

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

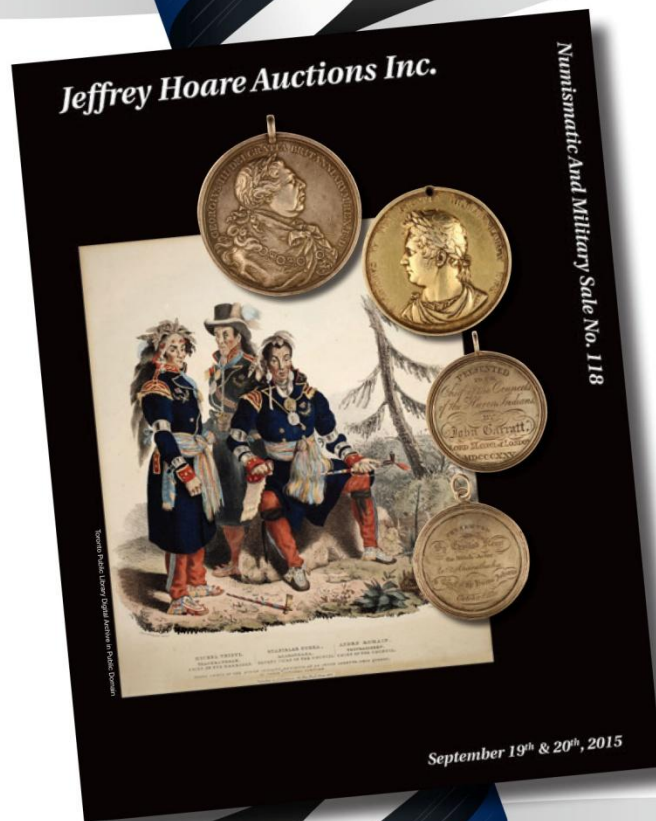
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Transactions est'd 1963 – Cee Tee est'd 1972

Volume 17, No. 4 - December, 2018 - Issue No. 68



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319 Springbank Drive, London, Ontario N6J 1G6
p: 519.473.7491 f: 519.473.1541 | jhoare@jeffreyhoare.on.ca

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Officers of the C.A.T.C.

President.....Harry N. James
Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O.,
204 First Ave.,
St. Thomas. ON Canada N5R 6A1
harrynj@sympatico.ca



Vice president.....Scott E. Douglas
273 Mill St. E.
Acton, ON Canada L7J 1J7
sdouglas333@gmail.com

Secretary-treasurer.....Len Kuenzig
Box 21018 Meadowvale RPO,
Mississauga, ON L5N 6A2
len.kuenzig@sympatico.ca

Editor of Numismatica Canada...Harry N. James
Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O.,
204 First Ave.,
St. Thomas. ON Canada N5R 6A1
harrynj@sympatico.ca

Associate EditorLorne Barnes
PO Box 35020 Nelson Park R.O.,
London, ON, CANADA
N5W5M0
1wdin5@gmail.com

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C.A.T.C. Financial report for 2017 -2018.

Opening Balance		5049.42
Deposits	3221.83	8271.25
Postage	-1486.03	6785.22
Printing	- 1474.03	5311.19
Service (Bank)	-178.90	5132.29
Mail box (Len)	-214.70	4917.59
RCNA Dues	-45.00	4872.59
Misc.	-44.80	4827.79
Closing balance as of September 2018		4827.99

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NUMISMATICA CANADA

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December 2018

ISSUE No. 68

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Classified Ads are located at the back of the bulletin.

From the editor:

The summer is certainly gone. The weather is changing but we can still enjoy our hobby even if it gets too cold to enjoy the outdoors. It could actually be of benefit to the hobby, as being stuck indoors, some of us might find more time to focus on some of our favourite finds. Research can be started from home and by the time the good weather returns, who knows how much information we can share.

The year has been busy with the O.N.A. and R.C.N.A. conventions both now behind us. The next C.A.T.C. meeting will be held in Kingston during the O.N.A.'s annual convention next April. I would encourage members to attend the event. It will be a great opportunity not just to get together at our own meeting, which of course is reason enough to attend by itself, but Kingston is a great historic Canadian city, well worth a visit.

Congratulations are extended to Scott Douglas who was this year's recipient of the J. D. Ferguson Medal. The award certainly deserved, everybody knowing how busy and active Scott has been not just this year but over the past many years.

The C.A.T.C. has been fortunate in having dedicated officers over its many years of existence. A change in the position of secretary-treasurer is now taking effect with Len Kuenzig stepping down after several years of dedicated work. It can be difficult finding a good replacement, but we have been fortunate in having Ian Speers stepping into Len's old position. Ian is a true numismatist with lots of ability and ideas. Welcome and thank you Ian. Also thanks to Len Kuenzig who has kept our finances up-to-date over the last several years. The position of secretary-treasurer involves quite a bit of work and dedication and Len has certainly given us his share.

Remember now that the end of the year is nearly upon us, that dues for 2019 are now payable. Please send in payment to our new secretary-treasurer a.s.a.p. to avoid missing out on the future issues.

The executive of the C.A.T.C. wishes everyone a great Christmas and Happy New Year.

I hope all find great numismatic items and 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

New Token Finds

Submitted by Al Munro

WEYBURN BREAD CO. LIMITED

An Unlisted Maverick



WEYBURN / BREAD CO. / LIMITED
GOOD FOR / ONE / LOAF
A-S-23

A while ago I acquired the above maverick trade token in Weyburn, Saskatchewan and have since been attempting to learn something about it. The discovery of this token is the realization of what I think is every token collector's dream. A discovery of a previously unknown token from my home town. I was born in Weyburn and lived there until I moved to Regina in 1959.

WEYBURN BREAD COMPANY, LIMITED

According to an annual report found on Google, The Weyburn Bread Company, Limited was amalgamated with eight other companies into Inter City Western Bakeries, Limited in 1930 and then in 1938 taken over by Garfield Weston. When amalgamated the managers of the nine companies remained.

Prior to amalgamation in 1930 all nine companies were controlled for at least one year by Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited. Based on the amalgamation in 1930, the use of the full corporate name on the token, dates the token prior to 1930.

I have not been able to find any additional information on this token. The above information was obtained through the assistance of Stephan Oatway of Moncton, N.B.

Submitted by Eric Jensen, FCNRS
On behalf of Elmer Lupul (Edmonton)



(Edmonton AB)
Beercade/ (logo)/ Craft Beer Arcade
No/ Cash/ Value

B-R-23

Submitted by Len Buth, FCNRS

Note: While due care has been taken in reporting the following new finds/new denominations, collectors will appreciate it is becoming difficult to ascertain with certainty, given the many items that continue to be reported, if any have been reported previously in the pages of *The Canadian Token* and *Numismatica Canada* (1972 - 2018).

ONTARIO

NEW DEMONINATIONS

CORNWALL, Ontario, *Stormont County*
Tobacco/Barber Token



A. CHARLEBOIS / 15c / CORNWALL
Uniface

A-Oc-26

This issuer was listed in the *Supplement to Bowman's Trade Tokens of Ontario* and in *A Guide to Ontario Tokens* by Harry James for denominations of 5 & 10 cents. Alfred Joseph Charlebois was born in Ontario on July 27, 1890. He was married on June 17, 1913 to Maude Lemoire at Cornwall, Ontario. The earliest directory he could be found in was *Bradstreet's* for 1914, which lists his business as "Tobacco etc." The same data can be found in directories through 1924. He was not listed in the 1927 directory. Interestingly his occupation in the 1921 Canada Census is shown as "barber". Accordingly it can be assumed he operated a barbershop and sold tobacco products. He died on October 12, 1977 and is buried at Saint Columban's Cemetery in Cornwall.

