

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

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NUMISMATICA CANADA

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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,

Finally, things in everyday life are slowly returning to a more normal existence! However, cancellations of in-person gatherings for numismatic clubs, societies, and associations continue. Shows that will go forward will be concerned with venue numbers and sanitation and it looks like these will be with us well into the foreseeable future.

The Zoom platform is a wonderful way for several collectors to enjoy meetings and catch up with friends, but we all continue to look forward to in-person meetings.

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

Canadian Numismatic Research Society

2021 “virtual” Annual General Meeting held July 10, 2021, beginning at 5:30 p.m.

The following CNRS Fellows participated in this first virtual meeting hosted on Zoom, thanks to the RCNA: Darryl Atchison, Geoff Bell, David Bergeron (President and meeting chairman), Paul Berry, Ron Cheek (Secretary-Treasurer and recording secretary), Stan Clute, Rick Craig, John Deyell, Scott Douglas, Bob Graham, Ron Greene, Eric Jensen, Henry Nienhuis, Ryan Lawson, Ted Leitch, Peter Moogk, Harvey Richer, Bill Waychison, and Bernhard Wilde.

The President welcomed everyone and acknowledged the new Fellows present, Harvey Richer and Bernhard Wilde. He then delivered a short address. Each Fellow then provided a brief update on his ongoing numismatic activities, research projects, and publications.

Scott Douglas reported that *CNRS Transactions* will shortly go to press and be made available for purchase.

Vice-president Scott Douglas presented the **Fred Bowman Literary Award** to Ron Cheek in recognition of his September 2020 *Numismatica Canada* article, “A Pair of Governor General Lansdowne Medals Together Again After 133 Years”, and his other contributions to the numismatic community. Ron expressed his deep appreciation at being selected for this honour.

Ron Cheek noted that he had just had Paul Petch, the webmaster for the CNRS website, update contact information for the present Editor and Secretary-Treasurer.

The meeting adjourned at approximately 7:15 p.m. It was agreed by all participants that this meeting was a success.

CATC President's Message

If you didn't attend the CATC meeting held on Monday July 19, 2021 during the RCNA virtual convention you missed a great meeting. Additional membership dues were announced and the Kenneth Palmer Literary Awards for 2020 and 2021 were also announced. After the business portion of the meeting took place the 49 participants at the meeting were privileged to have Mr. Tim Grawey's presentation on *The Spread Eagle Tokens of Lower Canada 1812-1814*. This presentation by Tim was excellent and several questions followed. Token-related conversations followed and the meeting broke up after two hours. This was the second virtual meeting we have held, the first being during the ONA convention, and attendance was excellent in both cases, far exceeding our usual in-person meetings.

Announcements:



Mr. Harry N. James was honoured at the CATC meeting in recognition of 45 years as President, Editor, Researcher, and Mentor of the Canadian Association of Token Collectors and the Canadian Numismatic Research Society. A plaque has been presented to Harry in appreciation of the enormous contribution he has made to numismatics. The CATC has also granted Honourary Life Member status to Harry. Congratulations Harry and many thanks for all you have done for our organizations and all that I am sure you will continue to achieve.

The Kenneth A. Palmer Literary Awards were announced for 2020 and 2021. The recipient for 2020 is Len Buth for his article entitled "J. R. Ormond Watchmaker – Jeweller Montreal, CE; Peterborough & Port Hope, ON; Winnipeg, MB; Victoria, BC". The recipient for 2021 is Eric Jensen for his article on "Hotel Lethbridge Cigar Stand Token". Congratulations go out to both gentlemen for their fine articles.

New additions for 2022 CATC membership.

Digital Life Membership in the Canadian Association of Token Collectors was announced being; up to age 50 \$400.00, age 51 to 65 \$300.00, 65 and older \$200.00. When applying for Life Membership you must have been a member in good standing for at least the last three consecutive years. A five-year digital membership is also being offered for \$60.

Respectfully Submitted
Scott E. Douglas

The Kenneth A. Palmer Literary Award

The Kenneth A. Palmer Literary Award was conceived in 2017 by the Canadian Association of Token Collectors as recognition for the best article to be published in *Numismatica Canada* the journal of our association. The first medal awarded was in 2018 at the CATC meeting held in Toronto during the RCNA convention.



Palmer award recipients to date;

2018 - Eric Leighton – “The Great Dry Salt Goods Puzzle”, which appeared in the December 2017 *Numismatica Canada*, Volume 16, No. 4, Issue No. 64.

2019 – James Haxby – “Discoveries From The Doug Robins Collection”, which appeared in the June 2018 *Numismatica Canada*, Volume 17, No. 2, Issue No. 66.

2020 – Len Buth – “J. R. Ormond Watchmaker – Jeweller Montreal, CE; Peterborough & Port Hope, ON; Winnipeg, MB; Victoria, BC”, which appeared in the September 2019 *Numismatica Canada*, Volume 18, No. 3, Issue No. 71.

2021 – Eric Jensen - “Hotel Lethbridge Cigar Stand Token”, which appeared in the June 2020 *Numismatica Canada*, Volume 19, No. 2, Issue No. 74.



BM; R; 32/19 - HOTEL LETHBRIDGE / CIGAR STAND //
GOOD FOR / 50 / PAT. / JULY 1899 / IN MERCHANDISE

THOMAS J. SEATON
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

By Len Buth, FCNRS

Thomas John Seaton conducted his watchmaker and jewellery business in Ottawa from 1873 until his death on March 7, 1904, at which time his son, also named Thomas J. Seaton, continued to operate the store until approximately the mid 1940s, based on information in his obituary. In the course of conducting their repair business they had occasion to use claim checks, with an example shown below.



Brass – actual size 23mm. Individually letter and number-punched.

