

NUMISMATICA CANADA

Combining the Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society and the Cee Tee of the Canadian Association of
Token Collectors – est'd 2002

A Quarterly Publication for Students of Canadian Numismatics

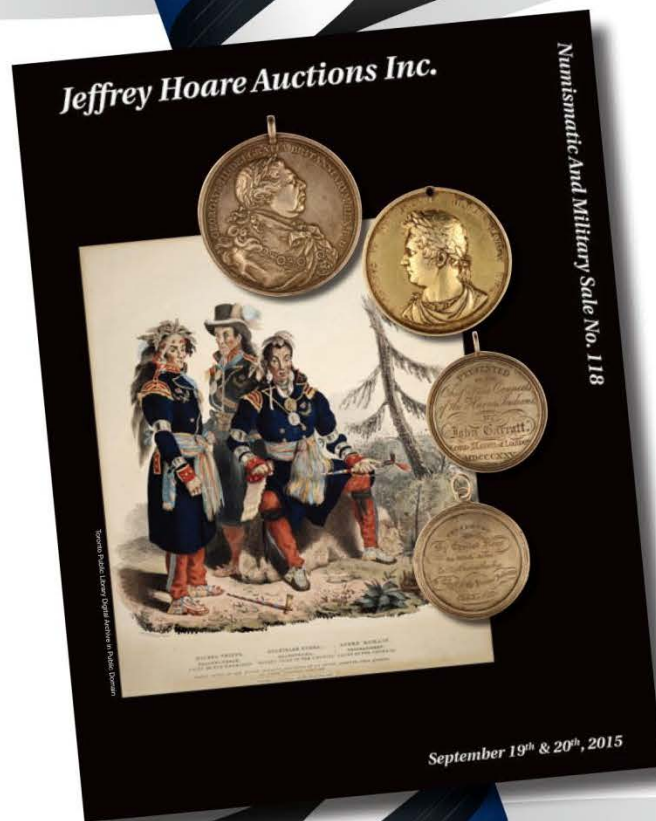
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NUMISMATICA CANADA

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From the editor:

Well, it looks as if Spring has finally broken through this extended winter season. With the good weather came the ONA's 56th Annual Convention which was held this year at the Holiday Inn on Fairway Road, Kitchener.

Members of the CATC held their annual spring meeting in conjunction with this event. Nineteen members and guests were at the meeting, the meeting ran from 1pm til 2:30pm in meeting room, Salon A. Present were Ron Cheek, Collingwood, ON, Rick Craig, St. Marys, ON, Alan Roy, Hamilton, ON, Mike Johnston, Hanover, ON, John Yost, Waterloo, ON, Mike Hollingshead, South Wellington, Ian Speers, Toronto, ON, John Masterson, Toronto, ON, Len Buth, London, ON, Todd Hume, Fort Erie, ON, Tony Hine, Toronto, ON, Neil MacAulay, Aylmer, ON, Len Kuenzig, Mississauga, ON, Harry James, St. Thomas, ON, Jeff Fournier, North Bay, ON, Larry Newton, Clifford, ON along with William English, Jeff Wilson and Steve Woodland, 2nd vice-president of the ONA.

A short talk was given by Harry James on the Border City Auto Stage Line tokens which, were used in Windsor, Ontario.

I would to thank Rick Craig and Len Buth for conducting an “experimental auction” in which members could sell duplicates from their collections. This auction had been proposed by Rick Craig. It is hoped that this will become a regular feature of our meetings. Members will be able to auction off items with no fee being collected by the CATC. The auction on Saturday afternoon proved to be successful and will be repeated at our August meeting held in Mississauga in conjunction with the RCNA's annual convention, which will be held at the Hilton Meadowvale (formerly the Delta Meadowvale). Members are encouraged to bring in their duplicates or any numismatic items they wish to sell. There will be auction sheets available for up to ten lots. Minimum bid increments will be \$1.00, with the consignor setting the start price and conducting the auction. Sales will be recorded to assist the seller and buyer and change will be available. The goal is to keep things as simple as possible.

The meeting wrapped up about 2:30pm after the auction was finished.

Best wishes to all,
HNJ

Guide for Contributors

Contributors to Numismatica Canada are encouraged to adhere to the following guidelines;

1. Submissions should be in MS Word, Times New Roman, 12-pt, also please include a copy in PDF.
2. Single-spacing is acceptable, including between paragraphs. The first line of each paragraph should be indented.
3. Quoted material longer than seven or eight lines should be double-indented ½ inch from the left and right margins and separated by a space from the body of the text before and after it. It should not be enclosed by the addition of quotation marks or be italicized. All quoted material should be quoted with absolute fidelity, including any use of quotation marks, italics, capitals, spelling, punctuation, etc., as in the original.
4. For reasons of copyright and research ethics, the source of all quotations, paraphrased material, and borrowed ideas must be acknowledged accurately.
5. The preferred style for acknowledging source material is to embed the reference in the body of the text, preferably at the end of sentences or paragraphs, with the author's surname, the date of publication, and the page number, as follows (Breton 1894: 47). This reduces the proliferation of footnotes.
6. Footnotes should be reserved for expository material of a supplemental or explanatory nature. Avoid endnotes.
7. The bibliography, arranged alphabetically by author, should include all works cited in the text of the article, in the following style: Breton, P.N. 1894. *Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada*. Montreal: P.N. Breton & Co.
8. Illustrations should be submitted with the article along with the desired captions.
9. All illustrations must be cleared of copyright and, where applicable, permission granted for reproduction.
10. Submissions will be reviewed and returned to the author for response, with corrections, suggestions, and comments in the track changes feature of MS Word.
11. Please do not number the pages of your work.
12. Please submit your images separately from your text in JPEG format. Indicate where you would like them to go and we will include them.

Scott E Douglas

P. DODDS & SON 1 CENT – WATFORD, ONT. VARIETIES

By Lorne Barnes

The die varieties of the 1-cent token of P. Dodds are not widely known by collectors, and listed here are the known types as of June 2018.



This variety shows no period after Merchandise and 1 points between the D in GOOD and F in FOR on reverse.

P. Dodds & Son/ General/ Merchants (Arched)/ Watford, Ont.
1124-E-G Good For/ 1/ -In-/ Merchandise

B-O-18 ½



This variety shows a period after Merchandise and 1 points to right side of the D in GOOD on reverse.

P. Dodds & Son/ General/ Merchants (Arched)/ Watford, Ont.
1124-E-Gv Good For/ 1/ -In-/ Merchandise.

B-O-18 ½



1124-E-Gw Same as 1124-E-G, but counterstamped VOID above General on obverse.



The bottom of the letters in GENERAL are even with the bottom of P. and right leg of N in Son

P. Dodds & Son/ General/ Merchants (Straight)/ Watford, Ont.
 1124-E-Gx Good For/ 1/ In Merchandise B-O-17 ³/₄



The bottom of the letters in GENERAL are lower than the bottom of P. and right leg of N in Son

P. Dodds & Son/ General/ Merchants (Straight)/ Watford, Ont.
 1124-E-Gy Good For/ 1/ In Merchandise B-O-18



The top of the letters in GENERAL are even with the bottom of P. and right leg of N in Son.
 Reverse is different than previous two, I in IN points to dot.

P. Dodds & Son/ General/ Merchants (Straight)/ Watford, Ont.
 1124-E-Gz Good For/ 1/ In Merchandise B-O-18

There are five known types of Peter Dodds's 1-cent token as of June 2018.

F.R.E. Campeau I.O.F. Campaign Card With Photograph

By R.M. Craig FCNRS

It recently became possible to record and to show two varieties of the Campeau vote solicitation card issued by him. While these pieces are not rare, two factors combine to make it somewhat difficult to log sale appearances according to type: first, many examples have either lost their photograph or were released without one being applied; second, auction listings do not always include a picture of the lot, or note which variety is for sale at that time. Interested collectors have been aware that at least two types exist but for these reasons I had not seen a pair shown together before now.



McColl 77, Charlton 1885-25 with small and larger bust photographs

Aluminum, 38 mm. Legends read: IF YOU THINK I AM A FIT AND (around)/ DESERVING/ CANDIDATE/ TO BE SENT TO THE/ SUPREME COURT/ PLEASE VOTE/ FOR ME AS DELEGATE (around).

YOURS TRULY/ IN/ L(ove)/ B(rotherhood)/ &/ C(harity)/ F.R.E.CAMPEAU,/ D.D.H.C.R. (District Deputy High Chief Ranger).

Fabien Rene Edouard Campeau (1844-1916) was among the most well known and important contributors to social, civic, and numismatic life in his time in Ottawa, Ontario.

His basic work was as Chief Clerk in the Ministry of Inland Revenue, which somehow he managed while taking leading roles in many less traditional jobs, sometimes non-paying ones.

Among these he was appointed or elected to multiple roles in the Independent Order of Foresters, which was the catalyst in creating the subject election campaign card featured in this article. Other organizations in which he held board member or executive status include: the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Societe St. Jean-Baptiste d'Ottawa, St. Joseph's Orphanage, the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, and as a trustee on the St. George's ward separate school board.

Mr. Campeau was also an author, publishing the *Illustrated Guide to the House of Commons and the Senate of Canada* in three editions 1875, 1879 and 1885. These included a portrait of the Governor General, biographies of members of both Houses of Parliament, a diagram of the seating plans, rules and regulations and more in 180 pages plus advertising. In 1890 he also self-published a *Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Medals, Tokens and Stamps*, 12 pages, featuring his personal want list of numismatic items for sale and trade. Interestingly, he offered for sale roof slates from the old Parliament Building for 25 cents per square inch.

As noteworthy as the contributions listed above are to society, the importance to collectors of material from this era is highlighted by tokens and medals which were directly ordered by Campeau or in which he played a significant role in their creation. Principal among these are:

Breton 825 *Societe Numismatique D'Ottawa F.R.E. Campeau President*

Breton 788 *Ottawa Canning Company*

Breton 789-91 *Catholic Mutual Benefit Association*

Breton 799-801 *Orphelinat St. Joseph Kermesse Ottawa*

Bowman 760-BI-E to 760-BJ-K *L'Insitut Canadien Francais*

Bowman 1320 *Campeau Fish & Game Club*

These examples of Campeau's tokens and medals are of a traditional style and theme setting apart his election campaign card as an attractive departure from the norm.

Sources:

Banning, Ted. *A Numismatic Fishing Expedition: Tokens of The Campeau Fish & Game Club. CN Journal Jan-Feb.2016.*

Breton, P.N. 1894. *Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada.*

Charlton. W.K. Cross. *Canadian Historical Medals, Vol. Two. 2008.*

Tillsonburg Peace Celebrations and Welcome Home Medals of the First World War

By Harry N. James FCNRS

At a Nostalgiarama Antique Show in Woodstock, Ontario, in early January 2018, I was fortunate to acquire a “Welcome Home Medal” which had been presented to John Joseph Smith, of Tillsonburg, Ontario. The medal is of sterling silver, shield-shaped and 28 by 23 mm in size. A decorative bouquet of laurel and maple leaves appear to the left and right of the medal. Inscribed upon it is: PRESENTED BY / TOWN OF / TILLSONBURG / FOR / OVERSEAS / SERVICE. The medal is suspended from a blue, white and red ribbon with a bar attached with his name engraved upon it as J. J. SMITH. A beaver facing left is on top of the bar.



John Joseph Smith was one of the 650,000 men and women from Canada and Newfoundland who were to serve overseas during the First World War. Over 66,000 of these lost their lives while more than 172,000 sustained wounds of varying sorts.

John Smith had been born in Pendleburg, near Manchester, Lanes, England on April 20, 1879. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Smith of Peneleburg. He had been a coal miner in England. Upon arriving in Canada he settled in Tillsonburg, Ontario where he worked as a metal polisher for the Maple Leaf Factory. He and his wife resided on Pearl Street.

At the age of 37, he enlisted at Tillsonburg in the 168th Battalion on April 4, 1916. On October 30th he sailed to England aboard the S. S. Lapland. He was later transferred to the 39th Battalion. He saw service in France and sustained a wound which fractured his left femur and damaged his knee. His injury occurred at Lens on September 17, 1917. His injury left him unfit for further duty and he was discharged home. He arrived back in Canada aboard the H. S. Araguaya, which had sailed from Avonmouth on May 25, 1918. He returned to Tillsonburg where he lived for many years, dying on January 8, 1969 in his 90th year.

The Armistice of November 11, 1918 brought relief to the whole world. As the soldiers returned home all across Canada, many of the towns and villages received their local heroes with celebrations, speeches and mementoes. The town of Tillsonburg, Ontario was no exception. A Big Peace Celebration was held on July 19, 1919 in the town, which was described as the greatest gala day she has ever put up. The peace celebration in Tillsonburg was an occasion that was long remembered as the greatest event of a lifetime. The committee in charge of

preparations went about their work enthusiastically and without any hesitancy in the matters of expense. The attractions were first class. They included an aviator, Lieutenant Nisbett performing many hair-raising feats which were all of the stunts learned by flyers in training for service in the war. The famous 91st Highlanders' Band of Hamilton was engaged. A great automobile parade with hundreds of beflagged cars made the streets a sea of bright colours. Many sporting events including varying races such as the 100 yard race, the Fat Man's race, Potato race, were performed. A bevy of young ladies solicited contributions for the memorial fund rewarding contributors with a miniature Union Jack. It is possible that some of these contributions helped to pay for the "Welcome Home Medals" which were probably given out at a later date. On the morning of Sunday the 20th, the 91st Band gave a sacred concert on

Broadway Street in front of the post office, enjoyed by hundreds of citizens. This band was one of Canada's best musical organizations and no feature of the peace celebration was more enjoyed by the great crowds than its concerts.

