

# NUMISMATICA CANADA

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

*A Quarterly Publication for Students of Canadian  
Numismatics*



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*From the editor :*

Greetings everyone. This issue is the 27<sup>th</sup> for *Numismatica Canada* and we are once again fortunate in having a very diversified subject matter for our readers. The first article on the Pritchard and Andrews Co. of Ottawa constitutes most of the printed portion of a talk on this company given at a seminar during the 2008 Canadian Numismatic Association convention held in Ottawa last July by Chris Faulkner and Scott Douglas.

Len Buth has contributed four articles including three concerning newly found tokens. The fourth is from a talk Len presented at the July 2008 meeting of the London Numismatic Society and discusses many helpful tips in researching the background of Ontario merchant tokens. Of late there have been many enquiries concerning this topic and this should provide several helpful tips to the novice researcher.

As promised in the last issue, both Jim Astwood and Jack Boddington each supplied us with two articles, Jim's on Winnipeg tokens and Jacks on his specialty, Medals and Awards.

A new variety of the so-called "Columbia farthings" has been discovered and is described by Ian Hartshore of Australia and written up by Mel Kyle.

Scott Douglas gives us a description of 35 different GWR tokens and Michael Tuggle has given two versions of a chart for differentiating Br. 919, the 1857 P.E.I. tokens. These varieties can be very difficult to tell apart or describe so this should also prove helpful.

Thanks to Ross Irwin for his two shorts on a Guelph Provincial Winter Fair medal and an advertising poem of the J. K. Cranston Company, token issuers of Galt, Ontario.

There have been several newly discovered tokens and these will be described in our December issue.

Have a great fall season and "Happy Collecting".



*The Pritchard and Andrews Co.  
of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.*



**Christopher G. Faulkner F.C.N.R.S.  
and  
Scott E. Douglas F.C.N.R.S.**



## *A Short History of the Pritchard and Andrews Company*

When Henry Pritchard set up shop at 85 Rideau Street in Ottawa in 1873 as a "Stamp and Steel" engraver, he was one of four engravers in the city and he would outlast them all.<sup>1</sup> Within two years, Pritchard had gone into partnership with Thomas Mingard, business had expanded, and the firm of *Pritchard and Mingard* had situated in larger premises at 190 Rideau Street. Pritchard was now successful enough to be able to build himself a residence on what was then Victoria Street in Janeville (later Eastview, today Vanier), just off the old Montreal Road. In those days, Janeville was outside the city proper and Pritchard's property was surrounded by fields and trees in what must have been an idyllic setting next to the Rideau River. By the early 1890s the Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company had a line which extended the length of Rideau Street to Charlotte Street, two blocks short of where it meets the River to become Montreal Road, so that Pritchard had simply to walk from his residence and cross the bridge to catch the street car where it looped around to make its way back up Rideau Street and into the heart of the city (Brault 1946, 194-195).

In the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth in Ottawa, Rideau and Sparks were two of the principal business streets of the city. By 1880, *Pritchard and Mingard*, "General Engravers," were at 175 Sparks Street, where they would remain for some years. Unfortunately, disaster struck the partnership in the summer of 1886. While vacationing with his family near Morristown, New York, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, Mingard contracted a sudden fever and died. With one partnership concluded by an untimely death, Pritchard wasted no time in taking on a new partner. In 1887, the name *Pritchard and Andrews* is first recorded in the business history of Ottawa when John E. Andrews, engraver, yokes his fortunes with Henry Pritchard's. While it cannot be excluded as a possibility, there is no evidence that *Pritchard and Mingard* struck tokens or medals in the course of their business, although a nineteenth century screw press in the National Currency Museum that was acquired from *Pritchard and Andrews* may date from the partnership of *Pritchard and Mingard*. Be that as it may, nothing actually signed *Pritchard and Mingard* seems to have survived. All that would change with the arrival in Ottawa of John Andrews.

By 1888, *Pritchard and Andrews* advertise as "General Engravers, Die Sinkers, Stamp and Steel Engravers, Rubber Stamp Manufacturers, Scale Manufacturers." In this same year, they produce the first tokens that we can unequivocally identify with the firm (Breton 1894, 770 and 771), both of which advertise their business. Their lumber tokens for W. Barrett (Breton 1894, 747) and for James MacLaren's planing mills (Breton 1894, 768), and their numismatist tokens for Joseph Hooper (Breton 1894, 777 and 778) all date from an early period, and *Pritchard and Andrews* may also be responsible for the first Dompierre bread tokens (Breton 1894, 737 and 738). These early issues were soon followed by, among others, dairy tokens for Robert Bayne (Breton 1894, 816 and 817), W.J. Fenton (Paquet 1894, 114 and 147), Elkanah Honeywell (Paquet 1894, 115 and 146), and Benjamin Rothwell (Breton 1894, 818-821),

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<sup>1</sup> Unless acknowledged by reference in the body of the text, the sources of information for this section are the Ottawa City Directories of Irwin, Woodburn and Mighit, and a Pritchard family memoir by Ian Baker.



as well as the Stroud Brothers' tea token (Breton 1894, 786), and a very attractive advertising token for Stonhouse & Chamberlin, carriage and wagon makers. Perhaps the earliest medal we can attribute to the company is F.R.E. Campeau's 1888 Central Canada Exhibition souvenir piece, known in white metal and, rarely, in copper (Leroux 1890,1513). In effect, *Pritchard and Andrews* are in on the ground floor of the heyday of merchant token production in Canada from 1888 to about 1930, and they are responsible for the production of many, many hundreds, if not thousands of such tokens, as well as hundreds of medals for various commercial and public purposes. There was also another reason for *Pritchard and Andrews'* long term success in business. For just over one hundred years, from 1885 to 1986, they held a contract with the Post Office Department to provide stamp cancellers and other necessities of postal operations.

In 1897, as detailed in the next section of this booklet, *Pritchard and Andrews* took the step of incorporation as a limited company. They also moved their premises to 133 Sparks Street. Shares were issued, executive officers were appointed, and a Constitution and By-Laws put into effect. Chartres R. Cunningham, who had previously been Secretary-Treasurer of the Ottawa office of the Metropolitan Loan and Savings Company, would serve as the first company President (until 1910); Daniel L. McLean, an Ottawa lawyer, as Secretary-Treasurer (until 1904); Henry Pritchard as Manager (until 1904); and in 1901 John Andrews was designated Superintendent. There is every reason to think that the company flourished in these years around the turn of the century inasmuch as token and medal production was then at its peak. They were responsible for such efforts as the I.O.O.F. Hamilton piece of 1895 (Leroux 1897, 1624), the 1895 Orange Order Demonstration piece (Leroux 1897, 1635d), a souvenir for the First Territorial Exhibition of 1895 at Regina, then in the N.W.T. (Leroux 1897, 1517m), the Ottawa Winter Carnival medal of 1895 (Leroux 1897, 1161c), a Quebec Winter Carnival medal of 1896 (Leroux 1897, 1161g), the Central Canada Exhibition souvenirs of 1895 and 1896 (Leroux 1897, 1517r and 1517s), the 1899 "Tombola" (raffle) souvenir for the Institut Canadian Français (Charlton 2008, 1900), the Campeau Fish and Game Club token of 1901 (Charlton 2008, 1315), the Privy Seal of the Earl of Minto, Canada's Governor-General from 1898 to 1904, the Ottawa Summer Carnival medals of 1907 (Charlton 2001, EONC-63 and 66), and in 1911 an attractive medal upon the arrival of the Duke of Connaught to assume the office of Governor-General. In a somewhat more pedestrian vein, *Pritchard and Andrews* made numerous bread, milk and merchant issues for the likes of the Slinn brothers, M.R. Cunningham, F.H. Martelock, George W. Barrett, Ebenezer Chugg, William Henry, Thomas Short, and the Gilmour Cigar Store, all of Ottawa and district, the business college tokens for the De La Salle Academy of Ottawa, and a run of due bills for B.H. Turner of Little Current, on Manitoulin Island.

At this point in time, shortly after the turn of the century, Andrews is listed as residing in "Rockcliffe Park", then as now a fashionable neighbourhood on the eastern edge of the city along the Ottawa River. It has been reported that when the Andrews house in Rockcliffe was being built, several baskets full of *Pritchard and Andrews* tokens were poured into the space between the wall studding. It has also been said that about a half bushel basket of their tokens was mixed with the road materials during the construction of Laurier Avenue in Ottawa (Bowman, Vol. 15). Andrews' partnership in the company to which he lent his name was not to last,



however. While the cause is unknown, Andrews and Pritchard had a falling out, thereafter refused to speak to one another, and only communicated by means of handwritten notes (Bowman, Vol. 15). As a result of their break up, the partnership was terminated and in 1919 Andrews left Ottawa and retired to Montreal where he died in 1924.

Henry Pritchard had married in 1887 and begun raising a family. In the first decade of the new century, in 1907, his eldest sons, Walter Evan and Harold Morgan, then teenagers, both joined the firm as engravers. Their arrival coincided with another move by the company, this time to 264 Sparks Street. Walter and Harold



would stay with the company throughout their working lives and serve it in various capacities, the former as Manager (1927) and then President (1928 until 1934), and Vice-President (1935 to 1937), and the latter succeeding his father as Secretary-Treasurer (1927 through to 1937). Yet a third son, Ernest Pritchard, joined the company in 1930, first as a Vice-President and then later as an engraver, and he too would stay until his retirement in 1969. The year 1927 was a turning point in the company's history because Henry Pritchard, its founding father, had died the previous year after a

long life and a very successful career. Following his death, the company expanded again by taking over 262 Sparks Street, alongside 264. It would occupy this double address in the heart of commercial Ottawa for the next forty years. (By chance, what was 262-264 Sparks happens to be almost kitty-corner to the present Bank of Canada building whose National Currency Collection houses so many products made by *Pritchard and Andrews*.) C.R. Cunningham had been succeeded as company President in 1910 by J. Arthur Seybold, owner of a large wholesale dry goods firm, who occupied the position until 1927. After Walter Pritchard served a term as President, he was succeeded by Ottawa lawyer Oliver E. Culbert in 1934. While there were changes to the company's officers in the 1920s and 1930s, it seems to have survived the years following the First World War and the Depression without undue hardship. Henry John Pritchard, the family's fourth son, joined the company as an engraver in 1928-1929.

Whatever may have been the cause of Henry Pritchard's falling out with his partner, John Andrews, no residual ill will prevented his son Ernest A. Andrews from joining the company as its Secretary-Treasurer for a year or two in 1934 (coincidentally, the year of Margaret Pritchard's death). At some point in the interwar period, the company established a foundry at 47 Booth Street, which it owned for many years. Notable among its work in this period were medals for the Anglican Diocesan Lay Readers Association, the National Winter Carnival in 1922, Confederation Diamond Jubilee medals of 1927, a bronze medal for the Metropolitan Life Assurance Company in 1928 (Curry 1980, 88), perhaps the most handsome -- at 50 millimetres in diameter, 6 millimetres thick, and almost 100 grams, certainly the most daunting medal -- it ever produced (Charlton 2008, 5255-5), and, at the other end of the scale of its achievements, the very modest piece in copper and white metal for the Imperial Economic Conference of 1932. New faces appeared in 1937-38, when John B. Brittain was made Secretary-Treasurer, R.J. Ferguson, Superintendent, and



John Harold Pritchard, Harold Morgan's eldest son, and the third generation to work in the firm, was taken on as a "helper," later to become an apprentice engraver, and then engraver.

The war years were turbulent both for the Pritchard family and for the business. Gordon Pritchard, Harold Morgan Pritchard's youngest son, served one year as an apprentice in 1940, then enlisted in the RCAF, and went missing in action over the English Channel in 1944. His brother, John Harold, also went into military service, but survived the war and rejoined the company in 1947. Perhaps to fill their absence, Kenneth Pritchard, John Harold's son, was taken on as an apprentice in 1942, and Hollis Pritchard, a second son of John Harold, in 1943. The former would remain with the company until 1955, the latter seems not to have lasted more than a couple of years. In 1940 Ernest Pritchard succeeded O.E. Culbert as President for two years, to be succeeded in turn by Ernest Andrews from 1942 to 1946. In 1947 Edward K. Emerson began a long term as President, a position he would hold until 1968, when the company would once again undergo major changes. In the immediate post-war years, six Pritchard family members, Harold M., Walter, Henry John, Ernest, and third generation members John Harold and Kenneth, all worked at the company. Harold Morgan died in 1951 and by 1955 Kenneth was no longer with the company. That year, 1955, may in fact mark the last year for which we have an example of token or medal production from the company. The Canadian Numismatic Association annual convention was held at the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa in that year and *Pritchard and Andrews* were engaged to strike the convention medal. They recycled an obverse die that had been first employed near the turn of the century and which had cracked through use. Fittingly, and no doubt inadvertently, the company produced a medal which linked with the glory days of its past, while at the same time it signified that that link was henceforth forever broken. The back of the old company was soon broken too, when in 1968-69 it relinquished its premises on Sparks Street after sixty years and moved out of the downtown to 486 Gladstone Avenue. This move coincided with a downsizing of the company's operations as it now occupied considerably smaller premises and gave up its foundry on Booth Street.

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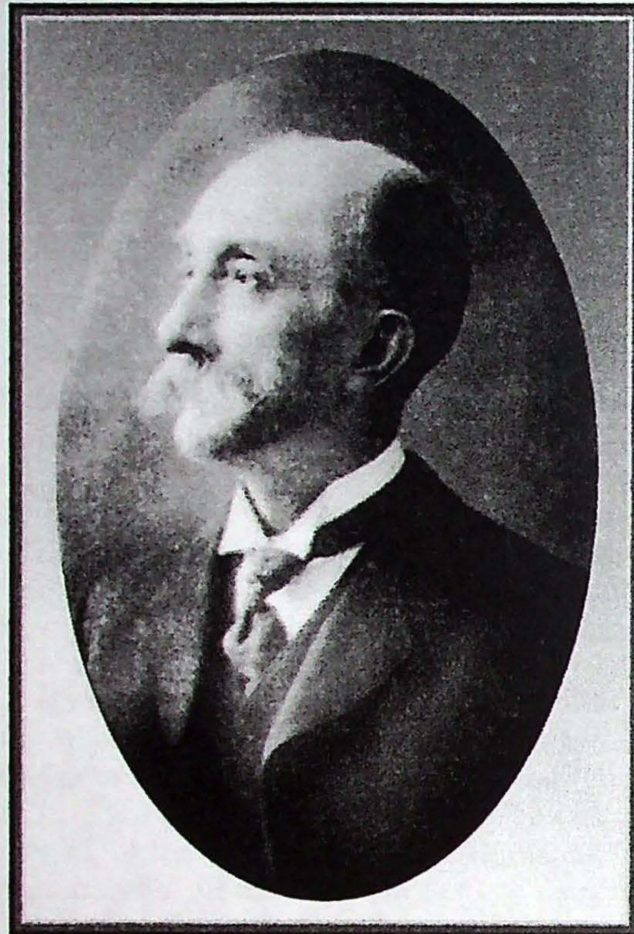
Walter and Ernest both retired with the move, and only John Harold remained with the company until his retirement in 1982. Henry John had died in 1963, Walter Evan died in 1972, Ernest on Christmas Day, 1975, and John Harold, the last of the surviving family members to have been employed by the old firm, passed away in 1985.