Jewellery store claim checks such as these were made in duplicate with the same number appearing on the reverses of both pieces. One check would be attached to the item in for repair, and the other given to the customer as a receipt to later be presented to claim their item after it was repaired. For further information concerning these checks readers are referred to another article by the writer regarding those used by watchmaker and jeweller J.R. Ormond, which appeared in the *Numismatica Canada*, September 2019, Vol. 18, No. 3, pages 84-95. To avoid confusion of the same names by father and son, they will be referred to as Sr. or Jr. in the text that follows.

While research revealed no definitive time frame when the Seaton checks were used, one was listed by F.X. Paquet in his *Illustrated Catalogue & Price List of Medals, Checks & Communion Tokens of Ottawa & District*, dated January 1893 as # 97. Unfortunately, he provided an image of the obverse only and accordingly there is no record of any reverse number. Mr. Paquet neglected to record the price for this check in his accompanying price list. Based on the foregoing Mr. Seaton Sr. was using his claim checks by 1893 and it is very possible their use continued until the store closed. It is speculated he bought the brass blanks but that he did the letter and number punching at his shop, as it is very likely he had the various punches available for his line of work.

Other than the Paquet listing, the check can also be found recorded in the *Supplement to Bowman's Trade Tokens of Ontario*, published by the Canadian Association of Tokens Collectors, 1982, and as well is listed in *A Guide to Ontario Tokens* by Harry N. James. Lorne Barnes, in his forthcoming colour illustrated updated book of *Ontario Trade Tokens*, has accorded this claim check as 760-CV-A.

The number of pieces that were made and used has not been determined, however one can perhaps make somewhat of an educated guess. The number of pieces known by the writer at this time is confirmed at only four. Two specimens reside at the Bank of Canada Museum, Ottawa: namely one with the number 50 on the reverse (provenance Library and Archives Canada); and the other bears number 121 (provenance J. Douglas Ferguson collection). A third check, number unknown, is with a private Ottawa collection, and the fourth, shown above, belongs to the writer. From the foregoing we can reasonably assume that checks were made bearing numbers from 1 to at least 121, and in duplicate.

Thomas J. Seaton Sr. was born in Ireland on March 16, 1840. In June 1867 Thomas married Isabella Keane at Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland. The marriage certificate shows Thomas's occupation as carpenter. The 1871 Ottawa Canada Census shows the couple emigrated to Canada in 1869, and this same census records Thomas as a jeweller. The Seatons had three children, two sons and a daughter, with Thomas Jr. born in Ontario in 1869. All children were born in Ontario.

The earliest Ottawa City directory in which we could locate Thomas Sr. is the one for 1869-70, wherein he is recorded as watchmaker at the jewellery shop of David R. Leavens & Co. on Clarence Street. Thomas Sr. remained with this firm until 1873 at which time he opened his own shop at 57 Sussex Street, which was also the family home. This begs the question if he apprenticed watchmaking etc. at the Leavens operation. There are not many "paid for" advertisements by the Seatons in the directories searched from 1869 to 1935, but Thomas Sr. did a substantive one for the year of his store opening as follows.

THOMAS J. SEATON,
**Watchmaker & Jeweller,**
57 Sussex St., OTTAWA.
Gold and Silver WATCHES,
Clocks, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, &c.

Advertisement in the 1873-74 Irwin & Co. Ottawa City Directory

Thomas Sr. had his store at different locations, which will be demonstrated below through various advertisements found in the Ottawa directories.

In 1875 the store location is at 489 Sussex and by 1883 Thomas Sr. is operating at two locations, 489 Sussex as well as 305 Wellington Streets.

Seaton Thos. J.,
Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks,
Chains, Charms Rings of all kinds, Jewellery,
etc. Plating and Repairing done on the pre-
mises. All work warranted, Wedding Rings
a specialty, 489 Sussex and 305 Wellington.

Reproduced copy of advertisement in the 1884 *O.L. Fuller Ottawa City Directory*. Page 85

The 1889 directory indicated another address change, this time a relocation to 309 & 311 Wellington, and also indicating the 489 Sussex location had been closed. This directory included the first indication of Thomas Jr. working in the business, as a clerk.



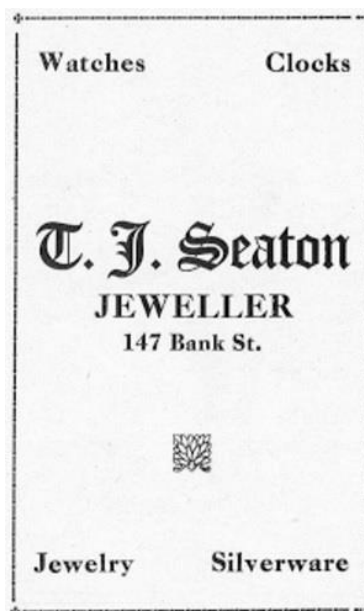
Advertisement in the *Ottawa Daily Citizen*, January 25, 1890

The 1891 directory recorded Thomas Jr. as “jeweller” and in the 1896 directory he is shown as “watchmaker& jeweller”.

An address for the business other than 309-311 Wellington could not be found until 1917, as per notice below from *The Jewelers' Circular*, July 18, 1917:

The old-established Ottawa jewelry house of T. J. Seaton, founded in 1874 by the father of the present proprietor, has removed from its premises on Wellington St. to a new and elaborately fitted-up store at 147 Bank St.

The above notice was accompanied by the following advertisement.



In the absence of locating any information to the contrary, it is believed the store location remained at 147 Bank Street until its closure sometime in the mid-1940s. This time frame is based on the wording in the obituary of Thomas Jr., who died on October 25th, 1948, at the age of 79. The obituary indicated he died “after a lengthy illness”. The writer has not been able locate any additional data as to what may have happened to the store during the illness or after the death of Thomas Jr.

