

NUMISMATICA CANADA

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Token Collectors – est'd 2002

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NUMISMATICA CANADA

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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 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. Everyday life continues to be greatly affected by the 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 it looks like these will be with us well into 2021. A few clubs in Canada have some sort of a video platform to have virtual meetings until normal meeting can resume.

As I write this we are more than nine months into this bizarre time. Most people are able to handle the day-to-day and be courteous to the people around them, all the while staying healthy.

As I conclude this message, 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.

To all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year full of numismatic finds,
Lorne

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.

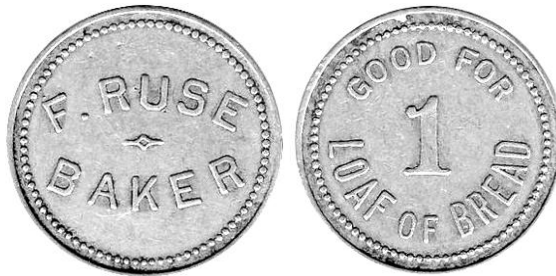
Scott E Douglas

FRANCIS RUSE
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

By Len Buth, FCNRS

The bakery token of F. Ruse is a relatively recent discovery. It was not recorded in *The Bakery Tokens of Ontario* (1978) by Kenneth A. Palmer, nor in the *Catalog of Dairy or Milk Tokens and Related Exonumia* by Melvin Reiter, but was listed by James W. Astwood in his *An Illustrated Guide to Ontario Bakery Tokens* by the time of his 9th Edition (2018).

More recently Harry N. James has discovered a second variety of the token. The two varieties are shown and described below. Both tokens are made from aluminum and measure 25mm in diameter.



F. RUSE / BAKER // GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF OF BREAD

Mr. Astwood has numbered this variety as 0672a. The period after F is farther from the F, and the spacing of “good for” and “loaf of bread” are farther apart.



Mr. Astwood has assigned this variety number 0672b. The period after F is closer to the F. The reverse has the spacing of “good for” and “loaf of bread” closer together.

Francis Ruse was born in Cornwall, England in December 1866 and immigrated to Canada in 1885. Various directories and census data recorded his given name between Francis, Frances and Frank. For purposes of this article the name Francis will be used throughout. He is listed in the Canada Censuses for Hamilton, Ontario with occupations as follows:

- 1891 - gardener
- 1901 - bread peddler

1911 - bread salesman

1921 - merchant

Additional information for Francis' occupations are listed below as found in street and business directories for the years indicated:

1889 - labourer

1890 - 1893 -- gardener

1894 - 1900 -- porter

1902 - 1903 -- driver, works for Wm. J. Thresher, baker, 314 Cannon E.

1904 - 1906 -- teamster, Wm. J. Thresher, baker

1907 - 1911 -- driver. Of note is that Wm. J. Thresher is not listed as a baker from 1911 on.

1912 - 1913 -- no directories located to search

1914 -- baker

1915 -- driver

1916 -- jitney driver

1917 -- chauffeur

1918 -- no directory located

1919 - 1936 -- works for Canadian Westinghouse Co. It is curious that the

1921 census records "merchant". Francis retired from Westinghouse in 1936, at age 70.

It is acknowledged the above information as obtained does not provide with certainty when, or how, Francis made use of his token. It implies he did not operate his own bakery, but rather either he delivered bread for Mr. Thresher, or bought bread from Mr. Thresher's bakery and then delivered bread to his own customers. Nevertheless, the contributor considers there is sufficient data to support Francis issued and made use of his token from 1901 to 1911, and perhaps until 1914.

Francis died at Hamilton, Ontario on October 19th 1950, and is interred at Hamilton Cemetery.

Acknowledgements: James W. Astwood, Rick M. Craig, Harry N. James and Eric G. Jensen

Sources:

- websites: ancestry.ca; automatedgenealogy.com; familysearch.org

- directories: 1889-1926, various incl. Bradstreet's; R.G. Dun & Co.; Vernon's

- Canada Census: 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921.

- *The Hamilton Spectator*, Friday October 20, 1950

A Possible Previously Unidentified Mint For Nova Scotia Tokens

By Wayne Jacobs CATC 1025, FCNRS

In the July-August, 1978, issue of *The Canadian Numismatic Journal* is the article “The 1856 Mayflower Coppers: Nova Scotia’s Only Official Non-Decimal Coinage” by Ruth McQuade, which remains nearly the last word on the background to this particular series. Almost as an aside, the article includes a small piece of information that could have major numismatic ramifications in that it *possibly* identifies the previously unknown mint responsible for the Nova Scotia coppers of 1840 and 1843.



Nova Scotia. Penny Token, 1843. Ch-NS2D1



Nova Scotia. Halfpenny Token, 1843. Ch-NS1F5

There is no doubt that whoever struck the 1840 Nova Scotia coppers coined those of 1843 as well. In “The Provincial Penny and Half-Penny Tokens of Nova Scotia: The Thistle Series” (Gregory S. Ingram & Branko Marelic, 2008), two pennies of 1843 and three halfpennies of 1843 are listed that share common obverses with those of 1840; in addition, there is an 1843 penny reverse (Ch-NS2D3) on which the 3 is punched in over a 0. As may be seen, they are of no more than adequate workmanship, the obverses a rendition of Wyon’s “Victoria Head” as it appeared on the contemporary British copper coins, the reverses a mere continuation of the Thistle design first introduced on the Nova Scotia “official” coinage in 1823.

But of background information there seems to be a “black hole” where the 1840 and ’43 coppers are concerned. Beyond the bare mintages received (300,000 halfpennies and 150,000 pennies in each year according to the Charlton catalogue), details are almost non-existent. Robert McLachlan (“Annals of the Nova Scotia Currency”, 1892) could locate background documents and letters for the issues of 1823, ’24, ’32 and ’56 but with a glaring hole for 1840 and ’43. Ruth McQuade’s article was concerned completely with the issue of 1856: again, an informational hole.

Back in 1817, Nova Scotia had passed an Act (N.S. 57 Geo. III, cap. II) ordering a provincial copper coinage through the British government. To their surprise and chagrin, the Act

was disallowed by Britain yet with nothing to take its place save ordinary British copper coin which, because it would only pass at “Halifax Currency” rates in the Province, entailed an initial loss of 11¼%. In desperation, the Province ordered its own copper coins – the “Thistles” – in 1823 without notifying the Home government, tucking the expenses away in the “household” accounts, all the issues remaining under the radar for many years.

Although the writer accepts responsibility for the conclusions drawn, he wishes to thank Eric Leighton who supplied details of an interesting event from the 1840s. On 19 March 1842, an Act was passed in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly (contingent upon royal approval), being Number 2274 for the year. As “An Act for Regulating the Currency of the Province”, it contained a passage that seems almost buried – and which may well have been intended to slip by unnoticed – for contained within the usual sections concerning the values of various foreign coins was: “and the copper coin legally current in the United Kingdom and that issued from the treasury of the province as penny and half-penny pieces currency”.

