



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



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Introduction

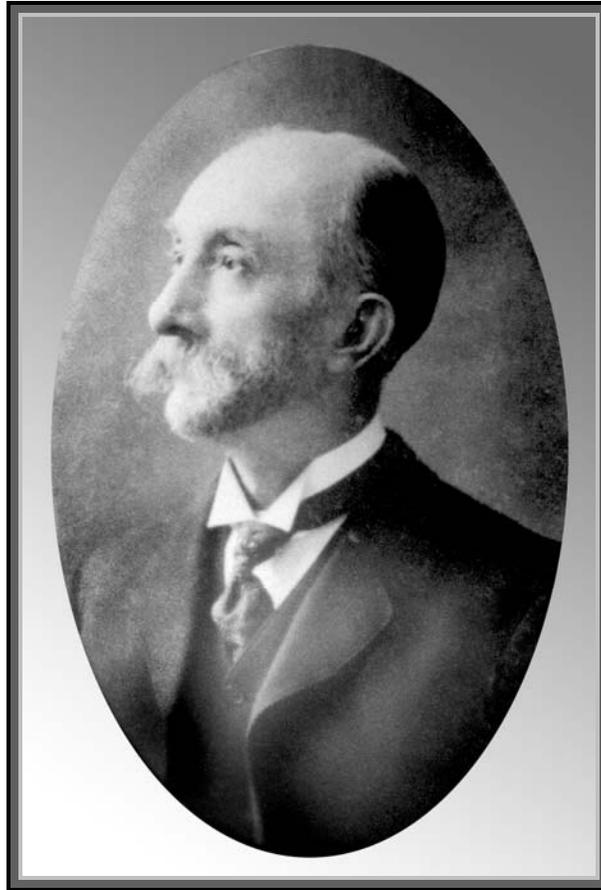
Between about 1890 and the onset of the Second World War, merchant tokens of various kinds were a fact of daily life for the citizens of urban and rural Canada. Such tokens were used to advertise businesses, to purchase bread and milk, as due bills in exchange for goods or services, as transportation passes, amusement tickets, labour tallies, and even as numismatists' personal checks, among their other purposes. Such tokens were inexpensive to make, in base metals such as aluminum, brass, copper and white metal, and inexpensive for merchants to purchase from their manufacturers, usually in units of a hundred. Their advantage for the consumer was that they had a local habitation and a name, and they were practical and easy to use in the conduct of small business transactions. To satisfy the demand for these tokens, a number of Canadian and American manufacturers emerged who became synonymous with their production, such as the Hamilton Stamp and Stencil Works, the Barnard Stamp and Stencil Company (also of Hamilton), the C.H. Hanson & Company of Chicago, and the Thistle Rubber Type Company of Sombra, Ontario. Unquestionably the equal of all these companies was the Pritchard and Andrews Company of Ottawa. In the course of its long history, from 1873 to the firm's demise in 1996, Pritchard and Andrews produced many hundreds, perhaps many thousands of these tokens. They also produced medals in quantity for carnivals, clubs, exhibitions, royal visits, and other important occasions, as well as awards for competitions of various kinds. In the production of medals, however, they would never rival either the output or the workmanship of the likes of P.W. Ellis of Toronto or Caron Frères of Montreal. Because they signed many of the pieces they manufactured, their work is widely recognized, although the history of the company is not well documented. Furthermore, despite twelve decades in business, little trace remains of this history beyond the medals and tokens themselves and a few philatelic, religious, and other non-numismatic artefacts. Some examples of company correspondence have survived, a manuscript account book that details the company's incorporation, and a number of Pritchard and Andrews dies which are in the possession of the National Currency Collection of the Bank of Canada. The present booklet is a modest effort at reconstructing something of the company's history, recognizing the personnel involved, and recording some examples of the company's work.



Chronology of Events

- 1872** Henry Pritchard arrives in Canada from England.
- 1873-1875** Pritchard sets up shop at 85 Rideau St. in Ottawa as an engraver.
- 1875** Pritchard and Thomas A. Mingard form a partnership.
- 1886** Mingard dies of typhoid fever on September 26th.
- 1887** John Andrews joins Pritchard in forming Pritchard and Andrews.
- 1888** The first tokens that can unequivocally be linked to the firm are produced and are numismatically identified as Breton 770 and 771.
- 1897** The company incorporates, becoming 'The Pritchard and Andrews Company of Ottawa Limited'.
- 1897** Chartres R. Cunningham becomes the first President of the newly incorporated firm, remaining in this position until 1910.
- 1910** J. Arthur Seybold takes over as President remaining until 1928.
- 1919** John Andrews moves to Montreal, his health apparently an issue.
- 1924** John Edward Andrews dies April 04th.
- 1926** Henry Thomas Pritchard dies March 29th.
- 1928** Pritchard's eldest son Walter becomes President of Pritchard and Andrews (until 1934).
- 1934** Oliver E. Culbert, an Ottawa lawyer, becomes President of the firm.
- 1940** Ernest Pritchard, Henry's third son, becomes President for two years.
- 1942** Ernest Andrews becomes President, holding the position until 1946.
- 1947** It would appear that the time of family involvement in upper management was at an end as Edward K. Emerson becomes President, remaining in this position until 1968.
- 1968** The company leaves its premises of 60 years at 262 Sparks St. and moves out of the downtown area to 486 Gladstone Ave.
- 1985** John Harold Pritchard, the last surviving family member to have worked for the firm, dies on December 10th.
- 1987** Pritchard and Andrews is charged by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment with dumping hazardous ink and solvents on the Gladstone property.
- 1991** The company moves one last time to 435 Kent Street in Ottawa.
- 1996** The company of Pritchard and Andrews, long out of the family control, ceases 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.



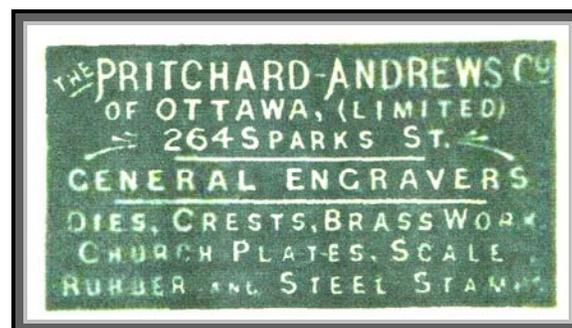
The Pritchard home at 79 Victoria St (now Montgomery St) still stands today. This was the home that Henry Pritchard and his new bride Margaret Black came to in 1887 after they were married in Hamilton. The couple raised 9 children in this home, 4 sons and 5 daughters. All of the sons became engravers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



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.

IN MEMORIAM

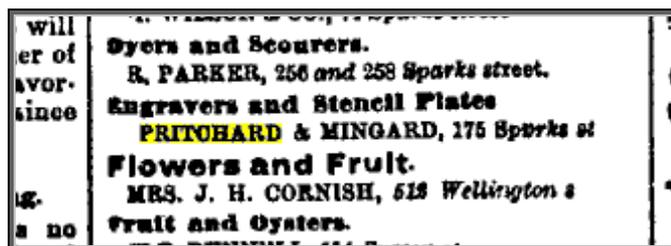


Henry Thomas Pritchard is buried in Beechwood Cemetery in Ottawa, Ontario. A simple footstone marks his resting place beside an equally simple and unassuming headstone plainly marked 'Pritchard' at the base.

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.



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.

