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Token Collectors – est'd 2002

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From the editor:

I guess Old Man Winter has made a point, after what looked like a benign winter season he had to prove to us that he is still around. Today, February 12th as I write this message it is a miserable day of snow, sleet and freezing rain.

However, Spring is really just around the corner. One of our first important events of the season will be the Ontario Numismatic Association's Annual Convention being held in Kingston, Ontario this year. The C.A.T.C. will be meeting in conjunction with the convention and all members and guests are encouraged to attend. The Convention will be held at the Ambassador Hotel and Conference Centre, 1550 Princess Street, Kingston, ON, K7M 9E3. The schedule of events will be posted in the 2019 March-April issue of The Ontario Numismatist.

It is hard to overstate the importance of the conventions that are put into place by the O.N.A., R.C.N.A., and other major organizations throughout the country. By attending at least one major show and as many smaller, local shows as possible, collectors not only have the opportunity of acquiring a desired piece for their collections, but also get to meet others of like interests and gain knowledge or share information. These organizations, both major and the smaller local coin clubs are what keep our hobby alive and thriving.

Hope to see you in Kingston
Happy collecting
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

Contributed by Lorne Barnes

CLANDEBOYNE, *Ontario, Middlesex County*

In keeping with Fred Bowman's method of listing Ontario tokens, the next listing will be recorded as 200-B-C



T.G. Harlton/ General/ Merchant/ Clandeboyne, Ont.
200-B-C Good For/ 25/ In Merchandise

A-R-25

NEW VARIETIES

LINDSAY, *Ontario, Victoria County*



Good For/ 5c/ T. McConnell. (L.I.) (small c after 5) (period after McConnell)
572-A-B Uniface B-R-23

Two new varieties of the above token listed in *Trade Tokens Of Ontario* (1966) by Fred Bowman have surfaced.

In keeping with Fred Bowman's method of listing Ontario tokens, the next two listings will be recorded as 572-A-Bx and 572-A-By.



Good For/ 5c/ T. McOonnell (sic) (L.I.) (small c after 5) (no period after McOonnell)
 572-A-Bx Uniface B-R-23



Good For/ 5c/ T. McConnell. (L.I.) (large c after 5)
 572-A-By Uniface B-R-23

CHATHAM, Ontario, Kent County

Another variety of the 25 in College Currency has been found in the Chatham, Ont. Canada Business College series. Refer to Numismatica Canada, Volume 17, No. 1, March 2018, Issue No. 65, pages 9-16.



Similar to 188-C-Cy but a design is seen under “Position”

Write For Handsome Catalogue/ Every / Worthy/ Graduate/ Assisted/ To A/ Position/
 — / D. McLachlan & Co. Chatham, Ont.
 188-C-Cy.1 Canada Business College Of Chatham, Ont./ Good For/ 25/ In College/ Currency/
 In The/ Banking/ Dept. A-R-29

To date six varieties of the “Good For 25” issue are known using six obverse dies and five reverse dies.



Good For/ Ten/ Cents/ Blue Ribbon Corporation Ltd. (Large period after Ltd.)

188-F-D Grocers/ Are Authorized To/ Accept This Token As/ Payment Of/ Ten Cents/
Upon The Purchases/ Of One Pound Of/ Blue Ribbon/ Tea Or Coffee (O in One is
over BL in Blue) A-R-29

One new variety of the above token listed in Supplement To Trade Tokens of Ontario (1982)
Published by the CATC has surfaced.

In keeping with Fred Bowman's method of listing Ontario tokens, the two listings will be
recorded as 188-F-D and 188-F-Dx.



Good For/ Ten/ Cents/ Blue Ribbon Corporation Ltd. (Small period after Ltd.)

188-F-Dx Grocers/ Are Authorized To/ Accept This Token As/ Payment Of/ Ten Cents/
Upon The Purchases/ Of One Pound Of/ Blue Ribbon/ Tea Or Coffee (O in One is
over B in Blue) A-R-29



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1 Dinner Spoon	35.00	70 7.00
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1 Dinner Fork	30.00	60 6.00
1 Dinner Knife	30.00	60 6.00
1 Sugar Shell	30.00	60 6.00
1 Pickle Fork	35.00	70 7.00
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1 Cold Meat Fork	62.50	1.25 12.50

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Hedden's Meat Market, Hamilton, Ont. Rogers Silverware Coupon

What is this curious piece?

By Tim Grawey

At first glance and examination, its crude design, extremely thin flan and light weight are most apparent. Its design is similar to the three masted sailing ship of the iconic Ships Colonies & Commerce series.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

One side of this intriguing piece has a convex sailing ship design (Image 1) and the other has the same mirror design concave or incuse (Image 2). By a mirror image I mean that this piece appears to have been stamped one time only creating a concave image on one side and convex on the other resulting in a medal die axis (↑↑). Many details of the design are clearer and more visible on the concave/incuse side.

Facing the convex side the piece is clipped from about 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock and also from about 5 o'clock to 6 o'clock. Its light weight did not register in metric or imperial on my digital scale while its diameter measured 26.69 mm along the rounded edge and its thickness only .87 mm. The edge is plain, there are no beads or denticles around the border and its composition while not confirmed I would speculate as copper based on its colour. Certain details are either not present or not discernible. These include the "H" mintmark, waves and whether the flag is U. S. Or a Union Jack.

So just what is this perplexing piece?



Image 1 and 2.