HARRISTON, Ontario, *Wellington County*
Merchant Token



WHALEY & CLARKE / DRY GOODS / & / CLOTHING / HARRISTON, ONT.
GOOD FOR / 50 ¢ / IN MERCHANDISE

A-R-32

Denominations for 5 and 10 cents have been previously recorded by Bowman (Suppl.) & James.

SPRINGFIELD, Ontario, *Elgin County*
Merchant Token



GOOD IN TRADE / AT / D. W. / HENRY'S / BIG / DEPARTMENTAL
CTS. 5 CTS.

A-R-19

Denominations for \$1.00, 25 and 10 cents have been previously recorded by James. Unlisted by Bowman.

WINDSOR, Ontario, *Essex County*
Cigar Token



G. ENGLISH & CO. / CIGARS / 28 OUELLETTE AVE.
GOOD FOR / 10 / 5 ¢ CIGARS

A-R-31

The issuer of this token was not listed by Fred Bowman in his *Trade Tokens of Ontario* nor in the Supplement. Harry James listed the issuer in his *A Guide to Ontario Tokens* but at the time of his publication in May 2012, he was not aware of this “denomination”, as his listing was for a smaller sized token for “5 5¢ cigars”. Perhaps due to a worn example the address was recorded as “20” Ouellette Ave., which should be shown as “28” Ouellette Ave.

MILLBANK, Ontario, *Perth County*
Merchant Token



W.H. WINKLER / GENERAL / MERCHANT / MILLBANK, ONT.
GOOD FOR 10¢ / IN TRADE

A-R-25

This merchant was unlisted by Bowman, but is listed in James. At the time of publication Mr. James did not have the correct or complete specifics of the metal, shape and size of the token. This data is recorded here.

INFORMATION / ASSISTANCE REQUESTED

=====

The token shown below for Moose Jaw, has eluded all extensive research conducted to date. There is only one Moose Jaw location known, and that would be in Saskatchewan. All known and existing business directories, and other sources found have been thoroughly searched to no avail. If any subscriber or reader of this publication can provide any information, please contact Len Buth at - lbuth@webmanager.on.ca
Assistance to date from Eric Jensen, Ron Rogal and Jim Astwood has been much appreciated.



COUGHLIN S. CAMPBELL / MOOSE / JAW.
GOOD FOR / ONE / SHAVE A-R-19

There has been speculation that the “S.” could be an ampersand instead. While possible, the enlargement does appear to show it as an S”. Also it is doubtful a period after and ampersand would be used.



Submitted by Eric Jensen, FCNRS



(Calgary, AB)

Revival Brewcade/ (beer mug)
Video Game Token/ (arcade video game)/ No Cash Value

B-R-23

New Denominations

DELHI, Ontario, *Norfolk County*



C.E. Hetherington/ The/ Peoples/ Cash Store/ Delhi, Ont.
280-K-F Good For/ 1/ In Merchandise A-O-18
A 5¢ denomination has been previously recorded in the NC. Unlisted by Bowman and James.

OIL SPRINGS, Ontario, *Lambton County*



W.S. Duggan/ Merchant/ Oil Springs, Ont.
732-B-A Good For/ \$100/ In Merchandise B-O-35



W.S. Duggan/ Merchant/ Oil Springs, Ont.
732-B-D Good For/ 10/ Cents/ In Merchandise B-O-22½
Denominations for 1¢, 2¢ and 5¢ have been previously recorded by Bowman (1972) and James (2012).

New Variety

LINDSAY, Ontario, *Victoria County*



572-C-Cx 572-C-C
W.F. McCarty/ Jeweler/ Lindsay - Ont.
572-C-Cx You Will Be Allowed/ 25¢/ For this Coin/ On A Cash Purchase/ Of Engagement/
Wedding Rings/ Or Watches/ At McCarty's/ Lindsay A-R-25½
Bowman previously listed 572-C-C shown above right.

EMPIRE HOTEL BARBER SHOP – W.E. BOTTING PROPR.

By Al Munro



EMPIRE HOTEL / BARBER / SHOP / W.E. BOTTING, PROPR.
GOOD FOR / 1 / SHAVE B-R-25

An Unlisted Maverick

A while ago I acquired the above maverick trade token in Weyburn, Saskatchewan and have since been attempting to properly attribute which of the many Empire Hotels it may have been used in. I now believe, based on the information that follows, that it can be attributed to Brandon, Manitoba. It is interesting to note that of the four western Canadian places that W.E. Botting lived in, three of them had Empire Hotels.

William Ernest Botting

The 1901 Canada Census shows a William E. Botting, age 22 years, a barber, born in Ontario, living with his parents (father also a barber) and siblings in Brandon, Manitoba. Records in *Ancestry.ca* indicate that William E Botting's father was George Botting, born in 1854, and his mother was Mary Ann Lawson also born in 1854.

Henderson's 1902 Winnipeg directory shows W. E. Botting as a barber at Seymour House. This is the only year that he appears in the Winnipeg Henderson's directories. He may have tried his hand as a barber in Winnipeg for a short time, but it does not appear that it was at the Empire Hotel, before returning to Brandon.

Henderson's Brandon directories show George Botting running the Empire Hotel barbershop in 1905 (it opened in 1904), with no mention of William E. Botting. The 1906 directory lists George as a barber but no address and lists William E. as working with him. In 1907 it shows George Botting as barber and tobacconist at 1037 Rosser Avenue and George Jr. and William E. Botting working at the same shop (the Empire Hotel was at 725-733 Rosser Avenue). Almost all of the Bottings are gone after the 1909 Brandon directory.

The 1906 Canada Census shows William E. Botting, still living in Brandon but married to one Annie, but no children. This Census does not list occupations.

A transcript of the 1911 Canada Census finds them in Saskatchewan /Assiniboia / Weyburn, with two sons (Earnest B. and Clifton R.) and William's father George Botting.

The 1921 Census shows William Ernest Botting, age 42, a barber; wife Annie, age 37; son Ernest Philip, age 13 (died Jan 21, 1934 in Estevan); son Clifton Ross, age 12; daughter Edna May, age 6, and daughter Doris Eva, age 5 (died Nov 17, 1922 Estevan) in Estevan, SK.

Empire Hotel – Brandon, MB

Mr. D. W. Beaubier opened the Empire Hotel in Brandon in 1904. Winter delays slowed construction, and a summer opening was postponed on a number of occasions. In 1905 the Empire Hotel became part-owned by Mr. Kirkcaldy after his resignation as Brandon's Chief of Police.

Centrally Located. Long Distance Telephone 155.

Empire Hotel

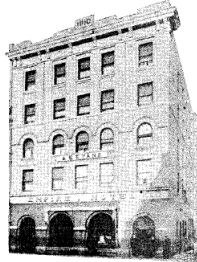
SMITH, & KIRKCALDY Proprietors

Modern Hotel and Newly Furnished
Best Accommodation for Commercial Travellers

725-731 Rosser Avenue
BRANDON - - MAN.

6 BRANDON

EMPIRE HOTEL



Rooms with Bath and Hot and Cold Water
Sample Rooms
Comfort of Guests Our Aim

Elevator
Excellent Table
Finest Liquors and Cigars
A. E. EVANS Prop.