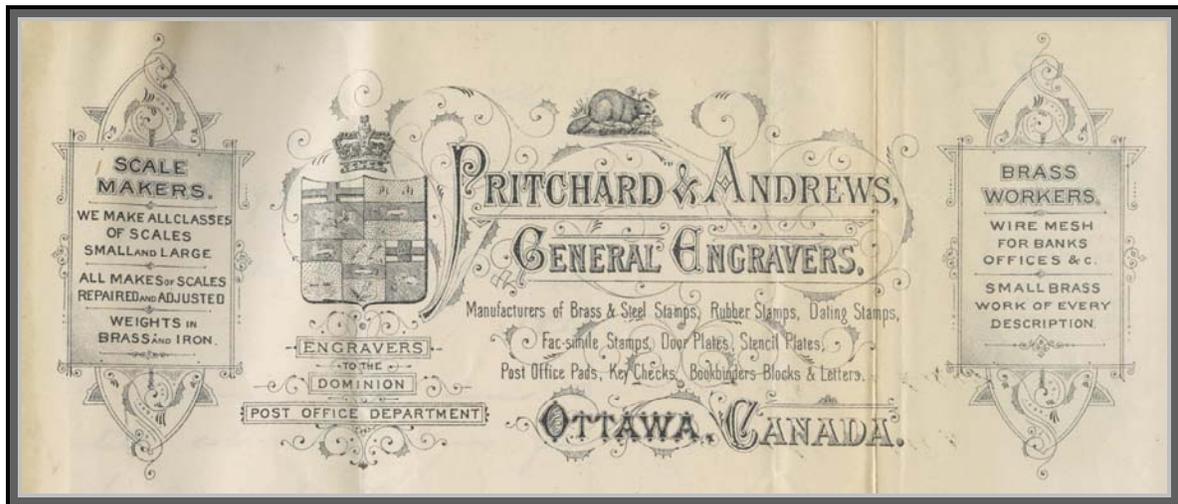
GAOL AND BUILDING.	
The Gaol and Building Committee made the following recommendations, viz.: That clothing for females be procured as at present, made by prisoners; that 2 doz. pairs of pants, a piece of bed-ticking, and 3 doz. pairs of coarse boots be purchased; that the ground floor of the gaol be repaired; that closets be placed in the Court House so 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. Storey	3 30
Mr. Clelland was reported as chairman. The report was adopted on motion of Mr. Clelland.	

John Edward Andrews

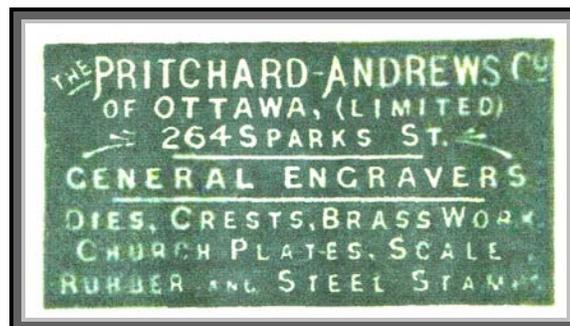
(1848 – 1924)

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.

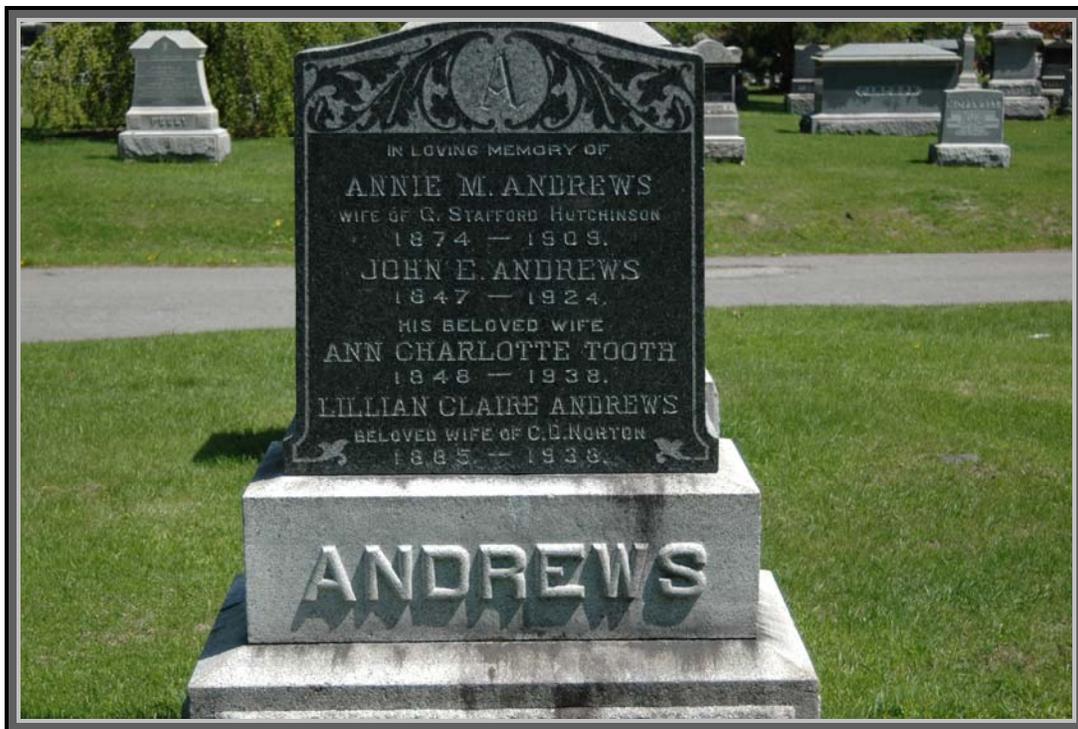


An example of a letterhead for Pritchard and Andrews of the type one would expect from this prolific engraving company, circa the 1890's.



A typical directory ad for P&A in 1916.

In Memoriam

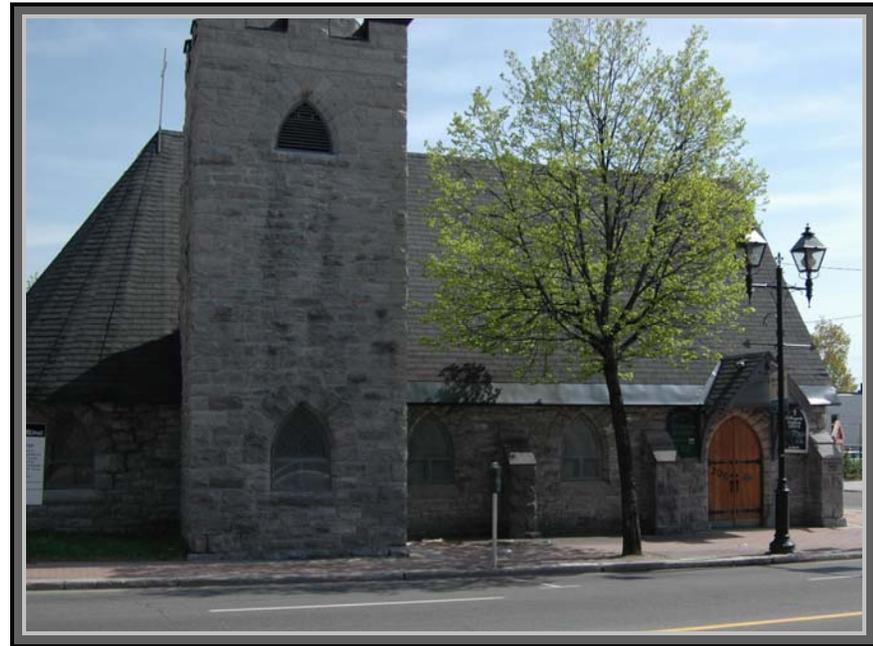


John Edward Andrews is buried in Beechwood cemetery in Ottawa, Ontario. His grave being located a mere head 'stones' throw away from his long time partner Henry Pritchard.

St. Margaret's Anglican Church
(Montreal Rd., Ottawa)



St Margaret's Church was an important part of Henry Pritchard's life. His wife and both of his business partners were of Congregational faith and also attended this church. Over time many brass items made by Pritchard and Andrews were donated to the church and a large brass altar cross was donated in Henry's memory by his family after he passed away in 1926.



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.¹ 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),

¹ 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 Might, 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.

THE PRITCHARD-ANDREWS

COMPANY OF OTTAWA LIMITED

RUBBER STAMPS — ENGRAVINGS — PRICE MARKERS — STENCILS

STEEL STAMPS — METAL TAGS — MEMORIAL PLAQUES

PUNCH PRESS AND GENERAL MACHINE SHOP WORK

486 Gladstone Ave.

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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 100th anniversary of its incorporation, in 1996 it suddenly ceased to exist.