The Act was passed without comment in Britain on 27 August 1842 and incorporated into the statutes of Nova Scotia upon receipt where it remained unchanged on the books until 1859. Therefore: although the “Thistle” coinage of Nova Scotia as minted and received up to and including the 1840 coppers were initially illegal, those of 1843 and later were not only legitimate from the start but additionally the rest were retroactively converted to the same status by the Act of 1842.

In 1855, the need for additional copper coin was felt and, accordingly, the Province contacted their new agent in Britain, the major financial house of Baring Brothers. In a letter dated 1 March 1855, William Keating, Deputy Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, contacted Baring Bros. with the request for new coin and enclosed samples of the 1843 issue.

This was the procedural outcome of proceedings in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly of 1 March 1855. It is most important to note that the resolution specifically stated that the new coinage was to be “of the same weight and fineness as those of 1843, the obverse and reverse designs being the same, with the single alteration of the date which would be 1855”.

In response to Keating’s letter, Baring Bros. requested Her Majesty’s Treasury for authority to proceed with the manufacture of the coppers (18 September 1855), a Treasury Authority for such coinages required by law. In the same letter, they informed the Treasury that they had instructed Messrs Van Wart, Son & Co. of Birmingham to actually strike the coin.

This indicates that Baring Bros., unaware of the difficulties that were about to arise, were duplicating the procedures of the 1843 coinage (and thus the 1840 as well) – *even to the mint*. It’s logical in the extreme that they would follow such a course since the dies were likely to be in storage, providing a shortcut that, hopefully, would result in a shorter production time and lower price.

But this was not to be – and although the correspondence does not say in so many words, we can reasonably assume what happened: when it was discovered that *none* of the previous Nova Scotia coppers had the sanction of the British Treasury as required by law, there would be great consternation, if not consideration given to the outright disallowance of the request. However, such a request *was* legal as per the 1842 Nova Scotia Act, complete with its royal assent; moreover, Treasury Authority was being habitually granted to similar requests from the Canadas and New Brunswick – so there were no grounds for refusal. Therefore, the Treasury Authority was granted on 27 November 1855 – but the British were now exercising their prerogative to insist on the oversight of such coinage and that it be produced either at the Royal Mint or Birmingham under contract (this latter being almost Heaton’s by definition).

Accordingly, the issue known as the Nova Scotia “Mayflowers” was produced in 1856, struck at Heaton’s Mint in Birmingham from dies produced at the Royal Mint or under their direction.

From this time forward, Britain permitted the colonies in Canada to authorize mintage of copper (and silver) coin without hindrance, but with a tight rein kept on the manufacture of the dies and the actual minting.

*Who was “Van Wart, Son & Co. Ltd.”?
(a) Written evidence.*

In the 1855 correspondence, both Nova Scotia (in the person of William Keating) and their agent in Britain, Baring Bros., believed the firm of “Van Wart, Son & Co.” to be the manufacturer of the 1843 (and thus also the 1840) copper coinages. Surely either or both were in the position to know.

However, not everything was as it appeared at times with the Nova Scotia copper issues; sometimes layers of “agents” served as a means of concealment between the authorities and the province. Therefore, we must attempt to differentiate as to the status of this private firm in Birmingham.

First: Were they a mint? The best start of our investigation would be “The Dictionary of Birmingham Makers of Metallic Tickets, Checks and Counters During the Middle and Latter Parts of the 19th Century” by R.N.P. Hawkins which appeared serially in *Seaby’s Coin and Medal Bulletin* during the year 1960. In it, neither the distinctively-named “Van Wart, Son & Co. Ltd.” nor a reasonable variation is listed. Even though Hawkins himself commented that the listing was still incomplete and that new information was periodically turning up, it would seem that the Nova Scotia issues would have been too large to miss – unless there was a conscious attempt at secrecy.

Perhaps that was the case, for in no other way can we account for the almost deliberate obfuscation of the company’s listing in the trade publications for many years. The publication of business and personal directories was almost a trade in itself during the 19th Century in Britain. The number of such works available on line is large and represents only a fraction of those in existence. The following was gleaned from the University of Leicester “Special Collections Online”, concentrating on the city of Birmingham.

In Wright & Webb’s directory of 1835, this distinctively named concern appears only once, as “Van Wart Henry, Son and Co., Merchants, 23 Summer Row”, a rather hazy listing considering the many specializations listed for other companies. (We will return to this one).

A Birmingham directory of 1840 is not of much more help. We find “Van Wart, Son & Co.” again listed as simply “Merchants”, operating from the same address of “23, Summer Row”. This time there is a personal appearance in the non-business section of “G. Van Wart”, also at “23, Summer Row.” listed as a “Dealer in wines and spirits”.

Inexplicably (as we shall see), the Birmingham business directory of 1862 does not list the Van Wart Company at all, despite the directory representing more than 200 double-columned pages and the writer fruitlessly combing through each of many hundreds of trades. The only listing is under “Wine and Spirits Merchants” where “Vanwart George, 23 Summer Row” appears.

Consulting “The Trader’s Guide for Midland Counties & Buyer’s Guide” (published May 1879) we find “Van Wart Son and Co.” still located at “23 Summer Row”, this time listed as “Hardware Merchant” and no other.

In an attempt to link this firm with the coining or agent’s trade, special attention was paid to these categories. In 1835, for instance, there were listed 28 “Diesinkers” in Birmingham (including Ralph Heaton) as well as 65 “Factors” but no Van Wart, Son & Co. or variation on the name. The same is essentially true for the other directory searches.

*Who Was “Van Wart, Son & Co. Ltd.”:
(b) Visual Evidence.*

Although the company appears to have cloaked itself well in the trade directories, they are far from invisible. By simply typing their firm’s name into a search engine, a large number of “hits” come up.

Van Wart, Son & Co. were makers of firearms and well known to collectors of such items today. The many illustrations online from auction and sellers’ lists show that they had a twofold operation: the main one apparently in Birmingham where they produced high-quality double-barreled shotguns and the second operation in London where plainer, more utilitarian “belt pistols” and cased “target pistols” (which look very much like cased dueling sets – but then dueling was illegal in Britain). This latter operation allowed them to be listed in Blakemore’s book “Gunmakers of London”, noting that the parent company was “Birmingham Merchants of America and the West Indies 1835-82” and that they were also suppliers of parts to American gunmakers.

In 1862 (the very year when they failed to appear in the Birmingham directory as having anything to do with firearms) we have a report to the U.S. Congress dated 8 April 1862 from “Col. Schutler” noting the purchase of “15,000 Enfield rifles” in England with shipment arranged through the “house of Van Wart Son & Co at Birmingham.” The fact they were the shipper is also a quite good indication they were the manufacturer as well.

Returning to the 1835 Directory, we find that not only was the company unlisted as “Diesinker”, they were also absent as “Engravers (Gun & Pistol)” (8); “Gun and Pistol Makers” (105); “Gun Lock and Furniture Forgers and Filers” (21); “Gun Barrel Makers” (27) or “Gun and Sportsmen’s Implement Makers” (24). This non-appearance is typical of all of the rest of the directories. The company was difficult to locate even though all indications are that they were a major concern – although presumably for the wholesale trade.

Van Wart, Son & Co. Ltd. : Conclusions.

Many of the shotguns illustrated in the various sites have medallion-like items inlaid into the stocks – and *all* the shotguns are heavily decorated by hand engraving.