On Gladstone Avenue, the company still advertised its products as "Rubber Stamps and Engraving, Price Markers, Stencils, Steel Stamps and Metal Tags, Memorial Plaques, Punch Press and General Machine Shop Work." W.E. Armstrong was the General Manager until 1986, when new personnel moved into place and the company made entirely different claims about the kind of work it could undertake: "Typesetting, Vinyl Letters, Silk Screening, Cut Out Lettering and Logos, Plastic Fabrication, Award and Presentation Plaques, Trophies, Signs, Seals, Stamps, Engravers." In an era of plastics, changing technologies, and therefore different demands, *Pritchard and Andrews* was attempting to adapt. Other troubles soon came along to test the company's resourcefulness. In 1987, *Pritchard and Andrews* was charged by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment with "dumping hazardous ink and solvents" on its property at 486 Gladstone: "The Ministry says Pritchard-Andrews and its president Ed Armstrong were dumping waste from its silk-screening process in the back of its property on 486 Gladstone Ave. last year. ... Pritchard-Andrews could be fined up to \$2,000 for every day the waste was present during the Ministry's three-month investigation of the property" (*The Ottawa Citizen* 1987). Possibly in the face of financial difficulties, in 1991 the company made one last move, this time to 435 Kent Street in Ottawa. A few years later, on December 1, 1995, charges were laid against *Pritchard and Andrews* as the administrators of the company's pension plan because they had neglected to file triennial valuation reports as required by Provincial law in the years 1990 and 1993. The case went to trial in Toronto, on February 29, 1996. In consequence: "On April 25, 1996, the Ontario Court (Provincial Division) sentenced the defendants, a director and officer of the company and the Pritchard Andrews Company of Ottawa Limited, to make restitution to the pension fund in the amount of \$26,400. This amount represents the total employee contributions deducted but not remitted to the fund, plus interest, for the following time periods: February 1, 1986 to December 15, 1987, October 1, 1988 to December 22, 1990 and May 1, 1991 to January 1, 1993" (Financial Services Commission of Ontario 1997, 3). It appears that the burden of repaying this amount of money was too great. As the company approached the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its incorporation, in 1996 it suddenly ceased to exist.



*Henry Thomas Pritchard*  
(1849 – 1926)



Henry Thomas Pritchard was born on February 25, 1849 in London, England. His mother was Elizabeth Ann Thomson, his father William Pritchard, a cabinet maker by trade. Henry received his education at a London Boarding School where he took his apprenticeship in brass engraving. A Henry Thomson (his mothers' maiden name) was operating a brass foundry in 1838 in London and may be the person to have taken on Henry as his apprentice.

A family story has Henry joining a group of Gypsies in England in the late 1860's and travelling through Canada as a trapeze artist. His companion in this adventure is said to have been John Watt later to become a well known Ottawa architect. Henry Pritchard came to Canada in 1872 with his mother, his father having died earlier, and they settled in the Ottawa District.

Henry operated on his own as an engraver from 1873 until 1875 when he entered into a partnership with Thomas A. Mingard. The company they formed was known as Pritchard and Mingard. This partnership would last for 11 years. Thomas



Mingard died suddenly while vacationing in New York State after contracting a form of typhoid fever in September of 1886.

Henry Pritchard married Margaret Ramsay Black of Hamilton, Ontario. Margaret often visited friends in Ottawa and it was during these visits that Henry met 'Maggie'. Possibly they met in church, as both belonged to the Congregational Church. (Congregational churches are Protestant Christian churches practicing congregationalist church governance.) Henry would retain his faith all his life. He was the rector's warden of St. Margaret's Anglican (Protestant) Church on the old Montreal Road in Ottawa (now Vanier) for many years and took a deep interest in the work and affairs of the church and his community. Henry often donated fine brass works made by his company to St. Margaret's and in later years a brass altar cross was donated by the Pritchard family in Henry's memory.



Henry and Margaret were married in the Congregational Church in Hamilton, Ontario, June 30, 1887. The couple then took up residence in their home in Janeville (later known as Eastview, then Vanier) raising their family of four sons and five daughters there. Henry died in this home some 39 years later on March 29, 1926.



The Pritchard home at 79 Victoria St (now Montgomery St) still stands today. This was the home that Henry Pritchard and his new bride Margaret Black came to in 1887 after they were married in Hamilton. The couple raised 9 children in this home, 4 sons and 5 daughters. All of the sons became engravers and were employed with the Pritchard and Andrews Company.



In this same year (1887) Henry formed a partnership with John Edward Andrews to create the firm of Pritchard and Andrews. Ten years later the company would incorporate to become known as "The Pritchard and Andrews Company of Ottawa Limited".

Henry Pritchard took an active role in the work of the Independent Order of Oddfellows as well as the Sons of England and the St. George Societies. He was one of the founders of the YMCA in Ottawa and presented the association with its first gymnasium equipment. He was also the founder of the Ottawa School of Art on Sparks Street. In keeping with his concern for the community in which he lived, Henry was also a member and worked on behalf of the local School Board.

At the time Henry Pritchard died (March 29, 1926) he was a most prominent and well respected figure in Ottawa and in his community. This was reflected in the impressive Anglican Service for the dead conducted at St Margaret's Anglican Church by the Right Reverend J. C. Roper, the Bishop of Ottawa. Although weather conditions were unusually bad, a large number of business and personal acquaintances attended the procession from residence to church to cemetery in honour of this well regarded citizen. Henry Thomas Pritchard was interred in Beechwood Cemetery along side his mother. A widow and nine children were left to mourn the loss of a wonderful husband and father.

Henry and Margaret had four sons who were to be instrumental in the operations of Pritchard and Andrews in the years to come, both as engravers for the firm and as administrators.

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### Walter Evan Pritchard



Walter was the first son (second child) of Henry and Margaret and was born on February 21, 1890. Walter worked as an engraver at Pritchard and Andrews and was the President of the company from 1928 to 1934. Walter passed away on January 10, 1972.



Walter became  
President in 1928

### Harold Morgan Pritchard

Harold (known as 'Lal') Pritchard was born on June 15, 1891. Harold had 2 sons and a daughter. Harold passed away on November 15, 1951.

His youngest son Gordon Featherstone Pritchard became an apprentice engraver in 1940 at the Pritchard and Andrews Company before enlisting in 1942. Gordon "Torchie" Pritchard became a Pilot Officer in World War II and was reported missing in action over the English Channel in August of 1944. He was a veteran of 32 flights.

Harold's eldest son John Harold Pritchard was born May 24, 1917. John (known as Harold) was an engraver for the Pritchard and Andrews Company and was still with the firm when he died on December 10, 1985.

### Ernest Pritchard

Ernest Pritchard was born on November 21, 1893. He worked as an engraver for the Pritchard and Andrews Company. Ernest died on Christmas day in 1975.

### Henry John Pritchard

"Jack" Pritchard was born December 03, 1902. Jack became the fourth son to work at Pritchard and Andrews as an engraver. He passed away on August 28, 1963.



## Thomas A. Mingard

(1849 - 1886)

Thomas A. Mingard was born in London, England in 1849. He came to Canada in 1875 and settled in Ottawa, Ontario. In that same year, at the age of twenty six, Mingard formed a partnership with Henry Pritchard, the company being so named simply *Pritchard and Mingard*. Henry Pritchard, had been in business on his own as an engraver since 1873. Pritchard and Mingard, engravers, were located at 190 Rideau St. By 1881 the company was firmly established at 175 Sparks St.

will	<b>Oyers and Scouvers.</b>
er of	<b>E. PARKER, 256 and 258 Sparks street.</b>
AVOR-	<b>Engravers and Stencil Plates</b>
since	<b>PRITCHARD &amp; MINGARD, 175 Sparks st</b>
18-	<b>Flowers and Fruit.</b>
a no	<b>MRS. J. H. CORNISH, 518 Wellington s</b>
	<b>Fruit and Oysters.</b>

Thomas Mingard was prominent in Temperance and Religious movements. Like his partner Henry Pritchard, Mingard was an active member of the Congregational Church. In the summer of 1886 Mingard's family had been vacationing for a time at Terrace Park, near Morristown, New York. Mingard himself arrived at Terrace Park to spend the last couple of weeks of summer vacation with his family before they all returned to Ottawa. It was during this sojourn that he contracted a fever which soon escalated into typhoid and he died shortly after on September 26, 1886. Thomas Mingard was 37 years of age and left behind a widow and five children.

A report in the Ottawa Daily Free Press for January 1881 shows that Pritchard and Mingard were owed \$12.50 for services rendered to the *Gaol and Building* committee and that a recommendation had been made to pay.

GAOL AND BUILDING.	
The Gaol and Building Committee made the following recommendations, viz.: That clothing for females be procured as at present, made by prisoners; that 2 doz. pairs of pants, a piece of bed-ticking, and 3 doz. pairs of wearso boots be purchased; that the ground floor of the gaol be repaired; that closets be placed in the Court House as soon as the drains can be made; that the following accounts be paid:	
H. G. Roche...	\$182 54
J. Blyth, jr.....	4 50
Pritchard & Mingard.....	12 50
A. Christie & Co.....	6 10
H. G. Roche.....	15 20
James Birkett.....	4 10
Wm. Rowe.....	49 27
J. Erratt.....	76 50
G. Storsy.....	3 30
Mr. Clelland was reported as chairman. The report was adopted on motion of Mr. Clelland.	



# John Edward Andrews

(1848 – 1924)

John E. Andrews was born in London, England, in 1848. Andrews came to Canada around 1886 and shortly after the death of Thomas Mingard in 1886 joined Henry Pritchard to form the Pritchard and Andrews Co. John married Charlotte Tooth and this union was blessed with three daughters and a son. Their son, Ernest A. Andrews, joined Pritchard and Andrews in 1934 as Secretary-Treasurer and later served as President of the company from 1942 until 1946.

John Andrews was active in the Congregational Church, as was Pritchard's previous partner Thomas Mingard, and was a member of the Sons of England. Due to a falling out with Henry Pritchard, John Andrews left the company in 1919 as an active partner. He moved to Montreal, Quebec, where he died five years later on April 04, 1924.



An example of a letterhead for Pritchard and Andrews of the type one would expect from this prolific engraving company, circa the 1890's.



A typical directory ad for P&A in 1916.



# A GUIDE TO RESEARCHING AN ONTARIO MERCHANT TOKEN

\*\*\*\*\*

by- Len Buth, FCNRS

PRESENTED AT LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY JULY 8, 2008 MEETING

\*\*\*\*\*

This discussion paper offers some suggested references to utilize when one wishes to research a heretofore unrecorded merchant token - or to find additional data on a known token. It is not suggested that this listing represents the final authority, or that other documentation is not available. It does represent resource material that the writer has used in the researching of new token finds and which have resulted in articles written on them. For those interested in family genealogy, the guide may also be helpful.

The paper is divided into three search sections - business; personal; and other.

\* designates where references may be found.

## BUSINESS DATA

### -BUSINESS DIRECTORIES

- National - Bradstreet's, Lovell's Gazetteer and others
- Local - Dun's, Vernon's, Might, Polk and many others. These cover specific cities.

\*Local public libraries

\*some available on internet - eg Vernon's London 1915

\*some sold on cd/dvd from various vendors

\*Ontario Genealogy Society[OGS], London & Middlesex Branch - in London at 1017 Western Rd.

### -COUNTY ATLASES

- most completed in 1870s - done by Page, Belden, Walker & Miles and others
- a source for business listings, maps and advertisements - among other data

\*libraries, OGS

### -BOOKS ON LOCAL HISTORY

- books on counties, townships and towns. Many were done in 1967 as a Centennial project. Most have photographs. Search by location.

\*libraries

### -REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT ROLL

- annual listings of addresses, owner and assessment values. Ideal for determining ownership when address is known.

\*libraries

\*town and city offices



#### -FIRE INSURANCE PLAN/MAP

-mainly available for cities. These detailed plans were compiled by the fire insurance underwriters to assist in assessing and controlling the risks of fire. They show names of the owners of the buildings, the shape and size of a building.

\*libraries

#### NEWSPAPERS

-possible articles on the business, owner, industry -and photos of the individual and business  
-often articles are indexed; and in "scrapbooks"; or on microfilms

\*libraries

### PERSONAL DATA

#### CENSUS RECORDS

-Canada Census data available for:  
1851[some], 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911 etc. at 10 year intervals.

\*1881 available online at- [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)

\*1901 & 1910 - online at- [www.automatedgenealogy.com](http://www.automatedgenealogy.com)

\*libraries

\*OGS

#### OBITUARIES

-once date of death is known, obits offer data such as: family, where born profession. These particulars can confirm other information obtained elsewhere.

\*newspapers at libraries most of which are available on microfilm reels.

#### CEMETERY RECORDS

-locating cemetery and grave stone will provide date of death, which can lead to finding the obituary. See above.

\*online cemetery locators- [www.interment.net](http://www.interment.net) -and- [www.islandnet.com/bcfa](http://www.islandnet.com/bcfa)

\*church records

\*cemetery offices

\*online search for specific cemeteries .eg in my case my parents are buried at Rodney, ON. The website - [www.elginogs.ca/cemeteries/aldborough/rodney](http://www.elginogs.ca/cemeteries/aldborough/rodney) - indicates they are buried there. Some cemetery websites now provide photos of the grave stones.



## BOOKS ON "NOTEWORTHY" MEN AND WOMEN

-depending on which book, a long or short biography is provided with or without a photograph. Examples are - "Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec Society Blue Book 1905", and the 5 volumes set of the early 1890s "The Canadian Album - Men of Canada".

\*libraries

## VITAL STATISTICS

-the following early Ontario data is available:

Births - 1869 to 1910

Marriages- 1869 to 1925

Deaths - 1869 to 1935

\*libraries

\*[www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/interloan/vsmain.htm](http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/interloan/vsmain.htm)

\*in London, ON - at the London Family History Centre, Church of Latter Day Saints, 1139 Riverside Drive, London. 519-473-2421

\*International Genealogical Index [IGI] available at [www.familysearch.org/ENG/Search/frameset](http://www.familysearch.org/ENG/Search/frameset)

## WILLS

-the locating of wills can provide data. More difficult.

\*data on how to at : [www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/interloan/c-efile.htm](http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/interloan/c-efile.htm)

## MISCELLANEOUS

In addition to the above, the following is provided. In some cases the sources can apply to both Business and Personal data sought.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS AND ARCHIVES

-Information at libraries have been shown previously. City and county museums can also be added to providing needed material. In London, the Weldon Library at the University of Western Ontario , and the London Room at the Central Public Library offer a wealth of information. Many early photos are also available at Museum London. These institutions can be visited online and searches made for books and other reference materials available for the topic searched.

