

# NUMISMATICA CANADA

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

A Quarterly Publication for Students of Canadian Numismatics

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# NUMISMATICA CANADA

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VOLUME 19, No.3.

September 2020

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Classified Ads are located at the back of the bulletin.

## Notice Regarding the Classified Advertising at the Back of the Bulletin

CATC members' advertisement change.

It was discussed and decided at the CATC meeting in Calgary (RCNA 2019) that the members' ad section needs to be regulated with reference to how long the ad stays active. Therefore, going forward, all ads in the members' section will require the advertiser to update his/her ad and re-submit the advertisement to Scott Douglas at [sdouglas333@gmail.com](mailto:sdouglas333@gmail.com) after the completion of a calendar year, ending with the December issue of Numismatica Canada. The cut-off date will be the first of February each year. If an update is not provided the ad will automatically be removed. If a new ad is desired during the year or an old ad is to be removed, notice should reach Scott Douglas one month before the scheduled issue of the newsletter i.e, February, May, August and November of each year.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Scott E Douglas

Message from the editor,

I hope this issue finds you and your family well and safe. As we all know, COVID-19 continues to be a great concern to many people. Everyday life continues to be greatly affected by the many restrictions imposed by federal, provincial and local governing bodies to slow the spread.

The numismatic clubs, societies and associations are still at a standstill, cancelling club meetings and shows. Social distancing and venue numbers continue to be factors and looks like these will be with us for several more months. A few clubs have some sort of a video platform to have virtual meetings until normal meeting can resume.

A great many collectors and researchers continue to have a lot of spare time to focus on their interests. Coin dealer and numismatic auction house websites are still reporting an upswing in visits to their respective sites. Numismatics continues to provide comfort to collectors by preserving their wealth with tangible assets.

As I write this we are more than five months into this surreal time. People are still trying their best to cope with the new normal.

As I conclude this write-up, I would like to thank the contributors for another fine issue and look forward to seeing numismatic friends in the near future. In the meantime I hope you and your family are safe and healthy.

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## 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

The Star Provision Co. Ltd. Regina

By Dean Neald



The Star Provision Co. Ltd. / Regina.  
Good For / 1 / Loaf / Of / Bread

A-R-26

The Star Provision Company Limited was first incorporated in the Province of Saskatchewan on December 2, 1907. The incorporation documents contain various components that have a direct connection to this token. This incorporation document is typewritten on legal size paper. The following quote is from this document. "Section (a) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on at Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan, under the style or firm of "The Star Grocery", and all, or any assets and liabilities of the proprietors of that business, in connection therewith. Section (b) To carry on all, or any of the businesses of wholesale and retail dealers and manufacturers of, and groceries, confectionery, fruits, meats (handwritten insert) *bread, bakery supplies.*" So we can take from this that Star Grocery was changing and expanding and would now include bread! This reinvention is acknowledged by changing the company name to Star Provision and incorporating as a limited liability company.

The last page of the Star Provision incorporation document provides a wealth of information about this revised business endeavour. Below the typewritten section of Names, Addresses & description of Subscribers and the other section No. of shares taken by each Subscriber is the handwritten name and number of shares. Here is how they appear:

Donald B McColl	Baker	Ten Shares
Alfred F Carrothers		Thirty Shares 30
Wm Wakefield		Thirty Shares 30
Jas. R Cook		Thirty Shares 30
All of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan Baker and Merchants.		

As the handwriting is hard to decipher in some spots, all of the spelling of the names were verified as correct by other sources and references, except for that of Jas R Cook. It was not possible to find any other reference to this name. The J is correct, but the middle initial is undeterminable. I think it is an R but it could be anything else. As for the last name of Cook, I am reasonably sure that is the actual last name.

Now the interesting part is that the original owners of Star Grocery were Messrs. Carrothers, Wakefield and Cook. So Donald McColl, baker was taken on as a minor shareholder. We now know who the baker is behind this Bread Token!

It appears that the owners wanted to really promote this new company venture, so they did a big promotional advertisement in the Henderson's City of Regina Directory for 1908 Classified Business Directory. 1908 is the first year of issue for the Henderson Directory. Star Provision Co Ltd included advertisements on the front cover plus numerous top of page advertisements. For top of the page advertisements see pages 46, 62, 78, 94, and others. In addition, on page 181 of the 1908 Henderson Directory there is an alphabetic listing for Star Provision Company Ltd. This listing is an expanded version compared to other alpha listings. Here is how this alpha listing is presented.

“STAR PROVISION COMPANY, LTD., THE, A. F. CARROTHERS, PRES. And Sec.-Treas., Wm. Wakefield, Mgr.; Groceries, Meats, Bread and Pastry, Darke Block, 2123 Eleventh Ave. Phones: Grocery and Confectionery Dept. 448; Meats Dept. 226; Branch 2127 South Railway.” (See front cover and top lines)

However the Henderson Directory was not the only place that Star Provision Co Ltd placed advertisements. Numerous advertisements were found in the 1908 daily newspaper in Regina Sask. The Leader contained various ads promoting Star Provision Co Ltd and their various groceries, meats and bakery products. Quite a variety of different approaches were displayed in the various advertisements. One of their most relevant advertisements was the one from the Wednesday, April 15th issue.

The advertisement is seen to the left: focus on the middle part of the advertisement. See the following extraction below.

“Special Tuesday 1 to 3 o'clock only BREAD BREAD BREAD!”

“In order to further introduce our bread, which is meeting with much favour by the citizens of Regina, we are giving away free a fancy cake with every order for \$1.00 worth of bread tickets. 13 tickets for \$1.00. Free – A Lemon Square Cake Come Early and Get One.”

A baker's dozen special, 13 tickets for \$1.00. This puts a value to this Star Provision token. It is worth 1 loaf of bread, thus it is worth just a little over 7½ cents per. However this advertisement adds an additional wrinkle. The ad talks about Tickets instead of Tokens. Are the two terms interchangeable or are they very specific? Was Star Provisions in April 1908 using actual (paper) tickets and TOKENS were introduced at some later date?

Continuing with the history of Star Provisions Company Ltd, the Saskatchewan Archives contains an April 19, 1909 letter from A F Carrothers sent to E J Wright, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. Mr Wright is the head official for the Saskatchewan Government department in charge of keeping track of incorporated companies within Saskatchewan. Quote from Mr Carrother's letter: Dear Sir; Re Star Provision Co Ltd. This firm is no longer doing business but when we sold to the Johnson Bros. we gave them the right to use the name “The Star Provision Co”, but this is no a limited liability company. Yours truly A F Carrothers Regina Sask.