Little information could be located as to any social or community involvement of either man. The obituary for Thomas Sr. only mentioned he was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In reading their obituaries they were certainly held in high regard in the community.

The following account concerning Mr. Seaton Sr. appeared in *Industries of Canada-Historical and Descriptive Review*, dated 1886.

The popularity of Mr. T.J. Seaton, the well-known watchmaker of this city, has been gained by years of patient endeavor, and giving his special attention to the wants of the public. He is a thoroughly skilled workman and is considered one among the best in Ottawa. He gives particular attention to repairing watches, clocks and jewelry, and warrants all his work. Mr. Seaton has two stores, one at 489 Sussex Street, the other in the west end, at 309-311 Wellington Street, at each of which he keeps a full stock of all kinds of fine, elegant, new style, fashionable jewelry, clocks, and gold and silver watches and fancy articles generally. He has made many friends in the city during his long residence within its limits, and enjoys the regard and esteem of the whole community in the highest degree.

Messrs. Seaton, and family members, are buried at the family plot at Beechwood Cemetery, Section 34, Ottawa. A photo of the headstone appears below.



Image courtesy of Cliff Seibel, Ottawa, Ontario

In the event readers of this article are aware of additional Seaton claim checks, please contact the writer or the Editor and kindly provide the claim number on the reverse. Should responses add information of interest an update will be submitted.

Acknowledgements and thanks: David Bergeron, Curator, Bank of Canada Museum; Eric Jensen; Cliff Seibel; Warren Baker; Doris Buth.

Sources & Bibliography:

- Directories- 57 directories were reviewed, incl: Cherrier & Kirwin; O.L. Fuller; Hunter, Rose & Co.'s; Irwin & Co.; Lovell's; McAlpine's; Might Directories Co.; Mitchell & Co.'s; Ontario Publishing Co.; Ottawa Citizen; R.L. Polk & Co.; Union Publishing Co.; Sutherland's; A.S. Woodburn.
- Census - Canada; 1851-1921.
- Websites incl: ancestry.ca; familysearch.org; newspapers.com; bac-lac.gc.ca; canadianheadstones.ca; canadiana.ca; biographi.ca; hathitrust.org
- *Industries of Canada - Historical and Descriptive Review. Kingston, Ottawa, Cobourg, Brockville, Port Hope, Belleville, Napanee, Prescott, Cornwall.* The Historical Publishing Company, Montreal. 1886. p109

GEORGE BURNS CLOTHIER - LONDON, ONTARIO

By Len Buth, FCNRS

George Burns was born in Scotland in 1837, and came to London, Ontario about 1861 and opened a dry goods store. From 1865 to 1880 he was located at 154 Dundas Street (address on card below). He also partnered with others and manufactured men's and boy's clothing. He died in 1906. His advertising token is shown below.



Copper - 21mm (actual size). Listed in *Trade Tokens of Ontario* by Fred Bowman as 596-C-A

A trade advertising card issued by Mr. Burns is shown to the right. Actual size 114x76mm.



ISAAC UNSWORTH
PRIVATE BANKER
FLORENCE ONTARIO

By Lorne Barnes, FCNRS

Isaac Unsworth was born on December 23, 1834 on a farm close to Morpeth, Howard Township, Kent County, Upper Canada, to John Unsworth (1797-1888) and Mary Coll (1799-1837), who were married in 1821 or 1822. Isaac was one of nine children of John and Mary, their children are as follows, Abraham (1822-1870), John (1824-?), William (1826-?), Sarah (1828-1911), James (1830-1905), Louisa (1832-1892), Grace (1834-?), and Richard (1836-1870). Isaac's mother passed away in 1837 and was buried in the Morpeth Cemetery. In 1839 John married Lydia Wood (1817-1888) of Charlottesville Twp, Norfolk Co., Upper Canada. This union produced seven step-siblings, Mary (1840-1891), Albert (1841-1912), George (1843-1912), Burwell (1846-1917), Henry (1847-1923), Charles (1848-1919), and Franklin (1856-1941).

The 1860 USA census shows Isaac is in Boston, Ionia County, Michigan, as a barkeeper and his brother James as a sawyer. The brothers are living in an inn operated by Wm. D. Crofut. There is a strong possibility that Isaac was employed by Crofut. By 1861, Isaac had returned to Canada West and the census shows he is living in the home of Robert Gunne (1822-1900), a prominent citizen and merchant in Florence, C.W.

The 1864-65 *Lambton Gazetteer* directory seen to the right lists Isaac as "Wusworth (sic), Isaac, clerk with Robt.

Wusworth, Isaac, clerk with Robt.
Gunne.
 Young, Jno. A., general merchant.

Gunne". The directory confirms Isaac is not only boarding with the family of Robert Gunne as per the 1861 census, but also is a clerk in Gunne's store. The *1866 Gazetteer and Directory* lists Isaac as a merchant in partnership with J. A. Young (1829-1917). The directory advertisement is seen above to the left. The 1864-65 directory listing also shows Isaac's future partner, John Amos Young as a merchant in Florence.

