coins worth more than the \$1 they represent?

"You can get them for face value at the bank," White says. "We're not marketing them as investment coins."

In other words, a roll of 50 presidential dollars is worth \$50. And with hundreds of millions of the coins in circulation, it's a pretty safe bet that, a decade from now, they'll be worth, well, about \$50.

"The mintage levels of these things are rather high," observes Jay Beeton, a spokesman for the American Numismatic Assn., the country's largest organization of coin collectors. "Right there it impacts their long-term value."

That's not the impression the World Reserve Monetary Exchange conveys, though. Its ads point out that 1973 coins commemorating Dwight Eisenhower "have already increased in value by an astonishing 1,200%."

"Just think if you had saved the Eisenhower Dollar Coins," it says. "Right now you'd be tempted to cash them in for a huge jackpot."

There are two problems with that claim. First, even though the "Red Book," a coin pricing guide, does indeed say the 1973 Eisenhower dollar is now worth about \$13 (a 1,200% increase), two local coin dealers I spoke with say that the actual market value of the coin is closer to \$5 (a 400% gain).

Moreover, it's not a fair comparison. While about 168 million Eisenhower dollars were put into circulation in 1972, the 1973 run was limited to about 4 million coins that were sold primarily in special sets.

"The '73 was not made for general circulation," says Jim Foster, owner of Liberty Coin Galleries in Long Beach. "It was made only for collectors."

And the current crop of presidential coins?

"There's no marketplace for them," Foster says. "No collector is interested in them."

He adds that there is no such thing in coin-collecting circles as a "Ballistic Roll."

World Reserve Monetary Exchange just made that up.

Monica Wallace, a spokeswoman for World Reserve Monetary Exchange, says via e-mail that the company's ads aren't misleading because they state, "values always fluctuate and that examples of value increases presented from prior-issue coinage do not guarantee an increase in value of current issue coins."

Presidential dollars can indeed be obtained for face value at a bank, she says, but the condition of those may be inferior to those being offered by World Reserve Monetary Exchange.

"And there is no guarantee as to which president's portrait will be on those coins," she says.

That is, unless you specify to the teller which president you want, as I was able to do when I stopped by a local bank branch.

Wallace says that World Reserve Monetary Exchange charges \$124 for each 50-coin roll, plus \$11.88 in shipping costs. That's a total of \$135.88 for \$50 worth of money.

But when I called World Reserve Monetary Exchange's advertised number, a service rep told me I had to buy four rolls—one each of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison—and that an extra roll of Monroes would be thrown in for free along with five additional display coins representing each set.

The total cost for that, I was told, would be \$543.52. In other words, you're getting \$255 worth of money for more than twice what it's worth.

What else are you getting? Each roll of coins comes in a plastic tube and is packaged in a box designed to look like a bar of gold, although there's no gold in the coins. They're made of manganese brass.

World Reserve Monetary Exchange is owned by an Ohio company called Universal Syndications Inc. The Better Business Bureau says Universal Syndications has received at least 265 complaints from customers during the last three years.

## ESSENTIAL STORAGE GUIDELINES FOR COIN COLLECTIONS

BY DAVID KRANZ

Putting together a collection involves many personal decisions — whether to buy a desired item at a certain price in a certain grade at a certain time, or just where you want your interests within numismatics to lead. All collectors are free to determine these things for themselves.

When it comes to storage of coins and paper money, however, the best options are more limited. Most collectors resist being corralled, and that's probably why proper storage remains a hot-button topic in the hobby.

Simply put, metal and paper react with their environments. Humidity, temperature and the presence of reactive substances near your coins and paper money affect the rates at which changes will take place.

Most of the time, collectors can slow undesirable reactions by following a few safe-storage guidelines:

1. Most soft-plastic holders are bad choices for long-term storage of metal or paper items, though clean ones can be suitable for short-term storage. Coin dealers very often sell coins in soft-plastic flips, and coins should be removed from these holders before long-term storage.

Soft-plastic holders often contain PVC (polyvinylchloride), which over time undergoes chemical reactions with the surrounding air resulting in substances that can damage coins and paper money. How quickly this occurs can vary greatly, from a few months to years, but it may be the wisest course to simply eliminate the risk by selecting a

different long-term holder. Note: gold, a nearly inert metal, is safer in soft plastic than are other coinage metals like silver, copper or nickel.

2. Hard-plastic holders are typically considered the best for long-term storage of coins. Many types are available in coin-appropriate sizes. Having a properly sized holder can also be important: too loose, a coin may be damaged if it rattles against the sides; too tight, the holder may cause scratches when the coin is inserted or removed.

3. Mylar-D (DuPont) film has become a standard material for safe, flexible paper money holders. Such holders are available from dealers in many forms, including individual note and multi-pocket album formats. Hard-plastic (without PVC), polycarbonate and Lucite holders are generally suitable for paper, but be careful not to trap contamination inside.

4. Paper coin holders, from 2-by-2 coin envelopes to coin folders, that contain sulphur, chlorine or other reactive substances can cause accelerated toning of coins, sometimes quite ugly tarnishing. There are safe, archival-quality paper holders—just be sure to check into the ones you want to use.

Obviously, filling holes in folders, boards and the like means firmly pressing coins into place. For circulated coins this may be no concern. Each collector must deal with these sorts of questions individually, deciding what level of protection is appropriate.



5. Major third-party grading services encapsulate coins in hard-plastic holders that are generally safe for storage. Some include anti-tarnish and anti-corrosion agents. It should be noted that some of these holders are not airtight, so toning and other reactions on the coin surfaces may occur even within the encapsulation.