The Saskatchewan Archives also contains an additional letter, this time from Edw. J. Wright Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. The date of this letter is Monday, 2 August, 1909.





The content of the letter is that “notice is hereby given that the name of The Star Provisions Company, Ltd. is hereby struck off the register and the company dissolved.”

So the key to dating this token is the use of the Ltd designation. From all of the above documentation we can arrive at a definite timeline as to when these Star Provision Co Ltd tokens would have been produced. Star Provision was incorporated in December 2, 1907, and formally dissolved August 2 1909. This timeline could be narrowed down even further if you accept the concept of the advertisement of Apr 15 1908 as still using tickets instead of tokens. Then there is the actual date of sale of the limited company. By April 1909 Mr Carrothers advises that the company name was sold but not the use of Ltd. So in essence we are left with a one-year time period between Apr 1908 and Apr 1909 for when these tokens were likely produced.

### George Hanan Fuller Teeswater, Ont.

By Lorne Barnes, FCNRS

George Hanan Fuller was born February 21, 1876, in Ranikhet, Bengal, India to Robert Fuller (1840-1901) and Martha Hanan (1844-1914). George was coming four when his father, a sergeant in the British military, and mother moved their family to Darlington, Durham, England.

The 1891 English census shows George as a baker’s apprentice in Linthorpe, Yorkshire, England. George married Emily Wilcox on May 2, 1896 in Middlesbrough, Yorkshire North Riding, England. The 1901 English census shows George as a baker and confectioner. George immigrated to Canada in 1910, his papers declared the final destination as Montreal.

The 1911 Canada census shows his wife, Emily and six children, Elsie (1896-?), Harold (1898-1969), Ronald (1900-1978), Ruth Annie (1903-1960), Dora (1908-1990) and Ivy (1909-?) were lodgers in Brantford, Ontario. I was not able to locate George on the 1911 census.

George and Emily’s son, John (1912-1965) was born in Teeswater, Ontario. George’s occupation was listed as baker. The 1914 Vernon’s Directory for Grey, Bruce and Simcoe does not list George as a baker in Teeswater. The token pictured below in all likelihood was issued by George Hanan Fuller between 1911 and 1914 and used in Teeswater.



G.H. Fuller / Baker

Good For / 1 / Loaf Of Bread

A-O-26½

The couple and their seven children moved to Vancouver, British Columbia sometime in 1914 or 1915. Stanley (1916-2000), their eighth child was born in Vancouver. The 1921 Canada census places the family in New Westminster, British Columbia and George is now an agent for an insurance company.

\*\*\*\*\*



Milverton Bus Transfer  
The Mail Line  
J. H. Schmidt, Proprietor

By Harry N. James, FCNRS

The Atwood - Coffee Catalogue of United States and Canadian Transportation Tokens lists a bus transfer token from Milverton, Ontario as Milverton 521 (1). Very little information on this issuer has been known to the collector.



The token is of aluminum, octagonal in shape and 25 mm in size.

The obverse reads: MILVERTON BUS TRANSFER / THE / MAIL LINE / J. H. SCHMIDT / PROP.

The reverse: GOOD FOR TRIP ONE WAY / BETWEEN / MILVERTON / AND / MILVERTON / STATION

According to the Union Publishing Co's Ontario Gazetteer and Directory for 1905-06 Milverton is located on the G B & L E line G T R in Mornington Township, Perth County, 15 miles north of Stratford, the county seat. It had a population of about 1,000 at that time. There were two hotels, The Grand Central and the Queens in Milverton and the Station Hotel, which would have been located in Milverton station. The Bus Transfer token would have carried passengers between both the Grand Central and the Queens to the railway station.



John Schmidt was born in Gads Hill, Ontario in Perth County about 1860. He was the son of Balands and Elizabeth Schmidt. At the age of 31, on the 8<sup>th</sup> of December, 1891 John was married to Lavina Mohr, 20, also of Gads Hill. His occupation was listed as that of a farmer at the time of their marriage. By 1901 the couple had two daughters, Matilda, 8, and Ruby who was 2. His occupation was given as mail carrier and they resided in Milverton, Ontario. By 1911 three more children had been born, a son, Lloyd, then 8, a daughter, Una, 6 and another son, Stanford, 1. His occupation was given as a cabman. The family was still in Milverton at that time. By 1921 John Schmidt was retired and the family was then living in Stratford.

\*\*\*\*

**MAURICE SYLVESTER TRUSLER**  
**GENERAL MERCHANT**  
**A DESCENDENT OF A FAMILY SHAPING A COMMUNITY**  
**CAMLACHIE, ONTARIO**

By Lorne Barnes, FCNRS

Camlachie, Plympton Township, Lambton County, Ontario is located at the corner of Egremont Road and Camlachie Side Road approximately fifteen miles east of Sarnia, Ontario. Of interest to note, prior to 1863 Camlachie was known as Truslers Corners or Truslers Settlement. A confirmation of the name of this crossroads was circulated in the Sarnia Observer paper dated September 16, 1858, which noted an explosion in a newly dug water well to supply the new Grand Trunk Railway depot came through the sleepy crossroads of Truslers Settlement.



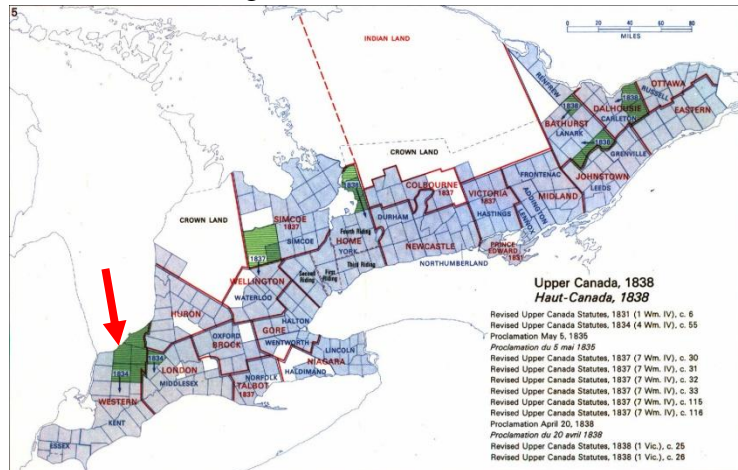
Maurice Trusler's great-grandparents, John Trusler (1787-1878) and Jane Childs (1794-1853) of Sussex, England set sail with eleven children on board the ship England from Spithead, England on April 25, 1833, with Captain Hale as superintendent. The passage to Upper Canada was funded by Lord Egremont who encouraged settlers to start a new life in the western fringes of Upper Canada. Fifty

acres of land were available to every able-bodied man at ten shillings an acre in Plympton Township, payable in twelve years. The Trusler family arrived at Gross Isle, Lower Canada after a fifty-three-day voyage on June 16th. John's brother George also sailed on the same voyage. On the second leg of the voyage, within sight of the lighthouse at York, now known as Toronto, on July 1st, George's son fell overboard and drowned. George and his family stayed in York and at a later time settled in Waterloo County instead of heading further west. The 1851 Canada census shows George is a farmer in Waterloo County. Several other families also did not continue westward as, in all likelihood, they learned that the financial aid promises were not being met and this would lead to extreme hardships.