Exactly when the "Welcome Home Medals" were distributed to the returned soldiers is unclear. The soldiers did not all arrive back home at the same time. Exactly how many were issued is also uncertain. The Annandale National Historic Site Museum has two on display. They were received by A. E. Dick and W. W. Davis. Albert Edward Dick had been employed as a garage man before enlisting on the 26th of November, 1915. Upon his return he settled in London, Ontario where his occupation was given



as a "Motor Doctor" in the Canada Census for 1921. I have no information on W. W. Davis.

Sources:

The Tillsonburg Observer and Farmers' Fireside Companion 10 July, 1919, 24 July 1919.

The First World War (1914 - 1918) Veterans Affairs Canada

Canada Census for 1921

Thanks is given to Patricia Phelps, Culture and Heritage Manager/Curator of Annandale National Historic Site in Tillsonburg for her time and effort in acquiring information on J. J. Smith.

OXFORD HOUSE
JOHN A. BARNES
OIL SPRINGS, ONTARIO

By Lorne Barnes



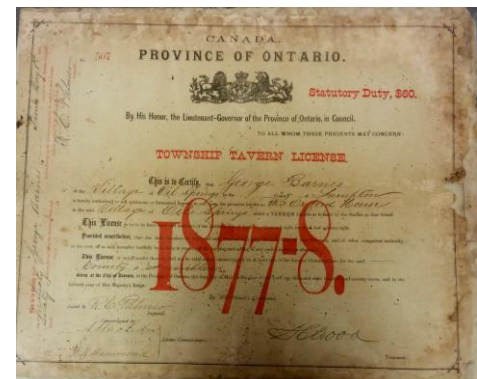
Card Stock Token Oxford House, Oil Springs/ John A. Barnes/ Good for Oats for Horse.
Red-60x38mm

The issuer of the card stock token was John A. Barnes. John was born on June 2, 1862, probably in St. Catharines. His father was George Barnes, born March 16, 1827, in Derbyshire, England. George's entry date into Canada is not known at this time and he is not listed in the 1861 Canada Census. A family record from the Oil Museum of Canada stated "he settled in St. Catharines, Canada West and made a living as a blacksmith". John A's mother, Ellen Whistler, was born December 11, 1842 to Abram and Ellen on a farm near Chippawa, in Welland County, Canada West.

The 1861 Canada Census shows Ellen as single and a servant to the family of G.F. Wilson, a mould maker in St. Catherines. The wedding date of George and Ellen is not known, but in all likelihood it was probably in the late summer or early fall of 1861. The 1864-65 *Lambton Gazetteer* records George as a general blacksmith in Oil Springs, Ontario. The 1871 Canada Census shows that by then George and Ellen had four children and George was still a blacksmith, but the family was living in Petrolia, Ontario.

The Oxford House Hotel was built by James Gray and Standish O'Grady, in 1861, on the southeast corner of what is known today as Highway 21 and Main Street. Oil Springs in 1861 was thriving with the oil boom and rooms were needed for men in search of their dreams.

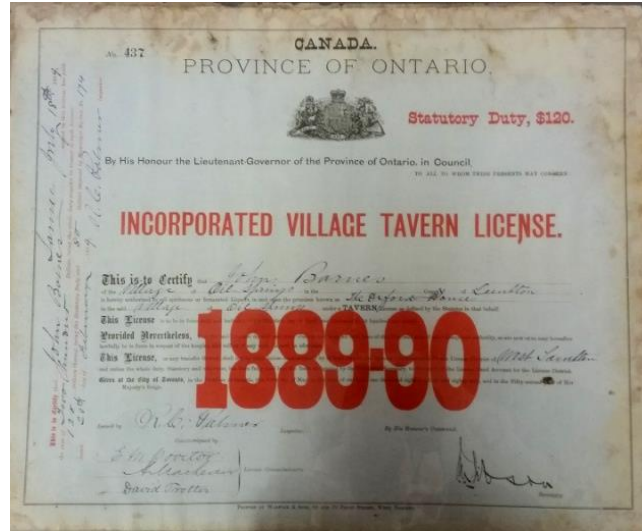
Sometime in the mid 1870s George moved his family to Oil Springs to apply his trade. A Province of Ontario Tavern License of 1877-8 shows George Barnes had hung his hammer up and was the proprietor of the Oxford House in Oil Springs, Ontario.



The 1881 Canada Census lists George and Ellen as Hotel Keepers in Oil Springs and by then their family had grown to seven children. George passed away August 8, 1881, and Ellen became the Hotel proprietor. The 1882 Bradstreets directory lists Mrs. Barnes as the Oxford

House keeper. Sometime around 1884, Ellen passed the hotel to her eldest son John A. and she remarried to a George Dressey (1833-1926).

Might's 1885 directory shows John A. Barnes as the Oxford House proprietor. Subsequently, John A. is listed as the hotel keeper till his death, August 21, 1919.



Tavern Licence of John Barnes. Courtesy of Oil Museum of Canada, Oil Springs, Ont.



John A. Barnes (right) in front of the Oxford House. Courtesy of Oil Museum of Canada, Oil Springs, Ont.

As a side business John A. was in partnership with his brother George (1866-1929) who operated the butcher shop, which was located just east of the hotel. Their brother Thomas (1880-1952) helped at the butcher shop, and his duties were to take orders, deliver the meat, keep the stables clean and help George with the slaughtering. Family records stated Thomas didn't receive a salary, but he could "help himself to the till and received free meat". The shop closed after selling all its assets in 1913.

John A's brother Archie (1877-1952) is listed as a hotel clerk in the 1911 Canada Census. It is recorded, his duties included waiting on customers, but "that he did very little work except to tend bar and drink up the profits".

After John A's death in 1919, Archie ran the hotel until sometime in the mid-1920s, when he transferred the hotel to a Mrs. Campbell for payment of a debt. Mrs. Campbell then traded the hotel to Dr. Martin for a farm. The Oxford House then became known as the Martin Inn. Cid and Lou Hillman managed the Inn for Dr. Martin in the 1930s. In the 1940s it was run by Joe and Thelma Hewitt. In 1959, it was purchased by Jack and Jim Dunlop and torn down, ending almost a century of existence as a hotel. Today the location is occupied by an Econo gas station with liquor store and restaurant.

John A's mother, Ellen passed away Christmas Day 1927.



Headstone of John A. Barnes, Oil Springs Cemetery.

Sources:

Record of Local Deaths - Enniskillen Township 1931-2001, Eli & Melvin Allison

Barnes Bros. - Ledger of butcher shop 1895 - 1913

Family Tree of George Barnes, John T. Barnes (nephew of John A. Barnes)

Oil Museum of Canada, Oil Springs, Ontario - Various Records

Various directories: Bradstreets, R.G. Dun, Mights, Union Publ.

Barca's Bakery Welland, Ontario

By Tim Grawey

Centrally located in Niagara Region between Lakes Erie and Ontario, Welland was an emerging industrial centre in the early and mid-20th century. It also served as the seat of Welland County government until the amalgamation of Welland and Lincoln Counties formed the Regional Municipality of Niagara in 1970.

This evolving industrial expansion was spurred by the Welland Canal, which ran through the heart of the community (it now bypasses the city centre) as well as cheap hydro power from Niagara Falls. Welland's population increased from 250 in 1851 to almost 2,000 by the end of the 19th century and to 10,709 by 1931.

During this early industrial development companies such as Empire Cotton Mills and Plymouth Cordage attracted workers and families from Quebec as well as immigrants from eastern European countries and Italy. Italian immigration actually began about 1890 with the initial wave of immigration being during the years 1900 and 1929.



The building at 22 Iron Street, the original bakery location, has been converted into apartment units.

It was within this context that Rocco Barca, born about 1897 in Italy would migrate to Canada. Rocco married Mary Porcaro on May 11, 1918 in Hamilton. He began a bakery at 22 Iron Street in 1926. This location was at that time in Crowland Township which would subsequently be incorporated into the City of Welland. The business location at 22 Iron Street would also serve as Rocco Barca's family home. Other Barca family members would reside at 16

Iron Street and 18 Iron Street. Directories from the 1930s record the business name as Barca Bros however I was not able to find any evidence that Rocco actually had a brother whom he partnered with. He may have named the business Barca Bros to refer to his sons. The name of R. Barca on the token issued also suggests that it was a sole proprietorship rather than a partnership.



The location at 298 Crowland Avenue is now a thrift store.

According to business directories several Barca family members were employed at the bakery over the years including Sebastien, Buster Joseph and Domenic. The bakery would continue to operate at 22 Iron Street until the early 1960s when Rocco retired and his son Domenic assumed operation of the bakery, moving it to 298 Crowland Avenue in Welland. It appears that the business name changed from Barca Bros to Barca Bakery at this time. By 1964 a second location opened at the Fitch Street Plaza, also in Welland.

Domenic Barca passed away February 27, 2008 at the age of 89. In a Welland Tribune article of February 29, 2008, Jerry Barca, son of Domenic and grandson of Rocco, shed some light on their family business. ““It was your life”, he said. “It wasn’t just a 9 to 5 job”. “Jerry recalled accompanying his father many years ago, delivering bread to farmers on the outskirts of town. Often they were paid with produce rather than money. “We came home with chickens and bushels of potatoes, whatever the farmers had to offer back for the bread””’. (Welland Tribune)

Once the bakery was sold, likely between the years 1969 – 1971, Domenic went to work for the original Tim Hortons on Niagara Street in Welland. Barca's Bakery last appeared in the directories in 1987.



R. BARCA / 22 IRON ST. / TEL. 6251
GOOD FOR / 1/ LOAF OF BREAD. A-Re-32x19

The December 2016, *Numismatica Canada*, Vol. 15, No. 4, Issue 60 listed this token as a new maverick find from Geoffrey Bell Auctions 2016 Spring Expo, part of the Cooper Sale, Lot 281. Mr. James W. Astwood has advised he has assigned this token as number 1933a (Welland) in his *An Illustrated Guide to Ontario Bakery Tokens*.

Based on the caption and the dates of the locations of the bakery above, the token was issued by Rocco Barca when the bakery was located at 22 Iron Street sometime between 1926 and the early 1960s.

Sources:

Ancestry.com

Astwood, James. W. 2016 Updated Version, *An Illustrated Guide to Ontario Bakery Tokens*.
Winnipeg, MB

Comer, Bill, collector of Welland, Ontario memorabilia.

Ethnic History of Welland, published online by the Welland Public Library

Port Colborne Public Library

Vernon Directories, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943 1946, 1948, 1950, 1954, 1964, Hamilton, Griffin
and Richmond Co. Ltd.

Welland Museum

Welland Public Library

Welland Tribune, February 27, 2008

ALVAH SMITH – PALACE CIGAR STORE
DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY

By Len Buth, FCNRS

The purpose of this article is to document sufficient information through research conducted to attribute the token shown below to Dawson, Yukon Territory.



Brass 21 mm bifacial
A. Smith / Palace / Cigar Store

As will be read later below, the token shown above was discovered buried and is much corroded. See below for a better image of the token obtained from a catalogue.

The A. Smith / Palace Cigar Store token has been previously, and somewhat tentatively, recorded under Fairbanks, Alaska. The book *Alaska Tokens*, by Ronald J. Benice, Second Edition [1994], under Fairbanks, AK lists the token as follows:

42. Palace Cigar Store, A. Smith [no city name].

Probably associated with Palace Hotel, circa 1906-1950s. There was a general store and hotel run by Smith Brothers in the 1920s. Fernald-McDowell reported this as 1906.

A. No denomination. Brass, Round, 21mm \$50.00 [no image]

In the Third Edition [2010] by Mr. Benice, *Alaska and Yukon Tokens, Private Coins of the Territories*, the listing was modified to read:

42. Palace Cigar Store [no city name]

Possibly associated with the Palace Hotel, 1906-1957. Fernald-McDowell attributed the A token to Fairbanks 1906 but the token appears more modern and no evidence of A. Smith was found until Arthur Smith and the Smith Brother's hotel and general store in 1927. Yet some of the tokens were unearthed in Cleary with earlier tokens. The B token appears older but has no owner's name.

A. No denomination	A. Smith, brass, round, 21mm	\$35.00 [no image]
B. 12 1/2c	brass, round, 21mm	\$35.00

The token was also recorded in *Rubles to Statehood* [1965] by Kay Fernald and Kay McDowell (referred to by Mr. Benice above) as follows:

FAI-52 PALACE CIGAR STORE rev: similar brass
Mercantile and tobacco - 1906.

Rubles to Statehood included an image of the token, reproduced below:



FAI-52

In 1990 two bottle collectors came across a small hoard of the Smith tokens at the old town site of Cleary, Alaska. Cleary was once a vibrant mining community located on Cleary Creek 20 miles northeast of Fairbanks. It ceased to exist after the mining activity came to halt and the town was virtually destroyed by a fire in 1907.

