

Marked Impressions

A Catalogue
of the Joseph Foster Collection
of 19th Century
Canadian
Countermarked
Coins

by Warren Baker

with 33 coloured photographic plates
illustrating 900 countermarks

Montreal

2006

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Acknowledgments

As with most works of this type, mine was not a solitary venture. My son, Philip Baker, contributed greatly with the genealogical and directory research, as well as assuming responsibility for the type-setting and general assemblage of the catalogue. Chris Faulkner has accepted the task of editing the book, and Len Buth agreed to proofread it. To both I am very grateful. Alfred Van Peteghem has also been of great assistance with advice on the assembling of the book and with his help in preparing it for the printer and binder. Bernard Perron has also aided with several valuable suggestions regarding the printing of the book. John Cheramy, much of whose former collection is now with the Foster countermarks, has been most helpful, having given me the extensive notes he gathered over the years, as well as providing the valuable listing of his entire collection, which is referred to throughout this book as *Cheramy List*. Greg Brunk has been equally encouraging, and the welcome new edition of his *Merchant and privately countermarked coins* has now been published. That work has been eagerly anticipated by all and adds a great deal to our understanding of the different types and uses of countermarked coins. I had access to a condensed listing of that material, which has been referenced in this catalogue as *Brunk unpublished 2nd edition*, a format that I shall not at this point change. Mike Ringo spent a great deal of his time photographing many of the countermarks, in greatly enlarged format, and these photos have proved invaluable to the study of the series. Rick Craig, Scott Douglas and Tim Henderson have been equally encouraging. The usual cooperative gentlemen at the National Currency Museum, Bank of Canada, have been typically helpful. My thanks to former curator Graham Esler and present curator Paul Berry. Phil Dunning of Parks Canada also lent valuable assistance. His familiarity with marking techniques used in the production of countermarks, as well as that of some of the tradesmen potentially responsible for the issuance of some of the pieces was most helpful. Lastly, I offer an apology for the long delay in getting this out, and make no excuse other than to say that other commitments have kept me away from the work and it has been one of fits and starts. Hopefully, the effort will meet with the approbation of those who have subscribed and to others who purchase the work.

Warren Baker

Preface

I consider it a pleasure and an honour for me to be able to write these prefatory remarks to Warren Baker's catalogue of the Joseph Foster Collection of Canadian Countermarked Coins. First of all, let me observe that there is no contradiction in saying that Joe is both a true Virginian and a true Canadianist. Joe's roots are in a part of the United States that cannot fail to contribute to a consciousness of history, and his collecting interests – whether it be colonial tokens, the PEI Holely Dollar, Canadian countermarks, numismatic literature, or Breton and Leroux listed medals -- have always been motivated above all by a profound sense of the rewards that come with an historical understanding. Joe is also to be commended as the best of neighbours for his devotion to collecting, preserving and recording the numismatic heritage of his northern cousins. In that respect, of course, he belongs to a long and honourable tradition of major American collectors who have pursued a serious interest in the numismatics of Canada.

As Warren points out in his Introduction, this catalogue unquestionably represents the greatest collection of Canadian countermarks ever assembled, one that surpasses the very collections from which so many of its pieces were acquired, such as those of Roy Van Ormer and Richard Buckley. This is not only the first book of its kind, then, it far exceeds any other existing record of countermarks in the Canadian series. Furthermore, the whole history of countermark collecting in the Canadian series can be traced here, from Leroux's first recognition of certain marks like Devins & Bolton, Barbeau, and Aspinall in 1882, through the acquisitions made by J. Douglas Ferguson in the 1930s through the early 1960s, which today form the basis of the Bank of Canada's collection of Canadian marks, to the significant collections formed by H.D. Gibbs, Maurice Gould, J.J. Curto, John Francis, Van Ormer, Buckley, John Cheramy and Greg Brunk. The collecting of Canadian countermarks, or of marks on Canadian hosts, is an area close to my own early collecting instincts. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, I corresponded regularly with Maurice Gould in Boston and John Francis in Verona, New Jersey, and once paid a memorable weekend visit to Rock Island, Quebec, where I recorded every single countermark in Doug Ferguson's very substantial collection at that time. In those days, there was little published information on Canadian countermarks. The existence of known marks and of their hosts was circulated privately among a handful of collectors. This book changes all that. For all sorts of reasons, therefore, it will stand as a major work of reference for a long time to come.

What sort of reference work, exactly? Yes, it is a history of countermark collecting, but it is also a history of many remembered businesses (the Devins & Bolton company, profligate with their mark; Robinson's Carriage Works, Kingston, always marked on 1884 Canada One Cent pieces), many otherwise forgotten businesses (Boyce's Wig Factory; Thomas Costen, gunsmith of Montreal; T.H. Lackey, confectioner; J.J. Veldon, pharmacist of Quebec City; etc.), and of at least one continuing business (I see the name McAvity on the fire hydrants in my neighbourhood street -- my dog is drawn to them). Jewellers' marks show up aplenty, of course, including C.S. Ball, W. & S. Black, Robert Hendery, J.W. Millar, George Savage, William S. Walker, along with those of engravers, stencil cutters, founders, machinists, and blacksmiths. These form an interesting grouping, inasmuch as they are allied trades and represent the people and businesses that would have manufactured the stamps for those who wished to apply their mark to circulating coins and tokens. So it is that the Devins & Bolton mark may have been produced by the same firm that made the Findlay & McWilliam stamp, and L.J.A. Surveyer's mark produced by the maker of John Murphy's mark. Both Surveyer and Murphy were located in Montreal and, curiously, their marks both appear on Indian

Head cents. One of the major accomplishments of this book that sets it apart from other research in the field is the connections that are here established for the first time between various individuals and businesses by way of their countermarks. For example, T.H. Robinson, Druggist, of Orillia, evidently modelled his mark on the efforts of Devins and Bolton, whom he must have known and whose mark he must have seen on circulating specie when he apprenticed in Montreal. And then there was John J. Veldon of Quebec City, another countermarking pharmacist, who may also have been inspired by Devins and Bolton, inasmuch as he had business ties with them through the promotion of their famous worm pastilles.

Importantly, this book is also a contribution to the history of numismatics in Canada. Who knew, before now, that Nils Ohman (he of the “NO” mark), late of St. John’s, latterly of Montreal, was a stamp and then a coin dealer, and a contemporary of Breton’s? Or that T.H. Robinson evidently had numismatic interests (witness his correspondence with R.W. McLachlan) and that his marked coins and tokens could be considered numismatist’s cards?

Some marks, like that of James Miller Williams, draw our attention to individuals of great importance to the history of Canada. Williams ran a successful coach manufacturing company in Hamilton, but earned lasting fame when he struck oil in 1858 at Oil Springs, Ontario, and thereby founded the Canadian and North American petroleum industry. About some businesses, whose marks have long been known, like Ed Arpin, or T.B. Clench (who fell to his death from the Port Hope viaduct), we have information here for the very first time. Many private individuals have also made of the countermark an act of autobiography. Alas, many of these individuals still lead a spectral existence, since they have left us only their initials or a commonplace surname. But there are others who put in a memorable, if singular appearance, like G. Crowe, Bricklayer, or James Hearn of Clinton, Ontario.

Every coin or token, every mark, makes an impression, hence Warren’s inspired title, *Marked Impressions*. In respect of its attention to the identity of each mark and the meaning that it conveys, this book represents a much more historically detailed approach to the practice of countermarking than any other work in the field. Many marks unpack a mystery, such as, spectacularly, “In Solis Celanir”, whose Latin phrase, “I Shall Stay Out of the Limelight”, is actually a clever challenge to the reader to discover the hidden family name “Soly” and the given name “Selanier”. More astounding still is Warren’s suggestion that the curious “V” mark found in the field just below the outstretched left hand of the habitant figure on the penny and halfpenny tokens Breton 521 and 522 might be attributed to the period of the 1837-38 Rebellion in Lower Canada. And is it possible that François Declos, the barber of Trinidad, who applied his well known “FD” mark to Canadian and foreign coppers, was originally from Montreal and once the proprietor of the Eagle Hotel on McGill Street? Some marks, despite Warren’s and Phil’s concerted efforts, announce a mystery still to be unpacked, such as the firm identity of the ubiquitous Rouleau countermark, or the real meaning of those wonderful, crude TK marks.

In so many respects, this book breaks completely new ground. Its detailed bibliography is a revelation concerning the research methods Warren and Philip employed to track down the information and fill out the histories that accompany so many of the pieces in this collection. City directories, auction catalogues, gazetteers, local histories, genealogical sources, biographies and autobiographies, business histories, books on hallmarks, atlases, newspapers, and so on, were all searched to provide as many of these marks with a specific identity and as many of these impressions

with a meaning as was possible. The very existence of this book is an incentive to further research on countermarks listed here or in one's own collection, and the bibliography is an invaluable resource on how to go about that research.

Finally, what Warren does not say in his Introduction, but I will say here, is that part of this research concerned Warren's great-grandfather Benjamin Baker, who was a Montreal engraver, letter cutter and manufacturer of stamps, with businesses on Craig Street, St. James Street, Bleury and eventually Ste. Catherine Street. Consequently, there is an advertisement reproduced here for B. Baker & Co., manufacturers of "stencil cutters," "steel stamps", and the like. It seems a sure bet, then, that Benjamin Baker produced stamps for some of the countermarks included in Warren's listing of the Joe Foster Collection. Is there a token and medal gene that gets passed on through generations? One could be excused for thinking so. Let the reader now enjoy the manifold rewards of this extraordinary, ground-breaking work.

Chris Faulkner

Introduction

Born in Illinois, Joe Foster has been impassioned by the Canadian historical series of colonial coins, tokens and medals from the beginning of his collecting life, never seriously pursuing American numismatica. In 1965 he moved to Virginia where he has been in the contracting business ever since. A devoted numismatic bibliophile he can likely boast the finest library of Canadian numismatic literature in the United States. His newly developed passion for Canadian medals was a matter of an exchange with me for his countermark collection, much of which is the subject of this book. The Leroux/Breton medal collection is advancing well and contains many rarities as well as unusual metal variants. Joe formed three important colonial coin collections, the first of which was sold by Paul Nadin-Davis in 1983. The next group offered was his famous collection of Prince Edward Island holey dollars, catalogued by Chris Faulkner for Jeffrey Hoare Auctions in October, 1989. A third collection of Breton listed colonials was again auctioned off by Jeffrey Hoare Auctions in June, 1992.

Joe avidly acquired countermarks at conventions, through auctions and dealer fixed price lists. He also added the Buckley collection of countermarks, which included a strong holding of the Devins & Bolton pieces; a little later he acquired most of the important Cheramy collection. Joe was rarely outbid at auction, acquiring virtually every piece he set his sights on. He purchased all of the rare Canadian pieces at the Van Ormer sale in September, 1985, as well as all the Blacksmith countermarks from my collection which was sold in New York by Bowers & Merena in 1985.

The Canadian countermarks that form this collection meet the following criteria: a mark must be identified as having been issued by an individual or firm with residence in Canada, or the undertype must be one associated with the Canadian series. The rule is not hard and fast, however, and the exceptions are when non-Canadian marks and host coins connect up with at least one coin with a Canadian undertype, *vide* J. Hood. American and British, as well as all sorts of other foreign coins circulated commonly in Canada and were therefore subjected to Canadian marks. Slightly more than 15% of the pieces in this collection are of this type, and almost half of that number represent U.S. large cents. This gives a general impression of the circulation of non-Canadian versus Canadian coins. In the case of Canadian coins, they of course circulated as freely on the American side and were similarly marked by their merchants or by others for personal or merely whimsical reasons. This collection contains only coin undertypes of the 19th, and occasionally the 18th century, and though most of the markings represent individuals of that period, there are several exceptions. The fact that all sorts of coppers were still circulating into the 20th century suggests that individuals of a later period may have marked them as souvenirs or for other more or less meaningful reasons. A single exception to the rule of including solely 19th century undertypes is the presence of a George V hallmarked half dollar catalogued in this book due to the same mark occurring on a Victorian host coin, also part of the collection. This is a case of straying from my course and demonstrates the aberrational aspect of the series. Even a colonial undertype does not certify a marking as 19th century; nevertheless, that undertype, even if issued by a known 20th century individual, affords acceptance as a member of this collection. Marks on tokens such as the Lauzon Ferry, Hudson's Bay Company Columbia District, etc., are not included in this collection as the marks occur over tokens that relate to the undertype itself. The McCarthy P.E.I. penny, Canada's, and Canada halfpennies are on virgin planchets (no undertype), so should really be categorized as incused pieces.

Of the eleven hundred and five pieces in the collection, three hundred and forty-three are over bank pennies and halfpennies (bouquet sous excluded); one hundred and ninety-nine are over Canadian Victorian decimal coins, mostly large cents; ninety-one have been marked on U.S. coins, the majority of which represent large cents; seventy-six pieces are on foreign coins; and the remaining three hundred and ninety-six pieces are over Canadian colonials, including maritime decimal issues, and a number of blank and worn coppers.

In J. Gavin Scott's *British countermarks on copper and bronze coins*, London, 1975, the author has discussed the contemporary problems with countermarked and engraved coins and tokens in Great Britain. Complaints about the currency being used to advertise *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* eventually came to the attention of the authorities due to editorials that appeared in *The Times* in late 1850. About three years later legislation was introduced to remedy the problem. Assented to on August 20, 1853, it was *The Act to prevent defacing the Coin of the Realm by stamping the same for advertising Purposes...* The British act was somewhat more specific than the Canadian one, which took effect on January 1, 1869, just a year and a half after the formation of the new country. Section 16 of *An act respecting offences relating to the coin*, n.d., n.p. (1868) states: *Whosoever defaces any current gold, silver or copper coin by stamping thereon any names or words, whether such coin is or is not thereby diminished or lightened, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to be imprisoned in any gaol or place of confinement, other than the penitentiary for any term not exceeding one year, with or without hard labour.* This legislation, mentioning "copper" as it does, in all likelihood was taking dead aim at the greatest abuser, Devins & Bolton, whose countermarked coins probably ceased to be produced after the enactment of the law. Devins & Bolton appear to have been the Lloyd's Weekly of Canada.

The terms counterstamp and countermark are used interchangeably by many of the writers on the subject, and no firm consensus has been established to differentiate between them other than that proffered by Harry Manville in his *Tokens of the Industrial Revolution: Foreign silver coins countermarked for use in Great Britain c1787-1828*, London, 2001, and by Fred Pridmore in an article in *Coinquest*. Harry Manville distinguishes the countermark as a validation of value, whereas the counterstamp, in his opinion, had no such legitimacy, and could include advertising pieces or any other token service except those with a value transaction. In the second issue of *Coinquest* published in November, 1975, an article titled *Pridmore selects "countermark" over "counterstamp"*, by Major Fred Pridmore, the ambiguous issue is again examined. He gives as support for the countermark argument the early work of Sir John Evelyn, *Numismata. A discourse of medals, ancient and modern*, London, 1697, as well as Frey's *Dictionary of numismatic names*, New York, 1917, and Duffield's *A trial list of the countermarked coins of the world*, *The Numismatist*, 1919-22. Howland Wood in *Coinage of the West Indies*, New York, 1915, used the first word in his thoughts at the time of writing, alternating the terms stamp, counterstamp, punch, and countermark, as well as their associated verbs. This inconsistent practice was followed by others, and I trap myself at times with this alternation. Greg Brunk uses the term countermark, but occasionally counterstamp comes into the vocabulary. The word counterstamp does not appear in the *Oxford English Dictionary*, but countermark appears in several contexts. I have reproduced documents (bills of lading) wherein the term countermark is employed to designate the merchant's mark placed on bales that were being transported. In the case of laid paper, we have the watermark and corresponding countermark, or name of the maker of the paper. Potential "stampers" advertisements in Montreal directories as die sinkers, engravers, letter cutters, stencil works, pattern makers, steel and stencil letter cutters, etc. are also illustrated and demonstrate some of the tradesmen that likely produced many of the Montreal made pieces (see figs. 56-74). Mass productions, such as those of Devins & Bolton, were

likely the work of one of the Montreal commercial stamping houses, even if R.J. Devins did imply that he *punched every one he got hold*. I have selected the term countermark simply because I rather prefer it, an affectation transmitted by Harry himself who influenced me with his use of the word over the course of our many curry lunches in Montreal in the years when Harry was posted in this city. The term counterstamp, it seems to me, implies the act of stamping, but countermark(ed) can be used interchangeably as noun as well as verb. Even as I say this, I know that I have not been wholly consistent in using the terms and I can understand Wood's carefree intermingling of the two words. The term counterpunch, or punch, is used to mean letters singly punched. These letters can be purchased today at almost any hardware store.

When I first examined the Foster countermark collection, it became evident from the vastness of the group that many stories were here to be told. The Devins and Bolton pieces alone describe the heterogeneous variety of coins circulating in Montreal from about 1862 to 1867. Their Confederation Worm Pastilles token, which so resembled the provincial cent that it was refused entry by customs officials, was likely intended to succeed their countermarked coins which probably ended before 1870. These Devins & Bolton marks are probably the most famous, and at the same time the most common of all North American countermarked coins.

Devins & Bolton, Findlay & McWilliams, the Robinsons of Kingston and Orillia, all represent firms wishing to advertise in the most public of ways. In certain cases, as with Devins & Bolton and Findlay & McWilliams, some of their marked coins would probably have been rejected had they not, in effect, given their *de facto* guarantee to redeem them. R.J. Devins, who reported to Storer that he had purchased \$1,800 worth of coppers for stamping, may have got them at a great discount, which would have afforded him a good profit on his adventure as even discredited coppers would be redeemed by the firm, their mark being the guarantee.

Some of the known trades or occupations of countermarkers include a coach factory (Williams); hoteliers (Baker, Hutton); druggists (Devins & Bolton, Robinson, Veldon, Wilkins); an exporter (Woodard); carriage makers (Robinson, St. Pierre); a broker (Barbeau); confectioners (Findlay & McWilliams, Lackey); a cabinet maker (Clench); a lawyer (Murphy); a wig maker (Boyce); an oil merchant (Williams); engravers, silversmiths, jewellers and watchmakers (Smillie, Ohman, Stevens, Duquet, Savage, Black, Blackhurst, Gagnon, Hay, Hendery, Lafayette, McGloghlon, Millar, Walker, Wanless, Ward, Wendel, Wilson); a drover (Hearn); founders, blacksmiths, whitesmiths, tinsmiths, machinists, cutlers (Aspinall, Boudreau & Cullen, Ray, Ross, Sherbrooke File Works, Sinclair, Waldi, Wallace, Whiting); sewing machine makers (Solis, Ross); manufacturer (Paquette); a bricklayer (Crowe); fancy goods (Arpin); an oil and lamp dealer (Fairie); gunsmiths (Costen, Robbins, Kendall & Lawrence); hardware merchants (McAvity, Surveyor); toy stores (Arpin, Boyce); wood-burning tokens (G.W.R.); a saddler & harness maker (J.H. Carlin); a barber (Jones); a tavernkeeper (Hutton); boot & shoe dealers (Lee, Purdy); a dry goods merchant (Hepworth). In time, perhaps even before this catalogue has been terminated, more tradesmen and merchants will be identified who have numismatically perpetuated their names with stampings on coins.

Silversmith, jeweller, and watchmaker markings are another category of countermark and their identification has been greatly facilitated by the late John Langdon's magnum opus on the subject. However, such a work can never be complete, and as evidenced by the Foster Collection, several markings, evidently those of jewellers or silversmiths, were unknown to Langdon on marked silverware. Identifying the individuals whose markings were unrecorded by so diligent a researcher

will prove a difficult task and will, no doubt, be ongoing. The reason for these markings on coins is not obvious and there may be any number of explanations as to why so many of these hallmarked coins are found. Some have suggested that they are test pieces, but it seems improbable that so many of the same marks would be tested and then thrown into circulation. The marks say too little to establish them as advertising pieces. Michael Dolly, cited in J. Gavin Scott (*op cit*), p. 1, theorized that cutler's marks *were used as receipts for knives and other implements deposited...* I have heard it said that these silversmith hallmarked coins could similarly have been used as receipt checks. The weakness of the argument is that as all markings are similar, there would be no way for the tradesman to determine which of the objects belonged to the presenter of one of these marks. It seems likely to me that these hallmarked coins represent checks redeemable at the shop in question for say double the face value as an incentive to return and patronize the same dealer in purchasing wares or having repairs made. A fifth possibility is that they were simply gifts, reminders of having frequented a shop. In the case of Ohman's half dollars, I believe that they probably served as value checks, whereas W.S. Walker may simply have given his as souvenirs, since they appear mostly on copper coins of very low value.

When the mark of a surname is the sole indicator of the issuer, reluctantly it must be accepted that his identity will likely never be known. Pieces bearing mere initials are virtually hopeless. The only way in which identification is possible is when members of the community remember, or family tradition has it, that a certain merchant or individual marked these coins at such and such a period. Otherwise, these pieces, though interesting and intriguing, must be valued on the basis of the quality of the mark. If the mark is contained in a cartouche, they probably represent some tradesman and these are certainly of more interest. Those that occur frequently, such as the TK marks, are certainly fascinating, yet what or who they represent has not, and probably never will be firmly established. In a sense, it is what we don't know, and perhaps never will know, that makes some of these curious, initialed markings so intriguing. Certainly there are others of a more nondescript nature that occur as one-of-a-kind, and that uniqueness simply relegates them to the category of whimsical, so that little importance can be attached to them. When two or more examples of the same mark occur, the term "purposive" has been applied to them by Greg Brunk. As he points out, a second piece gives credence to the marking; it was not a solitary production, or a private pocket-piece, as many of these unidentified pieces bear witness. Any prepared punch is almost certainly the work of an individual who may have had reason to introduce his name into the general copper circulation. Full names, or those which include initials with a surname, give some hope of identification. A reasonably thorough search through directories, atlases, census records, and genealogical sources has provided us with several possibilities for identity and in many cases these have been noted. However, it soon becomes apparent that even in the cases of uncommon names several candidates appear, and one is left to choose the most likely issuer based on the type of mark and the trade of the merchant or tradesman.

In the case of the many maverick marks, which are nevertheless known to be "purposive", such as the TK and I. DICK markings, there are various factors that may assist in a possible identification of the issuer, or at least give a sense of the type of business represented by the marker. The undertype may prove to be circumstantial evidence in determining where the marker resided. An investigation of directories and genealogical sources may reward the researcher, particularly in the case of uncommon surnames. Should most of the host coins represent, say, Prince Edward Island, this may be a place to start; the rest of the Maritimes would follow, then Quebec, etc. When host coins are examined in sufficiently large groups, they may assist in dating the period at which the issuer

circulated his mark. However, this is only an indication, and it may prove to be coincidental and the effort all for naught. Nevertheless, for a countermark buff the enjoyment is in the research and in musing over the various possibilities of the identity of the marker and the reason for its issue; but it is mostly fraught with disappointment, for at the end there is rarely proof.

Not all of the above were used for advertising purposes. I've discussed the personal or pocket pieces, and several are here represented, such as Surveyor, Jones, Carlin, and perhaps others. Of course Ray's or Waldi's marks may denote any number of things. They may have represented a value to other merchants in the area who would accept them in partial payment such as for a meal, for example, and who would subsequently recover their value when these tokens were returned to the issuer. Unfortunately, no documentation exists concerning the various modes of employment of these marks and one is left to speculate on the subject. Certainly there can be any number of reasons for these marks, and much is left to one's imagination. The Boyce token, though an advertising piece, was certainly never circulated, and was probably simply given out as a souvenir to customers. The silversmiths, as discussed, had their own reasons for marking. Whether as mementos, which in a sense served as an advertising tool, or as value tokens, or for some other motive not thought of by this writer, they present a very pleasing group.

It seems to me that the fascination with the countermarked series in contradistinction to other series is what we cannot, or probably will never find out about some of the markers. Rather, we are frequently left with worn coppers, often uncollectible in their natural state, but intriguing due to the phantom stamping by someone with the intention of ensuring its circulation, or who had stamped off a simple pocket-piece meaningful only to that person, or perhaps bearing the name or initials of a sweetheart or family member. Nevertheless, the quest to identify these mysterious markers is a challenging one, and sometimes rewarding, though more often than not a name cannot properly be assigned to a specific individual without a town or city having been inscribed on the coin. The exception may be when the type of a mark, a name or initials, such as that of a blacksmith, corresponds to the trade, *vide* Ray.

The catalogue arrangement follows the style used by Brunk and others. Many of the pieces described in this catalogue are the very specimens from which Brunk and others took their descriptions and this is noted after the listing ("this coin"). I had originally determined that initials on coins implied full names, with the last letter denoting that of the family. Though this may be accurate in part, as with the convention of silversmith markings, there were obvious problems. For example, in the case of A.M. it is likely that the M represents a family name, but when no stop occurs between the letters it is less clear. With A. & M. both letters presumably denote surnames, whereas A.M. & Co. may represent either Arthur Murdoch & Co., or that of the partnership of Adler / McKay & Co. In the case of initials that have been attributed to an individual or firm (W.S.W. for William S. Walker), they have been entered according to this identification, but are in parenthesis due to the name being inferred only. So I have decided not to stray from mainstream listings and catalogues of countermarks which have typically classified pieces under the first letter of the mark. The system is not ideal, but for ready identification it is simpler. Numerals are obviously placed in chronological sequence, but devices such as crowns, animals, etc. are somewhat more difficult to classify. I've opted for an alphabetical arrangement in these cases, similar to that incorporated in J. Gavin Scott's *British countermarks on copper and bronze coins*, but have prioritized these symbols in cases where a letter accompanies that device in order to maintain an entirely separate section (at the end) of device markings. Mark measurements have been given for height and length, and in the case of counterpunched pieces only the letter height has been given.

When more than one mark of the same firm, individual, etc., occurs, the order of listings is chronological. The exception is in the circumstance of large groupings, such as Devins & Bolton marks, where for practical reasons and for ease of identification I have listed first the Breton coins, then the specialized Canadian series such as Blacksmiths, followed by American coins (colonials, hard times, large cents), then foreign coins alphabetically by country.

Many collectors would not have been as persistent in their quest for new finds as were Joe and I. To own the same mark over both the obverse and reverse of specific coins is challenging and rewarding when this is achieved. Generally, countermarkers for some reason elected to place their marks on the obverse side of the coin. It may not be merely coincidental that of the eleven hundred and five pieces, six hundred and eleven occur over the obverse, and only three hundred and fourteen over the reverse; one hundred and fifty four have the marks on both sides, and twenty six are indeterminate, being blanks or too worn to identify. The case is particularly telling with the Devins & Bolton marks. Over 70% were marked over the dominant side. Three rare double strikings are present in the collection.

Without doubt this is the largest collection ever formed and it is for this reason that an effort has been made to catalogue it and put it in context. I am hopeful that this has been, to some degree, accomplished.

Catalogue

1. A.A - **A.A** on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 7 x 13 mm.
2. A.C.M. & Co. - **A.C.M. & C^o** on obv. of Canada cent, 1900. 4 x 24 mm.
3. AD - **AD** within **rectangular cartouche** on obv. of Bust & Harp brass ½ penny, 1820, Br. 1012, C. 7. 2.5 x 6 mm. [Foster Part II, 113 lists an AD, probably not the same mark, on Br. 969; Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 38 identifies these initials within a square cartouche on a Danish coin].
4. A.D.F - **A.D.F** on rev. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 682. 5 x 19 mm. [Cheramy List].
5. A.J.Q. - **A.J.Q.** on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 1.5 x 15 mm. Three other symbols appearing to be a pipe or tomahawk, two headdress feathers, three links. [Rulau Misc.]
6. A.M.B. - **A.M.B.** on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1885. 4 x 18 mm. [Cheramy List].
7. APM - **APM** on obv. & rev. of Trade & Navigation penny, 1814, Br. 962. 5 x 15.5 mm. [Cheramy List].
8. A.P.T - **A.P.T** twice on rev. of Wellington Waterloo ½ penny, 1815, Br. 1003. 2 x 7 mm. [Foster Part II, 127].
9. ARA - **AR / A** counterpunched on rev. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1832, Br. 871. 4.5 mm. [Foster Part II, 75; Rulau Misc.]
10. A.S.H. - **A.S.H.** on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1892. 3 x 15 mm.
11. A.S.P. - **A.S.P.** on obv. & rev. of Canada cent, 1859. 2 x 10 mm. [Cheramy List].
12. AW - **A W** counterpunched on obv. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 7 mm. [Cheramy List].
13. Adair, J. - **J. ADAIR** on obv. & rev. of Banque du Peuple Bouquet-Sou, Br. 715. 3 x 24 mm. [Brunk 223 (on 1806 U.S. large cent)].

Directory listings include individuals of this name in Toronto, coach builder (John), 1871; Campbellford, Ont., storekeeper of Adair & McKay, 1871; Port Hope, Ont., carpenter (John), 1871; Ingersoll, C.W., tavern keeper (John), 1857, probably the same individual who was proprietor of Adair's Hotel, 1871; Ingersoll, Ont., labourer (Joseph), 1871; Norland, Ont., reeve (Johnston), 1871; Scotland, Ont., cooper (Joseph), 1871; St. Mary's, Ont., blacksmith (John), 1871.

14. Adair, J.A. - **J.A. ADAIR** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1854, Br. 719. 3 x 20 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 225 (this coin)].

The previous note could apply to this mark as well.

15. Adkinson, Wm. A. - **WM. A ADKINSON** twice on obv. & once on rev. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 1 x 17 mm.

There is a Wm. Adkinson / Maker in Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 415.

16. Alexander, T. G. - **T. G. ALEXANDER** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 2 x 31 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 573 (this coin)].
17. Allan, J.T. - **J.T. Allan** on obv. & rev. of Great Britain shilling, 1816. 2 x 17 mm. Ex-Brunk Coll. [cf. Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 596 (same marking)].
18. Do. on obv. & rev. of New Brunswick cent, 1864, Br. 907. 2 x 16 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 596 (this coin)].

This is possibly the marking of John T. Allan, custom's officer, Woodstock, N.B., 1871. Another listing of a grocer of that name occurs in 1857 in Colborne, Ontario.

19. Allen, Wm. F. - **W^m F. ALLEN** on obv. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1852, Br. 529. 3 x 24 mm. The coin has been filed into an octagonal shape. [Foster Part III, 100.1; Rulau C 1].

Possibly for a William Allen, Montreal, chair manufacturer at St. Gabriel Locks, 1852-63, thence to other locations to 1870. Another William Allen is listed as a carpenter, Montreal, 1866-67.

Mr. William Allen's Chair Factory, St. Gabriel Locks, - Was established in 1852; occupies, at present, a two-story brick building, and employs 25 men at 6s. per day. Mr. Allen's manufactures are chiefly for home consumption. His machinery, when completed, will be capable of turning out 500 chairs in the day, and the chairs he manufactures are fast superseding those of American manufacture. [The Canadian Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review. Volume First, p. 112. Toronto, Wm. Weir, 1857].