ATTRIBUTION

Despite the absence of certain design features mentioned above what really raised my eyebrows is its uncanny resemblance to the token listed by W.A.D. Lees as his no 5 of the Ships Colonies and Commerce series (Lees, 1917: 3). Lees 5 is also cross-listed as a Blacksmith Token (Lees, 1917:3 & Wood, 1910: 4). The drooping flag present on this token and Lees 5 is also found on Lees 3 and 4 varieties. For a comparison of the drooping flag varieties take a look at

images 3, 4 and 5 of the Lees 3, 4 and 5 varieties courtesy of the Heritage Auction of April 2018 featuring the Doug Robins Collection (Heritage Auctions, HA.com).

Characteristics of the Lees 5 found on my piece include:

- A drooping flag, almost to the deck (also found with Lees 3 & 4);
- In contrast to Lees 3 and 4, but common with Lees 5 the pennant is shorter, smaller and without a split point. It stretches from the main mast to about halfway to the foremast;
- A short spike projects from the stern of the ship (base of the flag at the flag pole);
- Geometry of the sails and masts is the same as Lees 5.

Taken together these similarities suggest that this token may be from the obverse die of Lees 5. Can there be any other explanation? If this is the case then how was this struck and by whom?



Image 3, Lees 3.



Image 4, Lees 4.



Image 5, Lees 5.

SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE BACKGROUND

Their fundamental design (Breton 997, 999 & 1000) has an obverse illustrating a majestic sailing ship in full sail to the right with either a union jack or an American flag at the stern. The inscription SHIPS / COLONIES / & / COMMERCE on four lines graces the reverse (Breton 1894: 210-211). This expression was borrowed from Napoleon Bonaparte who indicated that these three British characteristics gave them an advantage over the French and would result in his defeat. It is felt that these began to circulate 1830-1835.

Other varieties sport an obverse bust while Breton 995 (brass) and 996 (copper and brass), both much cruder in quality, show a sailing ship with inscription SHIPS COLONIES AND COMMERCE and date of 1815 around the rim with the 995 reverse depicting the inscription ONE / HALFPENNY / TOKEN on three lines with ornaments in between while the 996 reverse contains the phrase FOR PUBLICK ACCOMMODATION. These two tokens are assigned to Prince Edward Island due to their incidence in hoards discovered there (Breton 1894: 210). R.C. Willey more specifically explains “The tokens dated 1815 have been found in large hoards on Prince Edward Island and are ante-dated. The reverse of 207 (Breton 996) is that of a Manx halfpenny token issued in 1830. The history of the halfpenny is related by Pridmore, and it would seem that one of the Manx issuers emigrated to Prince Edward Island, bringing dies with him, though this has yet to be established”(Willey1979: 386). R.W. McLachlan elaborates further stating “These are undoubtedly of Canadian manufacture. The design is different from any others of the series and the workmanship is of inferior order” (McLachlan1886: 121).

Those of the ship design and inscription SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE with the American flag or initials W & B N.Y. were struck by Wright and Bale of New York City. Charles Cushing Wright and James Bale began an engraving partnership in New York City on 1823.

Those with a traditional design and inscription and single H or double H mint mark have been attributed to Thomas Halliday of Birmingham, England although Willey has uncovered evidence that those with the double H mint mark were struck by Ralph Heaton and Sons also of Birmingham. Willey relates that Antony Guston of Lincoln, England published an article, *Records of the Birmingham Mint Limited*, in Spink’s *The Numismatic Circular* from December 1877 to May 1978. Here he explains that a traveller’s sample case was found in the Mint offices including a box of impressions from 146 different dies. Included among the impressions was an obverse Ships Colonies & Commerce halfpenny showing the double H mint mark. Willey speculates that the dies with the single H struck by Halliday may have been acquired by the Heaton Mint from the successors of Thomas Halliday who ended die production with the Heaton Mint adding the second H to distinguish their production from the earlier Halliday dies (Willey 1979: 386).

McLachlan describes a hoard of 12,000 old coppers found in the vault of the Bank of Montreal in Quebec City in 1889. No one associated with the bank was able to explain how or why these tokens were accumulated. McLachlan was able to examine about 5,000 of the hoard which consisted “mainly of such light brass and copper tokens as were struck and circulated in Canada between the year 1810 and 1837; together with worn out halfpence of George II and III , brass buttons and battered and bruised coins the rejectments of other countries. The bulk of the hoard was made up of the “tiffins”, “harp” and “ships colonies” coppers and rude imitations of George II halfpence” (McLachlan 1889: 27). Of the hoard, McLachlan was able to inspect six or seven hundred specimens of Ships Colonies and Commerce Tokens consisting of eight varieties (his 602-606). These are mostly the sailing ship obverse and SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE inscribed reverse. Some were struck from an old pair of worn dies leaving “only faint traces of the ship, and one or two letters on the reverse are visible on many specimens”

(McLachlan 1889: 29). This leaves one wondering if he is here referring to Blacksmith style tokens? McLachlan goes on to say that the planchets were extremely thin resulting in high profit and the “reverse die, used in striking them was found in Montreal some years ago; showing conclusively that they were struck in this city” (McLachlan 1889: 29).

Over 300 pieces of the variety displaying the American flag at the stern were also found. McLachlan felt that these were “struck in the United States for the, at that time, enterprising and influential American Colony in Montreal” (McLachlan 1889: 29).