6. Sizes generally available for holders include 2 inches by 2 inches or 1-1/2 inches by 1-1/2 inches for coins. Larger envelopes and plastic holders are available for medals. Paper money holders are made for the typical sizes.

Most important, keep your collection fun. Sealing your collectibles away so no one, not even you, can enjoy them defeats the purpose of collecting. Take advantage of your opportunity to hold a piece of history in your hands!

## YOU WON'T MAKE A MINT...

"Complaints for this company generally concern slow delivery or non-receipt of product, difficulty reaching customer service representatives, delays in obtaining refunds after returning merchandise, product quality issues and advertising claims," according to the Better Business Bureau.

A spokeswoman for the organization in Canton, Ohio, says that Universal Syndication has refused to supply data on its volume of business, so it's impossible to say how the company's track record compares with similarly sized companies.

The U.S. Mint's White says that officials are aware of World Reserve Monetary Exchange's ads but are largely powerless to do anything about the company's claims.

He advises people to contact the Federal Trade Commission or their state's attorney general if they have a complaint.

Foster, the Long Beach coin dealer says he'd discourage people from buying slickly packaged rolls of presidential coins.

"It's like taking generic aspirin and putting it in a super-exclusive box," he says. "It's still just aspirin."



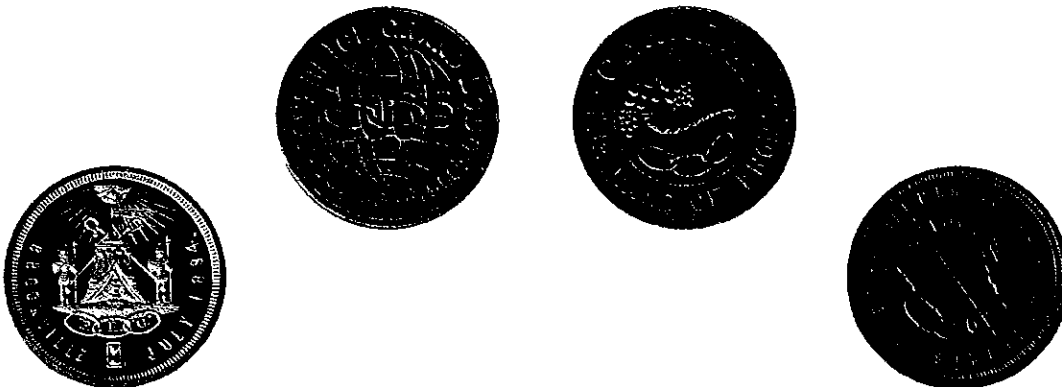
## The Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

### *DID YOU KNOW.....?*

*By Scott E. Douglas*

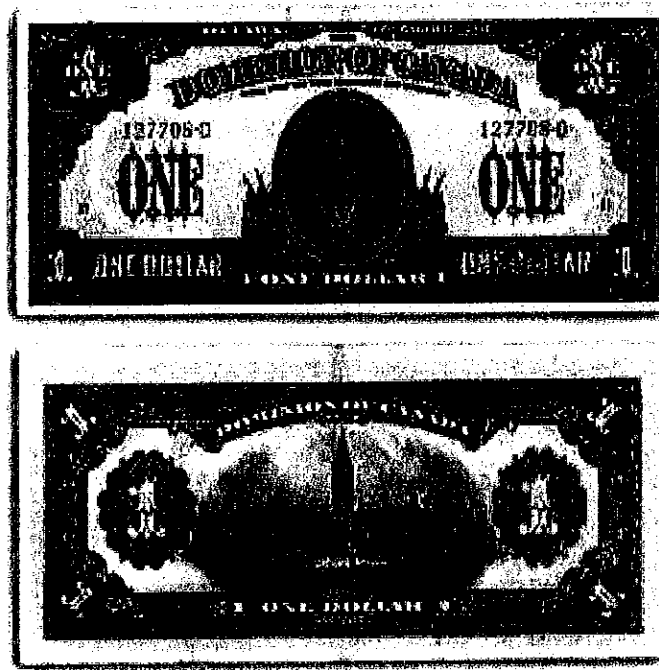
.....that the Independent Order of the Odd Fellows began as an organization in Canada more than 150 years ago? The first Odd Fellow lodge was instituted on August 10, 1843 in Montreal, Quebec some 24 years after its birth in the United States. This Montreal lodge, known as the Prince of Wales, received its charter largely due to the efforts of two Americans living in Montreal at that time. The Grand Lodge deliberated quite some time before granting authorization of the charter. In less than a year and a half the Montreal area boasted 3 lodges all under the leadership of Grand Master W.M.B. Hartley. The IOOF became fashionable in Montreal society and boasted several prominent elected members of our Parliament. In typically political fashion these members felt a need to be independent of their American brothers and so they petitioned the Grand Lodge of the United States for sovereign status. Eventually the Canadian arm received this authority although it had limited powers. At the height of its popularity the Grand Lodge of British North America, as it was known in Canada, chartered 4 Grand Lodges and a total of 28 Odd Fellow lodges. One Odd Fellow lodge was granted a charter in Nova Scotia. Unfortunately the euphoria was not to last and 10 years later all lodges in the city of Montreal disbanded. The debts from these Grand Lodges were paid by the subordinate lodges that remained. When the smoke cleared there were 7 lodges left remaining in Ontario and the one lodge in Nova Scotia. These remaining lodges would now come under the umbrella of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Today the Order survives with seven jurisdictions operating under the Sovereign Grand Lodge with lodges in 101 towns and cities in Ontario alone. There are 6 Grand Lodges representative of 6 Canadian Provinces and 1 Grand Lodge for the Maritimes.