20. Ames, E. - **E. AMES.** on obv. of Bank of Montreal Bouquet-Sou, Br. 714. 2 x 13 mm.

An Evan Ames is listed in *Mackay's Montreal directory ... 1858-59*, published by Robert W.S. MacKay, as partner in the firm of Childs, Scholes & Ames, Wholesale boot and shoe store, 17 St. Peter. Later (1860s) listed as Evan F. Ames.

21. Angel, W. - **W. ANGEL** on obv. & rev. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1842, Br. 527. 3.5 x 24 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 1007 (this coin)].

Two William Angels, both labourers, are noted in the *Federal Census of 1871*, the first born in England in 1801, residing in Simcoe, Ontario; the second born in England in 1846, and residing in Reach, Ontario. The *Federal Census of 1901* lists two men of that name, the first born in England on November 16, 1870, immigrated to Canada in 1880, residing in Montreal, Quebec, established as a spring maker; the second born in England on March 28, 1843, immigrated to Canada in 1860, residing in Oshawa, Ontario as a labourer. The *C.L.D.S.* note two men named William Angel, the first married on December 26, 1871, in St. John's, Newfoundland; the second, William Henry Angel, was born January 21, 1847, in Petty Harbour, Newfoundland.

22. Annes, C.J. - **C.J. ANNES** on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720. 2 x 20.5 mm.
23. Appel, A. - **A. APPEL** on obv. of Canada Victoria 25¢. 3 x 21 mm.

24. Armstrong - **ARMSTRONG** on obv. [once, incomplete] & rev. [four attempts, all incomplete] on Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720. 3 x ? mm. [Cheramy List].

The name does not occur in complete form with any one of the striking due to the length of the punch. This piece has been holed in center.

25. Arnold, J.H. - **J.H. ARNOLD** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1850, dot var., Br. 719. 3 x 30.5 mm. [Foster Part II, 39; Rulau Misc.; Brunk 1120 (this coin)].

The C.L.D.S. record the following: James Henry Arnold, born March 27, 1888, in Oyster Pond, N.S.; James Harvey Arnold, born July 13, 1875, in Bradshaw, Lambton County, Ontario; John Henry Arnold, married about 1911 in Toronto; James Henry Arnold, died November 21, 1961. The first and last likely represent the same person.

26. Arpin, Ed - **ED ARPIN** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1854, Br. 720. 3 x 21 mm. [listed in Foster Part II, 58 and Part VI, 100.31; Brunk 1155].
27. Do. on obv. of Nova Scotia cent, 1861, Br. 877. [Brunk 1155].
28. Do. on obv. of Great Britain penny, 1862. [Foster Part VI, 200.21; Brunk 1155].
29. Do. on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1880H narrow O. [Brunk 1155].
30. Do. on obv. of Canada cent, 1882H. [Brunk 1155].
31. Do. on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1883H. [Brunk 1155].
32. Do. on obv. of Canada cent, 1888. [Brunk 1155].
33. Do. on obv. of worn Canada Victoria 50¢. [Brunk 1155].
34. Do. on obv. of Canada Victoria 25¢, unreadable date. [Brunk 1155].

Ed Arpin was a dealer in fancy goods, crockery, and many other general and specialized items, located in St. John's, Quebec from about 1878 to 1907. *Bradstreet's report of the Dominion of Canada* for 1878, published by The Bradstreet Co., N.Y., lists him as a toy dealer of moderate standing, having assets of between \$500.00 and \$1000.00. He later advertised as a bookseller, afterwards even adding bicycles to his repertory of goods. A check of directories located two, or possibly three other Ed or Edouard Arpin. One, or possibly two were located in Farnham, Quebec - a boot and shoe dealer in 1898, a cigar manufacturer in 1902 (same man?), and a shoe manufacturer in 1910. As well, Edgar Arpin & Bros., boot and shoe manufacturers, were found in Lanoraie, Quebec in 1890. Neither boot and shoe nor cigar manufacturers could have issued the aluminum Arpin token, a likely later issue than his countermarked pieces. The wooden frame backing illustrated on Plate 33 suggests yet another aspect of the versatile Arpin's business. It was acquired by an antique dealer for the frame and the photograph which depicted several individuals witnessing a local smithy shoeing a horse. I'm tempted to speculate that the countermarked coins were probably produced in the 1890s, shortly before the aluminum token. They were possibly given in change at the store in the hope that the customer would return with the coins, which, bearing the Arpin mark, could well have been assigned a higher trade value than that of their actual face. According to the *Federal Census of 1881*, Ed(ouard) Arpin was born in 1856. He is recorded as a stationer in that census. Ed Arpin issued an aluminum token around 1900 in the

denomination of two cents. The obverse advertises regular coffee at 25¢/lb. and Japan tea at 18¢/lb. It is listed in McColl (801) and is ascribed to Quebec, but this may only be an assignment to the province in general due to the token being in French (see fig. 1).

35. Ashford, A.S. - **A.S. ASHFORD** on obv. & rev. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1852, Br. 529. 3 x 28 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 1213 (this coin)].

The *C.L.D.S.* record Anthony Snow Ashford, born October 10, 1861, in Litchfield, Kennebec, Maine.

36. Ashton - **ASHTON** on rev. of Bank of Montreal penny, 1842, Br. 526. 5 x 28.5 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 1250 (this coin)].
37. Aspinall, U. - **U. ASPINALL** [curved] / ---o--- / **MONTREAL** [curved] on rev. of Fisheries and Agriculture cent, 1855, Br. 920. 13 x 20 mm. [Leroux (1882), 121; Brunk 1255 (this coin)].

In 1849, Robert Aspinall the first of the Aspinall tradesmen is recorded in the Montreal Directories as a joiner. He was active for almost 40 years (till 1888) in parallel trades such as builder, and carpenter. A possible brother, Samuel, a labourer, follows the next year and is listed till his death in 1867. M. Aspinall, carpenter is noticed only for the year 1856. Charles Aspinall, the likely issuer of the mark first appears in 1877 as a laborer, but subsequent entries show his profession to be a tinsmith and machinist and, by 1880 he advertises as a gas fitter, and range manufacturer at 10 Bleury Street. His 1884 and subsequent directory advertisements show serious advances in the enterprise, adding manufacturer of portable forges, blacksmiths' bellows, and every kind of warehouse trucks to the expanding business, now located at 694 Craig Street (fig. 2). A son, David took the business over from his father in 1892 and a short history of the firm appeared in *Montreal Illustrated, 1894 ...*, Consolidated Illustrating Co., Montreal, 1894, which tells of another aspect of the business important to the city - that of placing fire escapes in some of the main buildings of the city, including the City Hotel, and the Canadian Rolled Plate Co. In *The complete Canadian copper coin catalogue*, Montreal, 1882, Joseph Leroux mentions U. Aspinall, as this specimen appears to be, but the formation of the letter is poor on this specimen, and there is no doubt that it indeed represents a "C".

38. B - B on rev. of Canada 5¢, 1882. 4 x 4 mm.
39. B - B / PAT. 1873. / H on rev. of Canada cent, 1858/59. 15 x 21.5 mm.
40. BO - B O counterpunched on rev. of Nova Scotia cent, 1864, Br. 877. 3.5 mm.
41. Babcock, B.H. - **B.H. BABCOCK.** on obv. of Banque du Peuple penny, 1837, Br. 521. 2.5 x 31 mm.
42. Baker, B.L. - **B.L. BAKER** on obv. & rev. (twice each) of Quebec Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 2.5 x 23.5 mm. [Brunk 1950 on 1854 U.S. quarter dollar].
43. Baker, C.O. - **C.O. BAKER** on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. 2 x 18.5 mm.
44. Baker, H.O. - **H.O. BAKER. WATFORD. ONT. CAN.** [curved] / 1864 counterpunched on rev. of Great Britain cartwheel 2 penny, 1797. 2 mm. [Brunk 1985 (this coin)].

According to *Belden's illustrated historical atlas of the County of Lambton, Ontario*, 1880, published by E. Phelps, Sarnia, 1973, Herman O. Baker was born in Stormont County, Ontario in 1837. The *Federal*

Census of 1881, however, gives his birth date as 1838. He settled in Watford in 1864, the date commemorated by this mark. He was proprietor of a hotel, appropriately called Baker House, which was probably run more by his wife Frances (Fanny), as by 1871 he is listed as a timber merchant. The *Province of Ontario gazetteer and directory* for 1869, published by Robertson and Cook, lists Herman Baker as a stove and timber merchant, but there is no entry for him in *Lovell's Canadian Dominion directory for 1871*, published by John Lovell, though the Federal Census of that year lists him as a timber merchant. In *Bradstreet's reports of the Dominion of Canada*, 1878, published by The Bradstreet Co., N.Y., Herman O. Baker is listed as a hotel owner, and the same directory for 1893 still reports him as having the hotel. In 1973 Watford celebrated its centennial, and produced a booklet titled *Watford centennial 1873-1973*. Herein reference is made to the Roche House, which had been purchased from Baker in 1895 by Dave and Tom Roche, and who continued its ownership till the latter brother died in 1936. Four photographs of the hotel at various periods are reproduced in this short history. The Minutes of the 1st Council of the village of Watford, recorded on January 7, 1874, record H.O. Baker and J. Fuller as Auditors. As the piece is counterpunched and dated, it should be classified as a personal piece, rather than an advertising card.

45. Ball, C.S. - **C.S. BALL** within **rectangular cartouche** on obv. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1832, Br. 871. 2 x 16 mm. [Duffield 191 & Foster Part II, 35 list this mark over Br. 718; Brunk 2130 (this coin)].

Likely a jeweller's mark.

46. Ball, D. - **D. BALL** on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1842, Br. 527. 4 x 23 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 2140 this coin].

A David Ball is listed in *Lovell's Canadian Dominion directory for 1871*, published by John Lovell, as a cabinet maker in London, Ontario.

47. Barbeau, L.C. - **L.C. BARBEAU / COURTIER / (BROKER) / MONTREAL / CANADA**. on rev. of George IV six pence, (1816-20). 11 x 16 mm. Ex- Van Ormer Coll., Bowers & Merena, Sept., 1985, lot 2526.[Leroux (1882), 119; Brunk 2430].
48. **Do.** on rev. of William IV six pence, 1831. [Leroux (1882), 119; Brunk 2430].
49. **Do.** on rev. of U.S. Hard Times token, Low 19. [Foster Part II, 200.8.1; Leroux (1882), 119; Brunk 2430].
50. **Do.** on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. [Leroux (1882), 119; Brunk 2430].
51. **Do.** on rev. of U.S. half dollar, 1853-O. Ex- Van Ormer Coll., Bowers & Merena, Sept., 1985, lot 2525. [Leroux (1882), 119; Foster Part III, 200.8.2; Rulau C2; Brunk 2430]. The Barbeau countermark was apparently unknown to Gould (*Merchant counterstamps on American silver coins*, Wayland, 1962).
52. **Do.** on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. [Leroux (1882), 119; Rulau C2D; Brunk 2430].

After appearing to avoid defacing the Royal effigy on earlier coins, Louis Barbeau placed his mark only on obverses of the current circulating copper, at least on all examples that I have seen.

53. Barbeau, L.C. - **COMPLIMENTS OF** [curved] / - / **L.C. BARBEAU / CO. LTD. / MONTREAL, QUEBEC** [curved] incused on a silvered brass blank disk. 20 mm. [Rulau C2F].

This is not properly part of the countermarked series, being simply an incused piece on an independent planchet of 19 mm., brass, with traces of silver plating. As the token indicates, it was purely a complimentary piece and appears to have been issued later than the countermarked pieces. The piece breaks the rule of the scope of the work, and it is only included to complement the others.

This innovative merchant on St. Paul Street, Montreal, doubled as a dry goods merchant and broker in a short career from about 1853 to 1859. His directory listings, first at 102½ St. Paul, and from 1854 to 1859 at 154 St. Paul St., mention only his dry goods business, so the countermarks may be the only tangible evidence of another enterprise. He ceases to exist in directory listings after that date, and the classified section of the directory contains no advertisements, either as a dry goods merchant or as a broker. His advertisements as either dry goods merchant or broker do not exist in the classified section of the directory, a rather unusual circumstance. His novel choice of advertising occurs on seven pieces in the Foster Collection.

54. Bassett - **BASSETT** on rev. of Canada 25¢, 1901. 3.5 x 23 mm.
55. Bedavid (?) - **BEDLAVID** (?) [crude] on rev. & partial mark on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 4.5 x 23 mm. (rev. measurement).
56. Belle & Charles - * **BELLE & CHARLES** * [in circle] on obv. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 17.5 x 19 mm.

Whether these names represent a firm or the names of a couple is so far undetermined. There are persons of both surnames listed in Montreal directories, but no link has been established.

57. Berry, W. - **W. BERRY** on obv. of Canada cent, 1882. 3 x 20 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 3495 (this coin)].

Directory listings include individuals of this name in Chatham, Ont., ice dealer (William), 1871; Clementsport, N.S., carpenter (William), 1871; Halifax, saloon keeper (William), 1871; Montreal, engineer (William), 1858; Montreal, machinist & engineer (William), 1871; Lachute, Que., shoemaker (William), 1890; Ingersoll, Ont., tailor (William), 1871. Brunk also lists a similar mark over an 1827 U.S. large cent, originally noted in Brunk volume as 3495, changed to 3496 in the unpublished version of the 2nd. edition.

58. Black, W. & S. - **W. & S. BLACK** on obv. & rev. (twice each) of Trade & Navigation penny, 1813, Br. 962a. 1.5 x 14 mm. Ex-McKay-Clements Sale, 1976, lot 571. [Foster Part III, 100.2; Rulau CA3; Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 3880].

Brothers W.A. & S. Black, sons of the Rev. William Black, known numismatically as hardware merchants in Halifax, are probably better recognized as silversmiths, watchmakers, and jewellers. They are good examples of 19th century business versatility. A partnership was formed in 1810 between the two brothers and Nathaniel Parker, but by 1812 Parker had left to join Thomas Hosterman. William Anderson, the elder brother was born in 1787, while his younger brother, Samuel, born four years later, pre-deceased him by thirty-eight years, dying in 1826. The mark can therefore be assigned to the period 1812-26. Their numismatic associations do not end with their famous hardware tokens, or this

rare hallmark on a coin sometimes only reluctantly ascribed to Nova Scotia. William Anderson married a daughter of Benjamin Etter (cf. Br. 882, 883), and there was the Thomas Hosterman connection previously referred to (cf. Br. 882, 883).

An example of the important role William held in the business community is demonstrated by his association with the forty-three merchants of Halifax who petitioned the Governor respecting the state of trade in the province. The *History of Halifax City* by Dr. T.B. Akins, published in Vol. VIII of the *Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, for the years 1892-94*, Halifax, 1895 (p. 150), states that the merchants would take gold and silver coins at the following values, viz: A guinea, 1 3 4, Halifax currency; a Johannes, at £4; a Doubloon, at 3 17 6; an Eagle, at 2 10; the old French Guinea (Louis d'or), at 1 2, and all the other decimal parts of the same coins at a proportional value; English and old French Crowns, at 5s. 6d.; Spanish Dollars, (including those which heretofore passed current at 4s.) at the rate of 5s. At this time British silver was unknown at Halifax - Spanish silver was the current coin. It came up from the West Indies and Spanish America in the course of trade, and the British Government found it more convenient for various reasons to pay their troops stationed here in Spanish silver than to import British coin for that purpose.

Harry Piers' note in *Master goldsmiths and silversmiths of Nova Scotia and their marks*, Halifax, 1948 (p. 134), is of interest: *During 1812 the advertisements of Wm. A. and S. Black are small; one says only, that they will give the highest prices for old silver, particularly epaulettes. By the fifteenth of January 1814, they were in business again on a more general basis, and in the Acadian Recorder of that date, they advertised that they had received in the Charlotte from Liverpool, a neat assortment of Jewellery, seals, brooches, some half-mourning, also a good assortment of table and dessert knives and forks which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, together with their former stock. Subsequently Wm. A. Black expanded the importing business and became a ship owner. As late as July 30th, 1832 his advertisement in the Halifax Journal states that he has just received "per Brig Mary Ann, Crowder, Master from Liverpool; a 1000 pieces of hollow ware to be sold". As mentioned before, he married Mary Ann, the daughter of Benjamin Etter, and later occupied his house on the corner of Gottingen and North Streets. He was a zealous Militia Officer, Lt. Col. of the 4th Halifax Regiment in 1842. From his first entry into business he took a prominent part in public life and political activities. As the Hon. W. A. Black, he was a well-known figure in the Legislative Council. He died in Halifax in 1864, aged seventy-five.*

The mark *W. & S. Black* corresponds with the illustrations in *Silversmiths and related craftsmen of the Atlantic provinces* by Donald C. McKay, Halifax, 1973, and *Canadian silversmiths 1700 - 1900* by John E. Langdon, but for the pseudo marks (King's head, lion passant) which are not present on our coin. It is probably a testmark, but it is possible that it was intended to circulate as an advertising piece, though I believe this to be unlikely. It is, so far, the only specimen known to me.

This sketch is based on an unpublished article titled *Early Nova Scotia countermark on Trade & Navigation token is the hallmark of William Anderson and Samuel Black* by Joseph C. Foster and Warren Baker.

59. Blackhurst & Co. - **BLACKHURST & CO** (.5 x 8.5 mm.) on obv. and love token bearing monogram GW on filed down rev. of Canada Victoria 25¢.

This is the hallmark of jeweller R.B. Blackhurst of Winnipeg, 1895-1900, on a love token. Few jewellers marked love tokens, as other marks or names would likely be considered distracting from the intimacy of the gift. Rulau C4 is another example of this jeweller's love token.

60. Blacks Chocolate, Use - **USE BLACKS CHOCOLATE** on rev. of Canada cent, 1858. 13.5 x 23 mm. [Foster Part VI, 200.15; Rulau C5; Brunk 3825].

61. Blake, Wm. P. - **WM. P. BLAKE** on obv. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. .5 x 7.5 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 3970 (this coin)].
62. Blodgett, G. - **G. BLODGETT** twice on obv. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 1.5 x 20 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 4055 (this coin)].
63. Bogue, W.L. - **W.L. BOGUE** on rev. and faint impression of same on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1850, Br. 720. 2 x 18 mm. [Brunk 4145 (presumably this coin which was mistakenly entered as Br. 520)].

The *C.L.D.S.* record two William Bogues early on in Three Rivers, Quebec, obviously not the markers of this coin, but referred to here for possible later localization. One was married in 1806; the other, probably a son, was born in 1811. Directory listings include W. Bogue, and W. Bogue & Co., grocers, from 1847 to 1858 at various addresses in Quebec City. From 1851 to 1853, W. Bogue & Co. is also entered as a ship chandler. *Ancestry.com* gives a W.L. Bogue, born in 1875, buried in Kansas.

64. Boire, M. - **M. BOIRE** on obv. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 3 x 20.5 mm.

The Canada directory for 1857-58, published by John Lovell, lists Marc Boire as a school commissioner in La Tortue and St. Philippe. The former was located in the Parish of St. Philippe, Seigniorship of Lasalle, County of Laprairie, District of Montreal, Quebec.

65. Bone, R.L.; Shaver, A. - **R.L. BONE** (4 x 27 mm.) and **A SHAVER** (4.5 x 28.5 mm.) on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1852, Br. 528. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 4260 for R.L. Bone on Br. 528].
66. Boot & Shoe Workers Union - **BOOT & SH(OE) / WORKE(RS) U(NION)**. Under, and within shield: **UNION, a high boot, STAMP / Factory 114** on rev. of Bust & Harp brass ½ penny, 1820, Br. 1012. C 12. Approximately 18 x 16 mm. [Foster Part V, 500.6; Rulau C155A (C155 is the same item); Brunk 4280 (this coin)].

The mark appears to be a test piece for a label of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union that would have been attached to goods produced by union labour for one of the abiding manufacturers of boots and shoes. Eiran Harris, a collector and historian, told me of a building in the city which he suggested I check out, located in the old part of the town, on the corner of St. Antoine (previously Craig) and Gosford Streets. When I visited the site I was delighted to see that the whole west side of the building was taken up with a painted advertisement, practically entirely legible, almost duplicating the shield image on the piece - but a thousand fold. The painted brick advertisement also contained the militant slogan, *They cost no more/the only guarantee/against sweatshop prison labour* (see fig. 3). The union appears to have been established about 1890 in the United States, and by April 10th, 1895, Local 249 was introduced in Montreal. In 1906 the Union Hall was located at 784 St. Catherine Street East. The emblem on the ribbon which has been illustrated (fig. 4) very nearly duplicates that of the mark, which, however, is faint and not highly recognizable in the plate.

67. Booth, J. - **J. BOOTH**. twice on obv. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1852, Br. 529. 1 x 10 mm.

Directory listings include individuals of this name in Barrie, Ont., commission agent (James), 1871; Barrie, cabinetmaker (John), 1871; Belleville, Ont., commercial traveler (James), 1871; Cumminsville, Ont., labourer (James), 1871; Caledonia, Ont., proprietor of Union Hotel (Jonathan), 1871; Clifton, C.W., naturalist (James), 1857; Longueuil, C.E., hotel keeper (John), 1857; Odessa, C.W.,

commissioner of Queen's Bench and saw mill owner, planing machine and turning lathe maker (John), 1857; Mill Creek (Odessa), C.W., cloth factory & fulling mills (Joshua), 1851; Odessa, C.W., cloth factory, carding & fulling mills (Joshua), 1857; London, Ont., car superintendent for the G.W.R. (Joseph), 1871; Streetsville, C.W., baker & grocer (James), 1857; Toronto, stonecutter (James), 1857; Drummondville West, Ont., bird stuffer (John), 1871; Mill Creek, C.W., saw mill (John), 1851; Smith's Falls, Ont., machinist (John), 1871; Thorold, Ont., potter (John), 1871; Trenton, Ont., wheelwright (James), 1871.

68. Boss, H.L. - **H.L. BOSS**. on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 4.5 x 29 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 4278 (this coin)].
69. Boudreau & Cullen - **BOUDREAU &** (3 x 31.5 mm.) / **CULLEN**. (3 x 20 mm.) on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. [Brunk 4507 (this coin)].

Boudreau & Cullen, whitesmiths and cutlers, were listed from 1854-60 in Montreal at 99 McGill Street.

70. Boulet, F. - (**F BOUL**) counterpunched on obv. and (**ET**) continued on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1854, Br. 719. 5 mm. A second partial stamp occurs on obv. (F. BOU).
71. Boulet, F. - **F. BOULET** countermarked on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1854, Br. 720. 3 x 24 mm. [Cheramy List].

Directory listings include individuals of this name in Montreal, blacksmith (François), 1857 & 1871; Eboulemens (Les Eboulements), C.E., wheelwright & carpenter (François), 1857; Quebec, sawyer (François), 1857; Toronto, messenger to Legislative Council (François), 1857; Montreal, coach and/or carriage maker (Francis), 1851; St. Thomas (Montmagny), Que., shoemaker (François), 1857 and 1871; St. Thomas (Montmagny), Que., sexton (François), 1871; St. François du Sud, Que., labourer (François), 1871; St. Paul de Montminy, Que., councillor (François), 1871.

72. Bovier, A.P. - **A.P. BOVIER** on obv. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 2.5 x 22 mm.
73. Box, Wm. - **WM. BOX** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1854, Br. 720. 3.5 x 24 mm. [Cheramy List].

Directory listings include individuals of this name in London, C.W., butcher (William), 1857; St. Mary's, Ont., bailiff (William), 1871. The *Federal Census of 1901* records William Box of Lanark County, Ontario, born about 1819. This is probably the same man that is listed in *The Canada directory for 1857-58*, published by John Lovell, in London as a butcher. Another by the same name, perhaps a son, is recorded by the *C.L.D.S.* as having been born about 1846, married about 1871, in Lanark County, and may be the same man who died at St. Mary's, Perth County in 1915.

74. Boyces Wig Factory - **BOYCES** (1.5 x 11.5 mm.) / **WIG. FACTORY**. (1.5 x 18 mm.) / **MONTREAL**. (1.5 x 16 mm.) on obv. of spiel marke [GLÜCK ZUM (Victoria, left)]. Ex-Gibbs, Curto Coll. [Cheramy List].
75. Do. on obv. of spiel marke [WER WAGT GEWINNT (Victoria, left)].

John Robert Boyce first appears on the scene in Montreal, according to the *Montreal directory for 1849* by Robert MacKay, as a barber on St. Francois Xavier Street. From 1850 to 1856 he is referred to as a hairdresser and perfumer, and is located around the corner on Notre Dame Street. While the

hairdresser appellation may sound modern-day, indeed the classifieds had no section for barbers, as they were termed *hairdressers, wig & curl makers*. In 1857 and 1858 the specialty of wigmaker is added to the services offered by Boyce. By 1861 he is an *artist in hair* and is operating a general toy store at his new premises on St. James Street. However, a caveat in the *Montreal Transcript* for November 3, 1858, indicates that the toy business was established a few years prior to the advertised inclusion in the directory. The advisory to readers is to *Beware of Shop-Lifters. - A young man about twenty years of age entered Mr. Boyce's Toy Store yesterday, for the purpose of purchasing a wire mask; while so employed he managed to conceal some of the wares under his coat*. Two years later fancy goods are another of the wide variety of items and services being supplied from the Boyce shop (see fig. 5). The year 1868 saw Boyce back on Notre Dame Street in the same general area, about a block from Place d'Armes. In 1873 he is styled as a *worker in hair*, and is the agent for Banner Sewing Machine. He disappears from view around 1887, but the *Reference book of the Association of Mutual Protection*, n.p. (Montreal), 1887, indicates the business to be a successful one, Boyce being rated as a double A.

It may be possible to speculate on the stamper of the Boyce tokens. *Whitefield's patent topographical business directory of Montreal, C.E. ...*, published by Edwin Whitefield, Montreal, 1864, shows that T. Ireland, the engraver who had also a supply of seal presses, had his shop directly across the street from that of Boyce (see fig. 6). These diminutive brass pieces were clearly not intended to circulate, but would have made interesting advertising novelty items, reminding the customer of the great variety of goods and services available at Boyce's. Numismatically they were noticed early on, for in a letter from Joseph Hooper to R.W. McLachlan, dated October 5, 1885, Hooper notes *another piece stamped 'Boyce's Wig Factory Montreal' on obv. of a Spiel Mark*. One of these pieces is offered much later in the Charles Fisher catalogue of the Robie Reid Sale, lot 79, May 3, 1941. Three punches have been used to produce the mark.

Recently, on one of my tours of the Protestant cemetery where the graves of Bagg, McLachlan, W.W.C. Wilson, and many others can be found, I came across an impressive monument bearing a veiled urn as finial, commemorating the life of J.R. Boyce, indicating that he was born in 1830 and died in September, 1892.

76. Boyd, W. - **W. BOYD** on obv. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 5.5 x 28 mm. [Cheramy List].
77. Brady, E.G. - **E.G. BRADY** twice on obv. of worn Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 2 x 17 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 4975 (this coin)].
78. Brainard, O.G. - **O.G. BRAINARD**. (2 x 19.5 mm.) twice and **SCR** (11.5 x 23 mm.) once on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1854, Br. 719. In an old envelope from collection identified as that of John F. Potter.

The C.L.D.S. record many Brainards, most of them found in the U.S. A surprising number of the given names had an Old Testament ring to them, such as Obadiah, Hezekiah, Herlean, Augustin, Barthelemi, Elioenas, etc. In Canada, most were of the Brainerd variation of the spelling, and most were located in Quebec, many from the Eastern Townships. These may have been of Loyalist, or late Loyalist descent.

79. Brand, E. - **E. BRAND** three times on obv. and once on rev. of Province of Nova Scotia penny, 1856, Br. 875. 2.5 x 20 mm. [Brunk 5025 (this coin)].

Directory listings include an individual of this name in Hamilton, Ont., carter (Edward), 1871.

80. Brewer, S.E. - **S.E. BREWER** (2 x 18.5 mm.) and **1600** (3 x 11.5 mm.) on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 5135 (this coin)].
81. Britton, J. - **J. BRITTON** counterpunched on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 2 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 5254 (this coin)].

Directory listings include individuals of this name in Enfield, N.S., station master (James), 1871; Falmouth Station, N.S., shoemaker (Joseph), 1871; Quebec, labourer (John), 1871; Fenelon Falls, C.W., shoemaker (Joseph), 1857; Port Stanley, C.W., owner of railroad saloon (Joseph), 1857; Toronto, butcher (James), 1857 & 1871; Silver Creek, C.W., stone cutter (John), 1857; Peterborough, Ont., cooper (John), 1871; Florenceville, N.B., blacksmith (John), 1871. Also listed as a jeweller in Lindsay, Ontario, ca. 1880, but not likely a jeweller's mark.

82. Broad, C. - **C. BROAD** on obv. & rev. (twice each) of Rutherford ½ penny, 1841, Br. 952. 4 x 25.5 mm.

Directory listings include an individual of this name in Holmesville, N.B., farmer (Charles), 1871.

83. Broe, J. - **J. BROE**. four times on obv. and twice on rev. of Quebec Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 3.5 x 21 mm.

A John Broe is listed in *Lovell's business and professional directory of the province of Quebec, for 1890-91*, published by John Lovell & Son, as a blacksmith in Abbott's Corners, Missisquoi County, Quebec. The *Federal Census for 1901* gives his birth date as December 8, 1833, and locates him in the town of Saint-Armand (East), Missisquoi, Quebec.

84. Buchanan, C.H. - **C.H. BUCHANAN** on obv. of Canada cent, 1891. 2 x 22 mm.
85. Burrow, J. - **J. BURROW** on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1850, Br. 719. 4 x 29.5 mm.
86. C - C on rev. of Bust & Harp brass ½ penny, 1820, Br. 1012. C 12. 4 x 3.5 mm.
87. C - C on obv. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 12. 4 x 3 mm.
88. C - C on obv. of Canada 10¢, 1880. 6 x 4 mm.
89. C.A - **C.A** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1857, Br. 720. 5 x 15 mm. [Foster Part II, 62; Rulau Misc.].
90. C.B. & Co. - **C.B. & Co.** (3 x 21 mm.) twice and **W.C.W** (5 x 19 mm.) once on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. [Cheramy List].
91. CD - **CD** on obv. of Commercial Change ½ penny, 1820, Br. 727, McL. 13. 7.5 x 16 mm.
92. Do. on rev. of Commercial Change ½ penny, 1820, Br. 727, McL. 13.

These two CD marks are apparently early ones, and the curiosity of both pieces being marked over the same die variety became even more relevant with the acquisition of a third piece, similarly marked over the very same die variety, McL. 13. Henry Scadding, the antiquarian and numismatist, who published

an article on the Commercial Change pieces of 1833 in the *Canadian antiquarian and numismatic journal*, Montreal, October 1880, comments in his *Toronto of old: collections and recollections ...*, Toronto, 1873 (p. 376): *Old Mr. Philip Klinger, a German, whose name we used to think had in it a kind of anvil ring. His smithy, on the east side, just south of Market Street, now Wellington Street, was almost the only attraction and occasion of resort to Yonge Street, south of King Street. His successor here was Mr. Calvin Davis, whose name became as familiar a sound to the ears of the early townfolk of York as Mr. Klinger's had been.* Is it possible that smithy Calvin Davis marked coins depicting his stock in trade? The Toronto directory for 1837 lists him at 4 Lot St.

