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The Bank of England Countermarks; A Reply.

by Wayne L. Jacobs

In the Fall, 2001 number of the *Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society*, one of the immediate predecessors of *Numismatica Canada*, the writer penned an article intitled "The Bank of England Countermarks; The Relatives and Rogues" (pp. 64 - 73). One of the main points was the writer's doubt as to the validity of any such countermarked coins other than the dollar denomination (8-reales) itself. In the Winter number of the same publication, the article elicited a response from Ted Leitch ("The Bank of England Countermarks [a second opinion]") who quite rightly questioned this particular view, based on the more recent book by E.M. Kelly ("Spanish Dollars and Silver Tokens: An Account of the Issues of the Bank of England 1797 - 1816").

It should be explained that for nearly a century, authors on this subject - Phillips, Davis, Oman, Craig - had all been informed by the Bank that no additional documents with a bearing on the subject existed. As the Kelly book proves, this turns out to have been untrue and that the commercial cover-up was done for the best of reasons, as will be explained later.

A Reiteration.

By 1797, England had struck very little in the way of silver coin for nearly forty years, the reason being that it was insisted only 62-shillings or equivalent be coined from a Troy pound of sterling silver. Bullion value frequently rose above this level yet a lightening of the coin was resisted since it was felt tantamount to a devaluation of the pound itself. For a time in 1787, the price of bullion silver dropped and a coinage of sixpence and shillings struck but these were largely hoarded, the old badly-worn coins continuing their overworked yeoman duty.

With the government unwilling or unable to fill the need, the Bank of England stepped in with its own "token" issue: Spanish or (more usually) Spanish-American 8-reales "dollars" counterstamped with the King's head in a small oval, the same punch used by the various Goldsmiths' Halls to mark plate. Initially, these countermarked dollars were to pass for 4s6d each but an immediate small rise in silver forced them to acquire a "face value" of 4s9d.

The stamping was done at the Royal Mint - a mistake as the Bank was soon to find. In all, 2,325,099 were counterstamped and 1,490,527 issued to the public¹ even though they were soon recalled, 131,007½ recorded as still outstanding. Withdrawn or not, Royal Mint records note a further 409,992 ounces (or about 470,900 dollars) was received and duly stamped during the period Sept. 21 to Nov. 6, 1799 for the Bank. By contrast, Bank records are completely silent on this particular mintage and various theories have been put forward to account for it.

The reason for the Bank's withdrawal of its dollar "tokens" was counterfeiting - sometimes fake stamps on spurious coins, more often fake stamps on genuine dollars. But a third was more surprising: "counterfeits" by the Royal Mint workers themselves, consisting of genuine stamps on genuine dollars to the order of others than the Bank! This was the news that "Mr. Johnson", the Bank's representative at the Mint, brought them in July, 1797.

¹ The usual figure of 354,000 is incorrect as the result of a clerical error; it is £354,000 or 1,490,527 dollars at 4s9d each.

Detectable counterfeits might be refused but the other two categories represented outright losses to the Bank. Depending on the current price of silver, countermarked dollars might circulate for 2 to 4d more than "raw" dollars, to the immediate profit of the issuers and to the ultimate loss of the Bank who were obliged to redeem them at 4s9d each. Above and beyond the unauthorized Mint applications of the counterstamp was the fact genuine punches resided in every Goldsmiths' Hall around the kingdom, any of which could be applied to the same purpose. And may have been.

Which returns us to the basic question: Were stamps officially applied to other than whole dollars? The answer is Yes, even though to a very limited extent. The Bank records show that coin supplied to the Mint for stamping was submitted by weight - bags of 1000 Troy ounces each. Since a given number of dollars would only infrequently total exactly 1000 ounces (or so close as to be ignored), the difference of the final fraction of a dollar was made up of lesser denominations. Kelly proved this was so by the returns; the bank submitted the coins by weight but received them back by *count* and there are recorded figures containing $\frac{1}{2}$ and even $\frac{3}{4}$ dollars.

But even Kelly was of the opinion the bank issued quantities of half-dollars even though there is no proof of their official existence except as make-weights - nor does the Bank's issuing of such coin in quantity make sense. Mint documents show that the workers were paid a flat 1d per Troy pound to countermark the dollars - between 13 and 14 of them. The odd makeweight they would accommodate but we may be sure they would flatly turn down an already none-too-generous fee when it was halved, quartered or worse.

This brings us to the matter of the countermarked Spanish 4-reales pieces which are, in total, the most common of all denominations with the oval countermark. These are palpable contemporary frauds and would have never been issued by the Bank. In the first place, their "face value" would have been an awkward 2s4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Although the Spanish and Spanish-American 8-reales pieces were of equal weight and fineness, their fractions were not, the Spanish being on the "New Plate" standard whereby due to lighter weight and lesser fineness, they were calculated to be worth some 20% less (the Spanish 4-reales would be called the "double pistareen" in America).

There was, therefore, ample scope for persons unknown to realize a substantial and immediate profit by purchasing such coins "on the cheap", having them counterstamped (possibly even with genuine punches) and passing them off as issues of the Bank of England with the implied assurance that they could be redeemed at any time without discount. From the Bank's point of view, at least, they could be spared from loss in clear conscience since there could be no doubt they never issued such coins. Circumstantially, that indicates the issue was large and emitted on only one occasion since word would soon spread among the public as to the fraudulent nature of these pieces, worth as bullion probably not even 20d each. The loss, therefore, would have been on the general population even though, eventually, rising silver prices made even these equal or superior to their purported "face value".

By the end of 1803, silver coin was again needed by the Bank and considering the previous problems caused by a small, easily counterfeited punch - as well as the number of such implements in everyday use at various places - it was decided to change tactics. This time, dollars were to be countermarked with a larger stamp secured at a single source. The choice fell on the die then in use to stamp the King's effigy on the silver Maundy penny in an octagonal frame, it being felt that shopkeepers, merchants, exchange houses &c could use the penny as a touchstone to determine suspected counterfeits. The Treasury Warrant was issued January 2, 1804 and by 9 February, 412,140 countermarked dollars were in the Bank's hands,

this time to circulate at an even 5-shillings each. Only 266,000 had been issued to the public - and less than half of the authorized £250,000 struck - before the new issue was shelved.

The Kelly work leaves the impression this was somehow done due to the machinations of Matthew Boulton who brought pressure through Sir Joseph Banks and directors of the Bank to take over the Bank of England issues. Other works are more general and quite possibly closer to the truth: counterfeits of the new dollars appeared almost at once. Perhaps counterfeiters with fake stamps *were* that quick off the mark; *or* perhaps there was a repeat in 1804 at the Mint of the same situation as in 1797 - countermarking by Mint workers using the genuine punch on genuine dollars for unauthorized persons.

That would square with the train of events: the fractional issue of the authorized amount; its rapid recall and withdrawal; the transfer to Boulton of the new issues even before the old had been fully circulated; the Bank's insistence that any dies he used be returned to them or destroyed.

The Boulton issue is what we now call the 1804 Bank of England Dollar. Boulton used whole Spanish and Spanish-American 8-reales pieces as ready-made planchets, the collars in his coining presses ensuring the ultimate same diameter of all. Traces of the underlying design were visible on all coins as a prevention against counterfeiting and assurance of the finished coin's quality. So Boulton argued; it seems more likely that since he was unable to remove all traces with a coining blow, he was making an asset out of a liability while lowering his operational costs.

Incidentally, while all showing a frozen date of 1804, the dollars were coined on four occasions: 1804 (1,007,344); 1809 (397,780); 1810 (2,233,955) and 1811 (857,514)². Originally issued at 5-shillings face, this was raised to 5s6d during 1811 - although the coin itself continued to read 5 Shillings.

That Mint personnel might have been producing Bank-type tokens for unauthorized persons seems to be a serious charge - and the Bank thought so, too. However, the view of the British government was far different, even though they were freely accepting and spending the coin. It was the government's view - expressed in a "legal opinion" of April 18, 1804 - that the Bank actually had no grounds for prosecuting (and certainly not for asking the government to prosecute) persons for applying stamps to the coins. The dollars were not regal British coin and, when counterstamped, were still merely token issues of a private institution (the Bank of England). Further, the government was not even entirely sure as to the legality of the Bank itself applying an unauthorized stamp to a foreign coin and passing it at an artificial (i.e., something different than bullion) value. This despite the Treasury Warrants issued by the government authorizing the counterstamping of the coins at the Royal Mint. Was the government covering for its own employees?

Nor were the Bank of England Dollars dated 1804 protected by law - until 1811. Perhaps coincidentally, this was the same year the upgraded Royal Mint received the business of striking the Bank of England's 1s6d and 3s silver tokens. There was also a pattern prepared for a silver 5s6d token but never used, the older Boulton design continuing in place (now protected as something like legal coin).

Finally, why did we not know this all along? Why for nearly 150 years did the Bank take great care to keep these documents hidden? For the very best of reasons: had they not been kept secret, there would have been major lawsuits against her (certainly); a run on the bank

² For this reason, the odd Bank of England dollar may show an underlying date later than 1804.

(probably); the possible breaking of the Bank and even the remote possibility of the ruination of the British economy. Reason enough?

Despite the perception that the Bank was as strong as the nation itself, such was not the case. It was, after all, a *private* institution and one used as a cash cow by Prime Minister Pitt to finance all sorts of campaigns and shore up vacillating foreign governments. Loathe to refuse the government's requests in time of need, the Bank nevertheless viewed much of the semi-forced loans as having been squandered. A secret Committee Report of 3rd March, 1797 showed that the Government owed the Bank £11,686,800, more than three times the Bank's total liquid assets of £3,826,890. This remained something of a "national secret" by both for quite different reasons but other, smaller banks were left free to pursue profits by whatever means deemed necessary, even to the over-issue of authorized banknote issues, rarely discovered until (and if) the bank went under.

The provision of a silver coin was, of course, the government's responsibility but one which was much talked about but never acted upon. It therefore fell to the Bank to meet this need, even though there had to be an ultimate loss, if only of the minting costs. Contemporary writers (and some present ones as well) have pointed out that the Bank turned a profit since their stamped dollars were issued at a price several pence above the cost of the raw coin; true, but it was also incumbent upon them to redeem the pieces at full "face value" and, if it were an ultimate withdrawal, recover only such bullion value as they possessed at the time. This last caused great loss with the Bank of England Dollars, most of which had been issued at 5-shillings but redeemed at 5s6d at the same time as silver bullion prices had dropped after the Napoleonic Wars. In addition were the "counterfeits" - "genuine" pieces issued by people other than the Bank as well as those fakes good enough to escape detection; all were total losses for the amount of "face" less bullion value.

In all, an internal Bank report of July, 1820, showed that for all its token issues - 1797 ovals; 1804 octagons; Bank of England Dollars; 1s6d and 3s tokens of 1811-16 - the Bank suffered a total loss of just under £780,000.

But the Bank, with holders of shares, was a private institution. The losses, of course, fell on the shareholders in the form of smaller returns than there would have otherwise been had the Bank not been shoring up the economy and financing a war. Even so, we may be sure that some would have demanded full compensation, charging incompetence if not fraud, all embodied in lawsuits. Had the general public been aware of the Bank's losses, we may be sure any deposits would have been withdrawn and the prices of its stock dropped dramatically. There is the possibility the Bank would have been forced into bankruptcy, the reverberations felt throughout the economy. *If* the public and shareholders had known. But they didn't.

Only at the very top and within the inner circle were there those aware of the true situation. Below them were two divisions: one devoted to the actual running of the Bank, including its token issues, and another in charge of the welfare of the shareholders. By whatever means, the latter were never to learn of the Bank's losses - and since it was possible for descendants to sue, the information was kept safely hidden away, denial given that it even existed for some century and a half. Only in the present day with the Bank and Government inextricably linked has it seen the light of day.

