

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

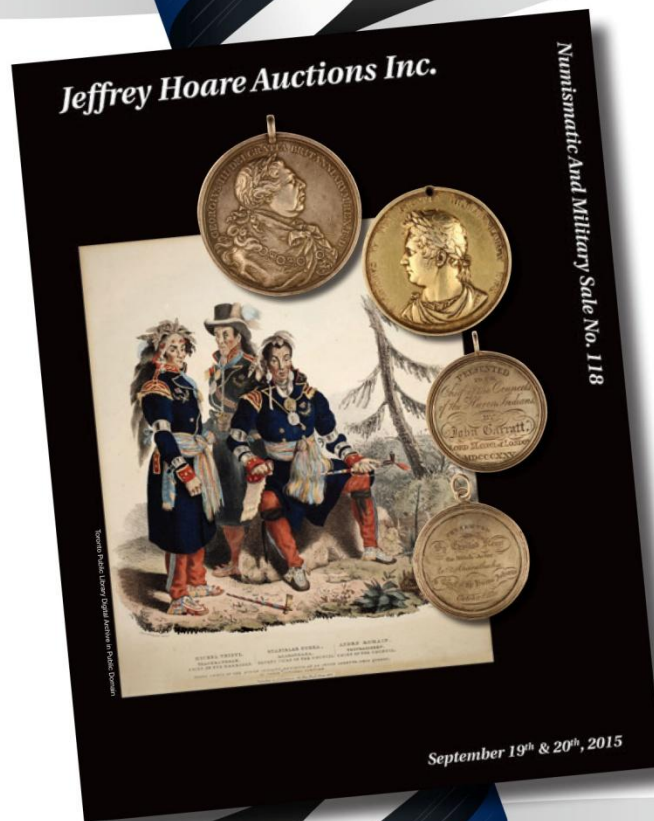
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NUMISMATICA CANADA

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Classified Ads

From the editor:

Greetings everyone. A nice hot summer (or maybe not so nice for some of us), but a good time to out and about to coin shows. Unfortunately I missed a lot of these, being away for the summer, however, there are several more on the agenda.

Thanks is given to the executive of the RCNA for once again providing the CATC with a meeting room during the annual convention held in Mississauga this year. Unfortunately I missed the meeting but it was quite successful and once again featured an auction.

Our next meeting will be held in April in conjunction with the ONA's annual show to be held in Kingston, Ontario. Hope to see you there.

Best wishes to all,
HNJ



Eric Leighton was the first recipient of the Canadian Association of Token Collectors, Kenneth A. Palmer Literary Award for the best article appearing in *Numismatica Canada* during 2017. The article was entitled "The Great Dry Salt Goods Puzzle" which appeared in the December 2017 issue, Volume 16, No. 4, Issue No. 64.

Congratulations Eric on winning the Kenneth A. Palmer Literary Award.



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

New Finds

Contributed by Eric Jensen



Louis & Binsky/ Canwood,/ Sask./ Produce Check
Good For/ \$1.00/ In/ Trade

A-R-35

Ron Rogal assigned number 887d to this token.



P.H. Dawson/ General/ Store/ Jansen, Sask.
Good For/ 50c/ In Trade

A-R-32

Ron Rogal assigned number 2320e to this token.

Contributed by Ryan Lawson



John Tyler / General / Merchant / Oakland, Ont.
Good For / 25¢ / In Trade

A-O-28

Lorne Barnes assigned number 724-A-C to this token.



S. Selman & Son / General / Merchants / Wilkesport. / Ont.
 Good For / 5 / In Merchandise

A-Sc8-25

Lorne Barnes assigned number 1160-A-E to this token.



Snetsinger's / Hardware / Phone 528 / Cornwall, / Ont.
 Good For / 25¢ / In / Merchandise

A-R-25

Lorne Barnes assigned number 260-E-C to this token.



No Period after Orillia
 748-C-E

Period after Orillia

Lorne Barnes assigned number 748-C-Ex to the period after Orillia token.

There are two different series of tokens for Kane & Kane of Orillia. One series declares on the obverse “At The Cheapest Store”, while the other states “The Cheapest Store”. It has come to my attention that there are two versions of the 5c for the later series. One has a period after “Orillia” while the other does not. Examples of both are provided.

As an unexpected result of the Visual McColl project, it has been discovered that there two varieties for the “Knechtel & Co” tokens of Stratford Ontario. It turns out there are two different reverses, a “Seven Light Ray” version and a “Nine Light Ray” version.

The “Knechtel & Co” tokens are known to be struck in the standard four metals both with the “Shaking Hands” and “Turkey” reverses for a total of eight different tokens. However with this discovery it is possible, however unlikely, that there are in fact up to sixteen different tokens.

Unfortunately at this time I have only seen four different tokens out of the possible sixteen. Anyone with a Knechtel & Co token is encouraged to email me scans if they would like to contribute to this research. Email → ryan.lawson@outlook.com

Knechtel & Co, Shaking Hands reverse, Brass, both Seven & Nine Ray varieties



Seven Light Rays



Nine Light Rays

Knechtel & Co, Turkey reverse, Brass Seven Ray & Copper Nine ray varieties



Seven Light Rays



Nine Light Rays

My thanks to Lornes Barnes, Rick Craig, and Len Buth for providing scans from their collections.

Contributed by Lorne Barnes

W.C. DILLON – SARNIA, ONT. VARIETIES

The die varieties of the W.C. Dillon tokens are not widely known by collectors, and listed here are the known types as of May 2018.



This variety on the obverse shows the W and L of Wines & Liquors is higher than the other letters and S in Liquors is far from border beads. On the reverse the A in Ale points between WI in With.

W.C. Dillon/ Wines & Liquors/ Sarnia.

904-A-E This Check/ Good For/ 5¢/ With One/ Ale Bottle

A-R-25



The obverse of this variety is similar to previous but S in Liquors is very close to border beads. On the reverse the A in Ale points to I in With.

W.C. Dillon/ Wines & Liquors/ Sarnia.

904-A-Ex This Check/ Good For/ 5¢/ With One/ Ale Bottle

A-R-25



The obverse of this variety is similar to previous but letters of Wines & Liquors are almost equal in height to the W and L. On the reverse the A in Ale points to right side of W in With.

W.C. Dillon/ Wines & Liquors/ Sarnia.
904-A-Ey This Check/ Good For/ 5¢/ With One/ Ale Bottle A-R-25

There are three known types of W.C. Dillon's 5-cents token as of May 2018.

J.D. MILLS – SARNIA, ONT. VARIETIES

The die varieties of the J.D. Mills tokens are not widely known by collectors, and listed here are the known types as of May 2018.



This variety, listed by Bowman, the reverse shows the tear drop symbols far from the J and S of J.D. Mills. The reverse shows a small ¢.

J.D. Mills/ The/ Red Store/ Sarnia, Ont.
904-B-F Good For/ 1¢/ Cash Discount A-R-24 ¾



The obverse of this variety is similar to previous but the tear drop symbols are close to J and S. .

J.D. Mills/ The/ Red Store/ Sarnia, Ont.
904-B-Fx Good For/ 1¢/ Cash Discount A-R-25



The obverse of this variety shows dashes before and after The. The reverse shows a large ¢.

J.D. Mills/ The/ Red Store/ Sarnia, Ont.
904-B-Fy Good For/ 1¢/ Cash Discount

A-R-25

There are three known types of J.D. Mills' 5-cents token as of May 2018.