93. (CxO?) - What appear to be decorated letters **CxO** (5.5 x 14 mm.) and **1880** (3 x 7.5 mm.) on rev. of "Tiffin" brass counterfeit ½ penny, 1812, Br. 961. C 3.
94. C.F. - **C.F.** on obv. of Banque du Peuple Bouquet-Sou, Br. 715. 7.5 x 20 mm.
95. C.G. - **C.G.** counterpunched on rev. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 684. 7 mm.
96. C.J.B. - **C.J.B.** (3.5 x 12.5 mm.) twice on obv. and **3456** (2 x 10.5 mm.) once on rev. of New Brunswick penny, 1843, Br. 909. [Cheramy List].
97. C.J.S. - **C.J.S.** on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1872. 3 x 13 mm.
98. C.M - **C.M** on obv. of Canada cent, 1886. 3 x 7 mm. [Cheramy List].
99. C.M.M - **C.M.M** on rev. of Canada Victoria 25¢. 3.5 x 10.5 mm. [Cheramy List].
100. CPR - **CPR** (approx. 6.5 mm.) counterpunched on rev. and **M** (8 mm.) on obv. of Canada cent, 1886.
101. C.R.L.CO - **C.R.L.CO** twice on obv. of Canada Victoria 50¢. 3 x 14.5 mm.
102. C.T - **C.T** within serrated cartouche on obv. of Wellington ½ penny, 1813, Br. 978. 5 x 12 mm. [Brunk 6450].
103. C.T. & M - **C.T & M** on obv. of Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 3.5 x 13.5 mm. [Cheramy List].
104. Cady, James T. - **JAMES / T / CADY** counterpunched on obv. of Newfoundland 50¢, 1882H. 3.5 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 6507 (this coin)].

The *Federal Census of 1881* cites James T. Cady, born in New Brunswick in 1858, residing in Richibucto, Kent County. He is listed as a labourer.

105. Cain, J. - **J. CAIN.** on obv. & rev. of "Tiffin" brass counterfeit ½ penny, 1812, Br. 961. 2.5 x 14 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 6533 (this coin)].

This may be the gunsmith in Strathroy, Ontario, ca. 1898, recorded by S. James Gooding in *The Canadian gunsmiths 1608 to 1900*, West Hill, 1962.

106. Cansick, W.H. - **W.H. CANSICK** on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1854, Br. 719. 4 x 33 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 6710 (this coin)].

107. Do. - **W.H. CANSI(C)K** on obv. and rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1852, Br. 719. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 6710].

The *C.L.D.S.* record two Cansicks with corresponding initials, both William Holbech. The first was christened on September 25, 1844, at St. George, Leicester, England, married December 25, 1866, and the second (a son?), was christened at the same place on September 29, 1867.

108. Card, H. - **H. CARD.** on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 2 x 14 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 6755 describes a specimen struck over the rev. side of a similar coin].

Three individuals may correspond with the given initial; one by name of Harvey, and two named Henry were located in the *Federal Census of 1871*. Two were farmers in Addington County, Ontario and the other was a farmer in Frontenac County, Ontario. The *Federal Census of 1901* lists a Harry Card of Chatham Township, Ontario, born 1883, another of same name born in Nova Scotia, 1878, and a Henry Card of Bury, Compton, Quebec, a farmer born in 1841 who immigrated to Canada in 1857.

109. Card, W.D. - **W.D. CARD.** on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1857, Br. 720. 3 x 24 mm. [Cheramy List. (Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 6760 lists W.D. Card O.U.S. on an 1851 U.S. large cent)].

According to *Ancestry.com*, Walter Davenport Card was born in Colborne, Ontario on May 16, 1858. The *C.L.D.S.* record William D. Card, born March 18, 1863, in Kingston, Ontario, died in Manchester, New Hampshire on August 24, 1936, and William D. Card, born October 16, 1871, in St. Mary's, Ontario.

110. Carr, F. - **F. CARR** on obv. of Banque du Peuple ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 3 x 16 mm.

111. Carlin, J.H. - **J.H. CARLIN / SWEETSBURG** (8.5 x 31 mm.) / **P.Q.** (3 x 10 mm.) / 1897 (counterpunched, 3.5 mm.) on Great Britain cartwheel penny, 1797. The mark was created exactly a century from the date of the coin.

This is the personal token of James H. Carlin, a saddler and harnessmaker (*Lovell's business and professional directory of the province of Quebec, for 1890-91*, published by John Lovell & Son), born November 11, 1850, immigrated to Canada from the U.S. in 1874, according to the *Federal Census of 1901*.

112. Carter, F.C. - **F.C. CARTER.** on obv. & rev. of Bank of Montreal Bouquet-Sou, Br. 714. 1.5 x 15 mm. [Brunk 6930 cites this mark on U.S. large cents and G.B. ½ pennies].

113. Chandler, S.R. - **S.R. CHANDLER** (1.5 x 20.5 mm.), **A.L. GARVIN** (2.5 x 23.5 mm.), **W.H. GARVIN** (2 x 20.5 mm.), **J.P. KELLEY** (2 x 17 mm.), **S.R.C.** (3.5 x 14 mm.) on obv. and **S.R. CHANDLER, J.P. KELLEY** [twice], **Geo. P. GARVIN** (2.5 x 27 mm.) on rev. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521.

Four different stamps were employed (two names incorporate the same letter punches), but it seems probable that the names are somehow related and were produced at the same time. Perhaps they were business associates, but it may simply relate to a reunion of friends, in which case there could be four other similar pieces. Brunk (22420) notes a J.P. Kelley mark on a U.S. two cent piece.

114. Chapman, H. - 21 (counterpunched, 4 mm.) / H. (counterpunched, 2 mm.) **CHAPMAN** (1.5 x 19 mm.) / **COBOURG** (3 x 22 mm.) / 1859 (counterpunched, 4 mm.) on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1852, Br. 528. 26 x 23 mm.

The 1857 and 1871 Canada directories have been checked without result. The *Federal Census of 1871* locates a Henry Chapman in Haldimand, Northumberland West, Ontario, born in England around 1836; another, Hamish Chapman of Brighton Township, Northumberland East, was born around 1857. The 1881 census records Henry Chapman, born in England in 1851, a blacksmith located in Haldimand, Northumberland West. Cobourg is located in the county of Northumberland.

115. Charleb(ois?) - **CHARLEB(OIS?)** [large hole obliterates last letters] on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. Approximately 4 x 30 mm. [Cheramy List].
116. Chapman, Wm. A. - W^m. **A. CHAPMAN** on rev. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1852, Br. 529. 1.5 x 19 mm. [Cheramy List].

This mark is out of order due to having been mistakenly identified as Wm. A. Charman.

117. Chase, F.A. - **F.A. CHASE** twice on obv. of Banque du Peuple penny, 1837, Br. 521. 2.5 x 19 mm. [Foster Part II, 4; Rulau Misc.; Brunk 7505 (this coin)].
118. Cheney, C. - a cloverleaf, 3 anchors, **C. CHENEY** (2 x 13 mm.) on rev. and a pipe, an anchor, two cloverleaves on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. [Brunk 7570 (this coin)].
119. Clark - **CLARK** deeply countermarked on rev. of Canada cent, 1859. 7 x 24 mm. [Brunk 7820 describes a Clark countermark, likely not the same mark].
120. Clench, T.B. - **T.B.** (2 x 6.5 mm.) / **CLENCH** (2 x 14 mm.) on rev. of William III Great Britain penny, 1831. [Brunk 8320].
121. Do. on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1850, Br. 720. [Brunk 8320].
122. Do. and 65 (5 mm.) both on obv. of U.S. half dollar, 1857. [Brunk 8320].

It seems to me that the 65 may be one of the Factory's marks, but the meaning is unknown.

123. Do. [no 65 mark] on obv. of Canada 20¢, 1858. [Brunk 8320 (this coin)].
124. Do. on obv. of U.S. half dollar, 1861. Ex-Brunk Sale 1999, lot 657. [Brunk 8320].

Thomas B. Clench was one of four sons of Freeman S. Clench, a cabinet maker, born in Schenectady, N.Y. in 1795, and who had established himself in Cobourg, Upper Canada in 1825. By 1848, sons Thomas and William joined their father in the business which, according to an ad in the *Cobourg Sentinel*, had been founded in 1817. Freeman, the founder of the firm, died on September 26, 1877. Tragically, his son, Thomas B. Clench, whose mark occurs on these coins, met with an unfortunate accident resulting in his death less than three months later, on December 13, 1877. The last entry in a manuscript document held by the Ontario Archives, titled *A list of coffins & funeral charges since I commenced business in Cobourg* states: *Tho B Clench killed by falling off the Port Hope viaduck* (sic).

Having attended a late masonic meeting, Clench had missed his train home and, deciding to walk the track, he there met his untimely fate.

From the start, the firm had been involved in undertaking, a common associated business for cabinet makers even towards the end of the 19th century. The first dated entry of the document, November 7, 1826, identifies the first customer, "Old Mr. Mallory" whose family was charged £2 0 0 for the casket. One of the more prominent individuals attended to by the firm was Robert Henry, North West Company partner, whose Beaver Club medal is at the Chateau de Ramezay in Montreal. His burial on May 13, 1859, cost the family \$25.00.

Another family member, a sister of Thomas B. named Harriet, married the frontier artist Paul Kane in 1853. It has been suggested by some that she assisted her husband in the writing of *Wanderings of an artist among the Indians of North America, from Canada to Vancouver's Island and Oregon, through the Hudson's Bay Company's territory and back again*, London, 1859. Harriet Clench was an accomplished artist herself. Two of her paintings, *A country tavern near Cobourg*, and a floral study, are housed in the Art Gallery of Ontario and the National Archives of Canada, respectively. Kane had arrived in Cobourg as a furniture decorator, and it has been suggested that he was employed in decorating furniture for the Clench factory. Kane himself painted the portraits of F.S. Clench and his wife, Eliza Clarke Cory Clench, sometime between 1834 and 1836.

The Clench factory came to an end when the family business was sold in 1888 on the death of Eliza Clarke Cory Clench. Much of this information is courtesy of Greg Brunk and John Cheramy. Three entries on the Clench family are: *Some prominent citizens 1837-1937: a biographical look ...* by S. Ireland, Cobourg, Art Gallery of Northumberland, 1987; *Cobourg: early days and modern times*, published by the Cobourg Book Committee, 1981; *A fine Greek revival residence* by Barry F. King, article in *The Independent*, Sept. 28, 1958.

125. Cleve - **C(l)eve** on obv. of Canada cent, 1886. 2 x 8 mm.
126. Cleveland, H.C. - **H.C. CLEVELAND** on obv. of Banque du Peuple ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 1.5 x 23 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 8340 (this coin)].

The *Illustrated atlas of the Eastern Townships and south western Quebec*, published by H. Belden & Co., Toronto, 1881, lists H.C. Cleveland in Brome County, born in 1844. The C.L.D.S. record Henry Chusing (Cushing?) Cleveland, born February 5, 1844, in Richmond, Shipton, Quebec, probably the same person. There are three other Clevelands recorded in *Bradstreet's reports of the Dominion of Canada* for 1878, published by The Bradstreet Co., N.Y., and all, like H.C. Cleveland, in the Eastern Townships. The Cleveland name was rare in this trader's guide in all parts of Canada. There were none in Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, etc.

127. Clover, F. - **F. CLOVER** on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 1.5 x 11 mm.
128. Coaticook - **COATICOOK** [curved] counterpunched on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1854, Br. 719. 3 mm.
129. Colvin, A. - **A COLVIN** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1850, Br. 719. 5 x 26 mm.

Perhaps the same as an A. Colvi, an incomplete? mark shown in Brunk (9010).

130. Conger - **CONGER** [Concer?] twice on obv. of Banque du Peuple Bouquet-Sou, Br. 715. 4 x 24 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 9184 (this coin)].
131. Cook, D. - **D. COOK** on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 3 x 21 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 9370 (this coin)].
132. Cook, J. - **J. COOK** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1850, Br. 719. 8 x 26 mm. [Foster Part II, 37; Rulau Misc. (this coin); Brunk 9400].
133. Corp No 30 J - **CORP** [curved] / **NO 30 / J** on planed rev. of Ships Colonies & Commerce ½ penny, Br. 997. 26 x 23 mm. [Foster Part II, 120; Rulau Misc.; Brunk 9670 (this coin)].
134. Costen, T. - **T. COSTEN** (1 x 12 mm.) / **MONTREAL** (1 x 13 mm.) on rev. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 692. [Brunk 9730].

Thomas Costen was born in 1830 in Castlecomer, Ireland, arriving in Kingston, U.C. with his parents in 1832. Fifteen years later he removed to Montreal where the business was to develop and flourish in that city for more than fifty years. Part of this information appeared in a publication titled *Montreal illustrated, 1894 ...*, published by the Consolidated Illustrating Co., Montreal, 1894, and is somewhat at variance with what was gleaned from the *Federal Census of 1901* which suggests that Costen was born in 1831, and that the family had immigrated to Canada the previous year. By 1853 he had established himself as a gunsmith in association with Alexander Batchelor at 3 Champ de Mars, moving the following year to the corner of Craig and Viger Square. The firm operated under the title Batchelor & Costen Gunsmiths, and the next year was located at the corner of Fortification Lane and Place d'Armes Hill, a shop the firm would occupy until 1877. The partnership lasted till about 1858, when the senior partner, Batchelor, may have moved, or more likely passed away as he no longer appears in directory listings. The rare view of the shop (see fig. 7), one sold by Rice Sharpley (cf. Br. 570), would appear to date from that early period. In 1861 Costen added another shop, located at 189 Notre Dame Street. It was replaced sometime after 1864, by one at 133 Great St. James Street, a location which would last till at least 1880. As a matter of interest, in 1864 Costen would have had as his neighbours on Notre Dame Street, a short block or less away, the numismatist Adelard J. Boucher who ran his piano and music emporium at number 176, as well as Rice Sharpley, located at number 170. Two other stereo views of a Costen shop are illustrated by Jim Gooding in the *The Canadian Journal Arms Collecting*, Vol. 17, No. 2, (1979). In 1867, George W. Costen becomes involved in the business, but appears to have died or otherwise departed by 1872. In 1877, the first of the shops, that on Place D'Armes, closed its doors, and was replaced by another at 576 Craig Street, just two doors west of the die sinker J.D. Scott. Something might have been made of the proximity of the diesinker and Costen but for the fact that a gunsmith was well equipped to produce his own mark which was his identification as maker, or, more likely simply a retailer of guns, and other imported wares. A great variety of goods were carried having a relationship to hunting and fishing, and from 1866 till 1880 they also advertised as bell hangers. In 1884 the last of the Costen shops could be found at 1696 Notre Dame Street and it operated till 1911 when the Costen name disappeared from Montreal.

In *Mysteries of Montreal: being recollections of a physician* by Charlotte Fuhrer, Montreal, 1881 (p. 156), an account of persons and events in Montreal by a gossipy midwife, we find an interesting anecdote which in some way demonstrates that Costen was a well-known name: *Jack would fain have put a pistol ball through his head, and doubtless would have done so had the pistol been handy, but his pistols, like everything else he possessed, were out of order, and were at the moment in Mr. Costen's hands, where they lay in a disintegrated condition till the young gentleman's blood had got some degrees cooler.*

135. Couch, W.E. - **W.E. COUCH** on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 3 x 25 mm. [Brunk 9770].
136. Do. on obv. of Canada Victoria 50¢. [Brunk 9770 (this coin)].
137. Cowie, J.W. - **J.W. COWIE** on obv. of Canada cent, 1858. 2 x 16.5 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 9816 (this coin)].
138. Cox, T.H. - **T.H. COX**. on obv. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 707. 2 x 16 mm. Ex-S.S. Heal, Lorne Wilson Coll. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 9837 (this coin)].
139. Cra_f, A. - **A: CRA_F** (?) within **rectangular cartouche** on rev. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 3.5 x 19 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 33403 (this coin)].

This is listed in Brunk and the Cheraemy List as A.C. Raf., but it appears to me more likely to be as designated above. The mark did not fully take in the more recessed design of the coin.

140. Creighton - **CREIGHTON** on obv. of Bank of Montreal penny, 1842, Br. 526. 4.5 x 34 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 10007 (this coin?)].
141. Crist, R.H. - **R.H. CRIST** on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 3 x 22 mm. [Brunk 10020].

A Henry Crist, an engineer, at 9 Archambault Lane is listed in *Lovell's Montreal directory for 1887-88*, published by John Lovell & Son. The edition for 1884 lists a Mrs. A. Crist as operating a boarding house at 765 Notre Dame. Presumably this was the mother of Henry, as she is referred to as the widow of H. Crist. These are the only entries in Montreal directories for this surname (1884-1887), and are mentioned only as a starting point for further research as the name is uncommon in Canada. Another of the same mark has recently come to hand, over an 1859 Canadian cent. However, the Crist mark is very likely American as Brunk lists three pieces on U.S. two cent coins and the name is infinitely more well-known in the U.S.

142. Cross, A.C. - **A.C. CROSS** on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. 4 x 25 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 10127 (this coin)].
143. Cross, T. - **T. CROSS** on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1892. 2 x 16 mm.
144. Crowe, G. - **G. CROWE / BRICK LAYER / ONT.** with **stars** around circumference of coin, as well as **3 diamonds** and **3 stars** decoratively placed between legend, counterpunched on rev. of filed down U.S. dime, 1861. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 10173 (this coin)].

According to the *Federal Census of 1871*, George Crowe was born in Ontario in 1844. The *Illustrated historical atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont.*, by H. Belden & Co., Toronto, 1878, shows his lot in Murray Township, Northumberland in 1878. The fact that he identified his location as simply Ontario is unusual, unless he was an itinerant worker with no fixed location. This is, no doubt, his personal token.

145. Cusic, J. - **J. CUSIC** on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1857, Br. 720. 2 x 16 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 10463 lists a J. Cusie on 1837 Canadian Bank ½ penny].

146. Cutts, A. - **A CUTTS** on rev. of Canada cent, 1859. 4.5 x 25 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 10490 lists what appears to be the same mark over an 1836 U.S. large cent].

Ann Cutts is recorded as a "tailoress" in the *Federal Census of 1881* and as having been of German origin, born in 1824, and residing in Belleville, Hastings West, Ontario.

147. D - D on rev. of Brock Monument ½ penny, 1816, Br. 724, McL. 7. 3.5 x 3.5 mm.
148. D# - D# on rev. of Bust/Commerce ½ penny, 1820, Br. 1011. 3.5 x 7 mm.
149. DD - DD on obv. of New Brunswick cent, 1864, Br. 907. 5 x 13 mm.
150. DMD - DMD on rev. of Canada cent, 1876. 5 x 19 mm.
151. D.S.P. - D.S.P. on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 1.5 x 8 mm.
152. Dalling, C.T. - **C.T. DALLING / WOODSTOCK / NB / 1896 / three hearts** counterpunched on obv. and **18K** (1 x 3 mm.) within **rectangular cartouche** enclosed by a **circle of diamonds** on rev. of Prince Edward Island cent, 1871, Br. 915. 2 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 10575 (this coin)].

C.T. Dalling may represent Clifford Dalling, son of H.V. Dalling, watchmaker and jeweller, and maker of the first telephone to be used in Woodstock, N.B. *In 1886, this mechanical genius made and installed two telephones: one in his store, the other in his residence. It was purely a private telephone exchange for the use of himself, wife and family. The wire was strung on trees from his home on Connell Street. But its success soon became known to the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, who sent a representative to Woodstock to make an investigation. Mr. Dalling was threatened with a law suit for infringing on the Company's patent. But a compromise was reached. The Bell Company opened a small exchange in Mr. Dalling's store, using a twenty line switchboard and Bell instruments, with the Woodstock innovator as agent and manager.* (From either the *Carleton Sentinel*, *The Dispatch* or *The Press* newspapers of Woodstock, N.B.). Clifford Dalling appears to have followed in his father's footsteps as the July 8, 1907, edition of *The Press* notes that he had purchased a jewelry firm in Saskatoon.

153. Daly, J. - **J. DALY** (2.5 x 15 mm.) and **NBC** (2.5 x 11 mm.) on rev. of Canada large cent, 1881. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 10585 (this coin)].
154. Dav, T. - **T. DAV** (?) on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. 3 x 14 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 11000 who enters it as T. Davis, which assumption is probably correct, the last two letters not being struck up].
155. David, (?)B - (?)B. **DAVID** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720. 4 x 27 mm. [Cheramy List].
156. Davies, T.S. - **a fish?** (3 x 11 mm.) and **T.S. DAVIES** (3 x 22 mm.) on obv. of Hosterman & Etter ½ penny, 1814, Br. 882. Nadin-Davis Auction 6, lot 67, March 26, 1983. [Foster Part II, 88; Rulau C11; Brunk 10770 (this coin)].

We've been unable to trace T.S. Davies, but the probable fish countermark, particularly on a Maritime coin, is suggestive of an issuer in that area.

157. Davison - **DAVISON** within **rectangular cartouche** on obv. of Province of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1832, Br. 732. 2 x 10 mm. Ex-Van Ormer Coll., Bowers & Merena, Sept. 1985, lot 2616. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 11050 (this coin)].

158. Day, D.H. - **D.H. DAY** on rev. of Bank of Montreal Bouquet-Sou, Br. 714. 1 x 11 mm. [Brunk 11090 (this coin)].
159. Detroit - **DETROIT**. on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1852, Br. 719. 1.5 x 12 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 11483 (this coin)].
160. Devins & Bolton - **DEVINS** [curved] / & / **BOLTON / MONTREAL** [curved] on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 18 x 16 mm. [Leroux (1882), 118; Duffield; Brunk 11510].
161. Do. on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. [Brunk 11510].
162. Do. on obv. of Bank of Montreal penny, 1837, Br. 521. [Brunk 11510].
163. Do. on obv. of Banque du Peuple penny, 1837, Br. 521. [Brunk 11510].
164. Do. and **R. MOSES**. (3 x 27 mm.) / **NM** (3 x 9 mm.) on obv. of Banque du Peuple penny, 1837, Br. 521. [Brunk 11510].
165. Do. on obv. of Quebec or City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. Large ampersand var. [Brunk 11510].
166. Do. on obv. of Banque du Peuple penny, 1837, Br. 521. Large ampersand var. [Brunk 11510].
167. Do. on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. [Brunk 11510].
168. Do. on obv. of City or Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. Large ampersand var. Bowers & Merena, March 26-28, 1987. [Brunk 11510].
169. Do. on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. Large ampersand var. [Brunk 11510].
170. Do. on obv. of Banque du Peuple ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. [Brunk 11510].
171. Do. on obv. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. [Brunk 11510].
172. Do. on obv. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. [Brunk 11510].
173. Do. on obv., and also containing the marks of **A.F. SAUER** (3 x 23 mm.) and **J. SPRACKLING** (2 x 23 mm.) on obv. and rev. of Bank of Montreal penny, 1842, Br. 526. Large ampersand var. on Devins & Bolton mark. [Brunk 11510].
174. Do. on obv. of Bank of Montreal penny, 1842, Br. 526. [Brunk 11510].
175. Do. on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1842, Br. 527. [Brunk 11510].
176. Do. on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. [Brunk 11510].
177. Do. on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. Large ampersand var. [Brunk 11510].
178. Do. on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1852, Br. 528. [Brunk 11510].

179. Do. on obv. and rev. of Quebec Bank penny, 1852, Br. 528. Ex-Curto Coll. [Brunk 11510].

One of only three cases of a double-marked D&B in the collection.

180. Do. on obv. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1852, Br. 529. [Brunk 11510].

181. Do. on obv. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1852, Br. 529. Large ampersand var. [Brunk 11510].

182. Do. on rev. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1852, Br. 529. [Brunk 11510].

183. Do. on rev. of Bout de L'Isle bridge token, Br. 545. Large ampersand var. [Brunk 11510].

This is a most unusual undertype, being a transportation ticket of early vintage (ca. 1808), and a scarce piece as well. It well demonstrates the broad spectrum of copper items the firm was able to find after 1862.

184. Do. on rev. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 679. [Brunk 11510].

185. Do. on rev. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 687. [Brunk 11510].

186. Do. on obv. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 691. [Brunk 11510].

187. Do. on rev. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 692. [Brunk 11510].

188. Do. on obv. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 700. [Brunk 11510].

189. Do. on obv. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 704. [Brunk 11510].

190. Do. on rev. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 705. [Brunk 11510].

191. Do. on obv. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 713. [Brunk 11510].

192. Do. on obv. of Bank of Montreal Bouquet-Sou, Br. 714. [Brunk 11510].

193. Do. on rev. of Bank of Montreal Bouquet-Sou, Br. 714. [Brunk 11510].

194. Do. on obv. of Banque du Peuple Bouquet-Sou, Br. 715. [Brunk 11510].

195. Do. on obv. of Leslie & Sons ½ penny, Br. 718, McL. 26. [Brunk 11510].

196. Do. on rev. of Leslie & Sons ½ penny, Br. 718, McL. 26. [Brunk 11510].

197. Do. on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. [Brunk 11510].

198. Do. on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1854, Br. 720. Large ampersand var. [Brunk 11510].

199. Do. on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1857, Br. 720. [Brunk 11510].

200. Do. on rev. of Brock ½ penny, 1812, Br. 723. [Brunk 11510].

201. Do. on obv. of Commercial Change ½ penny, 1820, Br. 727, McL. 14. [Brunk 11510].
202. Do. on obv. of Facilitate Trade ½ penny, 1823, Br. 730, McL. 20. [Brunk 11510].
203. Do. on rev. of Facilitate Trade ½ penny, 1823, Br. 730, McL. 20. [Brunk 11510].
204. Do. on obv. of Facilitate Trade ½ penny, 1833, upset rev., Br. 730. [Brunk 11510].
205. Do. on obv. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1824, Br. 869. Large ampersand var. [Brunk 11510].
206. Do. on obv. of Province of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1832, Br. 871. [Brunk 11510].
207. Do. on obv. of Province of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1840, Br. 874. Small "o" var. [Brunk 11510].
208. Do. on obv. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1856, Br. 876. Ex-Brunk Sale, Hartzog, June 29-30, 1999, lot 660. [Brunk 11510].
209. Do. on rev. of Broke ½ penny, 1814, Br. 879, C. 327. [Brunk 11510].
210. Do. on obv. of Success to Navigation & Trade ½ penny, Br. 888, C. 354. [Brunk 11510].
211. Do. on obv. of John Alexander Barry ½ penny, 1815, Br. 891, C. 343. [Brunk 11510].
212. Do. on obv. of New Brunswick ½ penny, 1854, Br. 912. [Brunk 11510].
213. Do. on obv. of Success to the Fisheries ½ penny, Br. 917. [Brunk 11510].
214. Do. on obv. of Prince Edward's Island ½ penny, 1855, Br. 918. [Brunk 11510].
215. Do. on obv. of Prince Edward Island ½ penny, 1857, Br. 919. [Brunk 11510].
216. Do. on rev. of Prince Edward Island ½ penny, 1857, Br. 919. [Brunk 11510].
217. Do. on obv. of Fisheries and Agriculture cent, 1855, Br. 920. [Brunk 11510].
218. Do. on rev. of Fisheries and Agriculture cent, 1855, Br. 920. [Brunk 11510].
219. Do. on rev. of Fisheries and Agriculture ½ penny, Br. 921. [Brunk 11510].
220. Do. on obv. of Rutherford ½ penny, undated, upset rev., Br. 952. [Brunk 11510].
221. Do. on obv. of Rutherford ½ penny, 1846, Br. 953, C. 4. [Brunk 11510].
222. Do. on obv. of "Tiffin" brass counterfeit ½ penny, 1812, Br. 960, C. 14. [Brunk 11510].
223. Do. on obv. of "Tiffin" brass counterfeit ½ penny, 1812, Br. 960, C. 17? [Brunk 11510].
224. Do. on obv. of "Tiffin" copper counterfeit ½ penny, 1812, Br. 960, C. 21, 22, or 24. [Brunk 11510].

225. Do. on rev. of "Tiffin" copper counterfeit ½ penny, 1812, Br. 960, C. 24? [Brunk 11510].
226. Do. on rev. of "Tiffin" copper original ½ penny, 1812, Br. 960, C. 25 or 26. [Brunk 11510].
227. Do. on rev. of Trade & Navigation ½ penny, 1812, Br. 963. [Brunk 11510].
228. Do. on obv. of Trade & Navigation ½ penny, 1813, Br. 965, C. 15. [Brunk 11510].
229. Do. on obv. of For General Accommodation ½ penny, Br. 966. [Brunk 11510].
230. Do. on rev. of Wellington ½ penny, Br. 971. [Brunk 11510].
231. Do. on obv. of Wellington ½ penny, 1814, Br. 979. (Epaulet var., but not distinguishable as to specific Courteau number). [Brunk 11510].
232. Do. on obv. of Victoria Nobis Est ½ penny, Br. 982. [Brunk 11510].
233. Do. on rev. of Victoria Nobis Est ½ penny, Br. 982. [Brunk 11510].
234. Do. on rev. of British Colonies ½ penny, 1825, Br. 993. [Brunk 11510].
235. Do. on rev. of Britannia/Eagle ½ penny, 1813, Br. 994, C. 25. [Brunk 11510].
236. Do. on obv. of Britannia/Eagle ½ penny, 1814, Br. 994, C. 28. [Brunk 11510].
237. Do. on rev. of Britannia/Eagle ½ penny, 1815, Br. 994, C. 31. [Brunk 11510].

This variety is plated, but misnumbered 235 on plate #6.

238. Do. on obv. of Ships Colonies & Commerce ½ penny, Br. 997. Appears to be a double-guy var., probably the type of Lees 14 - 17. [Brunk 11510].

Plated, but misnumbered 236 on plate #6.

239. Do. on rev. of Bust & Harp brass ½ penny, 1820, Br. 1012, C. 3. [Brunk 11510].
240. Do. on obv. of Bust & Harp brass ½ penny, 1820, Br. 1012, C. 9. [Brunk 11510].
241. Do. on obv. of Bust & Harp brass ½ penny, 1820, Br. 1012, C. 11. [Brunk 11510].
242. Do. on obv. of Bust & Harp brass ½ penny, 1820, Br. 1012, C. 13. [Brunk 11510].
243. Do. on obv. of North American token in brass, 1781, Br. 1013. [Brunk 11510].
244. Do. on obv. of Great Britain - Commerce ½ penny, McL. (*Can. Num.*) 579. Small bust var. Large ampersand var. [Brunk 11510].
245. Do. on rev. of Great Britain - Commerce ½ penny, McL. (*Can. Num.*) 579. Small bust var. [Brunk 11510].