The Incorporation of
THE PRITCHARD and ANDREWS COMPANY
of OTTAWA LIMITED

On August 12, 1897 the company laid out plans to incorporate and would forever after be known as The Pritchard and Andrews Company of Ottawa Limited.¹ The original charter allowed for an issue of 1,000 shares at fifty dollars per share for a total capitalization of \$50,000. The original shareholders were:

Henry T. Pritchard	Engraver	200 shares
John E. Andrews	Engraver	200 shares
Chartres R. Cunningham	Insurance Agent	20 shares
James A. Seybold	Wholesale Merchant	20 shares
Joseph Riopelle	Gentleman	20 shares
Daniel L. McLean	Barrister	<u>10 shares</u>
		470 shares

The first executive members of the new company were as follows:

Chartres Ramage Cunningham	President
James Arthur Seybold	First Vice-President
Daniel Lamont McLean	Secretary / Treasurer
Henry Thomas Pritchard	Director
John Edward Andrews	Director
Joseph Riopelle	Director

Appointed by the executive:

George L. Blatch	Auditor
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This core group would remain together (with the exception of Riopelle) for the next several years. Riopelle would retire a year later in 1898 and, in fact, the directors would cancel 18 of his 20 shares because they were never paid for. In later years, James Mather would become a director, as would Thomas Birkett.

Throughout the years up to 1930 of the company's existence many new shareholders would be created, but never from the company's treasury. The shares awarded new shareholders would come from either Pritchard or Andrews, their estates, or from the estates of the original shareholders. It seems that although the charter allowed for an issue of 1,000 shares, the outstanding amount never exceeded 470 shares. It is also interesting to note that all important motions raised by Henry Pritchard or John Andrews to come before the directors at the company's annual meetings would invariably be carried due to the strength of the shareholding vote of the two company founders. The value of the stock never exceeded \$50. per share, but in later years a 6% per annum dividend against profits was declared.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held on August 31, 1897 with the purpose of creating a Constitution and By-Laws for the Pritchard and Andrews Company. These By-Laws would come into effect at the first meeting of the shareholders, which was held on Tuesday November 30, 1897 at 4:00pm in the offices of D.L. McLean at 57 Sparks St. Present at this meeting were C.R. Cunningham (President), H.T. Pritchard, J.E. Andrews, and D.L. McLean

¹ Information in this section comes from an unpublished manuscript account book kept by the company.

(Secretary-Treasurer). Aside from the motion to confirm the By-Laws for the Company, a motion was moved and seconded that George L. Blatch be appointed auditor of the company until the annual meeting in January and at a salary of \$15. This motion was carried.

The first annual meeting of the newly formed *Pritchard and Andrews Company of Ottawa Limited* was held January 17, 1898 at 4:30pm and was pursuant to the requirement of the By-Laws of the Company. At this meeting, minutes of the Board of Directors' meeting of August 1897 and the shareholders' meeting of November 1897 were read and confirmed. The formation of the incorporated Company and any business up to December 31, 1897 was presented and adopted. Next the nomination and election of the Board of Directors took place with the successful candidates being C.R. Cunningham, H.T. Pritchard, J.E. Andrews, J.A. Seybold and D.L. McLean. "The auditor having failed to arrive with his report....." made it necessary to call a special meeting one week later on January 24th to receive the auditor's report and then appoint an auditor for the coming year. At the special meeting Mr. Blatch presented his report and it was adopted as read. At that same meeting, "some doubt having been expressed as to the advisability of re-appointing Mr Blatch as auditor for the company.....", it was decided to leave the fate of the auditor in the hands of the Secretary/Treasurer (McLean) and the Manager. Although he had a shaky start, Mr. Blatch would retain this position for several years to come.

Each year around the second week of January Pritchard and Andrews would hold their annual meeting. These meetings were as simple as one may expect given the 'family' type nature of the executive. Each meeting was 30 minutes to 1 hour in length. Minutes of the previous annual meeting were read, the auditor's report and the directors' report were presented and adopted. It should be noted that total allotment of company stock was 470 shares and the executive at these meetings represented 438 shares with Pritchard and Andrews representing 330 shares between them. Election of directors for the current year was held, with each previous board being elected by acclamation. This practice went on for many, many years. *'If it ain't broke don't fix it'* was likely the underlying theme.

There were, however, some meetings that strayed from the ordinary. On January 26, 1903 a special meeting of the shareholders was called to "...ratify and confirm the action of the board of directors in purchasing in the name and on behalf of the company on the 9th day of September last from the Metropolitan Loan and Savings Company the westerly side 35 feet 4 ½ inches of town lot number seven (numbering westward) on the south side of Wellington Street in the City of Ottawa at the price or sum of \$5500.00 and the execution of the mortgage given by the directors in the name of the company to the said vendors for the sum of \$4000.00 for 5 years at 5% per annum for securing payment of the unpaid balance of the said purchase price; also the execution of two certain other mortgages on the same property for \$750.00 each for 5 years at 5% per annum one in favour of H.T. Pritchard and the other in favour of J.E. Andrews to secure to them respectively repayment of that amount by each of them advanced in cash to enable the directors to make the said purchase and to pay the necessary cash payment of \$1500.00 in respect thereof; and all things whatsoever done by the directors or by the officers of the company under their direction, in anywise connected with the purchase of the said property".

Carried Unanimously

To illustrate the point concerning the simplicity of meetings, this 1903 meeting was called to order at 4:30 PM and adjourned at 4:45 pm. This was efficiency at its finest since it took only 15 minutes to take care of all business and

vote and carry through on what was an out of the ordinary and important investment for the company.

Interestingly, some four years later at the annual meeting of January 21, 1907, it was “.....moved by H.T. Pritchard seconded by D.L. McLean and resolved that the action of the Board of Directors in selling the Company’s Wellington Street property for \$2825.00 subject to the first mortgage now subsisting thereon the paid selling price being an advance of \$1325.00 over the purchase price thereof be and the same is hereby approved, ratified and confirmed as in the best interests of the company”. Carried.

This meeting also took 15 minutes to complete. One gets a distinct sense that the Pritchard and Andrews directors had a definite idea about how to make important decisions in a timely manner with the annual or special meetings themselves simply an exercise in protocol. One would indeed find it difficult to argue with success!

At the annual meeting of 1906 an important development occurred: “It was moved by Mr Pritchard, seconded by Mr Seybold that the action of the Board of Directors in declaring a dividend of 6 percent upon all amounts paid up in respect of the Subscribed Capital Stock of the Company out of the net profits of the year 1905 as shown by the Annual report, payable on or after the first day of March next, be and the same is hereby confirmed and approved”. Carried.

From the records we have been able to study, this was to be a yearly occurrence. At the annual meeting of 1908 the motion of a 6 percent dividend carried along with an added 2 percent bonus. The bonus was likely due to the sale of the Wellington Street property and subsequent profit (\$1325.00) realized. Ahhh.....life was good!

In order to understand the nature of the finances of Pritchard and Andrews, here are samples of their balance sheet in brief:

1905

<u>Receipts</u>	29,269.27	<u>Assets</u>	40,711.39	<u>Value of Business</u>	24,940.37
<u>Disbursements</u>	27,975.84	<u>Liabilities</u>	35,874.77	<u>Cost of Business</u>	23,370.30
<u>Balance in Bank</u>	1,293.53	<u>Net Assets</u>	4,836.62	<u>Net Gains</u>	\$1,570.07

1906

<u>Receipts</u>	30,021.97	<u>Assets</u>	34,959.12	<u>Value of Business</u>	26,121.05
<u>Disbursements</u>	29,236.32	<u>Liabilities</u>	28,418.91	<u>Cost of Business</u>	24,388.65
<u>Balance in Bank</u>	785.65	<u>Net Assets</u>	6,540.21	<u>Net Gains</u>	\$1,732.40

In 1924 John Andrews passed away and just two short years later Henry Pritchard also passed away. The company stock held by these industrious gentlemen was distributed from their respective estates to family members and friends. The internal proceedings of the company and its relationship with its shareholders in the years to follow are unclear.