We know that the Ships Colonies and Commerce Tokens were produced in Birmingham, New York City, Montreal and possibly Prince Edward Island and other locations. Who were the issuers of these tokens? J. Metcalf indicates that they were imported into PEI by James Duncan & Co. and Beer & Sons, Charlottetown merchants even outlining their cost stating “It was one shilling and seven pence, sterling per pound of about ninety-six coins. This with freight added, would make the cost in the Island currency about two shillings five pence, giving a margin for profit of one shilling seven pence, or nearly seventy per cent” (Metcalf 1890: 100).

According to the 1864 Hutchinson’s Prince Edward Island Directory, Beer & Sons General Store continued in business on King Street with his home on Weymouth Street while James Duncan & Co., shipbuilder was located on Dorchester Street near Great George with his home on Water Street.

HOW WAS THE PIECE PRODUCED AND BY WHOM?

At a coin show hosted by the Niagara Falls Coin Club in November 2018 I had the pleasure of showing this piece to several knowledgeable dealers and collectors. These included Ted Bailey, Andy Greco, Todd Hume, Lorne Barnes and Joe Szeker. Their collective expertise drew two possible conclusions:

- (a) Brockage refers to a token “having one side normal and the opposite side having the same design only as an incuse “mirror image”.” (Haxby and Willey 2003: 293). On my piece did this occur as an error in the normal production process? Was the token’s extreme thinness a factor in this occurring?
- (b) Homemade piece – was this hammered by an individual outside of the usual production process as an experiment or to strike a “curiosity” piece especially seeing the thinness of the planchet? Several of the numismatists feel that some of the Ships Colonies & Commerce Tokens were struck in the Canadian colonies. Is this piece one of them? Is this one of the rejected tokens found in the hoard and described by McLachlan? Could it be a strike by a Montreal blacksmith?

The Bank of Canada Currency Museum has two Ships Colonies & Commerce tokens which appear to have the same convex and concave sides of the ship with a drooping flag although it is not possible to confirm this with the information given (for one example see images 6 and 7, object ID 1969.0081.00020.000 National Currency Collection – Bank of Canada Museum, photography, Gord Carter). If this is the case it would mean that more than one token of the subject of this article was struck the same way.



Images 6 and 7.

What are your thoughts? I invite and welcome your feedback regarding what my piece is and how it may have been struck at tgrawey@hotmail.com.

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ED PALMER
LONDON, ONTARIO

By Len Buth, FCNRS

The token shown below has not previously been recorded in either Fred Bowman's *Trade Tokens of Ontario*, or by Harry N. James in his *A Guide to Ontario Tokens*. Accordingly it is a new Ontario listing, but not a "new find" as it has been reported at the website *TokenCatalog.com* as number TC-355603. It was correctly attributed to London, Ontario by the contributor who had found the issuer's name and location in directories. Based on the new information it was deemed an article would be in order to elaborate on this token issuer. Thanks to CATC member Larry Laevens for bringing the token to the submitter's attention.



ED PALMER / 10¢ / 10 // POOL / ROOM / W.A. BROCK
24mm brass - images from *TokenCatalog.com* - see [Sources](#) below

While the name Ed Palmer is not readily associated with London, Ontario, the maker W.A. Brock is certainly known to the collectors of London tokens. William A. Brock was a London, Ontario gunsmith who advertised he also made "baggage, hotel and pool checks". For additional information regarding W.A. Brock, readers are referred to articles by Ted Leitch and the writer in *Numismatic Canada* Vol. 3, No.3, September 2004, pages 98-100. Including this new Ed Palmer token, we now know of three London tokens made by and stamped "W.A. Brock". Images of the other two tokens are appended at the end of this article.

Through searches of census records, London directories and other, the following information has been established concerning Mr. Palmer. It was interesting to find the various records having his given name as Ed, Edward, Edwin, Edmund and Edmond. In several directories for a given year his name at a street address would be spelled differently than shown under the alphabetical listing.

The 1871 Canada Census was the first document found listing Edward Palmer, age 29, residing in London. He was born in Canada West on June 6, 1842. His occupation was listed as a carpenter and he was married to Emiline. In the 1881 Canada Census for London he is listed as Edwin Palmer. For simplicity, the name Edward will be used for the balance of this article.

Business directories continued to record Edward as a carpenter from 1871 through 1875 with his home address shown first on Horton and later on Simcoe Streets. The directory for 1876 provided the first indication he changed his occupation to operating a cigars & tobacco shop at 165 Dundas Street. He remained on Dundas as a tobacconist through 1883. The 1884 directory indicated he moved his operation to 376 Richmond Street, at King Street on the east side. His

residence was recorded at 783 Colborne Street. Directories from 1886 to 1891 revealed he had added billiards to this business. The 1891 directory still showed Edward's residence on Colborne Street, but the store location at 376 Richmond was recorded as "vacant". The 1892 directory has a George Shoebottom living in the house on Colborne Street, and the 376 Richmond Street location was shown as occupied by Smith Brothers Plumbers. A search of London directories from 1892 to 1895 provided no evidence of Edward Palmer in London, Ontario.

Canada Census information for 1901, 1911 and 1921, and US Census records for 1900 and 1910 were inconclusive in locating an Edward Palmer that could be tied to the one previously residing in London, Ontario.

The History of Middlesex County recorded that Edmund Palmer was a charter member in 1880, of the benevolent society "Royal Arcanum - London Council, No. 233" as well as a Past Regent.

Based on the recorded information as above, including the known W.A. Brock maker's mark, it can be firmly established the Ed Campbell token as a London, Ontario issue.