Isaac married Elizabeth Mararetta Webster of Florence, C.W., on June 28, 1864. Elizabeth was born in Keith, Baniffshire, Scotland, on November 22, 1840 to William Webster (1814-1894) and Margaret Melrose (1824-1908). The 1908 obituary of Elizabeth's mother, Margaret Melrose, seen to the right, shows Elizabeth immigrated to Canada with her parents in 1842 and settled in Florence, then known as Zone Mills, in 1843. Her father, William, was listed as the clerk of the divisional court on the 1861 to 1891 Canada census records. The 1871 and 1877 directory listings are seen on the next page showing he is the clerk of the divisional court as well. In addition to his being a

Young & Unsworth, (J. A. Young
 Isaac Unsworth) merchants

There passed away to the spirit world on Thursday, Oct. 8th, 1908, Mrs. Margaret Webster, relict of the late Wm. Webster, at the age of 87 years and 2 months. A very impressive service was conducted in the Presbyterian church on Saturday, Oct. 10th, by Rev. Mr. Melnois, of Thamesville, who preached a beautiful sermon, and eulogized deceased as a person of a kind and honorable disposition, a thorough christian and a great reader. The church and her pew were draped in black. Beautiful singing was rendered by a union choir. The remains were laid to rest in the Butler cemetery, witnessed by a large concourse of sorrowing friends and relatives. Deceased was a Presbyterian, and through her instrumentality the Florence church was built. Her maiden name was Margaret Melrose, and was born in Peebleshire, Scotland, 1821, came to this country in 1842, and settled in Florence in 1843. She is survived by two sons, W. D., of Michigan, and John, postmaster, here. The late Mrs. Isaac Unsworth was a daughter. The following from a distance attended the funeral:—Mrs. Geo. Webster and Miss Webster, of St. Marys; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Unsworth, of Sarnia; Wm. Atkinson, of Wardsville; Mrs. Cragg, Detroit; W. D. Webster, Mich.; Mrs. Charteris, Chatham, and Charles Webster, of Bothwell.

merchant, I found an 1869 pay manifest showing Isaac was active in the 24th Kent Regiment during the period of the Fenian Raids.

Isaac and Elizabeth's daughter, Mary Melrose, was born in Florence on March 2, 1865. Mary passed away on August 6, 1866, and was buried at the Butler Cemetery, located a couple miles south of Florence, on the Sydenham River. Their next child, also a daughter, Sarah Barbara, was born on September 20, 1867. Margaret Louisa was born on October 14, 1869, in Florence, her birth registration shows Isaac as a merchant. Their forth daughter, Ellen Elizabeth,

Unsworth Isaac, of Young & Unsworth
WEBSTER WILLIAM, commissioner
in Queen's bench, conveyancer, clerk
Division court, agent for the Gore
Mutual Insurance Co.
WEBSTER WILLIAM D., proprietor
of Florence marble works
Whitehouse George, M.D., druggist
Young John A., of Young & Unsworth,
postmaster
YOUNG & UNSWORTH, dealers in dry
goods, groceries, provisions, boots and
shoes, crockery, &c.

was born on May 23, 1873. Ellen's birth registration also shows Isaac as a merchant in Florence. Their last child, a son, Harvey Willard, was born on May 22, 1876. Harvey's birth registration also shows Isaac as a merchant in Florence.

Isaac's father-in-law was an ambitious man, he was not only a clerk of the divisional court, but also a conveyancer¹ and an agent for the Gore Mutual Insurance Company. The 1871 directory listing to the left shows William Webster's responsibilities. It also tells us that the Young and Unsworth enterprise is a well-stocked store.

**Unsworth, Isaac, issuer of Mar-
riage Licenses**

WEBSTER, JOHN, clerk div.
court
Young, John A, postmaster
Young & Answorth, merchants

The 1875 directory shows Isaac is still in a general merchant partnership with Young, but he is also listed as an issuer of marriage licenses. The listing is seen above to the left. The 1877 directory listing seen above to the right shows Young and Answorth (sic) as merchants and Young is also the postmaster, he has been the postmaster since 1868. The 1881 Canada census shows Isaac is still a merchant and Young as well, but sometime between the census and the 1884 directory the partnership was dissolved. Young is still listed as the postmaster and held position till 1897 in Florence, and Isaac is now listed as a conveyancer and banker. The listing is seen below.

Unsworth Isaac, conveyancer and banker.

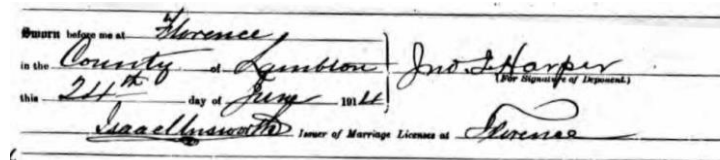
There is a strong possibility William influenced his son-in-law Isaac to change career paths into money lending, real estate and insurance. Isaac may have joined William and operated his banking house under the guidance of William. The directory listings from 1886 to 1893 show Isaac as a banker and conveyancer and William as a conveyancer as well. This further leads me to believe Isaac is in a partnership or sharing an office with his father-in-law. In the 1890s Isaac's brother-in-law, John was the justice of the peace and may have also operated out of the same building.

¹ A conveyancer helps with the settlement and title transfer process by ensuring that their client is meeting all legal obligations and that their client's rights are protected during this transaction

In the 1890s Isaac called his banking business “Isaac Unsworth’s Banking Office”. An 1899 Isaac Unsworth’s Banking Office postal cover mailed from Florence on September 5th is seen below on the left. Isaac’s wife Elizabeth passed away on May 16, 1893 and was buried at the Butler Cemetery. His father-in-law passed away in 1894 and was also buried in the Butler Cemetery.



The 1903 directory advertisement seen above to the right, shows Isaac is still an issuer of marriage licenses, a conveyance, and a banker. Isaac continued in these occupations till his death on October 28, 1914. One of the last marriage licenses Isaac issued was for his daughter Sarah, who married John Isaac Harper of Allentown, Pennsylvania, on June 24, 1914, in Florence. The signature of Isaac is seen below on a portion of the marriage certificate. The 1909 County of Lambton Municipal and Legal Directory shows Isaac is a County Commissioner and Secretary-treasurer of the Euphemia-Dawn Agricultural Society.



Isaac was laid to rest beside his wife of twenty eight years at the Butler Cemetery. The stone of Isaac and Elizabeth is seen to the right. The Butler Cemetery is off the beaten path at 30452 Brick Road. You need to walk or drive to the west approximately 150 yards through a field to access the cemetery.