All information on the hoard comes from the publications by Dick Hanscom, editor of the *Alaskan Token Collector & Polar Numismatist*, issues Volume XIII, Number 0, November 24, 1990; and Volume XIII, Number 4, April-May, 1991.

As Mr. Hanscom reported, the hoard consisted of 83 pieces and was located in the soil from one to three feet below the surface, with the location showing signs of having been in a fire. The hoard was purchased by Mr. Hanscom, and eventually most pieces were sold to collectors. The eighty three pieces consisted of the following token issuers (the [] location added by the present writer):

Eddie Willis [Cleary, AK]	31
Fritz [Cleary, AK]	20
W.A. & H., Dyea, AK	11
Wm. Lind, unknown	1
Unidentified	1
Kilgore & Landahl, Dawson, YT	1
Palace Cigar Store, Fbks	<u>18</u>
	83

Of particular interest are the last two in the above list. How did they end up in Cleary, Alaska? A plausible answer will be provided at the end of this article with respect to the Palace Cigar Store token. First, a short history regarding Messrs. Kilgore & Landahl, which is provided for interest purposes. The information in the next paragraph was compiled from Mr. Ken Elder's research as recorded in his book, which is referenced below.

Mr. Annis M. Kilgore came to Dawson, YT circa 1898. During 1900 and 1901 he was proprietor of "Kilgore's", a store carrying books, stationery, cigars and fruits. In May of 1901 the store suffered a fire; however, most of the goods were saved. In the summer of the same year after new premises were found, Mr. Harry J. Landahl, a mining partner with Mr. Kilgore, formed the partnership of Kilgore & Landahl, and they continued in the confectionery business. In the fall of 1901 they opened a second location in Dawson, but the partnership was dissolved in the spring of 1902, with Mr. Kilgore keeping the primary store, and Mr. Landahl retaining the branch store. In the fall of 1903, Mr. Kilgore left Dawson. Mr. Landahl was a successful businessman in Dawson until he too left the Yukon in 1911.

As noted below, on July 7, 1906, Mr. Landahl bought Mr. Alvah Smith's store fixtures, stock and goodwill of the then Smith's Book Store. The Kilgore & Landahl issued token is listed in *Yukon Numismatica* [1980] by Leslie C. Hill and Scott A. Simpson, with the token assigned number Y2550. Based on the information above, the Kilgore & Landahl token would have been issued during 1901, and probably withdrawn in 1902 after the partnership dissolved. No record could be found to indicate that Kilgore and/or Landahl entered into any commerce in Cleary, AK or Fairbanks, AK. Neither Messrs. Hill and Simpson, nor Benice, make any mention of this.

It will be noted the Palace Cigar Store and Kilgore & Landahl tokens have no stated value. There were two other Dawson merchants who issued tokens without an expressed value, namely those recorded as J.B [Y1250], and Delmonte Saloon [Y1800], which does not appear unusual for the times.

The writer's first knowledge of the hoard, and the existence of the A. Smith/Palace Cigar Store token, arose earlier this year when Mr. Hanscom offered a Smith token for sale on the internet site *ebay.com*. The sales description laid out the history of the token with Mr. Hanscom also indicating that additional data on Mr. A. Smith could be found in the publication entitled *A History and Directory of Yukon Postcards, 1897-1942*, by Ken Elder of Ottawa, Ontario. Mr. Hanscom, based on Mr. Elder's book, had made the conclusion that the token was a Dawson, YT issue.

Mr. Elder's book is a wonderful, extensively researched and interesting 320-page publication with black & white and coloured images of all Yukon postcards known to him. It is highly recommended to all who have an interest in Yukon history. The research provided by Mr. Elder in his book made it possible for the writer to have a data base to continue additional investigation of Mr. Smith and, most importantly, to prove Mr. Smith did not issue the token elsewhere other than in Dawson. Mr. Elder's book contains 24 pages on Mr. Smith's business and life in Dawson, as well as the postcards he commissioned.

The information that follows in the next two paragraphs is credited entirely to Mr. Elder's research. Firstly, A. Smith is Alvah Smith. He arrived in Dawson from Tacoma, WA in 1899. The first significant reference to the Palace Cigar Store is found in the *Daily Klondike Nugget*, August 28, 1901, which states:

Aloa (sic) Smith, proprietor of the Palace Cigar Store, has moved to a new location on third [King] Street opposite the N.C. Co. [Northern Commercial

Company] office building. Mr. Smith has gone extensively into the book business and has imported the most valuable stock of books ever brought to the Country (3).

At about this time Mr. Smith changed the store name to the Palace Book Store. He relocated two times after 1902 and changed the name again to Smith's Book Store. He became quite successful and in 1905 was able to buy property known as the West & Murphy Blocks. As well, upon hearing the news of new gold strikes in the Tanana region of Alaska in 1904, Smith opened a book store in Fairbanks, AK. *The Dawson Daily News* on May 17, 1904, carried the following report:

Several Dawson firms are preparing to send stocks of goods to the Tanana country on the first boats and to open branch stores at Fairbanks and Chenoa. The first boats to sail, which are expected to get away this week will carry a number of heavy consignments. Alvah Smith, the Dawson bookstore man, who through skillful business methods including persistent and judicious advertising, has built up a big business in Dawson, is sending in an entire stationery, cigar and general notion outfit in charge of Frank Hall, the young man who has been in the Dawson store for months.... (4).

The store at Fairbanks was destroyed by fire in May 1906 to end that operation. In July of the same year, Smith sold his Dawson store to Harry Landahl, who had been in a similar business in Dawson, as mentioned above. In the fall of 1908 Alvah Smith moved to Fairbanks, AK to work for the *Fairbanks News* as an apprentice. Later, Smith joined a new newspaper, the *Fairbanks Daily News Miner* as "pressman". Smith continued to own some real estate in Dawson, which he also sold to Harry Landahl in 1910, ending any further connection to Dawson

The information provided next represents additional research conducted primarily by the writer. Alvah Smith was born in 1871 at St. Paul, Minnesota. His father was born in Connecticut, and his mother in Massachusetts. In or about 1892 he married Marguerite. She was born in Kentucky in 1875. They lived in Tacoma, WA until 1899. During the time in Tacoma, Alvah was employed by the H. Felitz & Co., a canvas company, first as a sail maker and from 1897-1898 as a salesman. The Canada Census for 1901 indicates Alvah arrived in Dawson in 1899, while his wife Marguerite came in 1900. In 1902 they had a daughter named Alice Estelle. The marriage did not go well, as it is found she traveled to Seattle, WA in August 1906 to obtain a divorce eight weeks later. On September 29, 1906, Alvah remarried, to Victoria Boyce at Fairbanks, AK. Victoria was born in England in 1883 and was a vaudeville and dance artist known as "Miss Lewis". Alvah and Victoria had three daughters and a son between 1908 and 1916, and they adopted Alice Estelle from Alvah's previous marriage.

The Smiths, as far as can be determined, stayed in Fairbanks until 1909 when they moved to Oakland, CA. Alvah is first found in the 1910 *Husted's Oakland, Alameda & Berkley Directory*, residing at 970 6th Street. During 1911 he is in business with a Henry Fatthauer as Smith & Fatthauer Cigars. From 1912 to 1922 Alvah is in business by himself as proprietor of a cigar store. From 1922 to 1933 Alvah is joined by Wm. H. Benson, operating as Benson & Smith, a soft drinks business.

Alvah Smith remained in Oakland, CA until his death on June 23, 1935, in his 65th year. Interment was at the family plot at Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, CA. A photo of the family headstone appears below.



Grave stone image from website <https://billiongraves.com>

The record of births, deaths and names of family members is correct, with exception of the date of birth for Alvah Smith, Sr. which is engraved as what appears as 1861. All other records such as census data clearly indicate his birth as 1871, so it is presumed the date on the stone was erroneously completed.

The primary reason for the extensive research for this article was not to prove that Alvah Smith was the token issuer, which is accepted based on the facts as known, but to ascertain that he did not issue the token for use at a location other than Dawson, YT. The writer believes it has been reasonably determined Alvah issued the token for, and at Dawson based on the following facts: from 1892 to 1898 at age 21 to 27 years he is employed at H. Felitz & Co. at Tacoma; prior to 1892 he would have been age 20 years or less, and undoubtedly too young to have owned a cigar store elsewhere.

Accordingly, the attribution of the Alvah Smith/Palace Cigar Store token should be changed from Fairbanks, AK to Dawson, YT. Mr. Ronald Greene, Victoria, BC in his continuing update of the Yukon token database (Hill & Simpson, *Yukon Numismatica*), has assigned number Y3110a to this token, under the Dawson listings.

Earlier in this article the question was raised as to how the Alvah Smith/Palace Cigar Store and Kilgore & Landahl tokens ended up in Cleary, AK near Fairbanks, AK. We may never be certain, but in the case of the Alvah Smith/Palace Cigar Store token, the writer suggests there

is the strong probability the tokens continued to be used in Dawson, even after the store's name changed, and that a supply of tokens followed to Fairbanks, AK for use there when the branch store was opened at that location in 1904 until mid 1906. Further, it would not have been unreasonable for residents of Cleary to travel to Fairbanks, a larger community, for supplies and shopping and thereby end up with some tokens in their possession from Fairbanks merchants.

The writer wishes to thank the following individuals and institutions not mentioned in the article, as without their assistance this article would not have been possible: Tacoma Public Library (Tacoma, WA.); Northwest Room/Special Collections, Ilona Perry, Library Associate; Tanana Yukon Historical Society (Fairbanks, AK.), Elizabeth Cook, Treasurer.

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- Census: Canada 1901; USA 1900, 1910, 1920
- Websites: ancestry.com, familysearch.org

Ellis & Grogan Advertising Exonumia - Calgary, Alberta

By Eric Jensen, CATC #762

In the process of cataloguing *Alberta Medallions & Similar Type Stuff* over the past thirty some years one of my personal favorite series of medallions is the advertising pieces issued by the *Ellis & Grogan* company of Calgary, Alberta. There are a few reasons why these pieces appeal to me. Firstly, they are interesting because of the age and the items which they advertise. As well, all but one of the pieces found so far have a reverse depicting the *Membership Emblem Of The Don't Worry Club* which in itself would make for a very interesting research topic. Mr. Ellis was around Calgary in the very early days in terms of Calgary's brief history, which was only established in 1875 when the North West Mounted Police built a fort at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow Rivers. Mr. Grogan was not too far behind arriving in 1887.

Ellis & Grogan advertise themselves as being "*The Oldest Supply House In Calgary Established 1884*", although I have not been able to confirm that they started as a supply house when Calgary was only nine years old. My purpose for compiling the information in this article is to try and shed some light on the firm and to try and establish the time frame that they were in operation in Calgary as well as to show illustrations of the medallions that I have been made aware of so far.

ELLIS & GROGAN
Established 1884 PHONE M3446

THE OLDEST SUPPLY HOUSE IN CALGARY

PLUMBING GOODS WE SPECIALIZE IN

METAL
Corrugated Iron, Plain Brick and Rock-faced Brick Siding, both painted and galvanized. Cornices and Metal Ceilings, Eaves Trimming and Conductor Pipe.
"Safe-Lock" Shingles, Lead Washers and Nails, Zinc Ornaments, Wreaths and Half-Balls.

EXPLOSIVES
Dynamite, Moulded and Black Blasting Powder, Safety and Electric Fuses, Squibs, Detonators and Batteries, Smokeless Pellet Powder.
"KEYSTONE" and "GUTTA PERCHA" Roofing—one two and three ply.

FIRE GRATES and MANTELS
The Famous "ALDINE" Fireplace, "WOLVERINE" and "RADIUM" Grates, Portable Barbecues, Fire Screens, Gas Grates and Gas Logs.

GRAIN SACKS
Wheat, Oat and Iron Sacks and Sewing Twine.

CREAMERY SUPPLIES
"Success" Churns and Vats, Milk Bottles, Filters and Washers.

WYANDOTTE DAIRYMAN'S CLEANERS **WRIGHT'S INDESTRUCTIBLE WALLBOARD**
Colors—Green and Cream, in 8, 9 and 10 ft. Lengths, 4 ft. Wide

CRADOCK'S PATENT CRUCIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE AND CABLES
For Hoisting and Winding. (Made in England.)

ELLIS & GROGAN **401 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary**

The Morning Albertan Book Addition 1914 p.47

It appears as though A. John Ellis was involved in many business adventures in the early days of Calgary, likely from 1884 as advertised, prior to Ellis & Grogan being established. However, Anthony Meticcotte Grogan was the only one involved in the operation of the Ellis & Grogan firm after 1894 as John Ellis died that year. Anthony (Tony) Grogan arrived in Calgary in 1887, which indicates that the name of *Ellis & Grogan* would not have been used until after this date. It appears that John Ellis was involved in some form of supply house (merchandise and services of one kind or another) prior to teaming up with Anthony Grogan, hence the claim of being "Established 1884".

As is often the case with early pioneers some of the best information on Mr. Grogan is found in his obituary.

Well-Known Calgary Tony Grogan, 86, Dies

One of Calgary's best known residents since 1887, A. M. (Tony) Grogan died in a Vancouver hospital early Friday at the age of 86. He had been living in Vancouver for the past two years.