GRIGG HOUSE / 5 / LONDON, ONT // W/A. BROCK / LONDON, ONT
24mm brass incuse - Bowman - as 596-J-C, with maker mark.



ARBOR. / 5 // W.A. BROCK
23mm brass incuse

Bowman - Supplement & see NC Vol. 3, No.3, September 2004, page 98.

Sources:

websites.tokencatalog.com/token_record_forms.php?action=DisplayTokenRecord&td_id=355603&inventory_id=335605&td_image_id=184361&attribution_id=363775&record_offset=3; bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/directories-collection/Pages/directories-collection-available-editions.aspx#e; ancestry.ca; automatedgenealogy.com; familysearch.org. Directories: various dates 1863-1895, incl. *Lovell, Bradstreet's, R.L. Polk & Co., R. Hills & Co., Might's, C.H.*

Mackintosh & Co., Irwin & Co., W.H. Irwin, McAlpine's, S. Harrison White, S. Wright Murphy, Cherrier & Kirwin, London Publishing Co. Census: Canada & USA, various 1861-1921; The History of Middlesex County, 1889 Goodspeed, Toronto (1972 reprint).

LONDON, ONTARIO CIGAR MANUFACTURING

By Len Buth, FCNRS

As an addendum to the preceding article concerning a London tobacconist, readers may be interested to know that during the late 1800s and early 1900s London was the second largest cigar manufacturing centre in Canada. Montreal was the largest. The industry peaked around 1912 when there were 22 tobacco companies in London, producing 75 million cigars annually with a work force of approximately 2000, half of which was female.

One London cigar manufacturer was Otto E. Brener who commenced his business in 1881, with operations at 384 Ridout Street. By 1891 his two sons, Otto R. and Arthur H. had joined the business, operating as Brener Bros. and their factory was situated at 184-190 Horton Street. During 1912 their workforce totalled over 200, and their production that year was estimated at 10 million cigars. Their factory closed operations in 1922 as cheaper cigarettes replaced cigars as the smoke of choice.

Below is an image of one of the Brener Bros. cigar boxes for their "Harold H" brand.



Note on "Harold H": "In 1902 a horse by the name of Harold H won a mile heat in 2:04 at Terre Haute, Indiana, to become "the fastest pacer ever bred in Canada, and along with this must go the honour of being the best and truest race horse that the Dominion ever produced". John McCartney wrote this in his report on the race to the Cincinnati, Ohio, *Commercial Tribune*". Source: Canadian Horse Racing Hall of Fame at <http://horseracinghalloffame.com>

Token of Thomas Filmore, Baker

By Harry N. James, FCNRS

A token issued by T. Filmore, Baker, good for 1 loaf of bread was known to have been used in Embro, Ontario. Thomas Filmore was there from at least 1910 until 1912 or somewhat later.

Thomas Filmore was born in Thamesford, Ontario on the 9th of November, 1874. He was the son of James and Milline Filmore. On December 26, 1895 he married Bertha McKay, originally of Bright, Ontario. The couple were living in Thamesford at the time of their marriage where he was occupied as a baker. By 1901 the couple was living in Wroxeter, Ontario in Huron County where he continued his trade as a baker. They then had a daughter, Mabel, who had been born in 1897.

At some point after this he and his family went to Embro, Ontario, where Bertha Filmore died on October 1, 1910. He was still listed as a baker there in the Dominion of Canada Gazetteer for 1912.

By 1913, Thomas Filmore was plying his trade as a baker in Goderich, Ontario. He married Ella Eleanor Blake on May 20, 1913.

By 1921, Thomas and Eleanor Filmore were living on Edward Street in London, Ontario where he was still a baker. The couple had a three-year-old son, Donald. The Canada Voters list for 1945 still list him as a baker in London. He died there in 1955 and is buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

His token bears no town name and could very well have seen use in all of the places where Thomas Filmore plied his trade.

The token:

T. FILMORE / BAKER

GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF / OF BREAD A-Sc4-28

The token is aluminum, scalloped with 4 scallops and 28 mm.



Hartwell David McCarty, Grocer, Butcher and Baker, Ingersoll, Ontario

By Harry N. James, FCNRS

Hartwell David McCarty was born on November 18, 1861 in Thamesford, Ontario, in Middlesex County. He was the son of Nelson C. McCarty, a storekeeper in Thamesford, and his wife, Elizabeth.

On April 27, 1881, he and Mary A. Tune, of Ingersoll were married in the Grigg House in London. He was occupied as a merchant in Thamesford at the time of their marriage. By 1888, he and his family were in Ingersoll where he operated a grocery and butcher store on Thames Street West. In 1907 he added a bakery and confectionery. They resided at 18 Catharine Street. He conducted his business until 1909. The 1911 Canada Census lists him as living on his income.

Mr. McCarty was always keenly interested in town affairs, having served as councilor and mayor, chairman of the public utilities commission, school trustee and chairman of the board of education.

His wife, Mary, died in 1944, and he followed her on March 4, 1948. He was survived by his two sons, Harry B. and Ralph H. McCarty, both of South Bend, Indiana, two daughters, Mrs Carl Mohr, (Elizabeth) of Ingersoll and Mrs. Reta Copeland, Omaha, Nebraska. Hartwell McCarty probably made use of his bakery token circa 1907-09.

The token:

H. D. McCARTY & SON / BAKERY / INGERSOLL, ONT.

GOOD FOR / - 1 - / LOAF / OF / BREAD A-Sc8-28

The token is aluminum, scalloped with 8 scallops and 28 mm.