In Canada the Odd Fellows are supporters of research at the University of Toronto Eye Bank. They are also known as advocates of tree planting as a way of combating Global warming. The organization participates annually in the wreath laying ceremony in Ottawa at the cenotaph.



## Tom Rogers' "Princess Patricia \$1 Dominion Note 1917"

Dominion of Canada, \$1: This features Princess Patricia (Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth Saxe-Coburg (Ramsay) b. 17 March 1886 d. 12 January 1974), daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and patron of the famous Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry Regiment. The duke was Canada's Governor General from 1911 to 1916. Currently some auction listings show DC-1917 Princess Patricia \$1 banknote as: 23d(P-32e)\$1, Seal only, Suffix 'A' - two light folds; several tiny paper creases as printed EF+ \$300.00. A set of Princess Patricia's notes will never go down in value due to limited mintage and uniqueness in the variety of notes. Princess Patricia was the grand-daughter of Queen Victoria. Princess Patricia's image was replaced on bills in 1923. The Princess Patricia notes were the only new issue designed during the WWI, and this 6<sup>th</sup> issue of \$1 Dominion notes has several patriotic and military symbols. The lower part of the portrait is flanked by flags and maples leaves. The issue date on the notes commemorates the sailing of the Princess Pat's for England. The back depicts the Centre Block of Parliament building (which were destroyed in 1916 except for the library) but what makes them unique from earlier Dominion notes, is the view is from inside the front gate. The first right signature was T.C. Boville 1917 and was followed later by J.C. Saunders in 1921. The left was a counter signature of various Finance Department employees until later in 1922 becoming machine applied typed Geo. W. Hyndman (For Comptroller of Currency), along with the Finance Department seal over top the word "ONE" on the right side. Later in 1923 there was only one signature on the right and in 1922 went to only one word "ONE" on the left. In 1922 they restarted alphabet with series letter preceding the sheet number and a letter without a hyphen at the end of the sheet number. The earlier versions show the American Bank Note Company hiding its logo on both sides of the note, and later in 1919 ABNC was directed to put their name in the bottom white space on both sides but they still left their logo in place. There are 37 varieties of Princess Patricia \$1 Dominion notes and most had a printing of 4 million, 8 had unknown printing, but the DC-23c A only had a printing of 358,000. Back in 2005, this DC-23c A UNC sold for \$2,400 in the marketplace. Cat. No.: DC-23a – series A-H, DC-23a-I (high and low numbers seen) series H-J, DC-23a-ii series J-R, DC-23b series R-Z, DC-23b-I series A with suffix A, DC-23c series A-F with suffix, and DC-23d series F-J with suffix. If you missed the meeting, sign out the C.N.A. PPT DVD to learn about all the various versions of these notes that were issued, such as the variety of verifier signatures on the left side, then the elimination of these and addition of the Department of Treasury crest and much more!



## Courtesy of Timber Talk

### **"WOOD" ISSUES FROM THE C.N.A. CONVENTION AND C.A.W.M.C. ANNUAL MEETING IN OTTAWA:**

These *four* official "woods" were issued by the host *Ottawa Coin Club*, to recognize special anniversaries. They were enclosed in each registration package and were not very freely distributed. They may now be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain.



Your editor has counted 26 'woods', (including the above four officials) which were distributed specifically for this C.N.A. convention and our C.A.W.M.C. annual breakfast meeting. These souvenir 'woods' are shown here and on other pages of this newsletter. I can only suggest that you contact each issuer in order to obtain them.



Courtesy of Timber Talk

**SOUVENIR "WOOD" ISSUES FROM THE C.N.A. CONVENTION AND C.A.W.M.C.,  
ANNUAL, GENERAL MEETING IN OTTAWA: - continued**



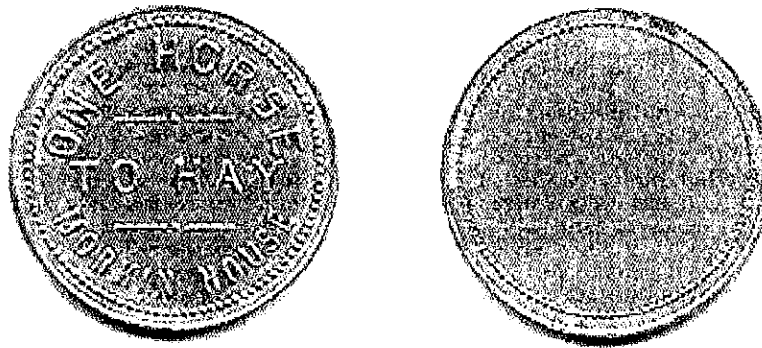
Courtesy of London Coin Society

## MORKIN HOUSE, LONDON, ON

1892 - 1921

\* A NEWLY DISCOVERED MERCHANT TOKEN \*

-Len Buth, FCNRS



Aluminum

actual size 32mm

ONE HORSE - TO HAY - MORKIN HOUSE

The above previously unknown token has recently emerged for the Morkin House. This hotel was owned and operated by Edward Morkin from 1892 until 1921. It was situated at 89-91 King St., on the south side between Ridout and Talbot Streets.

Edward Morkin and his 12 siblings were children of Edward Morkin Sr. [c.1800 -1863] and his wife Margaret, nee O'Meara [c.1805-1891]. The entire family immigrated to Canada in 1851 from Barnagrotty, Toomevara, Tipperary, Ireland. They settled in London, Ontario.