Actively associated with Calgary's development since his arrival as a teenager from England, Mr. Grogan's varied career included service with the NWMP, five years on old-time sailing ships and many years in the real estate and other businesses in this city.

Born in Somerton, Somersetshire, England, Mr. Grogan, or "Tony" as he was called, shipped out of Liverpool as a midshipman. He arrived in Calgary in the winter of 1887 where his eldest brother Edward was serving with the NWMP.

ENTERED BUSINESS

Following five years as a Mountie at Calgary, Fort Macleod and Fort Saskatchewan, he entered the business life of the city in 1893. He was associated with real estate and insurance, insurance and the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company, later becoming public relations officer for this company.

He was the last surviving chartered member of Perfection Lodge, No. 9, AF and AM, and for some years served on the executive of the Southern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers' Association.

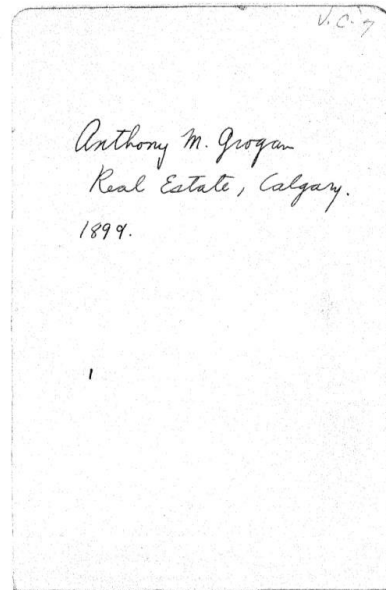
He was a member of the Church of England.

Mr. Grogan was predeceased by his wife, the former Miriam de Sousa, in 1930.

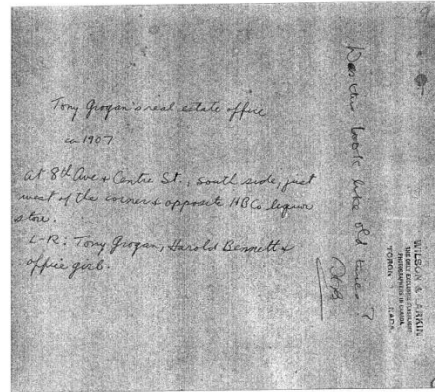
He is survived by two sons, Jack of Calgary, and Bill of Edmonton, a daughter, Mrs. Fred (Miriam) Rea, Kelowna B.C., and has two grandchildren."

The Albertan 1953

Anthony Meticotte Grogan married Miriam Caroline de Sousa in Calgary in 1902. Miriam was born in Port au Spain, Trinidad in 1879.



Anthony M. Grogan - Real Estate, Calgary 1899.



Tony Grogan's real estate office ca 1907
 At 8th Ave & Centre St., south side, just
 west of the corner & opposite HBCo liquor store.
 L-R: Tony Grogan, Harold Bennett & office girl.
 Photos from the Glenbow Archives - *Grogan family fonds 1893-1976 M8118*

In researching early Calgary newspapers, directories and other publications the earliest reference to either John Ellis or Anthony Grogan I could find was mention of the John Ellis Building 1886 in the Calgary Public Library in *Reports on Selected Buildings in Calgary 971.2339 P.119*, Glenbow Archives *photograph NA-1100-1 Calgary in 1886* as well as an advertisement in the April 24, 1886 *The Calgary Herald*. The 1888 *Henderson's Directory* listed 'Ellis, A.J. of Fitzgerald & Ellis' and then from 1889 to 1893 as 'Ellis, A.J. of Pettit & Ellis'. In 1894 John Ellis is listed on his own as 'Ellis, A.J. Insurance and real estate stephen ave'.

The John Ellis Real Estate building is the second one to the right of the Bain Stables on Atlantic Avenue (now 9th Avenue). Calgary in 1886;
Glenbow Archives NA-1100-1



The 1884 *Henderson's Manitoba and North-West Gazetteer* has an entry in Calgary for 'Ellis R.J., customs broker, Atlantic av.' which is likely A. John Ellis and in the 1894 directory there is a listing in Calgary for 'A. M. Grogan Account, Commission Agent And Custom Broker'. These are the earliest entries I could find for the Ellis and Grogan that I was interested in.

Excerpt from the brochure *Historic Downtown Calgary*, 2013 - Calgary Heritage Authority p.10.

MACNAUGHTAN BLOCK

109 - 8 Avenue SW

1888

F.A. Macnaughten, local rancher, built a one storey brick building, in 1888. A second storey was added in 1889. Early tenants included Pettit & Ellis, later Ellis & Grogan. By the turn of the century the building was known as the Ellis & Grogan Block. Grogan, a former NWMP constable retained his office in the building until about 1909. He was an early treasurer of the Liberal Association in Calgary, and around 1900 the Liberal Committee Rooms were housed in the building. The Liberal Party governed Canada from 1896-1911, during which time the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were created from the Northwest Territories, thus important discussions were undoubtedly held in the Liberal Committee Rooms.

The Pettit & Ellis Insurance & Real Estate store front in a photo dated ca. 1895.

Glenbow Archives PA-3709-19



The earliest listing and advertisement I have located for Ellis & Grogan is from the 1894 *Henderson's Directory*. From this it appears that Ellis & Grogan formed in 1894 not long before John Ellis died. The 1896 *Calgary Daily Herald* includes ads for Ellis & Grogan - Insurance'. The last references found for Ellis & Grogan were in the 1920 *Wrigley's Alberta Directory* p.165 "Ellis & Grogan A M Grogan mgr plumbing and heating supplies 401 8th av W" and in the *Alberta Government Telephones Official Telephone Directory July, 1920 Calgary And District* p.49 'M 3446 Ellis & Grogan Plumbing & Heating Supplies 401 8th Ave W". From this information it is very likely that the *Ellis & Grogan* firm was in business, in one form or another, from 1894 to 1920. It is interesting to note that Tony Grogan did not change the name of the establishment after the death of John Ellis, which must have occurred shortly after the business partnership was formed.

Following the trail of *John Ellis* and *Ellis & Grogan* newspaper advertisements they were involved in a wide variety of sales activities including:

Real Estate Agents	Rental Agents	Insurance Agents
Loan Agents	Auctioneers	Ocean Steamship Ticket Agents
Steam Dye Works	Supply House	

The medallions could possibly be from around mid 1901 up until likely no later than 1920. This assumption is based on the newspaper and directory advertisements that *Ellis & Grogan* issued. Some medallions indicate the maker as the *Green Duck Co.*, Chicago with others not being marked. The *Green Duck Metal Stamping Company* was founded in 1906, which would date some, if not all, of the medallions after that date.

Advertised items appearing on the *Ellis & Grogan* medallions I have seen so far:

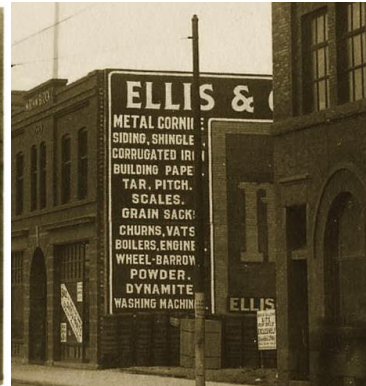
Coal Chutes	Corrugated Iron	Dairy Supplies
Electric Welded Fencing	Fire Baskets	Fire Screens
Gas Logs	Grain Sacks Of All Kinds	Grates
Keystone & Gutta Percha		
Roofing 1, 2 & 3 Ply	Mantles	Metal Ceilings
Milk Bottles	Prism Lights	Stair Treads
Steel Gates	Terra Cotta	

The *Ellis & Grogan* newspaper advertisements, as well as the signage on their store, list a lot more products than what has so far been found on their advertising medallions. Of course, this makes me wonder if there are other medallions out there that have not yet been brought to light. If readers are aware of others not shown below I sure would like to hear about them.



8th Ave. near intersection of 5th St. facing east

Image courtesy of the *Calgary Public Library*, *Williams & Harris Shared History Centre*, and *Calgary Municipal Land Corporation* -Postcard PC_958



Ellis & Grogan 401-8th Ave. SW

Membership Emblem Of The Don't Worry Club

For a satirical look at 'The Don't Worry Club' do a search for "The Don't Worry Movement" published in *The New York Times* on February 27, 1898 and "A Short Tale of the Don't Worry Club" published in *The New York Times* on May 24, 1903.

There appear to be many jokes related to The Don't Worry Club such as:

Why He Was Worried - "Doctor," said Jimson, "I am worried about my wife." "What's the matter with her?" "Why, ever since she joined the 'Don't Worry' club she has done nothing but worry about how people destroy their happiness with worrying."

I joined the new 'Don't Worry Club' that I'm almost out of breath. I'm so scared I'm going to worry, that I'm worried half to death!

This following *World Scout Coins* website has over five hundred "Membership Emblem of the Don't Worry Club" pieces illustrated (under the *Good Luck Tokens* button) and a wealth of information on the use of the swastika symbol throughout history. There are thirteen variations of swastika reverses illustrated. All of the *Ellis & Grogan* swastika reverses I have seen have the Type L2 reverse. Be sure to pay a visit to www.sageventure.com/coins.

Ellis & Grogan Exnumia:

Ellis & Grogan medallions are about 32 mm (with one exception noted below) and can be found in brass, bronze and copper with and without 'The Greenduck Co. Chicago' marking.



Reverse of 'The Greenduck Co.'¹



Reverse without 'The Greenduck Co.'²

Electric Welded Fencing & Steel Gates (small¹ & large² Calgary)



Fire Baskets And Grates¹



Gas Logs Fire Screens And Coal Chutes²



Grain Sacks Of All Kinds²



Grates Fire Baskets And Mantles²



**Keystone & Gutta Percha Roofing²
1, 2 & 3 Ply**



**Metal Ceilings And Corrugated Iron
(small¹ & large² Calgary)**



Milk Bottles And Dairy Supplies²



**Terra Cotta Prism Lights And
Stair Treads²**



**Keystone & Gutta Percha Roofing
1, 2, & 3 Ply²**



33 mm

Acknowledgment:

My thanks go to Al Munro, John Humphrey and Tim Saunders, all of Calgary, for allowing me to obtain images of the Ellis & Grogan medallions in their collections.

A Sampling Of Ellis & Grogan Advertisements

JOHN ELLIS,
General Merchandise

Gent's Furnishings, etc.
Atlantic Avenue, Calgary.

THE POPULAR STORE
JOHN ELLIS
 Please to inform his many friends and the general public that he has a complete stock of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

GENTS' FURNISHINGS
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Crocker, Glassware, Etc

At the old stand of J. & J. VAN WAHSE & SONS, on Atlantic Avenue. Parties wishing to purchase any of the above items will find it to their advantage to call and make, and get the lowest possible prices for cash. Note the address.
JOHN ELLIS, Atlantic Ave. One Depot

The Calgary Herald, Oct.24, 1886

ELLIS & GROGAN
AUCTION SALE

Valuable Trotting-Bred Stock, Sulky Road Carts, Single and Double Harness, Whips, Etc.



AT THE FRONTIER STABLES, CALGARY.
 --OR--
Saturday, Sept. 26, 1896
 AT 2 P.M. SHARP.

HAVING been favored with instructions from Mrs. Williams, we will offer by Public Auction the following well-known Stock:

COURSE ONWARD One Team of Bred Geldings, Four and Five Years Old. One Kentucky Brood Mare. And other well-bred Youngsters, making a total of 18.	CALBOY. One Team of Geldings, Four and Five Years Old. One Kentucky Brood Mare. And other well-bred Youngsters, making a total of 18.
--	---

Papers in connection with Pedigrees can be seen at our Office.

TERMS CASH---NO RESERVE.
ELLIS & GROGAN, Auctioneers.

Glenbow Archives Photo NA-4269-1

Metallic Ceilings
 And
Wall Decorations,



Plain or Decorative, Durable, Permanent, Fire Proof, and Ornamental. Suitable for every kind of building.

This material is very light and can be placed in position by any mechanic with little labor.

ELLIS & GROGAN
 Sole Agents in Alberta for
The Metal Shingle & Siding Co.

The Daily Herald 1902

Maple Leaf Shingles.

Metal for all building purposes, such as roofing, siding, ceilings, etc., is vastly superior to the old wooden constructions.

Our Maple Leaf Shingles
 Are made out of a single sheet of metal 18x24 inches in size, and so formed that when put together on a roof they interlock each other on all four sides, leaving no openings through which the weather can penetrate. These Shingles have no cleats, and the nails are not exposed to the weather.

Our Metal Siding
 In imitation brick, stone, rock-faced brick, etc., at a very small cost. Old buildings can be made new, presenting a very handsome appearance. Apart from this fact they are practically fire and lightning proof.

Corrugated Iron
 For warehouses, at close prices.

Estimates given on all kinds of Cornice work.

Ellis & Grogan
 Western Representatives
 METAL SHINGLES AND SIDING CO.

1903

Newest Artistic Designs

Are embodied in the decorations found in our

Metallic Ceilings and Walls

They make a most beautiful interior finish, and in addition are so practically durable and sanitary that it is easy to understand their immense popularity.

Equally suitable for use in old or new buildings.

Estimates given on material required.

Write us for catalogue.

Ellis & Grogan
 WESTERN REPRESENTATIVES
 METAL SHINGLES & S.