\*[www.lib.uwo.ca](http://www.lib.uwo.ca)

\*[www.londonpubliclibrary.ca](http://www.londonpubliclibrary.ca)

\*[www.museumlondon.ca/](http://www.museumlondon.ca/)

## GOOGLE

-It is always surprising what can be found online by just entering a key word or phrase at [www.google.com](http://www.google.com). Worth a try.



# MORKIN HOUSE, LONDON, ON

1892 - 1921

\* A NEWLY DISCOVERED MERCHANT TOKEN \*

-Len Buth, FCNRS



Aluminum

actual size 32mm

ONE HORSE - TO HAY - MORKIN HOUSE

The above previously unknown token has recently emerged for the Morkin House. This hotel was owned and operated by Edward Morkin from 1892 until 1921. It was situated at 89-91 King St., on the south side between Ridout and Talbot Streets.

Edward Morkin and his 12 siblings were children of Edward Morkin Sr. [c.1800 -1863] and his wife Margaret, nee O'Meara [c.1805-1891]. The entire family immigrated to Canada in 1851 from Barnagrotty, Toomevara, Tipperary, Ireland. They settled in London, Ontario.

Edward Morkin [subject of this article] was born on July 7, 1837 and would have been 14 years of age when he arrived in Canada with his parents. Family historians believe Edward worked for various relatives after arriving in London. On October 21, 1862 he married Margaret Clancy at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in London. In ensuing years they had seven children: Edward Dominic; John E.; James E.; Edward; Mary Ann; Thomas; and Martin.

Edward Morkin first appears in the *Gazetteer* London directory in 1868, as proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, located at the south-east corner of Wellington Street and Duke Street [the name for Duke St. was changed to Dufferin Ave. in 1876]. The street address for the Victoria Hotel was 484 Wellington St. An account in *History of the County of Middlesex* - [1889], reports a fire in December 1872 destroyed the stables. The 1883 *London Publishing Co.* directory indicates a name change for the hotel to the Park Hotel, still at 484 Wellington St. Edward Morkin vacates this hotel towards the end of



1891. The property was razed sometime after that date and became part of the site for the First Methodist Church, which opened about 1896. In 1925 the United Church of Canada was born and the church was re-named the Metropolitan United Church. It continues at this site, with a street address of 464 Wellington Street.

The *R.L. Polk & Co.* directory for 1884 records a James W. Martin operating a hotel, the Martin House, at 89-91 King St. Jas. W. Martin passes away sometime in late 1891, and on January 1, 1892 Edward Morkin buys the property from the Estate of James W. Martin and his wife Annie, for \$10,700. The land consisted of 7,950 sq. ft. [150 x 53']. Based on an advertisement in the newspaper the *Advertiser* which ran throughout 1891 until November 18<sup>th</sup>, it is known Martin had stable accommodations [see copy of advertisement at end of article]. The 1891 *Property Assessment Roll* indicates a William Brown at 89 King as a hostler [def: a groom or stableman who is employed to tend to horses, especially at a hotel]. The *Assessment Roll* for various years also shows different businesses operating out of leased premises at the Martin House- e.g. shoemaker, printer and druggist. It should be noted to avoid confusion that the address of 89 King Street is interchangeable with 89-91 King Street. As well, the legal description of the property was, and is, Part of Lot 17, s.w. King Street, Ward 1.

In 1892 Edward Morkin changes the name of his newly purchased hotel from Martin House to the Morkin House. Several of his sons [John, Edward Jr., Thomas and Martin] are involved in the operation as clerks, wine clerks and bartenders from 1892 through 1919, when only Thomas and Martin are shown as still working there. Also pertinent in relationship to the token, is that son Thomas is recorded as a hostler at the Morkin House in *Might's* directories for 1894 and 1895. In 1892 the hostler there is a Robert Long, and in 1896 it is a Fred Brooks.

On August 27, 1901 Edward Morkin expands his land and buildings holdings by purchasing 93 King Street, the adjacent property, on August 27, 1901. This is bought from Louisa Ann Burrige, widow of John Burrige who had held the property for some time. The price paid by Morkin was \$2,600. The property was rather narrow [24'] but had considerable depth [approx. 185'], and consisted almost entirely of a covered one story building. Up to the time of the sale to Morkin the property had seen many businesses including: a livery with hostlers; a boarding house; hotel; and others, including a grocer by the name of Wm. S. Hodgins who in 1891 goes from groceries into the hotel business in the next block to the Morkin House at 109 King St. A temperance house operated at 93 King St. by a Mark Billings in 1895 which is an interesting contrast to the liquor licensed Morkin House next door. Edward's son Thomas begins a furniture dealership at this property in 1920. While not fully researched, the 93 King St. property appears to have been mainly a rental income investment for Edward Morkin.

The operation of the Morkin House ended in 1921 with the death of Edward Morkin, age 83, on May 7<sup>th</sup>. He predeceased his wife Margaret who died on November 4, 1927. They are both buried in St. Peter's Cemetery in London.



The *H. Vernon & Son* directory for 1922 shows the Morkin House with Edward's son Martin Morkin as proprietor, but also records a Morkin House Bar, operated by a Gardner E. Tuckey.

The name Morkin disappears from title to 89 King St. on March 1, 1923 when the property under an Agreement of Sale, is sold by Martin Morkin and his wife Clara to a London realtor, George Griffin for cash and with Griffin assuming a mortgage outstanding on the property. In the absence of not being able to find a Will for Edward Morkin, or other data, it is not entirely clear how Martin Morkin and his wife Clara obtained title to 89 King Street.

A brief account of the hotel industry in London covering the time Edward Morkin had his hotel operations [the Morkin House and his Victoria Hotel] is of interest. Glen C. Phillips in his book *On Tap: The Odyssey of Beer & Brewing in Victorian London-Middlesex* records that in 1870 London had 80 licensed hotels/taverns; 45 in 1880; 56 in 1890; and 35 in 1900. In the book *History of the County of Middlesex* it is recorded that in 1889 the City of London License Commission approved 48 liquor licenses, 5 beer and wine licenses, and that 4 taverns were 'exempt'. As written by Michael Baker in *Downtown London - Layers of Time*, the hotel industry began to decline, and suffer financially, around the late 1890s by the ever increasing temperance movement. By 1900 grocery stores could no longer sell alcohol and more rigid operating rules were set for hotels. In 1916 the Ontario Temperance Act was introduced as a war time measure, and was maintained in 1919 though a referendum. By this time the number of hotels and taverns had dwindled down to 17. As will be evident, the hotel industry in London was under pressure and in a shrinking mode during the Morkin House era, and may explain why after Edward's death, his son[s] did not carry on with the hotel business.

While researching this article, Edward Morkin's name also appeared in the book *The Donnelly's Album* by Ray Fazakas. It is mentioned that when Robert Donnelly was arrested in 1877 and needed a \$200. bond, "Donnelly found two bondsmen in London tavernkeepers Edward Morkin and John Lewis". There is no evidence that there was any direct family connection between the Morkins and the "Black" Donnellys, and bail may have been posted on the fact they were all from Irish descent. Perhaps as well the Donnellys frequented the Morkin House when in the city.

Glen Phillips also wrote about the type of hotel Edward Morkin ran; "Hotel keeper Edward Morkin had few qualms about criminally charging drunken troublemakers, even if one of their ranks happened to include his own son. Financial imperatives motivated this self-policing. For two important reasons, a drinking establishment with a reputation for violence did not remain in business for long. One, responsible clientele found somewhere else to drink. Two, license commissioners had the legal power to revoke liquor permits held by less than vigilant license-holders".



Based on the foregoing, when was the Morkin token in use? We know Edward Morkin bought the Martin House, and that it had stable facilities. The hotel property of the Morkin House at 89-91 King St. had substantial space available at the back of the hotel building, south towards York Street [there was, and still is, an open laneway from King Street to York Street running between 89-91 and 93 King St.]. Also there was a livery facility at 93 King St., next door. Additionally, from directories there are hostlers listed at 89 King St. in 1892-1896, including Edward Morkin's son Thomas in 1894-95. Aluminum tokens became commercially feasible from around early to mid 1890s, when the price of aluminum reduced in cost and became economical to use for token striking. Use of the automobile gained some increased prominence after the Great War, and the hotel ceased operating in 1921. Based on these facts, the stable token which is subject of this article could have reasonably been used during the entire time that the Morkin House was in operation.

As an addendum, the hotel business appears to have been popular with the Morkin family. During the time Edward runs the Victoria Hotel and the Morkin House, his brother Thomas Morkin is also in the business in London. Thomas also first appears in the *Gazetteer* directory for 1868, operating a groceries and liquor store on the west side of Richmond St., between streets now known as Albert Street and Central Avenue. By 1871 Thomas is operating a hotel at this site, with a street address of 587 Richmond St. In 1875 the name of the hotel is shown as the Palace Hotel, and in 1881 it becomes Morkin's Hotel. The business appears in directories principally as operating from 587 Richmond, but in several directories, the numbers 585 and 589 are recorded. Thomas retires from the hotel business in 1896, and becomes a cab owner, operating from the rear of 587 Richmond St. Thomas died in 1908.

#### Sources:

- *History of the County of Middlesex* – 1889 . W. A. & C. L. Goodspeed, Publishers.  
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Edited by Daniel Brock, 1972, Mika Studio, Belleville, ON
- *Downtown London – Layers of Time*. Edited by Michael Baker, 1998. Joint Publication of the London Advisory Committee on Heritage and the London Regional Art and Historical Museums.
- *On Tap: The Odyssey of Beer & Brewing in Victorian London- Middlesex*. Glen C. Phillips, Sarnia, ON. Chesire Cat Press, 2000.
- *The Donnelly's Album*. Ray Fazakas, 1997. McMillan Co. of Canada Ltd.
- *Naming of London Streets*. Harriett Priddis, Brook Farm, London, ON. Read before the London & Middlesex Historical Society, May 16, 1905. Revised 1909. Publ. by the Society 1909.
- Business Directories for London-Middlesex – 1856-1926. Including: *C E. Anderson & Co.*; *Cherrier & Kirwin*; *J. G. Foster & Co.*; *R. Hills & Co.*; *Gazatteer*; *W. H. Irwin & Co.*; *London Publishing Co.*; *MacKintosh & Co.*; *McAlpines*; *Might's Directory Co.*; *R. L. Polk & Co.*; *Vernon & Son*; *F. Harrison White*.
- *Fire Insurance Plan –Map 1896*. Fire insurance underwriters of London, ON.



- The *London Advertiser*. Micro film reels for 1891 -1893.
- The *London Free Press*. Micro film reels for 1892, 1893 and 1921.
- *City of London Real Property Assessment Rolls*. Micro film reels for 1889 – 1896. Books for 1910 and 1936.
- Various Deed's, Indentures, and Agreements for Sale concerning the properties at 89-93 King St. – Ontario Land Registry Office, London, ON.

**Acknowledgements:**

The writer acknowledges the courtesies and assistance from the following:

- Staff at : The London Room, Central Library; D. B. Weldon Reference Library, University of Western Ontario; London City Hall; Museum London; Ontario Land Registry Office.
- London historians, writers and curators: Daniel J. Brock; Michael Baker; Stephen Harding; Arthur G.W. McClelland; and Kevin Zacher.
- Special thanks to Susan O'Meara, Michigan, who provided the Morkin genealogy.

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*Barroom, Morkin House, 89 King Street, c. 1905*

Photo – “Barroom, Morkin House, 89 King Street, c. 1905”

Source: *Downtown London – Layers of Time*. Edited by Michael Baker, 1998. Joint Publication of the London Advisory Committee on Heritage and the London Regional Art and Historical Museums. Page 99.

Original photo in the J.J. Talman Regional Collection, The University of Western Ontario Archives.



TO THE FARMERS.

# MARTIN HOUSE

Having secured large and commodious yards and stable adjacent to the above house. I am prepared to accommodate all my old customers and as many new as may favor me with a call. Prices down to rock-bottom.

J. W. MARTIN, Proprietor  
ywt

Advertisement in the *London Advertiser*, November 1891



Buildings 89-93 King as at 2008

- Right: 89-91 King St. - now "London Mansion", night club- rebuilt 1973
- Left: 93 King St. - now "Inside, Inc.", interior designers - rebuilt 1958
- properties separated by right of way laneway from King St. to York St.



**SILVER BELLE DAIRY**  
**MATTHEW H. BEATTY - TORONTO, ONTARIO**  
**\* NEW TOKEN FIND \***

By: Len Buth - FCNRS



aluminum



actual size 25 mm

This token has recently surfaced, and has not been recorded previously. It is rather unusual for a Canadian dairy token to feature a pictorial design.

The issuer of the token appears in Toronto business directories, and in *A History of Toronto Dairies - When Milk Came in Bottles* [1], where it reads as follows:

" M.H. Beatty Dairy; 195 Bain Ave., Toronto Junction/Toronto; Operating years 1893-1912; Owner/Manager Matthew H. Beatty.

Beatty first started a dairy at 42 Union St. [1893] followed by 445 Quebec Ave., Toronto Junction [1894-1907]. Then he went to Bain Ave., Toronto [1908-1912]. The name was later changed to the Silver Belle Dairy".

Toronto business directories confirm most of the above, with the following additional data found. In the *Might's Directories* for 1913 and 1914 Matthew H. Beatty - Dairyman - is shown at 634 Pape Avenue, with his residence at the same address.

Interestingly as well in the 1908 *Might's Directory*, Matthew H. Beatty is recorded as operating a restaurant at 117 Dundas St. W., with his residence at 96 Dundas St. W. However, the same directory lists Matthew H. Beatty under the "Dairies" section, at Toronto Junction. The writer has not been able to confirm if the



restaurant listing is incorrect. The next available directory checked, for 1921, has no information for a Matthew H. Beatty.

Melvin Reiter's comprehensive *Catalog of Dairy or Milk Tokens and Related Exonomia*, consisting of 1204 pages and covering tokens globally in the English language, listed this token as follows: "Indiana, Fort Wayne; Silver / Belle [superimposed over picture of full cow] / Dairy// Matt. Beatty / Pint / 634 Pape Ave [ round aluminum 25mm] [rare].

Note: Attribution of this token of Silver Belle to Fort Wayne is because the seller of it to me attributed the token to Indiana and because Fort Wayne has the only Pape Ave. listed in *Street Directory of the Principal Cities of the United States Embracing Letter-carrier Offices Established to April 30, 1908 - {Washington, D.C.: Postmaster General. 1908}*, although the Street numbers therein do not correlate with the token."

Mr. Reiter carefully, and correctly, acknowledged the attribution was not confirmed.

The token belongs under a Toronto, Ontario listing.