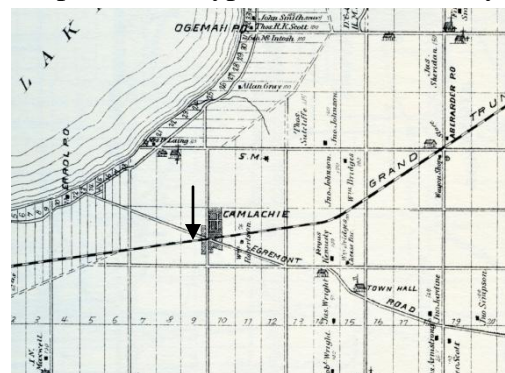
John Trusler and his family along with only sixty of the original one hundred and eighty sailed on the third leg bound for Errol, Upper Canada. Errol is located at the western edge of the Egremont Road on the shores of Lake Huron. Captain Hale could not sail into Lake Huron from the St. Clair River as the winds were strong enough to hinder his efforts. The vessel was turned around and docked at the wharf of Henry Jones at The Rapids, Upper Canada, now known as Sarnia, on July 18th. Henry Jones's son Henry Jr., at the age of 24, was the newly appointed land agent for Sarnia and Plympton Townships. Henry Jr. arrived shortly after the group of homesteaders landed at his father's wharf and announced that the promises of aid made to them could not fulfilled, such as lodging and jobs to supplement an income to purchase supplies.

Henry Jr. probably had the authority to sell land and assign locations to the new arrivals at The Rapids. He would have had to travel to Chatham, Upper Canada, the Kent County seat, to register the land purchases for the new arrivals.

John Trusler left his wife and younger children at The Rapids where they stayed in the Jones' storehouse with other families while he and his older sons ventured inland to their newly purchased homestead at lot 9 concession 9 in Plympton Township. In 1833, Plympton was located in the vast territory of the Western District in Kent County as Lambton County was not instituted till 1849. An 1838 map of the districts and counties in the south western fringes of Upper Canada is seen above. An arrow shows the location of Plympton Township.



John and his sons, Timothy and Absolom, cleared, a patch of ground to build a log cabin near what is the southwest corner of Egremont Road and Camlachie Side Road. This was the first home in what is now known as Camlachie. On a sad note the two youngest children of the couple died of typhus fever while staying in The Rapids. An 1875 map to the left marked with an arrow shows lot 9 concession 9.



By February 1836, John's place had six acres of workable land, nine acres ready to clear in the spring, a log house and a thirty-two by twenty-two foot barn, and between John and his two sons they now had two hundred and forty acres.

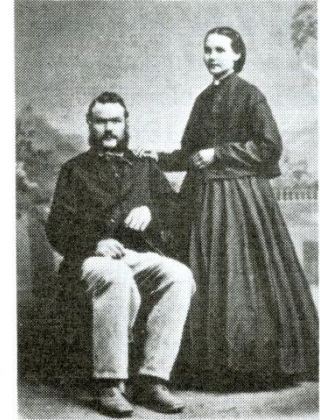
John's daughter, Tamar, married Joseph Sproule, a new settler who had acquired lot 1 concession 8, located southwest of Errol in early in 1835. Since very few settlers lived in the area he may have been invited to stay at the Tresuler's place till he could build a cabin. In any event, the newlywed couple gave birth to the first boy of European descent in Plympton Township on November 16, 1835.

Maurice Trusler's grandfather, Alvah was born on October 4, 1838, on the family homestead at Truslers Corners. He was the youngest child of John and Jane and the second child born on the new homestead. Pioneer life would have had several hardships at Truslers Corners during the first decade. Wheat would have been ground with a handmill and all things raised or grown would have had to be carried on bush trails through the forest to Port Sarnia for trade as there was little or no coinage in circulation. The closest post office was located at London, Upper Canada, more than fifty miles away. The only cash the family could raise was by clearing the trees from their farms and turning the wood into potash, and transporting was back-breaking work carrying it to Port Sarnia.





Alvah attended school in the first school house built in the township. He was taught by John Casey, who was paid by private contributions. Alvah worked the homestead with his father and took over the homestead and looked after his father in his declining years. John's wife, Jane passed away in 1853, and Jane's headstone is pictured under the title. Alvah married Frances Bridges (1842-1869) in 1858, the couple are pictured to the right. Alvah and Frances had four children before Frances passed



away of typhoid fever in 1869. She is buried in the Knox Presbyterian Cemetery, her headstone is pictured above left. John Tresler, the homesteader, had provided the land for a cemetery and the first Presbyterian church was built in 1846 on his farm. Maurice's father, Sylvester, was born on May 25, 1864 and was raised on the family homestead. In 1870, Alvah married Charlotte Littleworth and had two more children.

The first mention of Camlachie as the official name of Truslers Corners is in the 1864 County of Lambton Gazetteer seen to the right. The village as per the directory is situated on lot 10 concession 9, which is directly east across Camlachie Side Road from John Trusler's homestead farm.

**CAMLACHIE.**

A flag station on the Grand Trunk Railroad, nineteen miles from Sarnia, seven miles from Wyoming, and two and a-half from the lake shore. It is situated on the 10th lot, and 9th concession of the township of Plympton. The village was started by Mr. Duncan McDonald in 1863. A post-office is expected to be established here. Timber and cordwood are shipped in considerable quantities from this point.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PROFESSIONS, TRADES, &c.

ARKLE, BAILIE, wood contractor, G. T. R. R.	Randal, Abouze, shoemaker.
ARKLE, GEORGE, wood contractor, G. T. R. R.	Sutherland, Alex., manager D. McDonald's store.
Littleworth, James, farmer.	Trusler, James, farmer.
McDONALD, DUNCAN, dealer dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, &c. (See card.)	Trusler, John, farmer.
	Trusler, R., farmer.
	Bartle, F., section foreman, G. T. R. R.

Grand Trunk Railway trains began to roll through the crossroads and dissected the Truslers' homestead in 1859. Truslers Corners was well suited to supply cordwood and water. In 1863, Duncan McDonald, a resident of Sarnia, presented the GTR with enough land to build a station.