246. Do. on obv. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 2. Ex-W. Baker, Bowers & Merena, March 26, 1987, lot 1120. [Brunk 11510].
247. Do. on obv. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 9c. Lees 3. Ex-W. Baker, Bowers & Merena, March 26, 1987, lot 1121. [Brunk 11510].
248. Do. on rev. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 14. Ex-W. Baker, Bowers & Merena, March 26, 1987, lot 1122. [Brunk 11510].
249. Do. on obv. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 18. Ex-W. Baker, Bowers & Merena, March 26, 1987, lot 1124. [Brunk 11510].
250. Do. on obv. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 23. Ex-Langstroth, MacKay-Clements Sale, Torex, Oct. 19, 1989. [Brunk 11510].
251. Do. on rev. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 33. Ex-W. Baker, Bowers & Merena, March 26, 1987, lot 1125. [Brunk 11510].
252. Do. on an interesting striated blank planchet with circular clip. [Brunk 11510].
253. Do. on thick flan - perhaps that of a worn early U.S. large cent. Large ampersand var. [Brunk 11510].
254. Do. on worn or blank brass flan. [Brunk 11510].
255. Do. on worn flan, perhaps a George copper. [Brunk 11510].
256. Do. on blank copper planchet. [Brunk 11510].
257. Do. on worn or blank copper planchet (holed). [Brunk 11510].
258. Do. on blank copper planchet, little larger than two preceding. [Brunk 11510].
259. Do. on large-size worn copper planchet. [Brunk 11510].
260. Do. on worn or blank copper planchet. [Brunk 11510].

Though it must surely seem excessive to retain so many similar blank planchets, essentially bearing no visible undertype, they each have their own character and are representative of what was still being accepted in Montreal just prior to Confederation.

261. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1807. [Brunk 11510].
262. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1818. Newman 1. [Brunk 11510].
263. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1819. Large ampersand var. [Brunk 11510].
264. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1819. Newman 6. [Brunk 11510].

265. Do. on rev. of U.S. large cent, 1819. [Brunk 11510].
266. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1820. [Brunk 11510].
267. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1823/2. [Brunk 11510].
268. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1825. Newman 7. [Brunk 11510].
269. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1826. [Brunk 11510].
270. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1827. [Brunk 11510].
271. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1828. [Brunk 11510].
272. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1830. [Brunk 11510].
273. Do. on rev. of U.S. large cent, 1830. [Brunk 11510].
274. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1831. [Brunk 11510].
275. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1832. [Brunk 11510].
276. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1833. Ex-Curto Coll. [Brunk 11510].
277. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1834. [Brunk 11510].
278. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1835. [Brunk 11510].
279. Do. on rev. of U.S. large cent, 1835. Large ampersand var. [Brunk 11510].
280. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1837. [Brunk 11510].
281. Do. on obv. and **TH.S.** (very deeply marked, 5 x 17 mm.) on rev. of U.S. large cent, 1837. Ex-C.N.A. Auction, 1974, lot 26. [Brunk 11510].
282. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1838. [Brunk 11510].
283. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1839. [Brunk 11510].
284. Do. on rev. of U.S. large cent, 1840. [Brunk 11510].
285. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1841. [Brunk 11510].
286. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1842. [Brunk 11510].
287. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1843. [Brunk 11510].
288. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1844. [Brunk 11510].

289. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1845. [Brunk 11510].
290. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1846, small date. [Brunk 11510].
291. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1846, tall date. [Brunk 11510].
292. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1847. [Brunk 11510].
293. Do., as well as a beaver on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1847. [Brunk 11510].
294. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1848. [Brunk 11510].
295. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1848. With an apparent cancellation mark through the stamp (three crossed lines) which appears to be contemporary with the mark. [Brunk 11510].
296. Do. on obv. and the numeral 1 (4 mm.) on rev. of U.S. large cent, 1849. [Brunk 11510].
297. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1850. [Brunk 11510].
298. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1851. [Brunk 11510].
299. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1851/81. [Brunk 11510].
300. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1852. [Brunk 11510].
301. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1853. [Brunk 11510].
302. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1854. [Brunk 11510].
303. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1855. [Brunk 11510].
304. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1856. [Brunk 11510].
305. Do. on obv. of U.S. half cent, 1828. Rev. also has a very light Devins & Bolton stamping. [Brunk 11510].

The firm here boldly doubled the value of this coin with their mark.

306. Do. on a flattened U.S. two cent piece, possibly 1866. [Brunk 11510].

To accommodate the stamp, the piece was flattened to enlarge its surface. This, however, was not a dishonest gesture, as was the flattening of early farthings which were meant by this practice to circulate for twice their intrinsic value. This coin, though the size of a farthing, had the recognized value of two cents, equivalent to a halfpenny.

307. Do. on obv. of U.S. Connecticut cent, 1787. Miller 14 H. [Brunk 11510].
308. Do. on obv. of U.S. Hard Times token, 1837, Low 33. [Brunk 11510].

309. Do. on obv. of U.S. Hard Times token, Low 51. [Brunk 11510].
310. Do. on obv. of U.S. Hard Times token, Low 51. Large ampersand var. [Brunk 11510].
311. Do. on obv. & rev. of U.S. Hard Times token, Low 97. The coin is now square-shaped. [Brunk 11510].

This is a rare instance of the mark occurring on both sides. The U.S. 1828 half cent was probably double-marked due to the faintness of the reverse stamping.

312. Do. on rev. of U.S. Hard Times token, 1837, Low 132. [Brunk 11510].
313. Do. on obv. of Austria kreuzer, 1816. [Brunk 11510].
314. Do. on rev. of Austria kreuzer, 1816. [Brunk 11510].
315. Do. on obv. of Danish skilling, 1771. Narrowly-spaced K M. [Brunk 11510].
316. Do. on obv. of Danish skilling, 1771. Widely-spaced K M. [Brunk 11510].
317. Do. on rev. of Danish skilling, 1771. [Brunk 11510].
318. Do. on obv. of French Colonies 5 centimes, (1825-29). [Brunk 11510].
319. Do. on rev. of French Colonies 5 centimes, 1825. Large ampersand var. [Brunk 11510].
320. Do. on rev. of worn British George II cast counterfeit ½ penny, 174___. [Brunk 11510].
321. Do. on obv. of British George II counterfeit ½ penny. [Brunk 11510].
322. Do. on rev. of British George II counterfeit ½ penny. Large ampersand var. [Brunk 11510].
323. Do. on rev. of British George II counterfeit ½ penny. [Brunk 11510].
324. Do. on obv. of British George III counterfeit ½ penny, 1771(?). Large ampersand var. [Brunk 11510].
325. Do. on rev. of British George III counterfeit ½ penny, 1773. Large flan. [Brunk 11510].
326. Do. on rev. of British George III counterfeit ½ penny, 1773. Smaller flan than above. [Brunk 11510].
327. Do. on obv. of British George III counterfeit ½ penny, 1774 (?). [Brunk 11510].
328. Do. on obv. of British George III counterfeit ½ penny, 1775. [Brunk 11510].
329. Do. on rev. of British George III counterfeit ½ penny. [Brunk 11510].
330. Do. on obv. of British George III counterfeit ½ penny. [Brunk 11510].
331. Do. on obv. British George III ½ penny, 1806. [Brunk 11510].

332. Do. on rev. of British George III ½ penny, 1806. [Brunk 11510].
333. Do. on obv. of British George IV ½ penny. [Brunk 11510].
334. Do. on obv. of British Victoria ½ penny, 1853. [Brunk 11510].
335. Do. on obv. of Irish George III counterfeit ½ penny, 1781. Large ampersand var. [Brunk 11510].
336. Do. on obv. of Irish George III ½ penny, 1805. [Brunk 11510].
337. Do. on rev. of Irish George III ½ penny, 1805. [Brunk 11510].
338. Do. on obv. of George IV Irish ½ penny, (1822-23). [Brunk 11510].
339. Do. on obv. and DC within **rectangular crenelated cartouche** (9 x 16 mm.) on rev. of Irish Condor token of Camac Kyan. [Brunk 11510].
340. Do. on obv. of State of Jersey 1/12 of a shilling, 1851. [Brunk 11510].
341. Do. on rev. of Norway skilling, 1816. [Brunk 11510].
342. Do. on obv. of Norway skilling, (1819-34). [Brunk 11510].
343. Do. on rev. of Norway 2 skilling, 1833. [Brunk 11510].
344. Do. on rev. of Portugal 10 reis, (1751-76). [Brunk 11510].
345. Do. on rev. of Portugal 10 reis, (1812-25). [Brunk 11510].
346. Do. on rev. of St. Helena ½ penny, 1821. [Brunk 11510].
347. Do. on obv. of Spanish 8 maravedis, 1847. [Brunk 11510].

The senior partner of the firm, Richard John Devins, was born in Montreal on the 24th of June, 1837, the son of Peter Devins, a native of Sligo, Ireland. The junior Devins studied medicine at McGill University, but had no stomach for the dissecting room and surgery. Turning his attention to chemistry and medicine, he first worked with Richard Birks, a chemist and druggist in Montreal, afterwards gaining employment with Lanman and Kemp's of New York, a firm with whom he would have a long-standing relation. The Birks and first Lanman/Kemp association could not have been of long duration, as Devins had returned to Montreal from New York in 1857. Four years later he took up business for himself as a druggist and chemist, locating in the building next to the old Court House on Notre Dame Street. This was the building that had been erected by his father for the druggist Alfred Savage around 1837 and which Richard Devins dubbed *Apothecarie's Hall*. Presumably the senior Devins had been associated with Savage by that date, as in a letter dated June 14th, 1878, Devins & Bolton trace their origin to 1837, under the proprietorship of Alfred Savage. However, the only directory listing in which Peter Devins' name occurs with occupation is in the edition of 1844-5, where he is listed as *joint crier of the Court of King's Bench*, and with his residence *under court house*.

According to Frederick W. Terrill's *A chronology of Montreal and of Canada from A.D. 1752 to A.D. 1893*, ..., Montreal, 1893, the partnership of Devins and Bolton was established in November 1862, but

the official announcement was only made on January 2, 1863 (see fig. 12). Lanman & Kemp are advised in a letter from Devins dated January 5, 1863 (see fig. 9), that Richard Bolton had been admitted as partner, and that the firm would operate *under the name & style of Devins & Bolton*. Bolton was born in Oxfordshire in 1834, educated as a chemist, and arrived in Montreal in 1857. The firm's success, according to Terrill, *has probably never been surpassed in the history of the Canadian Drug Trade*. They were the first to introduce a number of medicines to the Canadian trade, and *soon found customers in nearly every drug and general store in the country*. Devins re-established contact with his old employer in New York, Lanman & Kemp, in August, 1861 (fig. 8), hoping to become sole agent in the Canadas for their Florida and De La Reina water with which he had *become familiar with the Superior quality*. However, as early as 1863 Devins & Bolton were having difficulties with the New York firm. Devins claimed that other competing druggists in Montreal were offering Lanman & Kemp products for less than the direct cost to Devins & Bolton, this despite the distributorship agreement between them. The relationship between the two firms worsened, and an agent for Lanman & Kemp arrived in Montreal in an attempt to smooth things over. Nevertheless, the complaints continued until Bolton actually went to New York City with proposals for the exclusive distributorship of Florida Water and Bristol's Sarsparilla.

Devins & Bolton were masters of the art of advertising, and numerous advertisements may be seen in local publications such as almanacs, and even in Alfred Sandham's *Picturesque Montreal* (see fig. 14), published in Montreal in 1876. They took one of the prime advertising spots - the top half of the back cover - in Lovell's Montreal directories (see figs. 15, 16) from the beginning of the partnership, maintaining it till the firm's dissolution around 1879. Ever willing to exploit the business to its fullest, their worm pastille token is an example of the risk they were willing to take in promoting their business. Designed by engraver John Henry Walker of Montreal, the majority of the coins, which bore a striking similarity to the newly issued Provincial cents of 1858 and 1859, were seized by customs officials. A clever gimmick had it worked!

A break-up of the firm was contemplated around 1878, according to a letter dated June 14th written by Devins to Lanman & Kemp in which he sought their help in finding a buyer for their *first class Drug Business*. The dissolution of the firm occurred sometime before 1880, as Devins, not finding a buyer, is advertising on his own in the 1880 directory. Very shortly after, in order to further promote his goods, Devins pirated a lecture given by the Rev. A.J. Bray at Nordheimer's Hall on December 17th, 1880, titled *England and Ireland*. Given out for *gratuitous distribution* by Devins, the pamphlet is replete with ads for his "quack" drugs, four of which bore Devins' banner (see fig. 11). The others were products that Devins either handled exclusively, or had an interest in. The unauthorized pamphlet resulted in two lawsuits by the outraged Reverend. The first, in amount of \$3500.00, maintained that not only was the pamphlet unauthorized, it was inaccurate - taken out of context. Worse yet, the ads which occurred on all but the first two pages served as a promotion for quack drugs, to the benefit of Devins, and the detriment of the good Reverend. The second lawsuit ordered the seizure of all of the spurious pamphlets, which, incidentally, showed no printer or publisher, and offered a reward of \$1.00 per copy for every one found in the Devins' warehouse. Devins maintained that they had been entirely distributed; however, a search uncovered 1000 copies which were duly seized and held till the outcome of the case was determined. In the authorized edition, published the following year, Rev. Bray reprinted details of the lawsuit published in the *Montreal Gazette* in which Devins is properly assailed for his actions. It seems apparent that of the two partners, Devins appears to have been the most adventurous of the two, and this recklessness at times may have been the cause of the break-up.

R. J. Devins continued the business till his death in February, 1892, when, according to Terrill, *the active mind and the cunning hand ceased from toil*. In 1888 the flamboyant advertiser had taken up

residence at the Grey Nunnery on Guy Street, no doubt encouraged by his sister, a member of that congregation. Keeping his hand in the drug trade, he is listed as Secretary Treasurer of the Philips' Pharmaceutic Co. on Notre Dame Street. In his last year he is listed as sole agent for Canada of Luby's Parisian Hair Remover, and he was located at 4, 6 St. James. The Grey Nunnery had united the three remaining members of the family, Richard Devins having been widowed some time earlier. His other sister was the widow of the merchant Thomas Tiffin, who had started his importing and grocery business around 1847. He was the brother of Joseph Tiffin after whom the famous Tiffin coppers (Br. 960, 961) were named. Certainly, many of these coppers (most were brass) were hosts for the firm's promotion. At R.J. Devins' death, his sister (of the congregation) had been entrusted to *use his ample estate for missions and in good works, at her discretion*. A considerable number of citizens, twenty-one, as well as the priest, signed his death certificate. A notably absent signature was that of his former partner, Richard Bolton. The advantage of maintaining the Devins name is confirmed by the fact that it persisted in directory listings till 1928, thirty-six years after his death, a sound testimonial to the well-known druggist and chemist.

Richard Bolton turned his hand to the financial world, first in the export produce business till 1883, by 1887 becoming President of the Montreal Loan and Mortgage Company. In 1901 he was a director of the City and District Savings Bank, rising to the vice-presidency in 1917. He was also director of several other companies, as well as being president of the Edwardsburg Starch Co. of Montreal.

The notion of countermarking as an advantageous advertising method probably originated with Devins when employed by Lanman & Kemp in New York around 1856 and '57 when he must have seen many examples circulating in the New York marketplace. Storer maintained in an article titled *Medals, jetons, and tokens illustrative of the science of medicine*, A.J.N., October, 1889, that the countermarks succeeded the worm pastille token. It seems curious to me that he could have drawn that conclusion, for at the very start of the famous letter from which he quotes, Devins states: *When I first started in business, owing to the numerous and endless oddities of coins (coppers) in circulation, I punched every one I got hold with the words 'Devins & Bolton, Montreal'*. The implication is that this was almost an immediate action, not something effected six years later. Devins had *kept count up to eighteen hundred dollars (180,000 coppers) but did not give up stamping, and kept on until I had them about most all thus labelled*. It is hard to tell whether Devins meant that he was stamping them himself, but it is likely that one of the commercial "stampers" was used, particularly as the same outfit appears to have made the Findlay & McWilliams marks. In any event, it's likely that far more than the \$1,800.00 worth were circulated by the firm.

I believe that the Devins & Bolton countermarking operation was suspended around 1869. The Canadian act for the defacing of coins, including coppers, took effect on January 1, 1869. The omnipresent Devins & Bolton marks must have been annoying to many, and one can almost feel that the firm was a target for the legislation aimed at those who were *stamping thereon any names or words...* Further circumstantial evidence is the fact that the latest known dated coin bears the date 1866. It is well-known that the Order-In-Council, and various other entreaties, including an October 1st, 1870, circular authorizing government departments to accept only bank tokens, the Bank of Montreal and Banque du Peuple bouquet-sou, and British halfpennies, were ineffective. The halfpenny coins then became cents, and the bank pennies were valued at two cents. The Nova Scotia and New Brunswick cents, and presumably the United States large cents, already conforming to decimal status, were also accepted. However, this did nothing to deter the circulation of all sorts of "old" coppers. This was evidenced first-hand by McLachlan, in *Canadian numismatics*, Montreal, 1886, p.4, who had seen even the copper 9 deniers pieces of the French Regime, and Breton who after 1900 advised an eastern township collector with a hoard of 1815 eagle halfpence that it was a simple matter to circulate them as cents. In referring to the quantities of foreign coins circulating, McLachlan's *Fifty years a coin collector*, *The Numismatist*, September, 1911, specifically mentioned the prevalence with which the one

skilling dated 1771 of Denmark, the Austrian kreuzer of 1816, and the Norway skilling of 1820 were met with in circulation. The proof of this is the not uncommon occurrence of these coins with the firm's mark in this as well as several other collections of countermarked coins. It was not likely the so-called illegalization of the old coppers that prevented the firm from continuing its stamping practice, but the law against defacing the currency that most likely brought it to an end.

The importance of the Devins & Bolton markings cannot be overstated. Their coppers are tangible evidence of the copper circulating medium of the years just prior to and after Confederation. Studies such as those done by Buckley (*Devins & Bolton counterstamped pieces revisited addenda and errata*, CNJ, December, 1981) and Brunk (*Canadian merchant counterstamps*, CNJ, July/Aug., 1988) are valuable, as they demonstrate the types of coins that circulated even at this late period after decimalization had been achieved in 1858 and demonstrate the various specimens known in collections today. I would speculate that more than three thousand D & B marks are extant today. The Foster collection alone contained over four hundred pieces, duplicates included. It is nevertheless an exciting find to secure one of their marks on a yet undescribed host coin.

Of the 188 Devins and Bolton marks in this collection, 149 are over different host coins (including die varieties). Obverses were preferred for stamping. The firm's name appears on the obverse of 126 coins; only 50 reverse stampings occur, and 3 pieces were struck over both sides, a rare circumstance. The bouquet-sous appear to have been marked indiscriminately, there being 6 over obverses and 5 over reverses. There are 44 United States large cents; only 4 are marked on the reverse. There appears to have been an effort to have the mark appear over obverses. The large ampersand variety which I first described in *Devins and Bolton, chemists & druggists*, in *The Canadian Token*, November, 1977 (pp. 67-69) is by far the rarest of the two types, and may have been the first issue which was possibly discarded due to the awkward appearance of the ampersand. It seems unlikely that this type replaced the long-lasting and more refined small ampersand variety. There are 19 of the large ampersand type in this collection, though I reported only 3 in 1977.

The firm was a tireless advertising innovator, and their mark is surely the most well-known in North America. Besides the British Pear's Soap and Lloyd's Weekly marks, this may rank as the world's third most widely produced advertising countermark.

348. Dewolf, B.F. - **B.F. DEWOLF** on rev. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1852, Br. 529. 2 x 23 mm. [Brunk 11570 (this coin)].
349. Dick, I. - **I DICK** on obv. of Wellington ½ penny, 1814, Br. 979, C. ? 2 x 11 mm. [Brunk 11610].
350. Do. on rev. of Britannia/Eagle ½ penny, 1813, Br. 994, C. 26. [Brunk 11610].
351. Do. on obv. of Bust/Commerce ½ penny, 1820, Br. 1011. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 11610 lists this mark on same coin].
352. Do. on obv. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 4. [Brunk 11610].
353. Do. on rev. of worn British counterfeit ½ penny. [Brunk 11610].

This plain sans-serif mark appears to be early. Twelve pieces examined (five in the Bank of Canada collection, and two new additions not part of this catalogue) are all over early period coins, almost particular to Lower Canada. A Ships, Colonies & Commerce copper is perhaps the only one so far

identified not unique to the lower province. Three specimens are over Br. 1011 alone, though only one appears in this catalogue. For this reason I concentrated on Montreal and Quebec in my search for a possible culprit. Montreal turned up an individual who could possibly represent the marks on the coins. The "I", which was commonly interchanged for a "J", could relate to the wholesale dry goods merchant James Dick, associated with W. Smith & Co. in 1842, but on his own account from 1843-46, located on St. Sacrement Street, in the Hume's Buildings. The illustrated ad in the *Montreal Transcript* for June 20, 1843 (fig. 18), gives a sample of the new dry goods he had to offer. The same newspaper gives his date of marriage to Miss Anne Gilchrist of the city as being on April 30, 1840.

This individual is not the only candidate. A well-known ship captain of that date plied the waters of the Great Lakes, and the *Montreal Witness* for September 4, 1858, announced: *From the Portage to Collingwood, the Rescue, under Capt. James Dick, had a very quick passage the mail arriving in Toronto within sixty-four hours from the head of Lake Superior, a distance of about eight hundred miles.* Another was Captain John Dick who designed and superintended the Gilmour ships at Quebec in the 1850s, according to F.W. Wallace's *In the wake of the windships*, Toronto, 1927.

I believe the more likely candidate is the Montreal dry goods merchant, but it is difficult not to speculate that the marks may represent a fare for a short passage, or for some other service offered on one of Captain Dick's ships.

354. Dickey, G. - **G. DICKEY** twice on obv. of Province of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1832, Br. 732. 2 x 13 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 11613 is C. Dickey on same coin, perhaps a misreading and the same piece].
355. Douglas, D. - **D. DOUGLAS** on rev. of Canada cent, 1884. 3 x 23 mm.
356. Dow, A.M. - **A.M. DOW** on obv. & rev. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1852, Br. 529. 3 x 23 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 12005 (this coin)].
357. Dow, E.B. - **E.B. DOW**. twice on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837. Br. 521. 3.5 x 18 mm.
358. Dowding, C. - **C. DOWDING**. counterpunched on blank copper planchet and **PORT PERRY** punched on verso. 7 mm.
- A Charles E.M. Dowding is recorded in the *Federal Census of 1881* as being a minor of the age of eleven, residing in Port Perry, Ontario.
359. Doyle, Tim - **TI^m DOYLE**. on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 3 x 26 mm. [Brunk 12145 (this coin)].
360. Dudley, E.S. - **E.S. DUDLEY**. (1.5 x 16 mm.) and **H.O. DUDLEY**. (1 x 16 mm.) on obv. (twice each) of Banque du Peuple penny, 1837, Br. 521. [Brunk 12325 lists an H.O. Dudley on an 1817 U.S. large cent].
361. Duplex Collar, The - **THE DUPLEX COLLAR** [curved] on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 2 x 24 mm.

A Duplex Collar is an oil lamp fitting and may have been a trademark name.

362. Duquet - **DUQUET** within **rectangular cartouche** on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. 2 x 9 mm. [Brunk 12490 (this coin)].

This is the mark of Quebec silversmith Cyrille Duquet whose dates are first given by Langdon (1966) as 1841-1922. Presumably these are his birth and death dates, for in 1976 Langdon gives his dates as 1875-85. We have located him as early as 1864, and the business goes well into the 20th century.

363. Duval, A. - **SOUVENIR** [curved] / **DE / A. DUVAL. / ST. J.P.J.** [curved] counterpunched on obv. of U.S. Hard Times token, Low 99. 3 mm. [Foster Part VI, 400.6; Rulau C41; Brunk 12600 (this coin)].

Arthur Duval is listed as a medical student in *Lovell's Province of Quebec directory for 1871*, published by John Lovell, Montreal, 1871; however, evidence that he became a doctor in the province is lacking based on an examination of later directories. The *Federal Census of 1901* lists four A. Duvals from St. John Port Joli, Quebec: Alfonse, born 1837, navigator (could he be the Duval celebrated on the Longueuil timetable token, 1882, Ler. 1451 ?); Alfred, born 1862, labourer; Amable, born 1871, farmer; Arthur, born 1888, a minor at time of census.

364. Dwyer, J.H. - **J** (3.5 mm.) / **H. DWYER** (3 x 28 mm.) on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1842, Br. 527. [Brunk 12630 (this coin)].
365. **E - E** on obv. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 3.5 x 3.5 mm.
366. **Do.** on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527.
367. **Do.** on obv. & rev. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1852, Br. 529.
368. **Do.** on rev. of Banque du Peuple Bouquet-Sou, Br. 715.
369. **Do.** on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720.
370. **Do.** on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1857, Br. 720.
371. **Do.** on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1857, Br. 720.
372. **Do.** on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1857, Br. 720.
373. **E - E** on obv. of Newfoundland 50¢, 1896. 6.5 x 5 mm.
374. **EA - EA** counterpunched on rev. of Ships Colonies & Commerce ½ penny, Br. 997, single "H" type. 2 mm. [Cheramy List].
375. **E.B. - E.B.** within **rectangular cartouche** on obv. of North American token, 1781, Br. 1013. 6.5 x 15 mm. [Foster Part II, 138; Rulau Misc. (likely this coin)].
376. **E.L.C. - E.L.C.** twice on rev. of Trade & Navigation ½ penny, 1812, Br. 963. 2 x 9 mm.
377. **EMR** or **ERM - EMR** or **ERM** on obv. of Newfoundland cent, 1880.

378. E.N.D. - E.N.D. on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720. 3 x 13 mm.
379. E Rose T - E / ROSE / T counterpunched on obv. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1823, Br. 867. 6 mm.
380. E.W. - E.W. on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1872. 3.5 x 9 mm.
381. E.W.S. - E.W.S. on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1872. 2 x 8 mm. [Cheramy List].
382. Eastman, H. - H. EASTMAN. on obv. of Bank of Montreal penny, 1842, Br. 526. 3 x 29 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 12843 (this coin)].
383. Eaton, O. - O. EATON twice on obv. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 2.5 x 20 mm. [Foster Part II, 11; Rulau Misc.; Brunk 12940 (this coin)].
384. Ebersol, W.O. - W.O. EBERSOL. on obv. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 2 x 24 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 13000 (this coin)].

Two names found correspond with this mark. The first, located from *Ancestry.com*, is William Oyster Ebersol, born 1842 in Oyster Point, Cumberland County, PA, died in 1919. A William Otis Ebersole is noted by the C.L.D.S., born January 23, 1878, Washington Township, Hancock County, Ohio.

385. Edwards, H.W. - H.W. EDWARDS on obv. & rev. of Bank of Montreal penny, 1842, Br. 526. 3 x 34 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 13070 (this coin)].
386. Ely, W.H. - W.H. ELY. on obv. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 33. 4 x 25 mm. Ex-Baker, Bowers & Merena Sale, March 26, 1987. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 13315 (this coin)].
387. Emond, P. - P. EMOND twice on obv. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 691. 2 x 14 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 13383 (this coin)].
388. Epsit - (E)PSIT on obv. of Canada Victoria 5¢ silver. 4 x 10 mm.
389. F & Co - F & Co on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1854, Br. 719. 6 x 15 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 13670].
390. Do. on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. [Brunk 13670].
391. FAJ - FAJ on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 5 x 17 mm.
392. F.D - F.D on unidentifiable copper planchet. 9 x 17 mm.

This piece should properly have been listed under Declos, but I am dubious that a pair of common initials is sufficient evidence to assign all such pieces as having been the issues of the Trinidad barber mentioned by Chalmers. Nevertheless, I later acquired a few pieces, all ex-Pridmore, and on Maritime Canadian undertypes, and this group (see "Late Additions") I listed under Declos (nos. 1092-1096). According to Chalmers' *A history of currency in the British Colonies*, London, 1893, p. 123, the barber *stamped his initials on all pence and half-pence (2 cents and 1 cent) which came into his hands, and issued the stamped coins as for 2½ and 1¼ cents respectively. These "Stampees" were freely received at the barber's valuation.* The proof of this assertion is recorded by Bob Lyall in *The tokens, checks, metallic tickets, passes*

and tallies of the British Caribbean & Bermuda, Lake Mary, 1988, where he mentions two of the tokens of H.E. Rapsey which have the F D countermark, obviously to increase their value. Unfortunately, Chalmers provided no documentary evidence, but most, including Pridmore, were inclined to accept the attribution to Declos. Pridmore, in *The coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations* states that the marks were deep, and were over foreign copper and bronze coins. Fourteen different punches were noted by Pridmore (Lyll knows of eighteen), who illustrates four of them. The specimen described here resembles none of the four illustrated by Pridmore.

393. F.D - **F.D** within serrated rectangular cartouche on rev. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 2. 9 x 16 mm.

This piece is not being assigned to Declos, as it is within a cartouche. However, Chalmers, the first to mention these marks, does not describe them, and it is impossible to determine what original Declos marks look like. Even the multitudinous contemporary counterfeits would be difficult to identify by period, unless provenanced to an old hoard of Trinidadian or sister island pieces.

394. FO - F O counterpunched on obv. of Canada cent, 1888. [Rulau Misc. (this coin)]. 4 mm.

395. FR - **FR** twice on obv. of worn Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 7.5 x 12 mm. [Cheramy List].

396. (F.?).W.H. - (F.?).**W.H.** on obv. of Canada cent, 1876. 3 x 12 mm. [Cheramy List].

397. Fairie, James - **JAMES FAIRIE** [curved] / **an ornament** / **MONTREAL** on obv. of U.S. half dollar, 1865. 5.5 x 11 mm. [Rulau C43; Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 13745 (this coin)].

James Fairie, a dealer in oil and lamps (fig. 19), listed at various addresses on St. Francois Xavier Street, was born in Scotland in 1832, according to *Ancestry.com*. The business started up about 1861 and ended with his death in 1873.

398. Fellows, J.H. - **J.H. FELLOWS** twice on obv. of what appears to be a worn and corroded Banque du Peuple penny, 1837, Br. 521. 1.5 x 19 mm. [Cheramy List].

399. Fenety, W. - **W. FENETY** on obv. of Canada cent, 1895. 1 x 13 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 13955 (this coin)].

William Fenety, a ship carpenter, is found living in Chatham, New Brunswick in *Hutchinson's New Brunswick directory* for 1865-66 (compiled and published by Thomas Hutchinson) and 1867-68 (compiled and published by James A.T. Bird). A second William Fenety, a carpenter and builder, is listed in the same directories as residing in Saint John, New Brunswick. This second Fenety is later listed in *Lovell's Canadian Dominion directory for 1871*, published by John Lovell, as a liquor dealer. A more likely candidate, due to the date of the host coin, is William P. Fenety, a stationer in Fredericton, N.B. The Fenety name does not appear to be common in other provinces.