Sources

- ancestry.ca
- Canada, Census 1861 – 1921
- Canada, Deaths 1869-1946
- Canada, Nominal Rolls and Paylists for the Volunteer Militia, 1857-1922
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- Various Canadian directories, 1851 to 1921, including those of Bradstreet's, Canada Directory, County of Lambton Municipal and Legal, Lambton Gazetteer, Ontario Gazetteer, R.G. Dun and Union Publishing
- Whittaker, Sandra. 1908 obituary of Margaret (Melrose) Webster, ancestry.ca

Thomas McConnell
Royal Hotel, Lindsay, Ontario

By Harry N. James, FCNRS, FRCNA

Thomas McConnell was born in England on the 6 April, 1852, and came to Canada in 1869. As early as 1879 he was a hotel keeper in Lindsay, Ontario. That same year, on the 11th of December, he married 21-year-old Mary Cook of Port Perry, Ontario. He can be found in the Canada Census records from 1881 through until 1911 as keeping a hotel in Lindsay.

By 1911, Thomas McConnell, aged 48, and his wife, Mary, 42, had three sons, Joseph, 20, who worked as a bartender in the hotel, Harry, 13 and Norman, 8, as well as daughters, Florence, 19 and Laura, 10. His wine clerk, Walter Cook, likely a relative of his wife, was also living in the hotel with them.

A clipping from a Lindsay newspaper, with a hand-printed note dating it 17 February, 1965, gives an interesting bit of background to the hotel. – “One of the oldest hotels on the main street is the Royal. For many years, the proprietor was Thomas McConnell, an English born gentleman who had a flare for business.

Jos. McConnell followed his father as proprietor of the Royal.

The Royal Hotel was the first place of habitation in Lindsay to install a then modern flush toilet. Mr. McConnell saw one work when he was visiting New York and had one shipped to Lindsay. At the time, small and large, one and two-seat privies lined the back yards and lanes behind places of business on Kent Street. Dr. McAlpine, who was medical officer at the time, ordered McConnell to take the new-fangled toilet out of the hotel, but later on was convinced that it was not as unsanitary as at first claimed.”

Thomas McConnell died in Lindsay on the 31st of March, 1914, his wife, Mary Cook, lived on until 1932.

Mr. McConnell made use of tokens, which were good for five cents in the bar of the hotel.



572-A-A

Thos. McConnell / Lindsay, / Ont. (Breton 764)

572-A-A Good For / 5 / Cents / In Trade.

B-R-25

A-Ax Uniface

B-R-25



572-A-B

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

B-R-23-T.H.

In Volume 18, No. 1, March, 2019, Issue No. 69 of *Numismatica Canada*, Lorne Barnes described two new varieties of the above token. The varieties are pictured below. In keeping with Fred Bowman's method of listing Ontario tokens, Lorne assigned Bowman numbers to the new varieties.



572-A-Bx

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

B-R-23-T.H.



572-A-By

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

B-R-23-T.H.



572-A-C

T. McConnell / Royal Hotel / Lindsay
 572-A-C Good For / 5 / Cents / In Trade

B-R-25



Good For / 5¢ / T M C / In / Trade (McColl 1235)

572-A-E	Uniface	B-R-23½
A-Ex	Same but top holed	B-R-23½-T.H.
A-Ey	Missing T M C initials	B-R-23½

Sources:

Barnes, Lorne. 2019. "New Varieties". London. *Numismatica Canada*, Vol. 18 No. 1, Issue No. 69
 Bowman, Fred. 1972. *Trade Tokens of Ontario*. Brantford: The Canadian Numismatic Research Society.
 Canada Census. 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911.
 Ontario Canada Marriages. 1826-1938.
 Canada Find A Grave Index 1600s - Current
 James, Harry N. 2012. *A Guide To Ontario Tokens*. St. Thomas. Self Published.
 McColl, W.R. 1903. *List of Canadian, British, United States and Foreign Coins and Pattern Pieces Paper Money, Etc.* Owen Sound, Ont. The McCallum Co.
 Unidentified Lindsay newspaper clipping hand dated 17 February, 1965.

New Token Find
 Kelusky's Store Bancroft, Ont.



At / Kelusky's / Store / Bancroft, Ont.

Good For / 1⁰⁰ / In Merchandise
 Same but 10¢
 Same but 5¢

A-Sc12-38½
 A-Sc8-24½
 A-Sc8-21½

John Kelusky 1869-1960

From a Button to a Bouquet Sou*

By Christopher Faulkner, FCNRS

**This article is reprinted with the kind permission of the National Button Society in whose Quarterly Bulletin it is scheduled to appear.*

What's a bouquet sou, you ask? A sou was a halfpenny in French Canada (Quebec Province). Two sous (plural) made a penny. But a penny was not what we understand by a cent. Until 1867, Canada was a colony of Great Britain and it used the English monetary system in which a pound sterling was the principal monetary unit. Twenty shillings made a pound, and twelve pence or pennies a shilling. Therefore, 240 pennies or 480 halfpennies equalled one pound sterling.

In theory, English coins were the only legal tender. In practice, they were very hard to come by, therefore many foreign coins circulated in colonial Canada, including American, French, Spanish American, Portuguese, and so on. These were given a local value. For example, an American dollar was worth five shillings and a half dollar two and a half shillings. During the financial and economic crisis of 1837, a crisis that also afflicted the United States where it was exacerbated by the fiscal policies of Andrew Jackson and his successors and became known as the "Panic of 1837," most of the silver and gold coins disappeared from circulation. What was left were various sorts of coppers, cents and half cents in the United States, and coppers that passed for a penny or halfpenny in Canada.