SHAREHOLDERS Of The Pritchard and Andrews Company of Ottawa Limited

The following people were at sometime shareholders of the company:

	1 st YEAR	SOURCE
Pritchard, Henry T.	1897	Company
Andrews, John E.	1897	Company
Cunningham, Chartres	1897	Company
Seybold, James	1897	Company
Riopelle, Joseph	1897	Company
McLean, Daniel	1897	Company
Seiveright, James	1899	Cunningham
McNeill, Eliz.	1899	McLean
Newcomb, George	1899	*
Mather, James	1902	Cunningham
Presbyterian College of Montreal	1906	Seiveright (estate)
Temporal Committee of Knox Church	1906	Seiveright (estate)
Manitoba College, Winnipeg	1907	Seiveright (estate)
Burkett, Thomas	1911	H.T. Pritchard
Hope, James	1911	Temporal Committee Knox
Pritchard, Walter	1914	H.T. Pritchard
Pritchard, Harold	1914	H.T. Pritchard
Pritchard, Ernest	1914	H.T. Pritchard
LeBel, Joseph	1916	Riopelle (estate)
Royal Trust Administrators	1919	Seybold (estate)
Pritchard, John	1926	H.T. Pritchard (estate)
Andrews, Ann	1927	J.E. Andrews (estate)
Andrews, Ernest	1927	J.E. Andrews (estate)
Currie, Edward	1927	Eliz. McNeill
Picton, Edward	1927	Eliz. McNeill
Lahey, James	1927	Eliz. McNeill
Brown, Eliz.	1929	Royal Trust Administrators
Toronto General Trust	1929	Seybold (estate)
Brittain, John	1929	Seybold (estate)
Newcomb, Simon	1929	George Newcomb (estate)

Many of these shareholders received additional stock in other years, especially the Pritchard sons. The above represents the initial year of shareholding.

*It is unclear as to the source of Mr. Newcomb's stock. He was present at the January 15th 1900 annual meeting, but never attended another. However, his stock was listed in his estate and willed to Simon Newcomb in 1929.

*A Catalogue of the Advertising Token Issues
of the
Pritchard and Andrews Company of Ottawa Limited*

Most token manufacturers promoted their trade by producing samples which advertised the kind of work they could undertake. By plainly stating on the sample token what the firm could do, the piece itself became a testimonial to the size, design, lettering, ornamentation, and work in metals of which the company was capable. In that regard, Pritchard and Andrews was no different than H. Barnard, or W.H. Banfield, or I.C. Fell, all of whom produced samples of the work they could perform themselves or have performed for them. It may be that token manufacturing firms issued catalogues and/ or employed sales people who displayed their samples to prospective clients in order to drum up business for the company. Whether that was the purpose served by the samples catalogued here remains to be seen. When the number of different dies, their combinations, and the known metals are taken into consideration, we arrive at a total of forty four advertising token issues produced by Pritchard and Andrews. A few of these were catalogued early on by Breton, Leroux and F.X. Paquet, with the earliest apparently dating from 1888, while the latest is probably some time before the First World War.



Breton 770 (1894)

Pritchard & Andrews/Engravers/&c/Rubber & Steel/
Stamps, /Seals, Brass/Labels/etc (Obverse)

1 / Pritchard & Andrews, Ottawa (long 1 Reverse)

Copper 28mm
Issue of 100 in 1888



Breton 770a

**Pritchard & Andrews/Engravers/&c/Rubber & Steel/
Stamps, /Seals, Brass/Labels/etc (Obverse)**

1 / Pritchard & Andrews, Ottawa (short 1 Reverse)

**Copper 28mm
Issue of 100 in 1888**



Breton 235 (1890); LeRoux 1053 (1890); Paquet 58 (1894) Breton 771 (1894)

Pritchard & Andrews/Checks./&c./Ottawa. (Obverse)

The $\frac{1}{2}$ is shaded with a small beaded border (Reverse)

**Copper 22mm
Issue of 100 in 1888**

Breton 235a (1892); Breton 771a (1894)

The $\frac{1}{2}$ is not shaded with a large beaded border (Reverse)

Brass 22mm



Breton 356 (1892); Paquet 62 (1894); Breton 772 (1894)
 Pritchard & Andrews/Engravers/&c/Rubber & Steel/B
 Stamps/Seals, Brass/Labels/etc (Obverse)
 Coins/Medals/and/Tokens (Reverse)
 Issue of 300 with a star * above the word *engravers*.
 Aluminum, Brass and Copper 28mm



Paquet 61 (1894); Breton 772a (1894)
 Pritchard & Andrews/Engravers/&c/Rubber & Steel/
 Stamps,/Seals, Brass/Labels/etc (Obverse)
 Coins/Medals/and/Tokens (Reverse)
 Variety with no * above the word *engravers*.
 Brass 28mm



Breton 773 (1894)

Pritchard & Andrews/Engravers/&c/Rubber & Steel/
Stamps/Seals, Brass/Labels/etc (Obverse)

Coins/Medals/and/Tokens (Reverse)

Issued 1894 with star * above the word *engravers*.

Aluminum, Brass and Copper 28mm



Paquet 63 (1894); Breton 774 (1894)

Pritchard & Andrews/Engravers/&c/Rubber & Steel/
Stamps/Seals, Brass/Labels/etc (Obverse)

Brass Foundry/Light/And/Heavy/Castings (Reverse)

Issue of 1000 with a star * above the word *engravers*.

Aluminum, Brass and Copper 28mm



Paquet 78 (April 1894); Breton 772 – 774 (Obverse)
**Pritchard & Andrews/Engravers/&c/Rubber & Steel/
Stamps/Seals, Brass/Labels/etc (Obverse)**
Business Checks / in / Brass / Aluminum / and / Copper / Medals &c (Reverse)
Aluminum and Brass 28mm



**Pritchard & Andrews/Engravers/&c/Rubber & Steel/
Stamps/Seals, Brass/Labels/etc (Obverse)**
Coat of Arms (Reverse)
Aluminum and White Metal 28mm



**The Pritchard-Andrews Company/of/Ottawa/Limited/Engravers/
ScaleMakers/Ottawa/Ont. (Obverse)
Coat of Arms (Reverse)
Aluminum 28mm**



**Business Checks / in / Brass / Aluminum / and / Copper / Medals &c (Obverse)
Coat of Arms (Reverse)
Aluminum and White Metal 28mm**



**Coat of Arms (Obverse)
--Blank Reverse--
Brass 28mm**



Main Building of the Central Canada Exhibition (Obverse)

--Blank Obverse—

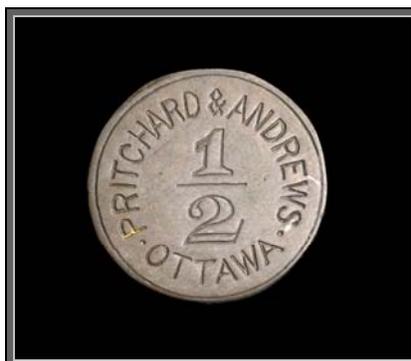
Brass 28mm



**The Pritchard-Andrews Company/of/Ottawa/Limited
Engravers/ScaleMakers/Ottawa/Ont. (Obverse)**

Main Building of the Central Canada Exhibition (Reverse)

Aluminum and White Metal 28mm



Pritchard & Andrews / 1/2 / Ottawa (Obverse) incuse

--Blank Reverse—

Copper 22mm



**Pritchard & Andrews / 1 / Ottawa (Obverse) incuse
--Blank Reverse--
Copper 28mm**



**Pritchard & Andrews / 1 / Ottawa (Obverse) incuse
1 / Pritchard & Andrews, Ottawa (Breton 770 Reverse)
Copper 28mm**



**Pritchard & Andrews / 1 / Ottawa – incuse
Blank Reverse
Uniface trial impression on a rectangular copper sheet.
45 x 39mm**