P. DOODS & SON 2 CENTS – WATFORD, ONT. VARIETIES

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



Similar to next two, but no dashes above and under General Merchants and on larger diameter planchat.

P. Doods & Son/ General/ Merchants/ Watford, Ont.
1124-E-F Good For/ 2/ In Merchandise

B-O-20 ½



This variety shows the bottom of the letters in GENERAL are even with the bottom of P in P. Doods and right leg of N in Son.

P. Doods & Son/ General/ Merchants/ Watford, Ont.
1124-E-Fx Good For/ 2/ In Merchandise

B-O-18



Similar to previous but the bottom of the letters in GENERAL are lower than the bottom of P. and right leg of N in Son.

P. Doods & Son/ General/ Merchants/ Watford, Ont.
1124-E-Fy Good For/ 2/ In Merchandise

B-O-18

There are three known types of Peter Dodds's 2-cent token as of June 2018.

C.H. PUGH – SARNIA, ONT. VARIETIES

The die varieties of the C.H. Pugh tokens are not widely known by collectors, and listed here are the known types as of May 2018.



This variety, listed by Bowman shows Wines & Liquors on one line

C.H. Pugh/ Wines & Liquors/ Sarnia.
904-D-E This Check/ Good For/ 5¢/ With One/ Ale Bottle

A-R-25



This variety shows Wines and Liquors on three lines, ONT. after Sarnia and tear drop symbols before and after C.H. Pugh

C.H. Pugh/ Wines/ And/ Liquors/ Sarnia, Ont.

904-D-Ex This Check/ Good For/ 5¢/ With One/ Ale Bottle

A-R-24 $\frac{3}{4}$



This variety shows an ampersand between Wines & Liquors

C.H. Pugh/ Wines/ &/ Liquors/ Sarnia.

904-D-Ey This Check/ Good For/ 5¢/ With One/ Ale Bottle

A-R-25



This variety shows no design between Liquors and Sarnia. The reverse is different than the other three, This Check Good For on one line

C.H. Pugh/ Wines/ And/ Liquors/ Sarnia.

904-D-Ez This Check Good For/ 5¢/ With One/ Ale Bottle

A-R-25

There are four known types of C.H. Pugh's 5-cents token as of May 2018.

A CAST COPY OF THE 1860 GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY VICTORIA
BRIDGE BRONZE MEDAL
A WORKMAN'S HOMEMADE SOUVENIR?

by Ron Cheek FCNRS



I bought this strange-looking item in January 2018 on eBay from an Edmonton dealer. It had been in a box of odds and ends he had stored for some years. He had no recollection of from whom, where, or when he had bought it. The eBay listing described it as “Large 1860 Albert Edward Prince of Wales Bronze Medal Rough Condition.”

When I first saw the listing photos I suspected it was a crude cast copy rather than an abused original medal, but it was undoubtedly of great age so I bought it. It intrigued me. With the medal in hand I confirmed it is indeed a cast copy, inexpertly made, with many flaws. The medal surfaces are porous and pebbled as a result of the coarse sand used in the molding process, and the designs are poorly reproduced. There are nodules present from mold defects, and on the obverse there is a prominent raised line extending from the prince’s neck upwards in front of his face. The rim is remarkably imperfect and the edge has been filed or chased to remove casting burrs. The edge also exhibits cavities peculiar to inexpert casting. One look at the photos tells us what this is. Here is how I have listed it in my medal collection inventory: This is a crude cast copy of LeRoux 641, the bronze Grand Trunk Railway medal (with dots each side of the date 1860), possibly unique, hand made by someone less than expert at medal casting, and probably intended as a personal souvenir. It is undoubtedly of great age and may have been made by a workman who was involved in building the Victoria Bridge, likely a foundry worker but possibly a blacksmith, who would have been familiar with and had the means to melt and cast copper or its alloys (850 – 1083 degrees C). Likely a copper alloy, diameter 47.0-47.3 mm (slightly less than an original medal, which is 48 mm, due to filing to remove imperfections and burrs); weight, 48 g (originals weigh about 61.7 g.)



The Victoria Bridge completed a rail line connecting the Island of Montreal with the year-round seaport at Portland, Maine. Construction of the bridge, over a 4 ½-year period, involved hundreds of workers, and its inauguration by the Prince of Wales was an international sensation.

The Grand Trunk Railway ordered 500 bronze, 50 silver, and five gold versions of the genuine medal by J.S. Wyon, and they were sparingly distributed to politicians, officials, and members of the prince's entourage.



A genuine bronze 1860 Grand Trunk Railway Victoria Bridge Inauguration medal.

The mold for making the cast copy would have been formed using a medal like this.

Why is this amateur- copy piece of any interest?

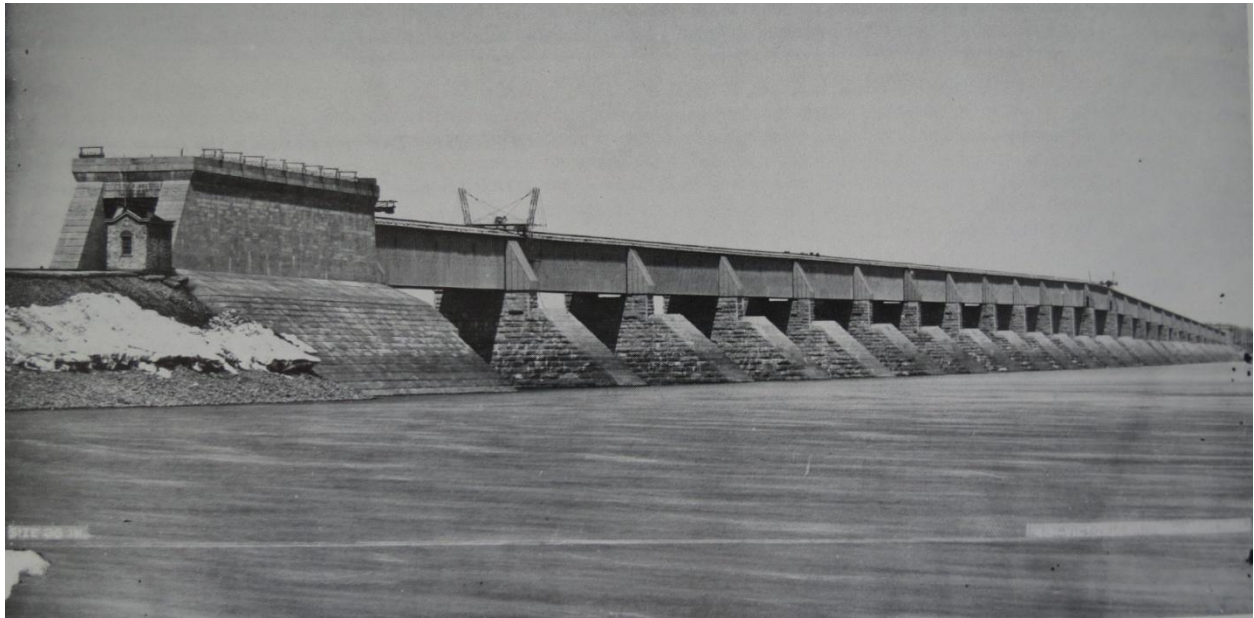
It may very well be a one-off, made by a tradesman who wanted a memento of his work on the bridge but who was not entitled to a medal. Somehow, he was able to get one to use to make a mold.