But there were never enough legal tender coppers around to fill the need. Consequently, entrepreneurs and merchants took matters into their own hands and arranged with private mints to strike coppers of their own design. Because they were not legal tender, even though they circulated widely, such coppers were called tokens. A bouquet sou was one such token in French Canada, the majority made in Belleville, New Jersey, and imported into Montreal in 1837 and 1838. They earned their name because they circulated as a halfpenny and were distinguished by a floral bouquet on one side. The elements of the bouquet – the ears of wheat, the rose, thistles, and shamrocks – are assumed to represent the French, English, Scots, and Irish, the majority settler peoples who immigrated to Canada. Most bouquet sous look like this:



Fig. 1. A Canadian bouquet sou token (Breton 678). Courtesy Heritage Auctions, HA.com.

Belleville, New Jersey, was the home of a large private mint that made coins for foreign governments on contract and tokens for American and Canadian issuers on request. (It may also have been involved in a little counterfeiting on the side.) John Gibbs (1809-1886), a native of Birmingham, England, was one of the principals behind the Belleville mint. In 1837 or 1838 he made a couple of tokens for a Belleville man named Tobias D. Seaman, who owned a hotel and may (or may not) have been a local butcher. Later, Seaman owned hotels and a livery stable in nearby Newark, NJ (Low 1899: 59; Shaw 1884: 890a). There is reason to believe that he and John Gibbs were friends. Of the two tokens Gibbs made for T.D. Seaman, the second one does not concern us here, but the first one certainly does. It is known as the “Duseaman” token, and it looks like this:



Fig. 2. The Duseaman token (Breton 670). Courtesy Ray Malone.

This token is remarkable in that it probably circulated in the United States – likely in the New Jersey and New York area – for one cent and at the same time in Canada for a halfpenny. At approximately 10.89 grams in weight and 28 millimeters in diameter its specifications are basically those of a US cent of the period (Yeoman 2019: 120). In design it is an international token, with a Canadian bouquet on one side (the obverse) and its American eagle surrounded by thirteen stars on the other (the reverse). The legend on the reverse reads T. DUSEAMAN BUTCHER BELLEVILLE.

Alfred Z. Reed suggests that this piece and a couple of others made by Gibbs, Low 151 (HT 272) and 155 (HT 204B), were never intended “as serious advertisements but in order to poke fun at friends or relatives of the coiner” (Reed 1939: 147). Whether Breton 670 is actually an abortive American store card, a botched first attempt at a token for Tobias Seaman, or an attempt on John Gibbs’ part to “poke fun” at a friend, is impossible to determine. Whether a store card or a joke, that Seaman never saw this piece because of its broken die(s) is entirely possible. Notwithstanding, so as not to waste the dies, the letter U was sunk after the D in order to deface the reverse by rendering the name as DUSEAMAN. Pieces could then be struck and sold at less than face value to anyone enterprising enough to put them into circulation, but without any association or responsibility falling to Tobias Seaman.

However, what is truly remarkable about this token is that its reverse has been struck from a recycled button die. The numismatic literature mentions that fact but does not actually identify the button in question (Rulau 2004: 153). The die is for a button for a United States

Navy coat of the 1798-1810 period. The motif of the fouled anchor, eagle, and thirteen stars appeared on navy buttons in the 1798-1810 period from a number of different makers each of whom introduced their own distinctive modifications. The reverse on our token is from a one-piece brass button made by Hugh Wishart (1792-1840) of New York City, who is much better known today as an important silversmith than a button maker (Von Khrum 1978: 141). Examples of his work as a silversmith can be found at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and the Art Institute of Chicago. Interestingly, one of Wishart's silver marks is an American eagle in a cartouche – albeit not the same design as the button and the token – with H. WISHART in a second cartouche below (*Online Encyclopedia ...*). The button is clearly back marked H. WISHART / N. YORK and is listed by Albert in his *Record of American Uniform and Historical Buttons ... 1775-1976* (p. 88) as no. NA 7-A.1. Apparently, Wishart was active as a maker of US Army and Navy buttons ca. 1805-1815 (Bazelon and McGuinn 1999).



Fig. 3. Face and back of Albert NA 7-A.1. Courtesy National Button Society.

The question arises as to how John Gibbs of Belleville, NJ, came to acquire a button die more than twenty-five years after it was last used to stamp buttons. There is no immediate answer, unless Gibbs came to know Wishart or someone who had acquired Wishart's dies prior to his death, or from his estate following his death in January 1840. And did Gibbs actually come into possession of the die, or the punch that was used to sink that die? Buttons made from the die are approximately 24 mm in diameter; our token is approximately 28 mm in diameter. The button die would not have been large enough to have permitted the addition of the legend that appears on the token. A second die would have to have been created to strike the token. The steps involved in using the button die – which is already incuse – to create an incuse token die and then add the legend would have been complicated and time-consuming. However, if Gibbs were fortunate enough to come into possession of a punch with this button device, then he would simply have had to sink it into the token die and then sink the letters of the legend. In effect, the punch becomes a hub.

The answer to how Gibbs did this may lay on the surface of the token itself. Gibbs inherited a broken punch or die because examples of the button are already known with a die crack to the eagle's wing, a crack which simply becomes more extensive on the token die and the struck token.

Careful examination of the token will show that the S in DUSEAMAN, the star below it, the R in BUTCHER, and the star immediately above that have all been punched into the die over top of the die crack. If the stars on the token are compared with the stars on the button, one can see that the latter are slightly different in shape and have sharper, more pointed rays. Furthermore, rays of the original stars are visible beneath the star next to the anchor fluke and the star above the R. What Gibbs would appear to have done is re-sink the stars into the token die with a different star punch in an effort to achieve greater definition. That observation might lend support to the argument that he came into possession of the button die after all. If Gibbs did indeed possess the button die, then in effect it served him as a matrix from which he raised a device punch with which to sink the token die. Perhaps the catastrophic reverse die break occurred through a failure to anneal and temper properly either the intermediate punch or the new token die. That may have necessitated the patch work, such as re-sinking the stars.