From this we can conclude that they had the capability to sink dies and strike coin-like items from them. The workmanship on the Nova Scotia tokens tends to jibe with that shown on the named firearms: journeyman-quality on the tokens’ devices but less than top quality in the portraiture. This would be entirely in keeping with a firm required only to engrave decorations on firearms.

In a way, the fact the portraiture is not of top quality would tend to identify Van Wart, Son & Co. as the mint, rather than an agent. Had they been the latter, we may be sure that with the superior workmanship available in Birmingham, as agents they would have insisted on better workmanship. *However*, if what we are seeing is the best that they could produce in-house (with the presumably greater profit margin), it is more understandable, even expected. The province of Nova Scotia was for whatever reasons satisfied with the outcome; the 1840 issue was followed by one in 1843 and there was the intent to follow them with another in 1855. Perhaps their preference was based on price.

In the writer's opinion, the mint responsible for the Nova Scotia tokens of 1840 and '43 was Van Wart, Son & Co. Ltd. of Birmingham, England. All the bits of circumstantial evidence he has been able to assemble indicates that this is so while, conversely, he has found *nothing* to definitely disprove this theory or even cast heavy doubts on it. The reader is enjoined to review the evidence, make his own deductions and reach his own conclusions.

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Charlton, J. "Canadian Colonial Tokens", 10th edition. C. Chapados-Girard, editor. 2020

Hawkins, R.N.P. "Dictionary of Birmingham Makers of Metallic Tickets, Checks and Counters During the Middle and Latter Parts of the 19th Century" in *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, 1960 as: March (pp 93-7), April (pp 140-3), May (pp 180-3), June (pp 228-233), August (pp 310-314), October (pp 406-410)

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McLachlan, Robert W. "Annals of the Nova Scotia Currency" from *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, pp 33-68, 1 June 1892.

McQuade, Ruth. "The 1856 Mayflower Coppers: Nova Scotia's Only Official Non-decimal Coinage". *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, July-August 1978, pp.270-273.

University of Leicester, Special Collections Online at: specialcollections.le.ac.uk
(for Birmingham, access "Warwickshire")

Online search: "Van Wart, Son & Co. Ltd. Birmingham"

NEW TOKEN FIND

Innerkip, Ontario, Oxford County

Contributed by Edward Heilman



Geo. Dobson / General / Merchant / Innerkip, Ont.
Good For / 1¢ / In Merchandise

A-S-16

Union Clothing Store
Fort William, Ontario

By Harry N. James FCNRS

Several years ago I came across a token which, from its design, is obviously Canadian.



The obverse bears the head of George V surrounded by GEORGIVS V A.D. 1910, a design commonly seen on tokens produced by the Hamilton Stamp and Stencil Company.

The reverse reads: GOOD FOR / 25c / ON A / 3.00 / PURCHASE / AT THE UNION / CLOTHING STORE / 229 SIMPSON ST. ENZER BLOCK. No town name was given.

A-R-25½

Larry Laevens, a long-time collector and researcher was able to give its location as Fort William, Ontario. He was able to find a small blurb stating from the Fort William Daily Times-Journal of the 22nd of February, 1910 that there was a John Enzer operating the Commonwealth Store in the Enzer Block in Fort William. A very small amount of information can be gleaned from the Union PublishingCo's Ontario Business Directory for 1905-06 and from Dun's Canadian Gazetteer for 1908. In 1905-06 a Joseph Enzer is listed in Fort William as a clothing merchant. In 1908 he is listed with men's furnishings. The birth records of his son, Emmanuel, who was born on the 22nd of June, 1904 list Joseph Enzer as a merchant and mentions that his wife was the former Ernestina Mendlebaum. The 1911 Canada Census lists him as a clothing merchant and gives his date of birth as January, 1869. His wife, Ernestina was born in 1876 and they then had a daughter, Jennie, born in 1898, and two sons, Norbert, born in 1902 and Emmanuel, born in 1904. These were the only five Enzers listed in the entire province of Ontario for 1911. Joseph Enzer was one of the early Jewish immigrants to come to the Thunder Bay area. When he arrived in Fort William in 1892, religious ceremonies took place at the home of Aaron Helper in Port Arthur. By 1901 the home of M. S. Lyons, a Jewish merchant in Port Arthur was used as a synagogue. The larger Jewish community lived in Fort William where the original Shaarey Shomayim congregation secured its religious charter in 1908. Joseph Enzer was the schul's first president. By 1921 the Enzer family was living in Montreal where he was listed as a manufacturer. His wife, Ernestina died there in 1936 and by 1940, Joseph at 85, and the rest of his family moved to the United States.

Sources:

Fort William Daily Times-Journal, 22nd February, 1910.
Union Publishing Co's Ontario Gazetteer and Directory for 1905-06.
Dun's Canadian Gazetteer for 1908.
Ontario Canada Births.
Canada Census for 1911
Ontario Canada Deaths.

CAIRNS GENERAL STORE
MRS. JOSEPH CAIRNS
CAMLACHIE, ONTARIO

By Lorne Barnes FCNRS



In 1844, James Cairns (1786-1867) and Elizabeth Paterson (1785-1873), pictured to the left, immigrated to Upper Canada settling in Plympton Township, Kent County¹, Upper Canada. Their son, George (1810-1872) had immigrated a few



years before and likely corresponded with his family regarding the benefits of immigrating to Plympton Township. James and Elizabeth are buried at Knox Cemetery, Camlachie. Their headstone is in very rough condition and is pictured above right.



Their son, George was an early settler of Plympton Township and is also buried in the Knox Cemetery, his stone is pictured to the left.

George's sister, Ann (1816-1897) and her husband David Lunam (1810-1897) and their two children immigrated in 1843. In 1844, David purchased 100 acres from James Symington and settled on Lot 16, Concession 9, east of what is now known as Camlachie on the Egremont Road. The Lunams raised thirteen children on their farm.

James and Elizabeth Symington had nine children and all were born in Scotland. I was able to confirm that two of their children immigrated to Upper Canada before 1844 and two of their children, John Aylmer and Eliza, immigrated with them in 1844 to Plympton Township. Eventually, all of James and Elizabeth's children settled in Plympton Township. Seven of their children lived their entire lives in Plympton Township and are buried in various cemeteries in Lambton County. Alexander (1822-1887) moved to Michigan, USA in 1875 and Eliza (1829-1913) married Robert Robertson and lived in various locations in the USA.

John Aylmer Cairns, the youngest son of James and Elizabeth, was born on August 20, 1826 in Greenlaw, Scottish Borders, Scotland. When John arrived in Plympton Township with his parents he lived with his brother George for a couple of years and saved a little bit of money. John Alymer purchased a 100-acre tract of bush land on the east half of Lot 17 Concession 13 and built a log house. His new tract of land was south of his father's property. He lived a pioneer's life and worked hard cutting down trees and putting his farm under cultivation. John eventually built a frame house and barns, and became a successful farmer. Of interest to note, his brother, George sold his property and in 1848, traveled with his sister's future husband to join the California gold rush.