#### Sources and acknowledgements:

- [1] *A History of Toronto Dairies - When Milk Came in Bottles* - by Dave Thomas and Bob Marchant, Cowtown Publications, Port Hope, ON., 1997, 254 pages.
- *Catalog of Dairy or Milk Tokens and Related Exonomia* - by Melvin Reiter, East Lansing, MI., August 1, 1976, Revised April 1, 2002. Copyright Melvin Reiter, 1976, 2002. Michigan Exonomia Publishers. 1204 pages.
- Toronto Business Directories - Might's and R.G. Dun: 1903, 1908, 1912, 1913, 1914 & 1921
- Thanks to Scott E. Douglas for use of his library in regards to the book *A History of Toronto Dairies - When Milk Came in Bottles*.



# DAVID A. McKEWEN

LONDON, ONTARIO

\* NEW TOKEN FIND \*

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By- Len Buth, FCNRS



aluminum

actual size - 25 mm

This token has not been previously recorded. A search of London, Ontario business directories has revealed David A. McKewen operated a business at 619 Richmond St. [west side] in London from 1910 to 1913. Contrary to the value of "One Pint" expressed on the token, McKewen did not operate a dairy business; rather he was a confectioner. The directories do not have him listed under "Dairies", but under "Confectioners - Retail". An assumption is made that he either sold ice cream by the pint [confectioners are known to have sold ice cream] or some other "sweets" product sold by the pint, or McKewen sold milk or cream as a side line business. His residence was also shown as being at 619 Richmond St.

There were difficulties in researching Mr. McKewen, as some sources had different spelling of his name. In both the *Census* for 1901, and the 1912 *Vernon's* directory he appears under "McKeown", indicating the enumerator and recorder for the directory used the phonetic version. The 1912 directory used McKeown for the street listing, but had the correct McKewen spelling in the business section. The *Census* data for 1881 and 1911 had the correct names.

David A. McKewen was born on January 1, 1880, in London, and was the son of Moses and Ellen McKewen. They were of Irish descent and Presbyterian faith. David McKewen was married to Emma, and in 1911 had 3 children, Kenneth, Dorothy and Hazel, with Kenneth the



eldest born in 1907. The 1911 *Census* shows David's occupation as "baker", and that they lived in Ward 2 which was situated within the boundaries of the Thames River [north branch - on the west]; Oxford St. [north]; Richmond St. [east] ; and Dundas St. [south].

Notwithstanding the McKewens were long time residents of London, David McKewen appears only in the 1910-1911 and 1912 directories. Directories from 1895 to 1920 were checked, for McKewen, Mackewen, McEwen, MacEwen and McKeown.

The property at 619 Richmond St. had other confectioners operating at that address. D. Boan is shown there in that capacity in 1908-1909, and a J. Hamilton from 1909-1910. In 1913 a Miss J. Allenby is recorded at 619 Richmond St. as a milliner [maker and seller of ladies hats].

Accordingly, the token subject of this article appears to have been used briefly for the period covering 1910, 1911 and 1912.

Sources;

- Business Directories for London, 1895 to 1920 – *J.G. Foster & Co., Foster's, and Vernon's.*
- Canada Census* for 1881, 1901 and 1911.
- London Central Library , London Room.

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**FIRST CANADIAN TO GET O.B.E.**

Order of the British Empire Conferred on Montreal Manufacturer.

The Order of the British Empire was instituted in June last for the purpose of recognizing "the manifold services, voluntary and otherwise, that have been rendered both by British subjects and their allies in connection with the war."

The first Canadian to receive this honor is Mr. Charles Blair Gordon of Montreal. As reward for the acceptable services rendered by Mr. Gordon for nearly two years as vice-

chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, he has had the second class honor, namely, Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King.

Mr. Gordon is one of Montreal's most successful manufacturers and financiers. At the age of eighteen he set out to make his living, and at forty had amassed a fortune. He is President of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, also of Penmans, Limited, and of the Hillcrest Collieries, Limited. Mr. Gordon is on the directorate of the Bank of Montreal. His interest in higher education is evidenced by the governorship of McGill University which he occupies.



**First Canadian award of the Order of the British Empire.....** From the *Milverton Sun* of Oct. 18<sup>th</sup>, 1917. Contributed by Harry N. James.



## THE EMPRESS HOTEL, WINNIPEG

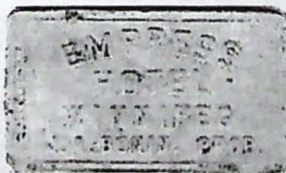
by Jim Astwood



THE EMPRESS HOTEL ABOUT 1950

Although not in the same category as its' namesake in Victoria, the Empress Hotel in Winnipeg managed to survive from 1885 to 1997. It was built in 1885 at 680-684 Main Street as "Clifton House" with Wilfred W. Carter as the proprietor from 1885 to 1899. Samuel Leech is shown as the proprietor from 1900 to 1902 when it was taken over by Chris. J. O'Connell who re-named it "Tecumseh House". It remained Tecumseh House until 1911 when it was taken over by Joseph A. Bonin and the name changed to the "Reno Hotel". Apparently Bonin decided that was not a very sophisticated name since the C. P. R. hotel across the street was called the "Royal Alexandra" and in 1914 he changed it again, this time to the "Empress" (possibly in emulation of the railway's Empress Hotel in Victoria). It remained the Empress Hotel until 1985 when the Brunswick Hotel (by now called the "New" Brunswick) at 569-571 Main Street was demolished. The previous owner of the "New Brunswick" also owned the Empress and decided to use the illuminated sign from the demolished hotel and again changed the name, this time to the New Brunswick Hotel. It managed to last another 12 years but deterioration of the neighbourhood into a slum district and old age finally caught up with it. It originally had a fairly imposing stone façade on the main floor facing Main Street but the rest of building was mostly wood frame construction. It was beyond repair and finally demolished in 1997.

The only token known to have been issued by any of the proprietors was issued by Joseph Bonin.



Obv.      EMPRESS / HOTEL / WINNIPEG / J. A. BONIN, PROP.  
Rev.      GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN TRADE

This rectangular aluminum token is 33mm by 19.5 mm. It is listed in "An Illustrated Guide to Manitoba Trade Tokens" as number 5285a.



**AN UNUSUAL "CUT-OUT" HOTEL BAR TOKEN  
FROM THE ORIENTAL HOTEL IN WINNIPEG**

By Jim Astwood



This previously unknown token was discovered under an old sidewalk in July, 2007 where it had remained undisturbed for one hundred years. "Cut-out" tokens are uncommon, as they are hard to make and consequently cost more than regular tokens. There are only a handful known to have been struck for Winnipeg businesses. The manufacturer is unknown.

The Oriental Hotel was built in 1884 at 700 Main Street (The original number was listed as 646 Main Street but was re-numbered in 1890.) The first proprietors were R. McLennan & E. Dunbar. A search of Winnipeg directories indicates that it changed hands many times. The various proprietors are as follows:

1884	R. McLennan & E. Dunbar
1885 - 1889	Charles Crothers
1890 - 1897	M .T. McKittrick
1898 - 1899	Henry McKittrick (Henry McKittrick is also shown as the proprietor of the National Hotel located at 528 Main Street from 1885 to 1886, with M. T. McKittrick as the bartender.
1900	Hatch & Riedle
1901 - 1904	Arnold William Riedle (Riedle went on to found the Riedle Brewing Co.)
1906	Fritz Folker
<b>1907</b>	<b>Thomas Penn &amp; <u>T. BLYTH</u></b>
1908	C. Csmarich, Ken Cousley-Manager
1911 - 1913	A. W. Riedle
1914	D. Onefrejew
1915	William Downing
1916	William Collins
1917	Jacob Fabbri

The Oriental closed as a hotel in 1918 and thereafter housed a series of cafes and pool halls along with rented rooms . The building was demolished in the 1960's.

The token reads "T. B. PROP." , with "T. B" likely standing for "T. Blyth" who is listed as one of the proprietors in 1907. Thomas Penn is shown as his partner but Penn was also the bartender at the Manor Hotel next door at the time so Blyth was probably actually running the hotel.

None of the other proprietors of this hotel are known to have issued tokens. It will be interesting to see if any eventually turn up like this one!!



**The Ruggles of Floradale**  
**One Hundred and Twenty-Five Years**  
**and Five Generations**  
by Harry N. James FCNRS

*The* hamlet of Floradale, Ontario is located in Woolwich Township of Waterloo County. It is about 5 km from Elmira and about 15 km north-west of Waterloo City. A long-serving general store sits there at a beautiful location across from the mill pond on the Canagigue Creek on one side and the old mill directly across from the store's front.

The Ruggle's Store in Floradale, Ontario has been a fixture on the corner of Main and Ruggle Streets for so long that no one living today can remember a time when it was not there. Rob Ruggles, the fourth generation of that family to own and operate the business is currently trying to sell the business. When it is finally sold a century and a quarter old business will come to an end.

In the store today are many reminders of the past. The cash register which has seen more than 100 years of continuous use sits proudly on display and seems ready for another full century of duty. The name "A. Ruggle & Son" is displayed on the front of the register. On the wall behind the register is a large counter consisting of individual bins made by the Walker Bin and Storage Fixture Co. of Berlin, Ontario. The larger bins once held sugar, oatmeal, cornmeal, rice, bran etc. Raisins, currants, baking soda, saltpetre and epsom salts were in the medium sized bins. Spices were kept in the smaller bins. Above the bins are shelves which fill the ten foot wall.

The post office had been a part of the store since 1896 and the original postal boxes can be seen behind the front counter. They were many years ago replaced by newer boxes with locks that were more accessible to the customer and were situated on the main floor of the store. These also no longer are in use as Mr. Ruggles discontinued the postal service and mail boxes are now located around the corner across from the store. Stamps can still be purchased at the counter.

Johan Anton Ruggle was the first of the family to keep store in Floradale. He was born in 1840 in Cherameil, Switzerland. About 1880 Johan and his wife Louisa, nee Kistler, Ruggle and their three children, Luise, born 1866, Anton J., born in 1869 and Theophil, born in 1872 came to Canada. They first settled in New Hamburg, Ontario and in 1883 Anton Sr. bought a plot of land and started the store. By 1894 business was good enough for the store to be expanded. Additions and renovations were made in the store and living quarters. A Mr. J. T. Ott was hired as a tailor and a larger more diversified stock made the store into a one-stop- shopping centre, or general store.

All three of Johan Ruggle's children entered the mercantile business. Anton J. worked with his father in the Floradale store, taking ownership himself in 1920. Luise married an Albert Snyder and they kept a store in Glen Allan, located nearby in Wellington County. Theophil married an Etta Powell and operated a store in Linwood which was also nearby. He was not there long and moved to the west.



Mrs. Ruggle Sr. died in 1910 and Johan moved back to Switzerland where he remarried. The breakout of the first world war prevented his return to Canada and he died in Switzerland in 1918. Anton J. with his wife the former Mary Dietrich and their two sons Edward, born 1901 and Frank, born in 1908 moved into the store's living quarters when the father returned to Switzerland. Edward joined his father in the business while Frank went to work for the Mutual Life Assurance Company in Waterloo. He later completed a university education and served in the armed forces during the second world war. In 1925 Edward married Emma Reist and they lived five doors south of the store. They had two children, Robert, born in 1927 and Louise, born in 1930.

Edward became the third generation of the Ruggles to own the store after the death of his father, Anton J. in 1932. He officially took ownership in 1934. Anton's widow moved to Waterloo and Edward and his family moved into the living quarters. Robert, who left school after grade 11 joined his father in the business and was the fourth generation. He worked full time in the store from the middle of the 1940s. He and his wife, the former Dorothy Koch lived in Waterloo. Their son, Rob is the fifth generation of the Ruggle family to be involved with the business. Robert bought the business in 1978 after his father's death. His mother continued to live in the living quarters above the store until her death in 1981.

Extensive renovations were made to an apartment building located behind the store and which had been purchased by the Ruggles. Robert moved his family into the upper level in 1984. His address is now known as No. 1 Ruggle Street.

There were many changes made over the years. Most of the clothing department, wallpaper and dry goods were phased out and farm related commodities such as seeds, binder and baler twine, fencing equipment and sprays took their place. Seed cleaning equipment was installed in a former stable in 1937 and became a major part of the operation. The 1950s and 60s saw more changes. The gas pumps which had been at the front of the store since 1913 were moved to the rear of the store. An old warehouse at the back of the store was replaced with a new brick structure housing an office. The front was redone in 1960 with new plate glass windows and new doors being installed. Robert Ruggle has cut back on his inventory in recent years but the biggest change to the store and really to the hamlet of Floradale will come when the store is sold and there is no longer a Ruggle behind the counter. Robert Ruggles is of a very rare breed. Today it is common for a person to retire after 35 years of service in a job and it is thought that that length of service is quite remarkable. Robert Ruggles has devoted over 60 years of service to the people of Floradale and surrounding area, being with the store for almost half of its long history. He and his forbears have contributed much to the community and have earned the respect and recognition of the Floradale area. The Ruggles are going to be really missed by the populace, but it is hope that they enjoy a long and prosperous retirement.

Trade due bill tokens were used in the store almost from the start. The tokens ranged in denomination from 2¢ to \$1.00. They were round and made of aluminum, ranging in size from 18 mm for the 2¢ to 35 mm for the dollar.



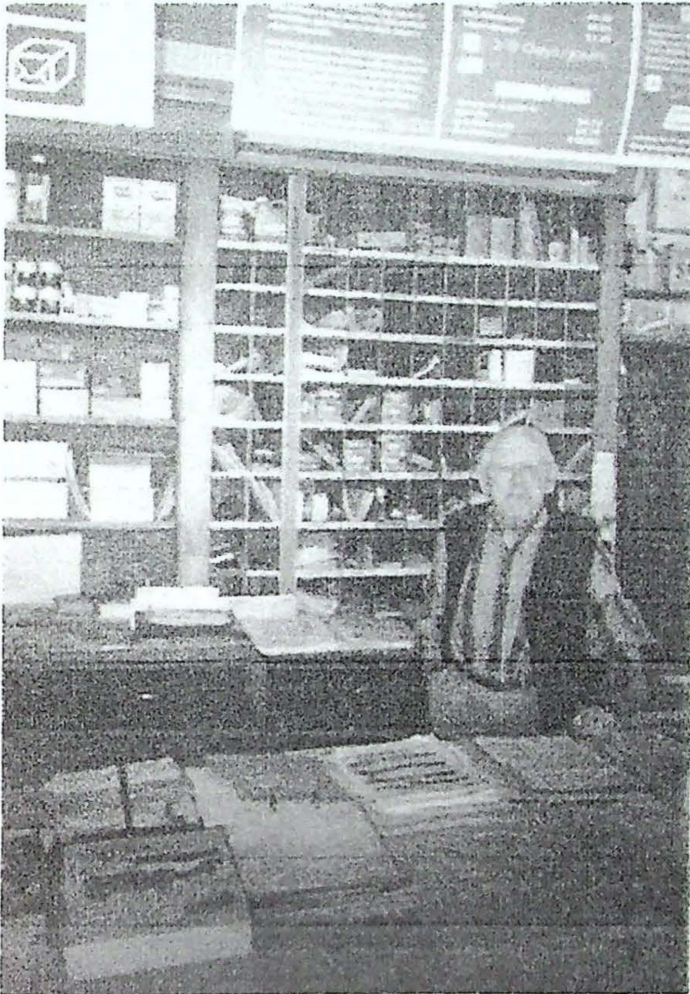
The tokens:

A RUGGLE & SONS / THE / BUSY / STORE/ FLORDALE, ONT.