The Pritchard-Andrews Company of Ottawa / Limited
Coat of Arms (Obverse)

Rubber Steel or Brass Stamps/Memorial/Tables/in Brass/
or Bronze (Reverse)
Aluminum 38mm



The Pritchard-Andrews Company of Ottawa / Limited
Coat of Arms (Obverse)

The Pritchard-Andrews Company of Ottawa
Engravers/&/Brass Workers, /Church and Office/Brass Fittings,



eals
tamps
tencils
cales / Limited

(Reverse)

Aluminum 38mm



Alms/Dishes, /Memorial/Tablets, /Altar/Rails.
 Brass/Lecterns
 Vases, /Prayer/Desks/and/Altar/Crosses. (Obverse)

The Pritchard-Andrews Company of Ottawa
 Engravers/&/Brass Workers, /Church and Office/Brass Fittings,



Seals
 Stamps
 Tencils
 Cales / Limited

(Reverse)

Aluminum 38mm



Alms/Dishes, /Memorial/Tablets, /Altar/Rails.
 Brass/Lecterns
 Vases, /Prayer/Desks/and/Altar/Crosses. (Obverse)

Medalists & General Engravers/Medals/and/Souvenirs/In Aluminum,
 Brass, Etc./for Advertising/Purposes,/Societies,/Fairs,/etc. (Reverse)

Aluminum 38mm



The Pritchard – Andrews Company of Ottawa Limited (Obverse)
Alms/Dishes, /Memorial/Tablets, /Altar/Rails.
Brass/Lecterns
Vases, /Prayer/Desks/and/Altar/Crosses. (Reverse)
Aluminum 38mm



The Pritchard – Andrews Company of Ottawa Limited (Obverse)
Medalists & General Engravers/Medals/and/Souvenirs/In Aluminum,/
Brass, Etc./for Advertising/Purposes,/Societies,/Fairs,/etc. (Reverse)
Aluminum 38mm



Pritchard & Andrews / Ottawa Canada (Obverse)
--Blank Reverse--



Pritchard & Andrews / Ottawa Canada (Obverse)
Medalists & General Engravers/Medals/and/Souvenirs/In Aluminum,
Brass, Etc./for Advertising/Purposes,/Societies,/Fairs,/etc. (Reverse)
Aluminum 38mm



**The Pritchard-Andrews Co./Scale/Makers/Engravers/
Ottawa/Can./Limited (Obverse)**

Coat of Arms (Reverse)

Aluminum 16mm



Ye Have Done it Unto Me (Obverse)

The Pritchard - Andrews Co. / Ottawa / Canada. (Reverse)

Aluminum 18mm

Pritchard and Andrews 'Stock' Tokens



Many of the small lettered reverse pieces have letters that are filled in (missing). This seems more common than the fully lettered examples. The lettering does tell us that these tokens were made after 1897 because the incorporated name is used.

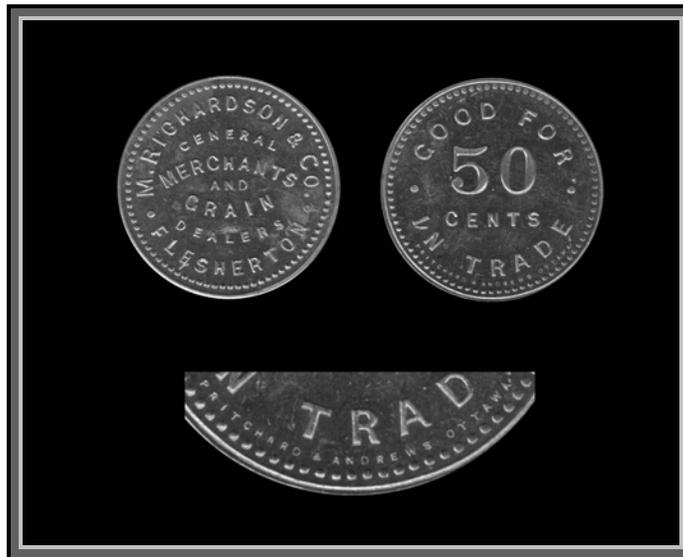


A wonderful example of an aluminum **5 In Trade** sample token with a great deal of excess metal still attached.
Aluminum 23mm



Some Merchant Tokens and Medals Manufactured by Pritchard & Andrews

Whether there is a Pritchard and Andrews “house style,” remains to be proven, although anyone with experience of their work in tokens can often identify a piece made by them even when it has not been signed. For example, on their tokens they often use an ornament something like a Maltese cross and their productions consistently tend to appear with beaded borders. One would expect most of the tokens that were in use in Ottawa and the surrounding area to have been manufactured by Pritchard and Andrews, although that did not preclude the occasional Brunswick Balke Collender check with its telltale billiard table or a Hanson piece with its familiar five-pointed star from being ordered up by an area business or individual. Furthermore, it is also the case that Pritchard and Andrews took on customers from far and wide, even if that meant trespassing on what may have been another manufacturer’s “turf”. The Richardson & Co. token from Flesherton, in Grey County, Ontario, illustrates the point. Therefore, the speculation that Pritchard and Andrews may have been responsible for many thousands of token issues may have some merit. The following selection of pieces is intended to illustrate something of the range and variety evident in the tokens and medals produced by Pritchard and Andrews. Different purposes, designs, shapes and metals are illustrated from work produced by the company between the 1890s and 1955.



M. Richardson & Co./General/Merchants/and/
Grain/Dealers/Flesherton (Obverse)
Good For/50/Cents/In Trade (Reverse)



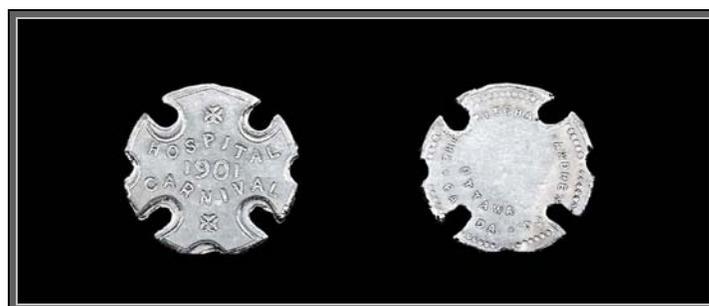
Mason, Gordon & Co. / Ottawa



Ottawa Amateur/Athletic/Club



**The Globe Hotel 181 Sparks Street
Good For/5c/In Trade**



Hospital / 1901 / Carnival



The Bell Piano and Organ Co / Largest Mfgrs / Under the British Flag. (Obverse)
 Good For \$5.00 Rebate/on/Piano/Purchased/at/Bell Piano Store/108 Bank St. Ottawa, Ont. (Reverse)