Sources:

Ingersoll Tribune, Thursday, March, 11, 1948, Pg4, Col. 3.

Canada Census for 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Charles Robinson – Billiards & Hotel Keeper - Forest, Ontario

By Lorne Barnes FCNRS

Charles Robinson was born in April 1848 at London, Canada West. Charles was the second eldest child of Francis Robinson and Alice Conner. His parents were born in Ireland and immigrated to Canada sometime before 1846. I could not find his parents on the 1851 Canada Census, but his parents were living in London, Canada West in 1846, as his eldest brother William was born that year in London as per his death certificate. Alice died August 11, 1854, leaving behind four sons, William, Charles, Thomas and Francis. Francis Sr. married Hannah Price sometime before the summer of 1856 and the fifth son of Francis Sr. was born in August 1857. Hannah passed away February 26, 1868

By 1856, Francis is a painter as per the London, C.W. City Directory, pictured below.

Robinson, Francis, painter, Horton n Waterloo, see adv

**F. ROBINSON,
PAINTER, GLAZIER,
Paper-Hanger, &c., &c.
HORTON-STREET, CORNER OF WATERLOO,
LONDON, C. W.**

The 1861 Canada Census shows Charles is attending school and living in Ward 5, London, Ontario with his father, stepmother, uncle and four brothers. By 1871 Charles is a painter and still living with his father and new wife, Ann, in Ward 5.

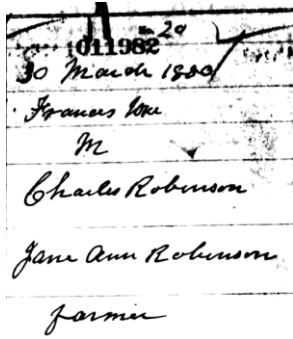
**Robinson Charles, painter, bds Horton cor Waterloo
Robinson E, manager Walker's dry goods store, h Talbot, bet Litchfield
and John
Robinson Francis, h Horton cor Waterloo**

1875 London Directory

As per the 1875 London Directory, Charles was still living at his father's home. Charles moved north of London to Centralia, Ontario sometime between 1875 and 1878. He met his wife while living in Centralia and married Jane Anne Crandon on November 18, 1878. According to the marriage certificate, pictured to right, Charles was plying his trade as a painter.

On March 30, 1880 June Anne gave birth to a son in Centralia,

	005412 1 st 250
His Name	Charles Robinson
Age	31
Business when Married	Centralia & Huron
Place of Birth	London Ont
Religion or Wayward (in or out)	B
Rank or Profession	Painter
Name of Parents	James Alice Robinson
Her Name	Jane Anne Crandon



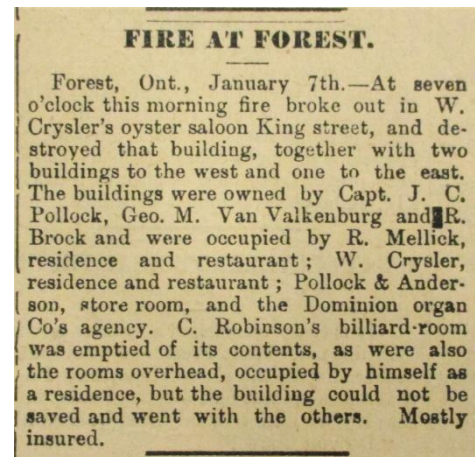
Ontario and the birth certificate, pictured to left, Charles's occupation is farmer. Within a year Jane Anne delivered a daughter on February 1, 1881 in Centralia and Charles's occupation is listed as a painter according to the daughter's official return of birth filed by her mother in 1925.

Within a couple of months the 1881 Census shows Charles and Jane Anne moved to Ailsa Craig with their son Francis and newborn daughter Alice, and were now hotel keepers. The 1883 London Publishing Directory of London and Middlesex County lists Charles's occupation as billiards in Ailsa Craig.

An 1884 Forest, Ontario directory published in "Walk Through Forest" by Fred Jamieson and Eleanor Nielson lists Charles as Painter and Billiards on King Street. In all probability his first billiards hall was in the Farmers Exchange Hotel ran by Thomas Roche. The entry of painter and billiards in a directory may indicate that Charles may have sidelined as a painter for added income while running various billiards halls while in Forest.

The Ontario Gazetteer and Business Directory of 1884-85 lists O'Neil as the proprietor of the Union Hotel. Charles purchased the Union Hotel sometime in early 1886 and moved his billiard hall to the corner of King and Washington Streets. But by the end of 1886 the Union Hotel had changed hands twice, first to Michael L. Ryan then to C. Coughlin. This is re-enforced by the 1886 Union Publishing Directory that lists Charles as only a billiard hall keeper.

On January 7, 1887 a fire destroyed the billiards room and the Robinson's residents over the establishment. The paper clipping pictured to the right from the January 14, 1887 Watford Guide Advocate shows Charles moved from the Union Hotel after selling to Michael L. Ryan in 1886 and moved his billiard hall to another location. The Charles Robinson tokens are scarce and perhaps this fire destroyed most of them. It is not known at this time where the token was used or if the tokens were used at the three known locations.



384-G-E

The/ Brunswick/ Balke/ Collender Co.