GOOD FOR / \$100 / IN MERCHANDISE *	✱	A-R-35
GOOD FOR / 50¢ / IN MERCHANDISE	✱	A-R-31
GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN MERCHANDISE *	✱	A-R-28
GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN MERCHANDISE	✱	A-R-25
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN MERCHANDISE		A-R-20
GOOD FOR / 2¢ / IN MERCHANDISE		A-R-18

\*The 25¢ token has a period after the word "SONS" on the obverse. counterstamped with a number 3. Mr. Robert Ruggle is not sure what the counterstamp signifies.

✱The \$1, 50¢, 25¢ and 10¢ tokens are known

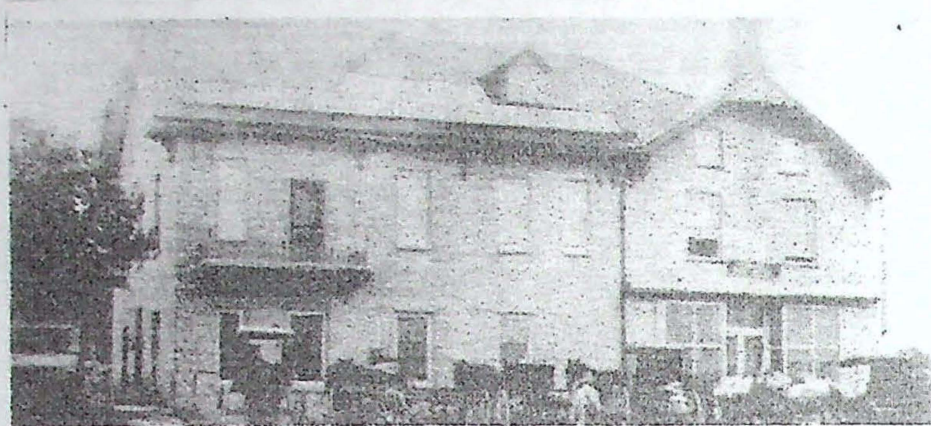


Mr. Bob Ruggle, the 4<sup>th</sup> generation to operate the Family store.  
Photo taken 15<sup>th</sup> May, 2008.



Due bill tokens of A. Ruggles & Sons. These would be the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> generations.





*This photo of Anton Ruggle's general store of 1896 shows the post office to the right of the business. The picture was used on a post card that cost one cent to mail.*

(Courtesy of Robert Ruggle)



From the *Elmira Signet* of January 1<sup>st</sup> 1925.



From the *Elmira Advertiser* of 16<sup>th</sup> August, 1888.





Cash register with "A. Ruggles & Son" on the front. This register has seen continuous use for over a century.

Sources:

Ruggle, Mr. Robert, Floradale, Ontario, personal interview, 15 May 2008.

Bolender, Margaret, article on Ruggle Store appearing in a supplement to the *Elmira Independent*, 16 June, 1987 placed by the Woolwich Historical Foundation.



## Merchants and Tokens of Millbank, Ontario

*An* 1863-64 directory for the County of Perth describes Millbank as a post village in the Township of Mornington, on the Northern Gravel Road leading from Stratford on Smith's Creek. It is 17 miles from Stratford, 21 miles from Berlin (Kitchener) and had six general stores, three hotels, a brewery, a water saw-mill, a steam powered flour-mill etc. John Freeborn was a general merchant as were J. Mitchell and John Smith. George Mollison was a general merchant and carpenter while William Rutherford was a general dealer in dry goods and groceries, an issuer of marriage licenses and also postmaster.

A Mr. Morrison kept the first tavern in Millbank which was eventually sold to the Presbyterian church and used as a manse.

The original store of William Rutherford was connected to his residence on his farm. The store, his house and his barn were all burned. He re-built the house and barn on their original locations but the new store which was a two story building was re-located to the south-east corner of Main and Waterloo Streets. This was in 1880. Mr. Rutherford died in 1886.

After Mr. Rutherford's death, the following merchants were located in one part or another of the building. Diebel & Bricker, Taylor & Thompson, D. J. Nicklin, A. J. Babb, Jacob Schmitt, J. W. Brock, John Ritter, Irving McVittie and John Brunner.

Mr. J. M. Gray bought the store in 1936.

The first telephone in Mornington was in this store. It operated between the store and Mr. Rutherford's residence. The first central telephone office and the first telegraph office were also located in the store as well as the first post office. After 1937 the library was located there. The building was sold to John Dunbar in 1961.

In 1905, John Ritter operated his hardware store in the north half of the building. A tinsmith shop was in the rear operated by Norman Ruby.

In 1907 Mr. Ritter built a small one- story frame structure, attached to the north side of this building for use as a dry goods and grocery store. Until 1909 it was run by W. H. Winkler and then was sold to Jacob Schmitt. In 1910 it was again taken over by Mr. Ritter who had John Brunner operating it.

The south half of the building was occupied by the Farmers Bank until they went broke in 1910. A branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia followed them.

In May of 1917 both the old Rutherford building and the smaller Ritter building were sold by John and Rachel Ritter to Simon Fewings. The Ritter building was converted into apartments.

John Ritter, and Jacob Schmitt and John Brunner made use of tokens in conjunction with their



businesses. A token has been recently (2008) discovered of John Ritter and a 1¢ 10¢ 50¢ and \$1.00 token are known from the store of J. H. Scmitt. Scmitt's tokens were of brass and scalloped. They ranged from 22 mm in diameter for the cent to 37 mm for the dollar. A round, aluminum 5¢ token, 22 mm in diameter is known to have been used by John Brunner.

Irving McVittie's business was in operation prior to 1920 in which year he sold his stock to A. Ball of Waterloo.

Irving McVittie used tokens from 5¢ to \$1.00. No 1¢ or 50¢ tokens are known, however, they could also have been in use. His tokens were oval in shape and made of brass.

A. J. Babb operated his business as a general merchant c 1903. His business was being run by his estate in 1906. Mr. Babb made use of due bill tokens of which 1¢, 25¢ 50¢ and \$1.00 denominations are known. His tokens were of brass, round and ranged from 18 mm in diameter for the cent to 34 mm for the dollar.



JOHN RITTER / GENERAL / ☆ / MERCHANT / MILLBANK, ONT.

GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN / MERCHANDISE

A-R-22½

*John Ritter 5¢ token thanks to Lorne Barnes*

J. H. SCHMITT / GENERAL / MERCHANT / MILLBANK

GOOD FOR / \$1.00 / IN MERCHANDISE

B-Sc12-37

GOOD FOR / 50¢ / IN MERCHANDISE

B-Sc11-34

GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN MERCHANDISE

B-Sc8-29

GOOD FOR / 1¢ / IN MERCHANDISE

B-Sc8-22

IRVING McVITTIE / GENERAL / MERCHANT / MILLBANK, ONT.

GOOD FOR / \$1.00 / IN MERCHANDISE

B-Oc-44x33

GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN MERCHANDISE

B-Ov-26x38

GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN MERCHANDISE

B-Ov-33x22

GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN MERCHANDISE

B-Ov-25x18

A. J. BABB / GENERAL / MERCHANT / MILLBANK, ONT.

GOOD FOR / \$1.00 / IN / MERCHANDISE

B-R-34

GOOD FOR / 50¢ / IN MERCHANDISE

B-R-31

GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN MERCHANDISE

B-R-28

GOOD FOR / 1¢ / IN MERCHANDISE

B-R-18

In 1907, Mr. Jacob Nuhn, formerly from Germany purchased a lot from D. B. Grieve and erected a business establishment on it. Mr. Grieve opened a harness and shoe store in the south half of the main floor and lived upstairs.

In 1910 Mr. R. B. Hamilton opened a grocery store in the north half. He was succeeded by W. T. Blair who was followed by the Misses Mary and Florence Roes.



In 1946, James Moore of Listowel opened an Electric Appliances Store in the south half. In 1949 this part was taken over by Elmer Baier and he converted it back to a Harness Repair and Shoe Shop. In 1950 he took over the grocery business as well, he and his family then residing over the store. In 1972 a Mr. Mel Lohnes was owner followed by Ross Puschelberg in 1975.

R. B. Hamilton made use of due bill tokens while he operated the grocery in this building. An aluminum, oval-shaped 5¢ token survives. The token is 27 x 19 mm in size.

R. B. HAMILTON / MERCHANT / MILLBANK, ONT.  
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN MERCHANDISE

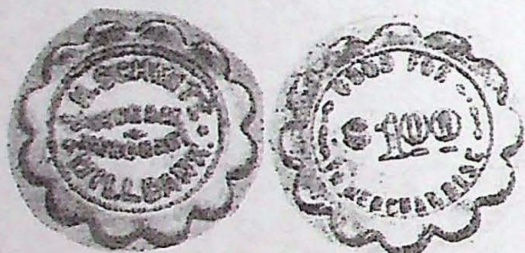
A-Ov-27x19



*Irving McVittie 10¢ Due Bill*  
*From Scott E. Douglas Collection*



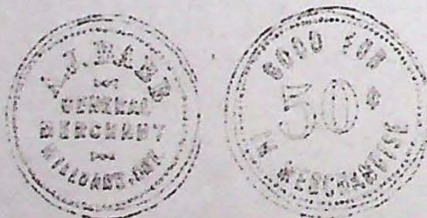
*A. J. Babb \$1.00 Due Bill*  
*From Scott E. Douglas Collection*



*J. H. Schmitt \$1.00 Due Bill*



*A. J. Babb 25¢ Due Bill*



*A. J. Babb 50¢ Due Bill*  
*From Scott E. Douglas Collection*



*John Brunner 5¢ Due Bill*  
*From Larry Newton*



## THE DAIRY TOKENS OF THEDFORD, ONTARIO.

By M. H. Kyle

In 1859 the Grand Trunk Railway had completed the rail line from St. Mary's Ont. to Point Edward, Ont., however the line missed the hamlet of Widder by a mile and a half. To serve the needs of Widder a station was built by the railroad on land donated by Nelson Southworth, from a portion of his farm, as would be expected it was named Widder Station. ( Stagecoach service between the Station and Widder was established, the cost per person was 12½¢ )

The area around Widder Station grew at the expense of Widder, in 1860 Southworth was given the privilege of naming five streets after his daughters, Louise, Elizabeth, Ann, Mirah and Victoria. Royal Street he named for his son.

Southworth had hoped the donated land around the station would have been called Thetford after his native town in Vermont, however it remained Widder Station until 1876. Then through mis-interpretation of the village clerk's handwriting the place and subsequent post office was changed from Widder Station to Thedford. [1]

As time passed Thedford grew, however the number of cows in the village were unable to supply the need for milk, cream and butter for their owners and quite often their neighbors, this shortfall in dairy products was noted by John Robinson.

John Robinson started delivering milk to a few customers, then selling his business to Phil Nichols, he in turn sold to Joe & Tom Moley, ( *Tom Moley died in May 1937 in his 77<sup>th</sup> year* ) who after a few years sold to John Starkey on the Ridge Road. This transaction must have taken place in 1924-25 as he is known to have operated the dairy seven days a week for 19 years then selling the business to Howard Monkhouse in May 1944. Monkhouse operated the business until 1946, he sold out to Charles Gates who in turn sold to Purity Dairy of Sarnia. (2)

Neither Howard Monkhouse or Charles Gates issued a token, at least to date are unknown, They may have used the tokens of their predecessors however this is pure speculation. However the Purity Dairy Tokens of Sarnia that were used throughout much of Wester Lambton County are listed in *A Guide To Ontario Tokens* by H.N. James.



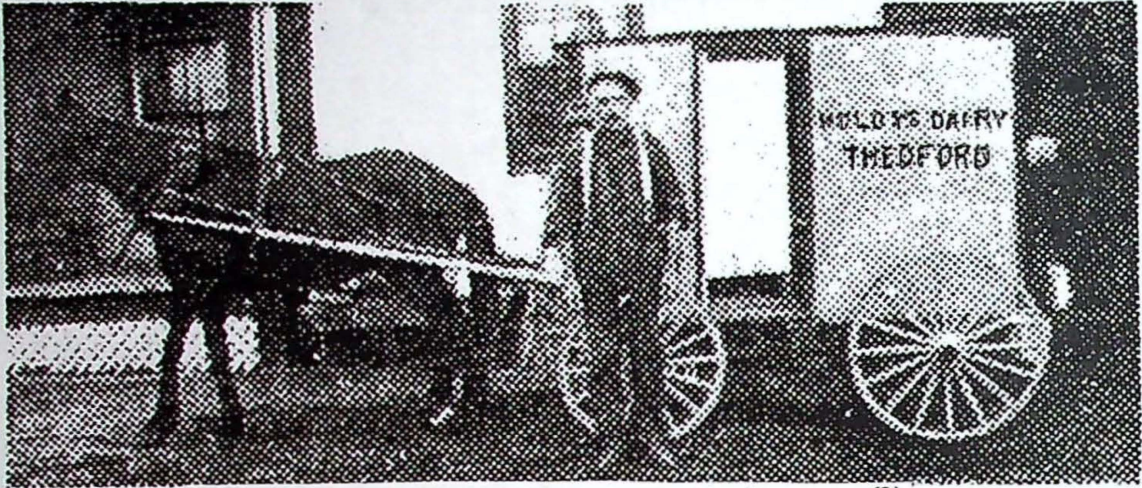


*The description of Thos. Moloy Milk tokens from the previous page are as follows.*

Thos. Moloy / Good For / 1 / Pt. Milk ( legend incuse ) A-R-24  
Rev. Blank

Thos. Moloy / Good For / 1 / Qt. Milk ( legend incuse ) A-Oc-26  
Rev. Blank

*Photo's courtesy of the Bank of Canada Collection.*



*Tom Moloy and his Moloy's Dairy Thedford wagon (3)*

Starkey's Dairy farm was located on the Rigde Road in Bosanquet township near Thedford, Ont., no doubt this location influenced his decision to name his dairy the RIDGE DAIRY and mark his tokens in a like manner.

