

NUMISMATICA CANADA

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

A Quarterly Publication for Students of Canadian Numismatics

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NUMISMATICA CANADA

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Classified Ads 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,

Happy New Year! I hope this issue continues to find you and your family well and safe as we continue to cope with COVID-19 and the restrictions imposed on everyday life by federal, provincial and local governing bodies to slow the spread of the virus.

Cancellations of in-person gatherings for numismatic clubs, societies and associations continue - meetings and shows are not taking place. Lockdowns, social distancing and venue numbers continue to be the major factors and it looks like these will be with us well into 2021.

As I write this we are a year into this bizarre time. Most people continue to handle the day-to-day and be courteous to the people around them, all the while staying healthy.

The ONA has cancelled its annual convention slated for April 9-11, but will instead hold a virtual convention on the Zoom platform. As a result the CATC meeting in conjunction with the convention will be virtual as well. Details are in the latest issue of The Ontario Numismatist. Coin shows advertised in the Canadian Coin News are being cancelled into April 2021.

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 stay safe and healthy.

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

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

Blenheim, Ontario, Kent County

Contributed by Lorne Barnes



George H. Bell / Baker / Blenheim, Ont.
0158a Good For / 1 / Loaf Of Bread
Jim Astwood assigned his catalogue number 0158a to the new discovery.

B-V-30½X22

George Henry Bell was born in 1881. His parent's, Thomas S. and Mary Bell, ran a general store in Blenheim, after Thomas S. died in 1886 Mary continued to run the store till at least 1895. George married Sara Alberta Myland in 1904 and the marriage certificate lists him as a confectioner in Blenheim. His daughter's 1905 birth certificate also lists him as a confectioner. In 1906 or 1907 George joined the 24th Kent Regiment and trained as an electrician. The 1911 census shows he is an electrician living in Welland. George served in WWI reaching the rank of Lance Corporal. The 1921 census shows George is an electrician in Chatham.

Sulphide, Ontario, Hastings County

Contributed by Rob Osborne



G. F. Quinn, / General Merchandise / Sulphide.
999-A-C Good For / 25¢ / In Merchandise
In keeping with Fred Bowman's method of listing Ontario tokens, it will be recorded as 999-A-C.

WALKER DREW
 GENERAL MERCHANT
 TOKEN ISSUER
 FLORENCE, ONTARIO

By Lorne Barnes, FCNRS

Florence, Euphemia Township, Lambton County, Ontario is located on the east side of the Sydenham River and north of the Lambton Line at the intersection of the Florence Road approximately eight miles west of Bothwell, Ontario. Prior to the formation of Lambton County in 1849, Florence was part of Zone Township¹, Kent County², Canada West. Of interest to note, prior to 1856 Florence was officially known as Zone Mills. After the 1837 coronation of Queen Victoria the locals sometimes referred to Zone Mills as Victoria, but in 1840 the post office opened and the name Victoria was rejected by the post office officials in favour of Zone Mills. The 1851 directory still lists Zone Mills in Zone Township, Kent County, the reason being the boundary lines of the newly incorporated Lambton County were not fully recognized till the early 1850s. The 1851 directory clipping of the post master is seen below.

Zone Mills|Zone|Kent|George P. Kerby.

The first business at Zone Mills was a grist mill constructed by William Hutchinson and Lumen Long (1806-1895) circa 1827. The village of Florence was built around the mill. The early settlers were fortunate to have a mill close at hand as the next closest was a canoe trip to Detroit, Michigan. By the late 1830s, sheep became popular livestock as Samuel Smith built a carding mill³ at Dawn Mills, approximately four miles southwest on the Sydenham River. By 1840, the hamlet boasted a saw mill, grist mill, woollen factory, general store, post office, a tavern, a furniture maker and a cooper. The St. Matthews Anglican Church was established in 1841 and a church was constructed in 1843 on the north side of Fansher Creek, east of the fork with the Sydenham River.

Early on the community was a centre of the timber and the pearl ash trade. The



homesteaders cleared their land of the heavily timbered countryside for cultivation and grazing resulting in by-products of oak, maple, ash and other hardwoods for building construction and huge piles of elm. The pioneers would burn the elm and create ash then boil it in a large kettle to remove impurities and the fine white powder remaining was pearl ash. The product would

be packed in barrels weighing 300 pounds and teamed to Chatham with other farm products.

¹ Zone Township prior to 1849 also included what is now Euphemia Township, Lambton County.

² Kent County prior to 1849 also included what is now Lambton County. Lambton County was not instituted till 1849.

³ A mill that prepares wool for spinning or into batting.

Pearl ash was a great way for pioneers to raise the much needed coin that was in short supply, in fact it was the great cash crop of the day. The pearl ash then would be shipped to a larger centre and loaded on ships bound for England. The pioneer farmer could usually net between 30 and 40 barrels of pearl ash from his 100 acres.

The hamlet was informed in 1854 that the Great Western Railway line would not run through its location but through Bothwell. This was a disappointment for the local population, but the railhead was closer than Chatham. The loss was offset with a stage line providing daily mail and passenger service. In 1856, Colonel George P. Kirby, the postmaster selected the name Florence as the official name. An 1871 directory seen above to the left, states to the readers of the publication that Florence was formerly called Victoria and Zone Mills. A picture of the stage coach is seen on the previous page (circa 1890s). Florence experienced seven devastating fires in, January 1858, March 1881, May 1885, February 1905, August 1912, August 1929 and March 1935. The fires resulted in most buildings being destroyed in the commercial district. Arson was suspected on more than one occasion, but could not be proven. No doubt these ruinous fires mainly destroyed wood-frame buildings. Florence once again was overlooked by a rail line when the Canadian Pacific bypassed it in 1889.

Walker Drew's parents, James Drew (1827-1876) and Elizabeth Cude (1830-1905) of Devon County, in the southwest of England married in 1850. The 1851 English census places the couple in Tiverton, Devon County, England and the census lists James as a cordwainer⁴.

Walter was born on May 11, 1851 in Tiverton, Devonshire, England and their daughter, Bessie Eliza was born on May 23, 1853. The couple immigrated to Canada with their children in 1855. After arriving in Zone Mills, Canada West, their daughter passed away on August 28, 1855 and was buried in the St. Matthews Anglican Cemetery in Florence. The stone pictured to the right shows James, Elizabeth and Bessie's birth and death dates.



The 1861 Canada census shows the couple now have two more children born, in Florence, Laura (1856-1929) and Herbert (1859-1938). James is listed as a shoemaker on the census and must have started a shoemaking business shortly after arriving in Florence. By 1864 Florence had a population of 500, three churches, a good school, several thriving businesses, daily stage service and daily mail service. James is listed as a shoemaker in the 1864 Lambton Gazetteer directory.

By 1871, the census shows the couple have three more children, Mary Minerva (1861-1942), Richard Thomas (1865-1929) and William James (1868-1937). James is still listed as a shoemaker and his eldest son Walter is listed as a shoemaker as well. This is the first listing of

⁴ A shoemaker who makes new shoes from new leather.

Walter's occupation. Walter probably apprenticed under his father and worked with him till his death on December 4, 1876.

The 1881 Canada census shows Walter is a clerk. There is a strong possibility he worked for

FLORENCE. A village on the east branch of the Sydenham river (which furnishes power) in Euphemia tp, Lambton Co, 38 miles south-east of Sarnia, the county seat, and 8 west of Bothwell, on the G.W. div GT Ry, its nearest railway point. Nearest bank at Dresden. It contains flour and saw mills, Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist churches and public schools. Stage daily to Bothwell, fare 50c. Population, 500. Telegraph, GNW. Mail daily. John A Young, postmaster.
Atkinson & Sangster, saw mill.
Bobbie Arthur, baker.
Campbell Joseph, physician.
Crouch S G, barber.
Crowell Oliver, blacksmith.
Davison Myers, physician and druggist.
Drew Walter, general store.
Elliott Thomas J, livery.
Ellison J C, hotel.
Forshee I A, grocer.
Gordon S M, builder.

Frederick Bourne and purchased the store from Frederick sometime between 1884 and 1885. This coincides with Frederick's daughter being born in Waterloo in late 1885 and Frederick's occupation listed as merchant in Waterloo on the birth certificate, and Walter's first directory listing in the 1886 Union directory as a general merchant in Florence. Walter's listing from the 1888 Ontario Gazetteer is seen to the left amongst the information on Florence.



Walter married Rosena Ridley, pictured to the right, of Florence, Ontario on December 26, 1888. Rosena was born in Clearville, Orford Township, Kent County, Canada West on April 21, 1859, to Thomas Ridley (1820-1868) and Anna Atkinson (1830-1903). Walter and Rosena had three children, Harry Ridley (1889-1947), Allen Cude (1893-1932) and Marion Kendall (1896-?). Rosena is pictured to the right (circa 1890s).

The 1891 Canada census shows Walter's youngest brother, William, is a clerk in a dry goods store. There is a strong possibility William became a full-time clerk in Walter's store in the mid 1880s after completing school.

Prior to being listed as a new token find in Volume 19, No. 2 - June, 2020 - Issue No. 74 of Numismatica Canada, Walter Drew was an unlisted token issuer of due bills in Florence, Ontario. The five-cent due bill is the only denomination issued by Walter Drew known to date. There is a strong possibility Walter issued a set from 1¢ to \$1.00. In keeping with Fred Bowman's method of listing Ontario tokens, the 5¢ will be recorded as 376-F-E.



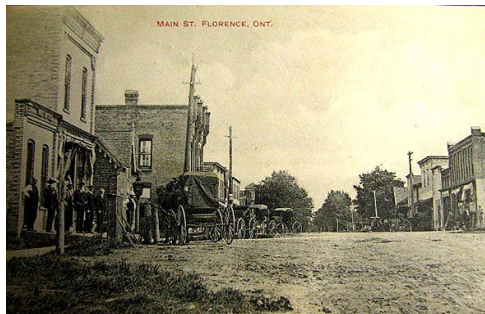
376-F-E

Walter Drew / General / Merchant / Florence, / Ont.
376-F-E Good For / 5¢ / In Trade

B-R-21

The Bothwell Times on March 9, 1905 published a personal advertisement stating: "W.P. McCrary and Wm. Drew have formed a partnership and have purchased the stock of Walter Drew of the Right House. They have had fitted up the old post office block where they will conduct a general business in groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes."

At this time it is not known exactly where Walter Drew's The Right House store was located, but Walter's new brick store was gutted in the February 1905 fire. Walter must have been able to save a fair amount of stock from his store to sell to his brother William, and Walter McCrary. The new partners moved the salvaged stock into the former store of Webster & Gordon, located beside the post office. The street view picture to the right (circa 1910), looking north, shows the post office as the first building on the left and the two-story building beside it, as the location of Drew & McCrary.



After the 1905 fire and the advertisement mentioning Walter Drew selling his stock the advertisement also stated he called his store “The Right House” and the new partnership of William and McCrary called their store the “Right House”. At this time it leads me to believe Walter Drew not only sold his stock but also his brand name to the new partners. The 1911 Canada census lists Walter Drew as a salesman. Another possible scenario could have been Walter Drew rebuilt his gutted store and sold the building and may have been a silent partner with his brother and McCrary for a few years or just simply worked as a salesman for them or another firm in another type of business.

Walter could not be found in any directory from 1906 to 1920, but is listed as a general merchant again in 1921, but by midyear, the census lists him as a gentleman. This was the last listing for Walter in a directory as a merchant. Walter was active in the community, he volunteered to help set up exhibits and such at the Euphemia and Dawn Agricultural Society. The society began to hold its annual fair in 1863 at the fairgrounds located at the northeast side of the village.



Walter Drew passed away on February 16, 1928, and is buried in Florence at the St. Matthew Anglican Cemetery. His wife, Rosena Ridley passed away on February 16, 1929.