Edward Morkin [subject of this article] was born on July 7, 1837 and would have been 14 years of age when he arrived in Canada with his parents. Family historians believe Edward worked for various relatives after arriving in London. On October 21, 1862 he married Margaret Clancy at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in London. In ensuing years they had seven children: Edward Dominic; John E.; James E.; Edward; Mary Ann; Thomas; and Martin.

Edward Morkin first appears in the *Gazetteer* London directory in 1868, as proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, located at the south-east corner of Wellington Street and Duke Street [the name for Duke St. was changed to Dufferin Ave. in 1876]. The street address for the Victoria Hotel was 484 Wellington St. An account in *History of the County of Middlesex* - [1889], reports a fire in December 1872 destroyed the stables. The 1883 *London Publishing Co.* directory indicates a name change for the hotel to the Park Hotel, still at 484 Wellington St. Edward Morkin vacates this hotel towards the end of 1891. The property was razed sometime after that date and became part of the site for the First Methodist Church, which opened about 1896. In 1925 the United Church of Canada was born and the church was re-named the

Metropolitan United Church. It continues at this site, with a street address of 464 Wellington Street.

The *R.L. Polk & Co.* directory for 1884 records a James W. Martin operating a hotel, the Martin House, at 89-91 King St. Jas. W. Martin passes away sometime in late 1891, and on January 1, 1892 Edward Morkin buys the property from the Estate of James W. Martin and his wife Annie, for \$10,700. The land consisted of 7,950 sq. ft. [150 x 53']. Based on an advertisement in the newspaper the *Advertiser* which ran throughout 1891 until November 18<sup>th</sup>, it is known Martin had stable accommodations [see copy of advertisement at end of article]. The 1891 *Property Assessment Roll* indicates a William Brown at 89 King as a hostler [def: a groom or stableman who is employed to tend to horses, especially at a hotel]. The *Assessment Roll* for various years also shows different businesses operating out of leased premises at the Martin House- e.g. shoemaker, printer and druggist. It should be noted to avoid confusion that the address of 89 King Street is interchangeable with 89-91 King Street. As well, the legal description of the property was, and is, Part of Lot 17, s.w. King Street, Ward 1.

In 1892 Edward Morkin changes the name of his newly purchased hotel from Martin House to the Morkin House. Several of his sons [John, Edward Jr., Thomas and Martin] are involved in the operation as clerks, wine clerks and bartenders from 1892 through 1919, when only Thomas and Martin are shown as still working there. Also pertinent in relationship to the token, is that son Thomas is recorded as a hostler at the Morkin House in *Might's* directories for 1894 and 1895. In 1892 the hostler there is a Robert Long, and in 1896 it is a Fred Brooks.

On August 27, 1901 Edward Morkin expands his land and buildings holdings by purchasing 93 King Street, the adjacent property, on August 27, 1901. This is bought from Louisa Ann Burrige, widow of John Burrige who had held the property for some time. The price paid by Morkin was \$2,600. The property was rather narrow [24'] but had considerable depth [approx. 185'], and consisted almost entirely of a covered one story building. Up to the time of the sale to Morkin the property had seen many businesses including: a livery with hostlers; a boarding house; hotel; and others, including a grocer by the name of Wm. S. Hodgins who in 1891 goes from groceries into the hotel business in the next block to the Morkin House at 109 King St. A temperance house operated at 93 King St. by a Mark Billings in 1895 which is an interesting contrast to the liquor licensed Morkin House next door. Edward's son Thomas begins a furniture dealership at this property in 1920. While not fully researched, the 93 King St. property appears to have been mainly a rental income investment for Edward Morkin.

The operation of the Morkin House ended in 1921 with the death of Edward Morkin, age 83, on May 7<sup>th</sup>. He predeceased his wife Margaret who died on November 4, 1927. They are both buried in St. Peter's Cemetery in London.

The *H. Vernon & Son* directory for 1922 shows the Morkin House with Edward's son Martin Morkin as proprietor, but also records a Morkin House Bar, operated by a Gardner E. Tuckey.

The name Morkin disappears from title to 89 King St. on March 1, 1923 when the property under an Agreement of Sale, is sold by Martin Morkin and his wife Clara to a London realtor, George Griffin for cash and with Griffin assuming a mortgage outstanding on the property. In

the absence of not being able to find a Will for Edward Morkin, or other data, it is not entirely clear how Martin Morkin and his wife Clara obtained title to 89 King Street.

A brief account of the hotel industry in London covering the time Edward Morkin had his hotel operations [the Morkin House and his Victoria Hotel] is of interest. Glen C. Phillips in his book *On Tap: The Odyssey of Beer & Brewing in Victorian London- Middlesex* records that in 1870 London had 80 licensed hotels/taverns; 45 in 1880; 56 in 1890; and 35 in 1900. In the book *History of the County of Middlesex* it is recorded that in 1889 the City of London License Commission approved 48 liquor licenses, 5 beer and wine licenses, and that 4 taverns were 'exempt'. As written by Michael Baker in *Downtown London - Layers of Time*, the hotel industry began to decline, and suffer financially, around the late 1890s by the ever increasing temperance movement. By 1900 grocery stores could no longer sell alcohol and more rigid operating rules were set for hotels. In 1916 the Ontario Temperance Act was introduced as a war time measure, and was maintained in 1919 though a referendum. By this time the number of hotels and taverns had dwindled down to 17. As will be evident, the hotel industry in London was under pressure and in a shrinking mode during the Morkin House era, and may explain why after Edward's death, his son[s] did not carry on with the hotel business.