Shepard & Morse Lumber Co. / Ottawa



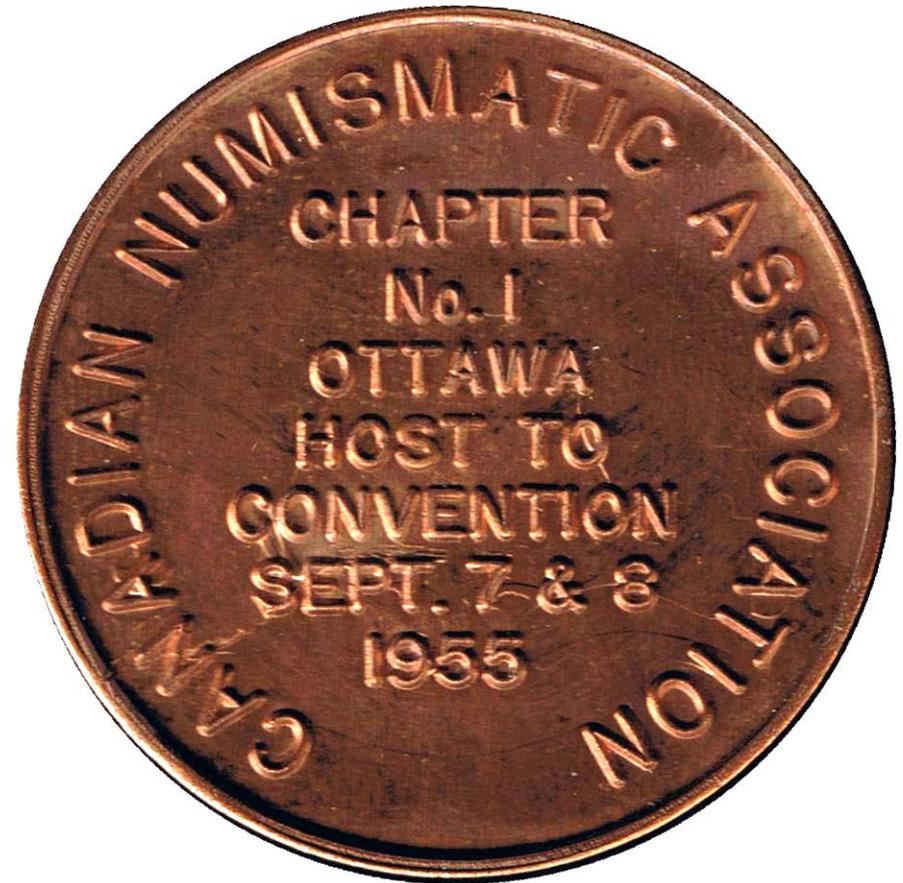
In Commemoration / And / To Welcome / The Arrival Of / H.R.H. The Duke Of Connaught / Governor General / Of Canada / Oct. 14th 1911
 Ottawa, Canada.



This medal was struck by Pritchard and Andrews for the Ottawa Summer Carnival and Old Boys Re-Union held July 27, 1907. It is known in bronze and white metal.



The obverse die of the preceding medal with the City of Ottawa coat of arms saw service again for this engraved award to Howard Wright two years later, in the Metropolitan Rifle Association competition of 1909. This die would prove to have a long life.



In 1955 the Canadian Numismatic Association contracted the Pritchard-Andrews Company of Ottawa to strike a medal to commemorate the convention held in the City of Ottawa. As can clearly be seen on the above images the obverse die depicting the coat of arms is badly cracked and the reverse die soon followed. It would seem all examples of this medal have displayed obverse die cracking suggesting the die was in less than desirable condition from the start.

This medal is quite likely the last medal ever struck by this previously prolific firm of engravers and die sinkers.

A letter from Pritchard and Andrews to well known Ottawa collector F.X. Paquet reveals some very interesting information as to certain collecting practises of the time.

Mr. Paquet
Dear Sir,

30 JUN 1893

"It is necessary to protect ourselves that you should get permission from the customers in writing to strike six of each check in copper brass and aluminum, therefore in future we will give you any names and addresses we do business with in order that we may have a letter to the above in our possession."