400. Ferguson - **FERGUSON** on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720. 2.5 x 26 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 14017 (this coin)].

401. Ferroleum - **FERROLEUM** on rev. of Canada cent, 1901. 3 x 22.5 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 14075 (this coin)].

402. Ferson, M. - **M. FERSON**. on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1850, Br. 720. 2 x 17 mm. [Foster Part II, 51; Rulau Misc.; Brunk 14070 (this coin)].

The closest we could come to a Canadian possible is Marjorie Henrietta Ferson, born 1888, St. Stephen, New Brunswick, recorded by the *C.L.D.S.* Three female M. Fersons were found in the British Isles (*C.L.D.S.*), and *Ancestry.com* lists three female M. Fersons, located in the northeastern United States, dates ranging from 1820 to 1872.

403. Field, H.E. - **H.E. FIELD** on obv. of Bank of Montreal penny, 1842, Br. 526. 5.5 x 33 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 14113].
404. Fifield, A.F. - **A.F. FIFIELD** on obv. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 2 x 21 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 14150].

The *C.L.D.S.* locate A. Frances Fifield (male), born May 1, 1868, in Hillsboro, N.H., and Avery Fifield Fifield, born July 29, 1838, in Hancock, Maine.

405. Fifield, F.F. - **F.F. FIFIELD**. (1.5 x 15 mm.) and 34 / 5 (counterpunched, 4 mm.) on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. [Brunk 14150].

The *C.L.D.S.* record only Fanny F. Fifield, born November 27, 1865, in Montpelier, Vermont. However, the *U.S. Census of 1880* listed hardware merchant Franklin F. Fifield of Camden, New York, born in 1819.

406. Finch, F.D. - **F - d FINCH** within an oval on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 10 x 16 mm.
407. Findlay & McWilliam - **FINDLAY** [curved] / **& / M^cWILLIAM** / --- / **MONTREAL** [curved] on obv. of British George III counterfeit ½ penny. 18 x 18 mm. [Foster Part III, 200.10; Rulau C45A (this coin); Brunk 14170].
408. **Do.** on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1825. [Foster Part III, 200.10.2; Rulau C44; Brunk 14170].
409. **Do.** on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1840. [Brunk 14170].
410. **Do.** on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1845. [Brunk 11470].
411. **Do.** on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1847. [Brunk 11470].
412. **Do.** on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1853. [Foster Part III, 200.10.3; Rulau C44; Brunk 11470].

John, or Jonathan Findlay and Thomas McWilliam became associated about 1868 as wholesale confectioners at 512 and 514 St. Paul St., Montreal. McWilliam had been associated with James Hally from 1863 till about 1865, but appears to have been inactive, at least in Montreal, for the following three years. His name reappears in directory listings in association with Findlay in 1868. John Findlay is first entered in *MacKay's Montreal directory, for 1866-67*, published by John Lovell, in partnership with William Kerr under the title Kerr and Findlay, Confectioners. By 1870, T.J. Findlay also entered the partnership, one that appears to have been dissolved by 1872 due to the demise of Thomas McWilliam. John Findlay carried on at the same address till 1873, after which the business ceased to

exist due to his bankruptcy, which was announced in the *Montreal Herald* for December 29, 1873 (see fig. 20). This is the John Findlay located in the *Federal Census of 1881* as having been born in Scotland in 1825. The most unusual host coin seen with the firm's mark was a specimen of the Montreal & Lachine Railroad token which I sold to Sheldon Carroll for the Bank of Canada's collection in July, 1968. Five of the six pieces in this collection are marked over U.S. large cents, perhaps a favourite of this firm, while tokens and foreign coins may have been stamped less frequently. The same firm that produced the Devins & Bolton stamp appears to have made the Findlay & McWilliam stamp as well.

413. Fleming, W. - **W. FLEMING** twice on obv. & once on rev. of unattributed Bouquet-Sou. 3 x 26 mm. The last letter has not been struck up. [Brunk 14415 for similar mark on a U.S. half cent].
414. Foster Fenner - **FOSTE(R) FENNER** [in circle] counterpunched on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1852, Br. 528. 3.5 mm. [Brunk 13990 (this coin) listed under Fenner].

This mark ought to have been placed under Fenner. The *U.S. Census of 1880* cited two men named Foster Fenner. The first was a teamster in Bucyrus, Crawford, Ohio, born in 1854; the second was born in New Lothrop, Shiawassee, Michigan, just one year prior to the census taking.

415. Fox, S - **S. FOX** on obv. & rev. of Canada cent, 1859. 3 x 15 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 14943 (this coin)].
416. Fraser & Benson - **FRASER &** (2 x 18 mm.) / **(B)ENSON** (2 x 14 mm.) on obv. of Canada cent, 1858. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 15015 (this coin)].

The B in Benson is unclear, and has been assumed.

417. G - **G** on obv. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 8 x 7 mm. [Foster Part II, 9; Rulau Misc.].
418. Do. on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. [Rulau Misc.].
419. Do. on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. [Foster Part II, 19].
420. Do. on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720. [Foster Part II, 56].
421. Do. on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1854, Br. 720. [Foster Part II, 57].
422. Do. on obv. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1832, Br. 871.
423. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1856.

This mark obviously had some standing as it is often seen on Lower Canadian and Province of Canada bank half pennies. The style of the letter is certainly 19th century. I once foolishly remarked, quoting hearsay, that the G was a Government marking.

424. G - **G** on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1882. 3.5 x 3 mm. [Cheramy List].

There may have been another letter preceding the G, but if so it never struck up properly.

425. G - **G** on obv. of silvered Canada cent, 1892. 5 x 4 mm.

426. G.B.M. - G.B.M. on rev. of Trade & Navigation penny, 1838 (stuiver obv.). 5.5 x 21.5 mm.
427. GBO - GBO within oblong circular cartouche on obv. of Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 3 x 7 mm. [Cheramy List].
428. G.E.K. - G.E.K. NOV. 25 1868. [curved] counterpunched on obv. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1823, Br. 867. 2 mm.
429. G.G.G., Use - USE / G.G.G. on obv. of Broke ½ penny, 1814, Br. 879, C. 328. 5 x 10 mm. Ex-Van Ormer Coll., Bowers & Merena, Sept., 1985, lot 2659. [Brunk 15380].

This mark was identified by Robert Sagers, and first published by Brunk in *American and Canadian countermarked coins*, as Goodwin's Grand Grease (Juice), a hair tonic. Dave Bowers has recently added considerably to the information on Goodwin in chapter 39 of *Adventures in rare coins*, Vol. II, 2002, pp. 328-334.

430. GM - GM on obv. of Canada cent, 1891 (large date). 8 x 21 mm.
431. GS - G S counterpunched on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 5 mm. [Cheramy List].
432. G.S. - G.S. on obv. & rev. of Canada cent, 1859. 3 x 9 mm. [Cheramy List].
433. G. St H - G. S' H on rev. of Ships Colonies & Commerce ½ penny, Br. 997. Lees 31. 6 x 21 mm.

The St H probably represents a family name, such as St. Hilaire. McColl, p. 15, shows a similar or the same mark, listed as incused and "rare". There is no mention of an undertype in that listing.

434. GT - G T counterpunched on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 5 mm.
435. G.W.R. - G.W.R. on rev. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 6 x 24 mm.

Likely a mark of the Great Western Railroad, for which Greg Brunk outlines a short history in *Merchant and privately countermarked coins*.

436. Gage, N. - N. GAGE [twice, one is partial] on rev. and partial mark on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1852, Br. 719. 3.5 x 24 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 15520 lists this as N. Gaget, but the last letter appears to be a double-striking of the letter E].
437. Gagnon, J.E. - J.E. GAGNON within rectangular cartouche on Canada Victoria 10¢ love token; hallmark is on obv. 1 x 8 mm. Another love token, a Victoria 25¢ piece by the same maker, unhallmarked, was acquired at the same time.

This is the mark of Jean Gagnon, Quebec City jeweller, ca. 1888. The mark was first noticed in my Cat. 30, Aug., 1977. This is likely the Jean Gagnon, goldsmith, referred to in the *Federal Census of 1881*.

438. Galbraith, T.B. - T.B. GALBRAITH on obv. of Nova Scotia cent, 1861, Br. 877. 2 x 26 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 15540 (this coin)].

439. Ganong, J.C. - **J.C. GANONG** three times on obv. and once on rev. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 3 x 24 mm. [Brunk 15650].

A comparatively large number of Ganongs found in North America were and are still located in New Brunswick, and the chocolate-producing family of that name of St. Stephen is most famous of them all. The J.C. Ganong mark may refer to Jonathen C. Ganong, who married Julia Dwyer on February 14, 1888, according to the *Index to New Brunswick Marriages*. An American John C. Ganong is recorded by the C.L.D.S. as having been born at Lake Mahopac, Putnam, New York on February 25, 1834.

440. Gaudet, N. - **N. GAUDET** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 2 x 18 mm.
441. Gibb, N. - **N. GIBB** once on obv. & twice on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1850, Br. 720. 3 x 16 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 16017 (this coin)].
442. Gillie, W.M. - **W.M. GILLIE** on obv. & rev. of Quebec Bank penny, 1852, Br. 528. 2.5 x 28 mm. [Cheramy List].

The Gillie family & their wonderful connections, a web site devoted to members of that family, locates three individuals whose name corresponds with the mark, all in Scotland.

443. Gillis, D. - **D. GILLIS** on obv. & rev. of Canada cent, 1901. 3 x 21 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 16180 (this coin)].
444. Ginn, C.H. - **C.H. Ginn** on obv. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1832, Br. 871. 2 x 14 mm.

The C.L.D.S. record Charles H. Ginn, married April 25, 1875, in Civil, Maine, and another with the same name, married June 8, 1869, in Springfield, Massachusetts. The first is likely the farmer in Orland, Hancock, Maine, born 1851, and the second is probably the railroad worker from Springfield, Massachusetts, born in 1846 according to the *U.S. Census of 1880*.

445. Glove, Wm. - **W^m** (4 x 9 mm.) and **GLOVE** (4 x 17 mm.) on obv. & rev. of Canada cent, 1859. The two markings run almost perpendicular to each other. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 16353 (this coin)].
446. Goddard, F. - **F. GODDARD**. on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 3 x 28 mm. [Cheramy List].
447. Goodden - **GOODDEN** on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. 3 x 20 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 16490 (probably this coin)].
448. Gould, J.; McComb, W. - **J. GOULD**. (2 x 14 mm.) and **W. M^cCOMB**. (2 x 17 mm.) on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. [Brunk has listings of both names on separate coins (16705 and 26695), but I don't know whether they are from the same stamp].
449. Gould, John - **JOHN GOULD** on rev. of New Brunswick ½ penny, 1843, Br. 910. 1.5 x 19.5 mm.
450. Gove - **GOVE**. (6 x 25 mm.) on obv. and a **lattice mark** in circular form (approx. 10 mm.) twice on obv. & once on rev. of Nova Scotia penny, 1824, Br. 868.
451. Grant, J. - **J. GRANT** counterpunched [curved] on rev. of Canada cent, 1859. 2 mm.

452. Graves, A.K. - **A.K. Graves.** (2 x 13.5 mm.) twice and 1856 (2.5 x 7.5 mm.) once on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521.
453. Griffin, T. - **T GRI / FFIN.** on obv. of Canada 5¢, 1886. 3 mm.
454. Grinder - **GRINDER** on obv. & rev. of Cossack penny, Br. 985. 5 x 33 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 17223 (this coin)].
455. Gustin, E. - **E. GUSTIN** within serrated cartouche on rev. of Wellington ½ penny, 1813, Br. 969. 4 x 24 mm.

I was of the opinion that the mark was a British one, and it may be, but many Canadian E. Gustins were found. An emigration of Gustins occurred in the Lower province in the early 19th century. An article in the *Stanstead County Historical Society Centennial Journal*, vol. 2, n.p., 1967, contains an article which substantially touches on the Gustin family as well as other American families emigrating to Stanstead County in the Eastern Townships. This was in the year 1802, and Elisha, son of John, eleven years of age, was one of the newcomers to the settlement which they named Marlow, after the name of their former home in New Hampshire. These Gustins originally came from the Island of Jersey, coming to New England some time before 1675. The first Gustin had adopted the name. Originally called Augustine John according to records in Reading, Massachusetts, he took on the name John Gustin in 1678. Some of his sons moved to Stonington, Connecticut, and a son of one of the brothers, also named John, located to New Hampshire. He was present at Burgoyne's surrender in 1777, and it was his son John, Jr., that brought Elisha and the rest of the family to the Eastern Townships. Elisha Gustin, who had succeeded to his father's farm. *Forests and clearings. The history of Stanstead County, province of Quebec, ...*, Montreal, 1874, by H.F. Hubbard, contains an entry for Elisha Gustin (p. 43) which is worthy of notice: *The eldest son of John Gustin, jun., came to Stanstead with his parents when a lad. He was from childhood an apt and promising scholar, but, with the exception of some assistance from his father and Mr. Harvey, one of their teachers, he may be said to have been self-taught. He had to labor constantly upon the farm, but, whether at home or in the field, a book was his companion. In this manner he succeeded in mastering the different branches of an English education, including the higher mathematics. He was early appointed to the office of magistrate, and sustained a prominent position in public affairs. He died March 28, 1868. In his religious belief he was a Universalist.* In addition to the successful farm he was a sawmill owner, surveyor, and Master of the Masonic Lodge. A son named Eliphalet, born in 1826 according to *Forests and clearings ...*, chronicled some of the family history, and became a schoolmaster in Stanstead. Another E. Gustin (Edward), a blacksmith, is noted in *A sketch of the early settlement and history of Shipton, Canada East* by Rev. Edward Cleveland, Richmond, 1858 (p. 37) as being located in Richmond, but no further information is given. A perusal of Canada and Eastern Townships directories has failed to bring up any of these E. Gustins. The only Gustins to be found in the Townships were Josiah, and Josiah, Jr., farmers in Fitch Bay in 1857, and Josiah, farmer, and A. Gustin, general merchant in 1871. Due to the dentated border, the mark probably represents that of a tradesman.

Several other E. Gustins were found in London, Ontario. Here is a sample: Elisphlet Gustin, born October 19, 1829, London, according to the *Federal Census of 1901*; Eliphalet Gustin, married in 1872 in Norfolk County, sourced in the *Marriage registers of Ontario*; Eliphalet Gustin, born in 1801, London Township (a farmer), according to the *Federal Census of 1871. London township pioneers, including a few families from adjoining areas* by Frederick T. Rosser, Belleville, 1975, records a great many Gustins, almost fifty, including several E. Gustins. A sizable group of Gustins was also found in Ingersoll in the latter part of the 19th century and into the first two decades of the 20th. The *London Advertiser* for July 10, 1885, noticed that Mr. E.H. Gustin feels aggrieved at us for stating he was summoned for keeping his

cigar store open on Sunday. It appears he merely went into the store to let down the awning and open the windows, the weather being excessively warm. We cheerfully give Mr. Gustin's statement, which will be generally accepted by all who know that gentleman.

456. H - H on obv. of Bank of Montreal penny, 1837, Br. 521. 4 x 3 mm.
457. H - H on rev. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 713. 5 x 5 mm. [Cheramy List].
458. H & BL - H & BL within serrated cartouche on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. Approx. 4 x 20 mm.

The stamp has not taken up well and I can't be certain that this interpretation is accurate.

459. H.H.L - MARCH 1 / H.H.L / MASSAWIPPI / HATLEY / P.Q. counterpunched on filed obv. of Danish skilling, 1771. 3.5 mm.

This likely represents Henry Herbert LeBaron, who, according to the Mormon records, was born on May 20, 1847, in Massawippi, a post village in Stanstead county on Lake Massawippi, Quebec. Thirteen tradesmen are listed in *Lovell's business and professional directory of the province of Quebec for 1890-91*, published by John Lovell & Son, and these initials tally with no other entry than that of H.H. LeBaron, a blacksmith, who was no doubt a descendant of one of the early settlers of Stanstead County in the Eastern Townships. One of these early settlers, Dr. Francis LeBaron, had arrived in America in 1620 on the Mayflower; his descendants came to the Townships in the latter part of the 18th century. *Men of today in the Eastern Townships* by Erastus G. Pierce, Sherbrooke, 1917, mentions Japheth LeBaron who arrived from New Hampshire in 1795.

460. HM - H M decoratively engraved on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521.
461. HP. - HP. [adjoined] on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 5.5 x 7 mm.
462. H.R.B - H.R.B on obv. of Prince Edward Island cent, 1871, Br. 915. 3.5 x 15 mm. [Cheramy List].

The middle letter assigned as an R may be a distressed K.

463. Hale, G.W. - G.W. HALE on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720. 3 x 22 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 17757 (this coin)].
464. Hall - HALL. on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1874. 3 x 15 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 17769 (this coin)].

There appears to have been an initial representing the given name which didn't strike up.

465. Hall, A.B. - A.B. HALL on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1850, Br. 719. 3 x 21 mm.
466. Hamel - HAMEL on obv. of Canada cent, 1898. 4 x 22.5 mm.
467. Hanley, J.F. - J.F. HANLEY on obv. of Canada 10¢, 1858. 1 x 8 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 18080 (this coin)].

468. DO. on obv. of Canada 50¢, 1911. [Brunk 18080].

This is the one exception to the rule of including only 19th century coins. Its occurrence on the earlier 1858 coin is the reason for its inclusion. This may be the mark of a yet to be identified jeweller.

469. Harrington, David - **DAVID HARRINGTON** [in circle] and **DH / MH** [in center] counterpunched on planed rev. of Canada cent. 3.5 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 18360 (this coin)].

470. Harrison, R.H. - **R.H. HARRISON** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720. 2 x 24.5 mm. [Foster Part II, 53; Rulau Misc.; Brunk 18440 (this coin)].

471. Hartley, R. - **R. HARTLEY** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1854, Br. 720. 2.5 x 28 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 18515 (this coin)].

472. Hawman, John - **JOHN HAWMAN** [curved] / **COLLINGWOOD. ONT.** [curved] neatly counterpunched on obv. of George III English Crown. 1.5 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 18835 (this coin)].

The Hawman family appears to have originated in Holland. Their arrival in America seems to have been at first to Maryland, probably in the first half of the 18th century. The apparent forebearer of the family in Upper Canada was Michael Hammon, born circa 1762. The family is said to have arrived in Canada between 1805 and 1812, according to research by Mrs. Ronald Loughhead of Collingwood in response to a query from John Cheram. The name is not typically Dutch; perhaps there was an earlier German ancestry. The *C.L.D.S.*, *Ontario GenWeb*, *Ancestry.com*, and the *Federal Census of 1871* were used to produce this synopsis.

The mark is apparently a much later one than the undertype would imply. As Ontario is indicated, it would presumably postdate Confederation, and may have been created sometime between 1868 and 1870 as will be demonstrated in this sketch.

Collingwood, Nottawasaga Township, Simcoe County was established in 1835, named after Baron Collingwood. Previously, it had been known as Hen-and-Chickens Harbour. It is adjacent to Collingwood Township, Grey County. As there are two John Hawman's referred to in this sketch, uncle and nephew, some confusion occurs. Therefore, the use of ¹ and ² has been adopted to distinguish between the two men. The John Hawman that is most likely applicable to this mark is John Hawman², born in Ontario in 1827, son of Michael and Elizabeth Hawman. Another John Hawman¹, brother of Michael, was born in 1788 in the United States, but was in Canada by 1824 as his son, Michael, is recorded as having been born in Upper Canada in that year. Information gathered from Paul Rose research, which includes land transactions of John Hawman¹ (1831 to 1850) as well as his will dated December, 1853, sheds a little more light on the subject. Michael Hawman purchased 75 acres of land in King Township (York County) from his brother John¹ on January 16, 1835, and there he lived until his death in May of 1840. The land then passed into the hands of two of his sons, John² and Darius, who sold 74 acres to a James Milligan, and 1 acre to their stepfather, Edward Godfrey, in January, 1850. John Hawman¹ died in January of 1854, so the mark does not represent him, but likely his nephew (John Hawman²) who died around 1870. A twenty year gap (ca. 1850-70) exists where information on the nephew, John, is lacking until he turns up in the *Federal Census of 1871* in Collingwood, listed as having passed away sometime in 1870. This is assuming that the John Hawman² who lived in King Township until at least 1850 and the one in Collingwood (ca.) 1870 are one and the same. Unverified information indicates that he may have been residing in Clinton County, Iowa, during the twenty year period when he can't be traced in Ontario (Canada West).

473. (Hay, A & J) - **A & J.H** within rectangular cartouche on rev. of Canada 50¢, 1872. 1 x 5 mm. [Cheramy List].

This is likely an early mark of A.&J. Hay, St. John, N.B. silversmiths. Albert S. and John M. Hay were silversmiths and watchmakers in Saint John, N.B. for the long period from 1865 to 1922. They appear to have teamed up in 1869, according to Langdon. The *C.L.D.S.* give conflicting birthdates for John M. Hay, that of 1836 and another for 1843. The Index to death certificates at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick gives the date of Alfred S. Hays as being March 15, 1922, the termination year of the business. John Munro Hays died on November 19, 1933, which would indicate that he was at least 90 when he passed away.

474. Hayes, L.C. - **L.C. HAYES**. on obv. of Banque du Peuple ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 3 x 25 mm.
475. Hearn, James - **JAMES HEARN / a man on horseback / CLINTON, ONT.** Rev.: **THE / COMPLIMENTS / OF / W.H. LOWE. / A.D. 1874.** (decorative borders, both sides) engraved on planed Canada Victoria 25¢. 1.5 mm. Part of the obv. of the coin can be seen under the rev. inscription. [Brunk 18970 (this coin)].

This engraved coin, being a presentation piece, falls more into the category of medallion, and it seemed to me, at first, to represent an informal Orangeman piece. Greg Brunk, however, in an updated, unpublished version of *Merchant and privately countermarked coins*, has identified James Hearn as a cattle driver in Clinton from 1882 to 1893. We have discovered additional information which will corroborate Dr. Brunk's assertion as well as demonstrate a possible connection between James Hearn and W.H. Lowe. The *Federal Census of 1881* identifies James Hearn, a drover in Clinton (Huron County) who was born in England in 1833. The same census also lists William Lowe, a jeweller in Toronto, born in Ireland in 1849. In 1873 a William Hamilton Lowe was married in Huron County, according to the *Marriage registers of Ontario, Canada (1869-1873)*. Toronto directories find William G.H. Lowe, a jeweller, on his own from 1874-76, and with the firm of Zimmerman, McNaught & Co., wholesale jewellers, in 1879. According to Langdon, Lowe's partnership with McNaught ended in 1885, he retired in 1888 and died in Toronto in 1904. Lastly, the *Federal Census of 1901* notes William H. Lowe in Toronto (born ca. 1848).

476. Heath, W.W.- **W.W. HEATH** on obv. of Canada cent, 1876. 3 x 29.5 mm.
477. Helmer, J. - **W.F.H.** (3.5 x 15 mm.), **J. HELMER** (4 x 27 mm.), and **C. BARSE** (3.5 x 20.5 mm.) on obv. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522.
478. Hendery, R. - **R. HENDERY** [curved] / **MONTREAL. / PATENTED, / JULY 1871.** [curved] on obv. of Canada 10¢, 1880. 13.5 x 14 mm. Ex-Curto Coll.

The Hendery patent date indicated, July 1871, probably refers to the application date, rather than the actual date on which the patent was granted, which was January of the following year. Patent 1275 was for *Improvements on the art of electro plating with nickel*. Possibly this was a test piece for a mark that he hoped to apply later to tableware or other objects. The year of the patent is the very one in which Hendery produced the infamous Treaty medal, an electrotype of the Confederation medal with an added rim commemorating the event. The largest, and certainly the heaviest medal produced to that date, it at first appealed to the Indians, until they realized it was not a true silver medal and rejected it. This may have been Hendery's first experiment with electroplating. Born in Corfu, Greece, in 1814, Robert Hendery arrived in Montreal about 1837, entering the employ of George Savage. In 1843, he married the daughter of John Maysenhoelder, and by 1851 was in partnership with Maysenhoelder's

old partner, Peter Bohle. Early on, Hendery became unrivaled as a manufacturing silversmith in Montreal. As well as the ill-fated Indian Treaty medal, he produced the series of die-struck medals for the Seminaire de Nicolet and the Masonic centennial medal of 1858. He retired in 1895 and died just two years later (see fig. 21).

479. Heno - **HENO** on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1852, Br. 528. 4 x 15 mm. [Foster Part II, 22; Rulau Misc.; Brunk 19220 (this coin)]. The H and E are decorated.
480. Henry, Ernest - **ERNEST**. [curved] / **MAN** / **ONT** [perpendicular] / **HENRY**. [curved] counterpunched on obv. of Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 2 mm.

I have made an assumption that Ernest is the given name, and Henry that of the family, but this is by no means certain and is only employed for the convenience of the catalogue entry.

481. Hepworth, W.H. - **W.H. HEPWORTH** (3 x 25 mm.) / **DRY GOODS** (3 x 17 mm.) / **LONG BRIDGE** (3 x 21 mm.) on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1857, Br. 720.
482. **Do.** on rev. of Prince Edward Island cent, 1871, Br. 915.

The Hepworth pieces have a wonderful third generation, cross-border connection. All of the known pieces are on Canadian undertypes or European copper coins, though the mark itself is an American one from the border town of Tonawanda, New York. The two marks were gifts from Scott Douglas, and his letter to me of December 1996 is copied with his permission:

Dear Warren,

Please find enclosed a small token of my friendship. It is a little bit interesting in how this token came my way. In recent conversation with Mr. Robert Hepworth Lloyd I was made aware of this particular counterstamp which was made by his Grandfather W.H. Hepworth. 'Bob' Lloyd is a noted numismatist of long standing. He has authored articles on a variety of subjects such as Masonic pieces, Transportation tokens, Paper money, U.S. coinage, Buffalo Numismatic Association tokens ... just to name a few. Mr. Lloyd is a founding member of the Buffalo Numismatic Association which was established in 1927. I have found my personal meetings and subsequent correspondence with Bob Lloyd to be pleasant and very interesting.

The story of W.H. Hepworth, as told to me by Mr. Lloyd, is as follows:

W.H. Hepworth was a merchant in Tonawanda, N.Y. Mr. Hepworth left Snaith Yorkshire, landed at Quebec about 1855, then moved to Buffalo, N.Y. His first store was next to the Tonawanda Creek at the end of the Long Bridge. Later he moved about 150 yards south, across the Erie Canal to 22 Main Street. Ads in the newspaper bear this out. His last store was on Webster Street in North Tonawanda.

Mr. Hepworth operated his store from 1878 to about 1898. There was a lot of business in Buffalo from Brantford, Ontario as the Grand River was not dammed then. The steamships ran every several days from Brantford Ont., Port Maitland, Ont., and Buffalo, N.Y. Bob Lloyds' Grandfather made these connections when he was working for Barnes-Hengerer & Co. in Buffalo.

*When these tokens were discovered by Mr. Lloyd several years ago they had spent a long time in a paste board box, in a barn. The box was, of course, quite damp from the earthen floor. All of the tokens were corroded and in general a little on the rough side. Most that I have run across are holed. Some are holed twice. The full countermark is; **W.H. HEPWORTH DRY GOODS LONG BRIDGE**.*

On some of the pieces only the first two lines are evident with absolutely no trace of the last line LONG BRIDGE. Here is a short list of some of the HOST COINS known to me:

1858 Cdn large cent

* 1871 PEI cent

Wellington ½ d token

Nova Scotia ½ d thistle token

Bank of Upper Canada 1857 ½ d

** Bank of Upper Canada 1857 1d

1870 Spain 5C

1854 France 5C

1862 Italian 5C

* The only PEI Cent found in the hoard.

** This piece had been holed and then repaired with a plug.

The U.S. Census of 1880 notes that William H. Hepworth, dry goods merchant of Tonawanda, New York, was born in England in 1832.

483. Herr, M. - **M. HERR** on rev. of Canada 25¢, 1870. 2 x 16 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 19320 (this coin)].
484. Hiick, A. - **A. HIICK** on rev. of "Tiffin" copper counterfeit ½ penny, 1812, Br. 960, C. 24? 5 x 27 mm.

When this solitary specimen was examined, I concluded that the crude mark represented an individual with the odd name of A. Hiick. I showed the piece to Chris Faulkner, who, as happy coincidences would have it, has a similar one with a better strike, and the mark can clearly be seen to be A. Ritch(ie?). This may be the mark of Alexander Ritchie, a founder, located in Lovell's *Montreal Directory for 1868-69*, published by John Lovell.

485. Higgins - **___ HIGGINS / MONTREAL** on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 5.5 x 21 mm.

Regrettably, Mr. Higgins' given initial is lacking, victim of a light strike, wear, or corrosion. There were several tradesmen of this name in Montreal during the period 1850-1860, but there is no point in speculating as to which of them is represented based on this single example.

486. Hill, J.H. - **J.H. HILL** on obv. of Canada cent, 1884. 3.5 x 25 mm. [Brunk 19585 (this coin)].
487. Hill, S. - **S. HILL**. on rev. of Bank of Montreal Bouquet-Sou, Br. 714. 5 x 21 mm.

Possibly the mark of Samuel Hill, a dry goods merchant on St. Paul St. in Montreal in 1854.

488. Hogan, T. - **T. HOGAN** on obv. of Canada cent, 1887. 2 x 13 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 19823 (this coin)].
489. Holmes, S. - **S. HOLMES** on obv. of Canada cent, 1900. 3 x 23 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 19878 (this coin)].

490. Holmes, T.C. - **T.C. HOLMES**. on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. 2 x 22.5 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 19879].
491. Holt, A. - **A. HOLT** on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 2.5 x 12.5 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 19890 (this coin)].
492. Hood, J. - **J. HOOD**. on rev. of Essequibo Demerara stiver, 1813. 2 x 12 mm. [Rulau C79; Brunk 19960 (probably this coin)].
493. Do. on rev. of Great Britain crown, 1820. [Rulau C80; Brunk 19960 (probably this coin)].
494. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1849. [Rulau C70; Brunk 19960 (probably this coin)].
495. Do. on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. [Rulau C74; Brunk 19960].
496. Do. on obv. of Great Britain ½ penny, 1861. [Rulau C77; Brunk 19960 (probably this coin)].
497. Do. on obv. of Canada cent, 1888. [Rulau C75; Brunk 19960 (probably this coin)].

The last six pieces are listed by Rulau under Canada, probably due to the fact that three of the seven pieces that originally turned up for sale in June 1982 (*TAMS Journal*) were Canadian. The six pieces here (two Canadian) are from that group. Brunk records two other Hood countermarks.