The material used for the casting would likely have been whatever was at hand around the workshop or foundry. Thanks to Roger Paulen, who kindly tested the piece using XRF technology, we know our medal copy is comprised of 88.16% copper, 6.10% tin, 3.56% lead, 1.69% zinc and 0.18 iron. The approximate fit with present-day alloys, according to the Brass and Bronze Standard Casting Alloys Chart of Specifications (<http://www.nationalbronze.com>).

com/pdfs/spec_reference.pdf), would place it in the range of what is now termed leaded tin bronze. The Chart tells us that leaded tin bronze alloys in this composition range are suitable for medium pressure hydraulic and steam to 550 degrees F, and marine and ornamental castings. Uses also in this alloy range include lead screw nuts, heavy-duty bearings and pump pistons.

It is not a stretch to expect a scrap of such a metal alloy would have been readily available in shops and foundries employed on Grand Trunk Railway work. If there were several medal copies made and this was one that didn't turn out well, it is hard to imagine why it was not simply re-melted and cast again. Instead, it was clearly worked on to remove burrs and, remarkably, it survived all these years. Can we not, therefore, conclude it was held as someone's precious memento? Is it not likely it was made around the time when the Victoria Bridge was completed? I'd like to think so.

If anyone has ever seen another of these cast copies of the Grand Trunk Railway Victoria Bridge Inauguration medal, please get in touch with me. (roncheek44@gmail.com)



William Notman, the famous Montreal photographer, produced a remarkable collection of photographs chronicling the bridge during its entire construction period. These are now in a collection held at the McCord Museum in Montreal.

G.H. Greene, General Merchant, Copetown, Ontario

By Harry N. James FCNRS

Copetown, Ontario according to the Union Publishing Co. Ontario Directory for 1905-06 is located on the Grand Trunk Railway in Beverly Townshio, Wentworth County, 10 miles west of Hamilton, and the county seat. Nearest bank is Dundas, Ontario. Express and telegraph. Population about 200. James Cope is postmaster.

George Harold Greene was born in Davenport, Iowa, July 18, 1874 and came to Canada in 1894. George married Agnes J. Spence McKee on June 6, 1900 and at that time was the merchant in Copetown. In 1904, George sold the store to David Lawson. The 1911 Canada census records him as a printer in Greenville Village, Ontario located in Flamborough West Township, Wentworth County. The 1921 Canada census still shows him as a printer, but now applying his trade in Waterdown, Ontario. G.H. Greene passed away on February 20, 1960.



G.H. Greene made use of trade due bill tokens. They range from 1c to \$1.00. A 50c denomination is not known at this time but could have existed.

G.H.GREENE/ GENERAL/ MERCHANT/ COPETOWN, ONT.

Good For/ 1.00/ In Merchandise	A-R-35
Good For/ 25/ In Merchandise	A-R-29
Good For/ 10/ In Merchandise	A-R-25
Good For/ 5/ In Merchandise	A-R-20
Good For/ 1/ In Merchandise	A-R-18



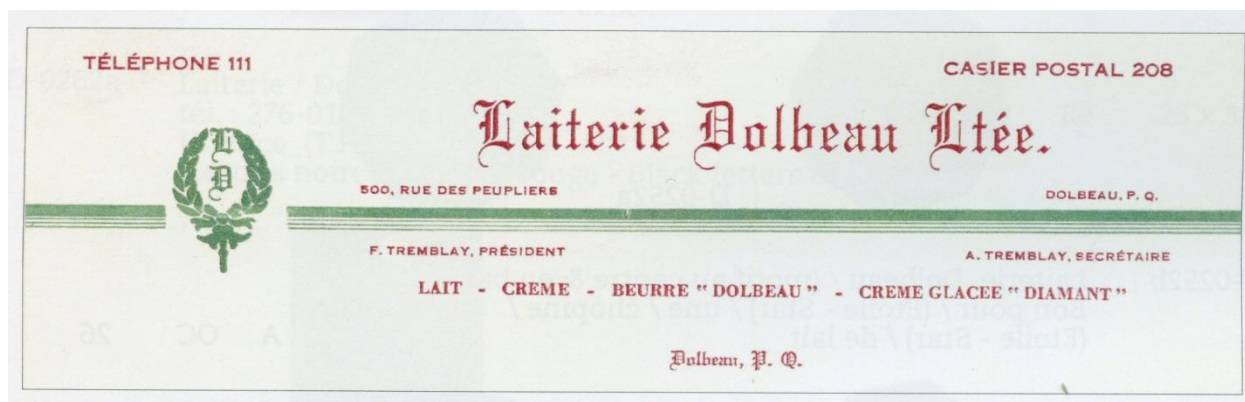
Sources:

Canada Census 1901, 1911

Ontario Canada Marriages 1826-1936

Ontario Canada Deaths 1869-1946

James, Harry N., *A Guide to Ontario Tokens* 2012, p131



Par/ By Pierre Brouillette FCNRS

Fondée en 1927 par François Tremblay qui l’opéra jusqu’en 1957 en son nom. En 1957, André Tremblay, fils de François prend la direction de l’entreprise et en fait l’incorporation. Au début, l’entreprise employait deux personnes. Au moment où ce texte fut écrit il y avait 70 employés. Donc, avant 1967, François Tremblay a opéré une petite usine de pasteurisation et d’embouteillage du lait et faisait la distribution. Plus tard il ajouta la production du beurre. En 1979, l’entreprise a connu une très grosse expansion par l’addition de nouveaux produits tel les fromages Cheddar, Brick, Farmer, Mozarella, Colby, Caraway, Gouda et Edam, en plus du lacosérum et de la poudre de lait écrémé par autorisation. L’expansion de la fromagerie nécessita des déboursés de 550,000\$ et le department de poudre, un montant de 725,000\$. Les produits se vendaient dans tout le Québec. Elle fut l’usine possédant le plus de permis de fabrication dans la Province de Québec. Le dernier president fut André Tremblay assisté de son frère Robert.

Texte tire du texte integral du centre d’archive de Dolbeau sur Micro Film par Clément Girard.

D-0250a Laiterie/ (motif)/ Dolbeau
Bon pour/ 1/ pinte/ (rosette)/ de lait

A-S-23



D-0250a



D-0250b Laiterie/ (motif)/ Dolbeau
Bon pour/ 1/ pinte/ (Etoile - Star)/ de lait

A-S-23



D-0252a Laiterie Dolbeau/ (motif en bas)
Bon pour/ (rosette)/ une/ chopine/ (rosette)/ de lait (cercle perlé)

A-OC-26



D-0252b Laiterie Dolbeau/ (motif au centre & en bas)
Bon pour/ (Etoile - Star)/ une/ chopine/ (Etoile - Star)/ de lait

A-OC-26



François Tremblay founded in 1927, a dairy that he operated until 1957 under his name. In 1957, François' son, André Tremblay, took over the company management which was then incorporated. Initially, the company employed two people, which eventually grew to more than 70 employees. Prior to 1967, François Tremblay's dairy operation was a small pasteurization factory and bottling plant with a distribution. Later the butter production was added. The company undertook a huge expansion over the next 12 years with the addition of new products

like Cheddar, Brick, Farmer, Mozzarella and Colby cheeses. The dairy expansion necessitated expenditures of over \$550,000 and the addition of a powdered milk department at a cost of \$725,000. The company during this time period had the most manufacturing licences and its products were sold across Quebec. André Tremblay assisted by his brother, Robert, was the last president.

“Copy of this full text was written by Clément Girard, found on Micro Film at the Archival Centre in Dolbeau.”