Jane Lang was born on October 13, 1828 near Glasgow, Scotland to Joseph Lang (1799-1875) and Janet Lockhart (1800-1881). Joseph and Janet immigrated to Upper Canada in 1829

¹ Kent County in 1844 also included what is now Lambton County. Lambton County was not instituted till 1849.

with Jane and her brother, John (1823-1913) and sister, Grace (1825-1894). The family purchased a farm and settled in Dalhousie Township, Lanark County, Upper Canada. In 1843, the Lang family now had eight children and Joseph sold his farm and moved to Plympton Township. In 1859, Jane and John's parents and all their siblings moved to Minnesota, USA. John Lang was a prosperous farmer and a well-respected lifelong resident of Plympton Township.

John Aylmer Cairns married Jane Lang in 1847 and had their first child James Laing (1848-1934). Joseph, a future general merchant, was born May 10, 1852. His siblings were Janet Agnes (1857-1936), John Thomas (1863-1919) and Samantha Elizabeth (1868-1889). John and Jane Aylmer worked hard and instilled a strong work ethic in their children. John passed away on January 28, 1898 and Jane passed away on September 8, 1922. Both are buried at the McKay cemetery. Their headstone is pictured to the right.



Joseph Cairns worked the farm with his father and attended local schools. After obtaining a formal education in the district schools, Joseph headed to Hamilton, Ontario and attended the Commercial College. In 1871, he returned to Plympton Township and married Frances (Franny) Elizabeth Ross on March 20, 1872, and they settled into a farming life.

Franny was born in Plympton Township on May 3, 1852 to Robert Ross (1808-1898) and Eliza Benson (1830-1886). Her father was born in Longford County, Leinster Province, Ireland. Robert immigrated to Plympton Township in the early 1840s and homesteaded Lot 16 Concession 13. Robert's half-brother, Arthur (1798-1867) immigrated with his wife, Elizabeth Coldwell (1815-1894) and four children to Plympton in 1847 and homesteaded across the road from Robert. Eliza Benson was born in Ramsay Township, Lanark County, Upper Canada. Eliza's parents, John Benson (1789-1854) and Mary Cummings (1795-1855), both from County Kerry, Ireland immigrated to Upper Canada in the 1820s. The Bensons moved from Lanark County to Plympton Township in the early 1840s and settled on Lot 16, Concession 13. Robert Ross and Eliza Benson were married on March 17, 1846.

The first child of Joseph and Franny, a daughter they named Elizabeth Ann (Eliza), was born on April 16, 1872. In 1873, Joseph decided to go into business and purchased the Aberarder general store from Duncan McBean (1836-1901). McBean left for Forest, Ontario, approximately eight miles to the northeast. McBean built the general store in Aberarder and in 1863 became the first postmaster. The hamlet of Aberarder was first settled by the Alexander Hamilton family in 1833. McBean is buried in the Forest cemetery not far from Joseph Cairns, his gravestone is pictured above right.



Joseph Cairns became the second postmaster after taking over the Aberarder store. The couple's second daughter, Mary Agnes (Minnie) was born on February 11, 1875 in Aberarder. Joseph and Franny ran the store till 1876 when Joseph's brother, James took over. The 1877 directory shows Joseph as the freeholder of the property where the store was

located. I have not discovered when Joseph sold the store and farm at Aberarder, but the 1886 directory shows D.A. Sinclair as the postmaster and the general merchant in Aberarder.

The Joseph and Franny Cairns left for Camlachie, approximately five miles southwest of Aberarder, and purchased the store of Thomas Houston (1833-1912). Joseph was appointed to the postmaster's position and held that job until his death. In 1881, Joseph was appointed the commissioner of affidavits by the government of Ontario, a position he held till his death. In 1885, Joseph, pictured to the right, was elected to the Plympton Township council and in 1886 was the reeve, an office he held for four consecutive years. In 1890, Joseph became the Warden of Lambton. After selling the property at Aberarder, Joseph purchased a 60-acre farm south of the Camlachie on the northeast corner of Camlachie Side Road and Hyslop Line. From there, he dealt in cattle.



In 1889, Joseph and Franny built a new brick store and residence on what is now the southeast corner of Egremont Road and Camlachie Side Road. Pictured below is a view of the store at the turn of the last century. The couple's youngest daughter, Josephine Myrtle was born on March 19, 1891. The couple also had twins, a boy and girl, but both children died in infancy.



Joseph is seated on the corn binder in the foreground, from right to left, Warner McRoberts, Peter McG. Brown M.D., Franny, Eliza, unknown man, Minnie, unknown man on corn binder, unknown young girl, unknown young girl, Josephine. Circa 1902.

In 1892, after attending the University of Toronto, Doctor Peter McGregor Brown, fresh from medical school established a practice in Camalachie. Dr. Brown was well liked by the people in the area of Camlachie and was often seen travelling the area roads with his horse and buggy and his dog riding by his side. The picture to the right of Dr. Brown and his buggy was taken out front of the Cairns store on Egremont Road. The Camlachie



Grand Trunk Railway station is seen in the background. Peter McGregor Brown was born on March 17, 1865 to Thomas William (1836-1911) and Mary B. McGregor (1837-1881) of Sarnia Township.

Eliza, the eldest daughter of Joseph and Franny Cairns, married Doctor Brown on February 12, 1896. The couple, pictured to the right, lived their entire lives in Camlachie.



David Warner McRoberts was born on October 9, 1868 to William John (1835-1913) and Mary Jane Johnston of London Township, Middlesex County. Warner was raised a farmer's son but decided to leave the family farm in 1896 for Western Canada. He returned to Ontario in 1897 and took a job with Joseph and Franny Cairns as a salesman.

Joseph Cairns passed away on December 20, 1905, and was buried at Beechwood Cemetery in Forest, Ontario. Warner became manager of the store and Franny oversaw the post office duties and continued as she always had in the leadership role of the general store. The store continued to prosper and after the youngest daughter, Myrtle completed her schooling she became a saleswoman at the store. Myrtle eventually became the postmaster and held the position till 1932.



Warner McRoberts married Mary Agnes on January 24, 1910. The couple is pictured to the right. It was probably during this time period that due bill tokens were used at the store. In keeping with Bowman's numbering system I have assigned catalogue numbers for the five known denominations issued by Mrs. J. Cairns (Franny). The 1911 Canada census shows Franny as the merchant owning the store and Myrtle and Warner as salespeople and Mary as having no occupation. The 1921 census shows them in the same roles.



172-C-B

172-C-D



172-C-E

172-C-F

Mrs. Jos. Cairns / General / Merchant / Camlachie, Ont.

172-C-B Good For / 50¢ / In Merchandise

A-O-28

C-D	Good For / 10 / Cents / In Merchandise	A-O-23
C-E	Good For / 5¢ / In Merchandise	A-O-21
C-F	Same but 1¢	A-O-19



172-C-Cx

Mrs. Jos. Cairns, / General / Merchant / Camlachie, Ont.
 172-C-Cx Good For / 25¢ / In Merchandise A-O-25



On December 20, 1925, Warner McRoberts passed away. Coincidentally it was twenty years to the day that his father-in-law, Joseph Cairns passed away. Warner was buried at the Beechwood Cemetery in the Cairns family plot. Myrtle, pictured to the left, now ran the general store under her mother's guidance. Frances (Franny) Elizabeth Ross Cairns passed away on June 4, 1932, and was buried beside her husband, Joseph in Forest. In 1932, the post office was relocated from the Cairns store to the store of Fred Carrothers. Fred's store was located about 100 yards north of the Cairns store on the other side of the railway tracks. Myrtle continued to operate the store for many more years. Several voter lists show Myrtle was a storekeeper or saleswoman to at least the early 1950s.