While researching this article, Edward Morkin's name also appeared in the book *The Donnelly's Album* by Ray Fazakas. It is mentioned that when Robert Donnelly was arrested in 1877 and needed a \$200. bond, "Donnelly found two bondsmen in London tavernkeepers Edward Morkin and John Lewis". There is no evidence that there was any direct family connection between the Morkins and the "Black" Donnellys, and bail may have been posted on the fact they were all from Irish descent. Perhaps as well the Donnellys frequented the Morkin House when in the city.

Glen Phillips also wrote about the type of hotel Edward Morkin ran; " Hotel keeper Edward Morkin had few qualms about criminally charging drunken troublemakers, even if one of their ranks happened to include his own son. Financial imperatives motivated this self-policing. For two important reasons, a drinking establishment with a reputation for violence did not remain in business for long. One, responsible clientele found somewhere else to drink. Two, license commissioners had the legal power to revoke liquor permits held by less than vigilant license-holders".

Based on the foregoing, when was the Morkin token in use? We know Edward Morkin bought the Martin House, and that it had stable facilities. The hotel property of the Morkin House at 89-91 King St. had substantial space available at the back of the hotel building, south towards York Street [there was, and still is, an open laneway from King Street to York Street running between 89-91 and 93 King St.]. Also there was a livery facility at 93 King St., next door. Additionally, from directories there are hostlers listed at 89 King St. in 1892-1896, including Edward Morkin's son Thomas in 1894-95. Aluminum tokens became commercially feasible from around early to mid 1890s, when the price of aluminum reduced in cost and became economical to use for token striking. Use of the automobile gained some increased prominence after the Great War, and the hotel ceased operating in 1921. Based on these facts, the stable token which is subject of this article could have reasonably been used during the entire time that the Morkin House was in operation.

As an addendum, the hotel business appears to have been popular with the Morkin family. During the time Edward runs the Victoria Hotel and the Morkin House, his brother Thomas Morkin is also in the business in London. Thomas also first appears in the *Gazetteer* directory for 1868, operating a groceries and liquor store on the west side of Richmond St., between streets now known as Albert Street and Central Avenue. By 1871 Thomas is operating a hotel at this site, with a street address of 587 Richmond St. In 1875 the name of the hotel is shown as the Palace Hotel, and in 1881 it becomes Morkin's Hotel. The business appears in directories principally as operating from 587 Richmond, but in several directories, the numbers 585 and 589 are recorded. Thomas retires from the hotel business in 1896, and becomes a cab owner, operating from the rear of 587 Richmond St. Thomas died in 1908.

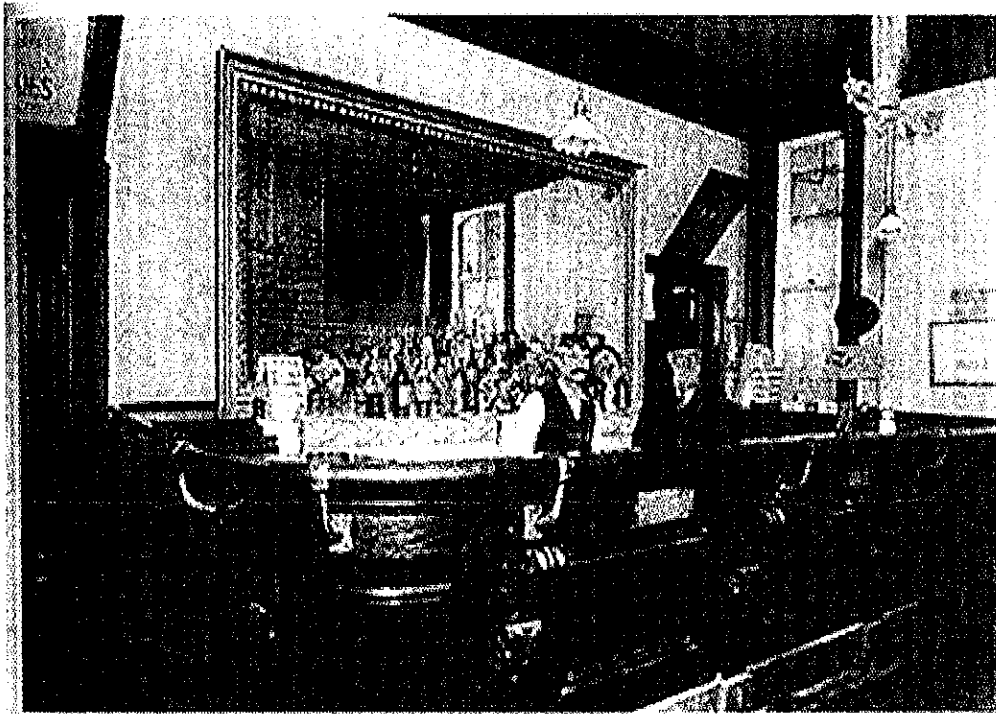
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- *The London Free Press*. Micro film reels for 1892, 1893 and 1921.
- *City of London Real Property Assessment Rolls*. Micro film reels for 1889 – 1896. Books for 1910 and 1936.
- Various Deed's, Indentures, and Agreements for Sale concerning the properties at 89-93 King St. – Ontario Land Registry Office, London, ON.

#### Acknowledgements:

The writer acknowledges the courtesies and assistance from the following:

- Staff at : The London Room, Central Library; D. B. Weldon Reference Library, University of Western Ontario; London City Hall; Museum London; Ontario Land Registry Office.
- London historians, writers and curators: Daniel J. Brock; Michael Baker; Stephen Harding; Arthur G.W. McClelland; and Kevin Zacher.
- Special thanks to Susan O'Meara, Michigan, who provided the Morkin genealogy.