1904

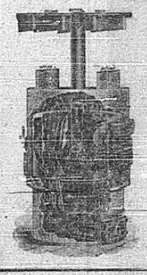
THE BIG 4

- 1. Top Draft Furnace.**
 That will heat your house and save half your fuel bill. Easy to regulate. No dust.
- 2. Hardwall Plaster or "Stucco."**
 Makes a lasting and perfect wall, hard as flint. Lime plaster cannot be compared with it. Can be expected next week.
- Vulcanite.**
 Asphalt Roofing made from best Wool Felt, sandaled on both sides with Silica. Best Roofing on the market. Contains no coal tar.
- 4. Metal Ceiling.**
 Beautify your homes, and give artistic and finished appearance. For Stores, Hotels and Offices nothing looks so well. Straight, bare walls are out of fashion and the progressively business man now has a fine Metal Ceiling and the walls wainscoted with the same material. Prices within the reach of everybody.

Ellis & Grogan
 AGENTS

1904

THE DOWN DRAFT FURNACE



70 of these Furnaces are installed in Calgary residences and are all giving entire satisfaction.

FACTS:

<p>1. The Galt Down-Draft Furnace is superior to all other furnaces because:</p> <p>1. It is almost complete combustion of the fuel.</p> <p>2. There is positively no draft or dirt coming, as our furnaces are air-tight.</p> <p>3. We can use soft coal of every description in any furnace and handle hard coal.</p> <p>4. In this manner we can greatly reduce your fuel bill.</p> <p>5. The draft line takes the poisonous gases from the floor of the living room, and thereby purifies the air and makes comfortable.</p> <p>6. There are no fumes formed in our furnace than in any other, as we never combine combustion.</p> <p>7. Our furnace is covered entirely by a shutter in the room so that it is always ready for use and does not require any opening up and down collar.</p> <p>8. The Galt Down-Draft Furnace burns the gas half of soft coal, which in other furnaces is wasted up the chimney.</p>	<p>9. The fire seldom goes out in our Furnace, because the furnace is air-tight and subjected to vacuum as the hearth, simply opens the draft and the fire burns brightly for two hours on one night's fuel.</p> <p>10. Better health is assured when the Galt Down-Draft Furnace is used, because the temperature is even day and night, and the draft has taken the dirt from the floor and burns it in the furnace.</p> <p>11. The Galt Down-Draft Furnace burns all the fuel and produces a tight heat.</p> <p>12. There is no annoyance by the escape of gas or smoke in the Galt Down-Draft Furnace. It is air-tight.</p> <p>13. There is as much heat in a ton of soft coal as in a ton of hard. The Galt Down-Draft Furnace burns all the gas from both soft and hard coal, which in other furnaces is wasted up the chimney.</p> <p>14. The Galt Down-Draft Furnace is a great deal of satisfaction and comfort when you get up in the morning and draw in a warm room. The fire in the Galt Down-Draft Furnace rises up the chimney and on the base is an even temperature day and night.</p>
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FOR ESTIMATES AND CATALOGUES APPLY TO
ELLIS & GROGAN
AGENTS FOR ALBERTA. CALGARY, ALBERTA.
AGENTS WANTED IN TOWNS NOT REPRESENTED.

The Daily Herald 1904

PAGE EIGHT

VULCANITE Asphalt Roofing

CONTAINS NO COAL TAR.



ON TOP OF SHINGLES

When it is desired to cover an old shingle roof without the expense of tearing off the shingles, Vulcanite Ready Roofing will be found most suitable. Designed for covering "for use over shingles" that we may need extra bag nails.

CAN BE PAINTED ANY COLOR.

It is unaffected by gases, acids, alkalis, or anything of this nature. It is unaffected by extrusion of either heat or cold. It is a roofing made to meet the various demands of a good, permanent roofing at a moderate cost.

VULCANITE ASPHALT ROOFING

Is the best roofing material known, is extremely durable, not affected by heat or cold, always pliable and flexible, does not crack together in cold, is impregnable and coated with superior damp proof materials which never deteriorate. It requires no annual painting; is superior in texture and more fireproof than any other material. It cannot be affected by the action of frost and preserves a clean and even surface.

STRONG AND DURABLE

Made from best Wood and Pitch, Coal-tar and based on both sides with Shingles.

MODERATE COST.

VULCANITE READY ROOFING IS GUARANTEED.

Ellis & Grogan
Agents for Alberta.

1904

Metal Ceilings



STAMPED METAL CEILINGS

When they are put up they cannot crack, sag, or fall as plaster often does. They are absolutely fire-proof. Being fire-proof they prevent flames from spreading from one room to another.

HOUSEKEEPERS

If your plumbing gets out of order all you have to do is to remove a ceiling plate to get at the defect. We have all the latest patterns in stock and can fill your order without delay.

CONTRACTORS BUILDERS



We carry a large stock complete stock of Metal Ceilings, Siding, and Corrugated Iron, and can quote best rock figures.

Ellis & Grogan
Western Agents for Metal Shingle & Siding Company, of Preston, Ontario.

1905

Creamery Supplies

From a
Canadian Factory.

We carry in stock and sell you everything that is necessary to equip an up-to-date Creamery.

Write us for prices on:

- Horizontal Rollers and Engines from 6 h.p. upwards.
- Success combined Churn and Butter Workers, operated with great success all over Canada.
- Trunk Churns, Oil Test Churns, Drivers Case, Drivers' Books, Mason's Butter Worker, Cream Vats, Star Milk Coolers, Dairy Balance Scales (use the small balance on our 1 1/2 tons), Butter Lathes, Lard Packers, Kureka Butter Pliers, Scales, Rotary Horse Pump, Rubber Mops, Vat Strainers, Drivers and Patrons' Books, Thermometers (floating), Glass Cases for Tablets, Receipts, Tripettes, Jacketed Cream Cans, Alderley Butter Color, Belling, Hoop Wrappers.

We carry all these goods in our warehouse, and gladly invite inspection.

Estimates furnished on application.

Ellis & Grogan
SALES AGENTS
For C. RICHMOND & Co., St. Mary, Ont.

1905

CALGARY
WILL BE
**The Capital
Of Alberta**

As it is the natural location. The Parliamentary Buildings will be built of Calgary Stone, and the chambers with the famous Edmonton Brick. Our firm is supplying the following material:

ATLAS CEMENT

As it is the best on the market.

The Lieutenant-Governor has decided that our

Victoria Tar Paper

is to be used exclusively on all the Buildings. He has also instructed the Contractors that our

Metal Ceilings

are made in such beautiful patterns that not only the CAPITAL BUILDINGS are to be done throughout with the Ceilings, but also the Lieutenant-Governor's Office which is to be built on this avenue west.

The work of all the buildings are to be covered with

Vulcanite Rubber Roofing

used by the Admiralty and was used in Great Britain. When competition and cheap buyers were displayed over the "Hanging" paper, but the good old

Top Draft Furnace

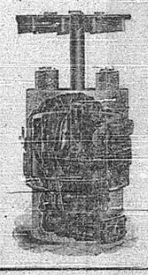
was the choice of the Builders of Public Works, and was installed in all the Government buildings.

All towns who are interested in and would like to have the CAPITAL, please copy the advertisement free of charge.

Ellis & Grogan
SALES AGENTS
CALGARY.

The Daily Herald 1905

THE DOWN DRAFT FURNACE



70 of these Furnaces are installed in Calgary residences and are all giving entire satisfaction.

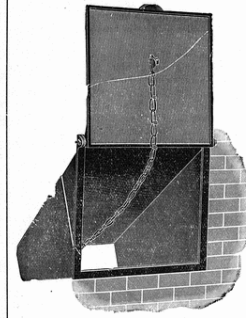
FACTS:

<p>1. The Galt Down-Draft Furnace is superior to all other furnaces because:</p> <p>1. It is almost complete combustion of the fuel.</p> <p>2. There is positively no draft or dirt coming, as our furnaces are air-tight.</p> <p>3. We can use soft coal of every description in any furnace and handle hard coal.</p> <p>4. In this manner we can greatly reduce your fuel bill.</p> <p>5. The draft line takes the poisonous gases from the floor of the living room, and thereby purifies the air and makes comfortable.</p> <p>6. There are no fumes formed in our furnace than in any other, as we never combine combustion.</p> <p>7. Our furnace is covered entirely by a shutter in the room so that it is always ready for use and does not require any opening up and down collar.</p> <p>8. The Galt Down-Draft Furnace burns the gas half of soft coal, which in other furnaces is wasted up the chimney.</p>	<p>9. The fire seldom goes out in our Furnace, because the furnace is air-tight and subjected to vacuum as the hearth, simply opens the draft and the fire burns brightly for two hours on one night's fuel.</p> <p>10. Better health is assured when the Galt Down-Draft Furnace is used, because the temperature is even day and night, and the draft has taken the dirt from the floor and burns it in the furnace.</p> <p>11. The Galt Down-Draft Furnace burns all the fuel and produces a tight heat.</p> <p>12. There is no annoyance by the escape of gas or smoke in the Galt Down-Draft Furnace. It is air-tight.</p> <p>13. There is as much heat in a ton of soft coal as in a ton of hard. The Galt Down-Draft Furnace burns all the gas from both soft and hard coal, which in other furnaces is wasted up the chimney.</p> <p>14. The Galt Down-Draft Furnace is a great deal of satisfaction and comfort when you get up in the morning and draw in a warm room. The fire in the Galt Down-Draft Furnace rises up the chimney and on the base is an even temperature day and night.</p>
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FOR ESTIMATES AND CATALOGUES APPLY TO
ELLIS & GROGAN
AGENTS FOR ALBERTA. CALGARY, ALBERTA.

1906

THE "BEST" FUEL CHUTE




THE "BEST" FUEL CHUTE

The cover is held open by the hook on the door engaging with the hook on top of frame, the door opening up protects the siding. The "Best" has a flange overlapping the top of door, thus preventing the rain from running down the Chute and rusting it out. The "Best" is neat, practical and durable, and is proving a good seller with leading dealers everywhere.

Made in three sizes: Size outside. No. 3—20 in. x 26 in.
No. 1—18 in. x 18 in. No. 2—18 in. x 24 in. Our No. 3 is all cast iron.
Chute is 16 inches long. This Chute is very heavy and strong, being designed for soft coal.

WOVEN WIRE FENCING

"GREAT WEST" WOVEN FENCING



"Great West" Wire Fencing is made with a "Tie" or "Lock" that absolutely prevents the horizontal wires from slipping up or down or the perpendicular wires from slipping sideways.

ELLIS & GROGAN
CALGARY AGENTS FOR ALBERTA

Henderson's 1912



The Eye Opener 1904



1905



1906



The Eye Opener 1911



1912

The Ellis & Grogan business had ads in the local Calgary newspapers, as well as other publications, continuously from 1896 through to 1920. I have only picked a small sampling here mostly for the products they sold rather than the earlier services they provided as they are more applicable to the medallions that were issued.

Sources:

Directories

- Henderson's Gazetteer Manitoba and North-West 1884-1905
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- Wrigley's Alberta Directory 1920

Museums, Archives and Libraries

- Calgary Public Library - Main Branch, Local History Room
- Calgary Public Library - Reports on Selected Buildings in Calgary 971.2339 P.119
- Glenbow Museum and Archives Calgary

Brochures

- City of Calgary Heritage Authority - City Historic Downtown Calgary, 2013 - p.10

Newspapers

- The Albertan 1900 and 1953
- Calgary Herald 1890 - 1907
- The Eye Opener 1902 - 1912

Websites

- Alberta Government Telephone Books: mhdgs.ca/phonebooks
- Alberta Heritage Digitization Project: ourfutureourpast.ca
- Calgary Public Library: calgarylibrary.ca
- Peel's Prairie Provinces - University of Alberta Libraries: peel.library.ualberta.ca
- World Scout Coins /Tokens: www.sageventure.com/coins

The Robins Variety: An Important New Variety of Breton-954, the Ship / 1858 Halfpenny

By Dr. James A. Haxby, FCNRS
(All rights reserved by the author.)

Introduction

Over 50 years ago, while attending a small local coin show in Corvallis, Oregon, we met a teenager, who was there to buy and sell coins to finance his personal collection. He seemed older and more experienced than his age would have indicated. His name was Doug Robins and we were destined to become lifelong friends. He was also destined to become a full-time professional coin dealer and a formidable collector of Canadian pre-Confederation tokens. In our opinion his was the best private collection of pre-Confederation tokens ever formed, if not the best anywhere.

On occasion our conversations with Doug turned to the varieties of the Ship / 1858 token, Breton-954. It had long been said that there were two varieties, in which a common obverse was coupled with two reverse dies, differing in the style of the 5 in the date. These reverses are listed and illustrated in the Charlton token catalog as the Open 5 and Closed 5 and it was also noted that the Open 5 variety is known as a proof (1). But, there were problems. Neither of us had ever seen the Open 5 variety. The photos in the Charlton catalog could not necessarily be relied upon as confirmation of two varieties, because they appeared to be retouched. What's more, we performed a photographic overlay of the two date illustrations and found that the digits exactly lined up, failing to dispel the uncertainty that the "Open 5" photo was truly what it purported to be. And, finally, the two 5s appeared to differ mainly in the presence of a low-relief downward extension of the upright on the Closed 5. Consequently, it is possible that under some lighting conditions a photograph of a Closed 5 reverse might be mistaken as an Open 5. In the end we discounted the existence of the Open 5 and concluded there was but a single variety of Br-954, which in this paper we will call the Standard variety. The Standard obverse has a ship with heavy rigging and no H initials anywhere in the waves and the Standard reverse has a date with a Closed 5.