As noted above, bouquet sou tokens found their way into Lower Canada in 1837-38. The obverse die of our token had already been used for five other bouquet sous before it was used for this one. That explains its die breaks from the left wheat ear and through the ribbon which ties the bouquet. The die is also heavily rusted, with distorted letters in the legend and rust in the fields. This suggests that the production of our token did not follow immediately upon the five tokens before it in the chain but that some time passed before it was struck. The die may have sat around discarded and unused to gather rust *in situ*. If the other five tokens were struck in 1837, could this one have been struck years later, perhaps as late as 1840 or 1841 when Gibbs may have come into possession of the Wishart button die? In favour of that argument is the fact that the reverse die is without rust, the letters clean and unbroken. By 1840 or 1841 the token would still have found ready acceptance as a Hard Times token in the US but might have had difficulty passing in Lower Canada where it would have had to compete with the much better executed and equally heavy Habitant tokens.

Brass and copper buttons – with the shank removed and flattened – are known to have circulated as halfpenny tokens in Canada at the end of the eighteenth century and into the nineteenth. But that is another story. I know of no other coin or token from the 1830s-40s which uses a button die for its obverse or reverse.

I am currently researching the bouquet sous with a view to a book length study.

Acknowledgments

Johnson Frazier for help finding an image; David Gladfelter for suggestions regarding the text; Joy Journey of the National Button Society for being receptive to my inquiries; and Ray Malone for his photography.

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NEW VARIETY FIND
NATIONAL BAKING CO. PORT COLBORNE, ONT.

Contributed by Lorne Barnes, FCNRS



National / Baking / Co. / Port Colborne
Good For / 1 / Loaf Of Bread

A-R-25

Windsor Canadian Encased Cents

By Eric Jensen, FCNRS

When undertaking the enjoyable project of listing Canadian encased coins I relied heavily on the great work done by previous authors, mostly from the pages of *The Canadian Token (CT)*, *Numismatica Canada (NC)* and *Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society (CNRS)*. At that time the Windsor Canadian encased cents were attributed to the Hiram Walker Distillery in Walkerville, Ontario (for distribution in the U.S.A.) and that is where I placed them, incorrectly.

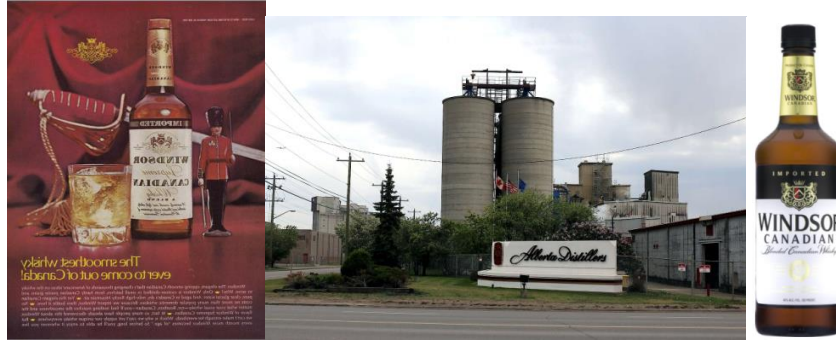
Subsequent to issuing *Canadian Encased Exonumia* it came to my attention that the whisky is actually distilled by Alberta Distillers in Calgary, Alberta and exported in bulk to the U.S. where it is blended, bottled and sold and is apparently one of the top selling whiskies in the United States.

Alberta Distillers - A Brief History

- 1946 - *Alberta Distillers* founded by oilman Frank M. McMahon and rancher, newspaper publisher Max Bell in collaboration with B.C. distiller George H. Reifel
- 1963 - American firm *National Distillers* launched Windsor Supreme in the U.S.
- 1964 - *National Distillers* purchased *Alberta Distillers* in order to ensure it would always have a reliable source for its very successful first Canadian whisky brand
- 1987 - *Fortune Brands (Beam Global)* purchased *Alberta Distillers*
- 2011 - *Beam Global* acquired by *Suntory*
- 2020 - Minnesota-based *Prestige Beverage Group* acquired the Windsor Canadian Whisky brand from *Beam Suntory*

Alberta Distillers, located at 14th Street and 34th Ave. S.E., is the oldest distiller in Western Canada. It is the world's largest producer of rye whisky, more than three times as much as the rest of North America combined, and is the largest purchaser of rye grain in the west. It is also the last remaining distillery in Canada to grow its own enzymes, which it does to ensure proper fermenting of the rye it uses. Alberta Distillers produces about 20 million litres of whisky a year, bottling about 5.75 million litres in the Calgary plant. It sells over 200,000 cases a year and its Alberta Premium is currently the best-selling all-rye whisky in the world.

To learn more about the fascinating Canadian whisky history, Prohibition, and current Canadian distilleries and their products I would highly recommend the book *Canadian Whisky by Davin de Kergommeaux; Second Edition 2017; ISBN: 9780147530769* published in Canada by *Appetite by Random House®*.



1960's Ad

Alberta Distillers

2020

On a side note, what is the difference between Whisky and Whiskey? It appears that the name variation is based on whether the alcohol is from Scotland (whisky) or Ireland (whiskey). Generally, in Canada the Scottish spelling of whisky is used and in the United States the Irish spelling of whiskey is used.

Even though the Windsor Canadian encased were minted in the United States for use in the U.S. we also consider them as Canadian encased because of the use of "Canadian", "Whisky" and the fact that they used Canadian cents.