Sources:

ancestry.ca

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Bothwell Times, March 9, 1905

Canada Census 1861 – 1921

Canada Deaths 1869-1946

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New Token Finds, Numismatica Canada, Vol. 19 No. 2, Issue No. 74

Ontario, Canada Marriages 1826-1936

Various Canadian directories from 1851 to 1921, including those of Lambton Gazetteer, Ontario Gazetteer, R.G. Dun and Union Publishing

WILLIAM MADDER - A WESTERN MANITOBA PIONEER

By Jim Astwood, FCNRS



William Madder was born May 22, 1853 in Kent, England. He immigrated to Canada and settled in Manitoba in 1879. His homestead was located on the SE ¼, Section 22, Township 11, Range 17 W1. This is located about 15 miles east of Brandon and 2½ miles north of Douglas. In 1879, when he first settled Manitoba was only a small “postage stamp” size province and the western area was simply described as the “Manitoba Extension”. He received title on April 3, 1884.

The 1884 “Henderson’s Manitoba and Northwest Territories gazetteer and directory” describes Douglas as “Flag station on the C. P. R., in Tp 11, R.17, west 1st meridian, 122 miles west of Winnipeg. Mail daily, Chater is the nearest telegraph and express office. It has Methodist and Presbyterian churches. A grist mill would be a great boon to the settlement.” The directory goes on to list Geenwood, T. E., grain merchant and postmaster and Madder, Wm., general store. At some point Madder moved his store to his own property, which became known as Madford. The 1894 directory describes Madford as “ A post office on Sec. 22, Tp. 11, Rg. 17, W., in the municipality of Elton, Western judicial district; nearest railway station Douglas, dis 3 miles.” It goes on to list Madder, WM., Postmaster and Munro, Geo., blacksmith. This same directory also lists “Madder, Wm., Madford” under “General Stores”. By this time Douglas has grown to a town of about 300 with two hotels, several general stores, butchers, grocers, jeweller, lumber dealers and many other businesses.

By 1905 Madford is still in the directory and lists Joseph Graham, blacksmith and Madder, William postmaster, general store, lumber, implements and harness. Madder and his wife Miriam had seven children, one of whom (William H.) died at the age of 17 in 1902.

It is not known when Madder gave up his store but his original homestead is now a cemetery. Madder died February 23, 1936 and is buried on his homestead, along with his wife, who died in 1952.

As far as is known Madder only issued one type of token (illustrated above). It is made of aluminum and is 25mm in diameter. It was good for one loaf of bread at his store and is listed as number 1286a in “An Illustrated Guide to Manitoba Trade Tokens” by James. W. Astwood.

No Beer No Work

By Harry N. James FCNRS

After several weeks of not being able to dig through the treasures hidden in various antique shops or flea markets, I had quite a surprise on the 18th of June of this year (2020). A local antique shop was open in St. Thomas and after a short search I found a bit of a treasure. This was a well worn and shaved-down large cent of George V bearing the countermarks of NO BEER to the left of George's profile and NO WORK to the right. At the bottom right below the bust and at the rim in very small lettering, the date 1919. On the reverse, which was shaved smooth, is marked NO / BEER / NO / WORK. A fair size hole had been drilled at the top allowing the piece to be worn in some manner.



I now had either a rather worthless and crude piece or as I was hoping, an interesting memento of some sort. Thanks to the miracle of GOOGLE I was able to determine that I had indeed an interesting memento of a well-known American event.

In 1919 the American government proposed to introduce prohibition. This idea was not popular with working class America and hundreds of thousands of workers in New York and New Jersey voted to strike on the day it was enacted. They wore pins declaring "NO BEER NO WORK".

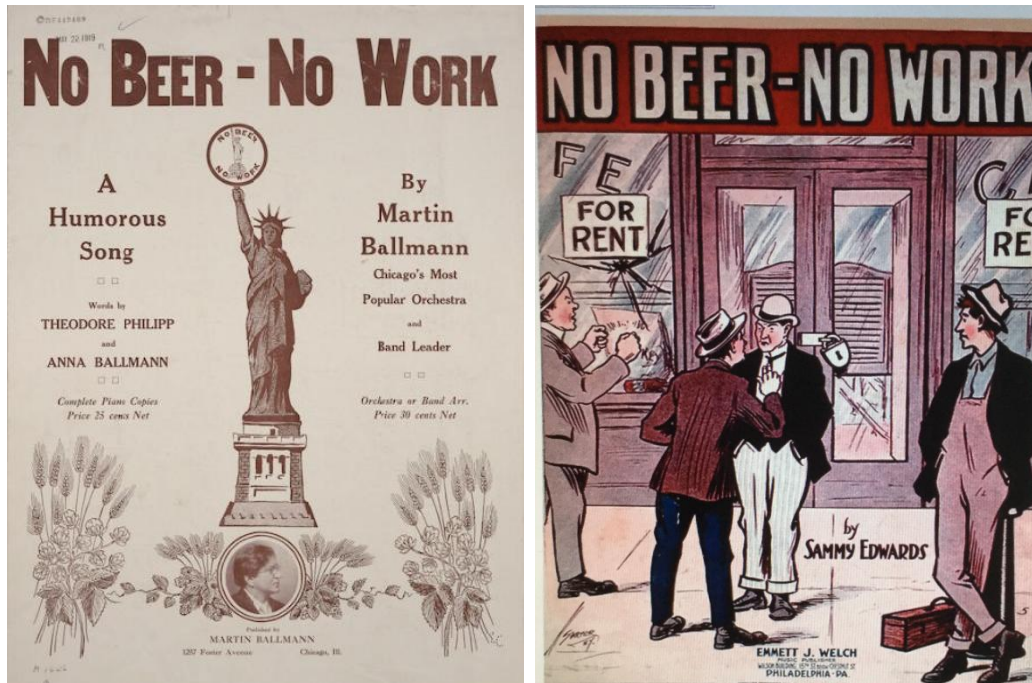


A clothing company has reproduced the pin with the beer stein, depicting it on clothing and is currently selling these as mementoes of the centennial of the event.

The slogan NO BEER NO WORK had been set to music by at least three different musicians of the period.

Words for a humorous song were written by Theodore Philipp and Anna Ballman with the music voice and piano by Martin Ballman. Martin Ballman was described as Chicago's most

popular orchestra and band leader of the period. Music was also created by Sammy Edwards, whose music cover appears to the right of Ballman's, and Sam Marley. Both were popular in the Wartime music era.



Three verses and the chorus of Sammy Edwards are reproduced here.

NO BEER NO WORK

By Sammy Edwards - Published 1919.

(Verse 1)

Johnny Hymer was a miner always on the job,
Johnny loved his lager like a sailor loves his grog.
One day his foreman told him that this country would go dry,
Johnny threw his tools upon the ground,
You should have heard him cry.

(Chorus)

No beer, no work will be my battle cry,
No beer, no work when I am feeling dry,
I never could like lemonade or bevo
For beer is all I'll buy,
I'll hide myself away, until some brighter day,
When I can sip the lager from a stein,

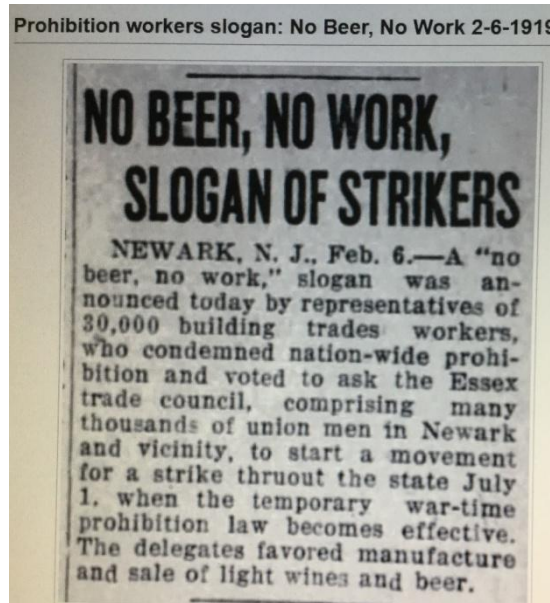
No beer, no work will be my battle cry,
After the first of July, No Beer, no work.

(Verse 2)

Johnny's steady ever ready to give good advice,
Said "Go back to work or there'll be no old shoes or rice,
Be like Kipling's hero, bear your troubles with a grin."
John said, "I'll be your hero, but I'll be no Gunga Din."

(Verse 3)

When I was a baby said our Johnny with a smile,
They raised me a bottle, now they want to change the style!
John Barleycorn's a friend of mine, my daddy knew him well,
He'd bring John home with him at night,
And Ma would give him (h-ll).



Sources:

Library of Congress Online Catalog (1, 105, 625)

Working Class History@wrkclasshistory.

It would be appreciated if any reader could supply me with scans of the same countermark on different coins. Thanks Harry.

Carsley's Canada's Oldest Coin Dealer

By Barry Uman FCNRS, FRCNA

Alexander [Alex] Carsley was born on February 28, 1901 and died on August [?] 1990. He was married to Dorothy but they never had children. He is buried at the Back River Memorial Gardens Cemetery, Montreal, PQ.

This business was founded in 1928 by, Alexander Carsley, in Montreal and is the oldest existing coin dealership in Canada. The store was forced to move several times in the first 60 years to new locations due to the city's renewal but its address always remained on Ste. Catherine Street, which has been the traditional main downtown shopping area of Montreal. The first location was at 104 Ste. Catherine Street West for almost 40 years. With demolition of several city blocks for the construction of Place Des Arts, the store was moved to 19 Ste. Catherine Street East. In 1987, after the retirement of Alex Carsley who retired four years earlier, it moved again just a few stores down the street to 61 Ste. Catherine Street East. The final move was in 1999 to its present location at 1117 Ste. Catherine Street West, Suite #700, to an office rather than a storefront in the historic Drummond Building.

Alex Carsley operated the store from 1928-1984 and when he retired, he sold the business to his hard-working manager, Jose Reis. The store also dealt with giftware at that time but Jose was the coin authority. He often dealt with foreign sailors when their ships docked at the Montreal harbor. Jose had come from the Azores Islands as a youngster and he first began to work part time for Carsley's at only 14 years old. This soon grew to a full-time job because he was so capable and business-oriented.

When Jose Reis unfortunately passed away in 1994 at age 47, his wife, Filomena Raposo and sister in law Lucy Raposo, operated the store for a short time until they sold the business to, William Whetstone and his partners. They closed the store at 61 Ste. Catherine Street East and re-located it to the Drummond Building. After operating the business as a separate small store in the Drummond Building for over a year, it was decided to merge Carsley's with Thompson & Whetstone to create a new company called Carsley Whetstone & Company Inc.

It was at this time that, Michael Joffre, began to work part-time as an advisor for the newly merged company. He developed a web presence and helped to market their services online. He also provided the expertise for numismatic collectables. In 2005, he decided to change his career as a stock broker in order to purchase this company and manage it as a full-time proprietor. Mike was also able to expand this business successfully by including vintage comic books, other collectables and he also dealt in precious bullion. Besides keeping long-time secretary and assistant, Lucy Raposo, he also increased the staff to include a comic and card specialist, Alex Bergeron, plus a part-time numismatic consultant and appraiser, William Whetstone. Presently, Carsley's, is a very active concern dealing with estate liquidations, purchasing and selling large collections, collectables, rare coins, paper money, medals, tokens, and comics, locally and worldwide.

Company Employees

Michael Joffre is the current president and head buyer. He is also a long-time collector and researcher of medieval coins, ancient coins and Canadian tokens and medals. He is a member of many major numismatic institutions and is the current Montreal director for the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association and long-serving president for both the Montreal Numismatic Society and Lakeshore Coin Club. Mike is often a contributor and price advisor for the standard catalogues of Canadian Coins, Canadian Government Paper Money, Canadian Tokens, etc. He has contributed to books on World Hallmarks, French Coinage used in North America and Anglo-Gallic coinage. Mike has written numismatic articles for various newspapers and has lectured at numismatic and non-numismatic clubs.

Lucy Raposo has been working at Carsley's since 1976 as a part-time employee and eventually graduated too full-time in the 1980s. She serves multiple roles as an office manager, secretary, bookkeeper, customer liaison, buyer and receptionist.

Alex Bergeron joined the company as a full-time employee in 2012. He is an expert in vintage comics, collector cards and coins. He manages the online business on the internet including the company, eBay Store, the website, photography and social media.