Then, about ten years ago, Doug obtained an important new variety of Br-954, different on both the obverse and the reverse from the Standard variety. He would not allow its publication at that time, however, so we omitted it from our 2012 catalog for Whitman. It went unreported until we included it in the Robins Collection Heritage sale catalog in April of this year (2). Since Doug was the discoverer of this new variety, we propose to call it the Robins variety in his honor.

The Breton-954 Standard Obverse Die



Br-954 Standard Obverse



Br-997 Lees-9 Obverse

Figure 1: Comparison of the Br-954 Standard Obverse with the Ships Colonies & Commerce Br-997 Lees-9 Obverse

To prepare the reader for what is to come, we will first look at the Br-954 Standard obverse. In grossly comparing the Standard obverse to the obverses on the Maritimes varieties of Breton-997 Ships Colonies & Commerce tokens (3), one comes away with a distinct feeling of kinship, even though the Br-954 Standard Obverse lacks any of the initials (or partial initials) H seen on many Br-997s. But, the Standard Obverse is not identical to any Ships Colonies & Commerce obverse. The closest match (because of the “undulating” style flag on the ship) is the Lees-9 to 13 obverse group, what we call Obverses 8-8b in the Whitman catalog (4). In Figure 1 the Standard obverse is compared with Lees-9. Despite being the same style, the flags and many other details differ significantly. In fact the Standard Obverse for Br-954 is a completely new engraving, copying the style of the Ships Colonies & Commerce obverses.

The Robins Variety Obverse



Robins Variety Obverse



Lees-34 Obverse

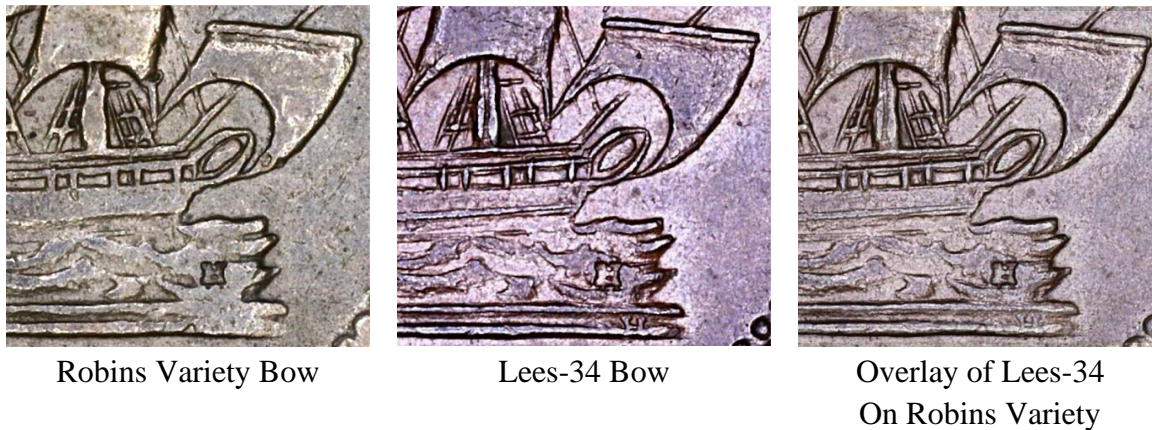


Figure 2: Comparison of the Br-954 Robins Variety Obverse With the Ships Colonies & Commerce Br-997 Lees-34 Obverse

A comparison of the Robins variety obverse to the Ships Colonies & Commerce series is more fruitful. The incuse H in the waves below the bow of the ship on the Robins variety is reminiscent of the “double H” on the Br-997 Lees-34 to 38 Ships Colonies & Commerce obverse. In Figure 2, the Robins obverse is compared with the Lees-34 obverse. Although wear obliterates the area on the Robins variety obverse where the lower (raised) partial H of Lees-34 would be, comparison of better-defined details and an overlay confirms identical locations of the incuse H and make it clear that the Robins variety and Lees-34 obverses are the same.

The Robins Variety Reverse





Br-954 Robins Reverse Open 5 Date



Br-954 Standard Reverse Closed 5 Date



Overlay of Br-954 Standard (Closed 5) Date over
Robins Variety (Open 5) Date



Overlay of Standard Closed 5 over
Robins Variety Open 5

Figure 3: Comparison of the Br-954 Robins Variety Open 5 Date to a Br-954 Closed 5 Date

The Robins variety has the Open style 5, that we had doubted existed. In Figure 3 we compare the Open 5 date on the Robins variety with the Closed 5 date on the Standard variety. Two overlays are used. The first compares the relative positions of all four digits. There one sees that none of the digits line up, clearly signaling that different dies were involved.

The second overlay involves the 5s only, this time oriented for maximum overlap. When viewed separately, the Open 5 of the Robins variety and the Closed 5 of the Standard reverse appear to be quite similar, except for the presence of a thin, low-relief downward extension of the vertical stroke that approaches the ball on the Closed 5. The close relationship of the two 5s is confirmed by the overlay. The presence of some tooling around the date on the Robins reverse makes it difficult to make any conclusions beyond that.

Conclusion

A new variety of Breton-954, which we have named the Robins variety in honor of its discoverer, has been presented. Both its obverse and reverse dies differ from what we have called the “Standard” Br-954 dies. The Standard obverse resembles that of the Maritimes issues of the Ships Colonies & Commerce tokens, Br-997, but differs from all of them in fine detail. The Robins variety obverse, on the other hand, is identical to the Ships Colonies & Commerce Lees-34 to 38 “double H” obverse, establishing a clear link to that series for the first time.

The Robins variety reverse carries a date with an Open 5, a configuration long claimed to be associated with the Br-954 Standard obverse. Overlays of the dates on the Standard and Robins variety reverses show non-correspondence of the location of all four digits, establishing

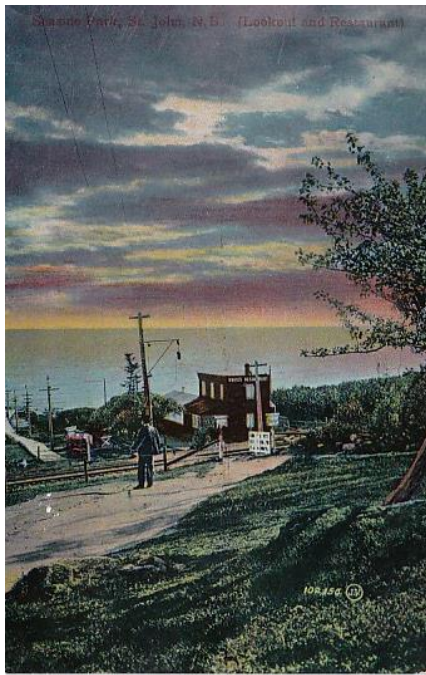
that the two reverses are from different dies, likely made by punching in all the date digits by hand.

In our mind it remains to be confirmed whether a variety with the Standard Obverse and an Open 5 reverse actually exists or whether the Robins variety is the only one with the Open 5. Also, if there really is a Standard Obverse with an Open 5 reverse, is the reverse die the same as on the Robins variety or is it a third die with the digits in different positions? More research is needed on this point. We would very much like to hear from anyone who has a Br-954 with the Standard Obverse and Open 5 reverse.

Endnotes

1. Cross, W.K., *Canadian Colonial Tokens*, 9th Ed., Toronto, 2015, pg. 4.
2. Heritage Auctions, *The Doug Robins Collection*, April 20, 2018, Lot 29191.
3. Haxby, Dr. J.A., *A Guide Book of Canadian Coins and Tokens*, 1st Ed., 2012, pp. 77-80.
4. *Ibid.*, 78-79.

WHITE'S RESTAURANT – ST. JOHN, NB



Early undated postcard for token issuer White's Restaurant. Aluminum tokens were issued for 5 to 100, in increments of 5, and listed by McColl as 369. Top of postcard reads "Seaside Park, St. John, N.B. (Lookout and Restaurant)". The lettering in white on top of the building has "White's Restaurant".

Taylor’s Canadian Token Concoctions

By Dr. James A. Haxby, FCNRS
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Introduction

One of the more interesting sidelights in the history of Canadian pre-Confederation tokens is a pair of penny mules, involving the combination of an 1842 Bank of Montreal “front view” obverse with either an 1837 “habitant” reverse or an 1843 New Brunswick obverse. These curious mules are believed to be intimately related to London engraver and dealer, W.J. Taylor.

William Joseph Taylor was born in Birmingham in 1802 (1). At age 16 he became an apprentice in the shop of Thomas Halliday, the noted Birmingham engraver, and formerly an engraver at the Soho Mint. In 1829 Taylor set up a shop of his own in London as a die-sinker, medalist and engraver. By 1850, when the then defunct Soho Mint’s affairs were sold at auction, W.J. Taylor was a well-known figure in London engraving circles.

The large minting machinery in the Soho auction was purchased by one of Taylor’s competitors, Ralph Heaton II, who wanted to transform his own operation into a full-fledged mint (2). Taylor’s interests in the auction were less grand: he purchased a barrel of old dies and related paraphernalia (3). At the time Taylor quite possibly wanted the dies only as curiosities, but later he would come to view them as a means to generate a revenue stream, using them to create proofs, restrikes and outright concoctions in metals ranging from copper to gold. Some of the greatest collectors of their day, like Richard Montagu, had Taylor’s creations in their cabinets. Most of Taylor’s dies were for British coins, but apparently the barrel also contained three useable Canadian token dies, so Taylor’s “restriking” activities reached across the ocean to North America.

W.J. Taylor apparently began selling products from his discarded Soho dies about 1862. He made up packets of multiple pieces and sold them to London dealers, who then dispersed them to collectors. Judging by the listings in Peck’s catalog, most of Taylor’s products must have been British, with the Canadian varieties constituting a small sideline.

The Bank of Montreal / City Bank Penny Mule of 1837

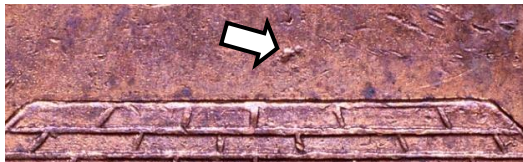


Figure 1: The Bank of Montreal / City Bank Habitant 1837 “Mule”

The largest group of Canadian products to emanate from Taylor’s shop in London was a mule of the Bank of Montreal “front view” penny (Breton-526) and the “habitant” City Bank penny (Breton-521) dated 1837, hereafter called the BM/CB mule (see Figure 1). The BM/CB mule as a type is scarce, but certainly not rare. The current (9th) edition of the Charlton catalog divides these mules into groups, first by composition, then by weight (flan thickness) (4). Copper pieces of weight less than 20 grams are considered “originals”; that is, inadvertent mules officially struck and issued by the Soho Mint, presumably along with the normal 1842 penny coinage. Copper strikes of 23 to 24 grams are assumed to be Taylor “restrikes”, as are lighter pieces in brass or silver. Because the normal-weight copper pieces we had encountered looked like typical Soho business strikes, we, too, bought into the prevailing theory of “originals” and “restrikes” and listed them that way in the Whitman catalog in 2012 (5).

Organizing the BM/CB Mules

The Doug Robins collection contained a large group of the BM/CB mules, probably the largest ever assembled. During the process of cataloging them for auction, we had an unparalleled opportunity to study these mules. We discovered that all these mules were the product of a single pair of dies and that the dies, particularly the obverse die, progress through several states with continued use. It quickly became clear that the Charlton catalog system of organization by weight was inadequate. By adopting a new sorting method, with the state of the obverse die as the primary sorting variable, we could place the pieces in a more logical framework, approximating the order in which they were produced.



State 1 rust mark
above roof



State 1-6 rust mark
in pavers above K



State 1 door detail



State 1-6 reverse die crack and
St. Andrews cross detail

Figure 2: Details on an Obverse Die State 1 BM/CB Penny Token

To determine the obverse die state, one must note the detail of the door, the presence or absence of die cracks, of die rust marks, and of die scratches. The progression from one state to the next was not just the result of natural deterioration of the die, but it sometimes also resulted from specific steps taken in Taylor's shop to repair or mask the flaws.

Obv. State 1: The initial state of the obverse die used for the BM/CB mules is hardly that of a pristine die. Lumps resulting from die rust (rust marks) appear in several places. The most important are one in the field above the center of the roof and one on the street pavers above the K of BANK. The definitive characteristic for this state, though, is the door detail. The perimeter of the doorway is marked by a thin, raised line of molding. In the center is a door knob and two vertical lines representing door paneling. The detail in the top 40% of the door is obscured by an internal cud, the result of that part of the die breaking away. On the reverse the St. Andrews cross is cracked in two places, just below the junction of the two members.

Features which have not yet appeared but will become important in later states are die cracks through the A of BANK and the N of PROVINCE, as well as a long diagonal die scratch passing to the right of the last A in CANADA.