John McRae of Quesnel Forks

by Ronald Greene



25 Cents
BC Database Q9560c
Round: German Silver: 25 mm



50 Cents
Q9560d
R:GS:31 mm



\$1.00
Q9560e
R:GS:34½ mm

The Town

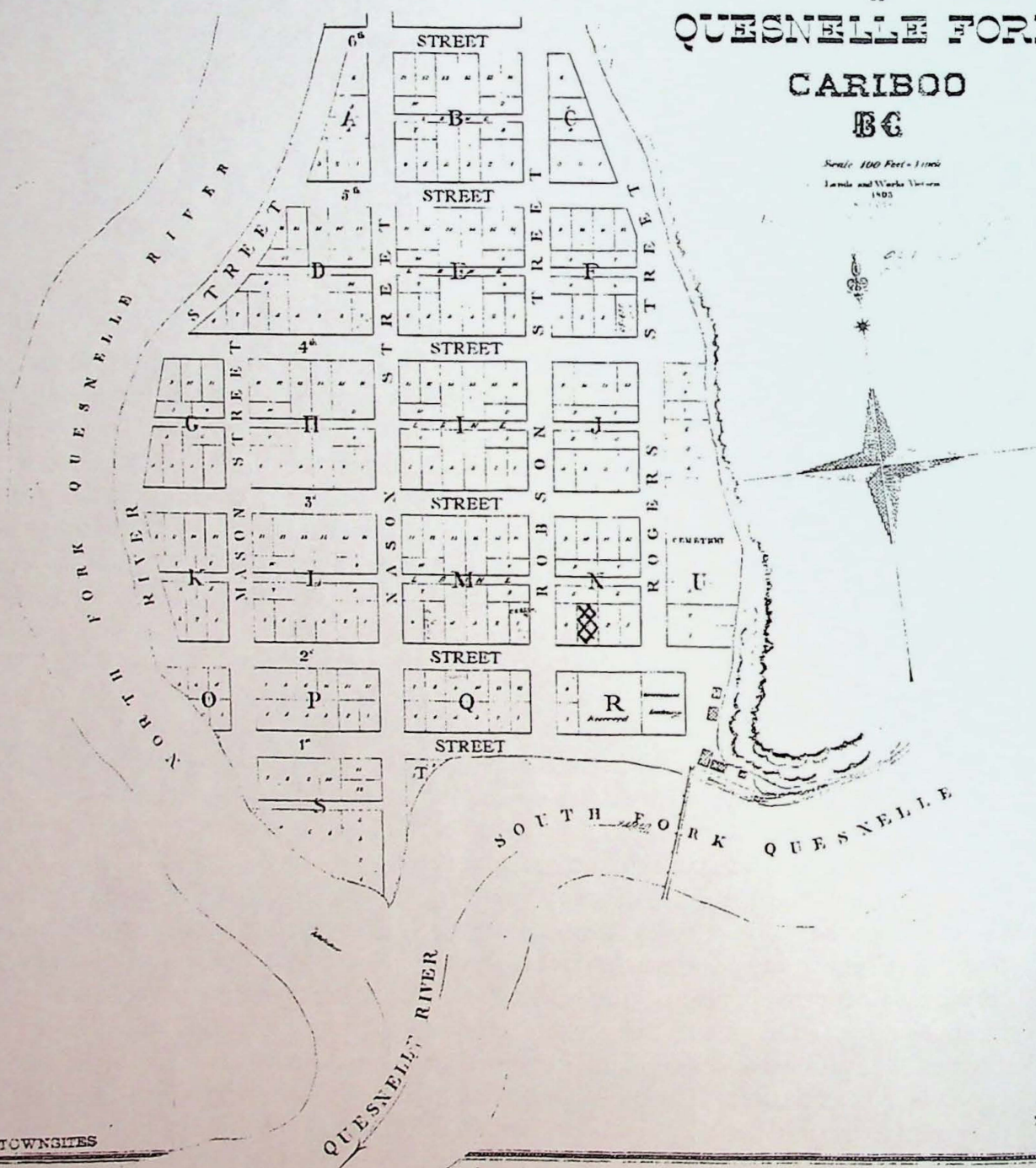
Quesnelle Forks has a history which dates back to 1859 when the first prospectors moved into the upper reaches of the Fraser River. By the end of the summer they had moved up the Quesnelle River to the point where the North and South Forks of the Quesnelle River met, which today are called the Cariboo and the Quesnel River respectively. In June 1860 Timoleon Love obtained a ferry licence to cross the river at this point,¹ which was called Forks of the Quesnelle, or Quesnelle Forks. A competing ferry was established the same year by John Tow some 16 kilometers (ten miles) further down stream. Both ferries were made redundant when Thomas Barry and Sam Adler built a toll bridge across the South Fork River in March 1861. The community of Quesnelle Forks developed on the low lying gravel flats situated between the north and south forks of the river.² The trail led further into the Cariboo to Keithley Creek and onto Williams Creek which was to become the site of the largest gold discovery of the period.

The community at Quesnelle Forks served as the supply point for much of the prospecting and mining activity in the area for many years. After the initial flurry of gold mining, when all the good claims were staked, and the easy gold extracted, activity settled back. Many of the white prospectors left the Cariboo but the Chinese who had been marginalized and restricted to the less profitable diggings, continued on. In the mid 1880's William Stephenson, the government agent, and John Barker, a blacksmith, were the only white residents listed at the Forks of Quesnelle in what was otherwise an entirely Chinese community.³ In 1891 there were only 212 Chinese and 66 whites resident in the entire Keithley Creek/Quesnelle Forks area.⁴ A resurgence occurred in the early 1890's when money and better transportation became available to develop hydraulic mining.⁵ Hydraulic operations such as the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company developed at nearby Bullion required a high capital outlay, but recovered gold from very low concentrations. The Bullion operation depended upon miles of flume which brought the water to the mining site from far off lakes such as Polley Lake.

A townsite was plotted at Quesnelle Forks in 1893⁶ and lots were sold April 29, 1895. We know where John McRae's business was located because a competing firm, Vieth⁷ &

MAP
 OF THE
 TOWNSITE
 OF
QUESNELLE FORK
CARIBOO
BC

Scale: 100 Feet = 1 Inch
 Lands and Works Survey
 1903



S T 3 TOWNSITES

The cross-hatched lot (N3) shows the site of the McRae Hotel and General Store.

Borland, had complained that William Stephenson had promised that they would be allowed to buy the lot [lot N1] they occupied and the adjoining lot [lot N2] for potential expansion. Stephenson denied any such promise and when the lots were auctioned in 1895 the firm was outbid for lot N2 by John Hepburn who bought the lot for \$125.00. The Vieth & Borland letter enclosed a small map showing that John McRae owned lot N3.⁸ Quesnelle Forks was renamed Quesnel Forks in June 1900.⁹ A new section of wagon road built around this time to Barkerville from Quesnel via Jack of Clubs Lake diverted most of the traffic away from the Quesnel Forks route which relegated Quesnel Forks to a supply point for Bullion and Horsefly (Harper's Camp) and that part of the Cariboo. By 1902 as described by William Fleet Robertson, the Provincial Mineralogist, the community was well on its way to becoming a ghost town:

“ Since the completion of the waggon road into Barkerville via Quesnel, and the exhaustion of most of the shallow placers of the District, the town has been practically abandoned by its white population, not over a dozen remaining, and the place being occupied by Chinese. When visited at the above date (September 9th, 1902) there was one hotel and bar, with a store in connection, run by John McRae, and a branch store run by George Veith [sic], whose principal point of operation is Keithley creek.”¹⁰

The population thus indicated is a sharp drop from the 300 estimated by the R.G. Dun & Co. credit listing of January 1899, or the 95 names, including 4 Chinese names, listed in the 1901 B.C. Directory. The Dominion Census of 1901 lists 275 names, the majority of which were Chinese.¹¹ The population would have peaked during the winter months when many of the miners left their claims and lived in Quesnel Forks over winter. In the summer of 1899 some 60 men were boarding at McRae's Hotel, forty of whom worked for the Gold Point Company.¹²

Today Quesnel Forks is a ghost town, with a cemetery and only a few log cabins which have not collapsed. The hydraulic mining at the Bullion Pit some 6 kilometres (4 miles) upstream on the Quesnel River washed so much gravel into the river that the river was forced higher and has washed away parts of what had been the townsite. Marie Elliott, author of *Gold and Grand Dreams, Cariboo East in the Early Years*, who has visited the site many times says it is a magical spot.

John McRae, hotelier and general merchant

John McRae was born June 1, 1860 in Skye, Ontario, which is 3 kilometres (2 miles) north of Dunvegan, Kenyon Township, Glengarry County.¹³ This county is on the north side of the St. Lawrence, bordering on Quebec, which might explain why his marriage to Sarah Stewart, of Dunvegan, on Oct 22, 1890 took place in Montreal. McRae was the first son, and fifth child of Malcolm and Catherine McRae. In all he was to have one brother, Duncan, and six sisters. John and Sarah McRae moved to Vancouver by May 1892 where their first daughter was born. The 1892 B.C. Directory lists two John McRae's, one a blacksmith, the other a clerk for Tye & Co., a hardware company which curiously was not listed. If our John McRae was either man, he more likely was the latter, although as he has been variously reported as 6'4" or 6'6" tall, he could well have been the blacksmith. When John McRae moved to Quesnelle Forks is not known for certain, we can only say that he had to be there by the date of the sale of the lots in



RE APHOTOS, PROVIDED BY R.C. PHOTO # A-03477. PRINTED BY R.C. APHOTOS - (ORIGINAL USE FOR PROFIT PURPOSES PERMISSION FIVE)

April 1895. He is not listed in the R.G. Dun & Co. credit listings prior to July 1895¹⁴ and mention of his name appears for the first time in the Ashcroft newspaper, *The B.C. Mining Journal*, in late June 1895, which mentions, "... Were it not that host John McRae has also imported a flock [of sheep], fresh meat might have run up to big figures." and his first advertisement followed a week later.¹⁵ This first ad was for McRae's Hotel, McRae & McRae, proprietors.

*At left, view
downstream,
with townsite
in the
foreground*

**MCRAE'S
HOTEL.**
QUESNELLE FORKS, B. C.
*Newly built and Good accommodations at reasonable rates. Special rates
made for boarders by the week or month.*
McRae & McRae, - - Proprietors.

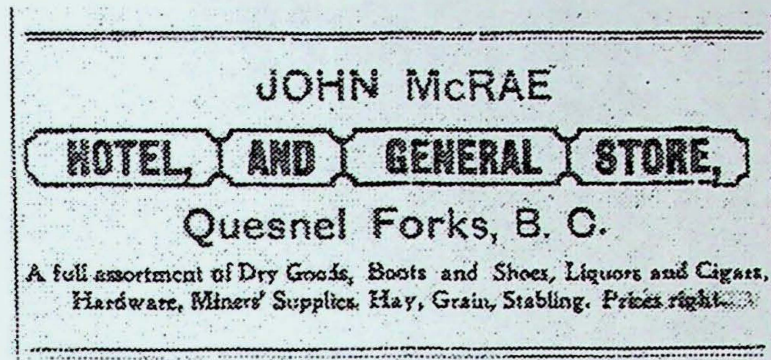
The other McRae in the partnership was Angus McRae, who came from Prince Edward Island and is believed not to be a relative. The partnership was dissolved as of July 2, 1897 and Angus returned to his freighting business,¹⁶ bringing some horses in from Oregon, running pack trains, and even operating a livery stable in Vancouver for a short period. Living the itinerant life of a packer, Angus has proven to be elusive target in our efforts to track him further. Angus may have been considered the senior partner of the pair as the style was A. & J. McRae in subsequent advertisements. In March 1896 A. & J. McRae advertised as a Hotel & General Store. In February 1896 it was noted that John McRae and family had returned to the Forks after a long trip to the coast, and that he had spent the last three weeks "putting up a new store house, with a fine hall above it for public meetings of business or pleasure." In the next month it was noted that, "McRae's hotel had added a wing and been otherwise improved, in anticipation of the spring trade, which the development work that will be done in this section warrants. The house will be in good shape to accommodate any one desiring quarters at the Forks."¹⁷

Like many others who lived and worked in the mining districts John McRae dabbled in mining ventures. By April 1896 he signed an advertisement for the Black Bear Creek Mining Company, as secretary-treasurer. In May 1899 he applied to the government to purchase 160 acres at Poquette Creek which flows into Quesnel Lake. The reason given that the land was required, was "a hay ranch."¹⁸ William Fleet Robertson's 1902 report mentions that McRae *et al* had done \$100 worth of work on their Bear Creek quartz claim, which amounted to a 5 foot tunnel and a 5 foot pit but that prospects were uncertain. No work was being done on Poquette Creek, which the report called Coquette Creek, another name for the creek then, but no longer in use.¹⁹

John McRae's family had moved to Quesnelle Forks by 1895.²⁰ The family now consisted of three children, Katherine Margaret (Maggie), John Stewart and Mary Belle, all born in Vancouver. Twins were born at Quesnelle Forks on May 10, 1897, but the girl died on the 11th and the boy on the 12th. Neither child was named and neither birth nor death was registered. Not registering a birth was the norm for the McRae's as only Mary Belle's birth was registered at the time. The births for Maggie, John and Tena were not registered until they were adults and needed some proof of birth for a passport or other purpose. The births for the later children are



Dr. Arthurs, Province of B.C., Photo 4-10105. Printed by Dr. Arthurs - (Copyright) for Profit Dominion Institution Inc.