Barry Uman is a volunteer part-time consultant whose personal relation with Mike Joffre commenced almost thirty years ago when he recruited him as a new member of the Lakeshore Coin Club. Barry is a collector and researcher of Canadian tokens and medals. He is a member of over a dozen numismatic clubs and associations and is a fellow of the RCNA and CNRS. He has now been involved in numismatics for over 67 years. Although his specialty is tokens and medals, he also handles coins, paper money, scrip, etc. He often accompanies Mike at coin shows and conventions.

William Whetstone, who now lives in San Francisco, was one of the company founders. He is a business consultant on special projects, a certified appraiser and he is an expert in antiques, rare coins, jewelry, fine art, etc. He has helped write two landmark books on hallmarks, "World Hallmarks Vol. 1&2". With his expert knowledge and over 40 years of numismatic experience, he has been a frequent speaker at professional conferences around the world.



From left to right, Michael Joffre, Lucy Raposo, William Whetstone

Numismatic Medals/Woods/ Cards/Advertisements/Pictures & Artifacts

The pictures below were taken in the mid 1960s in the store located at 61 Ste. Catherine St. East and are shown from left to right. First photo pictures, Alex Carsley & Jose Reis with customers, Margret and John Humphris, now residing in Sidney, Ohio. Second photo pictures Jose Reis, Barry Uman, Alex Carsley and John Humphris. The third photo is of Alex Carsley.



The pictures above show three 37 mm wooden nickels made by the Deluney [Ontario] Wooden Nickel Co. that were made in 1987. The obverse is hot stamped in blue with the logo of the Lakeshore Coin Club and there are two different reverse varieties that are hand stamped in either black or red. There were 125 made for each variety. For a prize or gift, some of these wooden nickels were altered by hand in silver with a black border and they were good for \$5 or more. There also exists an unlisted wood which may not have been struck or issued but the aluminum die exists which, was made by Deluney. The pictures to the right show what the wood would look like by putting the die on an ink pad and striking it on a piece of paper. Norm Belsten, who catalogues Canadian wooden money, has confirmed that he has never seen this wood.





The pictures above show a commemorative 39mm medal for the 50th golden anniversary of Carsley's, 1928-1978. These medals were struck by, Canadian Artistic Dies, located in Sherbrooke, Quebec. They come in three different metals; aluminum, silver colored base metal and gold colored base metal [50 struck]. Although some of the quantities made are unknown at this time, the aluminum medal is very common. There is an interesting variety, where "1642-1992" is incused above "Montreal" on the obverse, for the 300th anniversary of the City of Montreal. An elongated U.S. cent was issued in 2008 that pictures two coins and the company name and location. Some of these elongated cents have a sticker on the reverse that shows the new address. The quantity made is unknown. The final piece is a 37mm "Canada 150/ 1867-2017" commemorative wood which is hot pressed in red. On the reverse in black is the name of the current owner of Carsley's, "Michael Joffre / Numismatist / Montreal / Quebec" and there were 100 made by Canada Wide Woods.

Carsley's also issued a number of different sales catalogues that show many numismatic items including coins, paper money, tokens, numismatic & philatelic supplies and miscellaneous items, like hockey and baseball cards, pins, supplies, etc, and also pictured are business cards. There is a

\$2.00

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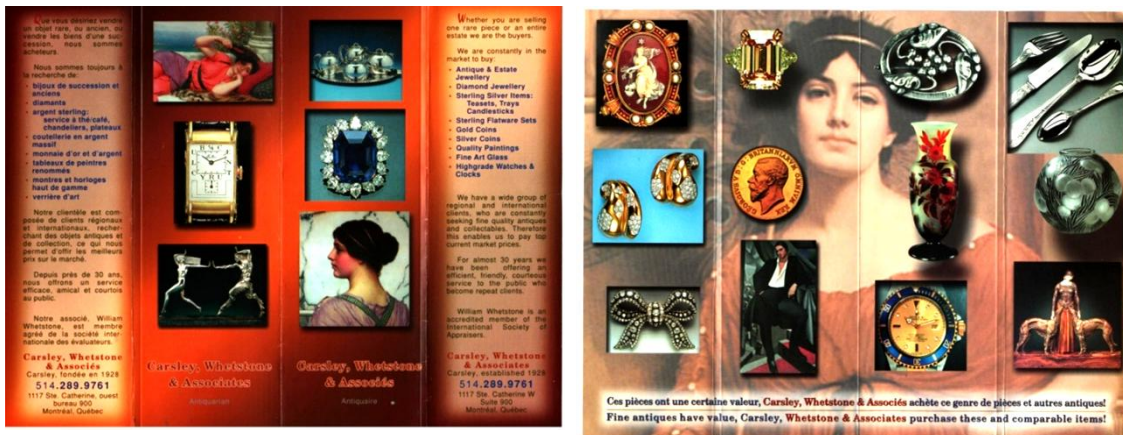
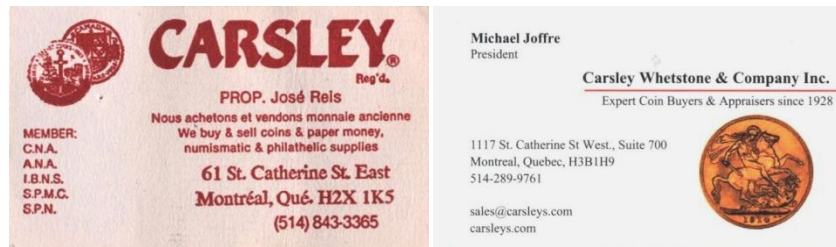
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Nous achetons et vendons monnaie ancienne
We buy & sell coins & paper money,
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beautiful brochure that pictures estate antiques, jewelry, paintings, watches, silverware, etc. Carsley's also purchased sports related items such as comics, cards, etc.



Final Comments

I remember visiting both Alex Carsley and Jose Reis about every second week from the early 1960s to the mid 1990s. I enjoyed searching through dozens of three-ring binders and finding many numismatic items which I added to my collection. I always checked each binder on every visit because he often added something new. I especially remember the time when Alex Carsley showed me a 1944 tombac5c piece. It was the only one known and was priced at only \$800. I should have bought it but I had just moved and purchased a new car! I could not afford to spend \$800 in the early 1960s. Although Carsley's specialized in numismatics, the store always had many interesting non-numismatic items. There was always a wealth of interesting giftware and other odd items in the store. It was a sad day when we lost both gentlemen.

Acknowledgements

Additional contributions from Mike Joffre and Lucy Raposo.

An Historical Look at the Maritime Business College

By Eric Leighton, FCNRS

To properly introduce the subject would be to retrace the steps leading up to the first concept of a school being utilized solely to educate young men to become proficient in the world of business using a standardized methodology. That started well before this history begins, and is lost in the fog behind us, but let us accept the premise of what once took years of apprenticeship in the office of an established business or banking house could be accomplished in a matter of months. That it did happen is a fact. That it was popular is a given. All it took was the spark for the fire to catch.

The Bryant & Stratton Business Institute in the United States began with one college in 1852 in Cleveland, Ohio. By 1866 their network of 47 colleges covered much of the US and included one each in Toronto and Montreal. It was described that same year as an “International Chain of Business Colleges” in the advertisements of the Toronto link in that chain: the Bryant, Stratton & Odell’s Toronto Business College. *The Index* was an eight-page advertisement produced by the college to promote its courses in the form of a newspaper complete with volume and issue number, historical accounts (of its own origin), course descriptions, reports of glowing prospects for the graduates of their college, among which was the implied promise to those who passed their course to be qualified to teach in that same college, or others in the chain.

This same institution in 1882, known then as the British American Business College, produced a similar yet greatly enlarged advertising prospectus of 37 pages. Both issues extolled the virtues of enrollment in the network of colleges, as the varied experiences of all the teachers would be passed on to every student regardless of their school. They were a co-operative, in terms of purchase power with the benefit of numbers, and any student who enrolled in one college could go to any other and complete their course.

Today, these colleges are really a mystery. They have been so little researched and written⁵ about that the numismatic community at large are either completely unaware of them or find their bank notes and tokens simply unusual collectible. To that end, the information contained in the self-adulating pamphlets produced by The British American Business College of Toronto is very revealing. Cutting through the clutter of often over-abundant verbiage, a brief summary of the course(s) follows:

The Collegiate Course –

Book-keeping

Business Practice, using theory of accounts pertaining to real life business

Commercial Law, as respects property and personal rights

Commercial Arithmetic

Business Penmanship, on the Spencerian basis, under the best teachers in the country

Business Correspondence, including English composition

⁵An exception is The Canada Business College, Chatham, Ontario, by Lorne Barnes in *Numismatica Canada*, Vol. 17 no. 1, March 2018.

The Initiatory Course – includes the above, plus a more intensive hands on version of
Book-keeping, covering the “entire field of the science” of Retail and Wholesale,
Merchandising, Commission and Forwarding Agencies
Simple and Compound Interest
Joint Stock Companies of all kinds such as Banking, Manufacturing, Railroading,
Insurance, Mining, etc. etc.
Open, conduct and close over twenty sets of books
Division of gains and losses
Using all the forms of business paper, such as notes, drafts, checks, certificates of
deposit, bills of exchange, etc.

After successful completion of the above, the student then entered the Graduating Course styled as the “Counting Room” described as *a miniature business world* (remember this phrase). The aspiring Businessman in this all-male world was suddenly an established Merchant, given a cash capital which he invested in merchandise, purchasing (as if in the real world) from an Importer, or “Jobber”, and going through the normal everyday processes of buying, selling, trying to make a profit, and very importantly, keeping a regular bank account. Above all else, the books had to balance.

The “cash” provided was a given sum in College Currency, and was used in the Counting Room to make his purchases and was accepted in his sales. By using this token currency for token goods and token services the student could lose his shirt in his theoretical business and do no actual harm as it was after all, a pretend world, albeit a rather realistic experience. One would expect that the success of the course depended on the profit or loss realized by the student. However the emphasis was placed on the neatness and accuracy of his books and punctuality of payment.

Of particular interest to our current numismatist is a description of the use of the College Bank. After the student became familiar with what he as the man of business should be doing, he went to “work” in the College Bank to see how the other side looked. He became a financier and started from the bottom as a Teller, then a Book Keeper, before promotion to Cashier. The Bank was complete with all the furniture and trappings of a real bank, had all the forms, books and “neatly engraved bank-notes and coin” sufficient for all the transactions in the operation.

Having covered the basics of a typical Business College of the day, let us turn to follow the development of the Halifax business school, under several different ownerships and known by several different names; beginning with the migration of one man who was the catalyst behind the establishment and operation of organized business colleges in all three Maritime provinces, with involvement in at least two in Ontario and one in Maryland. His name: Abijah H. Eaton.

It is recommended that the reader should flip to the Appendix at the end to see a chronological chart of the College names, the various owners, their start-up year and where they

were located. This will assist while reading the text, as things do get a little confusing. And, in the words of an immortal cartoon character, help “tell the knights from the days”. (Bugs Bunny).

The driving force behind what was to become the Maritime Business College of Halifax, Nova Scotia began in Ohio, where the Bryant & Stratton method was introduced. It moved through Chatham and Ottawa in Ontario to Saint John, New Brunswick before visiting Halifax. The force in human form eventually swept on into Baltimore, Maryland. Not though, before sowing the seeds of a series of business and commercial schools through eastern Canada. This educational Johnny Appleseed planted wherever he trod, filling a niche in the world of commerce by providing a relatively fast means for young men (mostly) to speedily achieve a position in a business or bank without a lengthy apprenticeship. Below is a page from a history of Saint John, NB written in 1875 during his sojourn there, reproduced here verbatim. It seems unlikely that the narration could be improved upon.

“Eaton’s Commercial College.
RITCHIE’S BUILDING, PRINCESS ST.

A. H. EATON, Principal and Proprietor.

Mr. A. H. Eaton is the founder of the Commercial Colleges now in successful operation in the Maritime Provinces. He is a native of Wayne County, Ohio, and prepared himself by a thorough experience in all branches of actual business for the successful management of these colleges. Previous to coming to St. John, he was connected with the Commercial College at Chatham,⁶Ont., and subsequently with a similar institution at Ottawa. He established the college in St. John in February, 1867, and the efficiency of his system, as well as his own merits as an instructor, were early recognized by the public. In the month of May, 1867, he established a branch at Halifax, which was placed in charge of Mr. S. S. Cann, and in 1870 he associated with him Mr. J. P. C. Frazee, the Halifax firm style being now Eaton & Frazee. The Colleges at St. John and Halifax continued to gain in popularity, and encouraged by their success Messrs. Eaton & Frazee, in October, 1873, established a branch at Charlottetown, under the charge of Mr. T. B. Reagh, the firm style being Eaton, Frazee & Reagh. These three colleges are now in successful operation, and are justly looked upon as valuable adjuncts to the educational institutions of the cities in which they are situated.