State 2-6 door detail



State 3 die crack at BANK



State 4 die crack at BANK



State 4 die crack at PROVINCE

Figure 3: Details on Obverse Die State 2-4 BM/CB Penny Tokens

Obv. State 2: The transition to State 2 involved taking the die out of the press and repairing the damaged doorway. The lower 60%, containing the door knob and internal molding lines, was gradually scraped away. The metal removal continued until the area was at the same depth as the cud, leaving an “open” doorway, with a plain, flat surface lacking any internal detail (see Figure 3). The raised molding around the periphery was left untouched. At this point there are still no cracks to the A of BANK or the N of PROVINCE.

Obv. State 3: This state marks the first appearance of a crack through the A of BANK (Figure 3).

Obv. State 4: In State 4 the crack through the A of BANK is larger and accompanied by a second crack, from the denticles through the N of PROVINCE to the left side of the chimney. The portion of the crack between the N and the chimney is faint (see Figure 3).



State 5-6 die scratch below CANADA State 5-7 rust mark on BANK OF



State 7 die crack at BANK; lower building detail



State 7 die crack at PROVINCE



State 7 reverse cracks & rust on cross

Figure 4: Details on Obverse Die State 5-7 BM/CB Penny Tokens

Obv. State 5: An important new marker -- a long, diagonal die scratch below the last A of CANADA, first appears on tokens in this state. The crack through the N of PROVINCE is clear all the way to the left side of the chimney. There is no sign of any rust mark on the left side of the O of OF in BANK OF MONTREAL. Most examples seen have the reverse die off center to the right, which created a wire rim along the left side. The rims on one or both sides are sometimes filed.

Obv. State 6: This state marks the first appearance of a clear rust mark on the left side of the O of OF in BANK OF MONTREAL (see Figure 4). The window sashes remain strong and there are no rust marks along the left sides of the columns. All examples seen have the reverse die off center to the right, which created a wire rim along the left side. The rims on one or both sides are sometimes filed.

Obv. State 7: This is the final state observed and it reveals a seriously degraded die that required heroic polishing work to make it serviceable again.

On the obverse both cracks have clearly worsened. The crack to the A in BANK now fills the left half of the triangle at the top of the A and the crack through the N extends across the corner of the roof to the top of the second window from the right in the top story. More rust spots appear in the lower obverse (the bottom right side of the window to the left of the columns and along the left side of three of the four columns) (see Figure 4). The lower half of the obverse has been extensively polished. Much of the raised door molding and the window sashes of the lower two stories were considerably weakened. The long die scratch below the A of CANADA was completely removed.

On the reverse rust spots appear along the edge of the St. Andrews cross above the beaver's back, with some polishing to reduce their intensity. The cracks at the center of St. Andrews cross have intensified. There is a new branch running downward off one of them.

If one incorporates die axis alignment as a second variable, the BM/CB mules fall into eight groups, as shown in Table 1.

Group	Obv Die State	Die Axis	Key Points of Difference
1	1	M	Full internal door detail, including cud in upper doorway
2	2	M	Plain door, no cracks to B <u>A</u> NK or PROV <u>I</u> NCE
3	3	M	Small crack to B <u>A</u> NK but not PROV <u>I</u> NCE; no die scratch below CANAD <u>A</u>
4	4	M	Small cracks to B <u>A</u> NK & PROV <u>I</u> NCE; no die scratch below CANAD <u>A</u>
5	5	C	Long diagonal die scratch to the right of CANAD <u>A</u> ; no rust mark at the top left side of BANK <u>O</u> F MONTREAL
6	6	C	Rust mark at the top left side of BANK <u>O</u> F MONTREAL; coinage alignment
7	6	M	Rust mark at the top left side of BANK <u>O</u> F MONTREAL; medal alignment
8	7	M	Rust marks at columns; more obv. detail polished out, weak sashes

Table 1: Summary of BM/CB Mule Penny Groups and Obverse Die States

Catalog of BM/CB Mules

Having identified the obverse die states, we can now construct a catalog of the BM/CB mules, combining the obverse die state, metal, weight category and special characteristics such as die axis, specimen finish and overstriking. The results are incorporated into Table 2.

Cat. No.	Metal	Die Axis	Weight Categ.*	Special Features
BC-1	copper	M	L	
BC-2	copper	M	L	
BC-3	copper	M	L	
BC-4S	copper	M	N	Specimen
BC-5	copper	C	N	
BC-5a	copper	C	H	
BC-5b	brass	C	N	
BC-6	copper	C	N	
BC-6a	copper	C	H	
BC-6b	copper	C	L	Overstruck on an edge-decorated token of unknown type.
BC-7	copper	M	N	
BC-7a	copper	M	H	
BC-8	copper	M	N	
BC-8S	copper	M	N	Specimen

*Weight categories: **L** = below 17 gm, **N** = normal (17-20 gm); **H** = heavy (21+ gm).

Table 2: Catalog of BM / CB Mule Pennies

The catalog numbers were devised as follows. The prefix stands for BM/BC mule; the numerical portion reflects the Group number as delineated in Table 1. Within a given group,

pieces are listed in order of metal and weight group, lightest to heaviest. An S suffix indicates Specimen. The silver strike of the mule, listed in the Charlton catalog, is excluded from this listing, because we have not seen the piece or a good photo of it and therefore cannot determine the obverse die state.

The Misplaced Concept of Originals and Restrikes

The opportunity to closely examine and catalog Doug Robins' extensive holding of BM/CB mules provided the evidence that prompted us to reconsider the nature of these pieces. Our investigation led us to the inescapable conclusion that there are no such things as "originals" and "restrikes" – there is only a single kind of BM/CB mule: a Taylor concoction. In other words, we are firmly convinced that this mule was never coined by Soho; it didn't exist until Taylor created it, long after the 1842 coinage came off the presses and Soho closed its doors.

Various findings led to our conclusion that the BM/CB mules are all concoctions. The first is the fact that all examples we have examined are from a single pair of dies. The dies can be staged by their deterioration and partial repair. Normal weight copper flans (less than 20 grams) are seen on pieces with the dies in various states, all along the spectrum of deterioration and simultaneously with pieces deviant in weight, composition and die axis. Second, the two proofs in the Robins collection are essentially of identical ("normal") weight, and therefore "originals" by the Charlton catalog weight test. However, these proofs were struck from the dies in states that were far apart, the second piece being among the last struck from the dies. So, none of this makes any sense in a scenario of an original Soho issue on normal weight flans and Taylor restrikes on heavier flans. Taylor had to have struck all these mules. And, third, BC-6b, the remarkable piece triple struck over another token and so an undoubted restrike, is light weight. Again, this piece would be an "original" by the Charlton weight criterion.

The Bank of Montreal / New Brunswick Penny Mule of 1843



Figure 10: The Bank of Montreal / New Brunswick 1843 Penny "Mule"

The only other Canadian item believed to be the work of W.J. Taylor is another “mule” employing the same Bank of Montreal obverse die seen on the BM/CB 1837 mules: a combination of the obverses of the Bank of Montreal “front view” penny of 1842 and the obverse of the New Brunswick “frigate” penny of 1843 (see Figure 10). Only two examples are known. The first, and better condition piece (mint state), sold in the McKay-Clements sale (6). The second (AU53) was owned by Doug Robins and sold in the April Chicago sale. Figure 10 shows the Robins piece. In the enlargement of the Bank of Montreal obverse, one can see the unmistakable characteristics of obverse die state 7, the final die state seen on the BM/CB mules. Thus, the BM/New Brunswick mule could only have been struck concurrently with or after the last of the BM/CB mules.

Charlton does not list a BM/New Brunswick mule penny, but it does list a halfpenny (7). Presumably, the catalog listings are confused. We have not traced such a halfpenny.

Conclusion

We believe that the so-called Bank of Montreal / City Bank “habitant” penny “mule” of 1837 and the Bank of Montreal / New Brunswick obverse-obverse “mule” of 1843 are pure concoctions, originating in the shop of London engraver, W.J. Taylor. The BM/CB mule pieces have been sorted into seven obverse die states and eight groups, and a catalog has been constructed, combining obverse die state, die axis and key flan characteristics.

On at least three occasions the dies for the BM/CB penny mule must have been removed from the press. The first was to rework the doorway on the obverse die, converting the obverse die from State 1 to State 2. The transitions to States 3 and 4 involve the appearance and worsening of die cracks, so did not necessitate removal of the dies from the press.

After the Stage 4 tokens were struck, at least the obverse die was removed and dressed with a file, converting it to State 5, with its major die scratch below the A of CANADA. When the dies were restored to the press, they were set up in coinage alignment for the first time. Initially, the reverse die was well-centered, but it quickly became slightly off center to the right. That caused a wire rim to appear along the left side of the reverse that was sometimes removed by filing.

After State 5, a new rust mark on the upper left side of the O of OF in BANK OF MONTREAL appeared. Since the reverse die at least initially remained in its off-center position, it’s possible that both dies were left in the press for a period, while the rust mark on the O developed.

It appears that the obverse die was stored in state 6 in unfavorable conditions for a prolonged period, perhaps years. During storage, much new rust appeared. To reduce this rust the lower half of the die was heavily polished, removing some of the fine detail, like the sashes in the lower story windows. There was additional polishing on the reverse also. In any case, when the obverse die was returned to the press it was in a new state, State 7.

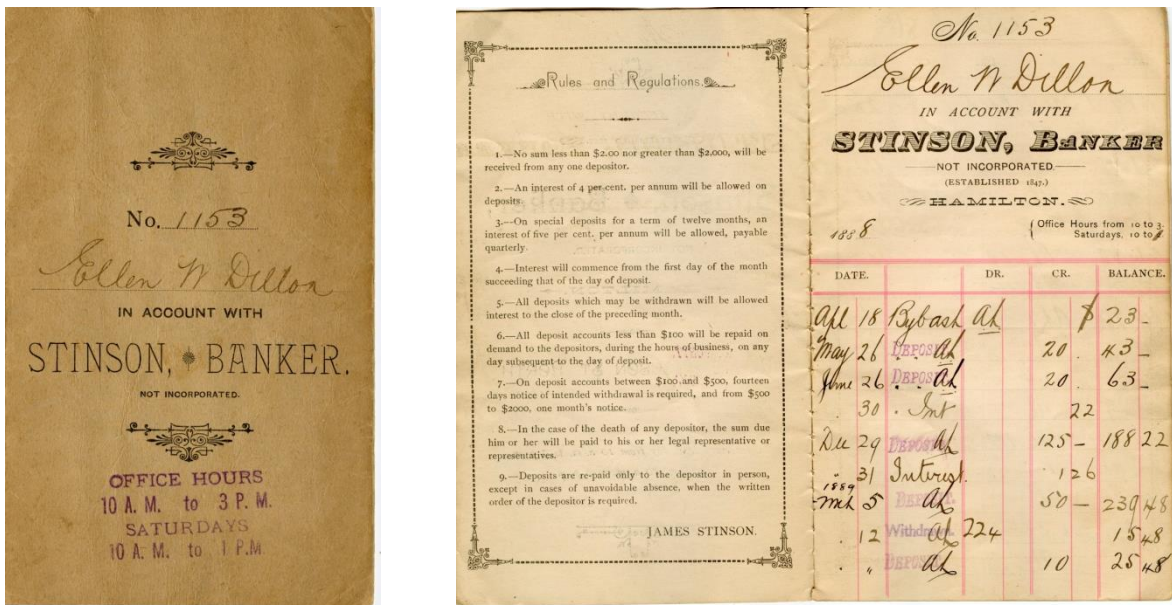
One can’t help but wonder if the Bank of Montreal penny obverse die Taylor used to strike his concocted “mules” was previously used by Soho to strike 1842 pennies and then taken out of

service after the die broke in the building doorway. So far, we have been unable to locate any 1842 pennies displaying this cud. One could also search 1842 pennies for the rust marks above the roof and in the pavers, but that would likely prove futile, because the rust marks can be assumed to have developed during the period of storage after the 1842 coinage.

Finally, our belief that the BC/CB and BM/New Brunswick penny mules all originated in the shop of W.J. Taylor in London makes them no less interesting in our eyes. They remain a fascinating chapter in the history of early Canadian numismatics and as such are very collectable.

Endnotes

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Stinson, Private Banker, Hamilton, Ontario bank book of client Ellen Dillon (1888)

The Specimen Strikes of the Mayflower Coinage of 1856

Part I: The Dies and a Catalog of the Varieties

By Dr. James A. Haxby, FCNRS
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Introduction

One of the particularly strong aspects of the Doug Robins collection was its specimen strikes. Specimens are specially-produced examples of a coinage, struck with special blanks and dies in a slow-moving press, intended to display the coin's designs to best advantage. Each piece is usually struck more than once. Specimens are produced for various reasons: for official approval of the designs, for display or archival purposes, for technical purposes, as salesman's samples or simply to sell to the public. Another term often applied to these pieces is *proof*. We will exclusively use specimen here, because specimen, not proof, was the official term used by the Royal Mint during the 19th century and beyond.

In this paper all the known dies that struck the specimens of the Nova Scotia Mayflower coinage of 1856, Breton-876 & 875, will be described. The Mayflower specimens are of particular interest, because they include examples of the adopted designs as well as relatively-unpublicized *patterns* for both the halfpenny and penny. In fact, the first publication of the pattern for the Mayflower penny only occurred in the Robins collection sale catalog we wrote for Heritage Auctions in April (1).