D-0260a Laiterie/ Dolbeau/ Itée/ tél.: 276-0103/ Camil Uniface (T.H.) R-Re-26x38
(Lettres noires sur fond rouge – Black letters on red)

D-0262a Laiterie/ Dolbeau/ Itée/ tél.: 276-0103/ Germain Uniface (T.H.) R-Re-26x38
(Lettres noires sur fond rouge – Black letters on red)

D-0262b Laiterie/ Dolbeau/ Itée/ tél.: 276-0103/ Germain Uniface (T.H.) R-Re-26x38
(Lettres noires sur fond jaune – Black letters on yellow)

D-0262c Laiterie/ Dolbeau/ Itée/ tél.: 276-0103/ Germain Uniface (T.H.) R-Re-26x38
(Lettres noires sur fond verte – Black letters on green)



D-0260a



D-0262a



D-0262b



D-0262c

BRETON 986
WITHERS 1550

By Lorne Barnes FCNRS



986.1550

Composition: Copper. Weight: 8.05 to 8.23 grams. Diameter: 27.49 to 27.70mm. Thickness: 1.73 to 1.81mm. Die axis: ↑↑. Edge: Oblique milling ///////////////. Nine leaves.

The above token is from a three piece lot of the Doug Robins Collection of Canadian Tokens, sold through Heritage World and Ancient Coins, April 20, 2018 in Chicago as lot number 29284. The listing stated “Mule of a new obverse die / Courteau-19 rev.” The statement mule of new obverse die is not accurate; this token was described in the publication *British Cooper Tokens 1811-1820*, by Paul and Bente R. Withers, they list it as 1550.



(Image Enlarged)

- 29284 Lower Canada. Trio of copper Wellington Peninsular 1/2 Penny Tokens, Br-986 ND (c. 1812),**
 1) AU, Charlton-Unl., 8.23 gm. Mule of a new obverse die / Courteau-19 rev. (Imaged Above)
 2) AU, mark. WE-11C1, Courteau-20, 7.83 gm. Coat button closer to collar than lapel. Reeded edge, diagonally.
 3) Unc, WE-11C2, Courteau-21, 9.42 gm. Button closer to lapel than collar. (Total: 3 coins)
 Starting Bid: \$200

Heritage Auctions #3064, lot 29284 write-up

First limb of M lines to centre of J (1550 - 1552)

These are counterfeits.

1550 Halfpenny.

Similar, but there are 3 berries in the wreath and the button is nearer to the lapel. There is a flaw above the E of ET

R Similar, but the first limb of M lines to centre of J

Davis — ; Courteau —

Edge : neatly grained //

27mm 7.7g Die axis ↑↑

RRR



Withers #1550 from *British Cooper Tokens 1811-1820*, page 197.



1



2



3

1. Three berries in the wreath.
2. Bottom is nearer to the lapel
3. Flaw above E of ET

This issue is very difficult to obtain, much scarcer than 986.20.1555 and equally as scarce as 587.1520.

Sources:

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

Courteau, Eugene G. 1915. *The Wellington Tokens Relating to Canada*, New York: American Journal of Numismatics Vol. XLVIII.

Heritage Auctions, Huston, Texas, *World & Ancient Auction #3064*, The Robins Collection, April 20, 2018, CCE, Chicago.

Withers, Paul and Bente R. 1999. *British Cooper Tokens 1811-1820*. Llanfyllin, UK: Galata Print Ltd.

BRETON 987
COURTEAU 8 WITH PLAIN EDGE

By Lorne Barnes FCNRS



987.8PE

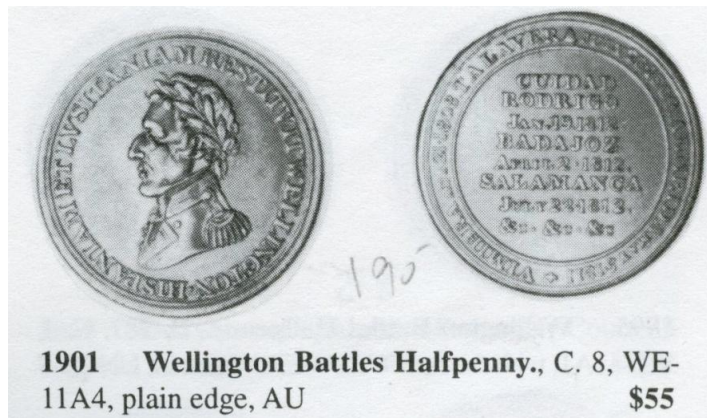
The description is the same as Courteau 8 listed in *“The Wellington Tokens Relating to Canada by Eugene G. Courteau, ANS, New York, 1915, reprinted from American Journal of Numismatics Vol. XLVIII”*, but with plain edge.

Comparing the specifics of 987.8: Composition: Copper. Weight: 8.11 to 8.30 grams. Diameter: 27.20 to 27.70 mm. Die axis: ↑↑. Edge: Oblique Milling ///////////////. Ten leaves. Composition: Copper. Weight: 8.30 grams. Diameter: 27.00 mm. Die axis: ↑↑. Edge: Straight Milled |||||, Ten leaves. The plain edge example: Composition: Copper. Weight: 8.07 grams. Diameter: 27.77 mm. Thickness: 1.72 mm. Die axis: ↑↑. Edge: Plain. Ten Leaves

After examining the edge of the above pictured-token several times, I have not found evidence of any edge reeding. This plain edge example is slightly lighter and the diameter is wider than all of my reeded edge examples. This information adds to my confidence it is a plain edge.

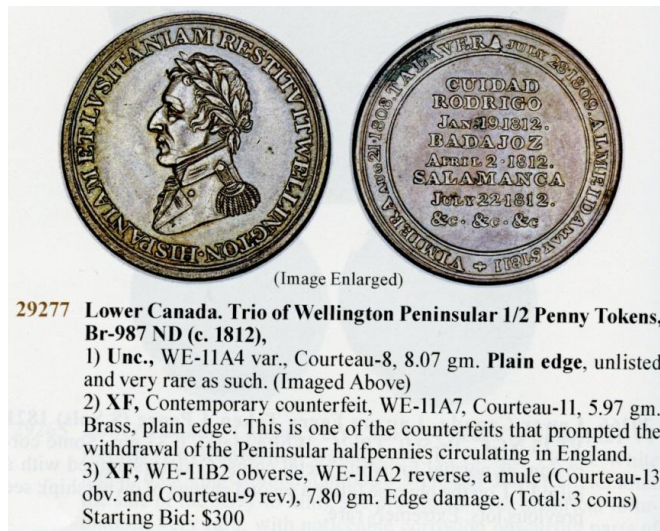
The plain edge variety was not described by Courteau and the example pictured above, from a three piece lot of the Doug Robins Collection of Canadian Tokens, sold through Heritage World and Ancient Coins, April 20, 2018 in Chicago as lot number 29277 stated unlisted and very rare as such. The statement unlisted is not accurate; this token was described by the cataloguer of Jeffery Hoare Auctions, Sale Number 51, October 27, 28 and 29, 1994, lot number 1901, of the late Saul Hendler as Courteau 8, WE-11A4, plain edge, AU. Comparing the obverse of the token with the picture in the Hoare Auction catalogue, it shows the same rub mark to the lower epaulette second from right and a dark spot between neck and W in Wellington. The reverse shows the same dark spot at the A in Cuidad, to the right of second A in Salamanca and

above UL in July, the corrosion at rim at 11 o'clock has now spread to affect the letters TALA in Talavera. There is a strong possibility this is the same piece sold by Jeffrey Hoare Auctions and in all likelihood Doug Robins purchased it at the sale.