*Barroom, Morkin House, 89 King Street, c. 1905*

Photo – "Barroom, Morkin House, 89 King Street, c. 1905"

Source: *Downtown London – Layers of Time*. Edited by Michael Baker, 1998. Joint Publication of the London Advisory Committee on Heritage and the London Regional Art and Historical Museums. Page 99.

Original photo in the J.J. Talman Regional Collection, The University of Western Ontario Archives.

**TO THE FARMERS.**

**MARTIN HOUSE**

Having secured large and commodious yards and stable adjacent to the above house. I am prepared to accommodate all my old customers and as many new as may favor me with a call. Prices down to rock-bottom.

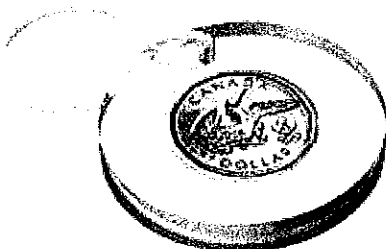
**J. W. MARTIN, Proprietor**  
YWB

Advertisement in the *London Advertiser*, November 1891

## Royal Canadian Mint Issues 2008 Lucky Loonie



Mint products include first day of mintage packaging and keychain

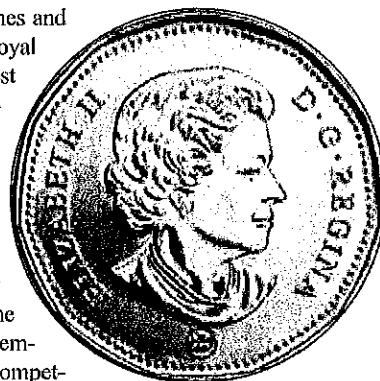


On July 23, 2008, with the Beijing Olympic Games and Beijing Paralympic Games just around the corner, the Royal Canadian Mint issued the 2008 Lucky Loonie, the latest in its extensive Olympic themed circulation coin program. The one-dollar coin, which features the familiar loon landing in water and the official emblem of the Canadian Olympic Team, enters into circulation today.

"Canadians from coast to coast can wish our athletes luck by keeping special coins produced by the Royal Canadian Mint, including the 2008 Lucky Loonie," said Ian E. Bennett, President and CEO of the Royal Canadian Mint. "The Mint has provided each member of the Canadian Olympic and Paralympic Teams competing in Beijing with a Lucky Loonie as their own personal good luck charm."

Ten million 2008 Lucky Loonies, designed by Quebec wildlife artist Jean-Luc Grondin, have been produced and will be distributed exclusively by RBC Royal Bank and are available at RBC branches across the country. RBC is a Premier National Partner of the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. Canadians can also look for these special coins in their change.

The Mint and RBC also invited the general public to obtain their very own 2008 Lucky Loonie by attending coin exchanges held on July 29, 2008 from 11:30 am – 1:30 pm at various RBC branches across the country.



## TOO-SHINY TOONIE RAISES COLLECTOR'S SUSPICIONS

BY HANK DANISZEWSKI, LONDON FREE PRESS

### Counterfeiting: It Would Be A First In London

Even the humble toonie isn't immune from counterfeiters.

A suspected counterfeit \$2 coin, the first reported in London, turned up in a vending machine at a plant in the city earlier this month.

Martin Hodgson, a vice-president at Williams Form Hardware on Industrial Road, became suspicious when a toonie jammed a pop machine inside the plant.

A collector, Hodgson said the toonie didn't get past the magnetic sensors in the vending machine because it wasn't magnetic like the real coin.

He said the toonie didn't look or sound real and he suspects it's made of aluminum.

"It was too shiny and it sounded different when you dropped it on a desk—sort of a clunking sound" he said.

The suspect toonie appeared slightly thicker than normal and the engraving was a bit

sloppy when examined under a microscope, Hodgson said.

He called London police, who sent the toonie to an RCMP counterfeit lab in Ottawa for testing.

Until test results are confirmed, it's still a "suspect" toonie, said London Cont. Amy Phillipo.

If it were a fake, it would be the first one to turn up in the London area, she said.

The bogus toonie might have originated in Quebec, said RCMP Sgt. Marc Laporte.

In late 2006, the RCMP and Quebec police busted a counterfeiting ring operating out of a factory in Repentigny, northeast of Montreal.

At the time, an RCMP official said the quality of fake coins was excellent. The officers weren't sure how long the counterfeit ring had operated.

About 800 fake coins from across the country have been turned in to the RCMP lab in Ottawa during the past year, Laporte said. It's not known if all the bogus coins were

turned out by the Repentigny ring.

Cpl. Elaine Laverne of the Quebec RCMP says a few other small counterfeit coin operations have been investigated in the province.

Laporte said the RCMP considers counterfeit coins a "rare" problem compared to fake bank notes, because of the machinery and expertise required and the much lower profit margins.

"They are so costly to produce it can outweigh the profit. It's not like making \$100 bills" said Laporte.

Alex Reeves, a spokesperson for the Canadian Mint agreed counterfeit coins are relatively rare.

"You need good metal-working skills and equipment," said Reeves.

He said each real toonie and loonie has a magnetic "signature" that can be detected by vending machines.

## MORE ADVICE ON COIN CLEANING

BY MIKE THORNE, COINS MAGAZINE

In my last column, (appearing in the April 2008 Bulletin) I talked about coin cleaning with abrasive methods, which should almost never be employed, and with coin dips. If you follow the directions on the container, the acid-thiourea dip method will produce satisfactory results on high-grade coins, as long as you don't do it repeatedly on the same coin and you take care to neutralize the action of the solution.