498. Hopkin, T. - **T. HOPKIN** twice on obv. & once on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 4 x 30 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 20023 (this coin)].
499. Houghton, J. - **J. HOUGHTON** on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 2.5 x 25 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 20175 (probably this coin)].
500. Do. on rev. of Banque du Peuple Bouquet-Sou, Br. 715. [Cheramy List].
501. Do. on obv. (2.5 x 25 mm.) & rev. (4 x 29 mm.) of Nova Scotia penny, 1840, Br. 873. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 20155 (probably this coin)]. Based on a comparison of the preceding specimens, it appears that this piece, which has been listed by Brunk as simply *Houghton*, is indeed the mark of J. Houghton.
502. Howe, C.H. - **C.H. HOWE**. [curved] and 1891 [curved] counterpunched on obv. of Canada cent, 1876. 2 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 20323 (this coin)].
503. Hughes, T. - **T. HUGHES** on rev. of Canada cent, 1876H. 4 x 23 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 20620 (this coin)].
504. Hume, H.R. - **H.R. HUME** twice on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1852, Br. 528. 2.5 x 24 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 20675 (this coin)].
505. Hunt, J.B. - **J.B. HUNT** on planed rev. of Canada cent. 3 x 26 mm. The rev. has the date "Oct. 24, 1893" scratched in.
506. Hunter - **HUNTER** on obv. of Canada Victoria 10¢. 2.5 x 17 mm.

507. Hurrell, C. - **C. HURRELL** twice on obv. of Nova Scotia penny, 1843, Br. 873. 3 x 22.5 mm.
508. Hutton, G. - (**G.**) **HUTTON** on obv. of Canada cent, 1881. 2 x 15 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 20890].
509. Hutton, J. - **J. HUTTON**. (3 x 28 mm.) / **WINDSOR**. (2 x 18 mm.) on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720. [Foster Part II, 54; Rulau Misc.; Brunk 20900 (this coin)].

John Hutton was a tavernkeeper on Front Street in 1851, and later, by 1855, the proprietor of the Windsor Castle, located opposite the Detroit ferry and known for its *good table, liquors etc.* The illustrated advertisement which appeared in the *Windsor Herald* for June 23, 1855 (fig. 22), shows that the Windsor Castle was also the General Stage Office. By 1871 the Windsor Castle had come into the hands of Thomas Rainsberry, and Hutton is listed as a saloonkeeper. He was born in England in 1814 according to the *Federal Census of 1871*.

510. IMC - **IMC** on rev. of Canada Victoria cent. 2.5 x 11 mm.
511. IP - **IP** on obv. of John Brown ½ penny, Br. 896. 7 x 13 mm.
512. Immortal Memory - **IMMORTAL MEMORY** [curved] / **W^m III / an Orangeman on horseback to left / N. 286** engraved on planed obv. of Bank of Montreal penny, 1837, Br. 521.

This piece, which has a reversed image, must have served as a seal. This was likely Orangeman Lodge No. 286, Hamilton, Ontario.

513. In Solis Celanir - **IN SOLIS CELANIR 1869** counterpunched around edge of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 2 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 21060 (this coin)].

The Latin phrase *In Solis Celanir* roughly translates, "I shall stay out of the limelight", or, "I shall remain obscure". I had considered that the legend referred to the cited Latin phrase, but Philip Baker suggests a connection to the Soly (Solis) family, which I consider to make more sense based on his evidence: The *Federal Census of 1881* provides the information that Napoleon Soly (I.N. Soly or Solis?; see nos 845-46 and sketch) was married to Selanier Soly.

514. J - **J** on obv. of Wellington ½ penny, 1816, Br. 981. 3 x 2 mm.
515. J.B - **J.B** three times on obv. of Nova Scotia penny, 1856, Br. 875. 3.5 x 10 mm.
516. J.B - **J.B** on obv. of Ships Colonies & Commerce ½ penny, Br. 997. Lees 2. 2 x 4.5 mm. [Foster Part II, 121; Rulau Misc. (possibly this coin)].

The masts, waves, and flag have been engraved, perhaps contemporaneously by J.B. ?

517. JC - **J C** counterpunched on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 3 mm.
518. JC - **J C** counterpunched twice within sickle-shaped device with a **J** above device all on rev. of Bouquet-Sou. 2.5 mm.
519. J.C - **J.C** on rev. of Facilitate Trade ½ penny, 1833, Br. 730. 6 x 10.5 mm. Ex-Curto Coll.

520. JD - JD counterpunched on obv. of Canada cent, 1888. 7 mm.
521. JD - JD counterpunched on obv. of Canada cent, 1901. 6 mm.
522. J.DE - J.DE / I on obv. of Nova Scotia penny, 1832, Br. 870. 16 x 27 mm.
523. JE - J E counterpunched on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. Approx. 9 mm.
524. J.E.C. - J.E.C. on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. 4 x 17 mm. [Rulau Misc. (this coin); Brunk 21250 lists a J.E.C. & Co. on an 1844 U.S. large cent and Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 21252 lists J.E.C. on Australian tokens].
525. J.F.T. - J.F.T. on obv. & rev. of Canada cent, 1886. 6 x 17 mm. [Rulau Misc.].
526. J.H - J.H twice on rev. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 713. 4 x 11 mm.
527. J.H - J.H on obv. of Canada 10¢, 1858. 3 x 7 mm. [Cheramy List].
528. J.H. - J.H. on obv. & rev. of Newfoundland 50¢, 1870. 3.5 x 9 mm. [Cheramy List].
529. J.I - J.I on obv. of Canada cent, 1876. 5 x 6.5 mm. [Rulau Misc.]
530. J.J.T - J.J.T / 287 / GUELPH [curved] counterpunched on planed rev. of Canada Victoria cent. 3.5 mm.

The number may represent that of a fraternal lodge in Guelph.

531. JO - J O counterpunched on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. Approx. 4.5 mm. [Cheramy List].
532. JOP - JOP counterpunched on obv. of T.S. Brown's card, Br. 561. 3 mm. [Brunk 21315].
533. J.P. - J.P. on obv. & rev. (twice each) of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 6 x 11 mm. [Cheramy List].
534. J(P?) - J(P?) on obv. of New Brunswick penny, 1843, Br. 909. 6 x 10 mm.
535. J.R. - J.R. on obv. of New Brunswick cent, 1864, Br. 907. 5 x 12 mm. [Cheramy List].
536. J.S. - J.S. within rectangular cartouche on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1880. 1.5 x 3 mm.

This is a jeweller's mark, but the initials being the most common of all combinations makes it impossible to determine which of the many makers this could be.

537. J.S.M - J.S.M on obv. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 5 x 18 mm. The J. & S. are decorated.
538. J.S.S. - J.S.S. on obv. & rev. of New Brunswick cent, 1864, Br. 907. 4 x 16 mm.
539. JV - J V on obv. and V on rev. both counterpunched on Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1854, Br. 720. 8.5 mm. [Cheramy List].

540. JW - J W counterpunched on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. Approx. 6.5 mm. [Cheramy List; Rulau Misc. cites a J.W. on the same coin].
541. J.W. - J. ☆ W. on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. 3.5 x 17 mm. [Cheramy List].
542. J.W.B. - J.W.B. on obv. of Newfoundland cent, 1876. 3 x 10 mm. [Cheramy List].
543. J.W.B. - J.W.B. on obv. of Canada cent, 1876. 4 x 17 mm. [Cheramy List].
544. Jamieson - (J)AMIES(ON) (approx. 4 x 22 mm., slightly curved) and (I)ERDT (approx. 4 x 20 mm., slightly curved) on obv. of Rutherford ½ penny, 1841, Br. 952. The letters J and ON are assumed, as is the I in the second mark. Clearly, the mark was too long to be accommodated on the coin. [Cheramy List].
545. Jette, M. - M. JETTE. on obv. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 3 x 23 mm. [Duffield 1468; Rulau Misc.; Brunk 21660 (this coin)].
546. Jewitt, J. - J. JEWITT on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1854, Br. 719. 4 x 28 mm. [Foster Part II, 45; Rulau Misc.; Brunk 21730 (this coin)].

A John Jewitt, merchant, born in England in 1810 is listed in the *Federal Census of 1881* as residing in Lucknow, Bruce South, Ontario. He is listed in *Bradstreet's report of the Dominion of Canada* for 1878, published by The Bradstreet Co., N.Y., as a liquor merchant, and in *Lovell's Canadian Dominion directory for 1871*, published by John Lovell, as an assessor. The name is a common one; nevertheless this was the only record that I located.

547. Jobin, N. - N. JOBIN (4 x 22 mm.) on rev. and A. LACHP (4 x 23.5 mm.) on obv. of what may be Blacksmith copper, Wood 2.
548. Johnson, W. - W. JOHNSON twice on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. 1.5 x 19 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 21885 (this coin)].
549. Jones - JONE(S) on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1850, Br. 720. Approx. 3.5 x 16 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 21902 (this coin)].
550. Jones, J.H. - J.H. JONES. [curved] / BARBER / 1880 counterpunched on rev. of Bank of Montreal Bouquet-Sou, Br. 714. 1 mm. [Brunk 22050 (this coin)].

This was probably the personal token of the barber who was located at 80 McGill Street in Montreal.

551. Jones, W. - W. JONES on obv. & rev. of Canada cent, 1882. 3.5 x 24 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 22115 (this coin)].
552. Joy - JOY twice on obv. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 679. 4 x 9 mm. [Brunk 22175 (this coin)].
553. K. & G. - K. & G. on obv. & rev. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1832, Br. 871. 3 x 15.5 mm.
554. KG - KG counterpunched on rev. of Canada cent, 1900. 8.5 mm.

555. Kell, H. - **H. KELL** counterpunched on obv. of Nova Scotia penny, 1832, Br. 870. 3.5 mm.

A Henry Kell, labourer in Cobourg, Ontario, was located in the *Federal Census of 1871* as having been born in Quebec in 1819. This may be the same as the W.H. Kell listed in *Lovell's Canadian Dominion directory for 1871*, published by John Lovell, as a night woodman at the Grand Trunk Railway north depot, Cobourg. The *Federal Census of 1881* records three other men who could correspond to the mark, all farmers in Nova Scotia born between 1827 and 1865.

556. Kelly, John - **JOHN**. (curved, 2 x 10 mm.) / **KELLY**. (curved, 2 x 11 mm.) on obv. of Newfoundland cent, 1872. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 22493 (this coin)].

557. Kerr, H.R. - **H.R. KER(R)** on obv. & rev. of worn Canada Victoria 25¢. 3 x 19 mm. [Brunk 22660 (this coin)].

558. Ketcham, J. - **J. Ketcham**. on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720. 2 x 13 mm.

The *Federal Census of 1871* locates a twenty-two year old farmer of Irish origin named John Ketcham in Greenock Township, Bruce County, Ontario.

559. King, G. - **G. KING** on rev. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1842, Br. 527. 3 x 19 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 22927 (this coin)].

560. Kirkbride - **.KIRKBRIDE**. on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1857, Br. 720. 4 x 27 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 23090 (this coin)]. Kirkbride's given initial could not quite be accommodated due to the length of his mark.

561. Kiss - **KISS** engraved on rev. of Canada cent, 1893. 2.5 x 13 mm.

The word "cent" has been removed, substituted by "kiss" to raise the value of the coin.

562. Kitton, F. - **F. KITTON** on obv. of Nova Scotia cent, 1861, Br. 877. 2 x 21 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 23105 (this coin)].

We found no Kittons in Canada, but the *C.L.D.S.* record Ferdinand Kitton, born October 7, 1874, in Bay, Michigan, and Frank Kitton, married February 2, 1876, in Buffalo, N.Y. The Buffalo Directory for 1890 lists him as chief operator in the Western Union Telephone Co. According to the *U.S. Census of 1880* he was born in 1850.

563. Kozar, G.H. - **G.H. Kozar** on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1870. 2 x 14 mm.

564. Krapp, W. - **W. KRAPP** on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 4 x 25 mm. [Brunk 23470 lists W. Krapp on a U.S. large cent].

We were unable to locate individuals of this name in Canada, but *Ancestry.com* lists Will Krapp, born December 18, 1855, in Adrain, Michigan, and the *C.L.D.S.* record William Krapp, married October 16, 1869, in Wabasha, Minnesota, and William Krapp, married May 19, 1885, in Hamilton, Ohio.

565. Kuhn, W.R. - **W.R. KUHN** on obv. & rev. of "Tiffin" copper counterfeit ½ penny, 1812, Br. 960, C. 22. 4 x 24 mm.

The *Federal Census of 1871* records four individuals with the Kuhn name, but none that corresponds with this mark. The name is of German origin, and many were found in North America, though mostly in the United States. According to the *U.S. Census of 1880*, a grocer in Pittsburgh by name of William R. Kuhn was born in 1856.

566. L - L on rev. of J. Shaw's card, Br. 565. 5 x 4.5 mm. [Foster Part II, 26; Rulau Misc.]
567. L - L within circle on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 11 mm.
568. L - L (3.5 x 3 mm.) and 1 (1 x 1 mm.) on obv. of Newfoundland 50¢, 1881. [Cheramy List].
569. L.A. - **L.A.** on rev. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 693. 2.5 x 9 mm.
570. L.H.B. - **L.H.B.** on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1870. 5 x 18.5 mm. [Rulau Misc.]
571. LL - L L counterpunched on rev. of T.S. Brown's card, Br. 561. 4 mm.

This is the same mark as that shown singly on the Shaw card (no. 566), but the former was more heavily punched, and as a result expanded.

572. LR - **LR** counterpunched on rev. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. Approx. 10.5 mm. [Cheramy List].
573. Labrecque, C.G. - **C.G. LABRECQUE**. on rev. of Canada cent, 1887. 2 x 25 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 23633 (this coin)].
574. Lackey, T.H. - **T.H. LACKEY** on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 3.5 x 30.5 mm. [There is an H. Lackey on Br. 997 in Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 23645].

The *C.L.D.S.* record Thomas Henry Lackey, born March 27, 1852, Carleton County, Ontario. Contrasting marital information is given by the *C.L.D.S.* for the same name: married to Mary Edith Wise, December 23, 1873, in Ottawa, Carleton County; married to Mary Wyse, about 1877 in Goulbourn Township, Carleton County. This is apparently the man who ran three confectionery and fruit stores in Ottawa. The first was at 50 Sparks Street, the second at 148 Rideau Street, and the third at 282 Dalhousie Street. His advertisements in the *Ottawa Free Press* were very personal, and even humourously entertaining in some cases (fig. 23). The November 5, 1881, issue of the same paper intriguingly observed that *T.H. Lackey is stamped in full on every Jaw Breaker Lackey makes*. Their December 23, 1881, issue contained sketches of various enterprises in the city, no doubt those that advertised in the paper, and the one for T.H. Lackey is felt to be worthy of reprinting in full: *The wholesale and retail confectionery establishment of Mr. T.H. Lackey is situated on Rideau street, next door to the grocery warehouse of Messrs. P. Baskerville & Bros. On entering Mr. Lackey's salesroom almost the first object that strikes the eye is a candy walking stick of mammoth proportions, which is suspended from the ceiling, and without exaggeration extends nearly half the length of the shop. The next thing likely to be observed is the large quantity of stock kept on hand. Not only are the counters, shelves, and show cases filled to their utmost capacity with sweetments, but even the spaces under the counters are utilised as show cases by having glass fronts placed on them and being also filled with the goods which Mr. Lackey manufactures so extensively. This*

is accounted for by the large wholesale business done by Mr. Lackey, whose fame as a manufacturer of first-class confectionery has spread near and wide. Indeed, so rapidly does he receive orders, that notwithstanding he has so well equipped an establishment, his resources are sometimes taxed to their utmost to fill them with sufficient rapidity. He has earned a good reputation owing to the exceeding pureness of everything he manufactures, and he does not intend to allow that reputation to suffer by ever adulterating his goods. The immense quantity of confectionery he manufactures is only equalled by its variety, and there will be found in his establishment every description of sweetmeat from the cheapest variety up to the most elegant and expensive descriptions of the confectioner's art. Mr. Lackey not only understands his business as a manufacturer of confectionery, but he also knows how to arrange his shop so as to show what he has to sell to the best advantage, and any person who visits his place can, notwithstanding the wonderful variety exhibited, pick out at a glance the very description of confectionery desired. Besides this, Mr. Lackey and his efficient staff of assistants are so attentive and obliging that it is a pleasure to be served by them. For the convenience of Upper Town customers he has opened a branch store at No. 50 Sparks street.

575. (Lafayette, G.G.) - **G.G.L.** within **rectangular cartouche** on rev. of Canada cent, 1881. 1.5 x 5 mm. [Cheramy List].

This is the mark of G.G. Lafayette, a Brockville, Ontario, jeweller and watchmaker, 1871-1900. Likely, this is the George G. Lafayette identified in the *Federal Census of 1881* as a merchant in Brockville, born in 1848.

576. Lane, A. - **DEVINS** [curved] / **&** / **BOLTON** / **MONTREAL** [curved] (18 x 16 mm.) on obv. and **A. LANE** (4 x 21 mm.) on rev. of worn U.S. large cent. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 23807].

This is out of place, as Devins & Bolton should have taken precedence in the listing.

577. Lapoint(e?), P. - **P. LAPOINT(?)** on obv. of Bank of Montreal penny, 1842, Br. 526. 4 x 34.5 mm. [Brunk 23910 (this coin)].

The punch is deep-set, and the last letter appears to resemble an A, more so than the expected E. Lapointe is a typical name in Quebec, but Lapointa is unknown.

578. Las, J. - **J. LAS** on obv. of Newfoundland 10¢, 1890. 3 x 14 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 23920 (this coin)].

579. Lat, J.W. - **J.W. LAT** (3.5 x 17 mm.) and **KENNEDY** (3.5 x 24 mm.) on rev. of Canada cent, 1896.

580. Laurin, D. - **D. LAURIN** on rev. of Great Britain penny, 1886. 4 x 30 mm.

This piece is included due to the familiar French-Canadian name.

581. Lee, J. - **J. LEE** on obv. & rev. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 3 x 15 mm. [Brunk 24150].

582. Lee, J. - **J. LEE.** on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1854, Br. 719. 4.5 x 23 mm. [Brunk 24150 (this coin)].

Impossible to say whether this was the same issuer as the preceding.

583. Lee, S. - PAT^D [curved] / BY / S. LEE / APRIL 1881 [curved] on obv. & rev. of Canada cent, 1884. 14 x 20 mm. [Brunk 24175 (this coin)].

Selby Lee was a manufacturer and dealer in boots, shoes, and leather, who settled in Ottawa in 1872 according to the *Illustrated historical atlas of the County of Carleton (including city of Ottawa), Ont.*, by H. Belden & Co., Toronto, 1879. His patent was for *Improvements on shoe packs (perfecting moccasins) - As an improved article of manufacture, a shoe pack composed of the vamp A with tongue C, quarter B, with Sole D and heel E and front overlapping to F, with string G to bind to top against the ankle.* The number of the patent was 12695, and it was granted on April 27th, 1881 (see figs. 24 & 25). The mark on this coin is likely a test for the stamping to be applied to the inner or underside of Lee's patented boots or shoes. His business must have been somewhat substantial and he was, no doubt, highly respected by his employees who presented him with a gold mounted cane on New Year's Eve. It must have been quite an event, though a surprise one. According to the *Ottawa Daily Free Press* of January 3, 1881, *The procession started from the Windsor House, headed by St. Patrick Literary Association band and brought up at Mr. Lee's residence, Cooper street.*

584. Les, J. - LES (3.5 x 13 mm.) on obv. and J LES (3.5 x 21 mm.), with another undetermined mark below, on rev. of Prince Edward's Island ½ penny, 1855, Br. 918. [Brunk 24330 (this coin)].
585. Leslie - LESLIE on obv. of Wellington ½ penny, 1816, Br. 981, C. 41. 2.5 x 14 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 24335 (this coin)].
586. Lewis, (I ?) - (I ?) LEWIS on obv. and partial mark on rev. of Brock Monument ½ penny, 1816, Br. 724. 5 x 26 mm. [Brunk 24410 (this coin)].
587. Lewis, __.B. - __.B. LEWIS on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1874. 3 x 28 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 24394 (this coin)].
588. Lincoln, H. - H. LINCOLN. on obv. & rev. of James Duncan & Co. ½ penny, 1841, Br. 532. 2 x 20 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 24530 lists an H. Lincoln on an 1861 U.S. quarter dollar, likely not the same mark].
589. Do. on obv. of New Brunswick ½ penny, 1854, Br. 912. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 24530, likely not the same mark].
590. Do. on rev. of Success to the Fisheries ½ penny, Br. 917. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 24530, likely not the same mark].
591. Do. on obv. of Prince Edward Island ½ penny, 1857, Br. 919. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 24530, likely not the same mark].
592. Do. on obv. three times & once on rev. of unidentified British 18th C. ½ penny token. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 24530, likely not the same mark].
593. Lindsay, R.D. - R.D. LINDSAY twice on rev. of Canada cent, 1859. 1 x 13 mm. [Brunk 24540 (this coin)].
594. Little, M.W. - M.W. LITTL(E) on obv. of Canada cent, 1888. 4 x 26 mm.

595. Long, A. - **A. LONC** counterpunched on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. 4 mm. [Brunk 24780 (this coin)]. The A is an inverted V, and the surname, as indicated by Brunk, should probably be Long.
596. Loomis, (R?).R. - **(R?).R. LOOMIS**. on rev. of Banque du Peuple Bouquet-Sou, Br. 715. 3 x 27 mm.
597. Loo(mis), W.R. - **W.R. LOO(MIS)** on obv. of George III ½ penny. 3 x approx. 25 mm. [Cheramy List has a W.R. Loomi on a Canadian token. This is likely the same mark].
598. Love, (A?).J. - **(A?).J. LOVE** on rev. of Canada cent, 1881. 3.5 x 26 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 25045 (this coin)].
599. Low, W.F. - **W.F. LOW** on obv. & rev. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 3.5 x 24 mm. [Brunk 25135 (this coin)].
600. Lowe, W.T.J. - **W.T.J. LOWE**. on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1872. 1.5 x 15.5 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 25155].
601. Lyard - **LYA(R)D** counterpunched on rev. of Canada cent, 1887. 2 mm. [Brunk 25330 (this coin)]. The fourth letter as much resembles a B as an R.
602. Lynch, M.A. - **M.A. LYNCH**. (1.5 x 8 mm.) and **W. NAYLOR**. (2 x 18.5 mm.) on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. [M.A. Lynch in Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 25405, Br. 521; W. Naylor in Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 29313, Br. 521 (this coin)].
603. M - **M** on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 4.5 x 6 mm.
604. M.A.C. - **M.A.C.** on obv. of Britannia/Eagle ½ penny, 1815, Br. 994, C. 30. 4 x 15 mm.
605. M.D - **M.D** on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1857, Br. 720. 3 x 11 mm.
606. **Do.** twice on obv. of Newfoundland cent, 1872.
607. **Do.** on obv. of Canada cent, 1876.
608. **Do.** on obv. of Canada cent, 1887. [Cheramy List].
609. MD - **MD** counterpunched on obv. of Canada cent, 1891 large date. 3.5 mm. [Cheramy List]. The M is an inverted W.
610. MSL - **MSL** within **serrated rectangular cartouche** on rev. of Franco-American copper jeton, Br. 515. 6 x 18 mm.
611. McAvity, T. - **T M^eAVITY / (9 WATER) STREET** on rev. of Ship ½ penny, 1815, Br. 1004. 5.5 x 26 mm. [Foster Part II, 130; Brunk 26600].
612. McAvity & Sons, T. - **T. M^eAVITY & SONS ST. JOHN, N.B.** [in circle] on somewhat larger than ½ penny size coin, holed in centre and on thick, blank (?), planchet. 20 mm. [See Brunk, *Purposive Canadian countermarked coins and what is known about their issuers*, Part I of II, *C.N.A. Journal*, May 1998]. This piece actually appears to be a washer, and the flan may therefore be a McAvity made piece.

The McAvity mark was noted early on in an article reprinted in *The Numismatist* from the *Saint John Globe*, Vol. VI, No. 3, March 1893. The article describes how a *piece of copper*, claiming to be an *advertising medium of the late Thomas McAvity had been taken up in the collection at a Sunday service in the Musquash Anglican Church*. It was stated that the piece came into the possession of Stephen S. McAvity who gave it to John S. McLaren of the Customs, a numismatist who prized it highly, *a valuable addition to his already fine collection*. The token was considered to be fifty years old at that time, and it was probably the earlier type (no. 611). The whole story smells like something of a joke, probably perpetrated by a member of the family, and a rather ingenious way of focusing attention on the old business.

There is a great deal of material on this well-known mercantile family, and I have taken the sketch from the *Biographical review. Province of New Brunswick*, edited by Harry Piers, Boston, 1900, to be selectively reprinted. It traces the origin of the family from their arrival in St. John and adds valuable biographical sketches, as well as a history of the famous hardware business formed by Thomas McAvity. The firm was founded in 1834 and continued under four generations of McAvitys till the business was sold out to Crane in 1959.

The McAvity family, of St. John, N.B., dates from the arrival in that city, in 1818, of James McAvity, his wife, and their four sons. He was a descendant of an old Scotch family, which, coming from Dumbartonshire, had been for several generations settled in the north of Ireland.

Thomas, the second son, whose descendants are the most numerous of those who bear the family name in New Brunswick, or of all who are sprung from the common ancestor, James McAvity, was born on the 17th of March, A.D. 1810. He was the member of the family who attained the most distinction in the business world and as a public officer in the affairs of the city of St. John. After having received the best education the schools of that city afforded, he began his business life, when quite a young man, in the hardware establishment of James Hendricks, who was a prominent citizen and business man in the early days of the rising town. As successor to Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Thomas McAvity established the now widely-known house of T. McAvity & Sons, hardware merchants, brass founders, etc., one of the largest and most successful firms in Canada, having an international reputation.

He took part in many of the financial, social, and charitable movements in St. John during his day, was a member of and identified with several of the public societies and institutions of the city, and was for many years a vestryman of Trinity Church. For some years he sat as a member of the Common Council, and from 1859 to 1863 was Mayor of the city. Not only his course at the Council Board, but all his acts as a citizen gave evidence that he ever had at heart the welfare of the whole people. The general recognition of this fact was probably the prime reason of his popularity, for he was reserved and undemonstrative in manner, and few besides his intimate friends would be aware that, notwithstanding his practical nature and occasionally somewhat austere bearing, he possessed great depth of feeling and tender sentiment.

His death in December, 1887, evoked an expression of real regret in all classes of the community. He had married on July 16, 1835, Isabella Sandall, who was of Loyalist descent, and a lady whose qualities of mind and heart endeared her to every one who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her death occurred on the 10th of January, 1886. Their children were eleven in number, six sons and five daughters. The daughters were: Margaret Sandall, wife of W.O. Stewart, of Hampton, Kings County; Catherine Annie, who died unmarried in 1882; Isabel, wife of Edwin N.S. Stewart, of St. John; Hannah Amelia, wife of F.G. Blizzard, of St. John; and Ella Eliza, wife of G. Herbert Flood, of St. John. The sons are: James Hendricks, Thomas, William, John Alexander, George, and Stephen Sinnott, all of whom are residents of St. John, and are connected with or employed in the business of T. McAvity & Sons.

Mr. James H. McAvity, the oldest member of the present firm above mentioned, was the founder of its business in the manufacture of brass and other metal work, and has always taken an active interest in that particular department. He has been interested in the production of wood chemical fibre, wood pulp, and paper in the State of Maine. He is a Justice of the Peace for the city and county of St. John, a warden of Trinity Church in the parish of St. John, and a member of the Madras School Board.

Thomas, the second son of Thomas McAvity, was born on September 21, 1843, and is the head of the existing firm of T. McAvity & Sons and a first-class man of business. On July 12, 1866, he married Elizabeth Annie, only child of the late Captain James Haddon, of St. John, and has three children, namely: a son, Harry H.; and two daughters, Ella Louise and Ethel. Mr Thomas McAvity is a warden of St. John's Church, in the parish of St. Mark, is a director of William Parks & Son, Limited, and is one of the leading citizens of St. John.

613. McCan(n), J. - **J. M^cCAN** on rev. of Canada cent, 1859. 3 x 18 mm.
614. McCann, F. - **F. M^cCANN** on obv. & rev. (twice each) of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1852, Br. 719. 3.5 x 27 mm. [Brunk 26625 (this coin)].
615. McCarty, J. - **J. M^cCARTY** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1852, Br. 719. 3 x 27 mm. [Foster Part II, 43; Brunk 26640 (this coin)].
616. McCauley - **McCAUL(EY)** on obv. & rev. of Canada cent, 1859. 3 x 23 mm. (the stamp does not fully appear, and the size has been estimated). [Brunk 26650 (this coin)].
617. McCoy, I(?) - **I(?) . M^cCOY** on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 10.5 x 34 mm.
618. McCue, P. - **P. M^cCUE** three times on obv. & once on rev. of Canada cent, 1887. 3 x 24 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 26733 (this coin)].

There are so many P. McCues (mostly Patrick) that it seems ridiculous to list any of them. Nineteen individuals by this name were noted in our document when we abandoned the search.

619. MC. D, J. - **J. MC. D** [curved] counterpunched on obv. of Canada cent, 1898. 4 mm. The stops after J and C have led me to believe that the given name may have been Jim, or John; the family name being perhaps one like McDonald.
620. McDer, P. - **P. M^cDER** on obv. of Canada Victoria cent, (1858 or 1859). 2 x 18 mm. This is likely another case of an incomplete stamp, the marker not having taken into consideration the size of the punch as opposed to that of the flan. The full name was probably something like McDermott.
621. McEwen, V. - **V M^cEWEN** on rev. of Wellington penny, 1813, Br. 984. 3 x 22.5 mm. [Brunk 26780 (this coin)].
622. McGarrit(y), P. - **P. M^cGARRIT** (3 x 30 mm.) on rev. and **CAST STEEL** (2.5 x 26 mm.) on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 26825 (this coin)].

The name is probably McGarrity, and the C.L.D.S. list a Patrick McGarrity, married October 28, 1844, in Toronto. Another Patrick McGarrity is recorded in the *Federal Census of 1881* as a labourer in Montreal, born in 1854. He is listed in *Lovell's Montreal directory for 1884-85*, published by John Lovell & Son, as a bell hanger, a trade not noted in the Oxford Dictionary. However, bell-founder is recorded

and a connection may be assumed, as there would be few bells to hang unless produced. The two aspects of the business are interconnected, and directory listings do not necessarily succinctly describe them. The maker's mark, "Cast steel", represents many aspects of the metal trades.

623. McGloghlon, W.D. - **W.D. M^cGLOGHLON** on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1872. 1 x 15 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 26850 (this coin)].
624. Do. on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1886. [Brunk 26850 (this coin)].
625. Do. on obv. of Canada 50¢, 1872. [Brunk 26850].

Lovell's Directory listed William D. McGloghlon as a jeweler in London, Ontario. The 1871 Census noted that he was thirty-one years old and had been born in Ireland (Hank Theole). [Brunk Merchant and privately countermarked coins. Advertising on the world's smallest billboards (soon to be published second edition)]. See figs. 26-28.