1901 Wellington Battles Halfpenny., C. 8, WE-11A4, plain edge, AU \$55

Jeffrey Hoare Auctions, Sale #51



29277 Lower Canada. Trio of Wellington Peninsular 1/2 Penny Tokens, Br-987 ND (c. 1812),
 1) Unc., WE-11A4 var., Courteau-8, 8.07 gm. Plain edge, unlisted and very rare as such. (Imaged Above)
 2) XF, Contemporary counterfeit, WE-11A7, Courteau-11, 5.97 gm. Brass, plain edge. This is one of the counterfeits that prompted the withdrawal of the Peninsular halfpennies circulating in England.
 3) XF, WE-11B2 obverse, WE-11A2 reverse, a mule (Courteau-13 obv. and Courteau-9 rev.), 7.80 gm. Edge damage. (Total: 3 coins)
 Starting Bid: \$300

Heritage Auctions, #3064

It is a shame that the coin holders that Doug Robins may have recorded information on were not included with his tokens.

Sources:

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

Courteau, Eugene G. 1915. *The Wellington Tokens Relating to Canada*, New York: American Journal of Numismatics Vol. XLVIII.

Heritage Auctions, Huston, Texas, *World & Ancient Auction #3064*, The Robins Collection, April 20, 2018, CCE, Chicago.

Jeffrey Hoare Auctions, London, Ont., *Numismatic & Military Sale No 51*, October 27, 28 and 29, 1995, Torex, Toronto, Ont.

BRETON 987
MULE OF COURTEAU 4/9

By Lorne Barnes FCNRS



987.M4/9

Composition: Copper. Weight: 7.70 to 8.00 grams. Diameter: 27.20 to 27.39 mm. Thickness: 1.68 to 1.73 mm. Die axis: ↑↑. Edge: Oblique milling ///. Ten leaves.

The description is the same as the obverse of Courteau 4 and reverse of Courteau 9 listed in “The Wellington Tokens Relating to Canada” by Eugene G. Courteau, ANS, New York, 1915, reprinted from *American Journal of Numismatics Vol. XLVIII*.

Usually 587.4.1521 is found struck from perfect dies to those showing mild stages of deterioration, but I have examples that are found struck with dies that are the same as, and even more deteriorated than the mule pictured above. The same obverse die was used to strike 586.13.1535, which is found with late to extreme stages of die deterioration, like the obverse of 987.M4/9. This is probably the reason the cataloger of Heritage Auctions stated that the example pictured above, from a three piece lot of the Doug Robins Collection of Canadian Tokens, sold through Heritage World and Ancient Coins, April 20, 2018 in Chicago as lot number 29277 was the same as “Courteau 13 obv.”, as finding a Courteau 4 in late stages of deterioration is difficult unlike Courteau 13.



987.4.1521, Obverse in a late stage of deterioration in area of the letters WELLINGTON HISP



(Image Enlarged)

29277 Lower Canada. Trio of Wellington Peninsular 1/2 Penny Tokens, Br-987 ND (c. 1812),

- 1) **Unc.**, WE-11A4 var., Courteau-8, 8.07 gm. **Plain edge**, unlisted and very rare as such. (Imaged Above)
- 2) **XF**, Contemporary counterfeit, WE-11A7, Courteau-11, 5.97 gm. Brass, plain edge. This is one of the counterfeits that prompted the withdrawal of the Peninsular halfpennies circulating in England.
- 3) **XF**, WE-11B2 obverse, WE-11A2 reverse, a mule (Courteau-13 obv. and Courteau-9 rev.), 7.80 gm. Edge damage. (Total: 3 coins)

Starting Bid: \$300

Copied from the catalogue of Heritage Auctions, #3064



986.13.1535 The obverse die deterioration is very similar to the mule



587.9.1516 Same reverse die as the mule



987.4.1521

987.M4/9

986.13.1535

Comparison of die deterioration of the letters WELLINGTON

While at a coin show in 2014, someone showed me a copy of *The Wellington Tokens of Colonial Canada* by Branko Marelic.

This publication recorded a few entries that were of interest to me. I contacted the author when I had decided to purchase a copy of the reference and after receiving the book, it turned out only one entry of die pairing was not recorded by Breton, Courteau, Withers or Charlton. It was number WEL-11 (987.M4/9), a muling of the obverse of Courteau 4 and the reverse of Courteau 9, pictured at beginning of article. I eventually purchased an example of this pairing. Seeing is believing, and over the last two years I have found a couple more examples. This mule is not “of the up most rarity” as indicated in the publication, it can be found from time to time.

I had overlooked this mule due to the fact I attributed the obverse as Courteau 4, a common token, and I looked at the reverse and did not notice the last C of line eight was higher. Perhaps it is this simple; a case of mistaken identity is the reason that it may have not been attributed for two centuries. I would like to thank Branko Marelic for his keen observation and for publishing this variety.

Sources:

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

Courteau, Eugene G. 1915. *The Wellington Tokens Relating to Canada*, New York: American Journal of Numismatics Vol. XLVIII.

Heritage Auctions, Huston, Texas, *World & Ancient Auction #3064*, The Robins Collection, April 20, 2018, CCE, Chicago.

Marelic, Branko, 2012. *The Wellington Tokens of Colonial Canada*, Mission Viejo, CA. Branko Marelic.

Withers, Paul and Bente R., 1999. *British Copper Tokens 1811-1820*, Llanfyllin, UK. Galata Print Ltd.

The World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, Regina – 1933

By Barrie Renwick, FRCNA, FCNRS

The World's Grain Exhibition was the first, and ultimate, international contest and forum where countries that grew extensive crops of grains, grasses, pulses, and root and garden vegetables could exhibit seeds in competition and participate in a conference for learning and the exchange of knowledge. The event was developed and sponsored by the Government of Canada. Its theme "Show what you grow and share what you know" was prominent in the invitation sent to countries around the world.



Individuals were invited by Canada to compete and to attend; counties were asked to send delegates, display the country's export products and depict its own natural surroundings. There were 54 competitive classes for seed exhibits and a competition for educational displays by countries. The overall event, planned for 1932 but delayed, was the main attraction at the Saskatchewan Provincial Exhibition, Regina, in 1933.

To display exhibits, Canada's government had the Grain Show Building built at the fairgrounds. The building, with 150-thousand square feet of open space, had a temporary post office that sold the official grain show postage stamp and franked envelopes for enthusiasts. There were two off-site venues for the conference; one location for the technical proceedings of interest to growers, transporters, and manufacturers; another location for scientific presentations and discussions for researchers and educationalists.

Entrants for the exhibition competitions had to send quantities of seed in advance for pre-judging inspection and germination testing, this done at Dominion Experimental Farms. There were hundreds of classes for entries and thousands of exhibits entered; two-hundred-and ninety-five alone competed in Hard Red Spring Wheat, the class for Show Champion. Prizes were cash. In total \$100,000 was distributed. The list of all awards made for individual classes is thirteen pages in the National Committee Proceedings that records the entire event.



In all, thirty-two countries sent delegates and twenty of those countries provided educational displays, some of which highlighted their products for export. The display by Siam got rated “outstanding.” The exhibition itself took up three-and-a-half acres of display space, was open two weeks, and free to fairground patrons. The Regina Exhibition Association estimated attendance to the grain show as 193,000 fair goers. The Great Depression had caused financial difficulties that necessitated delaying the original start date. It also resulted in several countries having to reluctantly withdraw their application to attend. Nevertheless, the event was acclaimed a worthwhile undertaking, although it remained a one-off.