I should note that you should never use this method on a copper/bronze coin, as the coin will turn a pink color that gives it a decidedly cleaned appearance. Also, keep in mind that this method involves the loss of some of the surface metal of the coin, which makes it "cleaning that is abrasive only some of the time," according to Scott Travers.

What about non-abrasive cleaning? According to Travers, such methods are "being recommended increasingly before long-term storage." That is, coins are inherently dirty, whether we realize it or not. Thus, before we commit a new coin in our collection to some form of encasement or housing, we need to "purify" the coin's surface as much as possible.

In an earlier column, I mentioned a customer who told me that he boiled all his coins before putting them in holders. Perhaps there was method to his madness after all.

For years, the non-abrasive method of choice was a chemical named trichlorotrifluoroethane (try saying that 10 times fast), which removed surface impurities without attacking the coin's surface. You couldn't use it to remove tarnish, but it would take off the PVC residue (green slime from storage in soft plastic holders), dust, grease (oils from your fingers), and tape residue.

Unfortunately, trichlorotrifluoroethane, sold under the brand name Dissolve, damages the ozone layer in the atmosphere, so it is banned by the government. (I still have a can of it, but I suspect I won't be using it anytime soon. My question is, how do I get rid of it in an environmentally safe manner?)

Fortunately, according to Travers, E&T Kointainer of Sydney, Ohio, the same company that made Dissolve, now offers a new

product called Koinsolv for the same purpose for which Dissolve was employed. Given the lengthy list of exotic chemicals in Koinsolv, I wouldn't look for this to be a permanent solution to the nonabrasive cleaning problem.

You can also clean coins nonabrasively with an ultrasonic cleaner. As J.P. Martin writes, "Ultrasonic cleaners with distilled water and a little detergent can be used to remove heavily encrusted dirt from a coin, as well as coral encrustations from sea-salvaged coins. Used in connection with a dip they can be very effective in removing heavy tarnish but the reaction will take place faster than you think, so be very careful not to leave a coin in too long."

Of course, if you use the ultrasonic cleaner "in connection with a dip," then you're right back to an abrasive form of cleaning.

My only experience with ultrasonic cleaning was somewhat negative. Back in the early days of certification, I had a Good-6 1913-S Barber quarter that I wanted to have certified. The only service available at the time was the American Numismatic Association Certification Service, and it was strictly geared toward authentication, not grading.

I sent in my coin and got a note back telling me it had some crud around the mintmark and asking me for permission to clean the coin ultrasonically so that they could inspect the mintmark area. I gave my permission, the coin was ultrasonically cleaned, and they decided it was genuine.

Unfortunately, I never liked the coin as much after the cleaning as I had liked it before. Before the cleaning, the coin had a completely natural appearance. In other words, it looked just like it should have looked as a well-circulated Barber quarter. Afterward, the coin didn't look shiny or harshly cleaned, it just had a slightly unnatural appearance.

I guess I thought it looked "too clean" for its low grade. I kept it awhile but eventually sold it along with the rest of my Barber quarter set.

Martin also mentions using olive oil to clean copper or bronze coins. He doesn't



specify the type of olive oil to use, so I would go with the cheapest variety available.

If you like for your cleaning action to occur immediately, you're going to be disappointed with the olive-oil method, as the instructions are to let the coin soak in the oil for at least 24 hours. After this, you wipe off the oil with a soft cloth, such as a cotton t-shirt. Martin notes that because of this light rubbing to get rid of the oil, you should not use this method on uncirculated or proof specimens, as hairlines will result.

Martin ends his article on coin cleaning with a brief paragraph on the "safest cleaner" of all, "plain old Ivory soap," which you apply "gently by hand" and rinse thoroughly in cold running water. I have no experience with this method.

Martin's final paragraph suggests that you apply any method you're interested in using on common coins first, so that you can see how to do it and what problems might occur. Actually, I've read this warning many times in articles on coin cleaning, and it makes perfectly good sense to do this, but somehow I never have. I guess I've always been in too big a hurry to apply the cleaning chemicals to the coin that I thought needed cleaning.

Finally, virtually everybody who's ever written anything about coin cleaning ends with the following admonition: If you have any doubt about either your ability to employ a cleaning method or the final effect it will have on a particular coin, then don't do it. Probably a hundred coins have been ruined for every coin that has been helped by cleaning, particularly if the cleaning is done by someone who's not extremely familiar with the technique and its likely results.

## Courtesy of The Collector

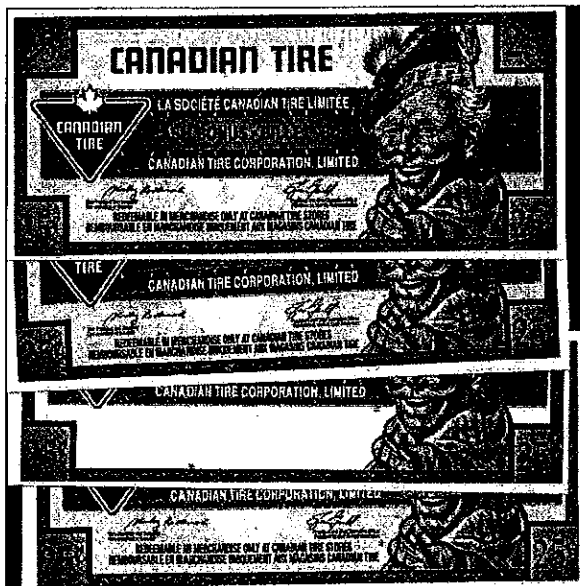
### MAJOR PRINTING ERROR DISCOVERED IN THE S28-D...