**CAMLACHIE STORE,**  
PLYMPTON.

We are receiving daily extensive importations of NEW GOODS to Our Stock of

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,**  
READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, &c.,

And can compete with the large towns in Canada West, in QUALITY and PRICE. All kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange.

**A. SUTHERLAND, Manager.**

McDonald renamed the settlement Camlachie in honour of the neighbourhood where he was born, in Glasgow, Scotland. McDonald also built and opened a modern general store and placed it under the management of Alexander Sutherland to serve the growing village. Pictured to the left is McDonald's ad in the 1864

directory. On May 1, 1864 McDonald had the honour of becoming the first postmaster of Camlachie.



The first member of the Trusler family as a grocer was Mrs A. Trusler (Charlotte), pictured to the left. Pictured to the right is the listing from the 1874 Middlemiss directory showing her as a grocer.

The directory shows five merchants selling groceries. This is the only directory listing I was able to find of

**CAMLACHIE, Lambton Co.**

Armstrong & Bros.....	Grocers	—	—
Boedecker, Camlachie Saw Mill & Gro			
Breaning S. D.....	Dry Goods		
Brock Wm.....	Saw Mill	3	3 5/8
Cairns Andrew.....	Waggons, &c.	3	3 6
Houston Thos.....	Gen. Store, &c.	3	3 5/8
Johnston James.....	Joiner & Carpenter	3 1/2	3 1/2 7 1/2
McIver Norman.....	Shoemaker	3 1/2	3 1/2 7 1/2
Robinson Chs.....	Grocer	2 1/2	2 1/2 4 1/2
Robinson Jas.....	Grocer & Hotel	3	3 1/2 7
Trusler Mrs. A.....	Grocer	3	3 6 1/2
Vanderhook.....	Tailor	3 1/2	3 1/2 8

Charlotte as a grocer.

Maurice's father, Sylvester Wallace Trusler, pictured to the right, married Fannie M. Carrick on June 8, 1886. The newlyweds left the Trusler family homestead when their new home was finished. They started out on their own on a thirty-five-acre tract of land on the south side of the Egremont Road on the east side of the village. Below left is a modern view of Sylvester's home, now owned by John Andrews and family.



In 1888, Sylvester became the night telegraph operator for the Grand Trunk Railway in Camlachie. He became an insurance agent in 1893 and was in the insurance trade for the remainder of his life.

The original general store of Camlachie, built by McDonald, was purchased in 1901 from George Stirrett by Sylvester Wallace Trusler. His eldest son, Walter ran the store. Stirrett sold his successful business due to failing health issues and passed away on November 1, 1901. This venture lasted till 1908 at which time 18-year-old Maurice Sylvester Trusler purchased the store and added a wagon to the enterprise. The wagon was described as a box on wheels and was used for home deliveries and picking up products at local farms. After the store was sold to Maurice, Walter continued to work as a clerk for his uncle, Thomas Carrick, at another Camlachie store that he purchased from Henry Thomas.



Maurice's new venture as a general merchant was very successful and in 1910 he built a new store. A modern picture of the store is seen above right, very recognizable as a former general store. Maurice also used a due bill system to expand his endeavors as a general merchant. Fred Bowman in his 1972 Trade Tokens of Ontario listed one denomination as 172-B-A and mentioned the reverse had not been seen. Bowman also stated the token was round and 26mm in diameter. Given the diameter of 26mm it appears it was the 10-cent denomination. In keeping with Bowman's numbering system I have assigned catalogue numbers for the five known denominations issued by Maurice.



172-B-A



172-B-D





172-B-E

M.S. Trusler, / General / Merchant / Camlachie, Ont.

- |         |   |        |
|---------|---|--------|
| 172-B-A | Good For / \$1 <sup>00</sup> / In / Merchandise | B-R-34 |
| B-D     | Same but 10¢                                    | B-R-25 |
| B-E     | Same but 5¢                                     | B-R-22 |

M.S. Trusler / General / Merchant / Camlachie, Ont.

- |         |                                   |        |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 172-B-B | Good For / 50¢ / In / Merchandise | B-R-32 |
| B-C     | Same but 25¢                      | B-R-29 |



172-B-B



172-B-C

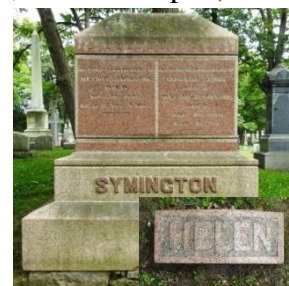
Maurice's step-grandmother, Charlotte Littleworth, former grocer in Camlachie passed away in 1904. His grandfather, Alvah married, Emma Zimmerman (1842-1927) of Beamsville, Ontario on May 27, 1907. Alvah passed away June 18, 1919 and is buried with his second wife Charlotte, in the Trusler plot at Knox Presbyterian Cemetery. Emma passed away in 1927 and is buried at Mount Osborne Cemetery at Beamsville.



Maurice added living quarters to the store before marrying Helen Beatrice Kate Rattray (1892-1932) of the Sombra, Ontario, area on June 28, 1911. Maurice ran a successful business for approximately ten years and sold the store to Thomas Bridges, who then sold to George W. Cheney, who then sold to Kennedy, who then sold to Andrew Stirrett. Andrew was the son of George Stirrett a former owner of the store. Another of George's sons, Robert, was a general merchant in Forest, Ontario then moved to Petrolia, Ontario. Robert issued tokens at his location in Petrolia and he also opened a branch store in Wyoming, Ontario.

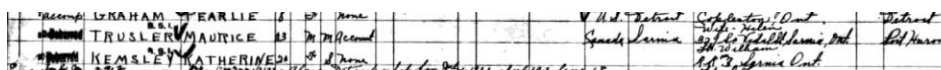
In 1925, Andrew sold the store to A.H. Sheppard, who later sold to George Dingle who ran the store till 1979. The author remembers purchasing bottles of coke on the way home from the beach from Mr. Dingle.

The 1921 Canada census shows Maurice and Helen have two sons, Walter Ralph (1912-1964) and Maurice Gordon Lee (1916-1991). Maurice is now an account for an oil refinery and living at 326 South Vidal St. in Sarnia. A 1925 Windsor directory now places the family living at 815 Bruce Ave. in Windsor and Maurice is a salesman. The directory also places Helen's sister, Mary Grace, living at the same address and lists her occupation as a teacher.



Helen Beatrice Kate Trusler passed away at the Metropolitan General Hospital in Walkerville, Ontario from cancer on February 16, 1932. Helen was buried in her mother's family plot in the Lakeview Cemetery at Sarnia.