PHONE 155 - 725-731 ROSSER AVE.

Henderson's Manitoba and NWT Dir. 1905

Henderson's Brandon Directory 1911

Although the Brandon directories indicate William's father, George, as operator of the Empire Hotel Barbershop and William E. working with him, there is no evidence that William E. Botting operated a barber shop in the Empire Hotel in Brandon.

Empire Hotel – Estevan, SK (1138 5th St.)

The Empress Hotel in Estevan was built ca 1906-1907 and remained open into the mid 1970's. There is no evidence to indicate Mr. Botting operated a barber shop in the Empire Hotel, Estevan Sask.

Conclusion

James Astwood, author of *An Illustrated Guide To Manitoba Tokens*, advises "It is possible that William E. Botting was at the Empire Hotel c. 1905-06. It is unlikely that he issued tokens in Estevan as by then the use of shave tokens had been discontinued. As near as I can tell the latest shave token is about 1907."

Subsequent to Jim's comments he has since catalogued a 'Good For 1 Shave' trade token issued by 'G. Botting' (0359a) from the Cooper Collection attributed to Brandon, Manitoba (*Numismatica Canada* Volume 16, No. 4). Jim stated that "George W. Botting ran a barbershop in Brandon from 1889 – 1906".

Although William Botting lived in three communities, Brandon, Estevan and Winnipeg, that had Empire Hotels I believe with some certainty that the evidence makes it very likely that this maverick token is from Brandon. The token was either used there or ordered in anticipation of William taking over the Empire Hotel Barber Shop, which did not appear to happen. It is unlikely that the token would have been issued for use in the Empire Hotel in Winnipeg as William was only there for a brief time and was listed as a barber at Seymour

House, and he did not move to Estevan until after the use of shave tokens was largely discontinued.

TIMELINE

- 1879 William Ernest Botting (W.E.B.) born in Ontario
- 1883 Brandon – George Botting, from Gananoque Ontario, doing a successful business as a barber (Brandon Mail Nov 8, 1883)
- 1887 Mr. Sutliff, late with Mr. Botting, is opening a barber shop in the building next to Durst,s block.
- 1901 W.E.B. living in Brandon, MB, barber
- 1902 W.E.B. listed in Henderson’s Winnipeg Directory as a barber at Seymour House
- 1904 Empire Hotel Brandon opens
- 1905 W.E.B.’s father George operates a barbershop in the Empire Hotel, Brandon
- 1905 W.E.B. marries Annie Phillips, Brandon
- 1906 W.E.B. in Brandon; Henderson’s, lists him as a barber
- 1907 W.E.B working with father George at 1037 Rosser Brandon
- 1907 Empire Hotel Estevan opens
- 1911 W.E.B. and family living in Weyburn
- 1921 W.E.B. and family living in Estevan
- 1922 W.E.B.’s 6 yr old daughter dies in Estevan
- 1934 W.E.B.’s 26 yr old son dies in Estevan
- 1937 W.E.B. dies in Winnipeg

Sources:

Census:

Canadian Census – 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1921

Directories:

Henderson’s Manitoba and NWT Directories – 1891 to 1899

Henderson’s Winnipeg Directory – 1902

Henderson’s Brandon Directories – 1905 to 1911

Newspapers:

The Brandon Mail – 1883 to 1895

Other:

Peels Prairie Provinces – University of Alberta Libraries: peel.library.ualberta.ca

Numismatica Canada Volume 16, No. 4 – December 2017, P.108

'the candy store' Ice Cream Tokens – Nanton, Alberta

By Eric Jensen FCNRS

Located in Nanton, Alberta, about 90 km south of Calgary, is 'the candy store' and associated 'Notso Fine Antiques and Collectibles'. This establishment was started by the Rees family in 2004 and has become a must-stop destination for visitors and locals alike.

As the old saying goes, "Money can't buy happiness but it can buy ice cream, which is pretty much the same thing!"

The staff at 'the candy store' have recently streamlined the process of getting your ice cream cone by initiating the use of plastic tokens.

I first learned of the use of these tokens from a neighbour who travels by the shop fairly often and almost always stops to indulge the family with ice cream cones. The new unlisted tokens along with the thought of ice cream, were enough for my wife Carol and I to make the trek south.



I met up with Mike Higgins at the ice cream counter and thanks to his tremendous patience I spent close to an hour discussing some of the history of trade tokens and of course more specifically how they use their new plastic tokens. Mike mentioned that lineups at the cash counter were often long, winding throughout the store and sometimes spilling out onto the street. He said that Robert Rees, his brother-in-law who also works in the store, came up with the idea to sell tokens at the cash counter and have the purchasers take the tokens to the well staffed ice cream counter. Mike stated that he was somewhat skeptical at first that this would actually help but soon learned that the idea has really worked well and they seldom have long lineups anymore, while still selling the same number of ice cream cones.

They have had seven different-colour tokens made, five of which represent the size of ice cream cone and two that, if one decides to go with a waffle cone or gourmet waffle cone, they are covered. Mike said that they have glued some of the waffle cone tokens onto the reverse side of the five ice cream tokens to indicate to the ice cream counter staff exactly what has been purchased.

Mike said they also hoped that people learn they can buy tokens ahead of time and the next time they come in they can bypass the cash register line and head straight to the ice cream counter.

I came across this same concept once before on Vancouver Island, British Columbia at the Baby Bear's Ice Cream Shoppe located in Chemainus where they utilize enameled metal tokens for their various ice cream treats.



Mike standing at the ice cream counter.



The price list and how to order your ice cream.

The seven plastic uniface tokens currently in use are as follows:



Ppi,go R 38



Py,go R 38



Pbu,go R 38



Pg,go R 38



Po,go R 38



Pw,go R 38



Pk,go R 38



A. C. Youmans Issue of a Trade Token Stems From Unsettled Times in British Columbia History

By Harry N. James FCNRS

Amos Card Youmans was born in the Township of Camden in Lennox and Addington County, Upper Canada in 1841. He was the son of Benjamin Youmans, a farmer, and his wife Phibe.

In 1861, at the age of twenty, he was working still in Camden Township on the farm of Jeremiah Simmons.

By 1872 he had moved to the West making his permanent home at what is now Hazelton, British Columbia at the Forks of the Skeena. He found employment with a Thomas Hankin, an outstanding pioneer of the area, whose brother, Philip Hankin, was Colonial Secretary in the days of the Colony of Vancouver Island. Hankin operated a trading store.

Youmans eventually went into business for himself. He married a native of the Gitksan Nation and he and his wife had five children, four of them being born before their marriage. He had become well established with the friendship of the Indians assured.

In the spring of 1884 he made a trip to his old home in Ontario and on his return to the Forks of the Skeena he brought back a large consignment of goods for his trading company. At Port Essington his goods were loaded into one of his large freight canoes and sent up the river, manned by native employees. Youmans followed the crew in a lighter craft. The heavy freight canoe on arriving near Kit-sa-lash in treacherous waters lost one of the crew, known as Billy Owens, who had fallen overboard and was drowned. Some time before this incident, a brother of Billy Owens had also drowned while in Youmans' employ.

Youmans' freight was stored and Youmans returned home on foot. Fearing that there would be trouble over Owens' death, Youmans failed to notify his family of the tragic event. Three days after his arrival his Indian crew landed at the Forks. Billy Owens' father, known as Haatq was informed of his son's death. Haatq was outraged because of the failure of Amos Youmans to mention his son's drowning, and felt that because of this failure, Youmans must have been responsible for his son's death, and that foul play must have been involved. He approached Youmans who was in front of his store and plunged a hunting knife into his neck and lungs. Youmans died in his home about an hour later.