Good For/ 5¢/ Charles/ Robinson/ In/ Trade

B-R-25



c.1880. Forest, Ontario looking east from the intersection of King and Washington Streets. The Brush Hotel (later the Union Hotel) is seen on the left beside the wagon (Picture courtesy Lambton County Library, Wyoming, Ontario)

After the fire it is thought that Charles moved back to the Union Hotel and ran the billiards hall. Sometime in 1887, Charles leased the Union Hotel from C. Coughlin and he is listed as a hotel keeper in the 1888 Union Publishing Directory. In 1889, Benjamin Schram was running the Union Hotel and Charles continued to operate the billiards room.

This is the same Benjamin Schram who ran the Robinson House in Camlachie, refer to the Robinson House - Camlachie, Ontario article from the December 2018 Numismatica Canada. I stated in the Robinson House article I could not find Schram as a hotel keeper after 1887, but while researching Charles Robinson, no relation to James Robinson, found he was a hotel keeper in Forest after 1887. Schram lost the hotel only after six months and moved back to the Camlachie area later in 1889 to farm with his son, John.

If the token was used in Forest, Charles would have issued it sometime between 1884 and 1889. The token was recorded by Fred Bowman in his 1966 publication Trade Tokens of Ontario as 384-G-E. The obverse variety is BBC-9b and 1884 was the year Collender was added to the Brunswick Balke company name as per the Brunswick Token Story.

	016035 No. 8
When Issued.	March 16 th 1893
Name.	Elixa Esther Robinson
Sex—Male or Female.	Female
Name and Address of Debtor.	Charles Robinson
Name and Address of Creditor.	James Ann Brandt
Rank or Profession of Creditor.	Painter
Signature, Date and Place of Issuance of Token.	The Father Farm Ont &
When Registered.	September 25 th 1893
Name of Assn.	Mary Button 1890
Signature of Assn.	Benny Barron
REMARKS.	

The 1891 Canada Census shows Charles as a painter, still living in Forest and with additional children, Ida, Thomas and John. The family was still in Forest at the birth of their sixth child Eliza, born March 16, 1893, birth registration pictured to the bottom right on previous page.

I could not find Charles and family again till the 1900 United States Census. He is now the proprietor of the Robinson Hotel at 101 Butler, Port Huron, Michigan. His son, Francis is listed as a clerk at the hotel. Charles and Frances are also found in the 1901 and 1902 Port Huron City Directories, pictured above right.

I have often wondered if the token was used in Port Huron. Nevertheless, after considerable pondering the idea, I believe if the token was for use in Port Huron, Charles would have used the Robinson Hotel name on it. In various Ontario directories he used his name and for this reason I feel confident it was issued for his billiard business in Forest, Ontario. In addition, this is not definitive proof but, Fred Bowman may have had first-hand knowledge that the token belonged to a Forest, Ontario billiards keeper and listed as such in his 1966 reference catalogue.

Charles died March 4, 1904 at Port Huron, Michigan and is buried at Woodland Cemetery, London, Ontario. I could not find his wife's name on the much deteriorated gravestone, but the Woodland Cemetery administration office verified Jane Anne died on May 26, 1941 in London, Ontario and is buried in the Robinson family plot.



Sources:

ancestry.ca

Barnes, Lorne. 2018. *Robinson House - Camlachie, Ontario*. Numismatica Canada, Vol. 17 No. 4, Issue No. 68

Bowman, Fred. 1966. *Trade Tokens of Ontario*. Montreal: The Canadian Numismatic Research Society.

Canada Census 1861 – 1891

Fowler, Magnuson & White. 1977. *The Brunswick Token Story*. Tams Journal, Vol. 17 No. 3 June 1977.

Jamieson and Nielson. 2001. *Walk Through Forest*. Alymer: The Alymer Express Ltd.

Kyle, Mel. 2013. *Charles Robinson, Forest, Ontario – Pool Room & Hotel Keeper*. Numismatica Canada, Vol. 12 No. 2, Issue No. 46

Lambton County Archives. Wyoming, Ontario

Ontario, Canada Births 1858-1913, Canada Deaths 1869-1946, Canada Marriages 1826-1936

The Guide Advocate. Friday January 14, 1887. Watford, Ontario.

USA Census 1900

Various directories from 1856 to 1902, including those of Bradstreet's, London Publishing, McAlpine's, Polk, Railton, Vernon's, Wolverine and Union Publishing

Woodland Cemetery Administration Office. London, Ontario

Belchamber Hotel – Sarnia, Ontario

By Lorne Barnes FCNRS

James Belchamber took control of the Exchange Hotel from William Adams on March 11, 1859. Sometime after the purchase James changed the name to the Belchamber Hotel and ran it till he transferred the license to T.L. Smith on June 27, 1861. By January 1, 1864 Belchamber is in control of the hotel once again.



James Belchamber is pictured to the right walking beside a wagon hauling water to the hotel. Picture courtesy of the Lambton Library.

A fire struck the Belchamber on January 12, 1866 and destroyed the hotel. The new Belchamber construction was finished by year's end and opened for business on November 30, 1866. At a banquet held at the Belchamber on December 14, 1866, Frederick Davis, mayor of Sarnia, C.W. spoke and reminisced on the early days of Port Sarnia. Davis mentioned a log tavern called the Double N-I run by Oliver Allen that was the only shelter to be found. Perhaps these words by Davis had the meaning that Sarnia had advanced by leaps and bounds in thirty years. The Double N-I location later became the Exchange Hotel then the Belchamber. Sarnia, Ontario is located at the intersection of Lake Huron and the St. Clair River.



Belchamber Hotel, Sarnia, Ontario.
Picture courtesy of Lambton Library.