I was not able to find a marriage date when Maurice married Katherine T. Kemsley. While researching Katherine I found a July 24, 1923 border crossing manifest and noticed the name of Maurice Trusler above her name on the manifest. I wonder what was going on!



I'm not sure when and where the couple was married, but a 1949 voters list shows they are hotel keepers on Danforth Avenue in Toronto. Katherine passed away on June 30, 1950, and was buried at Pine Hills Cemetery in Scarborough, Ontario. A 1963 voters list shows Maurice is retired and living at 76 Harding St. Toronto. Maurice passed away on August 10, 1968 and buried beside Katherine.



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## BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL KINGSTON, ONTARIO

By Len Buth, FCNRS

This article was prompted by an acquisition of a brass tag purchased in the Geoffrey Bell Auctions Sale held on October 1, 2015 in Toronto, Ontario. It was in Lot 363. The item is shown at the end of the article. The tag was used by the British American hotel, and given the history of this famous establishment, it was deemed appropriate some research be conducted which resulted in this short article. I hope it may be of interest to the reader.

Kingston, Ontario, also known by its nickname The Limestone City due to its limestone buildings and the bedrock upon which it is built, had its beginnings circa 1784 with the arrival of the Loyalists. Originally called the village of Cataraqui, it had some 500 inhabitants by 1800.

One of the principal hotels and the oldest in Kingston, if not in Ontario, was the British American Hotel. The hotel had its beginnings in 1807, six decades before Confederation, when three brothers by the name of Walker built the Walker House at the corner of King and Clarence Streets. It was a three-storey building and during the War of 1812 it was a favourite meeting place for army personnel stationed there.

The *Kingston Gazette* newspaper of June 9, 1812 carried an account of a birthday celebration dinner held for King George III at the Walker House on June 4<sup>th</sup> : as follows:

The officers of the garrison and of the militia dined together at Mr. Robert Walker's Hotel. Toasts to the health of our venerable Sovereign and his illustrious family were followed by the appropriate songs of *God Save the King*, and *Rule Britannia*; and the day was spent in those effusions of loyalty which our situation, and the numerous benefits which have been conferred upon us by his Majesty's Government, naturally inspire.

Sometime circa 1836 the Walker House, under new ownership, was extended with an addition to the original building and became a five-storey structure with limestone walls thirty-two inches thick. Upon completion the 60-room building was named the British American Hotel. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the British American was *the* hotel to stay at and was considered the social centre of Upper Canada. Sir John A. Macdonald (1815-1891) a Father of Confederation and Prime Minister of Canada (1867-1873 & 1878-1891) was a frequent visitor to the British American not only for quenching his thirst in the beverage rooms, but he utilized the hotel for his many business meetings, and entertainment of his guests and visitors. The hotel ensured all visitors of note who arrived at the hotel had their names published in the local papers. Some of the well known visitors included Charles Dickens, the British novelist, who stayed at the British American in 1841. In 1872, Oscar Wilde the Irish playwright, essayist and poet was guest at the hotel.

The British American hotel remained as one of Canada's historic landmarks until March 1963 when a fire, believed to have started in the kitchen, completely destroyed the building and ended its 156 years of existence. A Brewer's Retail outlet was constructed at the site after the fire, but it subsequently closed. The property remained vacant until the Menlo family built a 9 storey hotel in 2000, operating as a Four Points Sheraton. The hotel was sold in 2012 to a Toronto & North Carolina consortium and continues to operate under the Four Points banner.

Shown below is the tag referenced at the beginning of the article. The exact purpose of the item is difficult to determine. It may have been a room key tag, a baggage check, a livery check, or other. The rectangular "slot" at the top may suggest it had a leather strap inserted through it, in which case an argument may be made it was a baggage check, perhaps used between the railway station and the hotel. Nevertheless it represents an important connection to a famous Canadian landmark.



Brass 34 x 43mm uniface  
BRITISH / AMERICAN HOTEL / 2 / KINGSTON

It may be of interest to token collectors the maker's name, "Pritchard & Andrews - Ottawa", is stamped above the slot.

Below is a circa 1948 photograph of the British American Hotel. The structure to the right was the original Walker House. The adjoining building to the left was the 1836 addition, with both forming the British American Hotel.



Photo - public domain. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/82869159@N08/9714997745>

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## CONN'S' BANKING HOUSE ALVINSTON, ONT.

By Lorne Barnes, FCNRS



The Conns' Banking House formed sometime in 1886 or 1887 by brothers, Robert and John Conn. The first directory advertising is seen in the 1886-7 Ontario Gazetteer. Robert (1856-1926) was listed as a farmer and miller on the 1881 Canada census in Yarmouth Township, Elgin County. He immigrated to Arkansas, USA in 1884 to start a paving company and must have just been an investor in Conns' Banking House. John (1859-1912) moved to Alvinston to run the venture with his wife, Annetta Josephine (Ryckman). The last directory advertisement for Robert and John is in the 1888 Union Directory. The Ontario Gazetteer for 1888-9 shows John is in partnership with his father, Meredith (1833-1909). The reply card mailed above in 1888 is from this time period and confirmed with the name M. & J. Conn. This partnership lasted till 1889 as the Union Directory of that year shows only John representing the bank under J. Conn & Co. The Canada 1891 census lists John as a Private Banker with two children, Ethel and Gordon. The census also shows his younger brother, Herbert as a clerk at the bank.

John left the banking business in 1892 and moved to Detroit, Michigan to start a successful contracting business till his death in 1912.

## Sources

Ancestry.ca

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

Various Directories: Lovell's; R.L. Polk & Co.; Union.

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## A PAIR OF GOVERNOR GENERAL LANSDOWNE MEDALS TOGETHER AGAIN AFTER 133 YEARS

By Ron Cheek, FCNRS

These two Governor General Lansdowne medals, one silver and the other bronze, last lay side by side on a presentation table in the Victoria Rifles Armoury in Montreal one evening in August of 1887. They were the first and second prizes for marksmanship aggregate scores in the Province of Quebec Rifle Association Annual Matches held in Montreal August 9–11, 1887. They were, of course, awarded to two different men on that long-ago summer evening. I have owned the silver since it was given to me over 60 years ago by a family friend. It had been won by her uncle. I purchased the bronze in the November 2–3, 2019, sale of the Sherbrooke Seminary collection held by Champagne Auctions of Montreal. Now, here they are together again.



The silver Governor General Lansdowne medal is edge-engraved: “P.Q.R.A. 1887. PVTE. STANTON. 60<sup>TH</sup>. BATTN.”. The bronze is engraved: “P.Q.R.A. 1887. SERGT. W. MARKS. 6<sup>TH</sup>. BATTN.”