This action was considered quite differently by those of the Gitksan Nation and the white community. The general custom dating back many hundreds of years of the Gitksan Nation held that if anyone called another to hunt with them, to go canoeing with them, or any other action, and death occurred to the person, a present, or compensation which corresponded with the deceased's ability would be given to the family of the deceased. Youmans had failed to compensate the family and because of this and his failure to notify them of the accident to begin with led to bad feelings resulting in Youmans' death. This death was considered murder by the white community and British Columbia law. It was not considered so by the Gitksan people.

Haatq was eventually arrested and tried for the murder. He was found guilty and sentenced to death, later having his sentence commuted to ten years in prison. In 1887 he died in

prison at New Westminster.

Haatq's trial had been a show of force to impress the superiority of colonial law upon the Gitksan people. This trial combined with many other incidents between the Gitksans and the B.C. Government, such as lumber disputes, fishing rights and other problems fanned the bad feelings which had developed between the ancient Indian Nation and the white settlers and their government in British Columbia.

Injustice was also experienced by the widow and family of Amos Youmans. Although he had left them financially sound, and Mrs. Youmans had taken over the operation of the trading business and should have had little trouble raising and supporting her family, things didn't go all that smoothly for her. Under the Destitute Orphans Act she was stripped of the control over both her children and their estates. Guardianship of children went to her white father-in-law and control overall funds awarded to illegitimate children remained with the official administrator. Despite her substantial means the white grandfather was deemed a more suitable parent than the Native mother. Unfortunately these feelings lasted for decades after demonstrating how difficult it is for two such diverse cultures to coexist.

Amos Card Youmans made use of a brass trade token in conjunction with his trading business. The token is round and 24 mm in diameter. He also had at least three countermarked tokens which may have been just personal lucky pocket pieces. These include an 1876H Canadian large cent, Bank of Upper Canada 1850 Penny and a Habitant Bank of Montreal 1837 Half Penny Token.



A. C. YOUMANS / 25¢ (reeded border)[legend incused]
uniface (reeded border)

B-R-24

The countermarked pieces are similar with the omission of 25¢. Pictured below are the penny and half penny.



Sources:

American Indians and Australian Aboriginies. The Living Law – A. C. Youmans.

Ancestry.ca, scudderclan

Canada Census for 1861.

Census for Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for 1851.

Constructing Law, Space and their Subjects: Realities of Law and Governance among the North

Daily Colonist Newspaper, Friday, June 21, 1884.

McKelvie, B. A., Murder In The Forks, newspaper article, newspaper unknown.

W.H. Hurst and his Family of Alliston Ontario

By Lorne Barnes FCNRS

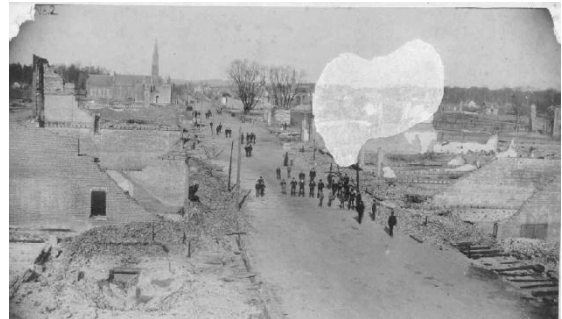


William Henry Hurst was born April 11, 1873 in King Township, York County, Ontario. William was the second son of Henry Hurst and Mary Ann Robb, who were both born in Ireland and had immigrated to Canada West with their respective families in the 1850s. The couple's oldest child, George Edwin was born July 28, 1870.

William's mother passed away of consumption on October 30, 1875, at the age 30 and his father, Henry married Ellen Nelson sometime in 1877. After the marriage the family moved to Alliston, Ontario, where Henry opened a general store on Victoria Street. Henry and Ellen had four children, Lewis Ross, Frank Nelson, Frederick Rutherford and Helena Gertrude.

Henry died on April 23, 1885 and his wife Ellen in turn took control of the store and raised her children to be successful individuals in their own rights. On May 8, 1891 tragedy struck the Hurst family and Alliston. A fire spread from the Queen's Hotel destroying the Hurst home and store and approximately one hundred and thirty other buildings. The fire consumed almost six entire blocks at a cost of

\$450,000 to \$500,000 and not a dry goods or grocery store was left in town, as seen to right.



After the rebuilding of the store William's older brother George continued to assist Ellen with the day-to-day running of the store. This is the Mrs. Hurst who issued due bill tokens, Bowman 16-A and McColl 344. Above and left is a picture of Ellen Hurst c1900. Ellen died September 9, 1920 of cancer and George took control of the store and ran it till 1942, George died on February 5, 1943.



16-A-C



16-A-E



16-A-Ex



In all likelihood William's first work experience would have been in the general store. By 1896, William was working as an accountant in the Toronto office of Burk & Graham, private bankers. There is a possibility that William also worked at the Alliston office of the same private banker firm.

William married Matilda Buchanan (1877-1945) in Toronto on June 1, 1898 and the couple moved to Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island. Their one surviving child, Helena Josephine, was born in Gore Bay Nov. 11, 1900.

In 1899, William and his partner Albert A. Burk opened a private bank in Gore Bay, under the name of Hurst & Burk. Albert Burk, as per the 1891 Canada Census, was a Private Banker in Alliston, Ontario and in all probability worked with William. The 1901 Canada Census shows Albert as a Private Banker in Thessalon, Ontario. His bank in Thessalon prior to his involvement with William was known as A.A. Burk & Co. Perhaps the two men were good friends and Albert offered William a partnership in order to expand. The Bank of Hurst & Burk operated for 15 years and had three branches, Gore Bay, Thessalon & Bruce Mines and its Credit Worthiness was rated as good in the 1902 Mercantile Reference Book. In all likelihood the Merchants Bank of Canada purchased Hurst & Burk and the Private Bank closed in 1914. As per the 1921 Canada Census, Albert was still living in Thessalon.

While living in Gore Bay, William was Captain of the Gore Bay Rifle Association, a member of the Gore Bay Curling Club and the owner of one of the first automobiles in the town. Pictured to the right are the winners of the Grand Aggregate Cup and Trophy of 1909 in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, from left to right: Skip Sheriff Jackson, Jack Kinney, Norm McCauley and William (Bill) Hurst of the Gore Bay Curling



Club. William was a member of the 51st Soo Rifles, a Reserve Force regiment formed in 1913. In 1916, he joined the 227th Battalion ("Men o' the North") of the C.E.F. with the rank of Captain. His unit left for England in April 1917 and overseas it was absorbed into the 8th Reserve Battalion. He then served with the 2nd Central Ontario Regimental Depot. He returned to Canada late in 1917 and was subsequently re-appointed to the Canadian Army Pay Corps in May 1918. He served in this capacity until general demobilization in June 1919.

William and his family moved back to Alliston shortly after demobilization where he lived for the remainder of his life and worked as an agent for a grain company until retirement. He was active in the Alliston branch of the Royal Canadian Legion, which was established in 1930. In 1934, he gave compliments to the Legion on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the opening of the Alliston Memorial Library building. Prior to the library having a building of its own it operated from a room above his family's General Store.

William's wife Matilda died on August 17, 1945 and William died September 28, 1951. They are buried in Alliston Union Cemetery.