Above 1908 Advertisement by John McRae

To left A view of Quesnelle Forks some time after 1895. The large building at the top left of the clearing is McRae's Hotel and General Store. To the right, the building with the lean-to is the Vieth & Borland Store. The fenced compound is the Government Agent W. Stephenson's residence. His vegetable garden is to the right of the bridge. Photo A04045, BC Archives.

still covered in the hundred year blackout period for the index. Proof of the twins' births was found in the Bullion Mine Journal and confirmed by entries in the family bible.²¹

"Tuesday 11th May 1897. ... Gabriel Rodoni, died this morning at 4.05, being attended by Ludworth, Schiefer, Morton and Hosking – Doctor Herald had not returned from the Forks, where he was detained all night in attendance on Mrs McRae = Twins.

He got to the mine about 6 a.m. ..."

Christina (Tena) was born the following year in Quesnelle Forks as was Joanna North (Annie) in 1902, although it was now called Quesnel Forks. The last two children were born in Vancouver, Harriet Ann (Etta) in January 1904 and Florence Nightingale,²² either Dec 1907 or Dec. 1908 depending upon her daughter or the family bible. Six of the nine children lived to become adults. Annie died in 1918 of heart failure, age 16 years.

Christmas of 1898 saw John McRae and another pair of hoteliers, the Helgeson Bros. host a lively Christmas party.²³ McRae was the postmaster at Quesnelle Forks for seven months, from April 1, 1899 until Dec 4, 1899. There hadn't been a postmaster for the two years previously and there wasn't to be another until 1902.²⁴ A note in the *Ashcroft Journal* in Dec. 1899 told of John McRae and family passing through Ashcroft. He was said to be going to New York City for the winter and the family would spend a few months in Scotland.²⁵ We have no confirmation that this trip actually took place and the members of the family with whom we spoke were unaware of any such trip. In accordance with the *Liquor Licence Act, 1899*, John McRae applied for a licence to sell liquor from January 1900. A renewal request a year later described the hotel as being sixty feet long and forty feet wide, containing a bar room, sitting room, dining room, store room, kitchen and twenty bed rooms with a stable for twenty horses.²⁶

However, having a liquor licence was not a guarantee of success and Vieth & Borland with John McRae complained to the Superintendent of the Provincial Police, F.S. Hussey, in January 1903 and John McRae, again in May 1905 about what they felt was unfair competition



from unlicensed Chinese merchants. The obvious bias against the Chinese was typical of the period. *The Liquor Licence Act, 1899* held specific restrictions not allowing licences to be issued or transferred to Indians, Chinese or Japanese. This Act was disallowed by the Federal Government April 24, 1900 and the replacement, *The Liquor Licence Act, 1900*, removed the formal restriction against the Chinese and Japanese.²⁷ But the provincial politicians were able to introduce an amendment to the act in 1902 that restricted issuance of licences to persons on the provincial voters' list which, of course, achieved the provincial government's intention as neither Chinese nor Japanese had the vote. However the 1902 amendment had the unfortunate side effect of prohibiting single women from holding licences which required another amendment in 1903 excluding women from the voters' list requirement.²⁸

“Quesnelle Forks, B.C.
Jany 15th, 1903

Sir

The undersigned merchants and general traders of Quesnelle Forks, and Keithley Creek Cariboo B.C. understanding that certain Chinamen of these places are about to apply to the Liquor License Commissioners of this District for Liquor Licenses, beg to enter protest against the granting of such Licenses on the grounds that the granting of Liquor Licenses to such people would be a nuisance, and a menace to the peace.

We use the word nuisance advisedly, and know from past experience, that these people are not at all particular as to the proper running of their places, allowing all forms of gambling, and opium smoking not to mention vice in other forms, which would stamp them as being moral degenerates.

We trust you will take these things into consideration and instruct your Commissioners in this District accordingly.

Yours Respectfully,
Vieth & Borland
John McRae”²⁹

“Dear Sir.

I beg to call your attention re parties selling liquor without licence. There are three or four China [Chinese] stores in this town who have been selling liquor for over two years without licence. I have reported the matter to the Licence Commissioners also the constable without satisfactory results.

It is not fair that I should have to pay licence fee and sell smaller quantity of liquor than they sell also have to keep lodging for intoxicated men from China stores who do not keep lodgers. It is now time that these stores should be notified or kept under surveillance and trust same will be done at once, which will oblige,

Yours Respectfully,
John McRae”³⁰

*At left The McRae family c. 1903, before Etta and Florence were born.
From left to right: Christina, John, John (Jr), Mary, Maggie (at back), Annie
held by Mrs Sarah McRae Photo courtesy of Mrs Beverley Woodburn.*

This is not to say that John McRae was himself beyond reproach. He was far from that if we are to believe Al Stephenson in his 1907 letter to Superintendent Hussey. Noting that the Act forbade serving Indians, we have extracted some of the points from this seven page letter as follows below. Al Stephenson was one of the sons of Government Agent, William Stephenson. His brother, "Gillie"³¹ was caught buying drinks on two occasions from one of the Chinese merchants, Quow Mow Lung, in a sting operation in July 1907 initiated as a result of McRae's complaints.³² Was Stephenson's letter of a month later accurate or just sour grapes?

"Quesnelle Forks,
14th Aug. '07

Dear Sir

There are some facts in regard to the illegal selling of whisky or spirituous liquors by John McRae's licensed house in this town which I wish to take the liberty to bring before your notice.

I have for the past five or six years frequently seen Indians drink over the bar at McRae's and also be supplied with a bottle or more. I have taken drinks over the bar with an Indian standing alongside of me taking his drink the same as I am ... I also believe it is against the law to keep giving a man liquor at a bar after he is drunk; still I have personally seen men in McRae's bar room keep going up to the bar and getting liquor until they actually fall down on the floor ... On Sundays the bar has always been run wide open too ... the parties holding authority here ... are particularly friendly with John McRae and would not under any circumstances cause him any trouble. On the other hand John McRae is a good hand to make complaints against other parties whom he claims sell liquor unlawfully. ...

Another instance of the partiality and injustice which is shown here was when Oscar Landry the Telegraph Operator & Postmaster here³³ knocked down a chinaman and robbed him in McRae's bar room and store on Wednesday 22nd Nov. 1905 by going through his pockets and taking the money away from him. The affair was the result of a gambling game which had run all night and in which John McRae, O.Landry, W.F. Paquette, B. Mallouee, Frank Nelson and myself and three chinamen (one known as Jim Cummings, one as Jim Crow and another who I never heard called by name although I know him well by sight) were playing. O. Landry who was the heaviest loser and one chinaman who was the winner continued the game after all others had quit and it was finished by Landry knocking the chinaman down and going through his pockets and taking the money away from him (the chinaman claimed about \$140.00). The chinaman made a roar about it of course and made a complaint re the matter but was bluffed out of doing anything. ..."³⁴

John McRae appears to have been involved in mercantile partnership for a short while circa late 1902. The R.G. Dun & Co. credit listing dated January 1903 mentions that McRae was operating a general store and hotel in Quesnel Forks, "also McRae & Fitzgerald, [a] general store [in] Harper's Camp."

By 1904 Mrs McRae and the children had moved back to Vancouver. Undoubtedly the opportunities in Vancouver to educate their children, or lack of them in Quesnel Forks, had much to do with this move. Perhaps family available to assist in emergencies was also a concern as Sarah had a sister, Christie, living in Vancouver. She was married to a William McRae -- unrelated to John -- who was to become the Chief of Police in Vancouver in 1916. Once the family was in Vancouver, John McRae seems to have stayed in Quesnel Forks for long periods of time each year. He continued to renew his Quesnel Forks liquor licence until November 1908 for the first half of 1909, but he opened a liquor store at 800 Powell Street, in Vancouver in 1908. George W. McAllister took over the hotel licence as of April 1st, 1909. From 1909 McRae made semi-annual visits to Quesnel Forks, one in the spring, and the other in the fall. In May of 1909 he came up to Quesnel Forks for a month. When the hotel burnt down in March 1911 it, "... was run by George McAllister, and much sympathy will be felt for him in his loss." ³⁵ Applications, as well as renewals, for liquor licences had to be advertised and John McRae advertised in October 1913 for the granting of a licence for the Cariboo Hotel, situated at Quesnel Forks, Lot 3, First Street, so it appears that he had rebuilt the hotel and called it the Cariboo Hotel.³⁶

McRae ran his Powell Street liquor business until 1912, but from that year the city directories do not show any occupation for him until 1916, when he was the manager of the Highland Liquor Company Ltd., located at 758 Powell Street. According to the company records John McRae was not a shareholder in the Highland Liquor Company Ltd which went out of business when Prohibition was initiated in October 1917.³⁷ John McRae was proud of his skill at blending scotch whiskey and a brand, "Long John," was said to be named after him.

We don't know what John McRae did during the period of 1913 to 1915. He may have been retired, or involved in developing some of his mining claims, but the Reports of the Minister of Mines are mute about him during the period. The Ashcroft Journal noted in November 1913 that a new steamboat for Quesnel Lake owned by John McRae and others had been shipped from its Vancouver shipyard.³⁸

The New Cariboo Goldfields Limited NPL was incorporated in October 1921.³⁹ John McRae received a number of shares in exchange for the rights to a placer mine and he ended up with about one third of the issued shares. New Cariboo was succeeded by the Hemlock Creek Placer Gold Company Ltd, NPL by May 1922 a company of which John McRae was a director.⁴⁰ The *Report of the Minister of Mines for 1922* devotes a page to the company, but subsequent issues fail to mention the company.

Beverley Woodburn, Florence's daughter, has fond memories of her grandfather. She and her mother visited him often. He would "allow" Beverley to polish his boots, for which he paid her in large scotch mints. She was permitted entry into his den, but she had to be quiet there. He loved to play the bag-pipes, but realizing not everybody appreciated hearing the instrument, he would play the chanter so as not to bother his neighbours.

The Hemlock Creek company's annual reports list John McRae as a merchant until about 1930 when he became a "gentleman" which probably indicates that he was fully retired by then. His death certificate gave his occupation as an "Hotel and Store Operator" and the date he last worked at this occupation as 1918. John McRae passed away May 5, 1941 at the age of 80, his wife having predeceased him on Oct. 5, 1938.



John McRae
taken from a
family group

Courtesy:
Elaine Price



Above: Interior view
of John McRae's
Powell Street store.
John McRae at
center.

Courtesy:
Elaine Price

The Tokens

The tokens are made of German Silver and while we do not know who made them they are of a style more reminiscent of Chicago token manufacturers, rather than Vancouver, or Seattle makers. Since the name Quesnel Forks was used, rather than Quesnelle Forks, we can assume that the tokens were issued after June 1900. One of the \$1.00 tokens, Q9560e, has been counterstamped "VOID" which might indicate that John McRae had decided to redeem any outstanding tokens and discontinue their use. Since he leased the hotel from April 1909 we think it is safe to say that 1909 was the last year they were likely to have been used. All the tokens are rare, with the 25 cent piece being the most common, 7 known, of which 5 are in collectors hands.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Marie Elliott, who has been a great help in preparing this article, generously sharing her research and interest in this part of British Columbia and directing us to some sources we wouldn't otherwise have been aware of. We visited Beverley Woodburn, Florence's daughter; Georgina Vernon, Maggie's daughter, and her daughter Elaine Price who were very helpful, confirming family relationships, lending us family photographs and giving us some family stories. We have used Les Hill's excellent rubbings of the tokens.

¹ Marie Elliott, *Gold and Grand Dream, Cariboo East in the Early Years*, Horsdal & Schubart, 2000.

² *1902 Annual Report of the Minister of Mines*, Victoria, B.C. 1903, p. H82

³ Edward Mallandaine, *The British Columbia Directory ... 1887*, Victoria, B.C. 1887, p. 278 The directory did not bother to list the Chinese residents

⁴ Elliott, p. 120

⁵ Hydraulic mining is the name given to the method by which a strong stream of water is directed at the gravel beds and used to wash the gravel through a sluice box containing riffles. The speed of the water through the sluice box is controlled so that the gold which is heavier than the gravel will fall to the bottom where it is trapped by the riffles.

⁶ The original plot plan is held by the Office of the Surveyor General. There is a fiche copy of the 1912 copy of the townsite plan [CM/C995] in the BC Archives.