Governor General Medals, introduced by the Earl of Dufferin in 1873, are today known as “Governor General Academic Medals.” Always awarded for academic excellence they were, in earlier years, also presented as prizes for other achievements in areas such as sports, gunnery competitions, and marksmanship. In fact, Governor General “Academic” Medals were awarded for marksmanship right up until 1990. Beginning in Governor General Ray Hnatyshn’s term, Governor General Medals presented as prizes in rifle competitions have had a distinctive marksmanship reverse rather than a traditional governor general coat of arms, as is on the academic versions.

I have written previously about the silver medal and its winner. The article, “A Governor General Lansdowne Silver Medal,” appeared in *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, May 2009 issue. The medal was won by Private Orvill S. Stanton, who lived in my hometown. Stanton was in the 60th Battalion Mississquoi Militia. At the same 1887 PQRA Annual Matches he also won the silver Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Affiliation Medal as second prize in another competition, (See “An early D.C.R.A. Affiliation Medal – Private Orvill Stanton’s other 1887 memento” in *The Canadian Numismatic Journal* Oct 2010 issue.) In that match he lost first place

to the same man he bested in the Governor General Medal Match, Sergeant James William Marks of Montreal's 6th Battalion Fusiliers. Let's see how this happened, but first, who were these two men?

Orvill Stanton and his shooting achievements have been well covered in the articles noted above but those articles appeared some years ago. A brief summary is in order here. Orvill was a farmer and cabinetmaker who lived for most of his life in the tiny village of Stanbridge East, in Quebec's Eastern Townships. In his early years he spent time working for relatives in Ostego, Michigan, and later on a farm in Grand Rapids, but then he returned to the family farm in Quebec. I never knew him; he died before I was born although I did know his last surviving relative, a gracious lady named Brenda Heney. She was a close family friend who knew of my interest in numismatics, and one day in 1958 she gave me "Uncle Orvill's" two medals. I've treasured them ever since as family heirlooms even though, technically, they are not.

Orvill was born Dec. 28, 1848, in Stanbridge East. He had lived a long life as a respectable Victorian bachelor, only marrying at an advanced age and shortly before his death. His wife, Edna (nee Gardner), was the widow of a man named Arthur Reynolds. Edna married Orvill not long after Arthur Reynolds died. Orvill and Edna had once been childhood sweethearts. There were no children of course; they were both far too old. There must be a heart-rending story here but no one alive can tell us.

Orvill was an avid hunter and, it is obvious, an expert marksman. It is probable that he was prompted to join the local militia because of his enjoyment of marksmanship competitions. The 60th Battalion was involved in repelling the Fenian raid at Eccles Hill, Quebec, which took place May 24–25, 1870, only six miles from Stanbridge East. Orvill was not in the skirmish though. He had not yet joined the militia.

Orvill died September 9, 1938, in his 90th year. In the 1970s, Orvill's and Edna's remains and their gravestone together with those of the others were all removed from a neglected cemetery outside the village that had become overgrown with trees. They are now interred in the cemetery behind St. James Anglican Church in Stanbridge East. There is no indication on the headstone that Edna was ever married to Arthur Reynolds.



Orvill Stanton, who was a very tall man, at his farm in Stanbridge East, Quebec, circa 1890s. It looks like he is just about to set out hunting with his canine companion.



Sergeant James William Marks, winner of the bronze Lansdowne medal now in my custody, seems to have generally been known by his middle name, William. His 1887 medal is engraved “Sergt. W. Marks.”

I was able to turn up a record on Ancestry.com telling us that James William Marks was born in Bareilly, Bengal, India, on February 14, 1862, and baptized there a month later. His father was James Cox Marks (born 1827); his mother was named Anne, whom later Canadian census records tell us was the same age as her husband. They were Irish Protestants, congregants of the Church of England. In 1862, Bareilly was part of what had recently become Britain’s Indian Empire, ruled directly by Queen Victoria and the British Parliament. The British Government had taken control of India away from the East India Company in 1858 because of the horrific events and aftermath of the 1857 Indian Rebellion (the “Indian Mutiny”). Bareilly had been one of the centres of the violence. James Marks (35 years old at the time) was in the Indian Army, a completely reorganized and heavily reinforced (with British soldiers) version of the old and discredited East India Company Army.

The first record found of the Marks family in Montreal appears in *Lovell’s Montreal Directory* 1868–69. James had left the Indian Army and the family had immigrated to Canada. Our medal man, James William Marks, would have been six years old. James Cox Marks, 41 at the time, is a “pensioner,” living at 249 St. Mary in the area known as Faubourg Saint-Anne, or St. Anne’s Ward. This southwest part of Montreal, commonly known as Point Saint Charles, \*was largely populated by Irish immigrants. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada established its shops and locomotive works there in the 1850s. It was near the Montreal end of the GTR’s Victoria Bridge. The Point Saint Charles rifle ranges were right nearby.

Over the ensuing years we find the family listed in Lovell’s at various home addresses but all are in the same working-class neighbourhood of Point Saint Charles. J. C. Marks is variously listed as a pensioner, an army pensioner, a labourer, a caretaker and, significantly for our story, in the period 1871–73, “keeper rifle ranges.” He, as an army man, would have been suitably qualified to look after the nearby rifle ranges. There can be no doubt that young James William, then a boy of 10 or 11, would have spent time with his father there. He would have witnessed shooting matches from his early age. Perhaps he even “worked the butts” (raised, lowered and marked targets with coloured discs from the safety of a bunker), as young boys often did, and still do today. And, as we’ll see, he eventually joined the militia, in which he would train and compete in shooting matches. Clearly, he learned to hit the bull’s eye.

James William (let’s call him William from here on), grew up and, we presume, received a reasonably good education. By 1882 we find him separately listed but still at his parents’ address, and employed as a clerk in the Mechanical Accountant’s office of the Grand Trunk Railway. He was then 20 years old.

Over the following years William, generally listed as “J.W. Marks,” appears in *Lovell’s Montreal Directory* as a clerk, living at various addresses but always in the Point Saint Charles neighbourhood, close to his GTR workplace. He married Elizabeth Mary Todd in 1885 at the Presbyterian St. Andrew Church in Montreal. William and Elizabeth had two daughters, Edith, born in 1886, and Dorothy, born 1901.