There were no official medals at this exhibition; however, philatelic collectors had the opportunity to buy the official postage stamp and or a First Day Cover. Numismatists had to settle for a souvenir medal sold to fairgoers by a fair promoter. That little keepsake is an uninspiring 34 mm bronze made by Dingwall Jewellers, Winnipeg. Its most interesting attribute is that the young Dingwall employee Thomas Shingles cobbled together its design. A decade later, his skillful work at our Ottawa mint vindicated his ability.



McColl Mysteries – Overview

By Ryan Lawson FCNRS, August 2018

In 1903 Owen Sound resident William Robert McColl decided to sell off his large collection of Canadian and United States coins, tokens and medals, and to do this, he issued a pamphlet describing them so that other collectors could buy specific pieces at set prices. In creating this sales list, he unintentionally gave future collectors one of their earliest reference guides for Canadian Merchant, Bakery, and Dairy tokens.

Most if not all modern collectors of Canadian tokens will have a copy of McColl's 1903 sales list in their reference library. And depending on which version they have, they will likely have the same complaints about the list. The list is organized in groupings of similar pieces but the items in those groupings are not in any particular order making it hard to locate tokens from specific towns or businesses. Further, the items listed are themselves sometimes smaller groupings of tokens from the same business, so that stating "McColl 273" actually refers to seven different tokens. Then there are the numerous errors in the sales list, some minor and some major. Typos serve to confuse collectors, such as McColl 287, which lists "Buck and Smith" though it should in fact list "Buck & Schmidt". And for some collectors the list fails them by only listing part of a set of tokens. An example of this is the tokens of E.J. LeDain of Ottawa. The aluminum version of his token is listed as McColl 794; not listed are the known brass and copper versions.

Much has been written about W.R. McColl and his 1903 sales list. Though it remains a fantastic resource to this day, it must always be acknowledged that it was only meant to be a sales list and that it was never meant to be a proper reference guide for tokens.

Recognizing the flaws with the sales list and wanting to honour the renowned collector of early 20th century tokens who created it, a project was started over a decade ago to "update" the sales list. Simply named the "Visual McColl", the vision for this project is to provide a visual example of all the pieces listed by McColl while at the same time correcting the known errors and providing space within the original listing for varieties and related additional pieces. Today, through the collaboration and generosity of numerous collectors, 77% of McColls are accounted for. Further, 64% of the McColls have already been added to the Visual McColl manuscript, which currently stands at 331 pages.

So what does this have to do with "McColl Mysteries"? As the Visual McColl project has grown in scope and started to come together as a usable resource, certain pieces listed by McColl have presented themselves as being mysterious, first because no examples could be found and then when examined further, represented a merchant or business that could not be found in the historical record, or some other anomaly. These "Mystery McColls" have led to some productive small group discussions. It is hoped, that by sharing information and thoughts on these pieces as short articles, further conversation can be generated amongst the wider token collecting society. And perhaps, just maybe, these articles might lead to examples of these "Mystery McColls" being found for use in the Visual McColl project.

Going forward I hope to write one or two small articles per issue covering "Mystery McColls". If they get just a few collectors talking and thinking then they will have succeeded in their aim. I hope you enjoy them.

McColl Mystery #1
McColl 1229 - Good for 5c at Meechs

By Ryan Lawson FCNRS, August 2018

From McColl's sales list we know that item 1229 is incuse, brass, described as "good for 5c at Meechs" and is listed as being from Cobourg. Yet this maverick token has had some collectors unsure of its origins for years. Is it really from Cobourg? It is even from Canada?

I am aware of past collectors who having researched this token and came up empty handed. There is apparently no readily available information at the Cobourg library for a firm or person associated with "Meechs". This has led some to speculate that the token originated somewhere else, perhaps such as somewhere across Lake Ontario in New York State where examples of similar tokens have been noted. Perhaps McColl got this piece wrong.

Yet a clue from the past has come to light. Someone at some point in the past recorded on the reverse of a Meech token the following information: "Frank / Graham / Coburg. (sic) / Ont."



Reverse of Meech token with "Frank Graham" inscription. Scan enlarged 300%

Who recorded this information is unknown. But this particular token has a strong pedigree, having been owned by Ken Palmer, Gord Nichols, Tim Henderson, and lastly by Len Buth as of 2007. Given that the information was recorded right on the token rather than a holder, it would hint that it wasn't done by a modern collector but rather someone further into the past.

So with this information the inevitable question we must ask is - who was Frank Graham?

Reviewing readily available historical records as well as online family tree information provides some details on Frank. We learn that his full name was in fact Francis Arthur Graham, but that he apparently went by Frank. Throughout the historical records, documents variously list him as Francis or Frank but generally as Frank. We know that he lived at various times in Cobourg, Guelph, Brockville, and Montreal and that he worked variously as a Cutter & Fitter (Tailor?), Shoemaker, and Hotel Keeper.

Timeline & Family Information

1856 – Francis Arthur Graham, b. March 29th in Cobourg to Christopher Graham & Catherine Meehan

1877 – Frank marries Cecilia Ann Niles on Nov 6th in Cobourg. Francis listed as “Cutter and Fitter”

1881 – Shoemaker living in Guelph per census

1882 – Shoemaker living in Cobourg per birth certificate for son, Christopher

1882 – Shoes profession in Cobourg per business directory (R.G. Dun)

1889 – Hotel profession in Cobourg per business directory (Bradstreet’s)

1891 – Shoemaker living in Cobourg per census

1897 – Hotel Keeper in Brockville per birth certificate for daughter

1898 – Hotel profession in Brockville per business directory (Ontario Publishing & Advertising Co.)

1901 – Hotel Keeper in Montreal per census

1911 – Indecipherable profession associated with dry goods, living in Montreal

1926 – Died on April 17th in Montreal, Saint-Gabriel, Quebec, Canada

Francis and Cecilia Ann Niles had 8 known children, as follows:

Caroline (1878 - X)	Catherine (abt. 1880 – bef. 1891)
Maud (1881 - X)	Christopher (1883 – X)
Albert (1885 – X)	Mathew (1893 – X)
Arthur (1895 – 1974)	daughter (1897 – X)

Of interest is William Niles, brother-in-law to Frank. An 1888 business directory lists William as the proprietor of the Royal Canadian Hotel, later the Horton House and still later the Balmoral Hotel. He is listed a hotel keeper in the 1891 and 1901 censuses. Perhaps it was William who got Frank to change occupations, switching from Shoemaker to Hotel Keeper.



Ad from 1890 Union Publishing Business Directory

Die Study

As listed on www.tokencatalog.com, the die for the Meech token has been labeled **GFIT-5-CTS-43**. This breaks down to mean Good For In Trade – 5 – Cents – Sub variety 43. Currently,

there is no further information on this die type. There are few examples of tokens on the web site that have the same die type, as follows:

Good For / 5 Cts. / In Trade / C. Damico (All Incuse)
(Blank) B-R-24

Good For / 5 Cts. / In Trade / E. Eismann (All Incuse)
(Blank) B-R-24

G. & G / Good For / 5 Cts. / In Trade (All incuse)
(Blank) B-R-24

Unfortunately these examples don't provide any useful information. Of the three, only the Damico token has been attributed with it being listed from Bakersfield, California and with no date range for its possible use.