⁷ The name is often seen spelled incorrectly as Veith.

⁸ GR1440, Lands and Works, Correspondence inward, 2234/95 [microfilm B2714], BC Archives. Lands records, provided by Marie Elliott, show that McRae bought four additional lots between 1898 and 1900 at prices varying from \$33.50 to \$105.85.

⁹ George H. Melvin, *The Post Offices of British Columbia 1858 - 1970*, Vernon, 1972, p. 100

¹⁰ *1902 Annual Report*, p. H82

¹¹ *Census of Canada, Cariboo District*, section A4, pp 8 to 13, microfilm T6430, BCA # 11275

¹² *The B.C. Mining Journal*, July 22, 1899, p. 1, renamed *The Ashcroft Journal* in 1900, (hereafter *The Journal*). This newspaper began publishing in May 1895. Ashcroft was an important point for the Cariboo as it was the closest station on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

¹³ *Atlas of the Dominion of Canada*, published by Walker & Miles, 1875. *Smith's Canadian Gazeteer for 1846* gives a population of 2,536 for Kenyon Township in 1842.

¹⁴ This listing shows John McRae, Hotel & Store, with no mention of Angus McRae. It wasn't until the January 1897 issue of the credit listing that the partnership of A. & J. McRae was shown and the January 1899 edition that John McRae was shown on his own again.

¹⁵ *The Journal*, June 27, 1895, p. 2, and July 4, 1895, p. 2

¹⁶ *The Journal*, July 17, 1897, p. 1

¹⁷ *The Journal*, Feb. 8, 1896, p. 1, Mar. 21, 1896, p. 1, the ad was Mar. 14, 1896

¹⁸ GR1440, letter 3470/99, and application dated 5 Dec 1899, 9986/99, microfilm B2719.

¹⁹ The Provincial Toponymic web-site (www.gdbc.gov.bc.ca/bcgn-bin/bcg05) mentions Poquette Creek, but not Coquette Creek.

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- ²⁰ Mary Belle was born in Vancouver Nov. 29, 1895 and on Feb. 8, 1896 it was noted that the McRae's had returned to Quesnelle Forks after a long trip to the coast, apparently long enough for Sarah's confinement with her third child.
- ²¹ Marie Elliott kindly supplied a copy of the Journal entry
- ²² Annie appears to be named after Sarah Stewart McRae's sister, Joanna, who married Sam North, and Florence Nightingale was so named by her oldest sibling, Maggie, who was given the privilege of naming her youngest sister.
- ²³ *The Journal*, Jan 7, 1899 p. 1
- ²⁴ Melvin, p. 100
- ²⁵ *The Journal*, Dec. 16, 1899, p. 4
- ²⁶ GR55, Provincial Police Correspondence inward, Box 35, file M, BC Archives
- ²⁷ *Statutes of British Columbia, 1899*, Chapter 39, Section 36, p. 119 and *Statutes of British Columbia, 1900*, Chapter 18, Section 37, p. 60
- ²⁸ *Statutes of British Columbia 1902*, Chapter 40, p. 147, and *Statutes of British Columbia 1903*, Chapter 16, p. 35
- ²⁹ GR55, Box 61, File 6
- ³⁰ GR55, Box 62, File 6
- ³¹ Henry Allen Stephenson was born Aug. 28, 1877, and Gillespie Elliott Stephenson was born May 27, 1880. The place of birth was not specified on the forms, but residence of their father was given as Quesnelle Forks.
- ³² GR0055, Box 63, File 5, Report by "Police Operative" D.G. McNaughton
- ³³ Melvin, p. 100 Landry was the Postmaster from Dec. 1, 1902 until Oct. 9, 1908
- ³⁴ GR0055, Box 73, Al Stephenson, August 14, 1907
- ³⁵ *The Journal*, April 1, 1911, p. 1
- ³⁶ *The Journal*, Oct. 4, 1913, p. 5 Lot 3 on 1st Street would be lot Q3, but that lot was not owned by John McRae, and so we believe that if he rebuilt it was on lot N3 on 2nd Street, the location of the original hotel.
- ³⁷ Registrar of Companies, BC 1698 (1910), microfilm B5132, BC Archives
- ³⁸ *The Journal*, November 22, 1913, p. 1, we have been unable to find out anything more about the steamboat.
- ³⁹ Registrar of Companies, BC05814 (1910), microfilm B5158, BC Archives
- ⁴⁰ Registrar of Companies, BC6387, microfilm B5203, BC Archives

The Bartholomew Tokens of Vanessa, Ontario

Vanessa, Ontario is located in Windham township of Norfolk County a few miles north east of Delhi. It is on the junction of County Road 4 and the 19th Concession. In 1853 the Bethany Methodist Church was built at the cross roads and the place was referred to as Bethany. The Bartholomew family started an extensive milling business there in 1876 and the increase in size required the place to have a post office. Residents of the area could not agree to a name and the Post Office Department in Ottawa gave it the name "Vanessa".

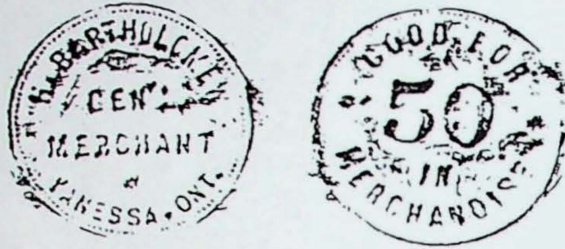
Mr. Alfred Sussex opened the first store in 1876. Henry Bartholomew, who also was in business at this time was given the position of postmaster. Henry Bartholomew's store was on the south west corner. He was to remain postmaster for nearly 57 years and was probably the oldest and longest serving postmaster in the Dominion when he died in 1932 at the age of 91.

At some time, William Henry, a son of Henry Bartholomew came into the store with his father and eventually took over the business with his father retaining the job as postmaster. William Henry was born in 1868 and died in 1953. Both Henry Bartholomew and his son William Henry used *due bill* tokens in their business. Henry's tokens were in the denomination of from 5c to \$2.00 and were made of brass. They were round in shape and went from 20 mm to 35 mm in diameter. The obverse read: H. BARTHOLOMEW / GEN'L. / MERCHANT / VANESSA, ONT. with the reverse having the denomination expressed as GOOD FOR / 5c / IN / MERCHANDISE up to the denomination of \$2.

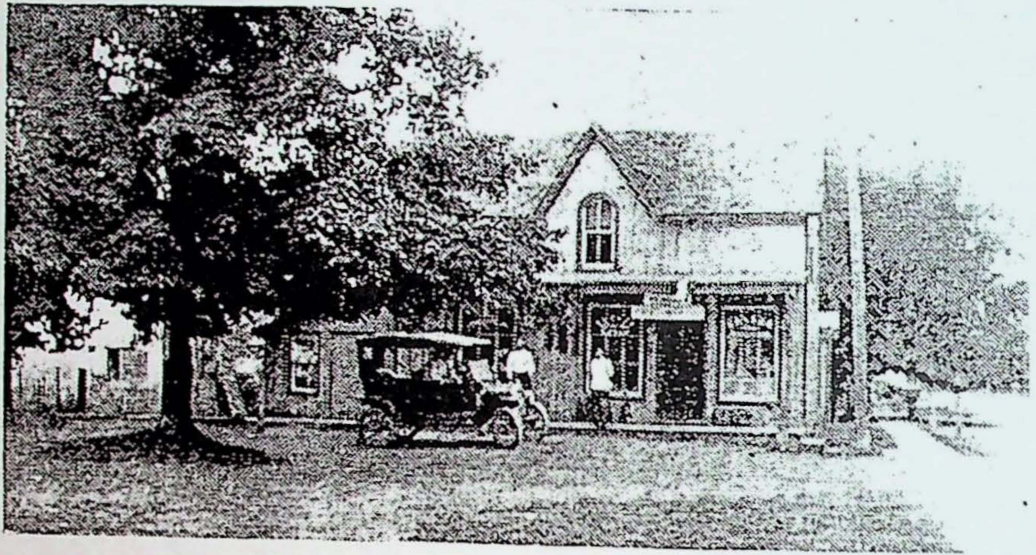
A 5c, 10c, 25c and a \$1 token are known from the time of W. H. Bartholomew. A 50c token is not known but it is almost definite that one would have been in use. These tokens are of aluminum, round and range from 21 mm to 35 mm in diameter. The obverse: W.H. BARTHOLOMEW / GEN'L / MERCHANT / VANESSA, ONT. The reverse: GOOD FOR / 5c / IN TRADE up to the denomination of \$1.

The store went through a succession of owners including : F. Baker, S. Clement and a partnership of W. Ewing & C. Roberts who were there in 1959. The store is now owned by a Mr. Gerard Elshof. Although there have been some changes over the years, the store resembles a picture he has on display which was taken in 1907. Taped to the picture is a 50c due bill of Henry Bartholomew which Mr. Elshof found while renovating the floors.

This business is one of a very few general stores that can trace their beginnings to over a century and a quarter ago that is still in operation today. Since Mr. Elshof took over the store about 1984, he states that seven similar businesses in the area have closed. I wish him all the best in the business and hope that the store continues for another 125 years.



Brass 50c due bill of Henry Bartholomew



Vanessa Post Office and Bartholomew Store



Aluminum due bill tokens of William Henry Bartholomew

Sources:

1. Historical Sketches of Teeterville and Windham Township, Teeterville Centennial, July 4, 1959, by the Historical research Convener of Teeterville Women's Institute.
2. Elshof, Mr. Gerard, personal interview, 2 March 2002.

IDENTIFYING CANADIAN TOKENS AND MEDALS A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF PARTICULARLY USEFUL JOURNAL ARTICLES

Gregory G. Brunk

Some people collect coins, medals or tokens. I collect information, and I am particularly interested in literature that helps in identifying numismatic items. There are thousands of useful journal articles that we have "forgotten" because there is no good way to "remember" them. Particularly from the standpoint of identifying coins and tokens, many of our bibliographies are not very useful because they try to include everything, while not telling users what is the most helpful. Sometimes they only provide the first page number of an article, and so you cannot tell if a paper is an important series or just a half-page filler.

My hobby has been speed reading the journal literature, and I have spent many enjoyable months in libraries over the last thirty years pursuing it. I began collecting citations for my own use, but soon discovered that others found them useful, as well. A few years ago, I published *Theories of Political Processes* (Greenwood 1997), which cites over 10,000 theoretical papers in the social sciences, and have prepared a number of other specialized bibliographies.

The American Numismatic Association in Colorado Springs has available for loan draft copies of my *Government and Political Countermarked Coins: A Bibliography of the Literature*. Eventually, it will be the first volume of a series cataloging medieval and modern countermarked coins. At the moment, I am finishing work on *IDENTIFYING COINS: A Bibliographical Survey of Articles Dealing with Medieval and Modern Coins* and *IDENTIFYING EXONUMIA: A Bibliographical Survey of Articles Dealing with Tokens, Medals, Badges, Seals, Coin Weights, and Related Items*.

On the one hand, there is more useful journal literature on coins than exonomia. So far, I have collected 4000 citations to articles and article series dealing with coins, but have not yet included most non-English titles. They will increase that number considerably. On the other hand, while there are not as many useful articles on tokens and medals, and quite a few of them are relatively short, they often are easier to locate, having been published since 1950. A great deal of the important literature on coins was published before World War II. In fact, much of it is from the nineteenth century, with a few articles dating to the 1830s.

As of now, I have categorized 3400 citations to useful papers dealing with exonomia, many of them published within the last few decades. I am trying to bring this project to fruition, and have been distributing copies of relevant sections to interested parties. The Canadian citations are listed here. If you know of anything important that has been missed, or if I have made any mistakes, I would appreciate being informed about them. My mailing address is: PO Box 125, Hudson, Iowa 50643, USA.

ABBREVIATIONS

AJN	American Journal of Numismatics
CANJ	Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal
CNJ	Canadian Numismatic Journal
CT	Canadian Token
NI	NI Bulletin
NSM	Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine
NUM	Numismatist
TAMS	TAMS Journal
TCNRS	Transactions Canadian Numismatic Research Society
TRSC	Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada
WNJ	Whitman Numismatic Journal
Hoch	A. D. Hoch, <i>Canadian Tokens and Medals: Anthology of Articles Reprinted from the Numismatist</i> (1974)

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C.A.S.F. VOLUNTEER

by Ross W. Irwin

Ordinarily, military insignia has not formed a major element in numismatic circles. This item is so unique that I thought it worthwhile to record its existence.