Cairns General Store, Camlachie, Ontario. Circa early 1930s.

Myrtle's bother-in-law Dr. Brown passed away on July 4, 1949 and is buried in the Cairns family plot in Forest. Myrtle's sister Elizabeth (Eliza) Jane Cairns Brown passed away on March 4, 1954 and was buried beside her husband, Dr. Peter McGregor Brown.

Myrtle retired from the general merchant business in the early 1950s due to health issues. She passed away on October 24, 1956, ending the Cairns family establishment's 75-year run as a prominent business in Camlachie. Myrtle's obituary is seen to the right.

The store was taken over by Neil Minielly who ran it for a few years and then sold it to Joseph Gilbert. He ran it until the 1970s when he eventually closed due to lack of business. Locals now traveled the short distance to the larger and less expensive grocery stores in Sarnia.



The building still stands, but in a much neglected state. Pictured below left is a 2019 view of the old store. The glass is all broken out and the windows and doors have been boarded up for years. The once meeting place of locals is now overgrown with shrubs and the grass is seldom cut.

JOSEPHINE MYRTLE CAIRNS
 A life-long resident of the community, Miss Josephine Myrtle Cairns, died at her home at Camlachie on Wednesday, Oct. 24, following a lengthy illness. She was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cairns and managed the Cairns general store at Camlachie until ill health forced her to retire.
 She is survived by one sister, Mrs. Warner McRoberts, of Camlachie. Another sister, Mrs. P. McG. Brown, predeceased her in March 1954.
 The funeral was held from the Steele Funeral Home to Beechwood cemetery on Friday afternoon. The services were conducted by Mr. John Reese, student minister of Camlachie United Church, and the pallbearers were Gordon Abell, Armand Cairns, Clayton Lowrie, John McFarlane, Cecil Ross and Eric Todd.

The funeral was held from the Steele Funeral Home to Beechwood cemetery on Friday afternoon. The services were conducted by Mr. John Reese, student minister of Camlachie United Church, and the pallbearers were Gordon Abell, Armand Cairns, Clayton Lowrie, John McFarlane, Cecil Ross and Eric Todd.

Myrtle's sister, Mary (Minnie) Anges Cairns McRoberts passed away on November 13,



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C. A. Quick
General Merchant, Kingsville, Ontario

By Harry N. James FCNRS

Probably close to forty years or so ago at a coin show in Toronto I came across a handful of tokens from the store of C. A. Quick of Kingsville, Ontario. The tokens were in a dealer's "junk box" and fortunately for myself, were affordable. They were in denominations of 10¢, 25¢ and 50¢ they were round and aluminum.

Sometime after the show, I drove to Kingsville to see what I could find out about the merchant and his tokens. The store was still remembered and I was able to locate a descendant of Mr. Quick who was in business in the town at that time. Unfortunately his memories of the store were not positive, he having to spend time working there after school and weekends. This time could have been spent more profitably while he was a boy in playing baseball. I imagine that if the truth were known, the same sentiment would have been fairly common amongst children of several merchants, however, most usually outgrow the feeling upon reaching adulthood. At any rate his feelings were such that he could not or would not talk about his memories of his grandfather's store. He even refused the gift of one of the tokens. Until I met him, he did not realize these tokens even existed.

Fortunately I was able to come across information on this business through other sources. The town of Kingsville, according to Union Publishing Co's Ontario Directory and Gazetteer for 1905-06, is an incorporated town on the P M Railroad (Pere Marquette Railroad) in Gosfield Township, Essex County, 28 miles south east of Sandwich, the county seat. It is a beautiful summer resort. It contains one chartered bank and has a weekly paper, express, telegraph and phone. Population about 1,700. J. H. Smart postmaster. C. A. Quick was listed as a merchant in this directory.

Charles Arthur Quick had been born in Colchester South township of Essex County in 1856, the son of Thomas and Henrietta Quick. On the 2 of February, nd 1881, at the age of 24 Charles Quick married Rosena Wigle, 24. He was occupied as a farmer at the time of their marriage. By 1895 Charles Quick had started a general store in Kingsville. In June of 1900 he bought J. H. Smart's "Mammoth Store" on the northwest corner of Division and Main for \$4,000. Eight months later Quick's store was burned but rebuilt as a grocery and dry goods store in 1901.

From the *Kingsville Reporter* of Feb. 28, 1901.

Serious Fire.

The Smart Block Goes Up In Smoke.

Charles A. Quick who Owned and Occupied the Building is a Heavy Loser.

From the *Kingsville Reporter* of Apr. 4, 1901.

The Quick Block is beginning to take tangible shape. A gang of men are at work, and by this time next week it will be the scene of considerable activity. The building will be 128 feet long by 32 wide, solid brick, two stories high. There will be four stores in the block, two facing Main Street and two facing Division Street. The second storey will be used for residential purposes. Mr. Quick is not certain just when the building will be ready for occupation, but it will be finished as fast as workmen can lay material together.

Charles retired in 1917 and the business was carried on by his sons, Delbert, Drayton and Stanley under the name of C. A. Quick & Sons.

Charles Quick in 1931 was a widower and at the age of 74 married Harriett Ellison, 69. He passed away at the age of 88 on the 11th of August, 1944.

Delbert had been working in B. C., learning the trade, but came back and married Myrtle Ballah in 1916. They built a house at 110 Division Street in 1920. In addition to running the family store, Del was very active in community organizations, served on Town Council and was on the committee responsible for bringing a high school to Kingsville.

Drayton Quick had been born on the 3rd of December, 1881. He worked as a salesman in the Quick store at least as early as 1901 and up until his father's death when he became a part owner with his brothers. He died at the age of 53 in 1935.

Stanley Quick was born on the 16th of August, 1884. He also worked in the store along with his brother and father. He was still with the business in 1945 but retired by 1958. He died in 1967.

From the *Kingsville Reporter* of Nov. 12, 1975.

Longtime Business Man Delbert Quick Passes.

Delbert Quick of 110 Division Street, South, Kingsville passed away on Saturday, Nov. 8th at Leamington District Memorial Hospital at the age of 89 years. Mr. Quick was born in Kingsville area where he resided all his life. He was retired and the former owner of C. A. Quick & Son Departmental Store in Kingsville for many years. He was a member of Epworth United Church, Kingsville, a former member of the Kingsville High School Board, Kingsville Town Council and Hydro Commission, an honorary member of the Lt. Col. F. K. Jasperson (Ont. 88) Royal Canadian Legion and a member of St. George's Lodge No. 41, A.F. & A.M. Mr. Quick was a past president of the Kingsville Board of Trade, an organizing member of the Kingsville Horticulture Society and an ardent hunter. Surviving are his widow, Margaret (nee Mandley); one son, Lloyd Arthur of Brockville; one daughter, Della (Mrs, Harold Hayford) of Naperville, Illinois; two step-sons, Fred W. Young of Maples, Ont, and Kenneth E. Young of Richmond Hill; 11 grandchildren and 11 great grandchildren.