Mr. Eaton gives the immediate supervision to the college at Saint John. This institution is attended by about sixty students during the winter months and by about one-third that number during the summer season. The test of its efficiency is found in the number of men in every branch of business, who bear voluntary testimony to its value, in having prepared them to occupy their present positions. The branches taught are – book-keeping, by single and double entry,

⁶*Mitchell & Co’s. Canada Classified Directory for 1865 - 66*, Lovell & Gibson, Toronto, 1866 lists “Warner & Eaton’s Commercial College, Chatham, Ont., Joel Warner, A. H. Eaton”.

commercial arithmetic, banking, railroading, and steamboating, exchange, the management of estates, the methods of opening and closing books, the management of joint stock companies, telegraphing, commercial law and commercial correspondence. Particular attention is also paid to penmanship.

Messrs. Eaton & Frazee have also published a treatise on commercial arithmetic and one on book-keeping, both being well arranged text books. In addition to these Mr. Eaton has recently perfected a comprehensive system for the management of the books of Building and Investment Societies, which is also well adapted to the requirements of bankers. He is also in constant requisition by parties requiring the adjustment of books and estates.”

– *St. John and its Business (A History of St. John)*, anon., St. John, NB, 1875 (“By James Hanney and A. K. Reynolds” added in pencil.)

The only time Eaton was included in a Canadian census was that of 1871, at Saint John: he was 30, born in the United States as the above history mentions, and was a teacher at a Com[mercial] College. His wife Emma Odelia, their two-year-old son, and servant were all born in NB. He and Emma were married April 21, 1868 in St. Stephen, NB. *The St. Croix Courier* carried the news three days later clearly identifying him as “A. H. Eaton, Commercial College, St. John”.

Eaton, Abijah M.	30	United States	United Methodist English School
Emma Odelia	27	N.B.	"
John Bernard	2	N.B.	"

Figure 1 1871 Census, District 174 St. John, N. B.

Somewhere during his swing through Ontario he probably made the acquaintance of Samuel S. Cann who was his partner in Halifax for about one year. In the entire Canada 1871 Census the only S. S. Cann recorded was living in the town of Mitchell, South Perth Polling Division, Ontario. He was 35 with the occupation of “S. Teacher”. Elizabeth, his wife was 32. Both were born in Ontario. Ten years later the pair were in Toronto West where he was still teaching. There was a British American Commercial College in Toronto, at which it is thought he may have taught.

Belcher’s Farmers’ Almanack For Nova Scotia, 1868, Figure 2, right, carries an ad for Cann & Eaton, of the **United Provincial Commercial College**. You will note Eaton’s business address is in Saint John showing this operation to be multi-provincial. This was the only year Cann’s name appears in any Halifax directory. When Cann moved on Eaton must have left his Saint John branch in the hands of a capable teacher while he attended to the concern in Halifax. This was likely J. C. P. Frazee.

208 BELCHER'S FARMER'S 1868.]

**UNITED PROVINCIAL
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
CANN & EATON,**
PROPRIETORS.

DESIGN—To prepare Young Men for Business of all kinds by an actual Business system of Training.

It will be found an excellent discipline for the young person of whatever sphere. It may be acquired by a small outlay of capital, and is a ready passport to success. It improves the selection of the employer, and secures employment to those wanting such. The U. P. C. C. will receive all officers of honour and trust, to be possessed of business habits. For many years the system has been perfected by the experience of the ablest business men, and the better known, the more valued, as is proven by the general opinion of the Press and business community. A few quotations from the *St. John's* (N. B.) Press, for example.

“The U. P. C. College is one of the most admirable institutions of the kind in existence.”

“Many students have been favoured by merchants, who have visited the College and inspected the system.”

“Students acquire a thoroughly practical knowledge of Commercial and Financial operations in all their various and intricate ramifications.”

“Numbers have been called away to fill various situations in merchant's offices, &c., before they have half finished their course of study, still continuing to attend a few hours in the evening; and others who have finished their course are now filling first-class situations through the recommendation of the Principal.”—*St. John's Morning Journal*.

Precisely the same course is pursued in all our colleges. For particulars please call at the College, or send for a circular (enclosing stamp).

S. S. CANN, Principal,
61 Belford Row, Halifax, N. S.

A. H. EATON, Principal,
Ritchie's Buildings, Princess St., St. John's, N. B.

DEWITT BROTHERS & CO. Despatchers, Circulars, Envelopes, Stationery.

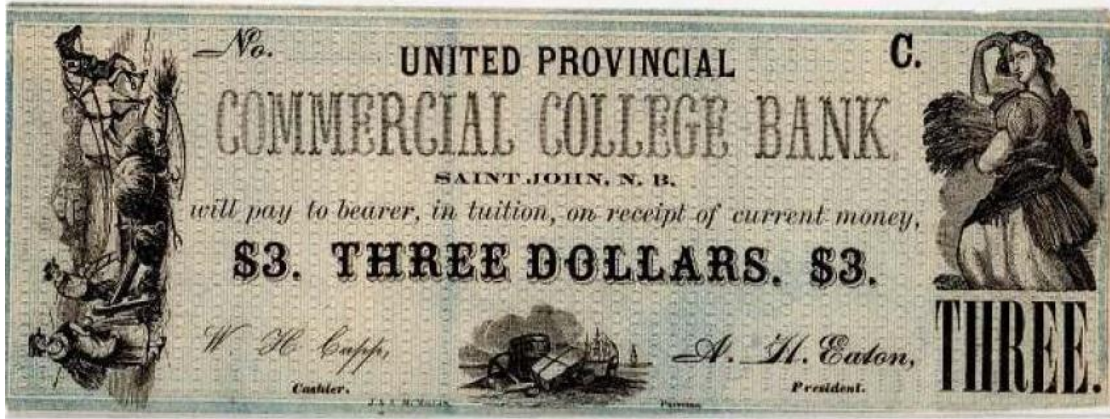


Figure 3 The United Provincial Commercial College Bank issued notes of \$3, \$4, \$5, \$10 and \$20 signed W. H. Capp, Cashier and A. H. Eaton, President. From the collection of Tim Henderson.



Figure 4 Higher value notes of the UPCC Bank were of a different design and signed by a different cashier: W. B. Dyson. In this series, a second \$20, plus \$50, \$200, \$300 and \$500 notes are known. From the collection of Tim Henderson.

There has been no record found of either Capp or Dyson in association with the business college. Neither of them is listed in the census records of 1871 in Halifax, nor Saint John. They may have been made up, or someone Eaton knew from his travels. In a publication produced by Eaton in 1871 for the Book Keeping course, updated and reprinted in 1876 by Eaton and Frazee, real names are used in examples of practice transactions. Including their own names, that of the college, and the firm that printed the book, there are over 20 persons or companies shown in theoretical business dealings, of which five were real Saint John interests and at least eight were actually resident in Halifax. Who the other few were is unknown and may have been part of the same past as Capp and Dyson. Reproduced further below is a page from that book illustrating in their own words much relative intelligence about both the college and the course.

McAlpine's Directory for Halifax City, for the year 1869 shows Eaton living in Halifax, as sole owner and operating under a similar yet different name: **Eaton's Commercial or Mercantile College**. Over the evolution of the business college of Halifax, it was noticed that

the name of the college differed with any change in the proprietorship. He was also listed as the principal (and only proprietor) of the Commercial College in Saint John that same year.

The notes of the former United Provincial Commercial College (generally listed under New Brunswick), already issued for the inter-provincial college would naturally have been kept in use.

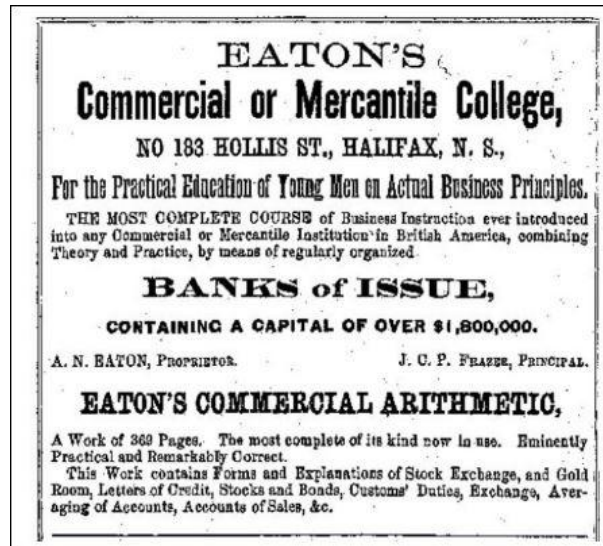


Figure 5. *McAlpine's Directory for Halifax City for 1869-70.*
The impressive capital mentioned was literally all on paper.

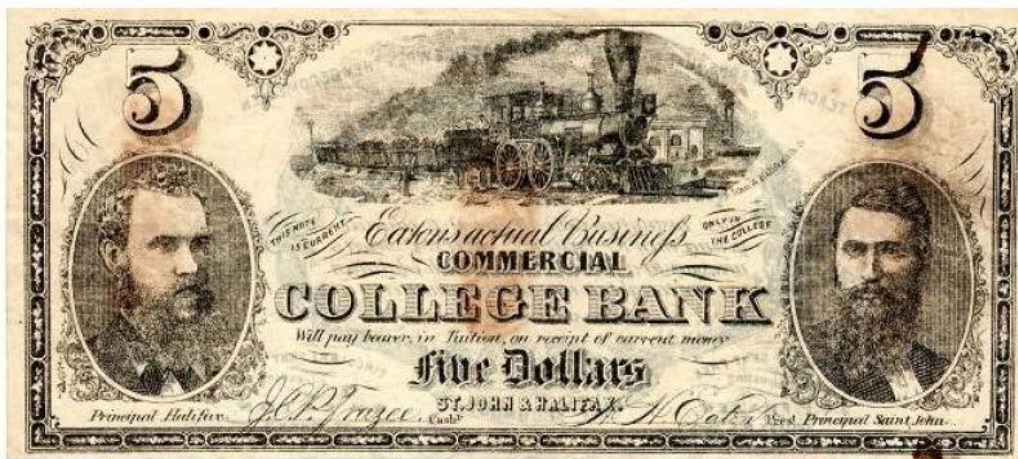


Figure 6 Though the name of the College differs slightly from the advertisement above it, this note was issued by that College Bank. Frazee (left) and Eaton are both pictured. From the collection of Tim Henderson.

The reader will have noticed the second man shown above. J. C. P. Frazee was Principal in the Halifax branch of the college, and Cashier of the "Bank" while Eaton was President and Principal in Saint John. Frazee was the first in the line of succession to come in as teacher or principal, who would eventually buy his way into partnership and then ownership. He in turn would need a junior partner to eventually take over.

John Casey Parlee Frazee was a New Brunswick native raised in rural Kings County at Studholme, near Sussex. In 1861 at age 23, he taught school in nearby Springfield and may have been a student or taught at Eaton's Saint John college in the 1866 - 68 period. We do know he had a close involvement with the college: on 28 May, 1868 the *Saint John Morning Telegraph* reported that "J. C. P. Frazee, of King's Co. who has lately been connected with the Commercial College in [this] city left yesterday morning by the 'Empress' for Halifax where he and B. Hyson⁷ will take charge of a similar institution". This was just a month after Eaton had returned to New Brunswick and married. The newlyweds stayed, so someone else had to go.