In the very early days of WW II the militia had no uniforms, rifles, etc. They had enthusiasm. Eventually a recruit was issued with a lapel badge which indicated they had volunteered for service. That is, until a uniform was furnished.

Military District 13, Calgary and Alberta, apparently issued a small cloth badge even before the lapel badges were available. Below, is the self-explanatory letter accompanying this rare badge.

The badge is of red silk printed in black-

MD 13 No. 22
C.A.S.F.
VOLUNTEER
VOID AFTER FEB. 1940



DEPARTMENT of NATIONAL DEFENCE

Military District 13

October 18th, 1939

Alfred J. Luft, Esq.,
Mayerthorpe, Alta.

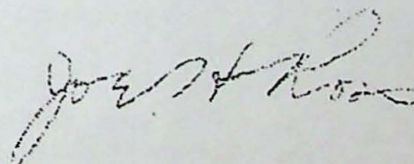
Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find Volunteer Badge No. 22

You will note that this badge is the property of Military District No. 13, and is forwarded to you so that you may wear it; showing that you are willing to volunteer for service in the C.A.S.F., when required.

This badge may be recalled at any time when subjected to abuse and may be worn by yourself only.

Yours very truly,



JHR/WG

(J. H. Ross) Major,
District Recruiting Officer,
M.D. No. 13, Calgary, Alta.

Philanthropist and Community Leader Once Issued Plastic Milk Token

contributed by Donald M. Stewart, F.C.N.R.S.

Don Stewart, a long time C.A.T.C. member and author, sends in the following:

I thought it might be of interest to report the latest success of the issuer of a plastic dairy token in the small community of Gleichen, Alberta.

The National Post of May 30, 2002 carried a notice by the University of Calgary that the Faculty of Management has been renamed the Haskayne School Of Business in honour of Richard (Dick) F. Haskayne, OC, FCA.

This is of interest to collectors of Alberta tokens as Alberta token -G100 of Gleichen lists the Dick's Milk plastic token which was good for 1 quart. Dick Haskayne was an entrepreneurial student when he began his milk route in order to pay for his advanced education. Now he is chairman of Transcanada Pipelines Ltd. and Fording Inc. and sits on the Board of other companies. Our congratulations go out to Mr. Haskayne.

Business schools need to focus on ethics: Haskayne

BY PAUL HAAVARDSRUD

CALGARY • Canadian business schools need to impart higher standards to future business leaders if the shoddy practices that have become the norm are going to improve, said prominent Calgary oil man Dick Haskayne, during a ceremony renaming the University of Calgary's business school in his honour.

The high-profile troubles of companies ranging from Enron Corp. to Global Crossing Ltd. to Merrill Lynch & Co., illustrate the pervasiveness of the ethical void in the business community and highlight the need for better education, said Mr. Haskayne, chairman of Trans-Canada Pipelines Ltd. and Fording Inc. and a director of Encana Corp. and Weheyerhaeuser Co.

A former chairman of the U of C's Board of Governors, Mr. Haskayne and his wife, Lois, have made lifetime donations of more than \$16-million to the school. The Haskaynes' most recent donation includes cash and 220 acres of land in Bear's Paw, a posh acreage community west of Calgary, valued at more than \$8-million.

"We started the [naming] process over two years ago with more than 100 candidates and Dick's name was the one that kept coming up," said David Saunders, dean of the Haskayne School of Business. The \$16-million dona-

tion is one of the largest to a Canadian business school and is the largest charitable gift to the U of C.

Other philanthropists to have schools named after them in recent years include, Clairvest Group Inc. founder Joseph Rotman, \$18-million to the University of Toronto, and businessman Richard Ivey, who gave \$11-million to the University of Western Ontario.

Problems with accounting, auditing, financial gimmickry and corporate governance ... hurt a society, Mr. Haskayne said.

"A business school has an important role to play in all of these issues," said Mr. Haskayne, a former president and chief executive of Home Oil and president of Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas. "Enron wasn't just a flash in the pan, it was symbolic of deeper problems that are now more obvious."

The Haskaynes' donation is the latest of several large ones bestowed by Calgarians. In April, David Bissett, founder of Bissett Investment Management, and his wife, Leslie, gave \$5-million to the business school at Mount Royal College. That gift followed a \$8.2-million donation the Bissetts gave to the Calgary Foundation in October, 2000, a then-record-breaking amount bested in November by oil magnate J.C. Anderson, who gave \$11-million to the same organization.

Financial Post
phaavardsrud@nationalpost.co

Haskayne School of Business

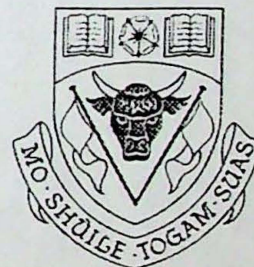
University of Calgary

The Faculty of Management has been renamed the Haskayne School of Business in honour of Richard (Dick) F. Haskayne, OC, FCA, a well-known business and community leader who has served the University of Calgary for over twenty years as a dedicated volunteer.

With lifetime philanthropic donations to the University of Calgary made in his name valued at more than \$16 million, the largest charitable contribution in the history of the university, and one of the largest contributions to any business school in Canada, Dick Haskayne has demonstrated unwavering support to the University of Calgary and its business school.

The Haskayne School of Business will use the funds to establish the *Haskayne Endowment for Achieving Excellence* to build intellectual capital for the business school by providing funding to attract and retain the best and brightest professors and students.

Heartfelt appreciation is extended to Dick and Lois Haskayne for their vision, generosity and commitment to the business school and the university.



UNIVERSITY OF
CALGARY

HASKAYNE
School of Business

www.haskayne.ucalgary.ca

Dick Haskayne and his wife, Lois have made lifetime donations of more than \$16 million to the University of Calgary's business school, which yesterday at a ceremony was renamed the Haskayne School of Business.



Dick & Lois Haskayne are committed to raising the bar for business education in Canada.

UNLISTED ONTARIO MERCHANT TOKENS # 26

By M.H. Kyle

PERTH COUNTY

A.J. BABB / GENERAL / MERCHANT / MILLBANK, ONT.
GOOD FOR / \$100 / IN / MERCHANDISE ~ B-R-34
Rubbings provided by Coin Dealer Andy Grecco



WATERLOO COUNTY

V. HERIC, / GENERAL / MERCHANT / ST. CLEMENTS. ONT.
GOOD FOR / \$100 / IN / MERCHANDISE ~ A-R-34
Rubbings without Counter Stamps provided by C.A.T.C. member Douglas Coil



PERTH COUNTY

W. K. LOTH / GENERAL / MERCHANT / MILVERTON
GOOD FOR / 50¢ / IN / MERCHANDISE ~ A-O-29
Not listed with the ¢ value



OXFORD COUNTY

THE R. J. NEAL CO. / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / PLATTSVILLE. ONT.
GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN / MERCHANDISE ~c/s J ~ E ~ S ~A-R-28



LAMBTON COUNTY

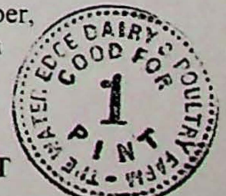
G. H. THOMPSON / GENERAL / MERCHANT / OIL SPRINGS, ONT.
GOOD FOR / 1¢ / IN TRADE ~ A-R-19
Rubbings provided by C.A.T.C. member Len Buth



HELP WANTED

Any information on this unusual Token would be greatly appreciated by this member, (Acknowledgement of contributor will be noted when published) This piece lists a combination of Scotch Collies, Ferrets, Poultry and Milk.

SCOTCH COLLIES / AND / FERRETS
THE WATER EDGE DAIRY & POULTRY FARM / GOOD FOR / 1 / PINT
A-R-25



fredamel@sympatico.ca

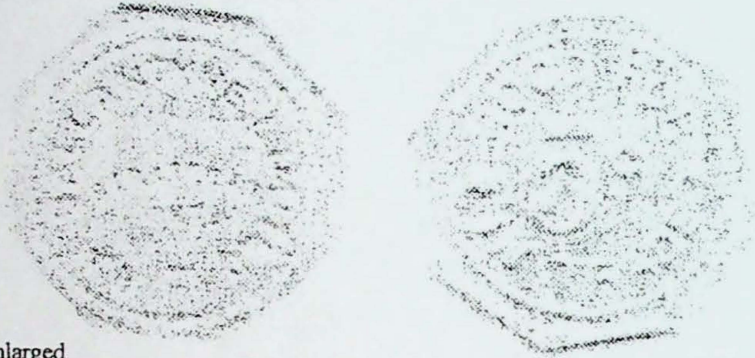
Unlisted Ontario Merchant Tokens Continued

The following two descriptions are sent in by C.A.T.C. member, Doug Coil from Toms River, NJ.

R. M. Ballantyne limited / Stratford / Ont. (Perth Co.)

Good for / 5c / in trade

A-Oc-15

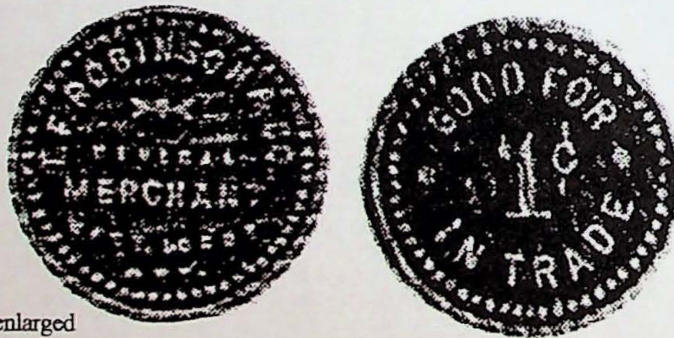


Illustrations enlarged

T. F. Robinson & Co / General / Merchant / West Lorne / Ont. (Elgin Co.)

Good for/ 1c / in trade

B-R-20



Illustrations enlarged

Unlisted coffee tokens:

Scott Douglas sends in these descriptions and illustrations of formerly unknown restaurant coffee tokens from Palmerston, Ontario. Palmerston is in Wellington County.

Theses were apparently issued and used in and around 1979 for a short time. The restaurant is still there I am told. The issue is plastic, 39 mm and was made in four colours, red, blue, orange and green.



On the following page are two ads from American dental services. The first is good for the amount of *one full set of first class artificial teeth* on receipt of ten dollars. The second depicts two medals received for displays of products; one at the 1867 Paris exhibition, and the other from the 1863 exhibition of Industry of All Nations held in New York.

Established 1856. Act of Jan 1 1870.

NATIONAL MANUFACTORY

10 **10**

UNIONED STATES

DENTAL INSTITUTE

PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE DENTAL INSTITUTE TO THE BEARER

PROMISE TO PAY On Receipt of **TEN DOLLARS** In Currency

F. J. Lindsell One full set of first class Artificial Teeth. *Wm. J. Russell*
Elgin.

209



CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.

Goods sent by Mail will be charged with the Postage.
 Goods forwarded with bill for collection on delivery will be charged with the expense of collection.
 All goods are shipped at the risk of the purchaser; therefore, for all delays or damages, he must look to the transporters of goods, who alone are legally responsible for their prompt and safe delivery.

New York, Jan 3rd 1877

Mrs Mayer & Lowenstein

BOUGHT OF SAMUEL S. WHITE,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in

Artificial Teeth and Dentists' Materials,

TERMS: NET CASH.

Nos. 767 and 769 BROADWAY.

MANUFACTORY AND PRINCIPAL DEPOT: Chestnut Street, corner Twelfth, Philadelphia.

BRANCHES: Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway, cor. Ninth St., New York. Nos. 12 and 16 Tremont Row, Boston. No. 14 and 16 E. Madison St., Chicago.

Please make Post-Office Orders payable at Station D, New York.

1 lb #1 Tooth Powder *\$1.50*

Red Tint S.S. White

[Signature]

Dear Mr. James:

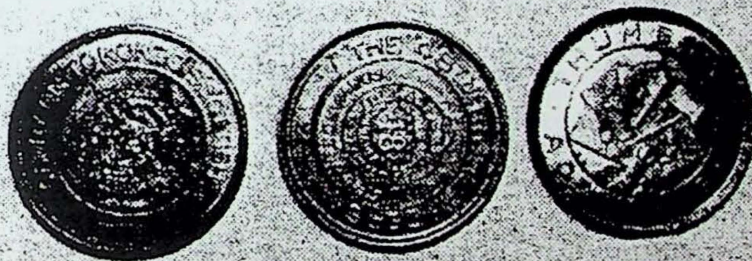
I am sending you a photo of some tokens that I have had for over forty years and have not been able to find out anything about them.