John Starkeys day started at 3:00 a.m. with delivery starting at 5:00 a.m. the route being completed before breakfast, this routine went on 7 days a week and lasted for 19 years. In the process he wore out two wagons, one on wooden wheels the other on rubber, not to mention a version on sleighs used in winter, all were drawn by horse power. In conversation with John Starkey's son George he recalls long days of hard work, on many occasions his mother and sister were pressed into service as well. The need for daily delivery was a must as fresh milk was hard to keep without refrigeration, only the odd ice box.

George does remember the tokens, he said one was round and the other was square, he was not sure which was which. One variety the square one pint variety was shown up. So the round variety not seen must be the Quart. ( he has no idea what became of the tokens.)



Ridge / Dairy / Thedford  
Good For / One / Pint A-S-26

#### *Bibliography*

- {1} Canada West's Last Frontier  
by Jean Turnbull Elford
- {2} Bosanquet Township Records held in the Lambton  
County Library.
- {3} Thedford Centennial 1877-1971



## COLUMBIA FARTHING # 22

By Ian Hartshorn / M.H. Kyle

This new variety by Australian collector Ian Hartshorn is the latest addition in our quest to catalogue the Columbia Farthings. This new variety is the result of Ian's research alone. Although I have not seen this variety, based on the photos submitted a tentative #22 is warranted.



Above – 21mm, 2.85gms and die axis 180°

**Obv; No.3** COLUMBIA. in small letters above bust right, first curl on forehead under center of B, stop after COLUMBIA. Ian has reported that the stop after COLUMBIA is missing, which maybe due to pitting in the area and/or die filling. However under high magnification he feels #3 may exist without a stop.

**Rev;** as on #4, #10 & #11. Justice seated right with longer sword, right hand center right of shield.



Above **Rev; No.3** Justice seated right on shield with shorter broad sword in right hand above right side of shield.



## FUEL TOKENS OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

In 1983 the late Ken Palmer published a census of then known fuel tokens of the G.W.R. In five years only one new token had been added to Palmers census (1988) bringing the total to 29 different tokens and 1 duplicate. Below is an update some 20 years later of fuel tokens that have come to my attention and added to the list. Although it may seem strange to only update this census every 5 or 10 years you will see there really hasn't been a lot to report in the last twenty years.

### HALF CORD WOOD

<u>Engine #</u>	
104	212
114	228
118 (2)	234
121**	258*
140	290
143	300
147	302
156	308
158	312
168	380
169	408
173	580
182	
193	
198	
202	
207	

Total - 30

### HALF TON COAL

<u>Engine #</u>
205
264
266
298
312
346

Total - 6

Grand Total - 35 Different 1 Duplicate

258\* Torex Sale 1988 - was added to 1988 census.

121\*\* Torex Sale 1999.

My additions to the Palmer census are 104, 114, 121, 143, 198 and 300 to the Half Cord Wood group with no new additions to the Half Ton Coal category. If anyone has any of these fuel tokens in their collection I would appreciate knowing the engine number so as to periodically update this list. I can be reached at [sdouglas333@gmail.com](mailto:sdouglas333@gmail.com)

Scott Douglas  
999



## THE McCARTER MEDAL THE AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION

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The American Gas Association, through its Accident Prevention Committee, is constantly striving to reduce accidents in the gas industry. Particular acts of courage in the saving of human life are recognized through such awards as the American Gas Association McCarter Medal, which is awarded to employees of member companies. Although the vast majority of these member companies are American, there are, in fact, fourteen Canadian companies which are A.G.A. members. However, no awards have been made to Canadians yet.

The medal awards are made possible through the generosity of the late Thomas N. McCarter of the Public Electric and Gas Company, Newark, New Jersey.

Some of the regulations under which an award can be made are:

- The McCarter Medal shall be available to employees of gas utility and transmission companies which are members of the American Gas Association.
- The Medal shall be awarded for successful resuscitation by a recognized, approved method following asphyxiation from any cause. The employee rendering the resuscitation must be in pursuit of his company's business at the time, except in cases involving asphyxiation by gas.
- Where the applicant has already received a McCarter Medal, application should be made for a Bar which can be attached to the original medal (Note - this now only applies to the first type of medal; see medal description for details).
- Members of special service crews trained in artificial respiration whose sole duty is to render general first aid are not eligible for this award.
- The application must be signed by an executive officer of the employing company and should be submitted to the Secretary of the Accident Prevention Committee at the American Gas Association.
- No application will be considered unless received at Association headquarters within one year after date of resuscitation.
- An application will not be accepted in the event an application has been made for another national award.
- The decision of the Awards Committee in regard to all applications is final.

The McCarter Medal was instituted in 1924 and the first award was made to Mr. Elwood Foster Coffman of the Camden Coke Company on October 15, 1924.

As will be seen from the medal descriptions, the first type was suspended from a ribbon and so bars were authorized for that medal. In 1960 the medal was redesigned and this second type did not have a suspender, so bars were discontinued. Recipients of a second award would be awarded a second medal.

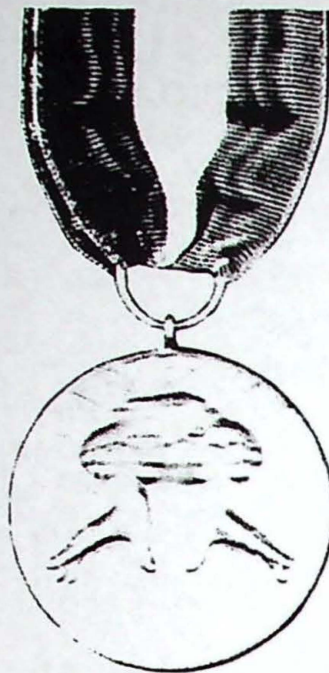
### First Type - 1924 to 1960

Circular, gold, one and one-half inches in diameter, suspended from a ring by a red, white, and blue ribbon. (Bronze was substituted for the gold in about 1945).

The obverse shows a cloud with a structure thereon. Descending from the cloud are two hands in the position for artificial respiration. Above are the words 'McCARTER MEDAL' and below the words 'FOR RESUSCITATION.'

The reverse has the words 'AWARDED BY THE AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION FOR SAVING A LIFE' and is otherwise plain.





MCCARTER MEDAL - FIRST TYPE - OBTVERSE

Second Type - 1960 to present

Circular, bronze, one and one-half inches in diameter, no suspension and, therefore, no ribbon.

The obverse carries a disk with a torch in flame thereon. A band encircles the disk and carries the words 'McCARTER MEDAL' above and the Latin inscription 'FLAMMAM VITAE SUSTINERE PER RESUSCITATIONEM' below.

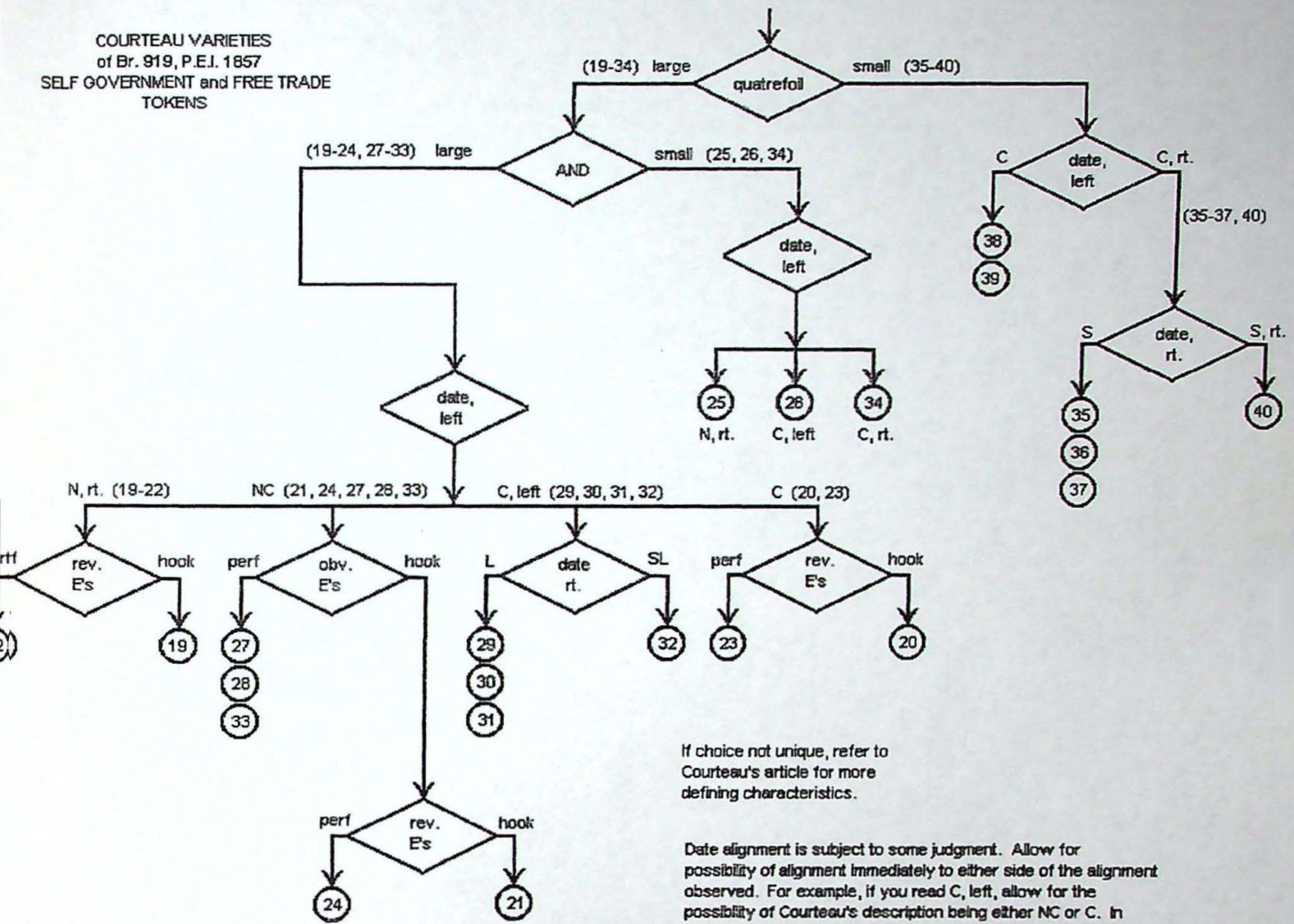
The reverse is identical to that of the first type.

Although the medal is awarded quite frequently, the bars, which were awarded between 1924 and 1960, when the last bar was awarded, have only been granted 53 times.



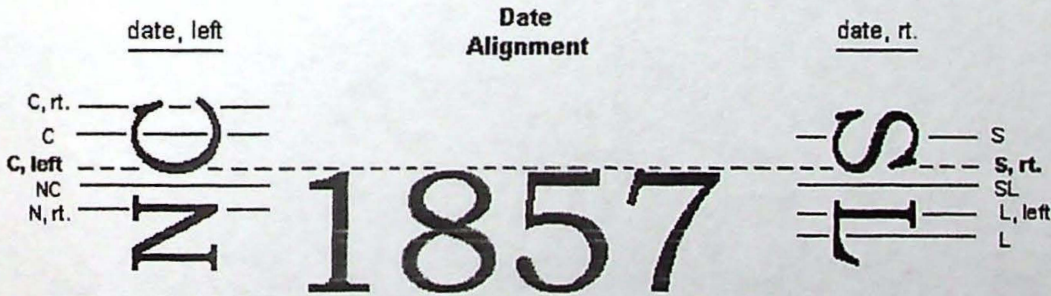


COURTEAU VARIETIES  
of Br. 919, P.E.I. 1857  
SELF GOVERNMENT and FREE TRADE  
TOKENS



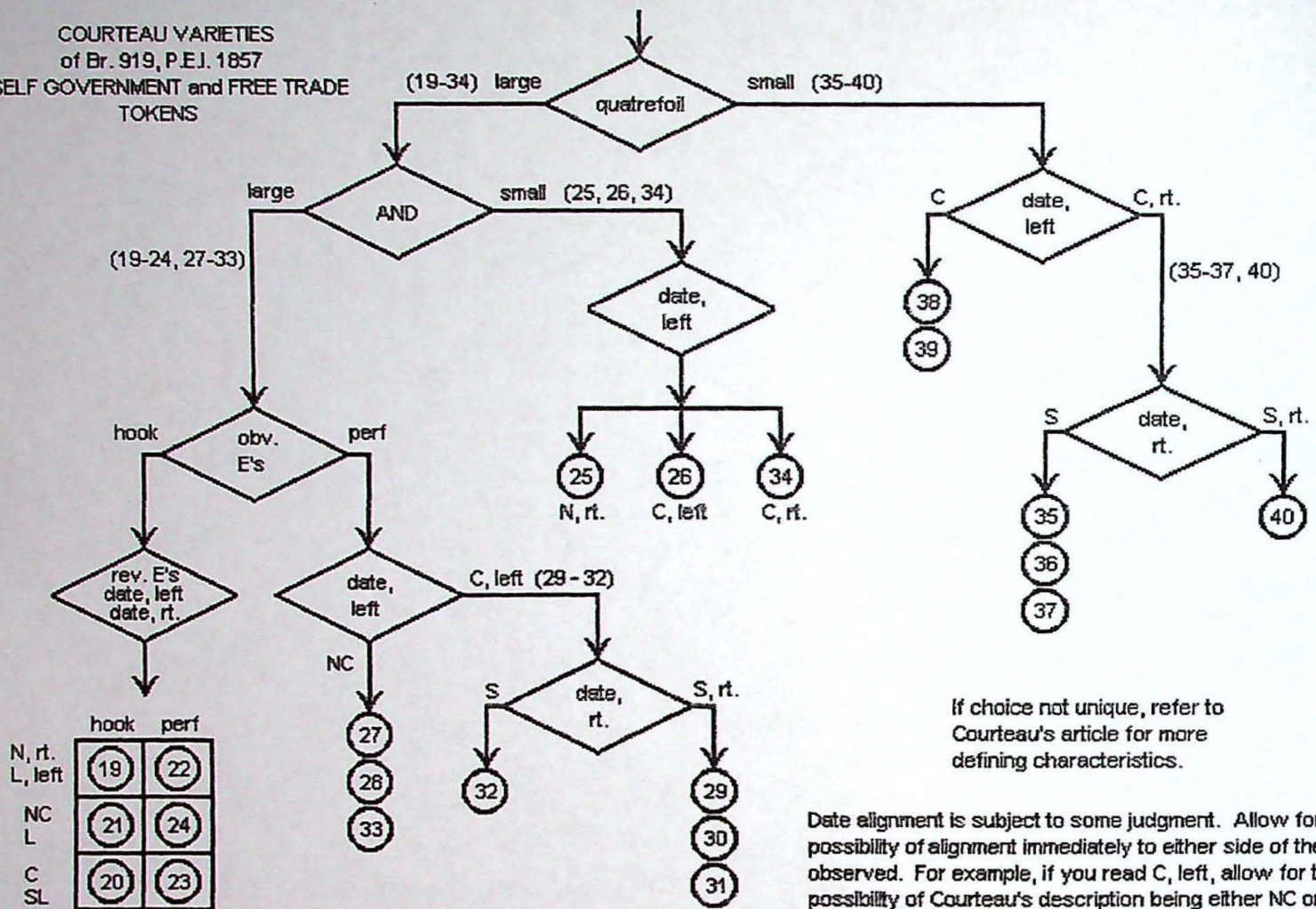
If choice not unique, refer to Courteau's article for more defining characteristics.