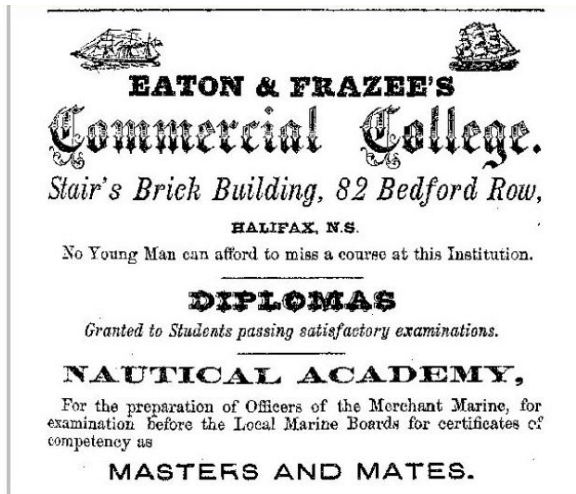


Figure 7 *McAlpine's ... 1873.* The Nautical Academy appears to have been short-lived.

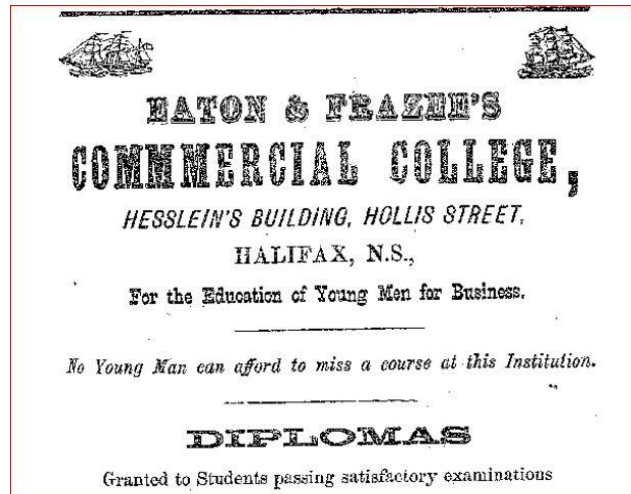


Figure 8 *1874 McAlpine's ... 1874.*

From 1869 until 1877 Frazee was associated with Eaton, and for the last seven of those years was junior partner in the firm of Eaton & Frazee, "minding the store" in Halifax. As was seen in the historical account above, these two, with T.B. Reagh⁸ founded and eventually spun off a third Commercial College in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

⁷He may have been Benjamin Hyson of Mahone Bay, NS, who was a merchant in later years, and the same age as Frazee. He ended his own life by hanging in 1914. His name may also have been intended as the Cashier on the higher value UPCC Bank notes, perhaps altered by blunder or design.

⁸*Chappelle's Prince Edward Island Almanac and Guide Book* for 1885 lists Rev. T. B. Reagh as serving the Church of England congregations in New London, Burlington, and Kensington; *Harvie's Prince Edward Island Almanac* of 1879 lists T. B. Reagh as principal of Commercial College as well as: Rev. T. B. Reagh, chaplain in the Masonic organization.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!!!

WELSH & OWEN'S Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

EATON, FRAZEE & REAGH, Proprietors.

Designed to Educate Young Men for Business.

BOOK-KEEPING in all its Branches, both by Single and Double Entry, and Collateral Subjects, thoroughly taught and practically applied, by means of a complete course of Actual Business, engaged in by all the Students.

Particular attention given to, Banking, Arithmetic, Business Correspondence, Spelling, &c.

Having obtained the necessary Instruments,

TELEGRAPHY WILL BE TAUGHT HEREAFTER, IN ADDITION

To the other Branches. Eaton & Frazee's ARITHMETIC (revised edition), Eaton & Frazee's BOOK-KEEPING and BLANKS to accompany the same, constantly on hand—a liberal discount to the Trade.

HOURS—9¹/₂ a. m., to 12, noon; and from 2 to 4; and 7¹/₂ to 9¹/₂, p. m.

Circulars containing full particulars will be sent free to any address, on application to

T. B. REAGH, PRINCIPAL.

Charlottetown, May 15, 1875.

Figure 9 *The Literary Echo*, Charlottetown, June 1, 1875.

The year 1877 ended Eaton's Maritimes connection. He went on to Maryland and following a well rehearsed role, established Eaton & Burnett's Business College in Baltimore, issuing College Bank Notes bearing his name and portrait dated May 1, 1878⁹.

As was mentioned earlier, Frazee co-authored a Book Keeping Course practice book with Eaton in 1876¹⁰. The first page is nothing but promotional headed by:

"Eaton's Commercial or Mercantile Colleges, St John, N. B; Halifax, N. S; and Charlottetown, P. E. I. Designed to Educate Young Men for Business. Each College is a Miniature Business Community." (There's that phrase again.)

The second page of Eaton & Frazee's advertisement describes the actual course (figure 10). The collector of College Currency will be mainly interested in the top four lines.

⁹The Saint John Commercial College continued under Samuel Kerr, who in 1875 was a clerk in an un-named business, but in 1877 was partner in "Eaton & Kerr's Commercial College". Samuel or his son Stanley was able to advertise in 1915 the "47th year [of] the oldest Business College in Eastern Canada, S. Kerr, Principal."

¹⁰A Footnote under the original Preface reads: 'Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, by A. H. Eaton, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.'

After studying the theory of Book-keeping a short time, they are furnished with a Capital of about \$2000 each, in College funds, consisting of neatly engraved Bank Notes issued by the College Bank, and a quantity of Merchandise with which to begin business, and

BUY,
SELL,
BARTER,
SHIP,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
DISCOUNT, &c., &c.

In doing which they draw up and negotiate all kinds of Commercial Paper, such as

NOTES,
CHECKS,
DRAFTS,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
RECEIPTS,
ACCOUNTS CURRENT,
ACCOUNTS OF SALES,
INVOICES,
BUSINESS LETTERS,
&c. &c.

Recording and adjusting all in properly prepared Account Books.

Any young man who would ever make a Book-keeper will be qualified for that position on taking a course at either of our Colleges.

No young man should consider his education complete until he has taken such a course.

Diplomas granted to such as pass satisfactory examinations.

Circulars containing full information will be sent free on application to

A. H. EATON, PRINCIPAL,
ST JOHN, N.B.

T. B. REAGH, PRINCIPAL,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

J. C. P. FRAZEE, PRINCIPAL,
HALIFAX, N.S.

TERMS—

For Scholarship, entitling the possessor to full course, time unlimited,	\$50.00
Blank Books, Stationery, &c., only,	10.00

EATON & FRAZEE.

P.S.—Students can enter at any time. No Vacation.

Figure 10 Eaton & Frazee's Book-Keeping, 1876, p.2.

J. C. P. Frazee lived the rest of his life in Dartmouth¹¹ across the harbour from Halifax where he taught. Following Eaton's withdrawal from the Commercial College, the **Halifax Business College & Writing Academy** under the name Frazee & Whiston came into being with newcomer Samuel E. Whiston joining Frazee as the next junior partner. This incarnation of the business college survived until 1892. The combination of President Frazee with Whiston as Cashier only occurred while the two men operated this college from 1876 to ca. 1892.

¹¹He served as Town Councillor 1881 - 85 and Mayor 1885 - 86.

FRAZEE & WHISTON,



119 Hollis St. Circulars sent free on application

Figure 11 McAlpine's ... 1882.



Figure 12 An unlisted 10 cent note of the Halifax Business College. From the collection of Tim Henderson.

In 1892 J. C. P. Frazee was listed as the sole proprietor of the **Business College**. His son Victor Frazee joined the teaching staff the following year (1893). S. E. Whiston had left to set up as the **Halifax Commercial College** in obvious competition.

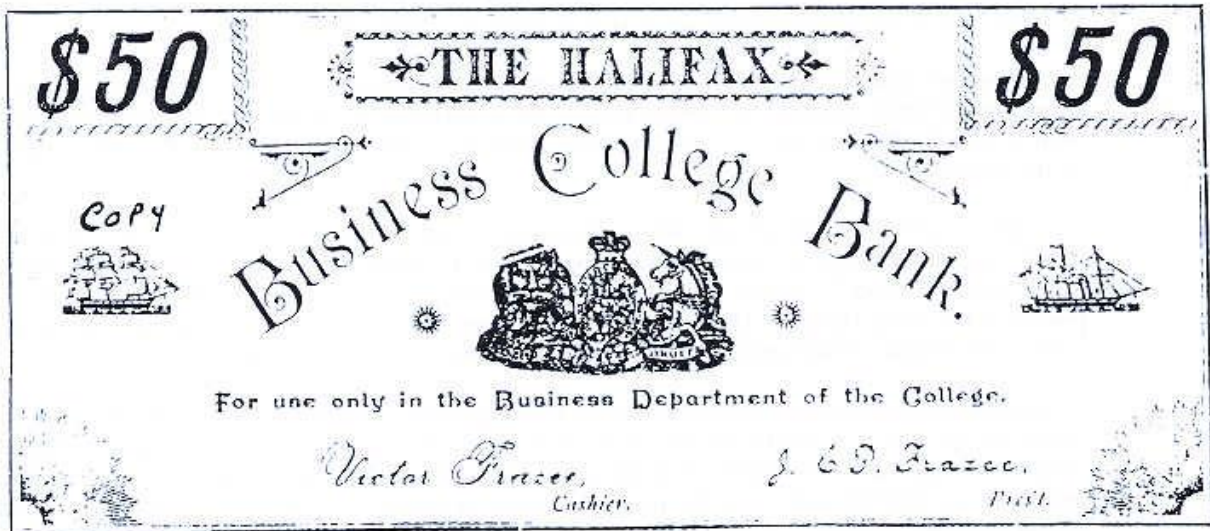


Figure 13 Another unlisted note issued by the Frazees during the one year that father and son operated the Halifax Business College. From the APNA Newsletter, March 1997, p. 13.

The situation leading to the split could not have been a happy one. In the 1894-95 directory, only **Whiston's Commercial College** was listed, but in 1895-96 we find a radical change had taken place. Frazee and Whiston were back together, in a reversal of the senior/junior partnership roles. The new name was now under the style of **Whiston & Frazee's Commercial College**. This institution endured for the last five years of the century.



Figure 14 *McAlpine's Directory for Halifax City, 1894-95.*



Figure 15 *McAlpine's Directory for Halifax City, 1896-97.*

Samuel E. Whiston did well for himself. He was born about 1836 in the village of Marie Joseph, a fishing community on the rocky eastern shore of Nova Scotia about midway between Halifax and Canso. His parents were not well educated, in fact they would be classed as illiterate since neither could write, though both were considered able to read. Samuel must have made them proud. He probably attended the Provincial Normal School in Truro, NS, which had been established in 1855 to provide consistency to the public's education. This is still in operation as the Nova Scotia Teacher's College.

On Jan. 29, 1867, S. E. Whiston attended the quarterly session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia held at Bridgewater, representing Avondale. Two years later in December of 1868 he was teaching school in Maitland, NS, as shown on the record of his marriage there to Elizabeth Willoughby.

He was with the Bridgetown, Annapolis County YMCA as Secretary in 1872, which position was probably in addition to teaching. In 1874 Mount Allison Commercial College in Sackville, New Brunswick, opened with Samuel E. Whiston the Principal. For five years he taught the Penmanship and Bookkeeping courses there, while J. Alder Davis assisted in Banking. Mount Allison did not offer this course in 1879¹², nor was Whiston on the faculty there. Instead, he was in Halifax, as we have seen, partnering with Frazee.

¹²Mt. Allison did resume a Commercial College course in later years.

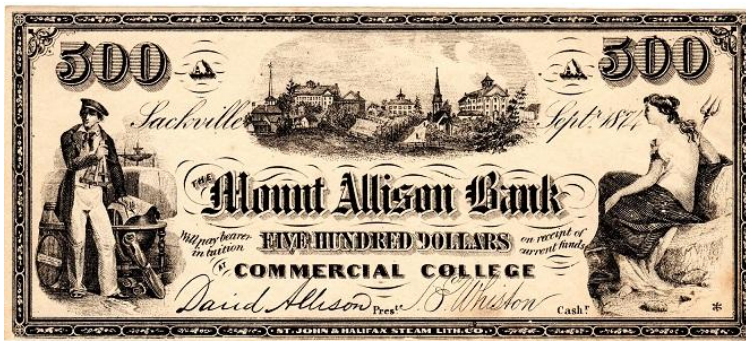


Figure 16 Mount Allison Commercial College Bank note issued with S. E. Whiston's signature. Notes of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500 dollars all bear the same design. From the collection of Tim Henderson.