BIG CORNER STORE / C. A. QUICK / KINGSVILLE, ONT.

GOOD FOR / 50¢ / IN MERCHANDISE	A-R-32
GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN MERCHANDISE	A-R-29
GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN MERCHANDISE	A-R-25
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN MERCHANDISE	A-R-21



The three storey building to the right was C. A. Quick's store on the N.W. corner of Main and Division Streets in Kingsville.

Sources:

The Kingsville Reporter, 28 Feb., 1901, 4 Apr., 1901, 12 Nov., 1975.

Canada Census for 1901 and 1911.

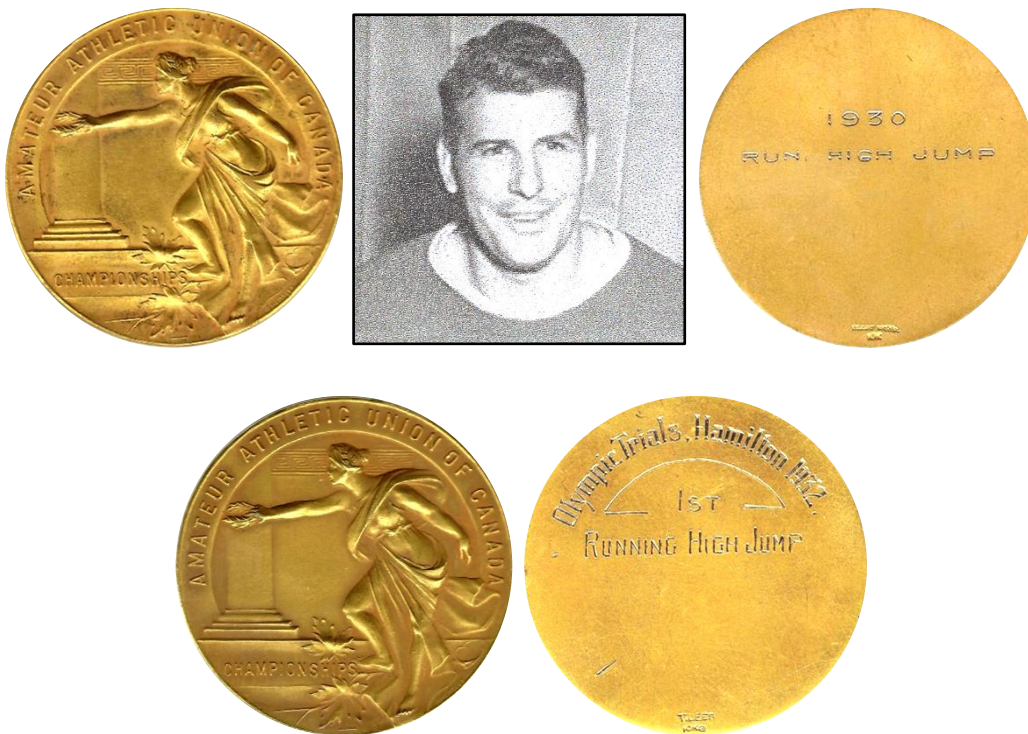
Ontario Canada Marriages 1858-1900s.

Ontario Canada Deaths - 1869-1947.

Kingsville Through the Years 1783-1952 published by the Historical Section of the Kingsville Centennial Committee, Lakeshore Publishers, 1952.

JACK PORTLAND - ALL-ROUND ATHLETE AND NHL STAR

By Jim Astwood FCNRS



Jack Frederick Portland was born in Waubauskene, Ontario on July 30, 1912 and grew up in Collingwood. He was inducted into the Collingwood Hall of Fame in 1974 and his bio reads, in part “He could run 100 yards in ten seconds, toss the javelin, heave the shot put, run the half mile, long jump and triple jump and, of course, set records in the high jump.” He won the Canadian high jump championship in 1930, 1931 and 1932. He competed in the first British Empire Games, held in Hamilton, in 1930 but did not place. The event was won by Johannes Vilgoen of South Africa, followed by Colin Gordon from British Guiana and William Stargatt, another Canadian.

He won the 1932 Olympic Trials held in Hamilton for the Los Angeles Olympics of that year. At the Olympics he also qualified for the triple jump but apparently did not compete in that event. In the high jump he suffered a bad case of nerves and finished 7th. Another Canadian, Duncan McNaughton won the gold medal. McNaughton was a student at UCLA at the time and was setting all sorts of high jump records. He was not eligible to compete with the U. S. team but managed to convince the Canadian Olympic Committee to allow him to compete for Canada.

Jack played hockey for the Collingwood Combines in 1932-33 and then went to the NHL. He played his first two seasons (1933-34 and 1934-35) with the Montreal Canadiens and then was sold by the Canadiens to Boston for \$7,500. He was a defenceman with Boston and played alongside such greats as Eddie Shore. He was part of the great Boston team that won the Stanley Cup in 1939. He spent the next two years with Chicago and then two more with

Montreal and in 1943 joined the Canadian Armed Forces. After the war he went back to the Canadiens but was cut and never forgave them. He never got back into the NHL but played for the Buffalo Bruins, the Philadelphia Rockets and the Washington Lions, all in the AHL. He died in Brockville, Ontario on August 22, 1996.

The two medals illustrated, although not named, were won by him in 1930 and 1932. The 1930 medal reads simply “1930 / RUN. HIGH JUMP” and the 1932 medal reads “Olympic Trials, Hamilton 1932 / 1st / Running High Jump”. Very few of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada medals are inscribed with the winner’s name – just the name of the event as presumably they were awarded immediately after the event and it was up to the recipient to have their name engraved if they wished. These medals are both 45mm and approximately 38 grams of 10 karat gold. The 1930 medal was struck by Ellis Bros. and the 1932 medal was struck or at least engraved by T. Lees (Thomas Lees, Jeweller, 325 Main St., Hamilton).

BANK HOTEL

By Jim Astwood, FCNRS



GOOD FOR / ONE / DINNER / AT / BANK HOTEL

Blank

A R 25 R10

The Bank Hotel in Winnipeg was located at 186 McDermot Avenue at the corner of McDermot and Main. It was built about 1895 as the Belleview Hotel, with Jos. Pelissier as the proprietor. It apparently changed hands in 1898 or 1899 and the name was changed to the Angel Hotel, with Dan. J. Murphy and C. N. Johnson as the proprietors. It again changed hands and in 1900 and was known as the Beliveau Hotel with John McDonald as the proprietor. He changed the name to the Bank Hotel in 1902 and it remained that until it went out of business in 1933 after a series of owners. At the time the name was changed there was an influx of eastern banks that congregated on a three-block stretch of Main Street adjacent to the hotel, which likely prompted the change. The area became known as “Bankers’ Row”. It is not known for certain if this token is from this Bank Hotel but there are no other “Bank Hotels” listed in “TokenCatalogue”, which contains a listing of over 500,000 trade tokens. This token was found in Winnipeg so it is likely from this hotel.