Yours P&A

W.C. Edwards & Co. Ltd
New Edinburgh

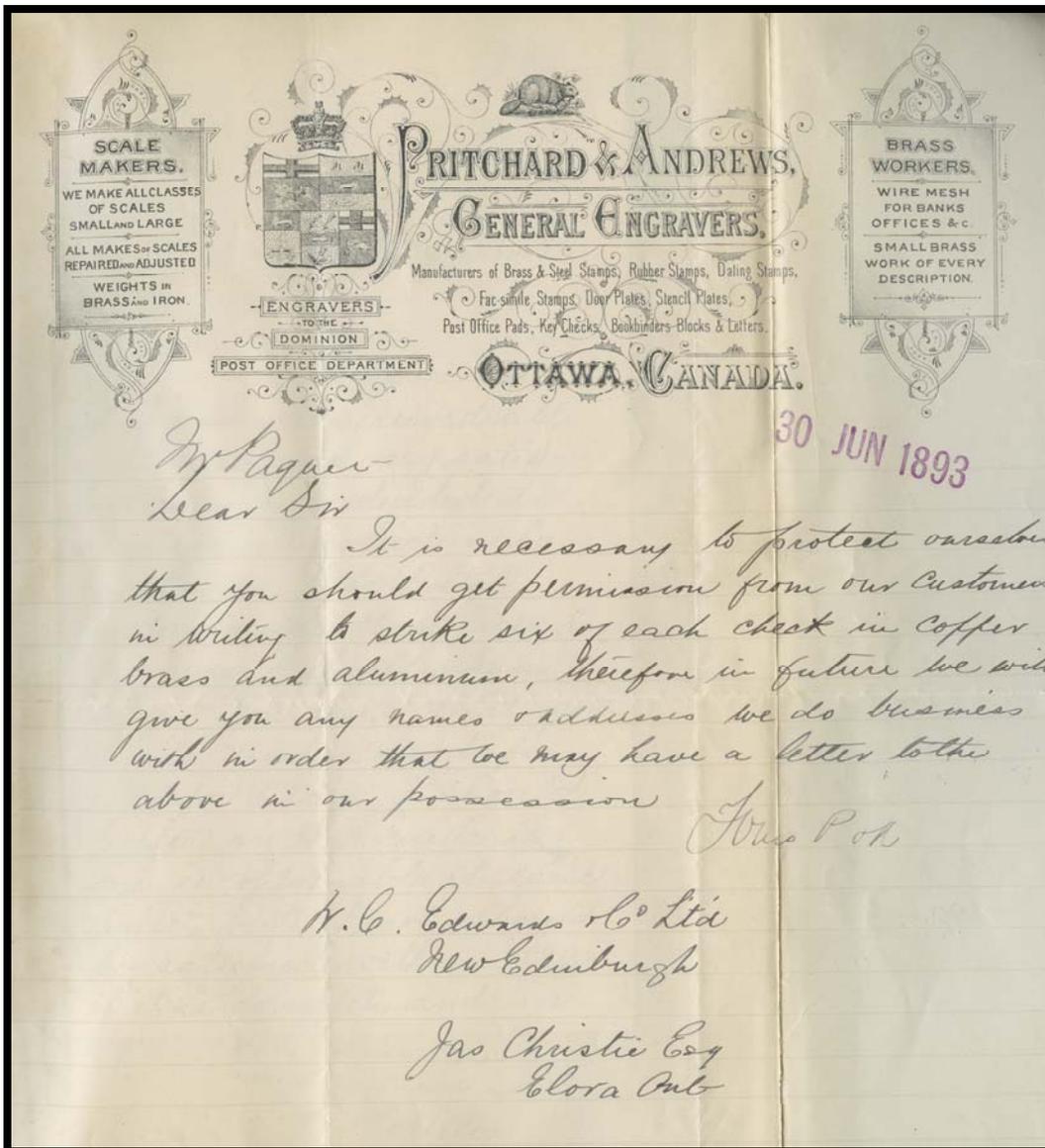
Jas Christie Esq.
Elora, Ont

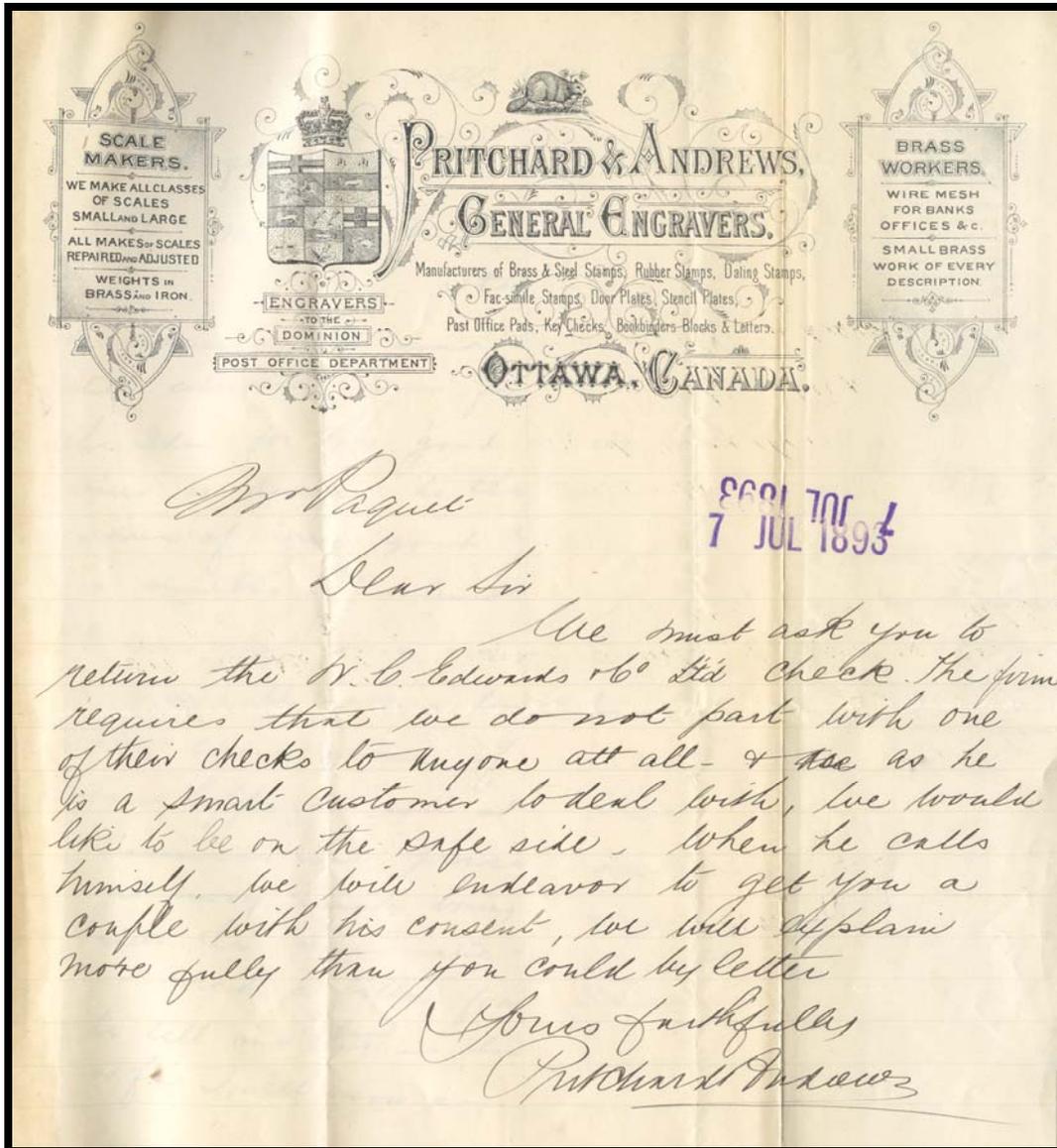


WC Edwards
Good For 1 Cord Wood



Jas Christie
Good For 1 Loaf of Bread





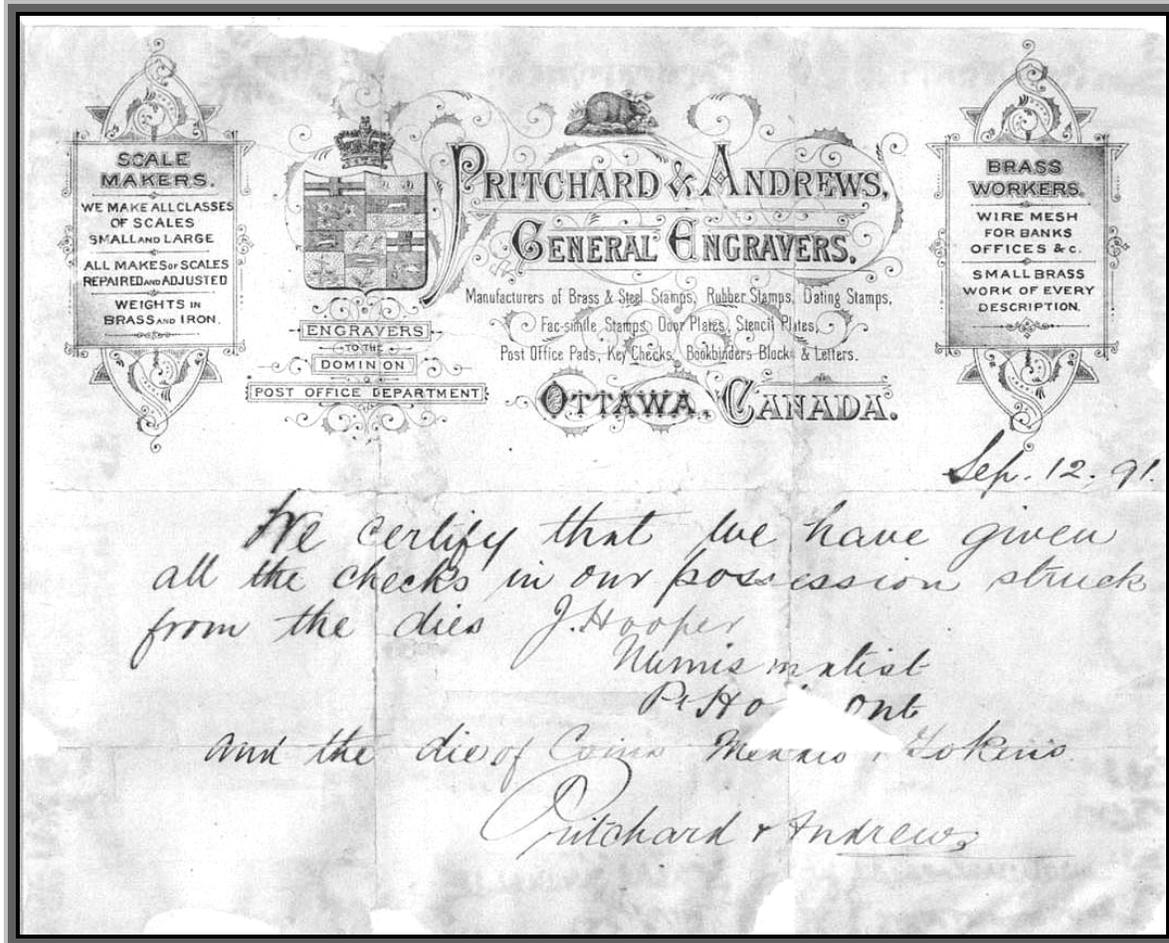
One week later F.X. Paquet received the following letter as a follow up to the request for written permission to strike off metal checks of Pritchard and Andrews struck tokens;

Mr Paquet
Dear Sir,

7 July 1893

We must ask you to return the W.C. Edwards & Co. Ltd check. The firm requires that we do not part with one of their checks to anyone at all & as he is a smart customer to deal with, we would like to be on the safe side. When he calls himself we will endeavour to get you a couple with his consent, we will explain more fully than you could by letter.

Yours faithfully
Pritchard & Andrews



An interesting memo from Pritchard and Andrews to Joseph Hooper certifying that all of the tokens struck for him are in fact in his hands.

Sep. 12, 91

We certify that we have given all the checks in our possession struck from the dies

J. Hooper Numismatist Pt Hope, Ont.

and the die of Coins Medals & Tokens.