Although the Lovell’s listings do not always mention William as a GTR employee, he is consistently described as a clerk. He is listed as a GTR clerk in 1903, so if his GTR employment were uninterrupted, he would by then have been a 20-year man. It is unclear whether William worked continuously for the GTR after 1908. Lovell’s listings are puzzling - there are addresses for William in quite different areas of Montreal and years when he is not listed. The 1908–09

Lovell's lists J.W. Marks as a clerk and J. Wm. Marks as a carpenter, both at the same address several miles northeast of the old neighbourhood. In 1911–12, William is again listed as a GTR clerk. Thereafter, he appears as a "bookkeeper" and then a "ledger keeper" up until 1926. He has, since about 1909 been living in the neighbourhood around what is now the Montreal end of the Jacques Cartier Bridge. From 1926 to 1928 William is a "coal dealer." From 1928 to 1930, when William was over 65 years of age, he lived in an apartment at 3897 Jeanne Mance, a downtown neighbourhood that was a cut above the working class area of Point Saint Charles. In the last three years of his life he is listed as "Chief Clerk, CNR." The CNR, a Crown Corporation, had been placed in control of the bankrupt Grand Trunk Railway in 1920 and the GTR was finally absorbed into the CNR in 1923. One might wonder if this was just the way he described himself to the Lovell's representative or if he was really still employed in his late 60s? A little further research remains to be done.

William died November 20, 1930, in his 69th year. He is interred in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal.

Let us take a moment here to explain rifle competitions of the time. In those days matches were mainly shot with Snider-Enfield .577-calibre British Army rifles. These were breech-loading, single-shot firearms that had been converted from muzzle loader muskets. More than 60,000 of them had been sent to Canada by Britain to arm militias at the time of the Fenian raids.



Snider-Enfield .577-calibre rifles. Image source:

[http://www.firearms.net.au/military/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=39&Itemid=40](http://www.firearms.net.au/military/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=39&Itemid=40)

The cartridges were huge; the heavy lead bullets they carried were over a half inch in diameter and an inch long. This meant that at ranges of 200, 400 and 600 yards, typical in the matches, their trajectories would have been tremendous. Shooters had to aim at a high angle while also adjusting to one side or the other for the wind. Nor were the bull's eyes very large, eight inches in diameter at 200 yards and three feet for 600-yard matches. Imagine trying to hit something not much larger than a bicycle wheel at more than one-third of a mile. It would look like a small dot.





Snider-Enfield bullets (photo by author) and breech loading (photo source: <https://archaeologyonthefrontier.com/2019/04/15/the-arms-race/>)

The 6th Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles, Canada, was established at the end of January, 1862. It underwent several name changes and by the time William Marks joined it the name had become the 6th Battalion Fusiliers. William joined at a young age. One might suppose he may have been practicing at the ranges near his home even before he joined the militia. I have not yet completed an exhaustive search of all his medal achievements but it is evident that he enjoyed early success both as a militia member and as a marksman. In 1880, at a 6th Battalion Fusiliers match in Montreal, “Pte. J.W. Marks” won a DCRA Affiliation Medal. He would have been just 18. *The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Annual Report 1887*, which reports on the 1887 season but also lists past winners of affiliated association competitions, tells us “Pte. J.W. Marks, 6th Battalion” won the NRA (U.K. National Rifle Association) Medal at the 1881 PQRA Annual Matches in Montreal. Those matches were held at the Point Saint Charles ranges. The NRA Medal was a top prize in one of the aggregate matches. At that same 1881 event William also came away with the bronze Marquis of Lorne Governor General Medal, the second prize in another aggregate match.

William did very well at the 1885 PQRA Annual Matches, again winning the NRA Medal and also the silver Governor General Lansdowne Medal, both of which were first prizes. He was just 23 and by then had become a militia sergeant.

This brings us at last to the August 9–11, 1887, PQRA Annual Matches, which were again held at the Point St Charles ranges, but for the last time, as it turned out. Flood protection works were installed later that year and the 600-yard range was lost. For 1887, there were 2,029 individual competitors and 43 teams. This was a big event. Both Orvill Stanton and William Marks competed as members of their respective militia units. Detailed records were found in *Proceedings of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association for 1887* published in Montreal in 1888. This excellent resource was made available to me by Library and Archives Canada in 1989 when I was researching Orvill Stanton’s medals. Fortunately, I retained photocopies of all the relevant pages and those same pages reveal the achievements of William Marks. Interestingly, the *Proceedings* mention that “The marking this year was undertaken by Mr. Marks, and was satisfactorily done.” The most likely “Mr. Marks” was James, William’s father, the army pensioner living at 23 Congregation, right nearby the ranges.

Usually seven shots per match were fired at each of several distances. There were nine matches, each with different rules and competitor eligibility. The tenth “match” did not involve any additional shooting. Winners were determined by the aggregate of scores achieved in certain selected matches shot over the course of the whole competition. There were five categories or “series” in the “10th Match–Aggregate.” Our men, Orvill Stanton and William Marks, were winners in three of them.

The “1st Series–Militia” match was open only to Quebec militia members and was based on the aggregate scores in Matches 2, 4, 5, and 6. William Marks won with a score of 177. Orvill Stanton placed second with a score of 174. William came away with the NRA Medal, a PQRA badge, and ten dollars. Orvill won the silver DCRA Affiliation Medal (which I have) and ten dollars.

The “2nd series” was restricted to competitors who had not previously been listed as winners in any DCRA or PQRA reports. Neither William nor Orvill was eligible.

The “3rd Series–Teams” match used the same combination of scores as the first series but included the scores of all five members of each predetermined team. The 6th Battalion Fusiliers won the top prize, a silver cup and twenty dollars. The Ottawa Rifle Club won second place and the 60th Battalion Mississquoi won third.

The “4th Series–The Governor General’s medal” winners were determined by the scores at 600 yards from Matches 2, 4 and 6. Match 6 had to be shot using the Martini-Henry rifle. Orvill Stanton placed first with his score of 76 points and won the silver Governor General Lansdowne medal. William Marks placed second with a score of 71 and he took the bronze.

The “5th Series–The Lieutenant-Governor’s medal” was won by a teammate of William’s.

Here is how the 1887 PQRA annual report described the medal presentations, which clearly was a prestigious affair:

#### Public Presentation of Prizes

A committee consisting of Major Bond, Captains Campbell, Simms and Strathy, Lieut. D. Stevenson and Lieut.-Col. Massey were appointed to carry out the public distribution of prizes.

The Honourable Sir Adolphe P. Caron, K.C.M.G., President of the Association, kindly consented to preside, and presented the prizes, assisted by the Hon. Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G., Admiral Vignes, Consul-General Dubail, Lt.-Col. Straubenzie, D.A.G. Vice-Consul Schwob, Lt.-Col Caverhill, H. Beaugrand, Esq., J.J. Curran, Esq., M.P., and other prominent citizens.