The Great Gold Robbery Fiasco

By Barry Uman, FCNRS / FRCNA

Just recently a secret confidential document was discovered from the estate of a deceased criminal who was serving a life sentence for robbery. He was known as, “P.B.”, to all his criminal friends but his real name must remain secret until the death of all the participants. He had planned to rob the, “The Royal Canadian Mint”, of its gold bar deposits during the winter of 1980 some 40 years ago.



Royal Canadian Mint circa 1993

His plan was to rob the mint by accessing the underground gold bullion vault through a hidden utility grate which was located on the water side of the Ottawa River. Since the access would be on the river side, there would not be any cameras or security guards. This would be done at night but a boat would be required to carry the heavy load back to a truck.



Gold bars at the vault door of the Royal Canadian Mint

In order to keep the theft a secret from the RCM, the gang would exchange the gold bars by substituting items that would closely resemble them. The substitute chosen was a brick made of peanut butter which appears like an oxidized gold bar.

This brilliant plan was throttled by some poor planning. The accomplice, who was recruited to drive the truck, had an extreme allergy to peanut butter, which he never disclosed to anyone. When he drove the loaded truck from the waterfront, he fainted and lost control of the truck which collided with the boat and spilled the peanut butter bricks all over the docks.

After the accomplice was revived, he confessed all to the RCMP. The police quickly rounded up and arrested all the members of the gang. At the secret trial, “P.B.”, was given a life sentence in order to protect the mysterious mastermind of this plot. Although this person’s name was censored during the trial, many suspect that it was actually, “Jimmy Carter”, the current president of the United States at that time.

President Carter, who was also a peanut farmer, wanted to send the gold bars to Iran in exchange for the captive American embassy staff. He knew that he could not knowingly do an exchange directly with Iran without attracting the attention of the U.S. Congress, the CIA, the Fort Knox Gold Depository and the American public. If this information became known, Jimmy Carter would be subjected to a treason trial.

Note: The above creative fable was initiated when some fellow old-timer hockey players ridiculed me at breakfast for using too much peanut butter!

An Unusual Maverick Token

By Barry Uman, FCNRS / FRCNA

There have been thousands of maverick tokens struck in North America since the beginning of the 1900s. Most cannot be identified because they lack the most important information, i.e., name, location, etc. This particular maverick is unusual in that it is counterstruck with an incused Canadian Edward VII large cent which was determined by viewing the token using a mirror. It seems quite strange that one would fabricate a worthless token with a Canadian large cent. We can assume that it is a Canadian maverick token made in the beginning of the 20th century. The sequence of letters, “GHD”, could be interchanged, so it is almost impossible to identify the letters to a particular name.



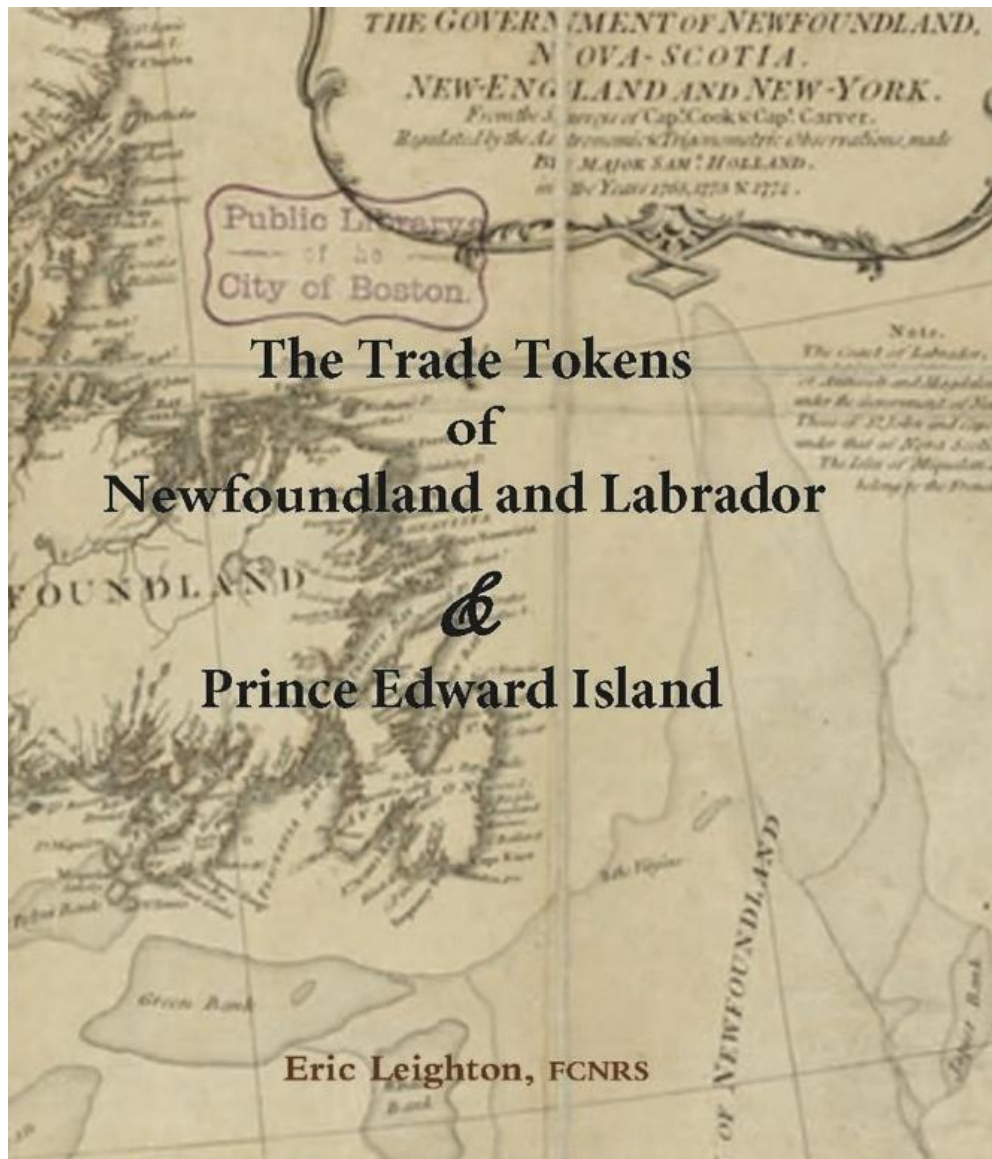
The token is made of white metal with some decorative designs in the lettering and numbers. The diameter varies from 21.8mm – 22.4 mm. Likewise, the thickness also varies from 1.2mm – 1.6 mm because of the counterstrike. The edge is plain while the axis is upset.

-NEW BOOK-

**THE TRADE TOKENS OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR
& PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

By Eric Leighton, FCNRS

A REVIEW by Len Buth, FCNRS



Eric Leighton, the noted Nova Scotian author, researcher and collector has recently completed the above limited edition reference book.

The 126-page 8.5 x 11 inches hard cover book, over six years in making, will be a wonderful and welcome addition to the library of many collectors. All trade tokens, both those

previously known and newly found additions with varieties, are fully illustrated in colour along with related ephemeral images. The book covers the trade tokens from 1867 to the present day.