I have asked a number of coin dealers about them but none of them know anything about these tokens so I thought that you or one of the club members might have come across them sometime during their collecting hunt.

I would like to know what they were issued for, how many of them were issued and how many military regiments they were issued to.

The obverse is the same on all three tokens, I would be very pleased if anyone could shed some light on these things for me.

Apr 18/02
Edwin D. Keetch
77 Bond St. West
Oshawa, Ont.
L I G I A 6



The following photos of R.C.A.F. tokens were sent to me by Mr. Keetch in April. Can any member of the C.A.T.C. or C.N.R.S. identify these ?

The obverse of the 1st reads: CARRY ON TORONTO SCOTTISH; The 2nd - THE 48TH HIGHLANDERS; - The 3rd - THUMBS UP ACES HIGH.

A Listing of Canadian Woods Issued Since the 2000 Supplement
Until the End of 2002

by Jerry Remick FCNRS, CATC #202

The 2002 *Supplement of Canadian Woods* by Norm Belsten is available at \$56.00 plus \$1.00 postage from Norm Belsten, 86 Hamilton Drive, Newmarket, Ontario L3Y 3E8, phone (905)868-9187.

The 24 page (8 ½ X 11 inches) "Supplement" lists all woods issued in Canada since the 2000 "Supplement" which covers July 1st 2000 until the end of December 2001, as well as any previously unknown and unlisted woods from past years.

Woods are listed by the province or territory in which the issuer resides, with a separate page for each province or territory. Spruce dollars issued by the Prince George Chamber of Commerce, Prince George, BC are listed separately.

The following data is presented for each wood: catalogue number, location, description, year issued, number of woods printed, obverse colour, reverse colour, rarity rating, shape and size.

Canadian woods issued to date (larger figure given below) and the new issues of woods issued since the 2000 "Supplement" (smaller figure given below) are as follows for each province and territory: Alberta (23 and 750), British Columbia (29 and 502), Manitoba (1 and 160), New Brunswick (20 and 790), Newfoundland and Labrador (14 and 71), Nova Scotia (2 and 225), Northwest Territories (0 and 6), Nunavut (0 and 0), Ontario (168 and 3259), Prince Edward Island (0 and 44), Quebec (13 and 409), Saskatchewan (2 and 372), and Yukon (1 and 9). In addition, there are lists for Spruce Dollars (2 and 158) and miscellaneous woods (0 and 53).

The total of new woods issued since the 2000 "Supplement" is 275. The total number of woods issued in Canada through December 2001 is 6825.

Write Norm for the cost of previous listings of Canadian woods.

Special listings of different subjects for woods for topical collectors, as for example, Canadian Numismatic Association Convention woods, Ontario Numismatic Association Convention woods, woods issued by a particular municipality, Christmas woods or woods issued by a certain collector, etc., are available at reasonable rates from Norm, depending on the length of the subject and the printout.

Some of the following indexes included at the beginning of the 2002 *Supplement of Canadian Woods*, include a town index, a Name Location Helper, and ONA and ONA Convention Locations Where Woods Were Issued.

Making new issues of woods is not very popular with Quebecers. The 2002 *Supplement of Canadian Woods* covering the period of July 1, 2000 through December 2001, shows that 168 new issues of woods were made by Ontario residents, whereas only 13 new issues of woods were made for Quebecers. Of the 13 new issues of woods made for Quebecers, 10 of them were made for Jerry Remick, one for Barry Uman and 2 for the town of Hatley in southern Quebec. Over the years a total of 3,259 issues of woods have been made for Ontario residents, whereas only 409 issues of woods have been made for Quebecers. Both Quebec and Ontario are among Canada's largest provinces with large populations. There are even reverse dies available in French.

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL TOKEN MEDALS AND SCRIP

BY

JACK P. SAUCHENKO, 13559 - 124 A AVE., EDMONTON, ALBERTA, T5L 3B4

e-mail: jpsbes@planet.eon.net

Web Page: <http://www.planet.eon.net/~jpsbes/>

With Information From Jerry Remick
and
Other Collectors

ALBERTA

CAMROSE JUNIOR "A" HOCKEY TEAM MEDALS

The Camrose Kodiaks, the Junior "A" Hockey Team has issued three 2001 dated bimetallic medals to commemorate three Canadian Junior "A" Hockey Champions which are as follows: The Alberta Junior "A" Hockey Champions, The Western Junior "A" Champions receiving the Doyle Cup and National Junior "A" Hockey Champions.

The three tokens have the same reverse showing a kodiak bear and a left paw with the words "Camrose/Kodiaks".

The obverse side shows the cup for each of the presented awards to the Hockey Team.

The first token is for the AJHL Champions. The second token is for the National Junior "A" Hockey Champions (NJAHC) and the third medal is for the Doyle Cup Champions (DCC).

The mintage for the NJAHC is 1000 pieces and 500 for each of the other two medals.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NANIMO 2002 \$3 TOKEN

The Loyal Nanaimo Bathtub Society has issued a 32 mm, 3 mm thick, 2002 dated bimetallic municipal trade token. The bimetallic token's core of 20 mm in diameter is cupro-nickel enclosed by a 6 mm of aluminum-bronze.

The obverse side of the 2002 token shows the logo for the Nanaimo 2002 BC Summer games. The date of the games August 1-4 and \$3 are on each side of the logo.

The reverse side show the Loyal Nanaimo Bathtub Society logo, consisting of two "Little People" in a bathtub-shaped boat with a small outboard motor.

Eligi Consultants Inc. had the following metallic formats struck on milled edge, 32 mm blanks (mintage following): bimetallic @ 1,000 pieces, nickel-silver @ 100 pieces and gold plated @ 100 pieces.



PRINCE GEORGE 2002 \$3 2.75" WOODEN TOKEN

Prince George Chamber of Commerce has issued a 2002 dated \$3.00 municipal trade token printed on white spruce, 2.75 inches in diameter and .25 inch in thickness.

The obverse side of the wood commemorates the gold medal won by the Canadian men's and also the Canadian Women's Hockey Teams at the 2002 Winter Olympic Games.

The reverse side of the wood shows the location of Prince George on a map.

Members of the Prince George Chamber of Commerce designed the wood.

Rocket Signs and Promotion of Prince George printed 300 wooden tokens.

MANITOBA

2001 MINITONAS MEDAL

The Rural Municipality of Minitonas, has issued a 2001 dated, medal to mark their centennial year.

The obverse side of the medal shows 100/Years in the center surrounded by a garland of leaves.

The reverse side shows a side view of an Elk facing right.

The 500 metal were struck on 32 mm milled edge bimetallic blanks. the bimetallic blank is 20 mm of cupro-nickel surrounded by a 6 mm wide brassy colored ring.

NEW BRUNSWICK

2002 St. ANDREW-BY-THE-SEA \$3 TOKEN

The St. Andrews Chamber of Commerce has issued their 2002 dated \$3 municipal trade token.

The obverse side shows a lobster and a lobster trap with the words "Bay Of Fundy Lobster" ect..

The reverse side shows the St. Andrews Cross on a shield with lines radiating outward from the shield.

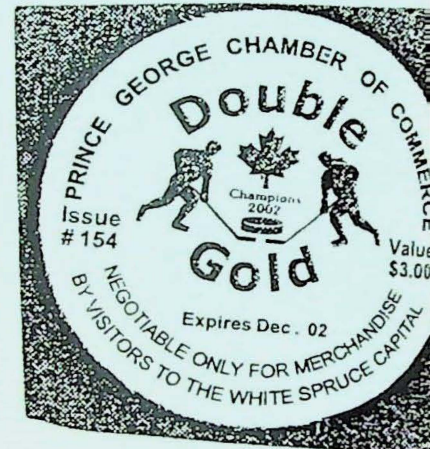
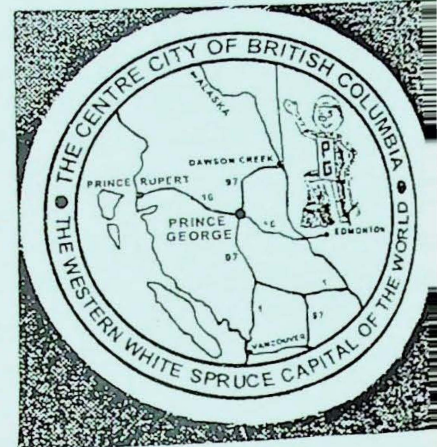
Lawrence Medallie Art struck the 2002 \$3 on 33 mm, milled edge, nickel Bonded Steel blanks.

NEWFOUNDLAND

GANDER'S 2002 \$2 TOKEN ISSUED

The Gander and Area Chamber of Commerce has issued their 2002 \$2.00 Aviation municipal token. The 2002 token is the 21st annual issue of tokens by the Chamber of Commerce.

The obverse side of the Gander token commemorates the 65th anniversary, this year, of the first, commercial, transatlantic, passenger flight by showing the Clipper III 1937-2002.



The reverse side of the token shows the Canadian goose which is also the logo for the Town of Gander.

Lawrence Medalllic Art struck 5,000 tokens on 33 mm, milled edge, nickel bonded steel blanks and gold plated 500 of them.

NOVA SCOTIA

ATLANTIC PROVINCES NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (APNA)

Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association (APNA) has issued two medals for the Coin Show, hosted by the Halifax Regional Coin Club and held in Dartmouth, earlier this year.

All the metals have the same obverse which is the Halifax Town Clock scene and is the Halifax Regional Coin Club's new logo.

The reverse side of the first medal shows a bandstand located in the Public Gardens. The reverse side of the second metal shows the crest of the A.P.N.A. The A.P.N.A. crest consists of the 4 crests and their respective flowers for the provinces Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland-Labrador.

Ken Christopher designed the two new dies Halifax Town Clock and the Halifax Public Gardens.

Pressed Metal Products struck 100 of each of the 3 medals in a different metal on 38 mm blanks as follows: A.P.N.A. crest/Bandstand in antique silver plated; Town Clock/Bandstand in antique gold plated and Town Clock/Bandstand in .999 silver.

ONTARIO

KENORA ISSUES A 2002 \$3.00 TOKEN

The Kenora & District Chamber of Commerce has issued a 2002, \$3.00 bimetallic trade token whose design is reflective of the outdoor aspect of this area.

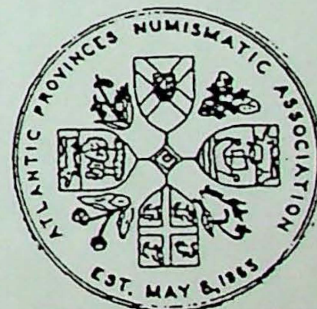
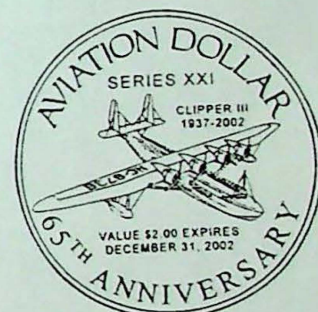
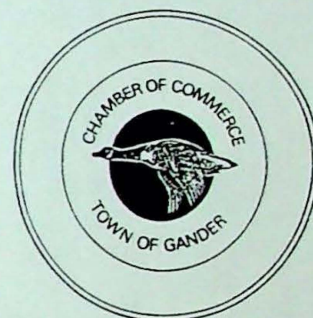
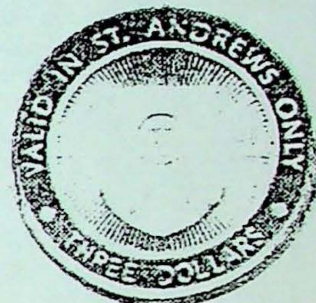
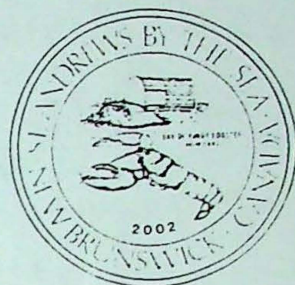
The New City of Kenora was formed on Jan. 1, 2000 with the amalgamation of The town of Keewatin, town of Jaffray Melick and the town of Kenora.

The obverse side of the token shows the City of Kenora's logo consisting of a river, bridge, trees and the Name Kenora.

The reverse side shows a fish turned right.

Serge Pelletier designed and produced the \$3.00 token.

The currency edition of the 2002 \$3.00 token was struck on 32 mm, milled edge, bimetallic blanks, consisting of a core 20 mm in diameter of cupro-nickel and is surrounded by 6 mm wide of aluminum-bronze. The token is 3 mm thick. The token was also struck in nickel-silver 250 pieces and gold plated 250 pieces.