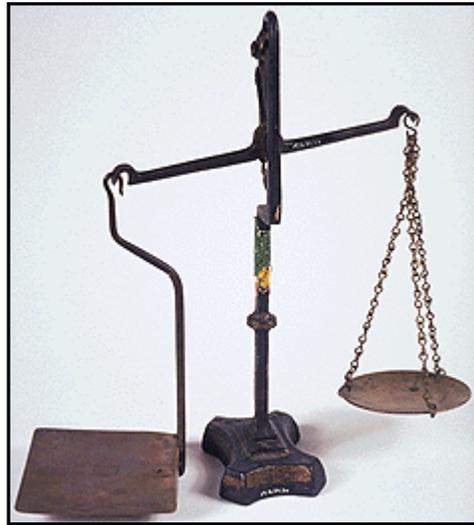
Pritchard & Andrews

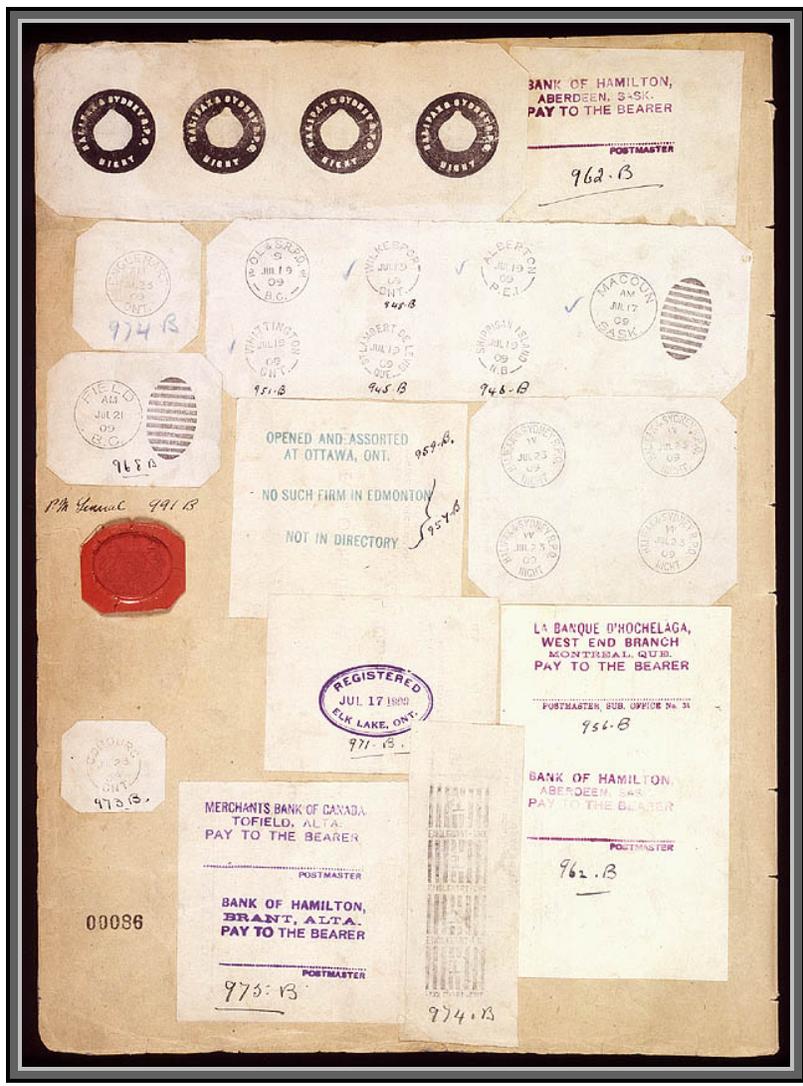
The need for this reassurance would likely be as a result of some Ottawa numismatists who were known to have ordered small numbers of off metal strikes of some of the tokens produced by Pritchard and Andrews for the purpose of 'trading' with other collectors. Hooper was keenly aware of this practice and as the letter would intimate wanted to be sure his token issue did not fall victim to this practice.



Non-Numismatic Artefacts Manufactured by Pritchard & Andrews

While numismatists know Pritchard and Andrews as prolific makers of tokens and medals, their own advertising indicates that in the course of their long history they also made scales and weights, stencils, steel stamps, dating stamps, wire mesh for banks, door plates, postal rollers, post office pads, church brass, memorial plaques, metal tags, key checks, rubber stamps, and price markers. In short they could make anything that called for engraving, punch press, machine shop and foundry work. Unfortunately, most of this work is not signed and passes unrecognized to the present day. However, two kinds of work in particular stand apart from the functional objects made for business purposes. The first is the company's work in founding objects in brass, an example of which is illustrated by the book ends below. The second is the various artefacts made for the postal services. Pritchard and Andrews proudly advertised themselves as "Engravers to the Dominion Post Office Department." One steady and lucrative source of revenue for the company must have been its contract with the Post Office Department (later, Canada Post) for which, in the course of 101 years, they manufactured scales for weighing letters, hand stamps, cancellers and related paraphernalia. Library and Archives Canada holds multiple volumes of tens of thousands of proof impressions from postage stamp steel rim cancelling hammers, rubber hand stamps, and from cancellation dies made by Pritchard and Andrews. One such page of proof impressions is illustrated below, courtesy of Library and Archives Canada and copyright Canada Post Corporation. The Canadian Museum of Civilization holds examples of hand stamps and cancellers, including the changeable lead date type used with some cancelling hammers. The technology required to manufacture these artefacts is obviously related to the company's expertise in the manufacture of tokens and medals.





Post Office Department Proof Impressions for July 1909



In 1884 the Post Office took delivery of 16 brass rollers known as 'revolving cancellers' from the Pritchard and Andrews Company. The cost was \$1.65 each.

CLOSING COMMENT

Like all researchers of other people's lives, somewhere along the way one gets a distinct feeling about the essence of the individual or subject you are scrutinizing simply from the clues left for you to discover. Henry Pritchard left an aura of kindness and generosity in his wake. He contributed body and soul to his local church and community. He rewarded friends by bringing them into the fold of his company and making them shareholders in return for their invaluable business insight. He was a family man in every sense and not only genetically passed on his abilities as an engraver but made his sons an integral part of the Pritchard and Andrews Company, a move that largely contributed to its success. While one may expect a man with these attributes to be conspicuous in the public eye, nothing could be further from the truth. Although he lived in an age when businessmen would pay to have their company successes showcased in the various *'Important Men of Canada'* volumes that were at hand, Henry Pritchard is conspicuous only in his absence from these pages.

John Andrews, on the other hand, seems to have been a presence of silent strength. He didn't openly solicit business friends to the Pritchard and Andrews board. The stock he received at the beginning of the partnership with Pritchard remained tightly in his hands. His only son, Ernest A., did not receive any stock in the company until his father died. Ernest A. Andrews did not work for the firm until 1934, when he joined Pritchard and Andrews as the Secretary-Treasurer, then later served as company President from 1942 until 1946.

Neither Henry Pritchard nor John Andrews appears to have been driven by vanity. This may be witnessed by the fact that both were content to leave the position of President to others within the executive of the company. Make no mistake, however, the majority of the stock was held by these two gentlemen and decisions directed to the board at the annual meeting were likely a foregone conclusion.

With all of this success one would think the company would run along smoothly with both parties having a private chuckle at their accomplishments and giving each other a well deserved pat on the back now and again. Apparently such was not the case, especially in the final years of their lives. It is reported that these two fine individuals had stopped talking to each other and would communicate only by the passing of notes via a third party. What a sad end to a dynamic partnership. It seems that these circumstances were evident up until John Andrews left as an active partner in 1919. The reason given was apparently ill health; however, one must feel

the disintegration of their friendship was the real cause. John Andrews died in 1924 and Henry Pritchard followed in 1926.

Scott E. Douglas

Acknowledgements

Particular thanks are owed the following individuals who generously provided material and gave of their time at short notice to satisfy our requests for both information and images. This booklet would be much the poorer without their help.

Ian Baker, Mississauga, Ontario; Warren Baker, Montreal, Quebec; Paul Berry, Chief Curator, National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada; Gord Carter, Photographer, National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada; Amy Douglas, Georgetown, Ontario; Pascal LeBlond, Project Officer, Philatelic Collections, Library and Archives Canada; Alexa Pritchard, Ottawa, Ontario; Anne-Marie Raymond, Assistant Curator, Canadian Postal Museum, Hull, Quebec

The images of the postal scales and the revolving canceller are courtesy of the Canadian Museum of Civilization (Canadian Postal Museum).

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