J. C. P. Frazee appears to have been moving fitfully into retirement. After selling his majority share in the Commercial College to Whiston, he stayed on as junior partner, teacher, and it would seem ambassador-at-large in what looks to have been an attempt at expansion. In a little known tourist guide produced in 1899 is the only real clue to that abortive move:



Figure 17 Advertisement in the tourist guide "Q. B. S.", published by George Frye, owner of the Queen Book Store in Halifax, 1899.

Note that Frazee was to be contacted in Truro. There was in fact a "Truro Business College" not in 1899 but in 1900. No more is seen in Truro of either the Truro Business College, or J. C. P. Frazee, but in a campus newsletter produced by the Provincial Normal School of November 1900 and again in March 1901 advertisements were placed offering:

"Day and Night Classes at Mack College of Business & Shorthand,
Truro, N. S., J. B. Mack, Proprietor".

This suggests Frazee either had no hand in this, or had left the scene. He was living in Dartmouth when the 1901 Census was taken, and in a 1902 advertisement he was still listed among the staff of the Maritime Business College in Halifax. In 1914 his widow Ermina died. Nothing has been found of J. C. P. Frazee's demise, leaving us to assume he had left the scene in a permanent manner sometime prior. Nothing more is heard of J. B. Mack after March of 1901 either. He was not listed in the Census of that year nor, like Frazee, is his death recorded in Nova Scotia.

In 1897 Robert Schurman started teaching at Whiston and Frazee's college followed the next year by Edgar Kaulbach. After a short stint with Whiston and Frazee, these former employees set up in 1899 the **Maritime Business College** at 78 Barrington Street, just a few doors down the street from the Commercial College at #95, in what may appear to be obvious opposition.

Maritime Business College,
 Wright's Building, 78 Barrington St.,
KAULBACH & SCHURMAN, Proprietors.
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.
OUR EQUIPMENTS ARE THE BEST.
THE COURSE IS UP TO TIME. RATES MODERATE.
 Business and Professional Men supplied free
 of charge with trained assistants.

Figure 18 From *McAlpines* ...1900-01

Somewhat surprisingly we find that both men are listed among the graduates (with honours, mind you) of the Canada Business College in Hamilton, Ontario for the term ending June 30, 1899. They are listed together, and denoted as from Halifax. Considering the system worked in such a manner that a student could study in one college and graduate from an affiliated school, it seems probable that they had simply taken the tests in Hamilton. After teaching with Whiston and Frazee for one or two years, and perhaps even studied there, they should have been exceptional among their fellow graduates. In light of these facts, it is most probable that Schurman and Kaulbach had been encouraged to have an additional diploma to their credit, and if so their eventual succession to the business was a planned event. With an ever increasing enrollment, it seems possible that these younger protégées were being set up in an overflow facility in preparation for the eventual merger and expansion from rented rooms to their own College building. In any event, that's what happened.

Whiston sold his interest in the Commercial College to them, announcing the change by advertisements in multiple newspapers on December 31, 1900, which prompted the editor of a Charlottetown paper to run the item shown in Fig. 19. The obvious optimism on display for the future success of the Maritime Business College is borne out by history. The hopes and best wishes for the man who built the foundation of that success was, well ... not so prophetic:

Samuel E. Whiston died in March, 1903.

MR. S. E. WHISTON, who during the past twenty-five years conducted various schools of business and stenography in the city of Halifax, has retired from business, having on December 31st, sold to Messrs. Kaulback & Schurman his entire interest in the institution conducted by him. Messrs. Kaulback & Schurman will continue classes in both colleges until such a time as they can amalgamate the work of the two institutions. THE GUARDIAN feels assured that success will follow the efforts of these hustling young men as it has in their own institution, the Maritime Business College, and wishes Mr. Whiston many years of health to enjoy his well-earned rest after a long and useful career in educational work.

Figure 19 Editorial note in *The Charlottetown Guardian*, January 4, 1901.

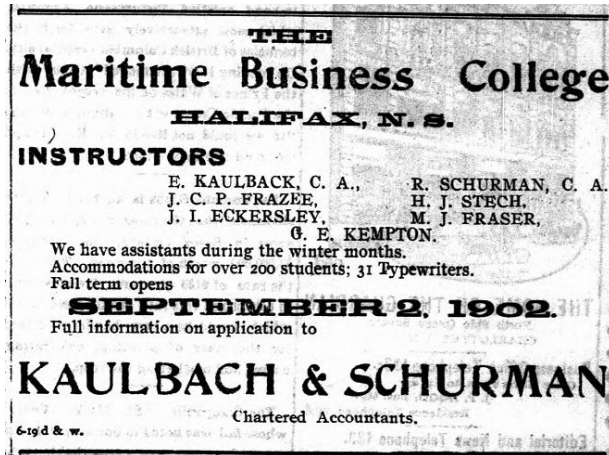


Figure 20 From *The Charlottetown Guardian*, July 19, 1902.

J. C. P. Frazee had not retired from the college scene completely, as can be seen in Fig. 20 from the *Guardian*, July 19, 1902 showing him still on staff. An impressive claim of accommodation for 200 students (with 31 typewriters!) indicates a growing success.

Of the others listed: Henry John Stech (1871 - 1954) was a “teacher” when married on Christmas Day, 1900 (with witness Robt. Schurman), and an Accountant of 50 years’ standing when he died. He was born in nearby Gays River, Hants County, graduated from Whiston’s Commercial College in 1893 and taught at the School for the Blind in Halifax before settling back in at his old Alma Mater with its new name: the Maritime Business College. Stech, Kaulbach, and Schurman were heavily involved in the formation and operation of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nova Scotia to which Stech and Schurman were both elected Councillors in 1906 and Kaulbach was elected Secretary 1906 and Vice President 1908. Stech left the college shortly after, and is recorded as the accountant in the hardware firm of W. Robertson & Son in the 1907-08 directory. In 1914 he enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, serving in the 6th Battalion Canadian Garrison Regiment at Halifax as an accountant. His skill with numbers plus his 22 years already served in the Militia qualified him for the rank of Captain. He was discharged on May 1, 1918. Henry John Stech was the brother of Mrs Edgar Kaulbach.

Jessie Isabel Eckersley (1869 - 1952) had been a “Commercial Teacher” for 45 years when she retired in 1926. She never married.

Margaret Jane Fraser (1884 - 1940) was only 18 when the ad was printed. In 1906 she changed her name to Hipson when she married, also on Dec. 25, though listed in McAlpine’s Nova Scotia Directory of 1907 - 08 under her maiden name, as stenographer at “Mar Bus Col”.

Gertrude Elizabeth Kempton (1869 - 1940) was another lifelong spinster whose occupation as recorded on her death certificate was “Teacher at Maritime Business College”.

In 1904 the team of Kaulbach and Schurman published *Maritime Single Entry Bookkeeping*, and in promoting it also mentioned the College had a branch in New Glasgow,

Nova Scotia. Kaulbach published *Maritime Double Entry Bookkeeping* in 1918 (alone), making no mention of New Glasgow possibly indicating the impending closure¹³ of that branch.

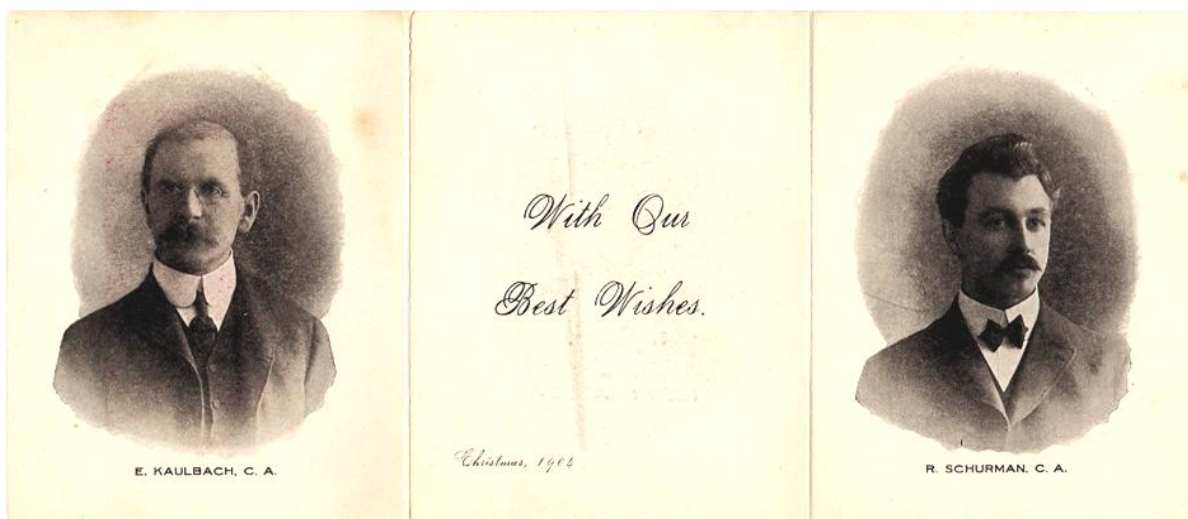


Figure 21 A Christmas greeting from Kaulbach and Schurman dated 1904. The reverse, below, shows the MBC logo proudly above Halifax, N. S. and New Glasgow. Images from the Tim Henderson collection.



Also in 1904 Schurman was elected Vice President of the Business Educators Association of Canada. This was the same body through which he and Kaulbach had received their diplomas at the Canada Business College in 1899. The Maritime Business College was closely tied to that association, actually hosting the 1904 convention in Halifax.

¹³The *Truro Weekly News* on Aug. 15, 1918 carried the news that a local girl intended to take a business course at the Maritime Business College, New Glasgow, in September. Nothing more has been found in regards to that facility.

From the first announcement of the establishment of the Maritime Business College in 1899 to some point in 1908, the names Schurman and Kaulbach appeared together everywhere. Both are in January's ads as usual, then ... no one. Neither name appeared for some time. In fact it was not until March 1910 when we again see E. Kaulbach's name, alone.

Why Schurman left, or where he went when he left remains a small mystery for now, but we do know he was in Halifax on March 17 1908, or at least his wife was when son Robert Alexander was born there. This birth was not recorded in the provincial data base until 1943. Being a late registration the birth certificate stated the residence of the father at the time of the birth (Halifax), as well as at the time of registration, which in 1943 was in Montreal. It also stated the father's profession at the actual time of the birth as "teacher".

Schurman was born near Oxford, NS about 1878 the son of Elijah who was born in Baddeck, PEI, and Eunice Reid, from the Oxford area. In 1911 the Schurmans were back in Oxford, where their daughter Charlotta Marie was born on May 15. Her record gives Robert's occupation as a "professional". Professional at what is not mentioned, but it sounds a lot like he was "between careers".

Then again, the Oxford Manufacturing Company (a.k.a. the Oxford Woolen Mills, Ltd.) expanded operations in 1908 with a new sewing department adding 18 more employees to the 30 already working in the woolens factory. A company that took in wool from large numbers of suppliers, and then shipped goods to large numbers of retailers, and which employed 48 workers may have had need for a good bookkeeper, and Robert would certainly qualify, being a Chartered Accountant. One of those workers was his own father.¹⁴

If he was, or was not, working at the Woolen Mills since leaving Halifax in 1908 is somewhat immaterial, but supposing he was, Oxford was far too small for his ambitions and abilities.

The dusty trail can be picked up in 1912 in Lovell's Montreal where we find Robt "Shurman" working for "McKain Ltd." Since there was no McKain Ltd in that directory for that year, and there was a McKim Ltd., at which it is proven (below) that Robert Schurman worked, we might as well write off both McKain as McKim and Shurman as Schurman¹⁵. Anyone can have talents hidden away while practical employment guides them in certain directions, but we'd not expect this:

Mt. R. Schurman, of Moeckel & Schurman, the office fixture experts, gave up a professorship in Dalhousie University to enter advertising work. He worked for some time with McKim Limited, where he was considered an authority. It is not surprising that the keen advertisements, which he is now responsible for in the dailies are bringing in results.

– *The Journal of Commerce*, vol. LXXVII no. 17, (Apr. 25, 1914).