The tokens of Newfoundland and Labrador section is comprised of 63 pages, while the tokens of Prince Edward Island are compiled in a separate 34-page section. As the number of token issues for either Newfoundland and Labrador or Prince Edward Island are too few to permit an economical book on their own, it was a practical solution to combine them in one publication, thereby making available much information for the benefit of the hobbyist and historian.

It is Mr. Leighton's intention to produce another book along the same lines for the tokens of Nova Scotia, and he anticipates this to be available to collectors in the not too distant future. As well, once the book covering the tokens of New Brunswick, now under consideration by another collector, becomes available all the Maritimes' trade tokens will have been updated in new and attractive publications and appreciated by collectors of the series.

The extensive introduction to the contents of the book, consisting of 7 pages, is very thorough and thoughtfully constructed, as well as insightful as to the scope, historical perspective, formats and related data. There is also a *Checklist & Index* for each province. This checklist will enable collectors to mark off their holdings. A sample is shown below:

Checklist and Index

Argentia		100	Page
		BLUE JACKET CLUB (<i>uniface</i>)	17
[] Obv.	1A	Good For / One Beer / Blue Jacket / Club	Fb: R: 45rb/b
		OFFICER'S MESS (<i>uniface</i>)	18
[] Obv.	2A	The Officer's Mess / 5c / Argentia, Nfld.	CA: rec:50x24bl/b

Each listing contains an historical account, often accompanied with new research, a photograph of the issuer's token(s), details of size, shape, and composition. Many have something of interest added such as images of advertisements, buildings, maps etc. The excerpt below of the St. John's Standard Manufacturing Co. will serve as an example:

STANDARD MANUFACTURING CO.

This company began operations in 1902 with Sir Marmaduke Winter president (see also T & M Winter Co.) From 1908 to 1942 tokens were inserted into paint cans: 2¢ in half gallon cans, and 5¢ in the gallon. These were generally made of steel from the scraps left over from the production of the cans, and a few rare pieces in both denominations were made of brass. One unique 5¢ piece in thin copper is known.



Obv(s).	16Aa	We Promise To Pay Bearer On Demand / The Sum Of 2¢ / The Standard Mfg Co / Limited / St. John's, Nfld.	St: R: 38 (bracteate)
	16Ab	Same, in brass	
	16Ba	We Promise To Pay Bearer On Demand / The Sum Of 5¢ / The Standard Mfg Co / Limited / St. John's, Nfld.	St: R: 38 (bracteate)
	16Bb	Same in brass	
	16Bc	Same in copper	



Bc



The Evening Telegram, May 16, 1912

Similarly, The Prince Edward Island section of the book is constructed with the same formats, details, descriptions and its own *Checklist & Index*. An example of the entry for Coleman, PEI token issued by A. MacKinnon & Co. appears below:

Coleman 160

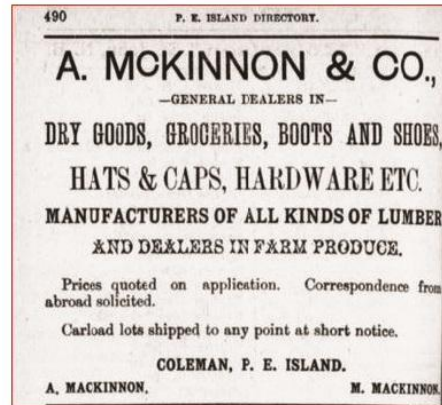
A. MacKINNON & Co.

Angus Cowan MacKinnon was born in Canoe Cove, P.E.I., June 6, 1846. His first entry into the business world was a store in Summerside before moving to Brae (later named Coleman) about 1879. There he built a general store, and a sawmill. He also had business interests in Gaspé, and Sydney, Nova Scotia, as well as a hotel in Summerside. By 1906 he incorporated his interests as A. MacKinnon & Co. Ltd. at Coleman P.E.I.

Various records show his surname with a great lack of consistency. As an example, we find his name spelled two ways in the same advertisement, below.



This token is very rare according to C&M of P. E. I.



From *Frederick's Prince Edward Island Directory and Book of Useful Information for 1889 - 90.*

<i>Obv.</i>	A. MacKinnon & Co. Ltd. / Coleman / P. E. I.	
<i>Rev.</i> 1A	Good For / 1¢ / In Trade	A: R: 19

As will be evident from the above, this is an outstanding book and the author is to be congratulated for his efforts in its production. The publication was made possible by a grant from the J. Douglas Ferguson Historical Research Foundation.

Anyone wishing to purchase a copy of the book can get in touch with Mr. Leighton directly at egleighton@outlook.com.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

CANADA WIDE WOODS. Make your custom made wooden or plastic tokens stand out with our colour hot foil stamping process. A great way to celebrate your special occasion!!

To order please contact: James at 403 461 2663 or jawilliston@shaw.ca

Wanted for my personal collection: Tokens, scrip, and medals for Hastings and Prince Edward Counties. Contact Rob at rob.osborne@aecom.com

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 like-minded collectors, as well as a market place. All interested parties are welcome to join.

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.

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

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 or by phone at 250-812-5104.

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 or by phone at 250-812-5104.

Yukon Numismatica by Leslie C. Hill and Scott Simpson 1990

The family has found a box of unsold copies of the above book. It is still the best book on the Yukon. While supplies last, \$21.00 each post-paid within Canada, US\$21.00 post-paid to the US. Elsewhere please ask for a price. Contact: Ronald Greene, 3505 Upper Terrace Road, Victoria, BC V8R 6E8 or ragreene@telus.net e-transfers, or cheques accepted. Please do not mail cash.

REMINDER

Once again it is time to pay membership dues for 2021.

NOTICE:

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

or

Lorne Barnes
PO Box 35020
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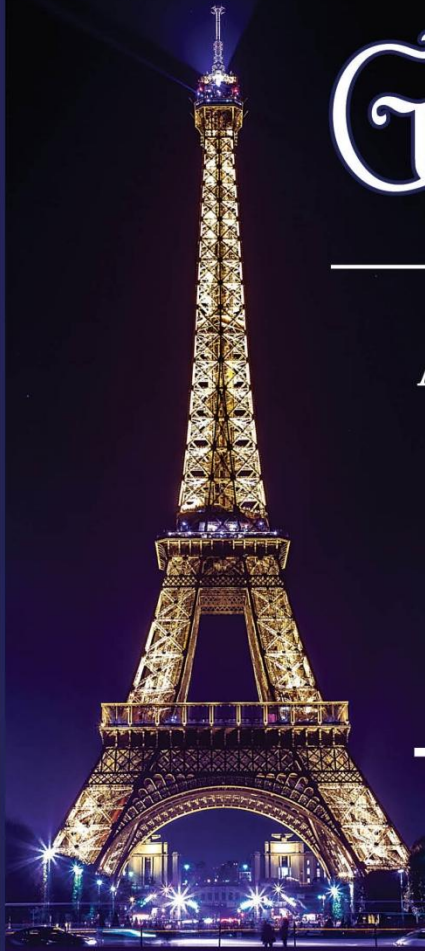
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