SECOND 2002 MANITOULIN ISLAND TOKEN ISSUED

The Little Current Lions Club of Manitoulin Island has issued a 2002, \$3.00 bimetallic municipal trade token for use on Manitoulin Island.

The obverse side shows of the token shows a sail boat, a power boat and the Lions Club International logo.

The reverse side of the token shows a deer, fisherman on a boat catching a fish and a outline map of the Island.

Serge Pelletier designed had the token produced.

2002 K-W OKTOBERFEST \$2.00 TRADE TOKEN

The 2002 Kitchener-Waterloo Oktoberfest sponsored the K-W \$2.00, nickel Bonded Steel municipal trade token and was released early in July to mark the annual Kitchener-Waterloo Oktoberfest. The Oktoberfest takes place Oct. 11 to 19, 2002 in the back to back cities of Kitchener and Waterloo, Ontario.

The obverse side of the token features Onkel Hans the mascot of Oktoberfest, standing in a large beer stein.

The reverse side features a portrait of Dr. J.G. Hagey, founding President of the University of Waterloo.

Lawrence Medalllic Art struck 20,000 tokens on 33 mm, milled edge nickel bonded steel blanks, 20 gold plated NBS tokens and 20 in 0.55 ounce pure silver. There were also 200 NBS tokens in 2002 with a secret mint mark that can be claimed for prizes.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

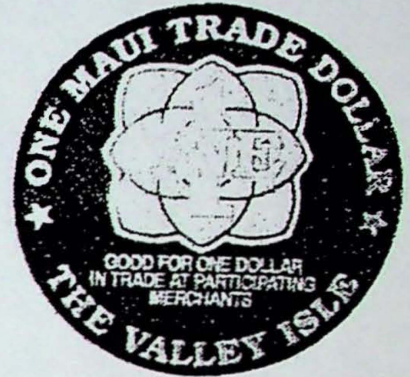
MAUI 2002 \$1.00 TRADE TOKEN

The Chamber of Commerce in Maui has sponsored Maui 2002 dated U.S. municipal trade token. The distribution of the token is being administrated by the Maui Trade Dollar Association Art Olson, Director.

The obverse side of the 2002 token features a Humpback whale and her calf, that have leaped out of the ocean.

The reverse side of the token shows the Maui Chamber of Commerce logo, which is a "Lokelani Rose" with "1" and "ONE" superposed on the rose.

Continental Coin Corporation of Van Nuys, California struck 70,000 39 mm, milled edge tokens on cupronickel blanks, with another 30,000 tokens to be struck this year. There will be 1,000 in 24 carat gold electroplated on cupronickel and 2,500 in pure one ounce silver tokens numbered on the edge.



2002 TEXAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION MEDAL

The Texas Numismatic Association Convention Medal was issued to honor the Texas Patriot & Statesman Jose Antonio Navarro.

The obverse side shows a frontal portrait of Jose Antonio Navarro.

The reverse side of the medal shows the Texas Numismatic Association Inc. logo which includes a outline map of Texas in a square.

The 40 mm medal was struck in aluminum, antique bronze and pure silver.

The aluminum medal was given free to those who attended the Texas Numismatic Association Convention.



MEDALLION SALE 50% OFF LISTED PRICES

Call Brian Thomson 705-434-9490 or Email: bpthomson@sympatico.ca

1967 Canadian Centennial:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Alberni Coin Club- Goldline, \$9.00 | Banff R.C.L. #26- Plastic, \$9.00 |
| B.C. Dogwood- Nickel Silver, Scarce, \$8.50 | Bowden Alberta- \$9.00 |
| Calgary Coin Club- nickel Silver, \$4.00 | Chapleau Ontario- Scarce, Nickel-Silver, 100 Issue, Stained, \$12.50 |
| Canada's Centennial 1867-1967 Flag- Uniface, Bronze, 32mm, \$15.00 | Canada's Own Flag- No Enamel, Nickel Silver, \$10.00 |
| Edmonton Scona Bowling- Nickel Silver, \$20.00 | Expo 67 Alcan Pavilion, 50mm, Aluminum, \$10.00 |
| Expo 67 American Express- Bronze, \$15.00 | Expo 67 Man & His World- .999 Silver, \$39.00 |
| Expo 67 Man & His World- Nickel Silver, \$8.00 | Expo 67- .999 Silver Stamp Set in case \$15.00 |
| Governor General Vanier- .999 Silver, 50mm, \$50.00 | Governor General Vanier- Bronze, 50mm, \$25.00 |
| Halifax Coin Club- Bronze, 500 Issue, \$19.00 (Have 2) | Halifax Navel Assembly- \$8.00 |
| Herbert Sakatchewan- Scarce with usual blotting, \$10.00 | Indian Friendship- Bronze, \$8.00 |
| Kamloops Coin Club- .999 Silver, Very Scarce, #9 of 49, \$75.00 | Lac La Biche Alberta- \$10.00 |
| Kamloops Coin Club- Bronze, raised dates & engraved, \$8.00ea. | Lowblaws Lucky Green Stamps- Aluminum, \$10.00 |
| McTavish Medal- .999 Silver, \$30.00 | Moose Jaw Coin Club- Bronze, \$8.00 |
| Moncton NB- Atlantic Provinces Num. Assoc., .999 Silver, \$49.00 | Orillia Ontario- Bronze, \$10.00 |
| Moncton NB- Atlantic Provinces Num. Assoc., Bronze, \$19.00 (2) | Ottawa Ontario- C.N.A., Bronze, \$15.00 |
| Oyen, Alberta- \$9.50 | Peace River Alberta- Trade Dollar, \$20.00 |
| Port Moody Coin Club- Silver #14,#15,#100 (Have 3 of them) \$39 | Punnichy Sask- COTY, Gold-plated, \$10.00 |
| Port Moody Coin Club- Bronze, #255 & Unnumbered, \$10.00 (2) | Punnichy Sask- COTY, Nickel, \$8.00 |
| Royal Visit- Nickel Silver, \$9.00 | Punnichy Sask- COTY, Bronze, #1685, \$6.00 |
| Scarborough, Ontario- Bronze, \$9.00 | Scarborough, Ontario- Nickel Silver, \$10.00 |
| Stanstead Quebec- Silver, Scarce, 125 Issue, \$45.00 | Stanstead Quebec- Bronze, 500 Issue, \$19.00 (Have 2) |
| Streetsville, Ontario- Bronze, \$15.00 | Sydney N.S. Miners Museum- Black Metal, 6 sided, \$10.00 |
| St. Paul Alberta- Nickel Silver, \$12.00 | St. Raymond Quebec- Nickel Plated, \$25.00 |
| Thetford Mines Quebec- Nickel Silver, \$10.00 | Wetaskiwin Alberta- Trade Dollar, \$24.00 |
| Winnipeg Boy Scouts Centennial Rally- Aluminum, \$20.00 | Wildwood Alberta- Nickel Silver, \$8.00 |
| Wildwood Notes 50 & 250, \$5.00 | Yellowknife, NWT- Bronze, \$9.00 |
| Yukon Territory- Bronze, \$15.00 | |
-
- | | |
|---|--|
| Provincial Flowers- 50mm, Silver Plated, NWT, \$10.00 | Provincial Flowers- 50mm, Silver Plated, NB, \$10.00 |
| Provincial Flowers- 50mm, Silver Plated, Sask, \$10.00 | Provincial Flowers- 50mm, Silver Plated, MAN, \$10.00 |
| Provincial Flowers- 32mm, Silver Plated, BC, \$6.00 (Have 2) | Provincial Flowers- 32mm, Silver Plated, MAN, \$6.00 |
| Provincial Flowers- 28mm, looped, Silver Plated, BC, \$4.00 (2) | Provincial Flowers- 28mm, looped, Silver Pl., ALTA, \$4.00 |
| Provincial Flowers- 28mm, looped, Silver Plated, YK, \$4.00 (2) | Lot of 5 Ribbons for 1967- Shooting & Wildwood, \$20.00 |

Complete Set of 10- Provincial Industry/Maps- Bronze, \$100.00

1971 Port Moody Coin Club- .999 Silver, #173, \$39.00

Complete Set of CNA Medals (1954-2001):

THIS WILL BE SOLD AS A COMPLETE SET ONLY! OVER \$1300 CATALOGUE AND OPEN TO OFFERS!

2-1954 Toronto including restrrike with a "R" added to the reverse, 1955 Ottawa, 1956 London, 1957 Hamilton, 1958 Ottawa, 1959 Regina, 1960 Sherbrooke, 1961 Hamilton, 1962 Detroit, 1963 Vancouver, 1964 Halifax, 1965 Montreal, 1966 Winnipeg, 1967 Ottawa, 1968 Calgary, 1969 Toronto, 1970 Halifax, 1971 Vancouver, 1972 Toronto, 1973 Saskatoon, 1974 Hamilton, 1975 Calgary, 1976 Ottawa, 1977 Vancouver, 1978 London, 1979 Edmonton, 1980 Montreal, 1981 Toronto, 1982 Winnipeg, 1983 Moncton, 1984 Hamilton, 1985 Regina, 1986 Toronto, 1987 Calgary-.999 Silver, 1988 Charlottetown, 1989 Quebec City, 1990 Vancouver, 1991 Toronto, 1992 Montreal, 1993 Moncton, 1994 Hamilton-.999 Silver, 1995 Calgary, 1996 Montreal, 1997 Moncton, 1998 Edmonton .999 Silver, 1999 Waterloo, 2000 Ottawa Both Medals, 2001 Quebec City **NOTES: 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, PLUS CNA Medal Book**

Classified ad page: This is a free service for members

Now available - 2001 edition of "Trade and Advertising Tokens of Manitoba" This is a spiral bound descriptive listing (no illustrations) containing hundreds of new listings. Available for \$20.00 post-paid from Jim Astwood, 52 Salme Drive, Winnipeg, MB R2M 1Y7.

Numismatically Elgin - A lot of interest has been shown in this publication and I am temporarily sold out. I am in the process of revising the book and should have a second edition out in a couple of months. Some additional information and perhaps some general improvements will be made.

Numismatically Oxford - This is a 58 page numismatic listing of various businesses in Oxford County, Ontario and the tokens and medals they used. A brief history is given for each business and there are many illustrations of the tokens, medals and some of the businesses. It is available from the author, Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St. Thomas, Ontario, N5R 6A1 @ \$10.00 plus \$2.25 postage to Canadian addresses and \$9.00 postpaid US funds to all other addresses.

Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills compiled by Ken Palmer and revised in 2001 available from Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St. Thomas, ON N5R 6A1 for \$12.50 plus 2.05 postage to C.A.T.C. members at Canadian addresses. The price for US members is \$11.15 in US funds postpaid.

Wanted for my personal collection: Tokens and scrip of Ottawa and surrounding area (including milk, bread, merchants' due bills, etc., etc.). Also medals of all types (agricultural, school, athletic, exhibition, religious, etc.). Will purchase or trade. Contact: Chris Faulkner, 1460 Merivale Road, Box 78085, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2E 1B1.

For Sale: Canadian Municipal medallions, trade tokens, coin club medals. 100's to choose from: Write - Jeff Fournier, 19 Galahad Crt., North Bay, ON P1A 4H6

Buying Newfoundland tokens and counter-stamped coins. Paying \$60.00 each for Tokens: All 3 Nfld communion tokens; Grand River Pulp & Lumber, Gillisport, Labrador; James Murphy & Sons, Placentia, Nfld; Job Bros. & Co. Ltd., Blanc Sablon, Nfld. Counterstamps on Nfld coins: Gushue; Smallwood Boot & Shoe: R. Watson; J.B. brown (also on U.S. and Canadian coins); No; Dr. Page; B.W. Gross; E.V. Kelly, Bell Island, Nfld. (Also on Canadian coins).

We are paying full trends for the 1858 sailing ship and 1860 Fishery Rights tokens; \$15.00 each for Communion tokens from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P.E.I., and \$10.00 each from elsewhere in Canada. \$4.00 each for pre-1970 Masonic pennies; and \$4.00 each for pre-1970 encased pennies. Please ship for immediate payment. John O'Mara, 22 Carroll Dr., Mt. Pearl, Nfld., Canada. A1N 3B1. (709)745-7217.

For books on tokens, paper money, coins, banking and other numismatic related topics, visit my site at <http://www.stockleysbooks.com/> or email me at stockley@total.net. Thanks. Richard Stockley.