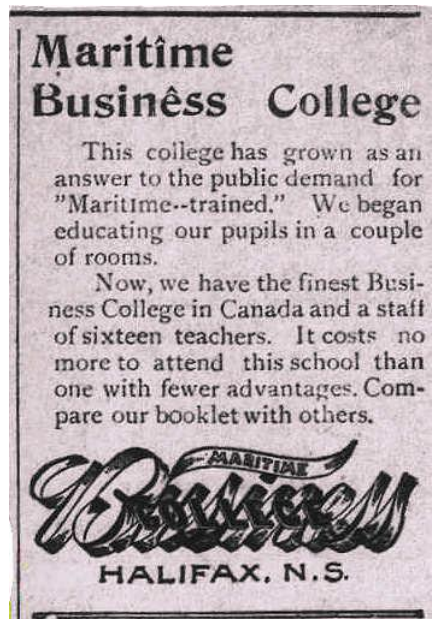
¹⁴Elijah Hyatt Schurman (1838 - 1930) "employed for some years at the Oxford Woolen Mills". Scrapbook donated by family, MS-2-343, Box 39, Folder 1, Dalhousie University Archives, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

¹⁵The name in P. E. I. is pronounced with a hard C. In Montreal the C is silent.

The above makes it sound like Schurman was both an advertising whizz, and an office furniture expert. Lovell's directory for 1915 listed Moeckel & Schurman as "commercial equipment specialists". And what about "professorship in Dalhousie University"? Is that where he was from early 1908 to 1911? Or was someone stretching the truth a mite?

In 1921 R. Schurman was president of City Construction Co. Ltd. in Montreal, which George Durnford established in 1914. This was again so different in nature from what he was known to have done that further consideration would appear unwarranted ... at first sight. City Construction may have been a contracting agency whereby large projects were bid on, then the required work was farmed out in piecework. Pressing on, we find Schurman was president of that company for two years, then in 1923 he was on firmer ground as president of G. Durnford & Co., "chartered accountants". In 1925 Robert was listed as manager of R. Schurman & Co., accountants and trustees, a position he held until he changed the title to President, by 1939. If we read between the lines, it makes sense that Schurman joined City Construction as an accountant, buying into, and converting the operation to purely financial book work. George Durnford was a reputable accountant. He was also a Shareholder of The Merchant's Bank of Canada, and audited the books of various public bodies and societies, one familiar group being the Numismatic & Antiquarian Society of Montreal, of which we notice he audited the statements of treasurer R. W. McLachlan, (see 1899, inserted between pages 52 and 53).

We would leave Robert there except for one facet of his life that should be mentioned: he



was also a councillor and honorary treasurer of the Quebec Division of the Canadian Institute for the Blind. It was an affliction his father Elijah back in Oxford, NS, had suffered from.

Robert Schurman retired and returned to Halifax where he died in 1946.

In an unusual advertisement, Edgar Kaulbach resurrected an old logo from a quarter century earlier when his college was under Whiston's ownership (see fig. 11, compare to fig. 23 to the left). The word Halifax on the banner was blanked out, and a second loose ribbon end flew above with the word Maritime inscribed. One is left to wonder just why the reversion to the older style, but it does reflect yet another change in the governance of the school. Just as Whiston had used it when sole owner, so did Kaulbach. This ad appeared in

1908, which is the same year that Schurman's name no longer appeared.

From the modest "couple of rooms" at the outset, the college was busting out at the seams, and needed the much enlarged facility of its own building, hinted at in the ad in figure 23, from the *Weekly Monitor and Advertiser*, Bridgewater, October 28, 1908.

Another major event that year was the construction of a new building for the business college on the aptly named College Street, one street over from and parallel to University

Avenue, named for Dalhousie University. One wonders if there was an affiliation between the two, and if perhaps there was some truth in the claim of Schurman's "Professorship".



Figure 24 1916 photo courtesy Halifax Municipal Archives, Lou Collins fonds, retrieval number CR30E.61.17.

The building survives, though the stonework and minarets are hidden behind a modern facade, and its peaked belfry is gone.



Figure 25 With a strong similarity to figure 21, pictured is the only known MBC note, part of the Tim Henderson collection.



Figure 26 The MBC used bronze and aluminum tokens in its bank in values of 1, 5, 10, 25, and 50 Currency with several varieties.

Edgar Kaulbach's life has been touched upon in several of the paragraphs above. However, he deserves a bit of limelight for his single handed operation of the college for the next few decades.

He was also a native of Nova Scotia, having been born in Middle Musquodoboit (pronounced Musk-oh-dobbit) Feb. 8, 1868. His parents are unknown, though Edgar, age 3 years, was recorded in the 1871 census living with Robert and Ann Kaulbeck (sic) aged 61 and 64 respectively.

Nearly everything about his private life comes from the public record of his death on April 2, 1944 at the age of 76 years, and still at the helm of the Maritime Business College. Having held that position “until death” for a continuous 45 years, he had put his whole heart into teaching and only stopped when his heart did, suddenly.

Notably, he retained the name **Maritime Business College** even after Schurman left, breaking the tradition of change by not changing. The name was too well known and enrollment had reached truly collegiate levels.

There was a move toward expansion of the Maritime Business College, not only in the abortive attempt at Truro in 1899-00. By 1904 a branch had been established in New Glasgow, N. S., and was still active in 1912. Though little publicized, there is a local news snippet in the Charlottetown *Guardian* on Jan. 3 of that year bringing the news to the masses that “Miss Elizabeth McPhee of Georgetown left yesterday morning for New Glasgow, N. S., to resume her duties as a teacher at the Maritime Business College.” She was probably the same lady who was clerk at the Halifax & Mail office, and who died in 1923 of heart failure, aged just 33. She had been living in Halifax for two years, suggesting the branch of the MBC in New Glasgow may have folded ca. 1920. There is too little evidence of its existence after 1918 to make that statement with any confidence though.

Also in 1923, on a less somber note was an affiliation with the Summerside Business College in P. E. I. Principal J. Pogson noted the connection to the MBC, and that they were able to conduct the same exams. Their courses consisted of Business, Short-hand and Civil Service, in what seems to have been along the lines of a prep school for clerks. This college was still operating in 1947.

APPENDIX: Who owned which College business, the 1st year as such, and where.

Year	Name of College	Proprietors	Civic address
1868	United Provincial Comm.	Eaton & Cann	61 Bedford Row
1869	Commercial or Mercantile	Eaton	183 Hollis St
1871	Commercial	Eaton & Frazee	119 Hollis St
1878	Halifax Bus Coll & Writing Acad.	Frazee & Whiston	“
1892	Halifax Business	Frazee	“
1893	Whiston’s Commercial	Whiston	95 Barrington St
1895	Whiston & Frazee’s Commercial	Whiston & Frazee	“

Year	Name of College	Proprietors	Civic address
1899	Maritime Business	Kaulback & Schurman	78 Barrington St
1900	Whiston's Commercial	Whiston	95 Barrington St
1908+	Maritime Business	Kaulback	73 College St
+ Note, the Maritime Business College still operates, head office Halifax, with outlying campuses.			

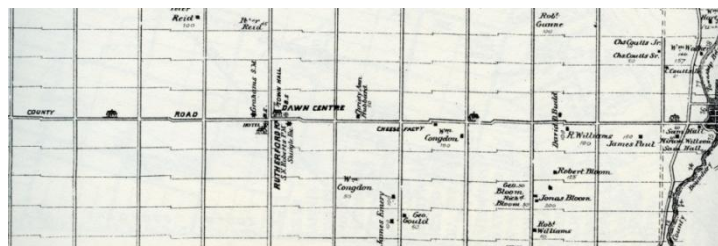
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WALKER S. LAW
GENERAL MERCHANT
RUTHERFORD, ONTARIO

By Lorne Barnes FCNRS

Rutherford is situated at the crossroads of what is now known as Lambton Line and Dawn Mills Road in Dawn Township, Lambton County. The hamlet is located approximately thirty miles south-east of Sarnia. The junction was formally identified as Dawn Centre as it was the centre of Kent County as Lambton County was not instituted until 1849. A post office was opened on June 1, 1861 and the name of the post office was known as Rutherford to honour Scottish Clergyman, Samuel Rutherford. However, the name change from Dawn Centre to Rutherford was very gradual as evident in directories till 1889, Dawn Centre, see Rutherford. A. MacDonald was the first post master, in all likelihood this is Alexander MacDonald listed as farmer located in the 1864 Lambton County Gazetteer at Con. 9 Lot 16 in Dawn Township. At this time Dawn Centre is listed as the site of the Dawn Town Hall. The 1869 Ontario Gazetteer shows James McCagey as post master. The first mention of Dawn Centre (Rutherford P.O.) as a place of business is in the 1877 Lambton County Gazetteer and General Business Directory. The population is 75, the village town hall is situated on the 7th concession and 15th lot which is very close to Alexander MacDonald's farm. The owner of a new general store and post master is H.W. Roberts (W should be N) Hiram Nelson Roberts, 1840-1911 and his store is located on part of concession 8 and lot 15; Lily Henry is the hotel keeper; Samuel Barnes (1810-1900) and Co., shingle factory (the author's great-great-great grandfather); Graham Bros., saw mill; Geo. Kellam, school teacher and L.R. Woodley, mechanic. Between 1869 and 1877 Dawn Centre grew around the Town Hall to become a community of commerce to supply the needs of the agricultural district.



Circa 1878 map of Dawn Centre (Rutherford P.O.).

By 1884, the hamlet has not increased in population, but now contains Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Hiram Roberts is still the general merchant and post master, his store was located just east of the intersection on the south side of the road. The other store opened by Mich McGuire shortly after the Robert's store is now in the hands of Thomas H. Timms. This store is on the south side of the road as well, situated a little further east by Samuel Barnes's shingle factory.

The 1886 Union Directory shows Roberts is still running his business and George A. Stephenson has taken control of the store on the eastside of town. Roberts moved to Sarnia to operate a grocery store sometime in 1887 and Mrs C.A. Hubbard took control of the store closest to the crossroads and the post office moved down the road to Stephenson's store. In 1889, the Dresden Times mentioned Mrs. Hubbard rented the store to Mr. Phillips of Croton, Ont. The 1889 and 1891 Union Directory lists G.E. Carrothers as grocer, I assume this shows the existence of a third store. Mrs. Hubbard sold the store closest to the crossroads to Henry Bresett in 1891 and according to the March 22, 1894 Dresden Times, Bresett sold the store to George A. Stephenson. Stephenson now owns both stores on the south side of Lambton Line and his right hand man, John Prescott is operating the store closest to the crossroads.

The 1895 Ontario Gazetteer shows Stephenson as general merchant and postmaster and the 1895 Union Directory shows Prescott as general merchant and postmaster. This may indicate both men were in a partnership at the east end store. The 1895 Ontario Gazetteer shows H. Waddell as general merchant, probably renting the crossroads store from Stephenson. Henry Bresett returned as a grocer at the third store, the location is unknown at this time. The 1897 Union Directory indicated Stephenson is at the east end location as general merchant and post master, Prescott is operating the crossroads location and Bresett is still at the third location. It is believed Mr. Carmickle managed the east end location from 1898 to 1902 when Stephenson sold both stores to John Prescott. Prescott moved the post office to the crossroad location and Stephenson continued as postmaster till 1904. The February 12, 1903 Dresden Times mentions the store of Mr. Moulton is being moved to the 1st line, this confirms the existence of a third store in Rutherford. The line of ownership between the three known stores is very confusing to say the least.

John Prescott sold his two stores in January 1904, the cross road store and post office to L.C. Sayers and the east end store to C.L. Robertson. Sayers sold the cross road store and post office to Mr. Campbell in February 1904 and by December 1904 Ed Walker is running the store and his wife is operating the post office.

Walker S. Law purchased the store from Ed Walker in March 1907 and became the store keeper and postmaster, as well as, a token issuer. Walker S. was born October 29, 1870 in Woodhouse Township, Norfolk County, Ontario. Walker was the youngest of seven children of William Law (1819-1885) and Elizabeth Chapman (1831-1906). Walker also had seven step-siblings from his father's first marriage to Data Marrietta Gallup (1820-1852).

Walker's father was born at Kilwarlin Estate, in Ballyknock, Moira Down, Northern Ireland. William immigrated to Canada sometime between 1824 and 1828 with his parents, John Law (1784-1872) and Deborah McBride (1787-1869) and settled in Woodhouse Township. His mother, Elizabeth was born in Woodhouse Township, Norfolk County, Upper Canada to Thomas Chapman (1787-1860) and Jane Buchner (1800-1884).