Summary & Speculation

From an inscription marked on a Meech token, we know that someone linked the token to Frank Graham of Cobourg and we know from the historical record that there was a Frank Graham present in Cobourg in the 1880s to early/mid 1890s. Further, we know that token must pre-date McColl's sales list of 1903 and based on the look of the token, dating it to the back as far as the 1880s isn't unreasonable.

From the timeline data, it appears to show Frank alternating between hotel and shoe occupations in the late 1880s and early 1890s. This could be interpreted a few ways. Perhaps there is an error in the historical data or perhaps he was truly alternating between professions. Either way, I believe for the purpose of this article, the information shows that Frank was transitioning from shoemaking to hotel keeping in around 1890.

From the known facts, we could speculate that the Meech token was likely used by Frank in a shoe store in the 1880s or perhaps in the operation of a hotel in early/mid 1890s. Are we close to the truth? Did Frank Graham of Cobourg issue this token? If yes, was the token meant to be good for 5c on a pair of shoes? Or maybe it was meant to be good for 5c in a hotel billiard room? All is speculation until more facts come to light.

And if Frank Graham issued this token for one of his occupations during the 1880s/1890s, what if any is the connection to the word "Meech"? While there is no clear answer to this question, one possible answer is that it's a nickname or perhaps a corruption based on Frank's mother's maiden name of Meehan.

The Token

Cobourg, ON – Meechs

Northumberland County



Scans enlarged 300%

Good For / 5 Cts. / In Trade / At / Meechs (All Incuse)
1229 (Blank)

B-R-24

To the Readers

I hope you enjoyed this article and that the information presented allows for some productive discussion and perhaps a starting point for future researchers to conclusively attribute the “Meechs” token.

Comments and feedback are welcome. If any reader has additional information or a new line of investigation please feel free to contact me. The intention will be to provide updates to this article should new information warrant it. Email me at → ryan.lawson@outlook.com

Sources

Canada Census for 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911

Various Business Directories from 1880 thru 1900, R.G. Dun, Bradstreet’s , and Union Publishing

Email correspondence with Len Buth, including scan of “Frank Graham” inscribed token

<https://www.familysearch.org/> - For Birth, Marriage, and Death certificates

<http://www.tokencatalog.com/> - For Die Study information

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Graham-9051> - For Family Tree Information

McColl Mystery #2
McColl 1219b – J.M., I. Martull

By Ryan Lawson FCNRS, August 2018

From McColl's sales list we know that item 1219b is apparently marked with "J.M., I. Martull" and that the token is from Wallaceburg, Ontario. Further, the token is listed under the Canadian Bar Checks section, helping to identify what the token was used for. Yet to date no examples of this token have found their way into catalogue listings.

One roadblock to solving this mystery is the fact that the surname "Martull" does not appear in the 1891 or 1901 censuses. This frustrating lack of information might be the end of one's research if not for a poem.

The Poem

The Beattie Block Fire
By Mrs. John Annal

It was the twelfth of January,
Eighteen and ninety seven,
About the hour of midnight
The alarm of fire was given.

Ah! yes, they spread about,
Like evil from door to door,
Entirely wiping out
C.A. Hardeman's shoe store.

Oh! awake and see the fire,
The great king disturbs our town.
Ah! the flames are mounting higher,
The Beattie Block is burning down.

Lodge rooms, Ballroom, and dwellings,
All came tumbling down;
Alas, the whole main building
Of our enterprising town.

And soon brave heated men were there,
Doing all within their power;
Excited women and children
everywhere,
At that dreadful midnight hour.

But the worst of all is yet to come;
Two men did lose their lives
Both leaving little children
Both leaving weeping wives.

To the spectators of the flames
It was a terrible sight to behold.
The anguish of the escaping ones
Will never be fully told.

Albert Ugle was the one
Whose remains were carried home
When came here he was little thought,
Poor man, he would meet such a dreadful
doom.

The serious losers by the flames
Were T.F. Hinnegan of the Queens
Hotel,
E. Stevens kept the restaurant;
The poolroom, John Martell.

Andrew Bard, the other man,
Whose remains were never found,
The ruins, alas, a new block is now
His monument, while ashes form his mound.

And still the flames roll on,
In vain they try to stop.
T. O'Donnell's grocery, too is gone,
And F. Smith's jewelry shop.

From this poem we are reminded of the ever present threat that fire was over hundred years ago, when building codes and fire protection services were not quite what they are today. We learn and get a glimpse of the destruction that was the 1897 Beattie Block fire and we feel the impact of lives lost all those years ago.

But this sad poem provides something more. It provides a clue to our McColl mystery in the form of the line “The poolroom, John Martell”. With no Martells listed in Canadian censuses for Wallaceburg or anywhere else in Canada, a Martell in Wallaceburg sounds like the correct fit. Further, John is running a pool room in the Queens Hotel which fits given that the token is noted as Bar Check and John is in his job in 1897 which also fits given that the token must predate McColl’s 1903 sales list. Lastly, John Martell is a fit for J.M, the first initials in the token description. Here we have our lead on the issuer of McColl 1219b. So who was John Martell?

Timeline & Family

1866 – John Martell, b. June 2nd in Mount Clemens, Michigan, USA to Moses Martel & Julia Charbonneau

1878 – John Martell immigrates to Canada from the Michigan USA (approx. 12 years old)

1881 – Unable to locate John Martell in census

1891 – Running a Billiard Hall in Wallaceburg per census and business directory (Union Publishing)

1892 – John marries Lillian Hookwith on Jan 28th in Flint, Michigan, USA. John listed as “Merchant”

1895 – Running a Billiard Room in Wallaceburg per business directory (Might Directory)

1897 – On Jan 12th, the Beattie Block burns down, destroying John’s Billiard Hall

1897 – Running a Billiard Hall in Wallaceburg per business directory (Union Publishing)

1901 – Running a Billiard Hall in Wallaceburg per census

1901 – Tobacconist in Wallaceburg per birth registration for son, John

1902 – In the Cigar and Billiards profession in Wallaceburg per business directory (R.G. Dun)

1906 – Cameron & Martell listed as selling Cigars and Tobacco in Wallaceburg per business directory

1911 – Running Pool Room in Ottawa per census

1922 – Died Oct 20th in Ottawa. Buried in Wallaceburg.

Of note is the Cameron & Martell business partnership. At this time it is assumed the Martell is in fact John Martell given that he was listed as a Tobacconist in 1901. A business directory for 1888 lists no John Martell in Wallaceburg but does list a W.L. Cameron – Billiard Hall. Perhaps there is a connection here. More research on this point is required to confirm.

John Martell married Lillian Hookwith and records found show they had four children, as follows:

Mable Mary	(1892 – 1892)	Ida L	(1897 – 1899)
John Ronald	(1901 – X)	Lloyd Paul	(1903 – X)

Noteworthy Information

Shotgun wedding

John and Lillian were married on Jan 28th, 1892. To get married, they traveled from their residence of Wallaceburg to Flint Michigan USA where John's family was located. I suspect they were under some pressure to get married, with time being of the essence, as their first child Mable was born only four months later on May 22nd, 1892

Tragedy

The 1890s was a tragic decade for John Martell and his family. In 1892, at the age of 3 months and 16 days, John's first child Mable died of cholera. The year 1897 saw the destruction of his Billiard Hall in the Beattie Block fire and in 1899, John's second child died of pneumonia at the age of 2.

Beattie Block

Built in 1880 and located at the corner of Nelson & James Streets, the Beattie Block was known as the finest in Wallaceburg. It was the location of the Queens Hotel and sadly, on January 12th, 1897, it burned to the ground. The cook of the hotel was severely injured and two guests lost their lives. (Andrew Bard & Albert Ugle). The damage was estimated at \$60,000, though the building was only insured for \$20,000.