text by Louis Fontaine #109 / scans by Bill Symes #422

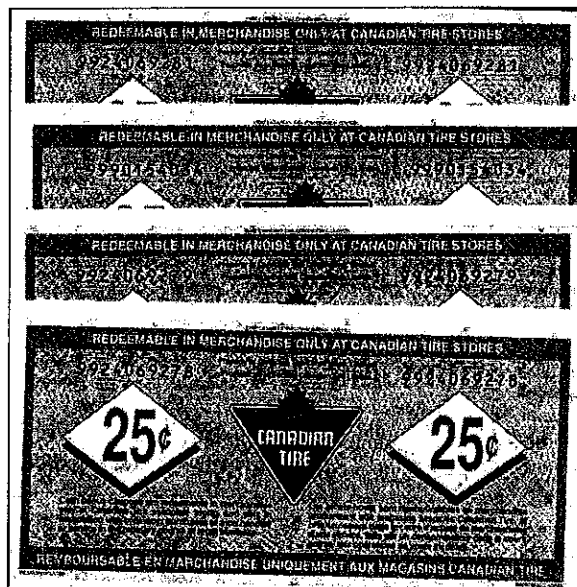
The first person to report this error was Bill Symes and another was discovered by Nick Tichonow in Saskatoon. The error consists of a missing signature panel and background, the same as shown in Volume 17 Number 4 issue of the Oct 2007 bulletin. (See scans below)

From the scans it can be seen that the first and fourth note are normal. The second note has the missing signature panel. The third note is a replacement. I suspect that only one sheet of these escaped detection. This error will be in the printing run of 9924050000 to 9924099000. There are still 47 more of these errors out there. Numbers in bold are the errors known so far. (See reconstructed sheet below)

99024050279	99024051279	99024052279	99024053279	99024054279
99024055279	99024056279	99024057279	99024058279	99024059279
99024060279	<b>99024061279</b> NT	99024062279	99024063279	99024064279
99024065279	99024066279	99024067279	99024068279	<b>99024069279</b> BS
99024070279	99024071279	99024072279	99024073279	99024074279
99024075279	99024076279	99024077279	99024078279	<b>99024079279</b> BS
99024080279	99024081279	99024082279	99024083279	99024084279
99024085279	99024086279	99024087279	99024088279	99024089279
99024090279	99024091279	99024092279	99024093279	99024094279
99024095279	99024096279	99024097279	99024098279	99024099279



The missing signature panel is caused by two sheets sticking together during the second pass, the next sheet which is stuck to it will not print anything on the reverse for both passes. At this point the sheets likely separate and the numbering then takes place as normal.



The sheet that had the entire reverse missing was detected and replaced with a replacement sheet.

Inquiries or comments may be directed to [lfontaine@shaw.ca](mailto:lfontaine@shaw.ca) or phone (306) 382-7216.



## 2009 O.N.A. CONVENTION

Holiday Inn Conference Centre  
Kitchener, Ontario April 24-26-2009



### 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: \_\_\_\_\_

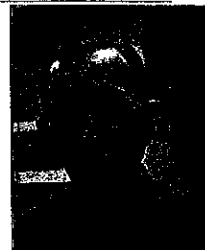
City: \_\_\_\_\_ Province/State: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal/Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

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  
"2008 ONA 47<sup>th</sup> Convention" to Don Robb, Exhibit Chairman  
Box 22062 Westmount P.O., Waterloo, On. N2L 6J7  
Ph: 519-888-9655, E-mail drr@rogers.com





# 2009 O.N.A. CONVENTION

**Holiday Inn Conference Centre  
Kitchener, Ontario April 24-26-09**

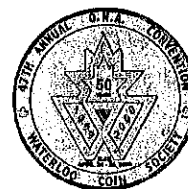
## EXHIBIT RULES AND REGULATIONS

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 2009
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 11<sup>th</sup> 09. 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 labeled. Any material known to be forged, spurious or counterfeit will not be displayed unless the exhibit is titled and labeled 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 Chairman 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 Chairman 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 Chairman. (**Note the O.N.A. 2009 continues until Sunday at 3.00 p.m.**). In cases of special circumstances, permission may be granted by the Exhibits Chair to take from the area before the closing time. Such permission must be in writing so that there is no mis-communication 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 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 should 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 Chairman 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 2009 O.N.A. Convention address shown on the Exhibit Application form.



## 2009 ONA CONVENTION REGISTRATION FORM

<u>QTY.</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
___	Main Registration .....	\$20.00	___
	Includes Copper souvenir convention medal, admission to bourse, Program of events, Dream Vacation draw ticket, admission to Friday night reception, unlimited visits to the Hospitality Suite		
___	Spousal "Add-On" (a family member must be Main Registered)....	\$10.00	___
	Includes all of the above with the exception of the Copper souvenir Medal		
___	Young Numismatist Registration.....	\$ 5.00	___
	Includes everything in the main registration kit with the exception of the Copper souvenir convention medal		
___	Banquet (Saturday 6:30 p.m. cash bar: 7:00 p.m. dinner).....	\$35.00	___
	Includes full-course dinner and a keynote speaker to be named later		
___	Dream Vacation Draw tickets (buy 5, get 1 free).....	\$ 2.00	___
___	Official souvenir convention medals – Brass (only 50 struck).	\$10.00	___
___	Official souvenir convention medals - .999 Sterling silver (only 50 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 2009 ONA 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



2009 ONA Convention  
c/o **Robb McPherson**, Registration Chairperson  
652 Nelson St. W., Port Dover, On. N0A 1N2  
Phone: (519) 750-3978  
E-mail: Robb4640@sympatico.ca