Wanted Brandon Dominion Exhibition Tokens (1913)

OBV. Travellers' Day at the Dominion Fair/ (horseshoe around sheaf of wheat) / Brandon, July 21st (the obverse of all these tokens is the same)

REV. Dominion Exhibition/ Brandon/ July 15th to 25th/ (grandstand) / (the above is the same on each token - only the advertiser and his message is different as shown below)

Jim Astwood's numbers of tokens

#0590a Good for 10c on/ \$1.00 purchase at/ Kennedy's/ Pharmacy/ Rosser Ave. & 11th St.

#0660a Good for 15% discount/ during the fair/ on any purchase of/ \$1.00 or over on/ our own preparations/ McCulloch's Drug Store

#0750a Good for \$50.00/ toward purchase of a/ half section of land/ Standard Realty Co/ Rosser Blk./ Brandon

#8015a Visit/ Christie's/ Book Store/ when at the/ Brandon Fair

#8020a When at the Fair drink "Budweiser/ Beer"/ W. Ferguson, agent

\$8140a When at this year's/ Dominion Exhibition/ visit the great piano house/ of J. J. H. McLean & Co. Ltd./ 1112 Rosser Ave./ Brandon

If you have any of these tokens for sale, please write to Jasck Stothard; 48 Whillier Drive, Brandon, Man. R7B 0X7 (Ph 1-204-728-2661)

Kitchener-Waterloo 2002 Oktoberfest tokens are available from K-W Oktoberfest Inc., P.O. Box 1053, 17 Benton Street, Kitchener, ON N2G 4G1, Ph. (888)294-4267, Fax (519)742-3072 e-mail <info@oktoberfest.ca> They are priced as follows: NBS @ \$3.00 each, gold plated NBS @ \$11.50 each and pure silver @ \$33.00 each from the above address.

Bob Gardner, 14 Novedades, Port Lucie, Florida 34952-3209

Maui trade Dollar Association, P.O. Box 631, Lashaina, Maui Hawaii 96767-0631 Ph. (808)669-4096 Fax (562)596-7617

The 2002 Maui tokens from Maui Dollar Association are, minimum number in U.S. funds, available as follows: five cupronickel tokens @ \$5.00 U.S., Gold plated cupronickel cased \$30.95 U.S. and pure silver cased \$32.95 U.S. A case set of the above three metallic formats, each token in a capsule, is available at \$56.95 U.S. All back issues are available. Please write for prices, about \$5.00 U.S. each plus postage.

Bob is also selling the 2002 Maui tokens but they may be purchased as single tokens. The price is postpaid in U.S. funds as follows: 2002, 2001, 2000, 1999, 1998, 1997, and 1996 at \$2.50 U.S. each. 1995 at \$2.50 U.S.: 1994 and 1993 at \$3.00 U.S. each and 1992 at \$4.00 U.S.

St. Andrews Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 89, St. Andrews-By-The-Sea, NB E0G 2X0 Ph. (800)563-7397 and (506)529-3555 & Fax (506) 529-8095... The 2002 nickel bonded steel token, in a capsule, is available at \$4.25 postpaid from the above address. The following back issues are also available at \$4.25 postpaid each. 1983, 1984, 1990 - 1992 and 1997 - 2000.

Prince George Chamber of Commerce, Attn. Tracey Stad, 890 Vancouver Street, Prince George, BC V2L 2P2 Ph. (250)562-2454 Fax (250)562-6510...The 2002 \$3.00 wooden token is available postpaid for \$5.58 for Canadian residents and \$3.52 U.S. for United States residents from the above address. The following back issues of the wood are available - 1988, 1994, 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001 at the same prices.

Gander and Area Chamber of Commerce, 109 Trans. Canada Highway, Gander, Newfoundland A1V 1P6 Ph. (709)256-7110 Fax (709)256-4080...The 2002 token is available from the above address as follows: NBS @ \$2.75 each and the G/gold plated token is @ \$10.10 each postpaid. Back issues and a brochure are available upon request.

Frank Galindo, P.O. Box 12217, San Antonio, Texas 78212-0217...has available the 2002 Texas Numismatic Association Convention Medal. The antique bronze medal is available at \$4.50 U.S. postpaid. A numbered set of one pure silver medal and one bronze medal is available at \$36.00 U.S. postpaid. There were about 100 number sets made. There are some back issues available also.

Halifax Regional Coin Club, Attention Dave Wilf, Dartmouth Seniors' Service Centre, 45 Ochterloney Street, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y 1C1....The .999 silver medals are \$40.00 each and the other two base metal medals are \$15.00 each. Registered postage is \$7.00 per order. Postage of \$2.00 for each medal sent at your own risk, if you do not wish to pay the \$7.00 for registration. Orders should be sent to the above address. Please make your cheque payable to the Halifax Regional Coin Club.

Bonavita Ltd., P.O. Box 11447, Station H, Nepean, ON K2H 7V1 Ph. (613)823-3844 Fax (613)825-3092 e-mail <ray@eligi.ca> Visa and Master card accepted. Back issues of K-W Oktoberfest tokens with the special mint marks are available at \$22.50 from Ray as follows: 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 through 2001.

The Little Current Lions Club 2002 \$3.00 bi-metallic token was struck on 32 mm millead edge blanks in the following metals with mintages and cost per token from Ray postpaid: bimetallic 4,200 pieces @ \$5.25 each, antique commercial bronze 650 pieces @ \$10.50 each, and gold plated 650 pieces @ \$11.50 each. Canadians should add GST or HST and Ontario residents an additional 8% PST ordering from Ray.

The medal issued for the 2002 Ontario Numismatic Association Convention, was sold out at the Convention but Ray Desjardins has a few remaining medals in brass at \$15.50 each, and the silver medal at \$40.50 each.

The Kenora & District Chamber of Commerce bimetallic tokens are available from Ray at the following postpaid prices: (Canadians should add GST or HST and Ontario residents an additional 8%.) Bimetallic \$5.25 each, nickel-silver \$13.50 each and gold plated \$16.50 each.

The Rural Municipality of Minitonas 2001 dated Centennial medal is available from Bonavita at \$7.50 each postpaid.

The Camrose Jr. A Hockey Team Medals are available from Bonavita at \$8.00 each for the Doyle Cup Champions and the AJHL medal. The National Junior "A" Hockey Champions is \$7.50 each.

The 2002 \$3.00 Loyal Nanaimo Batahtub Society token is available from Ray postpaid as follows: bimetallic @ \$5.25 each, nickel-silver @ \$13.50 each and gold plated @ \$16.50 each. Canadians should add GST or HST and Ontario residents 8% PST. Please order from Ray at above address.

Please Note: In order to keep advertising from the main body of our publication, the section by Jack Sauchenko has had the advertising content edited out. All of the trade tokens etc., offered for sale are advertised here in the classified ad section. Remember classified ads are free to members. Full page ads are available at \$15.00. Partial page ads can also be made available.

Classified ad page: This is a free service for members *Supplement for March 2003 issue of Numismatica Canada*

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For books on tokens, paper money, coins, banking and other numismatic related topics, visit my site at <http://www.stockleysbooks.com/> or email me at stockley@total.net . Thanks. Richard Stockley.

Book For Sale

Tokens & Medals of London, Ontario

Second edition, 213 pages hard cover book

Cost \$40.00 plus postage if mailed

Request orders only to determine the number to print

If you would like a book contact Ted Leitch at

543 Kininvie Drive, London, Ontario. N6G 1P1

or email deleitic@attglobal.net

Planning to be available at the CNA Convention Windsor

FOR SALE: Saskatchewan merchant tokens, trade dollars, souvenir coins, medallions and scrip. Am also helping to dispose of a large collection of Canadian trade dollars, souvenir coins, medallions, personalized medallions etc. from all provinces and some USA. Please send want lists to: Mr. Ron Rogal, 1007 Kingsmere Blvd., Saskatoon, Sk. S7J 5A7, (306-382-7008) or E-mail: rogal@sk.sympatico.ca

Wellington County dairy, bread, store tokens, police badges wanted for cash or trade. Towns are Guelph, Fergus, Elora, Mount Forest, Palmerston, Clifford, Arthur, Drayton, Rockwood - Ross Irwin, 903-24 Marilyn Dr., Guelph, ON, N1H 8E9. rwirwin@freespace.net

Prisoner of War Chits (Canteen Chits or tokens) used in Canadian Camps for German Prisoners of war. Many variations and denominations existed. Robert HENDERSON, 6015-5th Ave., Regina, Sask., S4T 6V4. Email homefront@sasktel.net

Bonavita Ltd., Attn: Ray Desjardins, P.O. Box 11447, Station "H", Nepean, ON K2H 7V1. Ph (613)823-3844, Fax (613)825-3092 and E-mail ray@eligi.ca. Ray has the 2002 Calgary Brier medals available at \$5.00 plus GST or HST postpaid for Canadians and an additional 8% PST for Ontario residents. A one page price list of medals for 3 other curling championships is available also free of charge. Mastercard & Visa accepted.

2003 High Level, Alberta tokens are available postpaid as follows from Ray. (See previous ad for address). Enamelled nickel-silver \$14.00 each and enamelled pure silver \$50.50 each. (Canadians should add GST or HST and Ontario residents an additional 8% PST.)

2002 Brandon Scott Tournament of Hearts Medals available at \$5.00 each plus GST or HST and 8% PST for Ontario residents from Ray at above address for Bonavita.

Rigolet \$3 Tokens also available from Ray at same address and conditions. Bimetallic tokens at \$5.25, commercial bronze - \$14.50 each, nickel-silver - \$14.50 each, gold plated - \$17.00 each.

Fort Francis \$3 tokens available from Ray at above address as follows: bi-metallic - \$5.25 each, nickel-silver - \$13.50 each, gold plated - \$16.00 each. GST, HST and PST for Ontario residents extra.

Hornepayne \$3 and \$5 Tokens available from Ray as follows: bi-metallic round - \$5.25 each, nickel-silver round - \$13.50 each, gold plated round - \$16.50 each. Rectangular \$5 token in antique brass at \$9.00 each, Nickel-silver - \$16.00 each, and commercial bronze at \$19.00 each plus applicable taxes from Bonavita address above.

K-W Secret mintmark 2002 \$2 tokens available from Ray at previous address. This token plus pasts issues with secret mint mark from 1993 until 2002 are available at \$26.00 each. GST, HST and 8% PST for Ontario residents apply.

Maple Creek 2003 \$5 Tokens available from Ray at previously printed address for \$7.50 each postpaid plus applicable taxes.

Arthur, Ontario Most Patriotic Wood Medal is available by mail order for a self-addressed, stamped envelope and \$2.00 from the Royal Canadian Legion, 281 George St., Arthur, ON N0G 1A0.

Dealers' Subscription Service is Available Collectors may order their tokens from dealers and receive a 15% discount. The collector chooses what type of tokens or medallions to be collected for them. Please write to the two dealers whose addresses are listed below.

Ray Desjardins, P.O. Box 11447, Station "H", Nepean, ON K2H 7V1. Mastercard & Visa accepted. Ph. (613) 823-3844, Fax (613) 825-3092 and e-Mail ray@eligi.ca.

Jim Quinn, P.O. Box 291, Miramichi, NB E1V 3M4 toll free ph (866)622-7729 and e-Mail jimglo@nbnet.nb.ca Mastercard & Visa accepted.

A Large Wood as a Heart A Country Heart in maple wood 2 1/4 inches wide and nearly 1/4 inch thick, with printing on one side or both sides or a magnet on the reverse side, is available for any special occasion such as a wedding, wedding anniversary, birthday, etc. from Canada Wide Woods. Larry Walker of Canada Wide woods will design a Country Heart wood for anybody, if they send him the data and an order for one. 100 Country Hearts woods are \$78.00 Canadian or \$54.00 U.S. 200 Heart Woods are \$112.00 Canadian or \$85.00 U.S. Magnets are an additional 7c each. For further detail or to order a Country Heart wood please write: Canada Wide Woods, Attn. Larry Walker, Gadshill, ON Canada N0K 1J0. Ph. (519)271-3352.

Treasurer's Report For 2002

At Dec. 31, 2001 our balance was	\$9,191.94
We had income from dues in 2002 of.....	\$3,408.32
We had bank interest amounting to.....	284.91
We had donations for the year.....	15.00
The above adds to a total of.....	\$12,900.17
On printing, postage, etc., we spent.....	\$ 2,912.46
This left a balance of as of 31 Dec. 2002.....	\$ 9,987.71

Final Reminder: If you have not paid your membership dues for the year 2003, you will not receive your June issue. Please send cheque made out to C.A.T.C. to Gord Nichols, address on inside front page.