Known Windsor Canadian Encased Varieties:



A R 35½

WINDSOR CANADIAN / IMPORTED / (Canadian cent) / THE SMOOTHEST WHISKY / EVER TO COME OUT OF CANADA // WINDSOR CANADIAN / IMPORTED / (Canadian cent) / THE SMOOTHEST WHISKY / EVER TO COME OUT OF CANADA

(recorded dates: 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1964-1970, 1972 & 1974)



A R 35½

WIN OR LOSE / WINDSOR CANADIAN / (Canadian cent) / IS ALWAYS / THE ONE TO CHOOSE // WINDSOR CANADIAN / IS / (Canadian cent) / ABOVE THE OTHERS / ONE CANADIAN STANDS ALONE

ABOVE THE OTHERS / ONE CANADIAN STANDS ALONE
(*recorded dates: 1976, 1981)



A R 35½

WINDSOR CANADIAN / IMPORTED / (1974 Canadian cent) / THE SMOOTHEST WHISKY / EVER TO COME OUT OF CANADA // OREGON / (1974 Canadian cent) \$13.95 HALF GALLON . \$6.00 FIFTH / CODE 319H CODE 319B



A R 35½

WINDSOR CANADIAN / IMPORTED / (1976 Canadian cent) / THE SMOOTHEST WHISKY / EVER TO COME OUT OF CANADA // 1776 . AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL . 1976 / (1976 Canadian cent)

When recording the dates of Windsor Canadian encased cents, it should be mentioned that the practice of individuals replacing cents in the aluminum encasement means that the dates recorded could contain errors. I have purposely left out one encased I am aware of with a *1929 Canadian cent as it is apparent that the original cent has been replaced.

It certainly seems that many of the Windsor Canadian encased coins were minted judging by an early March 3, 1965 invoice of *The Osbourne Coinage Co.* from Cincinnati, Ohio (invoice contributed by Eugene Simms of Vancouver, B.C.). The invoice is for an order of 10,000 encased using *new canadian pennies supplied by customer* sold to M. M. Robbins Associates, Inc. of New York. Given the known dates of the Windsor Canadian encased we can be pretty certain that the American firm *National Distillers* was responsible for issuing these promotional items.

BILLING COPY

PRODUCTION ORDER
THE OSBORNE COINAGE CO.
CINCINNATI 25, OHIO

Nº 18441

OK
DATE March 3, 1965

SOLD TO M. M. Robbins Associates, Inc.
207 East 37th Street
New York 16, New York

SHIP TO M. M. Robbins Associates
Guild & Industries
1880 Broadway
New York, New York
ATT: Mr. A. Kohn, Contract Dept.

CUSTOMER ORDER 786

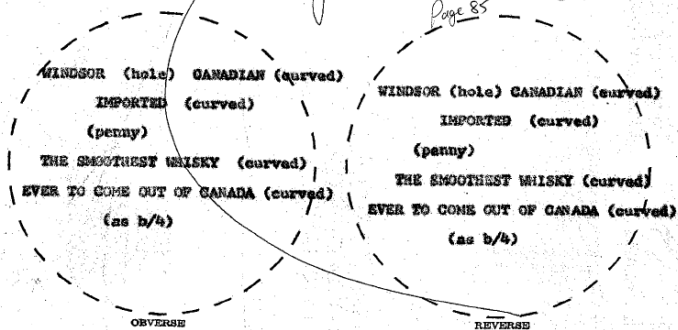
REQUIRED SHIP BY MARCH 18, 1965

CUSTOMER FILE 2270

SHIP: Packed in Bulk VIA ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ See original order
BY PREPAID RAILWAY EXPRESS MONEY

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	TRUCK
10,000	1-3/8" Dia. Round Aluminum Lucky Penny Coins Punched with small hole with CUSTOMER'S UNCIRCULATED CANADIAN PENNIES INSERTED. Less allowance for pennies supplied by customer.. 10 ⁰⁰ /M Extra charge for punching hole..... 5 ⁰⁰ /M	24 ⁰⁰ /M	
NOTE: Imprint of Windsor Canadian WITH NEW DIES is to be registered on front and back side so that the punched holes shall match on both sides be between the "R" and the "G" of Windsor and Canadian respectively. The punched hole shall be of .075 to .076 diameter.			
25914			
TOTAL			

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS Use new canadian pennies supplied by customer
BE SURE TO USE NEW DIES WITH SPACE FOR HOLE.
(New dies made on our shop order #18971 dated Feb. 12, 1965)



Sources:

Canadian Whisky by Davin de Kergommeaux; Second Edition 2017; ISBN: 9780147530769
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Palmer; Vol. 26 No. 2. June 1997. p.48 "New Whisky Cent - Walkerville, Ont."- Gord
Nichols

Alberta Distillers website albertadistillers.com

Western Living Magazine - Oct 19, 2020 Neal McLennan (Alberta Distillers picture)

tokencatalog.com

Wikipedia.com

Classified ad page: This is a free service for members.
Supplement for SEPTEMBER 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 Bishop's University. Also interested in early Canadian university medals, preferably presented. Geoffrey Bell, gbel@nb.sympatico.ca or 506 854-1022

Canadian George VI medals from the 1937 Coronation and the 1939 Royal Visit wanted for my personal collection. There are many local and society issues and many "generic" private issues of Canadian origin, or with a Canadian connection. If you have any in your collection, please send me images. Those in my current collection are in the June 2021 NumisNotes gallery, and new ones are being added to that gallery each issue. In am willing to buy any types I am missing but also seeking images if you don't wish to part with your items. 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 loonie 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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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. Rutan, Becher, Ont.; R.B. Brown, Brigden, Ont.; A.A. Bedard, Courtright, Ont.; Geo. Webster, Franklin House, Forest, Ont.; Ontario Cannets, 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, Theford, Ont.
Contact: Lorne Barnes at lwidin5@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 \$225.00 Canadian plus postage. Please contact Ronald Greene at ragreene@telus.net or by phone at 250-812-5104.

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

Yukon Numismatica by Leslie C. Hill and Scott Simpson 1990

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

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

Wanted Reunion token struck for the Shaver family reunion in Branford in 1937. Please email me at harrynj@sympatico.ca.

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