James Belchamber retired and leased the hotel to James Haggard in November 1872. Belchamber died September 12, 1879 and John McAvoy purchased the hotel. McAvoy sold the Belchamber in auction on January 5, 1887 at which time George Alexander Scott was the successful bidder. Scott leased the Belchamber to several tenants over twenty five years. This is a list of proprietors found in various directories; 1888-9 Patrick Cooney and Alexander Kidd,

1891-1893 Cooney and Son (Patrick and Charles), 1900 E.P. Westell, 1902 Wm. Hendrie and 1903-1910 George F. Oliver.

Thomas H. Crinnian was born in May 1855 in Tonawanda, NY to James and Catherine. The 1865 Erie County, New York census shows his family is still in Tonawanda, NY. By the 1870 USA census the family is in East Tawas, Isoco County, Michigan. East Tawas is located northeast of Bay City on the north shore of Saginaw Bay.

Thomas married Margueta (Maggie) McFarlane on November 13, 1879 and by the 1900 USA census they had one son and two daughters. The couple was living in Munising, Alger County, Michigan. Munising is located in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan on the south shore of Lake Superior, 120 miles west of Sault Ste. Marie. Margueta died on March, 16, 1905 in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Thomas was in the lumber business for nearly forty years in various regions of Michigan.

Thomas married his second wife, Frances R. Hewitt on October 10, 1910 in Chicago, Illinois. Frances was born in 1880 in Dashwood, Ontario. The couple moved to Sarnia, Ontario sometime in early 1911 and made arrangements to purchase the hotel from George Alexander Scott. Their daughter Elizabeth was born in the Belchamber Hotel on July 9, 1911 according to her birth registration.



904-F-B

Belchamber/ ★/ Hotel/ Sarnia,/ Ont.

Good For/★/ 50¢/ ★/ In Trade

A-R-28

The above token, listed by Fred Bowman in his 1972 edition of Ontario Trade Tokens, was in all likelihood issued by Thomas Crinnian.

In a newspaper clipping dated February 23, 1912, from the Sarnia Observer, Thomas now has a business partner, Perry C. McGowen. Perry worked with Thomas at the Lake and Rail Lumber Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan as per the 1903 Sault Ste. Marie city directory. The two men were in all likelihood good friends and Thomas may have needed a partner for the \$4000 update to the Belchamber mentioned in the newspaper clipping and invited Perry to become a partner.

Perry was born on April 7, 1864 in the state of Ohio. He Married Bertha Fender on April 1, 1890 in York County, Nebraska and by 1903 was in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. At this time I cannot find any information regarding the McGowans living in Sarnia.

By 1915 the couple is divorced and a Detroit directory shows they are living at separate addresses. Perry passed away June 18, 1952.

A fire on January 7, 1917, destroyed the upper two floors of the hotel and water used to fight the fire damaged the lower floors. A man named Fred Smith was the only victim of the blaze. The fire was thought to have started on the third floor in room number 16 occupied by a soldier named Fleming of the Hamilton Battalion on leave visiting his relatives in Sarnia. James requested that Mr. Fleming be detained by the police, but he was put under a guarantee to appear if called upon. A clipping in the Sarnia Observer a few weeks after the fire claimed arson. The Lambton Archives was missing the edition of the paper to verify if Mr. Fleming was held responsible for the death of Smith.



Postal cover of the Belchamber Hotel with T.H. Crinnian as proprietor. The cover was mailed from Sarnia, Ont. on March 31, 1915

The fire ended the long reign of the Belchamber as a hotel. James must have collected an insurance cheque as he purchased a summer resort ten miles east of Sarnia on the shores of Lake Huron.

The Belchamber was purchased by Hitchcock and Richardson and the men planned to rebuild the Belchamber as apartments and store space. By October 1918 the building now was known as the Belchamber House and the finished apartments were all rented, and Heintzman Pianos committed to rent one of the stores on the main floor.

James ran the resort on the shores of Lake Huron for approximately eight years before selling and moving to Forest, Ontario where he purchased a hotel in November 1924. His establishment was known as the Crinnian Hotel at the time of his death on November 21, 1929. The area of the summer resort on Lake Huron later became known as Crinnian's Grove and today it is known as Brights Grove. His obituary mentioned he was a valued member of the Johnson Lodge, Knights of Pythias in Sarnia and after the service his remains were transported and interned at Oscoda, Michigan in his family plot.



Modern view of the four storey Belchamber.

Sources:

ancestry.ca

Bowman, Fred. 1972. *Trade Tokens of Ontario, 2nd Edition*: The Canadian Numismatic Research Society; Canadian Press Products, Brantford, Ont.

Canada Census 1861 – 1921

Canada Deaths 1869-1946, Canada Marriages 1826-1936

Lambton County Archives. Wyoming, Ontario

Michigan, Death Records, 1867-1950

Nebraska, Marriage Records, 1855-1908

Ontario, Canada Births 1858-1913

Sarnia Historical Society Web Page

The Guide Advocate. Friday January 22 and 29, 1929. Watford, Ontario.

USA Census 1870 - 1940

Various Canadian directories from 1851 to 1916, including those of Bradstreet's, Canada Directory, Lambton Gazetteer, Ontario Gazetteer, Vernon's and Union Publishing

Various USA directories from 1903 -1915, R.L. Polk & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Various editions of the Sarnia Observer.