The Beattie Block, Wallaceburg

Summary & Speculation

McColl listed 1219b as a Bar Check with a description of “J.M., I. Martull, Wallaceburg”. Yet research shows no one with the surname “Martull” located in Canada for the years 1891 and 1901.

It would appear this is one of the many cases where a typo was made in McColl’s Sales list or there is a mistake on the token as it appears “Martull” should in fact be “Martell” given that there is a John Martell located in Wallaceburg during the right time frame, who’s work could include the use of a Bar Check and who’s initials are a fit for the first part of the token description. Further, I propose there are in fact two errors with the token description, where the “I.” should in fact be “L.” for Lillian, John’s wife. The description would then become “J.M., L. Martell” for John Martell and Lillian Martell.

All this speculation fits and would appear to provide a solution to the mystery of McColl 1219b yet, we have no example token to examine! Current token listings note the existence of a “Martull” token but also note it as has “not seen”. It is immensely frustrating that currently, all these years after the issuance and use of the token, that we still do not know the metal, shape, size, or exact description of McColl 1219b!

I suspect there are two probable reasons that McColl 1219b remains “not seen” by modern collectors. Firstly, assuming they existed at the time, there is a possibility that the 1897 Beattie Block fire consumed the bulk of the tokens. Further, there is the possibility that this token is a maverick, eliminating the possibility of a quick attribution should one come into the possession of a collector.

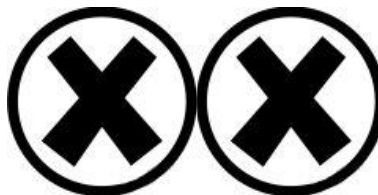
It should be noted that for this article, a review of tokens on www.tokencatalog.com did not turn up any possible examples of a McColl 1219b nor did a review of Lot 261 from the Toronto Coin Expo Fall Sale 2017, which consisted of 228 maverick tokens from the Richard Cooper Collection.

To conclusively solve the mystery of McColl 1219b, an example token will need to come to light. I encourage all readers of this article to review their collections for a token that fits. McColl had one in his collection. With luck, it still survives and resides in the collection of one of our readers.

The Token

Wallaceburg, ON – J.M., I. Martull (?)

Kent County



1219b (Currently Unknown)

?-?-??

To the Readers

I hope you enjoyed this article and that the information presented allows for some productive discussion and perhaps a starting point for future researchers to conclusively attribute the Martull token.

Comments and feedback are welcome. If any reader has additional information or a new line of investigation please contact me. The intention will be to provide updates to this article should new information warrant it. Email me at → ryan.lawson@outlook.com

Sources

Canada Census for 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911

Various Business Directories from 1880 thru 1900, R.G. Dun, Might's, and Union Publishing Fire and Water, published by F.W. Shepperd, New York, January 23rd, 1897

A history of Wallaceburg and Vicinity 1804 to the Present, Frank Mann, April 7, 1968

Gathering At The Forks, The Story of Wallaceburg, Alan & Frank Mann, December, 1974

<https://www.familysearch.org/> - For Birth, Marriage, and Death certificates

<http://www.tokencatalog.com/>

<https://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=glennbaird&id=I102637>

[Family Tree](#)

Guide to Ontario Tokens, Harry James, 2012



Advertising card of Donald Callum (1848-1918) and Richard LeSueur (1850-1935), Sarnia, Ontario

Classified ad page: This is a free service for members.

Supplement for March 2018 issue of Numismatica Canada

Wanted for my personal collection. The tokens of A.D. Porcheron. I can be reached at –
lenkuenzig@sympatico.ca

Masonic Medals Wanted: including Canadian Craft lodges, York Rite, Scottish Rite and Shrine. Please send descriptions, condition and prices asked. Doug Franklin, 252 Glenairlie Drive, Victoria, BC V9B 1K3. E-mail frankli2@telus.net

For sale or trade: Medals and tokens of collectors, dealers and manufacturers available plus miscellaneous items. Send want list or request my listing. Contact Barry Uman, 242 Sedgefield, Pointe Claire, QC H9R 1P2 or email at clarinets@videotron.ca

Wanted for my personal collection: Tokens and scrip of Ottawa and surrounding area (including milk, bread, merchants' due bills, etc. etc.). Also medals of all types (agricultural, school, athletic, exhibition, religious, etc.). Will purchase or trade. Contact: Chris Faulkner, 1460 Merrivale Road, Box 78085, Ottawa, ON, Canada K2E 1B1, or email chris.faulkner@carleton.ca

Trade Dollars For Sale: scarce and common. Please check out my list of trade dollars from Canada. Check out my website at <http://www.gilbertweb.com/Tradesale.mht> or send for a listing. Included in this list are the following items: Barrhead AB 1971, Labrador City NF 1974, St. Andrews NB 1984 (\$1 error), Stewiacke Valley PEI 1980 (bz), Chatham Pioneer Days NB 1979 (plain edge), and Mahone Bay NS 1979. Bob Gilbert, P.O. Box 299, Liberty Corner, NJ USA 07938, bob@gilbertweb.com

W.R. McColl 1903 Sales List - an alphabetical listing of the McColl offering, by: 1) name 2) location 3) Province - by location, name and cross-referenced to Bowman, Hill, Stewart and Tannahill as applicable. The Ontario listing includes a separate section by County 4) original numerical McColl list. Will facilitate locating names/attribution appearing in McColl which previously could be a time consuming task to find in his original list. Soft cover, spiral bound, 90 pages, 8 ½ x 11 inches. Copies C\$20.00 **each** plus postage. A private publication by Len Buth, P.O. Box 28012, Oakridge Postal Outlet, 1201 Oxford St. W., London ON, Canada N6H 5E1. lbuth@webmanager.on.ca

Paying Top Prices for Newfoundland scrip, Maritime medals before 1920, Maritime local tokens and better Canadian chartered banknotes. Geoff Bell, P.O. Box 5079, Shediac, NB, E4P 8T8

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rstockley@videotron.ca Visit my site at www.abebooks.com/bookseller/stockleysbooks

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

Wanted for my personal collection: medals relating to the 1860 royal visit to North America.

I am still looking for Hoffnung medals in bronze (Leroux 643) and silver (Leroux 643 & 644), the Lower Canada Board of Arts & Manufactures medal in bronze (Leroux 612), academic medals, Leroux 636 (Bishop’s), Leroux 671 (McGill), and “Blondin the Hero of Niagara” medal (44 mm variety), the “NY Firemans Torchlight Parade” medal in white metal, and the Merriam U.S.A. Souvenir medal in brass.

Ron Cheek - rpmejilla@yahoo.ca

Wanted for my personal collection – Breton 735 and 736 (Illiffe tokens) all varieties. Jim Astwood - jastwood@mymts.net

Information Wanted – For Population Survey or Census of the Communion Token Bowman 204 (McLachlan 166, Charlton NS-306). “ST:P” raised, within rectangular cartouche sunk into worn British half pence usually. Any information welcome. Discretion is guaranteed. Eric Leighton - egleighton@outlook.com Put Bo204 in subject line, please.

Wanted – 60 sous script for Eustache Brunet 1837 for Pointe Claire, Quebec. I can trade a 30 sous note or buy it or any other script for Eustache Brunet. Contact Barry Uman at clarinets@videotron.ca or call 514-697-5839.

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