In Part II to this paper (2) we will present the documentary evidence (accounts and correspondence) related to the Mayflower specimens: the preparation of the specimen dies and the problems at both the Royal Mint and Heaton's Mint that delayed the full production run for months.

Differentiation of Halfpenny Pattern and Adopted Types



Pattern Halfpenny Obverse



Adopted Halfpenny Obverse



Pattern Halfpenny Obverse



Adopted Halfpenny Obverse

Figure 1. Comparison of Pattern and Adopted Obverses for the Mayflower Halfpenny

The first step in the identification of individual dies is learning how to tell the pattern from the adopted design. The halfpenny obverses are readily separated. As can be seen in Figure 1, the pattern bears a tiny LCW (for the designer, Leonard C. Wyon) below the bust heal, the bust tip ends well to the left of the 1 in the date and the hair bun lies close to the AR in BRITANNIAR. On the adopted design the initials are absent, the bust tip ends even with the 1 in the date and the hair bun lies farther from the AR in BRITANNIAR.

If we focus on Victoria's head, more differences appear. The tiara on the pattern has four thick, complete arches at the top, with the last ending with a large pearl nestled in her hair. The adopted design tiara has four and a part thinner arches, topped with smaller pearls. On the pattern more incuse lines add detail in the hair and ribbons than on the adopted design. Note, for example, that on the pattern two central lines are boldly scored on each ribbon, while on the adopted design the ribbons have little internal detail.



Pattern Halfpenny Reverse



Adopted Halfpenny Reverse



Pattern Halfpenny Reverse



Adopted Halfpenny Reverse

Figure 2. Comparison of Pattern and Adopted Reverses for the Mayflower Halfpenny

The halfpenny reverses are almost as easy to separate as the obverses. The pattern reverse has a bud just below the V of PROVINCE and the stem at the bottom has a short branch pointing straight up. On the adopted design both these features are absent. There are also numerous differences in leaf detail.

Differentiation of Penny Pattern and Adopted Types



Pattern Penny Obverse



Adopted Penny Obverse



Figure 3. Comparison of Pattern and Adopted Obverses for the Mayflower Penny

The penny obverses are a closer match than the halfpennies, but, once again, we can look to the tiara for help (see Table 3). On the pattern the tiara is longer, with four and a part arches, while on the adopted design it has only four arches, with the pearl at the end of the last nestled in the Queen's hair. Also, the tiara band on the pattern ends with a pair of jewels (:) and on the adopted design the band ends with a lozenge. There are more incuse lines forming the hair detail on the adopted design. This is particularly evident on circulated business strikes, where the lines fill with dirt.



Pattern Penny Reverse



Adopted Penny Reverse



Pattern Penny Reverse



Adopted Penny Reverse

Figure 4. Comparison of Mayflower Penny Pattern and Adopted Reverses

The best area to compare on the penny reverses is the vein detail in a group of eight leaves in the center. On the adopted design the leaves have been somewhat flattened out and the veins reengraved. If we look at the vertical leaf in the bottom center, for example, we see that the adopted reverse has heavier lateral veins and the midrib is accentuated with a wide incuse groove along each side. Then on the horizontal leaf just above the lower vertical leaf, the pattern design has six lateral veins on each side and the adopted design has only five on each side.

Descriptions of the Individual Dies

Denom./ Type	Dies Made		Dies Traced		Designations for traced dies	
	Obv.	Rev.	Obv.	Rev.	Obv.	Rev.
Halfpenny pattern	3	3	1	2	SH-1	SH-A, B
Halfpenny adopted design	2	2	2	2	SH-2, 3	SH-C, D
Penny pattern	5	3	1	1	SP-1	SP-A
Penny adopted design	2	2	1	2	SP-2	SP-B, C

Table 2. Mayflower Coinage Specimen Dies Made & Traced, and Designations for Traced Dies

As shown in Table 2, three obverse and four reverse dies have been traced for the Mayflower specimen halfpenny and two obverse and three reverse dies have been traced for the specimen penny. The Royal Mint die records (3) tell us that, except for the adopted design reverses, more specimen dies were made than have been traced here. That might or might not mean we missed some. Just because a die was made doesn't necessarily mean it was used. In fact, Doug Robins cast his net so wide in his collecting of the pre-Confederation specimens he likely captured most, if not all, of the dies used for the Mayflowers.

In Table 2 the traced dies for the specimen Mayflowers are named according to a system where specimen halfpenny dies have the prefix SH- (for specimen halfpenny) and penny dies have the prefix SP- (for specimen penny). The obverse suffixes are sequential numbers beginning with 1 for each denomination, while the reverse suffixes are sequential capital letters beginning with A. The die designations do not start over when the transition is made from pattern to adopted design.

Halfpenny Obverse Dies

Die SH-1: Pattern obverse design. The only die traced (see Figure 1).



BRITANNIAR on Die SH-2



BRITANNIAR on Die SH-3

Figure 5. Legend Markers on Mayflower Specimen Halfpenny Dies SH-2 and SH-3

Die SH-2: Adopted reverse design. The upper left serifs of the NN in BRITANNIAR are thin and pointed.

Die SH-3: Adopted reverse design. The upper left serifs of the NN are thicker and more squared.

Halfpenny Reverse Dies



Inverted A over V on Die SH-A



Normal V & Broken Stem on Die SH-B

Figure 6. Markers on Mayflower Specimen Halfpenny Dies SH-A and SH-B

Die SH-A: Pattern design. Intact stem to leaf above ONE; V in PROVINCE weakly repunched with an inverted A and strongly repunched with a V.

Die SH-B: Pattern design. Broken stem to leaf above ONE; V in PROVINCE normal.



Inverted A over V on Die



SH-C Plain V on Die SH-D



D-P K on Die SH-D

Figure 7. Legend Markers on Mayflower Specimen Halfpenny Dies SH-C and SH-D

Die SH-C: Adopted reverse design. Inverted A strongly punched over V in PROVINCE; K in TOKEN not double-punched.

Die SH-D: Adopted reverse design. Normal V in PROVINCE; K in TOKEN double-punched.

Penny Obverse Dies

Die SP-1: Pattern obverse design. Only one die traced (see Figure 3).

Die SP-2: Adopted obverse design. Only one die traced (see Figure 3).

Penny Reverse Dies

Die SP-A: Pattern reverse design. Only one die traced (see Figure 4).



TOKENEN on Die SP-B



TOKENEN on Die SP-C

Die SP-B: Adopted reverse design. Upper left serif on E in TOKEN is thick; upper left serif on N is double-punched, with the lower part bending downward.

Die SP-C: Adopted reverse design. Upper left serif on E in TOKEN is thinner; upper left serif on N is not double-punched.

Catalog of Mayflower Specimen Coins

Cat. No.	Denomination	Designs	Die Pair	Alignment	Coin Finish
MS-1	halfpenny	pattern	SH-1+SH-A	coinage	brilliant
MS-2	halfpenny	pattern	SH-1+SH-A	coinage	bronzed
MS-3	halfpenny	pattern	SH-1+SH-B	medal	brilliant
MS-4	halfpenny	adopted	SH-2+SH-C	medal	brilliant
MS-5	halfpenny	adopted	SH-3+SH-D	medal	bronzed
MS-6	penny	pattern	SP-1+SP-A	medal	brilliant
MS-7	penny	pattern	SP-1+SP-A	medal	bronzed
MS-8	penny	adopted	SP-2+SP-B	medal	brilliant
MS-9	penny	adopted	SP-2+SP-B	coinage	bronzed
MS-10	penny	adopted	SP-2+SP-C	medal	brilliant
MS-11	penny	adopted	SP-2+SP-C	coinage	bronzed

Table 3. Catalog of the Presently-Known Mayflower Specimen Coins

The Mayflower specimen strikes under our observation come in 11 varieties, when one takes into account die pair, die alignment and finish (brilliant vs. bronzed). The varieties, catalog numbers MS-1 to MS-11, are summarized in Table 3 above. Examples of the first nine varieties were included in the Robins sale in April (4).

The MS in the catalog number stands for “Mayflower Specimen”. Although the business strikes were struck with medal die alignment only, three of the entries in our specimen catalog have coinage alignment. Some die pairs were struck in both brilliant and bronzed finish. It is very unlikely that every die pair was struck in both die alignments and both finishes. Whether we’ve captured everything that was struck is not known.

Conclusion

The dies that struck the specimens for the Mayflower coinage of 1856 can be divided into two basic groups for each denomination: pattern designs and adopted designs. In the process of cataloging the Doug Robins collection for auction, we found that the halfpenny pattern examples

were the product of one obverse and two reverse dies, one of which had blunder in the repair of the V of PROVINCE. Probably initially it was weakly repunched with an inverted A, then later strongly repunched with the correct V. The adopted design specimens were from two die pairs, with no mixing of the dies. One of the reverse dies had a legend repair blunder, where the V of PROVINCE was strongly repunched with an inverted A.

The pattern penny specimens were from one die pair, while the adopted design specimens were from one obverse and two reverse dies.

In moving from the halfpenny pattern designs to the adopted designs, Wyon went all the way back to the matrix stage and made a new matrix for each side of the coin. On the other hand, for the penny, Wyon worked up a new pair of punches, made from the original (pattern) matrices.

Finally, it should be remembered that the Mayflower coinage was contracted out to Heaton's Mint in Birmingham. So, some of the specimen strikes described in this paper could have been struck at Heaton's. We are currently mulling over this quandary and will have more to say in Part II.

Endnotes

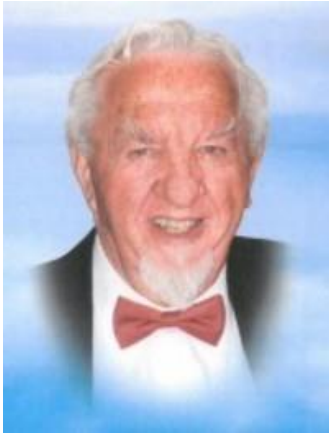
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Post card of 1902 Canadian 10 Cents and Exhibition Building, Saint John, NB.

Freeman Clowery (1923-2018)

By Warren Baker, FCNRS



The numismatic community has lost one of its passionate old-time collectors. Freeman Clowery passed away April 11, 2018 at Lennoxville, Quebec. He had lived a long life, much of which was devoted to his numismatic pursuits. Of his 95 years, at least 60 of them were devoted to collecting and research. His most important interest, however, was the collecting and study of the Governor General medals, as well as those of the Lieutenant Governors which were issued by seven of the Canadian provinces. His first book, concerning the medals of the Lieutenant-Governors, was self-published in Sherbrooke in 1972 and both describes and illustrates 57 medals. As Freeman mentioned in his page of Acknowledgements: “Contacts have been made with the Office of the Lieutenant-Governors of each of our Provinces, many Associations, collectors, dealers, and private citizens...” That work was dedicated to his wife Fran who accompanied him on his numismatic, antique, and ephemera scouting trips. Freeman’s medals of Canada’s Governors General were donated to Government House in Ottawa, and he became an instant friend of most of the persons representing that office. His work on that subject was self-published in Sherbrooke in 1981. The quest for historical artifacts of his hometown, Sherbrooke, both city and county, was another one of his passions and most of those objects were later donated to one or more of the institutions in Sherbrooke.

Freeman and Fran were avid “birders,” as he facetiously termed it, and he was really quite adept in his imitations of several bird calls. Unfortunately, he lost his constant companion, Fran, much too early on, in March 1989. His son Wayne also caught the collecting bug from his father and formed a rather interesting collection of Ships, Colonies and Commerce tokens which included the very scarce Lees 13. In the 70s and 80s it was still possible to find unusual and scarce types in the ever-present junk boxes, rarely seen these days. When a new archivist was sought for the Bank of Montreal at its head office on St. James Street in Montreal around 1972 Freeman took over that position. The Bank’s museum underwent improvements, in part due to his familiarity with numismatics. The main part of the employment, however, was custodian and researcher on any topic for the officers of the bank, whether from the bank’s early or present periods. He retired in 1985 but continued in an unofficial capacity for about another ten years.

Freeman joined the Canadian Numismatic Association in January 1961. His application for membership was likely sponsored by his friend, Doug Ferguson. When Doug passed away in 1981, both Freeman and Sheldon Carroll acted as his executors. Freeman was very proud to have been distinguished with the Ferguson Award gold medal in 2005 for his work on medals of Governors General and Lieutenant Governors of Canada and the Provinces.

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Supplement for June 2018 issue of Numismatica Canada

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The 2014 Checklist of Saskatchewan Trade Tokens is available. This combines the 1996 Checklist with all new finds up to January, 2014, plus list updates since. A column has been added to show which tokens are in the Tannahill-Harding collection at the Western Development Museum in Saskatoon. The price for the spiral bound book is C\$25.00 including postage. Send payment to: Ron L. Rogal. 1007 Kingsmere Blvd., Saskatoon, SK S7J 5A7

Announcement – Larry Walker and Bill Cousins of Gad’s Hill, Ontario have sold their business CANADA WIDE WOODS as of August 31st, 2015 to Mr. James Williston, of Calgary, AB. and wish their many customers to continue their patronage with Mr. Williston in the future.

Wanted for my personal collection: tokens from Knapman Beach, or later called the Burlington Beach, or Canal Amusement Park (1903-1978). Other related items would also be considered. Contact me at wsobcoins@hotmail.com

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