626. McInn, F. - **F. M^cINN** on rev. of Canada Victoria 25¢. 3 x 23 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 26915 (this coin)].
627. Mc K, H - **H^{mc}K** on obv. of Canada cent, 1886. 4 x 13 mm. Bowers & Merena Sale, lot 3175, Nov. 19, 1993. [Rulau Misc.]
628. McKee, E. - **E. M^cKEE** on obv. of worn Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 2 x 17 mm. [Brunk 26975 (this coin)].
629. McKenna, E.J. - **E.J. M^cKENNA** on obv. of Canada 50¢, 1881. 2 x 19 mm. [Brunk 26995 (this coin)].
630. McKenzie, D.M. - **D.M. M^cKENZIE** on obv. & rev. of Canada cent, 1886. 2 x 22 mm.
631. McMahan, M. - **M. M^cMAHON**, [curved] / 1877 with a decorative device resembling a winged cross between 8 and 7 of the date / a decorated line with a crown below / **BELLEVILLE, ONT.** [curved]; the entire mark is between a punched beaded border on rev. of a French franc (1871-95). [Brunk Supp. 27150 (this coin)]. The piece is made with punches though its appearance suggests engraving.

Five individuals correspond with the name and area on the mark. Four are men, all of whom bear the name Michael McMahan: a labourer born in 1816 in Ireland and located in Thurlow Township, Hastings County, according to the *Federal Census of 1871*; another listed in *Lovell's Canadian Dominion directory for 1871*, published by John Lovell, Montreal, 1871, without occupation noted, in Belleville on Smithfield Road; another was born in 1846 and located in Hastings County according to the *Federal Census of 1901*; the last, born 1865, located in Belleville, listed in the *Federal Census of 1901*. One of these is likely the individual listed in the *Ontario gazetteer & directory for 1901/02*, published by the Ontario Publishing and Advertising Co., as livery (no doubt a livery-man) at 479 Front in Belleville. A Maria McMahan, dressmaker in Belleville, born in 1861, is entered in the *Federal Census of 1881*.

632. McPherson, A.D. - **A.D. M^cPERSON** [curved] / **BOZEMAN** / **M.T.** with star and ornament decorations around and amidst the mark all counterpunched on planed obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, Br. 719. The mark takes up virtually the entire surface of the piece. [Brunk 27195 (this coin)].

According to Paul Bosco who offered the piece in 1985, and again in 1991, A.D. McPherson was a Justice of the Peace in Montana Territory. This would likely have been his personal token, but the sharpness of the hole leads me to believe that it may have been nailed to a surface, rather than having served as a pocket piece.

633. McRae, D.B. - **D B M^cRAE** on obv. & rev. of Quebec Bank penny, 1852, Br. 528. 2.5 x 22 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 27210 (this coin)].

The *Illustrated historical atlas of the County of Middlesex, Ont.*, by H.R. Page & Co., Toronto, 1878, lists D.B. McRae & Co., carriage builders, on Front Street in Glencoe. He was a native of Scotland and settled in Glencoe in 1869. The Rev. D.B. McRae was a Presbyterian minister in the town of Cranbrook, according to the *Illustrated historical atlas of the County of Huron, Ont.*, by H. Belden & Co., Toronto, 1879.

634. McVicar - **M^cVICAR** on obv. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 5. 3 x 25 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 27215 (this coin), but erroneously attributed as Wood 12].

The reverse is from a rare early die state, similar to the one offered by Bowers & Merena, lot 1017, March 1987, but this example is in a far superior state of preservation, showing much more of the lower break at the bottom right.

635. Mack - **MACK** on rev. of Canada 10¢, 1871 H. 2 x 12 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 25570 (probably this coin)].
636. Major, T. - **T. MAJOR** (also *To Pringle* and the letters D and W all lightly engraved in script) on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1852, Br. 719. 4 x 24 mm.
637. Manhard, L. - **L. MANHARD** (3.5 x 27.5 mm.) twice on obv. and once on rev. as well as **F. KANE** (approx. 5 x 18 mm.) scratched on rev. of Quebec Bank penny, 1852, Br. 528. [Brunk 25843 for L. Manhard on Br. 528; Cheramby List references the Kane mark, not mentioned by Brunk (this coin)].

The Kane mark is probably irrelevant. The C.L.D.S. record Lewis Manhard, born about 1865 in Toronto, and Lewis Manhard married about 1890 in Brockville, Ontario. The 1878 *Bradstreet's Reports of the Dominion of Canada*, published by The Bradstreet Co., N.Y., lists Manhard & Booth, lumber merchants in Brockville. A blacksmith by the same name was listed in Augusta, Grenville South, Ontario, in the *Federal Census of 1881*.

638. Manly, J. - **J. MANLY**. (with perforations in the form of a cross) on obv. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1852, Br. 529. 3 x 24 mm. [Brunk 25850 who omits the J (this coin)].
639. Mann, R. - **R. MANN** on obv. of Canada 50¢, 1870. 3.5 x 18.5 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 25883 (this coin)].
640. Map - **MAP** on obv. & rev. of Canada Victoria cent, 1893 or 1895. 10 x 25 mm.
641. Mapplebeck & Towe - **MAPPLEBECK / & TOWE** on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1839, Br. 524, C. 33. 3.5 x 15 mm. Ex-Murdoch Sale, Sotheby, July 21, 1903, lot 494, described as Mapplebeck & Lowe. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 25957 lists a Mapplebeck & Lowe, likely the same mark, on a British token].

Though both names show up in Canada, they are common in the British Isles, and I suspect the mark is a British one.

642. Martain, W.H. - **W.H. MARTAIN** on obv. & rev. of Bank of Montreal penny, 1842, Br. 526. 1.5 x 20 mm. [Foster Part II, 14; Brunk 26125 (this coin)].
643. Martin, A. - **A. MARTIN**. [multiple strikings] on obv. & rev. of Canada Victoria cent. Approx. 3 x 21 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 26133 (this coin)].
644. Martin, W. - **W. MARTIN** once on obv. & twice on rev. of Nova Scotia penny, 1856, Br. 875. 3 x 23 mm.
645. Maser, Will - **WILL MASER**. on obv. of Wellington ½ penny, Br. 971. 1 x 13 mm.
646. Mathewson, J.E. - **J.E. MATHEWSON** twice on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 1.5 x 21 mm. [Brunk 26460].
647. Mead, W. - **W. MEAD** on rev. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1842, Br. 527. 2.5 x 22 mm. [Brunk 27250 lists a W. Mead on a Hard Times token].
648. Melvin, M. - **M. MELVIN** on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720. 3.5 x 29 mm. [Brunk 27390 (Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 27380) lists an M. Melvin on a U.S. large cent].
649. Millar, J.W. - **J.W. MILLAR / TORONTO** on obv. of U.S. half dime, 1835. 4 x 13 mm. [Brunk 27640 (this coin)].
650. Do. on obv. of U.S. dime, 1853 with arrows. Ex-Van Ormer Sale, lot 2751, Sept., 1985. [Rulau C88a cites this piece; Brunk 27640 illustrates this coin].
651. Do. on obv. of U.S. quarter dollar, 1853. [Brunk 27640].
652. Do. on obv. of U.S. dime, 1854 with arrows. [Brunk 27640].
653. Do. on obv. of U.S. quarter dollar, 1854 with arrows. Ex-Brunk Sale, lot 663, June, 1999. [Foster Part VI, 200.19; Rulau C88; Brunk 27640].
654. Do. on obv. of U.S. dime, 1857. Ex-Van Ormer Sale, lot 2752, Sept., 1985. [Rulau C88a; Brunk 27640].
655. Do. on obv. of U.S. quarter dollar, 1861. [Brunk 27640].
656. Do. on obv. of U.S. half dollar, 1861. [Rulau C88B; Brunk 27640].
657. Do. on obv. of U.S. half dollar, 1864. [Brunk 27640].

J.W. Millar, a watchmaker and jeweller, was first located in 1856 at 80 Yonge Street in Toronto. By 1861 Millar was at 125 Yonge St. and the following year he took on as managers James and Robert Morrison. As was common at that time, his home served as his shop as well. In 1866 he was maintaining a shop at 135 King Street, but by 1868 Millar had died, and the business on King Street was taken over by his wife with the Morrison brothers continuing on as managers. The business continued under the style J.W. Millar & Co., till 1881, when it ceases to appear in directories. Curiously, the 1880 and 1881 Toronto directories list three principals of the company, and the late J.W. Millar is one of them! Presumably, this was intended to be Mrs. Millar. As the dates on all

recorded marks antedate 1868, it is possible that Millar himself was responsible for their issuance. The illustrated tradecards are post Millar (fig. 29), having been issued no earlier than 1879, when the shop was at 99 King Street.

658. Miller, S. - **S. MILLER** on obv. & twice on rev. of Nova Scotia penny, 1856, Br. 875. 3.5 x 29 mm.
659. Montreal - **MONTREAL** in script on rev. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 5 x 22 mm.
660. **MONTREAL - MONTREAL** (1 x 11 mm.) and ? **B** (1.5 x 2 mm.) both within **rectangular cartouches** on obv. of counterfeit Great Britain George III ½ penny.

This is a Montreal silversmith's mark, possibly that of Francis Bohle (partner in the firm of Maysenholder & Bohle) whose initials occur in a similar square-cornered cartouche.

661. Montz, Jos. - **BOOZE** [curved] / **an ornament** / **JOS. MONTZ** / **an ornament** / **CLERK** [curved] on planed rev. of New Brunswick 20¢. 18.5 x 18.5 mm. [Brunk 28200 (this coin)].

This is the facetious personal token of a presumed "booze clerk" named Joseph Montz. The *C.L.D.S.* record three Joseph Montz: 1. Born in Pennsylvania, January, 1818, died in 1893 in North Manchester, Indiana; 2. Born about 1841 in New York; 3. Born March 5, 1841, in Vital, Aachen Stadt, Germany. A search of Pennsylvania, Indiana, and New York directories may reveal the issuer of the mark.

662. Moore, D. - **D. MOORE** on obv. of Canada 50¢, 1872. 2.5 x 15.5 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 28290 (this coin)].
663. Moore, M. - **M MOORE** on obv. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 32. Approx. 3 x 22 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 28360 has an M. Moore on a 1783 Irish ½ p.].
664. Morgan, J. - **J. MORGAN** on rev. of Bust & Harp brass ½ penny, 1820, Br. 1012, C. 18. 2 x 25 mm.
665. Morse, H. - **a crude star** (8 mm.) and **H. MORSE** (2 x 17 mm.) on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 184_, Br. 527. [Cheramy List].
666. Moss, R.T. - **R.T. MOSS** on rev. of Canada cent, 1881. 3 x 20 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 28618 (this coin)].
667. Mowatt, G.H. - **G.H. MOWATT** (3 mm.) [curved] / 1871 (4 mm.) [in center] counterpunched on planed rev. of Canada 10¢.
668. Moyles, E. - **E. MOYLES** on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 2.5 x 21 mm.

The name is not uncommon to Newfoundland. Ernest Moyles, a fisherman, is listed in the 1894-97 and 1904 McAlpine directories of that province in Fogo District; *Ancestry.com* records an Ernest Moyles as having been born on October 14, 1855, at Fogo, Fogo Island, perhaps the same individual. Somewhat later, a Private Edgar Moyles enlisted in the Canadian forces and participated in the First World War with the Royal Newfoundland Regiment. He was wounded as a result of the attack at Beaumont Hamel on July 1, 1916. This may be the same man listed in the 1921 Newfoundland census as being of Lewisporte, born January 1887, and whose occupation was a lumberman. An Ernest Edmund Moyles was born in Guelph, Ontario on November 12, 1866, and died at Battle Creek, Michigan on October 20, 1945, according to the records of the *C.L.D.S.*

669. Munger, N.B. - **N.B. MUNGER** on obv. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 694. 2 x 27 mm. [Brunk 28860, unpub. 2nd ed. 28855, lists the mark on a U.S. large cent].
670. Murdoch, Peter A. - * **PETER A. MURDOCH**, * [in circle] and **C.W.** [in center] on planed rev. of U.S. dime, 1854. 2 mm. [Brunk 28930 lists this mark, omitting the C.W. (this coin)].

The piece was clearly made between 1841 and 1867 as determined by the use of Canada West. A Peter Murdoch is recorded in the *Federal Census of 1881* as a grocer in Bowmanville, born in Scotland in 1829. He and his brother John operated a grocery and crockery shop on King Street and are entered in *The Canada directory for 1857-58* and *Lovell's Canadian Dominion directory for 1871*, both published by John Lovell. The piece seems to be a personal piece rather than an advertising one.

671. Murphy, John - a **leaf-shaped ornament** / **JNO. MURPHY**. [curved] / a **rayed ornament** / **QUEBEC** and, on verso, a **leaf-shaped ornament** / **ADVOCATE** all on probable planed copper-nickel Indian Head cent (1859-64). 1.5 mm. The ornaments are engraved. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 28970 lists this mark on an 1876 Canada cent].

John Murphy, advocate, is listed in *The Quebec Directory for 1864-65* ..., edited by G.H. Cherrier, as being located at St. Lawrence Chambers, 12 St. Peter St., Lower Town. He was commissioned on June 6, 1859, according to Quebec directories.

672. Murphy, M. - **M. MURPHY**. on rev. of Canada cent, 1859. 1.5 x 13.5 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 28973 (this coin)].
673. Murrer, G. - **G. MURRER** on obv. of Canada cent, 1858. 3 x 20 mm. [Brunk 28985 lists this mark on a U.S. 1866 two cent piece].
674. Do. on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. [Brunk 28985].
675. Do. on obv. of Canada cent, 1881H. [Brunk 28985].
676. Do. on obv. of Canada cent, 1888. [Brunk 28985].

The *C.L.D.S.* record George Murrer, born in 1844 in Greene, Ohio, and another married January 28, 1880, in Cooper, Missouri. This is perhaps the shoemaker, born in 1838 in Bavaria, referred to in the *U.S. Census of 1880*, taken in Fayette, Howard, Missouri.

677. Myers, P. - **P. MYERS** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1850, Br. 719. 3.5 x 25.5 mm. [Brunk 29110 has same name on an 1808 U.S. large cent].
678. N - N on obv. of Nova Scotia penny, 1843, Br. 873. 3.5 x 4 mm.
679. N.C. - **N.C.** within **serrated cartouche** on rev. of Quebec Bank penny, 1852, Br.528. 4.5 x 12.5 mm. [Rulau Misc. (possibly this coin)].
680. Do. on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719.
681. N.L.M. - **N.L.M.** three times on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 2.5 x 11.5 mm.

682. Nason, N. - **N. NASON**. on obv. of Banque du Peuple Bouquet-Sou, Br. 716. 1.5 x 13 mm.
683. Nason, (?) - (?) **NASON** on rev. of Prince Edward Island cent, 1871, Br. 915. 2.5 x 18 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 29283 (this coin)].
684. Nellie - **NELLIE**. neatly counterpunched on obv. and **H.G. / MARCH. / 1890**. counterpunched on rev. of Canada cent, 1882H. 2.5 mm.
685. Nichols, W. - **W. NICHOLS**. on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1854, Br. 719. 3.5 x 31 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 29675 (this coin)].
686. Noble, C.F. - **C.F. NOBLE**. on obv. & rev. (twice each) of Nova Scotia penny, 1824, Br. 869. 2 x 16 mm.
687. North Eastern Division - **NORTH EASTERN DIVISION N° 472 INST^d FEB. 12th 51** and in centre, within a circle, **a running fountain** above which is marked **So T**, and at its base, **ROUSES POINT N.Y.** all engraved on planed obv. of Bank of Montreal penny, 1842, Br. 526.

The inscription is entirely retrograde due to its having been made to serve as a seal. This likely relates to the branch of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad which, in 1850, authorized a branch from the Company's existing line to a point on the St. Lawrence River opposite Montreal, and an extension from St. John's to the United States boundary near Rouse's Point. It may also relate to a branch of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad.

688. Norton, W. - **W. NORTON** on rev. of Canada cent, 1859. 1.5 x 18 mm. [Brunk 29900 lists a W. Norton mark on 1820 & 1838 U.S. large cents, but it is not this one].
689. Nye, J. - **J. NYE** on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1854, crosslet 4, Br. 720. 2 x 8 mm.

The *Federal Census of 1901* lists a stone cutter named James Nye who was born in the United States on July 21, 1861, and who immigrated to Canada in 1899 and settled in Winnipeg. The *Federal Census of 1871* records another James Nye, a twenty-four year old farmer in the township of McGillivray, Middlesex County, Ontario, and later, in 1878, the *Illustrated historical atlas of the County of Middlesex, Ont.*, by H.R. Page & Co., Toronto, 1878, locates the same man in the town of Clandeboye, McGillivray, Middlesex. *Bradstreet's reports of the Dominion of Canada*, 1878, published by The Bradstreet Co., N.Y., indicates that he was operating a hotel in the township of McGillivray. A third J. Nye, John, aged fifty-two, is found in the 1871 Census and is recorded as being a labourer in the township of Vaughan, county of York West, Ontario.

690. OO - OO (or a pair of circles) on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1854?, Br. 720. 10 x 20 mm.
691. O●D - O●D on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1854, Br. 720. 8 x 21 mm. [Foster Part II, 61].
692. O.H.L. - **O.H.L.** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720. 3 x 12 mm. [Cheramy List].

693. O.W.A. - **O.W.A.** on rev. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1852, Br. 529. 4 x 13 mm.
694. O.W.B. - **O.W.B.** twice on obv. of Banque du Peuple penny, 1837, Br. 521. 3 x 14 mm.
695. O'Donnl, R. - **R O'DONNL** on rev. of Wellington ½ penny, 1816, Br. 981. 2.5 x 20 mm.
696. Oats / Corn / Peas / Barley - **OATS** (3.5 x 15 mm.) / **CORN** (3 x 14 mm.) / **PEAS** (3.5 x 16 mm.) / **BARLEY** (3.5 x 25 mm.) on rev. and **BEANS** (3 x 17 mm.) / **1876** (4 x 13 mm.) on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 30015 (this coin)].
697. (Ohman, Nils) - **NO** within **rectangular cartouche** on obv. of Newfoundland 50¢, 1873. 1 x 2 mm. [Rulau C92 (this coin); Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 29160].
698. **Do.** on obv. of Newfoundland 50¢, 1876. [Rulau C92C (this coin); Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 29160].
699. **Do.** on obv. of Newfoundland 50¢, 1898. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 29160].
700. **Do.** on obv. of Newfoundland 50¢, 1900. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 29160].
701. **Do.** on obv. of Victoria Newfoundland 50¢. Ex-Brunk Sale, Hartzog, June 29-30, 1999, lot 664. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 29160].
702. **Do.** on rev. of Newfoundland 20¢, 1876?. The obv. is a love token bearing the monogram EH within a decorated border; the piece is bombayed and the rev., which bears the mark, has been prepared to accommodate cuff-links or some other piece of jewelry. This piece is the only NO mark seen in which the mark is not neatly placed beneath the truncation on the obverse.

These pieces were marked by jeweller, Nils Ohman, a Swede, born June 9, 1843, who must have arrived in St. John's, Newfoundland, sometime prior to 1878, when he is first listed in *Bradstreet's reports of the Dominion of Canada*, published by The Bradstreet Co., N.Y. He set himself up as a jeweller, watchmaker, and optician, and in 1882 took on as a partner a countryman by name of Lindstrom who probably arrived in St. John's a short time after Ohman. According to Brunk in *Merchant and privately countermarked coins. Advertising on the world's smallest billboards* (soon to be published second edition), *They advertised a wide variety of goods and services as "Watchmakers and Manufacturing Jewellers, Importers of Fancy Goods, Marble, Bronze, Gilt & Ebonized Clocks. Fine Arts Goods. Statues, Groups, Lions, Horses, Urns, & Vases in Bronze. Dresden, Sevres, Capo de Monte, and Oriental China Sets. Vases, Plate, Cups and Saucers, Plaques, &c. Silver and Silver-Plated Ware. Opera, Field, and Ships Glasses, &c. Pianos by the Celebrated Maker, Herman Wagner, Stuttgart. Agent for Lawrence's Spectacles"*.

By 1889, Ohman was seeking more fertile ground for his business, as indicated by a ship manifest found on the *Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild*. On October 17, the forty-six year old watchmaker was bound for New York on the S.S. Portia out of St. John's and Halifax, with the intention of becoming an inhabitant of that city. This idea was apparently abandoned, for his business with Lindstrom continued in St. John's till 1892, after which, till 1898, he worked alone from his quarters in the Atlantic Hotel Building on Water Street. This would be his last year in Newfoundland.

In addition to his jewelry and related business, Ohman was a stamp dealer, and noted as such in *McAlpine's Newfoundland directory 1894-97 ...*, published by Charles D. McAlpine. John Cheramy recently brought to my attention an interesting article by Norrs (Bob) Dyer, titled *Newfoundland's*

provisional postcard and those who exploited it, published in *BNATopics*, Oct. - Dec., 2001. This article suggests that Ohman's introduction to the stamp business may have occurred in 1886 when a "late letter office" was established at his jewelry store. He later became involved in business with a senior official of the Post Office, George LeMessurier, Jr. In 1889, Ohman and another New York stamp dealer exclusively purchased from LeMessurier the 1¢ postal cards which had been surcharged 2¢. At about this time, Ohman, with LeMessurier and another postal clerk named DuTot formed the Newfoundland Stamp Company, but by November, 1890, Ohman claims to have *purchased the whole stock of the Newfoundland Coin Company*, this according to an Ohman *Wholesale price list* located by Chris Faulkner in the Paquet Papers at the Bank of Canada Currency Collection. The philatelic side of the business now seems to have taken over, and his partner Lindstrom does not seem to have had a hand in it. In all likelihood, due to some of his speculative ventures in stamps, Ohman's affairs deteriorated and he declared bankruptcy in September, 1897. He ran into further trouble the following month when, possibly out of desperation, he was caught with smuggled jewelry which was seized and sold for the sum of \$220.00. Nevertheless, he continued on in business, and was still in St. John's as late as December, 1897.

It was not much later that Nils Ohman took his departure from St. John's to start over again. Montreal was selected as his new home, and he promptly opened a shop at the corner of Wood Avenue and St. Catherine. He advertised in *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1899-1900*, published by John Lovell & Son, as a *watchmaker, jeweller, engraver, dealer in old coins, stamps and curiosities*. By 1902 he had also become manager of the Mothecide Chemical and Manufacturing Co., and the classified section of Lovell's directory for that year, under *Coins and Medals, Rare*, has him listed with three other dealers, P.N. Breton, A.C. Roussel, and R. Von Zoederlicht. Around 1907 he moved to 212 Greene Avenue, at which time he was also listed as a Commissioner of the Superior Court of Montreal, a considerably improved situation considering his unfortunate final year in Newfoundland. By 1907 Roussel and Von Zoederlicht are no longer listed as coin dealers, and the Century Stamp Co. arrives newly on the scene to compete with Breton and Ohman. In 1909 only Century and Ohman are listed in the classified section of coin dealers, though Breton is listed as a coin dealer, but only in the alphabetical section. (See figs. 30-38).

The Ohman mark was not noted by Langdon, indicating he had probably not produced much in the way of silverware, but rather carried typical jeweller's stock, and offered goods produced by other silversmiths. With one exception, the hallmarks are always placed in exactly the same spot, below the truncation of the bust. The fact that the last piece, a love token, is the only one seen where the mark is not so placed - indeed, it is on the reverse - indicates that the jeweller's working hallmark did not require the precision placement of the telltale circulating marks. These are, in my opinion, examples of rated pieces. As an encouragement for store traffic, and the prospect of future business, it would certainly have proven advantageous to circulate these pieces with the promise of say double the value in trade on the purchase of goods at Ohman's shop. A silversmith's hallmark would have little value as an advertising piece, and it is unlikely as well that they served as simple test pieces. A customer, say having purchased at Ohman's, may have received one of his half dollars in change which, with its mark, would guarantee perhaps a dollar's value on the next purchase or repair at the jeweller's shop. The hallmarking of half dollars was certainly achieved in Montreal. The existence of 1899 and 1900 host coins establishes this. Whether or not he had initiated the practice in St. John's, Newfoundland will probably never be known. They may well have also proved interesting novelties for Ohman's coin business, founded in Montreal. Nils Ohman enjoyed a lengthy career in the jewelry and other businesses, living till almost 93, dying on March 21, 1936. The firm continued on under the management of two sons, Nils Jr., and Arthur Fred, both of whom died in 1959. It nevertheless continued under the same name until 1983, when it closed its doors after eighty-four continuous years of business, rivaled in length of business only by Birks and Hemsley.

Ohman's wife appears to have been a remarkable woman. Born in Newfoundland in 1856, Jessie Murray married Nils Ohman in 1880. She was a suffragette, and to promote her cause published a newspaper called *The Water Lily*. An interesting, short article was written about her by Father John Maddigan of the St. John's Archdiocese.

On a personal note, I must say, and with some chagrin, that only recently did the Montreal Ohman connection to the countermarks become known to me, even though I had been aware of the firm and its connection with the coin business. I had often passed the store in the late 50s and early 60s, wondering whether remnants of the old coin business remained - leftover numismatic items or papers - but had not as yet established the brashness of character actually to enter the premises and ask the relevant questions. As with many projects, it went on the back-burner, to be dealt with later. Little did I realize what amazing connections would develop due to a simple tidy hallmark, unknown to silver experts and identified by countermark aficionados John Cheramy and Greg Brunk. I consider this one of the more interesting of the countermark stories, and its further connection with the philatelic and numismatic scene almost puts it in a class by itself. The owner of an Ohman mark can rightly claim a very personal token related to an old-time Montreal coin dealer.

- 703. Oil - **OIL** (6 x 11 mm.) on rev. and **D** (9 x 8 mm.) on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1854, Br. 719. [Foster Part II, 48; Rulau Misc.; Brunk 30140 (probably this coin, though the obv. D has not been described)].
- 704. One Load - **ONE / LOAD / W** on rev. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 692. 20 x 23 mm. [Brunk 30230 lists this mark on Br. 679].
- 705. Do. on obv. and **3** (5 x 3.5 mm.) on rev. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 694.
- 706. Do. on obv. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 709. No rev. countermark.
- 707. Do. on obv. and **1** (5 x 2 mm.) on rev. of "Tiffin" copper counterfeit ½ penny, 1812, Br. 960, C. 22?
- 708. Do. on obv. and **2** (5 x 4 mm.) on rev. of Trade & Navigation ½ penny, 1813, Br. 965, C. 16.

This token must have later served as a child's buzzer.

- 709. Do. on obv. and **6** (5 x 3 mm.) on rev. of Bust & Harp brass ½ penny, 1820, Br. 1012, C. 7.

It is tempting to believe that these tokens relate to the wood burning era of the early railroad days. This assumes that the "W" represents Wood, but there is ample room to have spelt the word out in its entirety without cramping that space. Tim Elliott has speculated that the "W" may represent the name of an individual who was using these as work checks, say as on a building or canal. We are familiar with chits from the 1870s to the early 1900s in Quebec stating *Bon pour un voyage*, or Good for one trip, meaning the transporting of gravel, sand, stone, etc. to a work site. My friend also suggested that the "W" might imply the vehicle with which the material was being transported, eg., wagon, but I feel this is a less likely scenario. They are truly interesting objects and all undertypes are of the early period.

- 710. Osborne - **OSBORNE** twice on obv. and once on rev. of For Public Accommodation penny, 1830. 1 x 11 mm.

This piece more properly belongs under the Isle of Man, and is included only on account of its association with Breton 996.

711. Ouellet, T. - **T. OUELLET** on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 3 x 30 mm. [Brunk 30385 lists this mark on an 1852 Canadian bank token].
712. Ovos - **OVOS** on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. 2 x 9 mm.
713. Owen, Sam Reid - **Sam Reid Owen Borris okana**. [in circle] with a **heart** / 1881 [in centre] on rev., and **COUNTY OF TIPPERARY IRELAND** [in circle] on obv. of Canada Victoria 25¢. The whole neatly counterpunched. 1.5 - 3 mm.

Likely a friendship token, perhaps commemorating a visit to Canada.

714. P - **P** on rev. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 23. 9 x 6 mm.
715. P (?) - **P** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 13 x 8 mm.

It is only for want of a better description that the mark is described as being a P.

716. P.O.A. - **P.O.A.** (4 x 13 mm.) vertically placed on either side of a horizontally placed **H** (5 x 3 mm.) on obv. and **P.O.A.** vertically placed between two horizontally placed **H**'s on rev. of Canada cent, 1896.
717. P*D - **P*D** with harp of four strings above, and a pair of shamrocks below, all within a **serrated circular cartouche** on obv. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 33. 9 mm.
718. **Do.** on rev. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 33.

This mark is very likely a Lower Canadian one and, being well-made, possibly the product of a silversmith of Montreal or Quebec. Such a man could be Peter Devlin (sometimes spelled Develin), a silversmith of Irish origin, recorded in Montreal in 1842 and '43, thence to Quebec, listed only in 1844. The selection of the harp or lyre as an emblem on the mark suggests an Irish identity. Whether a hallmark or a simple shop ticket, it is not possible to say as, to my knowledge, no marked silver of Devlin has yet been identified. I have seen about twenty pieces; most are on Wood 33, as are the two catalogue specimens. Other pieces at the Bank of Canada are marked over Br. 965, Br. 1011, Br. 1012, as well as Wood 33. The A.N.S. has an example from the Francis collection over a Blacksmith, Wood 1, and another over a Br. 1012.

719. P.R.G. Co. - **P.R.G. CO.** on rev. of Canada cent, 1882. 4 x 25 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 30583 (this coin)].
720. P.S - **P.S** on obv. of Nova Scotia penny, 1832, Br. 870. 5 x 12 mm. [Foster Part II, 73; Rulau Misc.]
721. P & W. Co. - **P & W. C^e** on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. 2 x 9 mm. [Brunk 30595 (this coin)].
722. Packard, JRO - **JRO PACKARD** counterpunched on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 3 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 30627 (this coin)].
723. Page, H.W. - **H.W. PAGE** on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 3 x 30 mm.
724. Palmer - **PALMER** on rev. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 6.5 x 23 mm.

745. Do. on obv. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1840, Br. 874. 3 x 22 mm.

As the Canadian marked pieces are all over Maritime hosts (there are also two on Ships Colonies & Commerce ½ pennies), I had considered the possibility of the mark representing one of those provinces. Brunk considers the Peters mark as being the work of Philadelphia silversmith James Peters and this may be borne out due to the recent discovery of a U.S. large cent bearing the mark on obverse, and, on reverse, an eagle / 18(k) within a cartouche. The mark catalogued here appears too large and crude to represent the product of a silversmith or jeweller, but the newly located mark is compelling, and may represent a parallel trade the silversmith was involved in. The mark appears as frequently on Canadian pieces as it does on U.S. large cents which commonly circulated in Canada. The eagle mark, however, tips the scales in favour of an assignment to the United States.