William Henry Hurst's Legion Medal, Alliston, Branch 171, 1933,34,35.

Sources

Ancestry.ca

Bowman, Fred. 1972. *Trade Tokens of Ontario*, Brantford, Ont: Canadian Press Product

Canada Census. 1861-1921

Gore Bay Recorder, *Through the Years 1983-1997*, 38th Edition December 1986

Hurst Due Bill Pictures, Courtesy of Ryan Lawson

Hurst Family Tree. Email correspondence with Margaret Hurst, Great Grand Daughter of Ellen Hurst

McColl, W.R. 1903, *Sales List*, Owen Sound: The McCallum Co.

New York Times, New York, NY May 10, 1891. On Line.

Ontario Canada Deaths 1869-1946

R. G. Dun & Co. 1902, *Mercantile Reference for the Dominion of Canada*

www.virtualmuseum.ca

Token of R. P. Colburn, Tillsonburg, Ontario

By Harry N. James FCNRS



In the summer of 2018, C.A.T.C. member Neil MacAulay came across a formerly unknown due bill token from the business of R.P. Colburn of Tillsonburg, Ontario. The token, which is good for \$1.00, is made of aluminum, scalloped in shape with 12 scallops and is 38 mm in diameter. This is the first token discovered from this particular business.

Tillsonburg is a tri-county town, mostly situated in Oxford County with small parts in Elgin and Norfolk Counties. This token represents the third merchant known to have used due bill tokens in Tillsonburg.

Raymond Pickle Colburn had been born in Tillsonburg on October 21, 1874. He was the son of George Elon Colburn and Margaret Adelaide Taber.

In 1901, R.P. Colburn was a grocery clerk, very likely for R.F. Williams, who was his predecessor in the business. Mr. Williams had operated his grocery store, which was located on the east side of Broadway Street in Tillsonburg, from 1893 until the end of 1903. His store was known as Williams' Fair. When Raymond Colburn took over the business he referred to it as simply THE FAIR.

THE FAIR

Some people wonder why we call this store The Fair. It is not because we have everything to sell (We only sell Groceries, Crockery and Tinware), but we call it The Fair simply because you can always find some of your friends here just as you would at the Fall Fair—this difference, the Fall Fair only lasts one or two days, but we are here every day. We want you to trade with us, not only because you can only because you can always find your friends here, but because you will always get value for your money.

ONE PRICE TO EVERYBODY.

RAY P. COLBURN

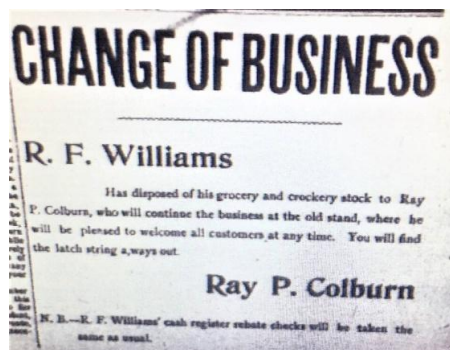
On the first of January, 1902, Ray Colburn married Ethel Mae Bradburn. By 1911, the Canada Census lists him as a grocer living with his wife and four-year-old son Michael on Bidwell Street in Tillsonburg. Colburn's ads petered out by the middle of 1913 and by 1935 he was listed as a salesman. He and his wife were then still living on Bidwell Street E. Raymond Colburn died from acute appendicitis on the 13 of June, 1938. His death certificate mentions that he had been a hemiplegic for the past seven years and mentions his occupation as a retired merchant.

Mr. Bert Newman, a historian and author of *More Reminiscences About Tillsonburg*, worked in this grocery before 1920 when it was under the ownership of R.M. Teall. He mentioned in this book that the store had been owned by R.F. Williams and that after his death it was taken over by Ray P. Colburn. Colburn was succeeded by W.S. Stocks, and later by Charles N. Stirling. Apparently Stirling didn't do well in the store and he sold to R.M. Teall who had formerly been the general secretary for the Tillson Company. When this company had been taken over by the Canadian Cereals Corporation he was without a job. Mr. Teall had three stores, one in Ingersoll and one on Market Street in Tillsonburg as well as the one he purchased from Stirling.

Bert Newman was hired at \$7.00 a week to work in the store. A manager was also hired to run the store.

Most customers bought their groceries on a weekly basis, buying all week and paying on Saturday. A lot of farm trade came in on Fridays. Chickens, eggs, dried apples, butter, potatoes etc., were accepted in trade and the farmers' wives would come for their "egg money".

After Teall, the store became a Dominion Store. It was located where Tri-County Sports had its store in 1988.



The ad above was run in the last three issues of the Tillsonburg Observer of December, 1903. The note at the bottom of the ad reads – N.B. — R.F. Williams' cash register checks will be taken the same as usual.

Although no tokens of R. F. Williams are currently known, it would appear that they were used. Hopefully a specimen of his tokens will show up in the future.

Sources:

Canada Census 1901, 1911.

Newman, Bert, *Once Upon A Time. Further Reminiscences About Tillsonburg*, edited by Dave Stover, Otter Printing, Tillsonburg, 1988.

Ontario Canada Deaths, 1869-1946.

Ontario Canada Births, 1858-1913.

Tillsonburg Observer and Farmers' Fireside Companion December 17, 1903, December 24, 1913, December 31, 1913, April 21, 1904.

Store and Tokens of Christian Held, Fisherville, Ontario.

By Harry N. James FCNRS

Fisherville, Ontario is located in Rainham Township, Haldimand County, eight miles south-west of Cayuga, the county seat and nearest banking point. Nelles Corners on the GTR (Grand Trunk Railway) is the nearest railway station. Population about 150. This information appeared in Union Publishing Co's Ontario Gazetteer and Directory for 1905-06.

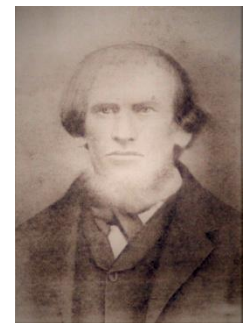
The village was founded sometime during the middle of the 19th century. The first business was started before 1852. A log shanty was erected where the Erie Hotel now (1912) stands. Fred Fisher, a shoemaker plied his trade here at times when he was sober enough to do so. The first store was opened by Jacob Reicheld. Eventually the need for a post office became urgent, and the village required a name. It was decided to name the place after their first businessman and Fisherville has been its name ever since.

By 1879 Fisherville had become the centre of the German settlement of Rainham Township. It had a population of about 150. The village contained two stores, a hotel, a harness shop, blacksmith shop, etc. There were about 80 families of German Lutherans in the village.

In 1909, Christian Held erected a store which remained in the Held family through several generations.



Christian Held was the third of that name in Haldimand County. His parents and grandparents were from Alsace-Lorraine and had immigrated to this area where Christian III was born. His grandfather, Christian Held I was listed as a farmer in Haldimand County in the 1851 Canada West Census. His father was listed as a labourer in 1861. The grandfather eventually operated a hotel in Nelles Corners. This occupation was passed on to Christian Held II, pictured to right, who operated the Erie Hotel in Fisherville for a good number of years until his death in 1879.



In 1881 the hotel was operated by Christina Held, widow of Christian Held II. At that time she had nine children living with her ranging in age from 21 to 3, including Christian III, who was then 14.

Twenty years later Christian III was married to the former Susan Reicheld and they had a son and daughter, Elson, 7, and Ada, 4.