Date alignment is subject to some judgment. Allow for possibility of alignment immediately to either side of the alignment observed. For example, if you read C, left, allow for the possibility of Courteau's description being either NC or C. In most cases, what is seen agrees exactly with Courteau.



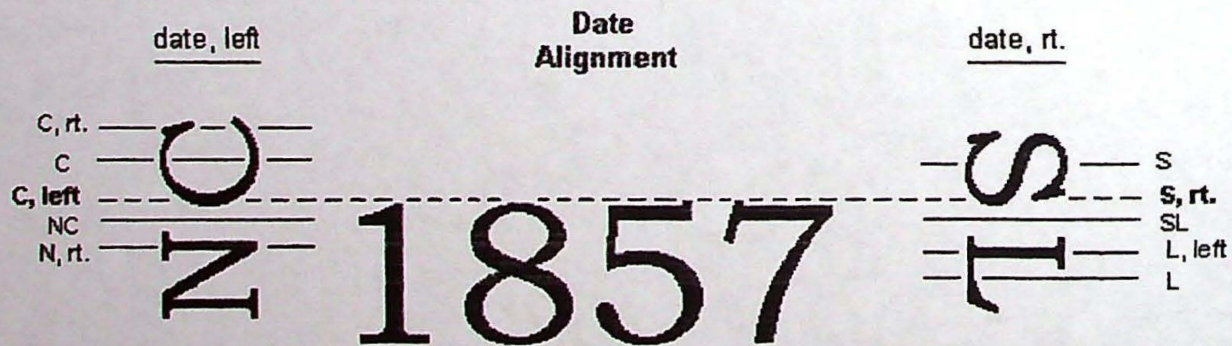


COURTEAU VARIETIES  
of Br. 919, P.E.J. 1857  
SELF GOVERNMENT and FREE TRADE  
TOKENS



If choice not unique, refer to Courteau's article for more defining characteristics.

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The Books you get from J.K. Cranston,  
Are good enough for any mansion;  
If once you buy at this cheap store,  
You'll soon be back to get some more.

It is the place to get the Toys,  
That will just suit the little boys;  
And blue-eyed Dolls with lovely curls,  
That will delight the little girls.

There's toys and buggies for the babies,  
And fancy things to please the ladies.  
Such as Albums, Vases and Dressing Cases,  
In which they can see their pretty faces.

Young gents', it is the place to buy,  
Things to please your girls, O my!  
The ladies can get a game of crouet,  
And a nice fine book with which to crochet.

Papa and mama when you go shopping,  
Just stop and buy for the Christmas stocking.  
Balls, Marbles and Horns, Mouth Organs and  
Whistles.  
Work Boxes and Puzzles and little dishes.

There's such nice Bibles for dear grandpa,  
And Sacred Hymns for our grandma;  
The Bible is the only book that God has given,  
To guide us on our way to heaven.

Come here and buy, come one, come all,  
There's something nice for great and small;  
The things they sell are very cheap,  
Which when you get you'll have a treat.

-Ad for James K. Cranston of Galt. - poem composed by a 13-year old school girl. *Galt Summer Carnival*, June 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>, 1890. Submitted by Ross W. Irwin FCNRS



## ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, GUELPH

by Ross W. Irwin

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair had its roots in the Guelph Fat Stock Show which began in the 1880's. The venue was a number of local hotel stables. The Show needed a permanent site which Brantford wanted to provide. Guelph Council, the Ontario Agricultural College, and the Fat Stock Show arranged to have a new show building erected on the Market Square in 1900.

The first show was four days in December 1900, at which 11,600 persons attended. The prize list was \$7,000 for 2,000 entries. Successive shows saw increased attendance. In 1914 there were 11,000 attendees the first day and 37,000 for the show. Horses and other livestock were added which meant the show needed to enlarge and an annex was opened for the 1909 show. During the war the building was used to house troops and City Council did not wish to fund a larger building for a provincial event. The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair moved to Toronto in 1922 to become the Royal Winter Fair. The Guelph Winter Fair continued for another 17 years until the building was again taken by the military. The fair was not revived.

Below is an example of the prize medals awarded between 1900 and 1922.

Obv:- ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR / GUELPH around the edge. Within, the Coat of Arms of the Province of Ontario.

Rev:- Plain for engraving the name of the recipient, the award and the year.

In white metal, 38 mm, .raised edge





## Obituary

### Osovitch, Stanley J. Jr.

It is with sadness that I announce the death of Stanley J. Osovitch Jr., of Toledo, Ohio. Stan was a long time member of the C.A.T.C. joining our organization in 1985 as member number 785. He was until recently a regular attendee at both the Canadian Numismatic Associations's and the Ontario Numismatic Association's conventions and always made it to the C.A.T.C. meetings at these shows. Stan was a keen collector of Canadian Tire Coupons and Municipal Trade Dollars. He will be missed at our meetings and our sympathy goes out to his family.

## Obituary

### Griffin, Jack L.

Jack L. Griffin, a well-known Ontario numismatist, a founding member of the Woodstock Coin Club, member of the Ontario Numismatic Association, the Canadian Numismatic Association and the Canadian Association of Token Collectors died at his late residence in Caressant Care, Woodstock, Ontario. Jack was active numismatically right up until the end of his long life. He was responsible for the issuing and designing of many of the Woodstock Coin Club medals and was the author of his well-known publication *SOME DIE VARIETIES OF THE LARGE CENTS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA AND CANADA*. His membership number in the C.A.T.C was 1007. Jack led a long and productive life and contributed greatly to our hobby. He will be missed by the members of the C.A.T.C. and by the members of all his other affiliated numismatic groups. He was in his 95<sup>th</sup> year and is survived by his wife, Jean M. (Cody) Griffin, sons, Stanley and wife Shirley of Innerkip, Bill and his wife Vicki of Innerkip, Burt and his wife Myra of Burgessville as well as many grandchildren, great-grandchildren and nieces and nephews.



# CANADIAN AWARDS COMMON THROUGHOUT NORTH AMERICA

by Jack Boddington



## THE VARIOUS SOCIETIES OF ST. GEORGE PROTECTION FROM SHIPWRECK MEDAL

In order to raise funds, the differing societies of St. George in North America sold medals and medallions of various types to 'protect the wearers from the dangers of shipwreck', and to provide humanitarian assistance to the victims of shipwreck on the North American coasts.

The medal design, although differing in detail, has the same basic depiction.

The medals were sold during the 18th. and 19th. centuries.

**Obverse —**

(Generally) A representation of St. George on horseback, slaying the dragon, with the words "S. GEORGIUS" or "S. GEORGIUS EQUITUM PATRONUS" thereon.

**Reverse —**

(Generally) A small fishing vessel on the sea of Galilee, showing Jesus calming the waves. The wording "IN TEMPESTATE SECURITAS" thereon.

**Ribbon —**

Generally suspended from a cord, thong or chain around the neck.



**Classified ad page:** This is a free service for members *Supplement for Dec., 2007 issue of Numismatica Canada*

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**For sale:** Custom made wooden tokens, wooden nickels, wooden commemoratives, wooden business and greeting cards. We hot stamp your wording and design onto the surface using either flat or metallic foils that come in a wide range of colours. Contact Bill at 519-273-1715 or [cousins@wightman.ca](mailto:cousins@wightman.ca) for samples and pricing or by mail to Canada Wide Woods at General Delivery, Gadshill Station, Ontario N0K 1J0. Visit our website at: <http://www.canadawidewoods.com/>

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**Masonic Medals Wanted:** including Canadian Craft lodges, York Rite, Scottish Rite and Shrine. Please send descriptions, condition and prices asked. Doug Franklin, 1319 Newport Ave., Suite 204, Victoria, BC V8S 5E8  
E-mail [frankli2@telus.net](mailto:frankli2@telus.net)

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**For Sale or Trade:** Medals and tokens of collectors, dealers and manufacturers available plus miscellaneous items. Send want list or request my listing. Contact Barry Uman, 242 Sedgefield, Pointe Claire, Qc H9R 1P2 or e-mail at [clarinet@colbanet](mailto:clarinet@colbanet).

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**Numismatically Middlesex** now available. This is a 66 page book listing various businesses in Middlesex County and the tokens or medals they used, giving a history of the businesses and locations. Most tokens are illustrated. Price is \$15.00 plus \$4.00 postage and handling to Canadian addresses or \$15.00 postpaid to US addresses. Write to: Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St. Thomas, Ontario N5R 6A1, ph (519)631-1884. E-mail <[harryjames6@gmail.com](mailto:harryjames6@gmail.com)>

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Also available - Numismatically Elgin at \$12.00 plus \$4.00 postage and handling and - Numsimatically Oxford at \$12.00 plus \$4.00 postage and handling. US addresses \$15.00 postpaid. All three books can be purchased for \$34.00 plus \$6.00 postage & handling.

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**Wanted for my personal collection:** Tokens and scrip of Ottawa and surrounding area (including milk, bread, merchants' due bills, etc., etc.). Also 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.

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**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

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**Trade Dollars For Sale:** scarce and common: Please check out my list of trade dollars from Canada. Check out my website at <http://www.gilbertweb.com/Tradesale.mht> or send for a listing. Included in this list are the following items: Barrhead AL 1971, Labrador City NF 1974, St. Andrews NB 1984 (\$1 error), Stewiacke Valley PEI 1980 (bz), Chatham Pioneer Days NB 1979 (plain edge), and Mahone Bay NS 1979. Bob Gilbert, P.O. Box 299, Liberty Corner, NJ USA 07938, [bob@gilbertweb.com](mailto:bob@gilbertweb.com)



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**WANTED:** Swastika tokens, medals & watch fobs. (No Nazi items - U.S. - Canada only). Also, large 73 mm Lucky souvenir penny Indian Head with swastikas in the headband. Price and write - Gary Patterson, 10 - 4th St., Manchester, NJ 08759 U.S.A. or E-mail [gptokens@worldnet.att.net](mailto:gptokens@worldnet.att.net)

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**For Sale,** One hundred and ninety different original scarce and expensive municipal trade dollars from all of Canada. Sample of list 1970 CO.Wilowood error-1967 BZ Viking 1978 NS Chase- 1979 NS Mahone Bay - 1967Edmonton Inn very scarce. Please send for a three page list. Also have many, many common BU. Municipal trade dollars. Please feel free to send me your list of your needs. Thank You -Lawrence Alexander, 5410 Todd Ave., Baltimore, Maryland USA 21206-4326. Ph (410)488-6558

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**Wellington County** - dairy, bread,merchant tokens, fraternal, communion, paper scrip, badges, post cards etc. for cash or trade. Towns are Guelph, Fergus, Elora,Erin, Drayton, Mt. Forest, Palmerston, Clifford, Arthur, Rockwood, Ballinfad, Harriston, Glen Allen, Moorefield, Hillsburgh. Ross Irwin, 903-24 Marilyn Dr., Guelph, ON, N1H 8E9 [rirwin@sympatico.ca](mailto:rirwin@sympatico.ca)

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**Wanted: 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](mailto:homefront@sasktel.net)

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**W.R. McColl 1903 Sales List - an Alphabetical Listing** - a recently completed alphabetical listing of the McColl offering, by: 1)name 2)location 3)Province - by location, name and cross-referenced to Bowman, Hill, Stewart and Tannahill as applicable. The Ontario listing includes a separate section by County. 4)original numerical McColl list. Will facilitate locating names/attribution appearing in McColl which previously could be a time consuming task to find in his original list. Soft cover, spiral bound, 90 pages, 8 1/2 X 11 inches. Copies C\$20. Each, plus postage - Canada: Bubble pack mailer \$3.25; Xpresspost \$7.00 Regional or\$10.50 National; USA \$7.00 surface or \$ \$12.00 air. A private publication by Len Buth, P.O. Box 28012, Oakridge Postal Outlet, 1201 Oxford St., W., London, ON, Canada N6H 5E1. [lbuth@webmanager.on.ca](mailto:lbuth@webmanager.on.ca)

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**Wanted - Vulcanite Transportation Tokens** from Street Railways of Scranton, Pennsylvania. PA840A, B, C, D or any others. Charles Wroblewski, 206 Green St., Clarks Green, PA 18411 - 1212.

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**For Sale: Collection of 67** winter carnival medals of which 24 are pre-1910, including an early letter to the Quebec winter carnival committee, etc. Complete listing & price available on request by e-mail or snail mail. Barry Uman, 242 Sedgefield, Pointe Claire, Qc, H9R 1P2 Canada e-mail [clarinet@colba.net](mailto:clarinet@colba.net)

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**For Sale: Canadian Miscellaneous** tokens & medals; my lists are available by e-mail or snail mail. My speciality is collector/dealer manufacturer pieces. Barry Uman, 242 Sedgefield, Pointe Claire, Qc, H9R 1P2 Canada. E-mail [clarinet@colba.net](mailto:clarinet@colba.net)

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**FOR SALE:** Large number of Canadian Municipal Trade Dollars, Medallions, and some Trade Notes from all across Canada. I have been collecting for many years and it is time to sell my extras. Some are very common and others are scarce. Please check my website at [Http://members.shaw.ca/zwiggy](http://members.shaw.ca/zwiggy) For a complete listing. You may also email me at [zwiggy@shaw.ca](mailto:zwiggy@shaw.ca) or [zwiggy1@hotmail.com](mailto:zwiggy1@hotmail.com)

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**Alberta Medallions by Alf Wrigley & Eric Jensen**

**"Alberta Medallions - 2004 Supplement":** The 2004 supplement has over 1100 additional illustrated Alberta medallions and "similar type stuff" and comprises around 430 pages including information, indices and the like. The pages are 8 1/2" x 11", 3 hole punched for including in the previously issued Second Edition 1989 (with 1992 and 1998 Supplements). The cost is \$24.00 plus postage (\$10.50 to Eastern Canada and \$8.50 to Western Canada).