Of interest to note, Walker's grandfather, Thomas Chapman served with the 1st Regiment of Foot (Royal Scots). In 1813, his grandfather arrived in Quebec for service in the War of 1812 and was present in the battles of Sackett's Harbor and Buffalo & Black Rock, as well as the

capture of Fort Niagara and The Battle of the Thames (1813), the battles of Longwoods, Chippawa and Lundy's Lane, along with the Siege of Fort Erie and the battle of Cook's Mills (1814). For his service he was entitled to a 100 acre land grant and settled in Norfolk County.

An 1874 directory shows William Law is a farmer and carpenter near Port Dover, Ontario. An 1877 directory places the Law family at concession 5 lot 15 in Dawn Township, Lambton County, approximately a mile south of Rutherford as farmers. The 1891 and 1901 censuses show Walker as a farmer.

Walker married Myra Maria Webster (1874-1956) on September 15, 1897. The couple had four children. Myrtle Elizabeth (1900-1977), Sherman (1903-1903), Irvine H. (1908-1978) and Velma Hazel (1911-1985).

Walker walked with a noticeable limp do to an artificial limb. At this time I cannot confirm if losing his lower leg was the consequence of leaving farming and becoming a general merchant.

After Walker took over the store in March 1907 he upgraded the front of the store with a sign that read "Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, W. Law, Hardware And Groceries. The Post Office Store". Constructed a raised walkway across the front of the store with hitching posts and an oil lamp.



Postcard of W. Law's General Store, known as the "Post Office Store". Walker Law is seen under the arrow, to his left is daughter Myrtle, son Irvine, wife Myra. Circa 1911.

By April 1907, Bell Telephone lines reached the store and Ruby Stevenson of Eddys Mills was the post mistress. For the summer of 1908, Walker opened an ice cream booth in the store. This would have been a great undertaking as large quantities of ice would have been cut and hauled from the Sydenham River about four miles south of the store. The ice would have been stored in a newly constructed ice house and packed in saw dust during the winter months. Imagine, ice cream making and ice storage without electricity. In 1909, Walker was also listed under the "List of Constables" in the 1909 County of Lambton Municipal and Legal Directory for Dawn Township.

Walker issued due bills for his enterprise. At this time only 10¢ and 5¢ tokens are known. The tokens are pictured below. In all likelihood a set from 1¢ to \$1 may exist. As seen with the examples pictured below, there is a strong possibility there could two issues for the Law store. In

keeping with Fred Bowman’s method of listing Ontario trade tokens, they will be recorded as 894-C-D and 894-D-E.



894-C-D

894-D-E

Walker Law, / General / Merchant / Rutherford, Ont.
 894-C-D Good For / 10¢ / In Trade A-R-25

Walker Law / General / Merchant / Rutherford, Ont.
 894-D-E Good For / 5¢ / In / Trade A-R-22½

Walker did very little advertising in local newspapers. Unlike his competition, he had the benefit of the post office in the store. The only advertising found was in the Rutherford column of the Dresden paper during December in various years, “At Christmas stop at the Walker Law Store”.

In 1915, cement sidewalks replaced the wooden walkway in front of the store. The automobile age come to Rutherford in 1918, gas pumps were installed in front of the Law store.



Walker sold the store in 1920 and moved to Dresden, Ontario where he took a position at the water pumping station. A position he held till his death on August 31, 1932. Walker was buried at the Dresden Cemetery and his foot stone is seen above right.



It is believed Mr. Zinkey took the store over from Walker. At this time I have not found concrete proof. After Zinkey, the next owners were Hughie Hughes; Stanley Jackson; Fern Coneybeare; Ross Club who later partnered with his brother-in-law, Ed Godfrey. Ross and Ed sold to Cecil Medd and his wife. The Medd’s were the last owners of the store as it was destroyed by fire in January 1986. The picture to the left is the Oil Springs and Brigden Volunteer Fire departments working to extinguish the blaze.

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 Ontario Canada Deaths 1869-1946
 Ontario Canada Marriages 1826-1936
Various Canadian directories from 1884 to 1909, including those of County of Lambton Municipal and Legal; Ontario Gazetteer; R.G. Dun and Union Publishing

QUINN'S GENERAL STORE SULPHIDE ONTARIO

By Rob Osborne

Sulphide Ontario, now a settlement in the municipality of Tweed, was once an important town that sprung up through an accidental discovery. A previously failed gold mine was reopened but it was discovered to be a large deposit of pyrite (fool's gold). While it wasn't the gold that they had hoped for, the sulfur locked into the pyrite was exactly what was needed to produce sulphuric and sulfurous acid. The acid was then used in the production of uranium in nearby Bancroft.

In 1906 the Nichols Chemical Company built an acid plant on the site. For their workers they built homes as well as a two-room school, churches (Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Methodist), and a community centre. Electricity and running water were provided to the town. The company even provided streetlights and boardwalks. A former resident, Inez Credicott, recalled that the company paid very well and provided housing for the workers for the rent of \$7 a month, which included Hydro. Coal was \$7 a ton and ice for ice boxes was available year-round thanks to an icehouse where cut ice from the lake was stored over the summer under sawdust. Inez recalled some downsides including the occasional escape of sulphuric acid from the plant that would form a blue cloud over town. To supply the daily needs of the residents, there was also a general store.

Stepping back a few decades for context; in nearby Tweed, Francis "Frank" Murphy (1837-1886) was running the general store. Frank ran the store out of a building he had bought in 1866 that was then known as Harty's Stone Shop. He lost his first wife Catherine Kinlin (1841-1870) and his youngest child, Francis in 1870. In 1875, Frank hired an assistant, a recent Irish immigrant named James Quinn (1855-1930) to help run the store.

In 1876, Frank married his second wife, Mary Tracey (1850-1928) and in 1879 he left Tweed and moved to Bogart, Ontario located 3 miles east of Tweed, where he opened another store. Frank leaves this story for the most part at this time with the one notable exception in that their daughter Mary Ann (1878-1978) would eventually marry Michael Quinn, who enters the story a little later.

James Quinn took over the running of the store in Tweed in 1879, eventually buying it in 1886. In 1887 he built an addition on the side of the store that he used to expand his already very successful liquor sales business. James' cousin and then his son, both named John, ran the ever-expanding liquor sales until it was closed down by the Ontario Temperance Act of 1916. At that time the side store was converted into a men's clothing and shoe store.

James, having emigrated from County Armagh, Ireland in 1874 had a large family but also hosted many Irish immigrants. When his sister in Ireland died, James brought her son, his 7-year-old nephew Michael James (M.J.) Quinn (1882-1935), over to Canada to live with them in Tweed where he was raised as one of James' family.

Michael, pictured to the right, grew up working in James' established store in Tweed and graduated from the Commercial Department of the Ontario Business School in Belleville in 1905 when he was 24. He continued working in his uncle's store and was also the owner of an undertaking business. He married Mary Ann Murphy on June 15, 1907 and by 1918 they had 5 children.



In 1918, Michael bought two lots containing an existing general store in Sulphide. Michael opened Quinn's General Store in 1918 and moved his growing family into the apartment above the store. The store is pictured below. The store was successful, and Michael went on to buy a cattle farm and in 1928, with James' health fading, Michael took over the Tweed store as well.



Michael moved back to Tweed and his son Tracey and half-brother Tony helped with the Sulphide store.

Things get a little unclear at this point. Michael owned the store until his death in 1935 but in 1931 he sold a franchise to Mr. Frederick Charles (F.C.) Bowers who ran the business still branded as M.J. Quinn. It is not clear what arrangements Michael had with Frederick regarding revenue from the store or rent for the building.

Michael's widow Mary Ann Murphy Quinn took official ownership of the Sulphide store until her death in 1948 but it appears to have been run by Tracey and Tony (who also ran the Tweed store from 1960-1975), who took full ownership in 1948 until it closed in 1957. Tracey and Tony renamed both stores Quinn & Quinn in 1935.

F.C. Bowers ran the store until his death in 1936, when the franchise was sold to Edward John Curry who continued to operate it as Quinn & Quinn. In 1938/39 the Sulphide store was completely destroyed by fire. The Quinn family rebuilt it as a single storey building which continued to be run by Mr. Curry until 1941 when he left to buy a grocery business in Tweed.

It is unclear who owned the franchise after E.J. Curry. Patrick O'Hearn ran it for several years but the dates are unknown. In 1957 the Quinn family sold the properties to Vincent Farrell.

In response to the 1964 closing of the Faraday Mining Company in Bancroft, in 1965/66 the Nichols Chemical Company mine and plant shut down. Within months all of the Company houses and company buildings were torn down.



G. F. Quinn, / General Merchandise / Sulphide.
999-A-C Good For / 25¢ / In Merchandise

A-O-24½

This token is a bit of a mystery. There is no record of tokens for either the main store in Tweed or the store in Sulphide. There is a spelling mistake in the initials; no one in either of the stores or in the family has the initials G. F. Furthermore, the token does not appear to have been used. The most likely answer is that it was a sample that was shown to the owner of the Quinn store in Sulphide between 1918 and 1935 that was rejected for one or more of many possible reasons. In keeping with Fred Bowman's method of listing Ontario tokens, the 25¢ will be recorded as 999-A-C.

Sources:

ancestry.ca

Barnes, Lorne. 2020. *Update of Ontario Trade Tokens*. London. Privately published.

Canada Census. 1861-1921

Credicott, Inez. *My Memories of Sulphide*

Morton, Evan. *Curator of the Tweed & Area Heritage Centre*

Ontario Canada Deaths 1869-1946

Ontario Canada Marriages 1826-1936

Rashotte, Mike. *"The Store" On Lot 60 in Tweed Ontario (1866-1975)*

The Michael James and Mary Ann Quinn Family of Tweed: Some Family Photos

Tweed & Area Heritage Centre archives

Classified ad page: This is a free service for members.
Supplement for March 2021 issue of Numismatica Canada

The Trade Tokens of Newfoundland and Labrador & Prince Edward Island by Eric Leighton is available from the author. This is a Limited Edition; you can reserve one now. Vis-a-vis delivery is \$44.95 at the time, or add \$20 for postage within Canada. Get a group discount on postage if shipped to one address. Email egleighton@outlook.com for particulars, use NL&PEI as the subject.

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, 8 - 33 Hazel Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 0G1, or email chris.faulkner@carleton.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. The tokens of A.D. Porcheron. I can be reached at – len.kuenzig@sympatico.ca

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

Free - My 39mm white plastic 2020 - 75th Golden Birthday Anniversary commemorative token plus my copper - 1979 Montreal Numismatic Society Commemorative & 1976 U.S. Bicentennial Commemorative tokens. [Please include a looney to cover postage.]
Barry Uman – 242 Sedgefield Ave., Pointe Claire, QC H9R 1P2.

Wanted for my personal collection: Ontario Agricultural medals that have been presented (named) as well as the medals of Dr. Barnardo's British Home Children. I am also interested in any presented medals from Halton or Wellington county.
Scott E Douglas sdouglas333@gmail.com 519-853-3812

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

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

Facebook Group called, Canadian Token Collectors, all are welcome to join. 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 atragreene@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 - transfers, or cheques accepted. Please do not mail cash.

Wanted for my personal collection: medals, pins, badges relating to **McGill University**. Will purchase or trade. Mark Berner drmberner@videotron.ca

FRIENDLY REMINDER

Once again it is time to pay membership dues for 2021. Dues not received by May 1, 2021, this will be your last issue.

Message from Scott E. Douglas,

The ONA will hold a virtual convention consisting of the educational symposium (4 speakers) the Club Delegates meeting, the AGM, the new Executive meeting and meetings of the usual four regional clubs: CAWMC, CTCC, CCCC and CATC.

Here are the ZOOM details:

3:15PM / 15:15: CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS (CATC), HOST: SCOTT DOUGLAS

Join Zoom Meeting: <https://zoom.us/j/95226671891?pwd=Mv9JWGttZUxLYlOrSDNXKzdYRmlDOT09>

Meeting ID: 952 2667 1891 Passcode: 908935

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Find your local number: <https://zoom.us/j/aeD5FM6be3>

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

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