Christian Held III and his wife Susan

Christian Held III operated his store until his death in 1936. Most of his children worked with him as clerks including his daughter, Ada and son Ivan, who had been born in 1902. Elson, another son, also worked in the store. By 1949 both Ivan and Elson were listed as merchants in Fisherville and Elson's son, Morris worked as a clerk. The Helds continued with the store until at least into the 1950s.



The store, as Gee's to left and Botten's to right

The store was eventually sold to Dave and Blanche Gee who operated the business for about eleven or twelve years. David Estock of the Hamilton Spectator gives a description and history of the store in the Spectator of February 6, 1984. He says "You walk through the screen door and step back 100 years." Eight foot shelves stocked with every kind of dry goods run along each wall. There is an oak showcase with bevelled glass filled with candy and something sweet could be for just a penny. Gee's store was a bit like a museum with its tin ceiling and wooden

floors and was one of the last remaining old general stores in the area. Mr. Gee, who had been born about a half a mile away, remembers the counter and fixtures were much as they were years before when his family made purchases from the Held family.

The Gees eventually wanted to sell but couldn't get a buyer. The store and upstairs apartment were eventually leased to Dawn Botten and it became Botten's General Store. Gee kept the hardware section as a place for himself and his friends to play cards in.

When Christian Held III operated the store, he made use of trade due bill tokens. The tokens were of aluminum, octagonal in shape and ranged from 19 mm in diameter for the 1¢ to 35 mm for the dollar. All of the tokens are known countermarked with a dash, probably to signify that they had been cancelled.



Ad of Ivan Held & Son from an unidentified 1950 newspaper.



Dave and Blanche Gee behind their counter.



Fisherville's main corner with Held's general store in left background and the Held Hotel in the right foreground.



Chris Held II's Erie Hotel, Fisherville.

Sources:

Census of Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for 1851 and 1861.

Canada Census for 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Hamilton Spectator, February 6, 1984, January 25, 1986.

Hamilton Spectator, February 22, 1964, The Cobbler at the Crossroads.

Ontario Canada Deaths 1869-1946.

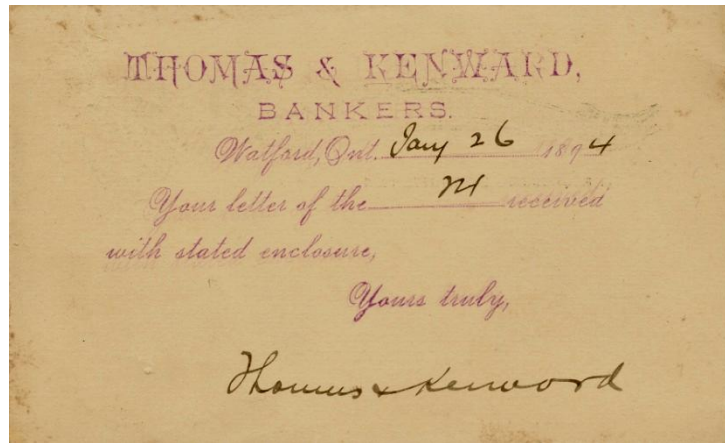
Ontario Canada Marriages 1826-1936.

Records and photos from the library and archives of Selkirk, Ontario.

Nanticoke Times, February 1, 1989, p.11.

Thomas & Kenward Private Bankers Watford, Ontario

By Lorne Barnes FCNRS



Reply Card of Private Bankers Thomas & Kenward

John Thomas was born December 4, 1843 in Warwick Township, Lambton County, Canada West. John was the oldest of seven children to survive childhood of John Thomas Sr. and Elizabeth Reese. His parents were born in South Wales and immigrated with Enoch Thomas and his wife, Jane Reese to Upper Canada and settled in Warwick Township in 1833.

John grew up and received his early education on the family homestead. His early career was farming and he continued to farm for all his life. On January 10, 1883, John married Lucy E. Smith, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Smith and granddaughter of Major Jesse Kenward of the British Army.

John was active in local politics and held the office of councillor for Warwick and Watford. He was also a member of the Masonic Lodge and Canadian Order of Foresters in Watford, Ontario.

The date of the picture of John Thomas to right is not known.

In 1890, John Thomas went into partnership with John Franklin Kenward in the Private Bank known as Thomas & Kenward in Watford, Ontario. This partnership continued for nine years and was dissolved when the Merchants Bank purchased the accounts of Thomas & Kenward.

John Thomas moved to Inwood, Ontario in 1902 and went into partnership with his brother, Joshua in 1903, in the banking and grain business. The 1911 Canada Census shows John and Lucy living in Dryden, Ontario. The census states he is a manager of a lumber company. By 1921 the couple is living in Watford again. John passed away October 20, 1931 and is buried in the family plot at the Bethel Cemetery, Warwick, Ontario.



John Franklin Kenward, known as Frank, was born, January 17, 1849 in Warwick Village, Canada West to Thomas Kenward and Esther Liddy. 1861 Canada Census records indicate his father was born in England and his mother was born in Ireland and the 1901 Canada Census indicates both parents immigrated in 1832.

After receiving an education, Franklin taught in several school sections in Warwick Township. The Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Lambton, Ontario, records Franklin as a teacher at S.S. No.2 and that he farmed his fifty acres located at the northeast quarter of Lot 15, Con II. In about 1887, Franklin accepted the principal position of the Watford public school.

Franklin joined the 27th Regiment, St. Clair Borderers on September 11, 1873 and remained active in the militia for several years. In 1902, Franklin became a Lieutenant-Colonel, however he retired a few months later but retained his title for the remainder of his life.

J. Franklin married Martha Eccles of Warwick on December 30, 1874 and they had three sons. All his sons became dentists and settled in the USA.

As mentioned earlier in the article, Franklin formed a private bank with John Thomas. Upon the sale of the private bank, Franklin maintained a position with the Merchants Bank. A short time after the purchase, Franklin secured the position of branch manager. The 1911 Canada Census shows Franklin as a banker and by the 1921 census his occupation is listed as income.



Franklin, pictured to right in 1908, had a great interest in the people and village of Watford. He held several positions, which included Reeve, auditor, assessor, a member of the public school board and he was very active in the Anglican Church. He was a member the Masonic Lodge in which he was a Past Master, and Director of Ceremonies and the Canadian Order of Foresters in Watford. In addition, he was also secretary of the East Lambton Agricultural Society.

With Franklin's position at the bank, local government and organizations, he would have known everyone in town.

Franklin died on April 27, 1923 and is buried in the Watford Cemetery. It was reported that his funeral was one of the largest seen in Watford. Two of his pallbearers were well-known merchants, Peter J. Dodds, a general merchant who issued tokens and James W. McLaren, a pharmacist. The McLaren name is still seen on the local drug store.



Sources:

Ancestry.ca

Canada Census. 1861-1921

Edward Phelps 1973. *Belden's Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Lambton, Ontario, 1880*. Reprint Sarnia, Ont., Edward Phelps.

Kenward Family History. Email correspondence with Thomas Kenward, Great Grand Son of J. Franklin Kenward

Global Heritage Press Inc. 2006, Beers, J.H. & Co. 1906, *Commemorative Biographical Record of the County of Lambton Ontario*. Reprint Campbellville, Ont. Global Heritage Press Inc.

CEDARVALE DAIRY – F.F. PERCIVAL
London, Ontario, Middlesex County

By Len Buth, FCNRS

As will be read below there are conflicting references as to the location of the issuer of this dairy token described below. This article will suggest the attribution is to London, Ontario.