Monney's Bakery and Confectionery, Pickering, Ontario

By Harry N. James FCNRS



MONNEY'S /★/ BAKERY /AND / CONFECTIONERY
GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF OF BREAD A-Sc8-29

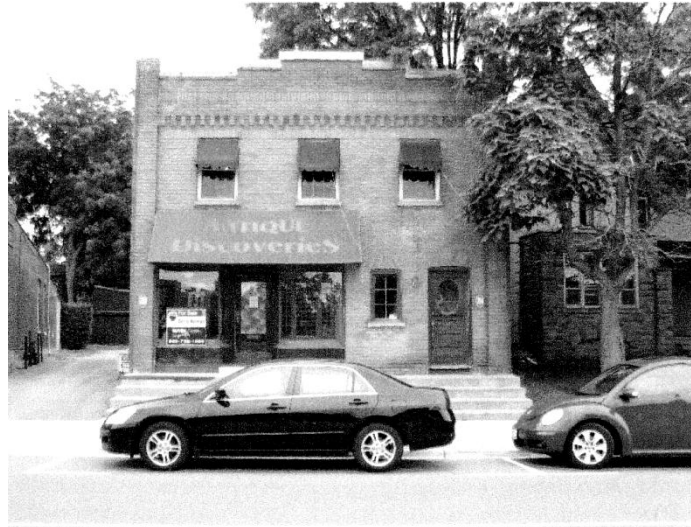
The above token is the only token currently listed for Pickering, Ontario. According to Union Publishing Co's Directory and Gazetteer for Ontario for 1905-06, Pickering is a village 24 miles east of Toronto on Duffins Creek about three miles northeast of its outlet into Lake Ontario at Pickering Harbor, and on the G T R, in Pickering Township, Ontario County, six miles west of Whitby, the county seat. It has a bank, a college with accommodation for 45 boys and 30 girls. A weekly newspaper, the *News*. Livestock, flour, grain and produce are shipped. G.N.W. telegraph, phone, Canadian Express, population about 1,000. R. A. Bunting postmaster.

Exactly when Herbert Russell Monney started in business as a baker is uncertain, however, he was in business as early as 1913. The Commercial and Industrial Edition of Oshawa, Whitby, Pickering and Port Perry, Ontario, published in 1915, gives the following description of the business. "Pickering Bakery, Herb Monney. The commercial interests of Pickering comprise no more important factor of growth than that of the trade in baking goods, bon bons, etc. A prominent and leading enterprise devoted to the trade here is the one conducted by Mr. Herb Monney. This old established business has been conducted by its present proprietor for the past two years. He commenced operation with all the most advanced facilities for promptly supplying the trade. The premises occupied, located on King Street, are of ample area and thoroughly equipped throughout. Mr. Monney is a manufacturer of bread, buns, bakery goods, and dealer in confectionery, ice cream etc. A speciality is made of wedding cakes. A large and leading trade is enjoyed and everywhere this establishment is recognized as maintaining the highest standard that has always characterized its operation from the outset. Mr. Monney, the proprietor of this establishment, has a wide experience in the business."

In 1919 the bakery was moved to a building built about 1915 at 76-78 Old Kingston Road. This building still stands in Pickering and in 2013 was under consideration for

Designation under Part IV of the OHA. There remains a lead glass window in front with “H. R. Monney Bakery” upon it. The building remained in the Monney family for 60 years.

Herbert R. Monney was born in Pickering Township, Ontario County on the 7th of January, 1885. He was the son of William J. Monney, a farmer, and his wife, Ester. He had a sister, Leila, born in 1891 and a brother, Wilfred, born in 1902.



Site of Monney's Bakery 76-78 Old Kingston Road, Pickering.
The leaded windows shown below are covered by the awning.



On December 28, 1921, Herbert Monney, then 36, married Luella Florence Amelia Hobbs, 34.

The Canada Voters List for 1940 shows that H. R. Monney is still operating his bakery and living with his mother, now a widow, his sister, Leila, and brother Wilfred, who was now a driver for the bakery. The Voters List for 1945 was the same except Wilfred was then in the army.

In 1949, Herbert Monney is still listed as a baker. Herb Monney died in 1961. Wilfred Monney became a teacher in 1925, teaching in schools in Wolfe Island, Mattawa and Gore Bay. He later drove a bread truck for the bakery until 1942 when joined the army. He trained at Brantford, Camp Borden and Petawawa, and stated that he “hated every minute of it”. When he returned to civilian life in 1945 he again drove the bread truck until 1948 when he worked as an assessor in Toronto. In 1946 he was married to Anna Dorine Webster, a teacher from Huron County.

He retired in 1969 and passed away while he and his wife were enjoying a holiday in the Canary Islands in 1989 at the age of 87.



Left - Louella (Hobbs) and
Herb Monney
Bottom left - Leila Monney



Below - Dorine (Webster) and
Wilfred Monney

Sources:

Ontario Canada Marriages, 1826-1936.

Canada Census for 1901.

Canada Voters Lists for 1940, 1945 and 1949.

Commercial and Industrial Edition of Oshawa, Whitby, Pickering and Port Perry, Ontario, published in 1915 and available by - localhistory.oshawalibrary.ca.

Town of Ajax - Heritage Conservation District Properties, Town of Ajax by the Lake, Town of Ajax Heritage Committee, revision of November 25, 2013.

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

Supplement for March 2019 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

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

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

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

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

Wanted CASHIN: Looking for a photo of CASHIN & Co. token for "1 TON", for inclusion in The Post Confederation Tokens of Newfoundland and Labrador. Email to egleighton@outlook.com, with CASHIN as the subject, 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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