The presentation took place in the hall of the Victoria Rifles new Armoury, and went off very satisfactorily, reflecting great credit on the committee having the arrangements in charge.

Sir Joseph-Philippe-René-Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G., was Canada’s Minister of the Militia and Defence. Sir Donald A. Smith, KCMG would later become 1st Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal. This was quite a gathering. Unlike today’s practice, the medals were edge engraved by skilled jewellers. Their provenance was thus preserved for later generations.



Orvill Stanton and William Marks were, we presume, friendly rivals. In the late afternoon or evening after the matches were over, each in turn, was handed his medals by the Minister of Militia and Defence, the silver Governor General Lansdowne to Orvill and the bronze to William. Orvill also received his silver DCRA Affiliation Medal and William his NRA Medal and, with his 6th Battalion team members, the Team Silver Cup. They took their medals home and kept them down through the years. Now, for a while, these medals will lie side by side in my collection. Orvill and William would no doubt have been surprised to learn their medals came together again after 133 years. It has been a pleasant research project and the source of some reflection for me to uncover the background of these two medals. I hope the two men would have been pleased that their stories have now been told.

Orvill Stanton never won any other medals as far as I can tell. If he had, they would have been kept with the two he did win in 1887 and, I expect, I would have been given them by Brenda Heney. But William won at least five other medals, as mentioned above. Possibly he won even more but that research has yet to be completed. Somehow, his 1887 Lansdowne medal ended up in the Sherbrooke Seminary collection. William's other medals are out there somewhere. Perhaps someone reading this has one of them.

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\*I have used "Point Saint Charles", not "Pointe St. Charles", as it is the common historic name of this neighbourhood.

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Classified ad page: This is a free service for members.  
Supplement for March 2020 issue of Numismatica Canada

**Wanted** for my personal collection. The tokens of A.D. Porcheron. I can be reached at – [len.kuenzig@sympatico.ca](mailto:len.kuenzig@sympatico.ca)

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**For sale or trade:** Medals and tokens of collectors, dealers and manufacturers from 1850-1950 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](mailto:clarinets@videotron.ca)

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**Wanted for my personal collection:** Tokens and scrip of Ottawa and surrounding area (including milk, bread, merchants' due bills, etc. etc.). Also Ottawa 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](mailto:chris.faulkner@carleton.ca)

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**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 x 11 inches. Copies C\$25.00 **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](mailto:lbuth@webmanager.on.ca)

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**Wanted the "DAVID" silver medal of Bishops University.** Also interested in early Canadian university medals, preferably presented. Geoffrey Bell, [gbel@nb.sympatico.ca](mailto:gbel@nb.sympatico.ca) or 506 532-6025

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**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), 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 - [roncheek44@gmail.com](mailto:roncheek44@gmail.com)

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**Wanted for my personal collection:** Breton 735 and 736 (Illiffe tokens) all varieties. Jim Astwood - [jastwood@mymts.net](mailto:jastwood@mymts.net)

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For those interest in an updated supplement (January 2020) for the *An Illustrated Guide To Manitoba Trade Tokens* please contact Jim Astwood - [jastwood@mymts.net](mailto:jastwood@mymts.net)

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**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](mailto:clarinets@videotron.ca) or call 514-697-5839.

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## Canadian Exonumia Listings

With a tremendous amount of great input from many Canadian exonumia collectors as well as from archived numismatic literature I have compiled updated listings, with images when available, for a few of the many Canadian exonumia collectables as well as some other neat stuff.

The Canadian listings I currently have available include:

- Encased
- Spinners
- Perpetual Calendars
- Pocket Mirror Cards
- Attributed Canadian Maverick Tokens
- Alberta Trade Tokens.



I am making these digital listings available by snail mail to individuals who have similar items in their collections as well as those thinking of adding these fun collectables to their own collections. It is also being made available to solicit feedback as to errors that have crept in when I wasn't looking, providing missing images, obtaining information for unlisted items and to generally enhance the pastime of Canadian exonumia collecting.

If you have an interest in any the above listings please send me a request at [egjensen@telus.net](mailto:egjensen@telus.net)

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**A new Facebook Group called, Canadian Token Collectors,** has been launched as of February 2020. The purpose of the group is to provide an interactive forum to share information, knowledge and meet likeminded collectors, as well as a market place. All interested parties are welcome to join.

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**Wanted for my personal Lambton County, Ontario token collection:** E.H. Ruttan, Becher, Ont.; R.B. Brown, Brigden, Ont.; A.A. Bedard, Courtright, Ont.; Geo. Webster, Franklin House, Forest, Ont.; Ontario Cannery, Sarnia, Ont., (Bowman 904-C-B); E. Tomlin, Sombra, Ont.; Harkness Bros., Bakers, Alvinston; John Sherry, 1 Pint, Sarnia, Ont.; Sarnia Creamery, 5¢ Return, Sarnia, Ont.; Ridge Dairy, 1 Quart, Thedford, Ont.

Contact: Lorne Barnes at [1wdin5@gmail.com](mailto:1wdin5@gmail.com).

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**Research help requested:** I am doing research on the J.E. Mergott Company of Newark, NJ, USA. This company is a metal advertising company which produced a number of things like transportation token holders and possibly the tokens themselves. However, I am researching their other types of advertising tokens and seeking help in this research. Please advise if you have any tokens, publications or articles relating to J.E. Mergott.

Contact: Dean Neald at [dneald@myaccess.ca](mailto:dneald@myaccess.ca)

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**Canadian Numismatic Bibliography.** We still have a number of copies of this Bibliography, complete with a CD of the text (but not images). It is two volumes, over 1200 pages. Entries are annotated. Profusely illustrated. It is available at Can\$225.00 plus postage. Please contact Ronald Greene at [ragreene@telus.net](mailto:ragreene@telus.net) or by phone at 250-812-5104.

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**BC Token Database.** A text-based listing of all BC tokens known to me, plus a number of other items that are sometimes confused as tokens. There are approximately 6600 items listed, which is almost twice as many as appeared in Leslie C. Hill's book published in 1980. It is available as a pdf of about 270 pages including introduction and token locator. I update it once or maybe twice a year. It is available by donation (minimum of \$20 payable to the J.D. Ferguson Historical Research Foundation). Contact Ronald Greene at [ragreene@telus.net](mailto:ragreene@telus.net) or by phone at 250-812-5104.

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**NOTICE:**

The NC needs articles for future editions, please submit an article to support your publication.  
Articles can be submitted to: [1wdin5@gmail.com](mailto:1wdin5@gmail.com)

or

Lorne Barnes  
PO Box 35020  
London, ONT. N5W5M0

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