CEDARVALE / DAIRY / F.F. PERCIVAL - ONE / PINT (A-O-22mm)

Photo courtesy of Ted Leitch

This token has not been by listed by Harry James, Eric Jensen or Ken Palmer. Melvin Reiter in his 1203 page *Catalog of Dairy Tokens and Related Exonumia* listed the token as from Cedarvale, ON and gave it a rarity factor of 10. Glen C. Phillips likewise listed the token under Cedarvale, ON in his *The Ontario Dairy and Creamery List 1900-1950* and as operational 1920-1924. In the book *The Compleat Collector* by Ross Skoggard (Lulu Press, Toronto 2011) there is reference to a milk bottle for Cedarvale Dairy at Orono, ON. The token was recently recorded in the June 2017 issue of *Numismatica Canada* as a “new find”, page 65, where it was recorded as a brass specimen but in actuality it is aluminum. The same issue of the *NC* page 66, recorded a one quart token as A-Sc8-27. Both tokens in the *NC* were attributed to Cedarvale, York County. The pint and quart tokens may also be viewed at www.tokencatalog.com.

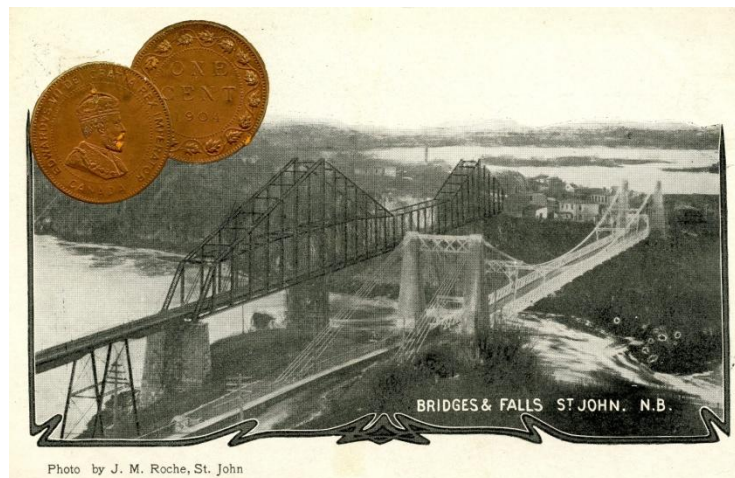
The contributor has not been able to find a location in Ontario by the name of Cedarvale, although there is an area in Toronto known as Humewood-Cedarvale. Directory searches for Orono, ON have revealed no information for the name Cedarvale Dairy. Canada Census data 1881-1921 did not disclose the name F.F. Percival under either Orono, ON. or anywhere in Ontario, except one location, namely London, Middlesex County.

Using Canada Census records, directories, as well as further searches at familysearch.org we find a Frederick Flower Percival born at Middlesex East in 1881. His parents were Henry and

Margaret Percival - nee Flower. They were farmers at Lot 8, Concession 2 just east of London, Ontario city limits at the time. F.F. Percival married Maude K. S. Tolman on January 16, 1922 and they resided at the same farm location. F.F Percival died in 1973 and Maude in 1967. They are both buried at Grove Cemetery, London, which incidentally is also situated at Lot 8, Concession 2.

We know it was not unusual for farmers residing on the outskirts of London, Ontario to have a dairy herd and deliver milk into the city. Known examples of these types of dairy tokens include W. McKerlie (Meadowville Dairy/Meadow Lily Dairy); R. Beattie; J. Erskine; G. Cushman (Forest City Dairy) and others. It was common for early directories to not record trade names, such as Cedarvale Dairy, unless the name was an incorporated one.

Based on the above research, the contributor suggests a reasonable probability exists the Cedarvale Dairy tokens were issued by the London, ON farmer Frederick Flower Percival.



An advertising post card published by Moody Printing Co., Moncton, NB.
The card depicts a 1904 Canadian Large Cent and the bridges over the Reversing Falls at St. John, NB.

Robinson House - Camlachie, Ontario

By Lorne Barnes FCNRS

This article tells the history of the Robinson House Hotel in Camlachie, Ontario approximately fifteen miles east of Sarnia, its ownership, and its short-lived tokens. It examines the early cataloguers' listings and presents research findings that show their information was likely inaccurate.

The corner of Egermont Road and Camlachie Side Road prior to 1863 was known as Truslers Settlement. The Sarnia paper dated September 16, 1858 noted the Grand Trunk Railway came through the sleepy crossroads of Truslers Settlement with a bang. Truslers Settlement, near Errol, the western edge of the Egermont Road, needed a water well dug to provide water for the railroad. In order to determine if the well was suitable, a person was lowered on a rope holding an open flame, which ignited the gas in the well, resulting in an explosion that was heard for a couple of miles.

The 1864-65 Lambton Gazetteer published that Camlachie had a Grand Trunk Railway Station situated on Lot 10 Concession 9 and the community was started by Duncan McDonald in 1863. The directory listed McDonald as a dealer in dry goods and stated that a post office was expected in the near future. Camlachie would have been a very important location for the railway as the countryside was full of hardwood for fuel.

James and Maria (Minnie) Robinson immigrated to Canada from England in 1856 with their two sons, James (1849-1860) and William (1853-1925). Their daughter Elizabeth (Bessie) was born in Belleville, Canada West in 1858. As yet I have not discovered what James' occupation was while he was in Belleville.

The Belden's Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Lambton, Ontario, 1880 lists James as a Hotel Keeper in Camlachie, Ontario since 1864. The publication also states his property was worth \$4000.

Travellers en route to the Port of Sarnia using the Grand Truck Railway or stage coach on



the Ergermont Road often stopped at the Robinson House. Pictured to the left, the front of the house can be seen under the tree beneath the black arrow. It was the first hotel in Camlachie and was run by James Robinson.

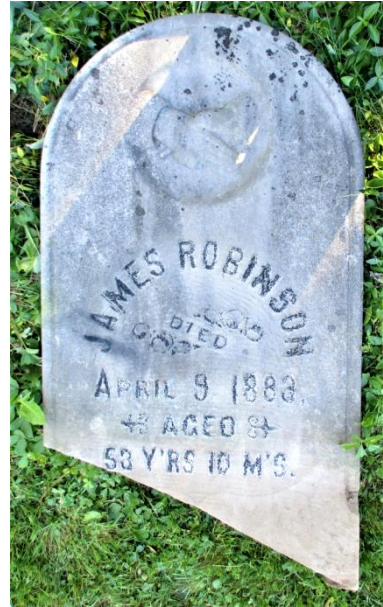
The Ontario Gazetteer of 1866-67 shows James at Lot 9, Concession 9 in Plympton Township in the village of Camlachie, which is located on the south side of Egermont Road across from the new train station. The same directory does not list his occupation as hotel keeper, but as a freeholder of the property. This may indicate that James Robinson may have been in town since 1864

clearing land to supply cordwood for the railroad. The population of Camlachie by 1866 was 100 and the town had a post office with daily mail service to the postmaster, Robert Armour, who also ran a general store. Robinson in all likelihood began renting rooms in his home for the expanding population and the Robinson House boomed as it was the only place to stay. He probably expanded to meet the needs of a growing population.

The first listing I located for Robinson as a hotel keeper is in the 1869 Ontario Gazetteer and the last was in the 1882 Bradstreet. I located James and Maria on the 1871 Canada Census, but the 1881 Canada Census shows James as a hotel keeper and now married to Abigail with a daughter Ida. Maria, his first wife must have passed away sometime before 1877. James died April 8, 1883 at the age of 53 and is buried at the Errol, Ontario cemetery.