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**"Alberta Medallions - 1989 Second Edition c/w 1992, 1998 & 2004 Supplements":** A photocopied Second Edition (1989), complete with the appropriate pages from the 1992, 1998 & 2004 Supplements, now comprises a total of 2058 illustrated Alberta medallions and "similar type stuff" with around 730 pages, including information, indices and the like. The pages are 8 1/2" x 11", 3 hole punched for inserting in a binder (not included) with a cardstock cover. I am selling these for \$40.00 plus postage (\$11.50 to Eastern Canada and \$9.50 to Western Canada). Contact: Eric Jensen, 108 Hidden Creek Park NW, Calgary, Alberta T3A 6C6 [egjensen@telus.net](mailto:egjensen@telus.net) C.A.T.C. #762, C.N.A. #19028 C.A.W.M.C. #R499

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**2008 Edition of Canadian (municipal) Trade Dollars and Related Issues Handbook,** with 215 pages and is printed on 8.5 X 11 inch paper by the author Jack Sauchenko 13559 - 124 A Ave., Edmonton, AB T5L 3B4, Ph. (780) 455-1566., E-mail [<jpsbes@planet.eon.net>](mailto:jpsbes@planet.eon.net) Web page: <http://www.planet.eon.net/~jpsbes> was released late in 2007. This handbook includes all the Canadian Trade Dollars and is available at \$39.95 plus postage and GST or HST to Canadians and \$39.95 U.S. plus postage to U.S. residents from Jack Sauchenko, address above.

Jack Sauchenko is the author of a small Booklet 5 1/2 X 8 1/2 inches with 215 pages that includes all the detail of the Handbook above, only without pictures. The cost of the Booklet for Canadian orders is \$14.95 plus postage and GST or HST. For the U.S. buyer the cost of the Booklet is \$14.95 plus postage. Jack Sauchenko is the author of the following books for sale listed on the web page *Canadian Machine Tokens, United States Trade Dollars, Canadian Merchant Tokens and Canadian Medals.*

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**Paying Top Prices for Newfoundland scrip, Maritime medals before 1920, Maritime local tokens and better Canadian chartered banknotes.** Geoff Bell, P.O. Box 5079, Shediac, NB, E4P 8T8

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**Taking Orders For my newest release: *A Guide To Ontario Tokens*** by Harry N. James. This is an approximately 600 page illustrated guide of Ontario tokens of all types. A separate price guide is included free with each book. The guide includes Merchants Due Bills and Advertising tokens, Bakery and Confectionary tokens, Dairy tokens, Bar & Hotel tokens, Tobacco & Billiards, Advertising Spinners, Communion, political, Amusement, Canning, transportation, Parking and Premium tokens. A small amount of historical data is included for several tokens where known. Tokens are listed alphabetically by municipality and there are four indices at the back of the book covering 27 pages. The book is available in soft cover, spiral bound at \$60.00 plus postage from Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St. Thomas, ON, N5R 6A1. Phone (519) 631-1884, or e-mail, [harryjames6@gmail.com](mailto:harryjames6@gmail.com)

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**For Sale:** 100 Communion tokens from the duplicate collection of Rev. MacLennan; these remaining tokens are being discounted. For further information please contact Angus Sutherland at [ajmacbagpipe@yahoo.com](mailto:ajmacbagpipe@yahoo.com) or write to Box 22013 RPO Water Street, Cambridge, ON N1R 8E3

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**Reprint editions of Breton and Leroux catalogues. Prices are in Canadian funds. Breton 1894 ed. reprinted by Nadin-Davis, with all the illustrations but lacking the photos and bios. of noted numismatists of the time. A good substitute for the original. \$40 postpaid.**

**Leroux 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1892 by Nadin-Davis & Robins reprinted 1983 containing all the information included in the original 2<sup>nd</sup> edition plus a few addenda. \$40 postpaid.**

**Contact me at [rstockley@videotron.ca](mailto:rstockley@videotron.ca) or Richard Stockley, 222 Ste. Anne, Ste Anne de Bellevue, QC, Canada H9X 1N7.**

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## **George Manz CoinAuctions presents Auction #4**

CATC member George Manz has announced that the Regina Coin Club's Spring Show will be the venue for the fourth in a series of auctions by George Manz Coin Auctions. The auction includes Part I of the George Manz Senior Collection (the father of the auctioneer who passed away in 1971) as well as part III of the Roy Miller Collection.

The first lot at auction among the 194 lots is a denarius of Severus Alexander, who ruled Rome from 222-235 in EF condition, the silver coin is expected to sell for \$250. Another ancient coin of note is a Chinese Chou Pu Spade issued 1122-255 BC.

World coins include a beautifully toned 100 pesetas from Equatorial Guinea depicting Goya's famous painting of a nude woman, a French Crusader coin for Charles II of Anjou in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, a British 1911 half penny in MS-65 Red, an Irish 1822 penny from the Bud Coins Collection of Irish Coins, and a square 1920 cent from the Straits Settlements.

A small number of U.S. coin lots are also offered, including a 1990 one-ounce Walking Liberty Silver Eagle with premium quality toning, estimated to sell for \$30.

Many Canadian coins are included in the April 19<sup>th</sup> auction in Regina, including numerous ICCS certified and graded coins. Among the highlights is an 1859 Double Punched Narrow 9 Variation graded VF 30 by ICCS. This variety is not listed in either Charlton or in Trends. The coin is estimated to sell for \$300.

One of the prettier coins at auction is a 1973 specimen dollar celebrating the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the North West Mounted Police. The reverse of the coin has outstanding toning and eye appeal and is graded SP-66, estimated to sell for \$30.

Another lovely coin is a 2007 \$30 commemorating the Canadian National Vimy Ridge Memorial where four divisions of Canadian troops fought to victory in 1917.

This auction also features a large assortment of Newfoundland coinage, including a rare 1899 Hooked 9s 20 cents, graded VG-8, expected to sell for \$45.

A key date Nova Scotia 1862 cent, graded VG-10 by ICCS, is also for sale, with an estimated value of \$100.

A 1959 CNA Convention medal from Regina, the first CNA convention held outside Ontario, is expected to see spirited bidding. One of only 275 bronze medals struck, the scarce medal is shaped like a scallop. The medal is expected to sell for \$60.

A large rectangular wooden nickel issued in Amsterdam, NY in 1954 and a love token carved on the reverse of a British 1843 groat (4 pence) are also expected to see lively bidding.

Historical and commemorative medals are among the prominent features of the auction, including four 1936 Edward VIII pattern crowns from British East Africa, Ceylon and New Guinea. Also at auction are three Canadian medals from the Great Canadians Series, including Samuel de Champlain and Emily Carr, both of which exhibit ultra heavy cameos and outstanding multi-colour obverse toning.

American medals include a 56 mm bronze 1934 Centenary of Maryland medal and a Loyal Order of Moose medal from Grand Rapids, Michigan.

American paper money includes an obsolete Citizens' Bank of Louisiana \$5CINQ note, a close cousin of the more famous \$10 DIX notes, after which the land of Dixie or Dixieland is named.

A Royal Bank of Canada 1935 \$10 note with large signatures is also for sale, estimated to sell for \$275.

Canadian paper money includes an 1878 \$1, numerous shinplasters, and a large number of



replacement notes and radars. A 1973 \$1 error note that was cut out of register and cut off size is expected to sell for \$100.

A lot of two specimen notes with the same serial numbers from the Pacific Island of Tonga is also at auction, as is a lot of six stock certificates issued to Roy Miller in the 1950s and 1960s.

A collection of flags from the Roy Miller Collection and a large set of 315 Harley-Davidson sports cards that depict its history and motorcycles will also go under the gavel.

Numismatic books and catalogues round out the auction, including the first part of the George Manz Senior Collection. Included is a third edition of Jim Charlton's 1955 Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens & Fractional Currency as well as several catalogues written by Hans Zoell.

The auction will take place at the Regina Coin Club's Spring Show on April 19 at the Western Christian College gymnasium in Regina. Lots can be viewed in the bourse from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm, while the auction begins at 7:00 pm.

Those wishing to receive the auction catalogue by mail should send their email address to George Manz at [george@georgemanzcoins.com](mailto:george@georgemanzcoins.com). The catalogue can also be viewed at [www.georgemanzcoins.com](http://www.georgemanzcoins.com).

best regards

George Manz

(306)352-2337

PO Box 3626

Regina, SK, Canada S4P 3L7



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**For sale:** Custom made wooden tokens, wooden nickels, wooden commemoratives, wooden business and greeting cards. We hot stamp your wording and design onto the surface using either flat or metallic foils that come in a wide range of colours. Contact Bill at 519-273-1715 or [cousins@wightman.ca](mailto:cousins@wightman.ca) for samples and pricing or by mail to Canada Wide Woods at General Delivery, Gadshill Station, Ontario N0K 1J0. Visit our website at: <http://www.canadawidewoods.com/>

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**"Canada's Money"** various authors, John Kleeburg, ed. From the ANS Coinage of the Americas Conference 1992, new condition. Some authors, Richard Doty, Katen/Tayman, Graham Esler, Warren Baker. Some articles, The Magdalen Island Token, The So-called English Issues of the Bank of Montreal. \$20 plus post. Contact me at [rstocklev@videotron.ca](mailto:rstocklev@videotron.ca) or Richard Stockley, 222 Ste. Anne, Ste Anne de Bellevue, QC, Canada H9X 1N7. Visit my website at [www.abebooks.com/home/stockleysbooks](http://www.abebooks.com/home/stockleysbooks) for more titles.

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**NEEDED** - 1982 RCM medal, introducing the Gold Maple Leaf to Japan. Medal struck in gold plated nickel [magnetic]. Medal seen at the 2004 CNA Toronto Convention in a medal exhibit. Wish to buy or trade. I am not available for contact in June, but returning early July and will be at the 2008 CNA Convention in Ottawa. Please contact J. Brix Westergaard, P.O. Box 1751, Goleta, CA., 93116. USA 805-967-1799.

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**For Sale or trade.** 623 different Canadian & foreign amusement & arcade tokens most identified by Smith's amusement catalogue.. Barry Uman, 242 Sedgfield, Pointe Claire, Qc., H9R 1P2 E-mail [clarinet@colba.net](mailto:clarinet@colba.net)

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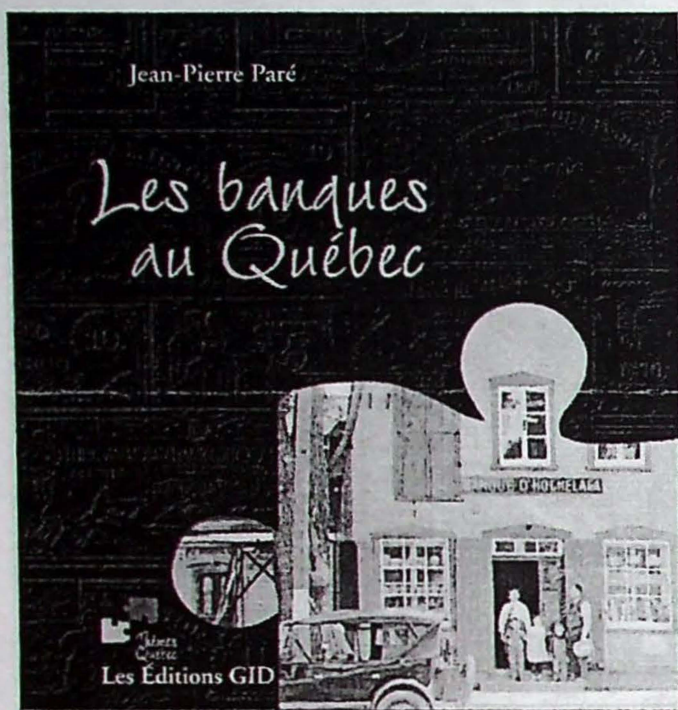
**Numismatically Norfolk**, The fourth of a series of books on tokens or medals used by various south-western Ontario merchants and businesses is now available. This book covers the tokens used by merchants and businesses in 20 different locations throughout Norfolk County, Ontario and 78 different businesses. The book contains 100 pages of text and illustrations, plus contents and index and is available for \$18.00 plus \$4.00 postage from: Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St, Thomas, ON N5R 6A1. Or [harryjames6@gmail.com](mailto:harryjames6@gmail.com) Phone (519) 631-1884

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**Numismatically Perth**, This is the fifth of the series on tokens or medals used by various south-western Ontario merchants. Printed in November of 2008 this book covers twenty-one municipalities and seventy-three token or medal issuers in Perth County, Ontario. This 107 page book is available for \$18.00 plus \$4.00 postage from: Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St. Thomas, ON Canada N5R 6A1. Or [harryjames6@gmail.com](mailto:harryjames6@gmail.com) Phone (519)631-1884



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Québec (Québec) G1P 4R6  
Tél. : 418 681-1992

L'auteur, Jean-Pierre Paré, est un numismate-rechercheur reconnu au Canada dans le domaine bancaire. Il est le récipiendaire en 2008 du prix Douglas Ferguson, la plus haute décoration numismatique décernée au Canada.

Banque de Montréal (1817-)  
Banque de Québec (1818-1917)  
Banque du Peuple (1835-1895)  
The Bank of British North America (1836-1918)  
The Molsons Bank (1853-1925)  
The Eastern Townships Bank (1859-1912)  
Banque Nationale (1860-1924)  
Banque Jacques-Cartier (1861-1900)  
Banque Ville-Marie (1872-1899)  
Banque de Saint-Jean (1873-1908)  
Banque de Saint-Hyacinthe (1873-1908)  
Banque d'Hochelaga (1873-1925)  
Banque Canadienne Nationale (1925-1979)  
Banque Provinciale du Canada (1900-1979)  
Banque Populaire (1969-1970)  
Banque Nationale du Canada (1979-)  
The Bank of New Brunswick (1820-1913)  
The Bank of Nova Scotia (1832-)  
Banque Royale du Canada (1869-)  
The Canadian Bank of Commerce (1867-1961)  
The Dominion Bank (1871-1955)  
The Bank of Toronto (1855-1955)  
The Imperial Bank of Canada (1874-1961)  
The Home Bank of Canada (1903-1923)  
The Unity Bank of Canada (1971-1977)  
Banque d'Épargne de la Cité et du District de Montréal (1846-1987)  
Banque d'Économie de Québec (1944-1969)  
Banque Laurentienne du Canada (1987-)  
Banque du Canada et la Banque d'Expansion Industrielle (1944-1974)  
Banque Fédérale de Développement (1975-1995)  
Mouvement Desjardins (1901-)  
et près de 80 autres institutions, projets réels ou projets fantômes

Par la consultation de journaux, l'analyse de certains volumes spécialisés, le bilan de visites dans des centres d'archives, la tenue d'une nombreuse correspondance avec des numismates, des historiens et des collectionneurs, Jean-Pierre Paré relate l'histoire de quelque cent institutions bancaires qui, depuis la fondation de la Montreal Bank, en 1817 (devenue Banque de Montréal en 1822), font partie du décor des villes et des villages du Québec.

L'auteur s'intéresse successivement aux sièges sociaux bancaires, aux banques canadiennes ayant eu des succursales au Québec, aux banques d'épargne, aux projets bancaires, aux banques fantômes et aux banques gouvernementales, toujours attentif à présenter le contexte dans lequel une banque voit le jour, disparaît ou est absorbée par une autre. Plus de 250 éléments photographiques ou iconographiques viennent illustrer cet ouvrage, le premier portant sur l'histoire de l'ensemble des banques au Québec.