James's son William owned Lot 9, Concession 10, which is located to the east, beside his father's property. William was a sash, door and blinds manufacturer and he also operated a planing mill.

William married Janet Schram on July 1, 1879. Janet's father, Benjamin Schram, is listed as a hotel keeper in Camlachie in the Belden's Illustrated Historical Atlas 1880, Ontario Gazetteer of 1884-5 and 1886-7. The Union Publishing Directory of 1889 shows he is running a restaurant. Benjamin ran the Robinson House for his son-in-law before and after the death of James. I was not able to locate Benjamin as a hotel keeper after 1887. The 1888 Union Publishing Directory shows he is the tenant holder at Lot 9, Concession 9, the location of the



Robinson House. The 1891 Canada Census shows him as a farmer west of Camlachie.

James Bell operated the other hotel in Camlachie in the 1880s. By 1889, James Needham was listed as a hotel keeper and may have purchased James Bell's operation. Various directories from 1889 to 1914 show James Needham and his wife Clara operating a hotel in Camlachie.

The Robinson Hotel was sold to Joseph Blackwell sometime between 1888 and 1891 and it became his family home for a few years. The next owner was Alfred Sheppard and family and

the home was remodeled. The next owner was Alfred Sheppard's son-in-law, Fred Willowby. The picture at the bottom of page 165 is a 2018 view as the Robinson House appears today.

The Robison House issued two tokens but a question arises from the Breton publication. Breton claimed the checks of the Robinson House "were issued in 1886, but they were not long in use, as Mr. Robinson died the same year, and the house was closed on account of the passage of the Canada Temperance Act. The whole lot was purchased by the Rev. J.M. Goodwillie. R.2."

The Belden's Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Lambton, Ontario, 1880 lists John Milton Goodwillie from Breton's publication, as a Clergyman in Camlachie, Ontario since 1876. Goodwillie left Camlachie for a new clerical position in Newmarket, Ontario sometime before his son, John Jr.'s death on November 2, 1883.

Goodwillie would have known James Robinson as the church was just south of the hotel.

In addition, Goodwillie was a numismatist and just residing within a two-minute walk of the Robinson House would have had firsthand information regarding the use of tokens.

If Goodwillie left before the death of Robinson, he would have corresponded with someone from the previous congregation to keep up with the news of Camlachie.

Research proves Breton was in error to state Robinson died in 1886 and the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 closed the hotel. A death certificate show James died in 1883 and to date I have not found any evidence that Camlachie issued a ban on liquor sales in the 1880s to force the closure of the hotel. However, is the claim correct that the tokens were issued in 1886? If so then Benjamin Schram was the issuer of the Robinson House tokens after Robinson's death.

Goodwillie mentioned the tokens did not see much use and Mr. Robinson died the same year, which leads me to believe the tokens were issued in late 1882 or 1883. Robinson died of "softening of the brain" as per the death certificate, which has a meaning of some form of mental deterioration. Robinson's mental condition leads me to believe Schram was managing the hotel as early as 1880 as per Beldon's Atlas and

was probably the issuer of the tokens before Robinson's death.

I feel the Rev. J.M. Goodwillie mixed up the facts and dates in his correspondence with Breton relating to the Robinson House tokens. Breton's publication of Goodwillie's accounts of these tokens has been used as accurate information since the 1890s.

My personal thoughts on the matter after reading Breton's publication are that Goodwillie would have known Schram and probably corresponded with and purchased the tokens from him. Perhaps the date was 1886 a few years after Goodwillie left Camlachie and in the

*James Robinson
April 9th 1883
etc
57 years
Hotel Keeper ✓
Emancipator
Softening of the Brain
D. Symington
D. Symington
Camlachie
April 18th 1883
Ch. Emancipator
J.M. Goodwillie*

correspondence with Schram there was mention the hotel would be closing soon and that is what Goodwillie remembered while corresponding with Breton a few years later.



762, 172-A-Ex

1043, 172-A-Ey

Breton listed two Robinson House tokens, the first numbered 761 has not been found. It is highly unlikely this token exists as Breton probably used the wrong reverse plate in his publication. Bowman followed suit in his publication and listed it as 172-A-E. The second type is 762, 172-A-Ex, is brass, octagonal and 26.5 mm. Of interest to note, LeRoux's publication shows the obverse of number 1044, similar to 762 is missing the beaded border and the stars on the reverse. As with 761 an example has not been found and in all likelihood is non-existent as well. 1043, 172-A-Ey is brass, round and 24.5 mm.



761



Ce Jeton fut émis en 1886, mais ne fut pas longtemps en usage, M. Robinson étant mort la même année, et son hotel fut fermé à cause du passage de l'Acte de Tempérance du Canada. Toutes les pièces furent achetées par le Rev. M. J. M. Goodwillie.

R. 2.

These checks were issued in 1886, but they were not long in use, as Mr. Robinson died the same year, and the house was closed on account of the passage of the Canada Temperance Act. The whole lot was purchased by the Rev. Mr. J. M. Goodwillie.

R. 2.

Copied from Breton's 1912 Publication Pg 129 & 130



762



Une variété de la pièce précédente. Voir détails No. 761.

R. 2.

A variety of last. (See note to No. 761.)

R. 2.

Copied from Breton's 1912 Publication Pg 130



1043



1043, *Obv.*: ROBINSON HOUSE. CAMLACHIE, ONT. *Rev.*: GOOD FOR 5 CENTS IN TRADE. *Brass, size 14, rarity 3.*

Copied from LeRoux's 1964 Reprint Pg 299



1044



1044, *Obv.*: ROBINSON HOUSE. CAMLACHIE, ONT. *Rev.*: GOOD FOR 5 CENTS IN TRADE. *Brass, octagonal, size 16, rarity 3.*

Copied from LeRoux's 1964 Reprint Pg 299

Sources:

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Kyle, Mel H. 1996. *The Known Tokens of Camlachie, Ont.* The Canadian Token, Vol. 25 No. 1, Issue No. 129

LeRoux, Joseph. *The Canadian Coin Cabinet*, Canadian Numismatic Publishing Institute, Winnipeg Canada 1964.

Local Historians: Gordon MacKenzie, John Andrews, Deborah Burr, Muriel Wright and Netty McEwen

Nielsen, Eleanor. 1993. *The Egremont Road*, Forest, Ont.: Lambton County Historical Society.

Ontario, Canada Deaths 1869-1946

Ontario, Canada Marriages 1826-1936

Phelps, Edward. 1973. *Belden's Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Lambton, Ontario, 1880*. Reprint Sarnia, Ont., Edward Phelps.

Turnbull, Jean. 1982. *Canada West's Last Frontier*. Sarnia, Ont.: Lambton County Historical Society.

Various directories from 1869 to 1915, including those of Lambton Gazetteer, Ontario Gazetteer, Bradstreet's, Vernon's and Union Publishing.

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

Supplement for December 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

Send me your email address to receive lists of new numismatic book acquisitions and auctions.
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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Email: gwfedora@sympatico.ca

Member: CAND, RCNA, ONA & CPMS-LM90

WANTED

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Auction
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- February 2nd – The Paris Sale
- August 10th – Summer Paris Sale
- May 2-3 – Toronto Coin Expo Sale
- October 4th – Toronto Expo Prestige Sale
- November 23rd – Moncton Sale

REWARD

100% SATISFACTION

Contact Brian Bell 506.333.7778

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