746. Picard, J. - **J. PICARD**. within **rectangular cartouche** (2.5 x 20 mm.) on obv., **J.K** (9.5 x 20 mm.) on obv. & rev. (twice each) and **C C C** (2.5 mm.) counterpunched on obv. of Bank of Montreal penny, 1837, Br. 521.

The K in the punch is so like the one used in the TK marks that one is tempted to say that it was produced by the same individual. The K here, however, is crisp where the diagonals join at the trunk and, if related to the TK mark may be an earlier version, prior to the "spreading" at the junction of the K.

747. Poor, C.E. - **C.E. POOR**. on obv. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1832, Br. 871. 2 x 10 mm. [Brunk 32440].

748. Postle, R. - **R. POSTLE** twice on obv. of Canada Victoria 50¢. 3 x 17 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 32547 (this coin)].

749. Prince, D.B. - **D.B. PRINCE**. on rev. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1842, Br. 527. 2.5 x 25 mm. [Brunk 32865 lists what is presumably the same mark on an 1838 U.S. large cent].

750. Provos(t), H. - **H. PROVOS** on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. Approx. 2 x 19 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 32917].

751. Prov(ost), H. - **H. PROV** on obv. of Canada cent, 1858. 2 x 13 mm. [Cheramy List].

The mark is light, and as it was started from the centre the full name does not show up, but it is doubtless the same mark as the preceding.

752. Purdy, W.B. - **W.B. PURDY AYLMER** [in circle] and **ONT.** [in centre] enclosed by **four arrows**, all counterpunched on blank or worn planchet. 3 mm. [Rulau CE93 (this coin)].

This is a personal pocket piece, and because it has been marked on what appears to be a plain copper disc should not be included here, not having met the criterion of having an undertype; it is simply an incused piece. This is evidently the man listed as a shoemaker in Aylmer in the *Ontario gazetteer and directory* for 1901/02. His career as a shoemaker began many years prior to this as he was also found in the town of Straffordville, Elgin County, Ontario, according to the *Illustrated historical atlas of the County of Elgin, Ont.*, by H.R. Page & Co., Toronto, 1877. The *Federal Census of 1881* lists this shoemaker, still in Bayham, as having been born in 1856.

753. Quebec - **QUEBEC** on obv. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 3.5 x 22 mm. [Brunk 33080 lists a similar mark on an 1837 G.B. shilling. This Quebec mark resembles the one which accompanies the I.B. / **QUEBEC** mark, but is not the same].
754. R - **R** on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1850, Br. 719. 13.5 x 12 mm. Ex-S.S. Heal/Lorne Wilson colls. [Cheramy List].
755. R.A.C. - **R.A.C.** on obv. & rev. of Canada cent, 1900. 7 x 20.5 mm.
756. R.C.C. - **R.C.C.** on obv. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 679. 4 x 20 mm.
757. R.M.B - **R.M.B** on obv. of Ship ½ penny, 1812, Br. 1004, C. 20. 5 x 19 mm. Ex-S.S. Heal coll. [Duffield 1511; Foster Part II, 128; Rulau Misc.].
758. R.S. - **R.S.** four times on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 4 x 8 mm.
759. R.T.C - **R.T.C** on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 3 x 15 mm.
760. Radcliffe, E.D. - **E.D. RADCLIFFE** [curved] / **an anchor** / **ONT.** counterpunched on obv. of Norway 24 skilling (1845-48). 1.5 mm.
761. Ralph, R.L. - **R.L. RALPH** on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1842, Br. 527. 3 x 22 mm. [Duffield 200; Foster Part II, 29; Rulau Misc.; Brunk 33420 records this mark on Br. 674; it had been sold by Lyman Low, in July 21, 1904, lot 343].

No one of this name was found in Canada, but the *C.L.D.S.* record Ramon L. Ralph, born in 1852 in Wisconsin, and Reuben Larkin Ralph, born on May 11, 1872, in Buffalo, N Y.

762. Rankin, W.R. - **W.R. RANKIN.** on rev. of Nova Scotia cent, 1861, Br. 877. 2 x 23 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 33485 (this coin)].

The *Federal Census of 1871* notes William Ryerson Rankin, a farmer in the township of Sophiasburgh, Prince Edward County, Ontario. The *Federal Census of 1881* notes W.R. Rankin, farmer in Sophiasburgh, born in 1834, no doubt the same person. The *Illustrated historical atlas of the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward, Ont.*, by H. Belden & Co., Toronto, 1878, described him as a cheese manufacturer and farmer living in the town of Demorestville, Prince Edward County. By 1901 he was still residing in Demorestville and the census of that year gave his birth date as October 13, 1836, which conflicts with the above noted date and is an example of census error.

763. Ray & Co., L. - **L. RAY & C^o** on rev. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 691. 3 x 22.5 mm.
764. Ray & Co., L. - **L. RAY & C^o / CAST STEEL / WARRANTED** on rev. of Salaberry ½ penny, 1825, Br. 992. 10 x 22 mm. Bowers & Merena, March 1987, lot 1297. [Rulau C98; Brunk 33610 (probably this coin)].

This is a mark typical of those used by blacksmiths in England from the late 18th to the mid-19th century. As the two specimens here are both over Canadian undertypes, and the bouquet-sou type is a purely Canadian one, I checked the Montreal directories and was immediately rewarded by an entry in *The Montreal directory for 1842-3* ..., compiled by Robert W.S. MacKay, which showed Lawrence Ray as a blacksmith at the corner of Common and King Street. He is not entered in an earlier directory, An

745. Do. on obv. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1840, Br. 874. 3 x 22 mm.

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The K in the punch is so like the one used in the TK marks that one is tempted to say that it was produced by the same individual. The K here, however, is crisp where the diagonals join at the trunk and, if related to the TK mark may be an earlier version, prior to the “spreading” at the junction of the K.

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748. Postle, R. - **R. POSTLE** twice on obv. of Canada Victoria 50¢. 3 x 17 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 32547 (this coin)].

749. Prince, D.B. - **D.B. PRINCE**. on rev. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1842, Br. 527. 2.5 x 25 mm. [Brunk 32865 lists what is presumably the same mark on an 1838 U.S. large cent].

750. Provos(t), H. - **H. PROVOS** on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. Approx. 2 x 19 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 32917].

751. Prov(ost), H. - **H. PROV** on obv. of Canada cent, 1858. 2 x 13 mm. [Cheramy List].

The mark is light, and as it was started from the centre the full name does not show up, but it is doubtless the same mark as the preceding.

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This is a personal pocket piece, and because it has been marked on what appears to be a plain copper disc should not be included here, not having met the criterion of having an undertype; it is simply an incused piece. This is evidently the man listed as a shoemaker in Aylmer in the *Ontario gazetteer and directory* for 1901/02. His career as a shoemaker began many years prior to this as he was also found in the town of Straffordville, Elgin County, Ontario, according to the *Illustrated historical atlas of the County of Elgin, Ont.*, by H.R. Page & Co., Toronto, 1877. The *Federal Census of 1881* lists this shoemaker, still in Bayham, as having been born in 1856.

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755. R.A.C. - **R.A.C.** on obv. & rev. of Canada cent, 1900. 7 x 20.5 mm.
756. R.C.C. - **R.C.C.** on obv. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 679. 4 x 20 mm.
757. R.M.B - **R.M.B** on obv. of Ship ½ penny, 1812, Br. 1004, C. 20. 5 x 19 mm. Ex-S.S. Heal coll. [Duffield 1511; Foster Part II, 128; Rulau Misc.].
758. R.S. - **R.S.** four times on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 4 x 8 mm.
759. R.T.C - **R.T.C** on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 3 x 15 mm.
760. Radcliffe, E.D. - **E.D. RADCLIFFE** [curved] / **an anchor** / **ONT.** counterpunched on obv. of Norway 24 skilling (1845-48). 1.5 mm.
761. Ralph, R.L. - **R.L. RALPH** on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1842, Br. 527. 3 x 22 mm. [Duffield 200; Foster Part II, 29; Rulau Misc.; Brunk 33420 records this mark on Br. 674; it had been sold by Lyman Low, in July 21, 1904, lot 343].

No one of this name was found in Canada, but the *C.L.D.S.* record Ramon L. Ralph, born in 1852 in Wisconsin, and Reuben Larkin Ralph, born on May 11, 1872, in Buffalo, N Y.

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764. Ray & Co., L. - **L. RAY & C^o / CAST STEEL / WARRANTED** on rev. of Salaberry ½ penny, 1825, Br. 992. 10 x 22 mm. Bowers & Merena, March 1987, lot 1297. [Rulau C98; Brunk 33610 (probably this coin)].

This is a mark typical of those used by blacksmiths in England from the late 18th to the mid-19th century. As the two specimens here are both over Canadian undertypes, and the bouquet-sou type is a purely Canadian one, I checked the Montreal directories and was immediately rewarded by an entry in *The Montreal directory for 1842-3 ...*, compiled by Robert W.S. MacKay, which showed Lawrence Ray as a blacksmith at the corner of Common and King Street. He is not entered in an earlier directory, *An*

alphabetical list of the merchants, traders, and housekeepers, residing in Montreal ..., compiled by Thomas Doige, 1819, nor can he be accounted for in the 1825 Montreal Census. This 1842 entry is the only one for him, so his dates must be post 1825, and end with this sole directory inclusion. The Ray name was a rare one in Montreal, even till the 1870s. Here is a case where the undertype provided evidence of the issuer.

- 765. Read, M. - **M. READ** on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 2.5 x 19 mm. [Cheramy List].
- 766. Reid, G. - **G. REID** twice on obv. and once on rev. of Canada cent, 1859. 3 x 21.5 mm.
- 767. Revington, E.S. - **E.S. REVINGTON** on rev. of Canada cent, 1882. 2 x 22 mm.
- 768. Rice, E. - **E. RICE**. on obv. & rev. of Leslie & Sons ½ penny, Br. 718. 2.5 x 19 mm.
- 769. Richards, W.B. - **W.B. RICHARDS**. on obv. of Canada cent, 1882. 2 x 26 mm.

This is not likely the mark of Sir William Buell Richards, 1815-99, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, 1875-79.

***. **RITCH(IE?)**, A. See no. 484.

- 770. Robbins, Kendall & Lawrence - **ROBBINS. / KENDALL & / LAWRENCE / U.S.** on rev. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1823, Br. 867. 9 x 13 mm. Bowers & Merena, Nov. 1986, lot 5112. [Brunk 34550 lists this mark on an 1812 Nova Scotia ½ penny, a misprint, and this is likely the coin].

According to Brunk's *American and Canadian countermarked coins*, Part III, *Robbins and Lawrence was founded in the 1830s as Kendall and Lawrence and manufactured guns. In 1844 Robbins joined the business, and it became Robbins, Kendall and Lawrence. Kendall left the company in 1846, at which time it became Robbins and Lawrence. In 1854 the company obtained a contract to produce a quarter million fire arms for the British, but it was cancelled just before manufacture, causing the firm to declare bankruptcy. The stamp is the mark used on the company's 1841 rifles (Rulau, 1982). This piece sold for \$300.00 in the Van Ormer sale. The company was located in Windsor, Vermont (cf. Brunk 34560).*

- 771. Robinson, T.H. - **T.H. ROBINSON** [curved] / **DRUGGIST** [curved] / **ORILLIA** [curved] on rev. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 22.5 x 22.5 mm. [Rulau C100 - C101a; Brunk 34700].
- 772. Do. on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1852, Br. 719. [Rulau C100 - C101a; Brunk 34700].
- 773. Do. on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720. [Rulau C100 - C101a; Brunk 34700].
- 774. Do. on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720. [Rulau C100 - C101a; Brunk 34700].
- 775. Do. on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1854, Br. 720. [Rulau C100 - C101a; Brunk 34700].
- 776. Do. on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1854, Br. 720. [Rulau C100 - C101a; Brunk 34700].
- 777. Do. on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1854, crosslet-4, Br. 720. [Rulau C100 - C101a; Brunk 34700].
- 778. Do. on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1857, Br. 720. [Rulau C100 - C101a; Brunk 34700].

779. Do. on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1857, Br. 720. [Rulau C100 - C101a; Brunk 34700].
780. Do. on rev. of U.S. large cent. [Brunk 34700].
781. Do. on obv. of Great Britain penny, 1806/07. [Brunk 34700].

Thomas H. Robinson appears to have had his origins in Montreal. According to Brunk in *Purposive Canadian countermarked coins and what is known about their issuers*, Robinson was born in 1851 (the *Federal Census for 1881* gives his birth date as 1852) and served four years as an apprentice pharmacist in Montreal. He then spent a year in Manitoba before becoming an assistant in the drug firm of W.R. Tudhope of Orillia, Ontario. He is listed in the Montreal directories of 1877-79 as a druggist at 51 City Councillors. The premises were shared with another merchant in what was probably a small store between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke Streets. He appears to have arrived in Orillia about 1879, as *The Times* of September 30, 1880, records: *Mr. T. H. Robinson, who for the past year has been so favourably known as dispenser for Tudhope & Co. has bought out the business, the transfer of which will be complete as soon as the process of stock-taking is finished, when Mr. Robinson will run it on his own account. Mr. Robinson stands very high as a dispenser of medicines, having taken 1st place in dispensing when taking his diploma.* It was a modern up-to-date establishment, continued and even expanded by Robinson in the same style. In late 1880 he had been appointed Dominion Telegraph agent, and sometime later had the Bell Telephone agency in Orillia. He skillfully carried on editorial advertising for his business in the *Orillia Packet*. In the March 30, 1883, issue he comments: *Something of general interest. -- Repairing the ceiling of my shop has made things a trifle uncomfortable during the past two or three weeks. The job is now over and the result is satisfactory. - One thing follows another, after repairs comes cleaning up. - Cleaning up unearths a variety of articles, goods of all kinds, odd toys, odd periodicals, odd nick nacks, odd everything. All good, you understand, but not enough of any to make up a line worth keeping in stock. -- Now, what shall I do with these? Do what any sensible man would suggest, or sensible woman, for that matter; Sell them for about what they cost. - This I propose to do. - The articles will be shown by themselves and as usual marked in plain figures, and you can just rely upon getting bargains. - Call and see for yourselves.* The store under Robinson continued in Orillia till sometime after March, 1893, after which time he returned to Montreal to open the Sherbrooke Pharmacy at 736 Sherbrooke Street, not far from his earlier outlet. It continued till 1906 (see fig. 41), after which time Robinson disappears from view, and the store is taken over by another.

There appears little doubt that Robinson's Orillia countermark was influenced by his fellow druggists in Montreal, the firm of Devins & Bolton. Many of these coppers were still passing hands in Montreal, and the partners were still together in Robinson's early Montreal years. That he had an interest in numismatics while a druggist in Orillia is clear, based on the two letters to R.W. McLachlan reproduced here as figs. 39 and 40. McLachlan has been asked to evaluate a religious medal given to the Indians in the one, and in the other Robinson is ordering from McLachlan what may have been his monograph *Coins struck in Canada before 1840*, Brussels, 1892. I have tried to find out more on Robinson and his apparent interest in numismatics, but have met with no success. The two letters appear to be the sole evidence of his affiliation with numismatics. Ken Palmer's article in *The Canadian Token*, September, 1981, has revealed a good deal about his Orillia years, based on newspaper advertisements and editorials supplied by Mrs. Lorna Irwin, Reference Librarian at the Orillia Public Library. A T.H. Robinson countermark can certainly be added to the list of numismatist cards, though, like many others, it was not issued exclusively for that purpose. Another example of a druggist numismatist who issued tokens is R.W. Williams (Br. 613, 614).

782. Robinson, W.E. - **W.E. ROBINSON** (2.5 x 24 mm.) / **OWOSSO** (2.5 x 16 mm.) on rev. of Bank penny, Br. 521 or 526. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 34717].

This is another case of an American merchant countermark on a Canadian undertype, Owosso being in Michigan.

783. Robinson's Carriage Works - **ROBINSON'S CARRIAGE WORKS** [in circle] and **KINGSTON** [in center], fully taking up the entire surface of rev. of Canada cent, 1859. [Brunk 34660].
784. Do. on obv. of Canada cent, 1884. [Duffield 198; Foster Part III, 200.4; Brunk 34660].
785. Do. on rev. of Canada cent, 1884. [Duffield 198; Brunk 34660].

Robinson's Carriage Works of Kingston was operated by George W. Robinson, born in 1851 according to the *Federal Census of 1881*, wherein he was referred to as F.W. Robinson. According to Russell Rulau in *United States trade tokens 1866-1889*, 2nd ed., Iola, 1988, the business ran from 1881 to 1894 from 233-235 Princess Street, Kingston. According to Dr. Brunk in his soon to be published second edition, Robinson appears to have died around 1894. The mark is rarely seen over anything but Canada cents of 1884, though Brunk noted an example over a Canada cent of 1881, as well as an even more unusual specimen marked on a 1797 cartwheel penny. The 1859 cent catalogued above is another case of an atypical undertype.

786. Rook, C. - **C. ROOK** on obv. of Newfoundland 20¢, 1880. 4 x 22.5 mm. [Brunk 10070 (this coin), attributes the mark as CROOK, but a stop is evident after the C].
787. Rose, D.G. - **D.G. ROSE** on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 3.5 x 25 mm. [Brunk 35050 (this coin)].

The numismatist and first printer of the *Canadian antiquarian & numismatic journal*, Daniel Rose, comes to mind, but I'm unaware of his middle name(s), and mention this only in passing.

788. Ross, Alex - **ALEX / ROSS** counterpunched on obv. of Canada cent, 1893. 7 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 35070 (this coin)].
789. Ross & Co., J.F. - **J.F. ROSS & C° / TORONTO.** within oval on obv. & rev. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 11.5 x 24 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 35076].

John F. Ross was a sewing machine attachment maker in Toronto on King St. E. in 1874. The following year he was listed as a tinsmith at 107 Cambridge, but by 1876 he had moved once more, this time to 526 Queen St. W., advertising stoves and house furnishings, in addition to his tinware. He remained at this address till about 1880, at which time he moved to 189 Bathurst. Later directories have not been checked, so I'm unable to say exactly when he registered as a company. His name no longer occurs in the *Ontario gazetteer & directory* for 1901-02, published by the Ontario Publishing and Advertising Co. According to the *Federal Census of 1881* he was born in Ontario in 1845.

790. Rouleau - **Rouleau** on obv. of Bust ½ penny, 1815, Br. 886, C. 347. 5 x 26 mm. [Brunk 35100].
791. Do. on rev. of Success to the Fisheries ½ penny, Br. 917. [Brunk 35100].

792. **Do.** on rev. of Prince Edward's Island ½ penny, 1855, Br. 918. [Foster Part VI, 100.36; Rulau C133; Brunk 35100].
793. **Do.** on rev. of Prince Edward Island ½ penny, 1857, upset rev., Br. 919. [Foster Part II, 102 and Part VI, 100.32; Brunk 35100].
794. **Do.** on rev. of Prince Edward Island ½ penny, 1857, straight rev., Br. 919. [Foster Part II, 102 and Part VI, 100.32; Brunk 35100].
795. **Do.** on obv. of Rutherford ½ penny, 1841, brass, Br. 952. [Foster Part II, 104 and Part VI, 100.33; Rulau C130; Brunk 35100].

The Lyman Low sale of June 20, 1906 offered as part of lot 34 a similar, perhaps the same piece.

796. **Do.** on rev. of Ships Colonies & Commerce ½ penny, Br. 997. Lees 32. [Foster Part II, 125 and Part VI, 100.34; Rulau C123; Brunk 35100].
797. **Do.** on rev. of U.S. Hard Times token, 1837, Low 18. [Brunk 35100].
798. **Do.** on rev. of Essequibo and Demerara stiver, 1813. [Rulau C135; Brunk 35100].
799. **Do.** with a **C** (6.5 mm.) above and an **I** (6 mm.) below; verso with five **C**'s and a **V** (6.5 mm.) all on blank copper ½ penny size planchet.
800. Rouleau, Josh - **Josh** (5 x 14 mm.) / **Rouleau** (5 x 25 mm.) on rev. of French 5 centimes, (1793-1803). 13 x 26 mm. [Brunk 35105].
801. Rouleau, Josh R. - **Josh R** (5 x 20 mm.) / **Rouleau** (5 x 25 mm.) on obv. of Trade & Navigation penny, 1814, Br. 962, C. 13. [Brunk 35105].

The mark appears in three forms. When I first catalogued them I did not notice, or perhaps decided to ignore one that clearly reads Josh R / Rouleau, probably considering that the intention had been to apply the full name on a single line, and in failure of that, the second stamp "Rouleau" was applied beneath. I assumed that in cases where Josh / Rouleau occurred alone, it was simply a matter that the "R" following Josh was either too weakly struck to see, or that "Josh" was too close to the edge to accommodate the "R". "Josh Rouleau" on a single line would have been unworkable as it could not have been incorporated on any single coin due to the size of the mark. I later acquired another specimen (not in this book) which had a similar mark, and became convinced that the Josh R stood alone and that there never was an attempt to apply the full name on a single line. Perhaps Joseph Rouleau (Joshua is not a common French name) was using the initial of his middle name? In speculating on the sequence of the marks the first issue might have been that of Josh / Rouleau. The decision to add a middle initial was perhaps an afterthought, and the last of the marks was likely the single line stamping of Rouleau.

Several people with the name Joseph Rouleau have been located in directories of Quebec and Montreal. In 1875 no less than three are located in Quebec City. The most interesting of these is Joseph Rouleau, a lumber merchant, associated for a time with William J. Bickell (see fig. 42). He was later an excise man with the Inland Revenue Service. A miniature portrait of a youthful Joseph Rouleau, executed by Fascio about 1848, is in the collection of the Musée du Québec. This is

apparently the lumber merchant, later excise agent, who was born at St. Roch on December 13, 1825, and who died on May 24, 1901. The St. Roch of today in no way resembles what it was in the 19th century, and the fact that a portrait was made suggests that the family was a prominent one in the community.

The men listed below bearing the name Joseph Rouleau are another indication of how difficult single name countermarks are to identify. We can assume the period of issue postdates 1857, the latest dated coins on which the markings appear to be known. Because Joseph Rouleau the lumber merchant was well-known in his community, as well as being in a trade that could easily have benefitted by the countermarking of coins for use in lumber camps, Joseph Rouleau of St. Roch is not an unlikely candidate.

The following are directory listings for the various Joseph Rouleaus of Quebec and Montreal:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(1) <i>The Quebec directory for 1858-59 ...</i>, edited by G.H. Cherrier and P.M. Hamelin:</p> <p>a) Rouleau, Joseph, labourer, Franklin St., St. Sauveur</p> | <p>(5) <i>The Quebec directory for 1868-69 ...</i>, compiled and published by G.H. Cherrier:</p> <p>a) Rouleau, Joseph, lumber merchant, 3 Queen St., St. Roch</p> |
| <p>(2) <i>The Quebec directory for 1861-62 ...</i>, compiled and published by G.H. Cherrier:</p> <p>b) Rouleau, Joseph, labourer, Franklin St., St. Sauveur</p> | <p>(6) <i>The Quebec directory for 1870-71 ...</i>, compiled and published by G.H. Cherrier:</p> <p>a) Rouleau, Joseph, excise agent, 3 Queen St., St. Roch</p> |
| <p>(3) <i>The Quebec directory for 1864-65 ...</i>, compiled and published by G.H. Cherrier:</p> <p>a) Rouleau, Joseph, labourer, 5 Fleurie St., St. Roch</p> <p>b) Rouleau, Jos., of Bickell and Rouleau, 3 St. Joseph St., St. Roch</p> <p>c) Bickell and Rouleau, lumber merchants, Marine Hospital cove, foot Water St., St. Roch</p> | <p>(7) <i>Cherrier's Quebec directory for 1873-74 ...</i>, compiled and published by A. Benjamin Cherrier:</p> <p>a) Rouleau, Joseph, excise agent, 35 Queen St., St. Roch</p> |
| <p>(4) <i>The Quebec directory for 1865-66 ...</i>, compiled and published by G.H. Cherrier:</p> <p>a) Rouleau, Joseph, joiner, rear 43 Ann St., St. Roch</p> <p>b) Rouleau, Jos., of Bickell & Rouleau, 3 Queen St., St. Roch</p> | <p>(8) <i>Cherrier's directory of Quebec & Levis for the year ending May 1, 1875 ...</i>, compiled and published by A. Benjamin Cherrier:</p> <p>a) Rouleau, Joseph, excise agent, 3 Queen St.</p> <p>b) Rouleau, Jos. A., advocate, Donnacona, bds at 13 St. Famille</p> |
| | <p>(9) <i>Irwin & Co.'s directory of the City of Quebec ... for 1875-76 ...</i>, compiled and published by W.H. Irwin & Co.:</p> |

- a) Rouleau, Joseph, joiner, 40 Queen St.
 b) Rouleau, Joseph, Inland revenue officer, 3 St. Joseph
 c) Rouleau, Joseph A. (Bedard & Rouleau), advocate, bds 13 St. Famille
- (10) *Cherrier's directory of Quebec & Levis for the year ending May 1, 1877 ...*, compiled and published by A. Benjamin Cherrier:
 a) Rouleau, Joseph, excise officer, St. Joseph 15-17
 b) Rouleau, Joseph A., advocate, Donnacona 8
- (11) *Cherrier's Quebec City directory for the year ending May 3, 1885*, compiled and published by A. Benjamin Cherrier:
 a) Rouleau, Joseph, excise officer, St. Joseph 15-17
- (12) *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1887-88*, published by John Lovell & Son:
 a) Rouleau, Jos. Anicet, shoemaker, 172 Visitation
- (13) *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1888- 89*, published by John Lovell & Son:
 a) Rouleau, Jos. Anicet, shoemaker, 172 Visitation
 b) Rouleau, Joseph, foreman, 31 Poele Lane
- (14) *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1889- 90*, published by John Lovell & Son:
 a) Rouleau, Jos. Anicet, shoemaker, 172 Visitation
 b) Rouleau, Joseph, foreman, 31 Poele Lane
- (15) *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1892- 93*, published by John Lovell & Son:
 a) Rouleau, Joseph, roofer, 284 Amherst
 b) Rouleau, Jos., shoemaker, 990 Mignonne
- (16) *The Quebec & Levis Directory ... 1896- 97*, edited by T.L. Boulanger and Edward Marcotte:
 a) Rouleau, Joseph, snr, excise officer, St. Joseph 15
- (17) *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1898-99*, published by John Lovell & Son:
 a) Rouleau, Jos. Anicet, grocer, 1047 DeMontigny
 b) Rouleau, Joseph, grocer, 224 ½ Montcalm
- (18) *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1899-00*, published by John Lovell & Son:
 a) Rouleau, Jos. Anicet, grocer, 1047 DeMontigny
 b) Rouleau, J.A., M.D., 509 Mt. Royal Ave.
 c) Rouleau, Joseph, grocer, 224 ½ Montcalm
 d) Rouleau, Jos. labourer, 1171 St. Dominique
 e) Rouleau, Jos., labourer, 503 St. Louis
- (19) *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1902-03*, published by John Lovell & Son:
 a) Rouleau, Joseph, grocer, 224 ½ Montcalm
 b) Rouleau, Jos., labourer, 18 Barclay
- (20) *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1906-07*, published by John Lovell & Son:
 a) Rouleau, Jos. Anicet, grocer, 605 DeMontigny
 b) Rouleau, J.A., M.D.
 c) Rouleau, Joseph, heater, 16 ½ St. Jean Baptiste
- (21) *The Quebec & Levis Directory. 1907-1908*, edited by T.L. Boulanger and Edward Marcotte:
 a) Rouleau, Jos., public, civil service clerk, Dept. des Terres, St. Valier 195

(22) *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1907-08*, published by John Lovell & Son:

a) Rouleau, Joseph, heater, 16 St. Jean Baptiste

(23) *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1909-10*, published by John Lovell & Son:

a) Rouleau, Jos., labourer
b) Rouleau, Jos., labourer

It is a matter of interest that the majority of the Rouleau marks in this and in the Bank of Canada's collection occur over Maritime coppers. A search of those provinces may be in order. As with many of the marks in the series, research often brings up more questions than answers.

802. Rowe, W.H. - **W.H. ROWE** (2.5 x 21 mm.) / **H.A. BIGGINS** (2.5 x 21 mm.) / **C.S. JOHNSON** (2.5 x 25 mm.) / . **SHAVER** (4 x 30.5 mm.) / **D.H. FOWKE** (3.5 x 29 mm.) / **G.R. LEVAGOOD** (2.5 x 28.5 mm.) / **J. PAGE** (3 x 16 mm.) on planed rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719.

A web site dedicated to Ontario marriages from 1800-1924 titled *Ontario Marriage Registrations*, maintained by Mary Crandall and partly owned by the Ontario Vital Statistics Project, lists George R. Levagood, an organ builder, originally from Michigan. He was married at the age of twenty-five to Hannah Bakes on December 28, 1879, in Whitby, Ontario County. He appears again in the marriage listings in Woodstock, Oxford County, Ontario, at the marriage of another couple on April 22, 1888. Further searches were then done for Woodstock and he was found mentioned in the Woodstock newspaper, *The Evening Sentinel-Review*, December 12, 1889, along with Charles S. Johnson, one of the other names stamped on this coin. Both Levagood and Johnson were reported as being elected officers at a Masonic meeting. The search was extended to include the other names marked on the coin, and H.A. Biggins (Henry) a carpenter from Woodstock was also found. According to the marriage registers, he was married at the Atlantic House in Ingersoll on September 14, 1876, to Catherine McKay. A William H. Rowe of Woodstock was listed in the registers in 1886, but this surname and initials are too common to draw any conclusions. A David H. Fowke, also an organ builder, of Darlington, Ontario, according to the marriage registers, was married at Guelph in 1896 at the age of twenty-eight to Ann Maria Norrish. Searches for Shaver and Page were only briefly attempted as the first initial is lacking for the former, and the latter's name is too common. There is evidently an association between all of these men. Perhaps they were all masons and further research may yield information that links these men together.

803. Rozel, J.H. - **J.H. ROZEL** (2.5 x 24 mm.) / **J.H.R** (3.5 x 16 mm.) on very worn and silvered Bouquet-Sou, Br. 684. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 35225 (though the second mark isn't referred to, it appears to be this coin)].
804. Rubidge, CM - **CM RUBIDGE MAV** [in circle] counterpunched on rev. of Canada cent, 1859. 3 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 35235 (this coin)].

The Mormon web site refers to a Catherine Mary Rubidge, born circa 1819 and married about 1840 in Canada. Other Rubidge's are located in Port Hope and Peterborough according to the same site. C.S. Rubidge is listed by *The Canada directory ...* by Robert W.S. MacKay, Montreal, 1851, as County Registrar of Peterborough. Of interest, but not likely applicable to this mark is Charles Rubidge, naval officer, born in London in 1787, emigrated to Cobourg, Upper Canada in 1819, died in 1873. A biography by Wendy Cameron was published in the *Dictionary of Canadian biography*, Vol. X, p. 635, published by the University of Toronto Press, 1972.

805. Ryan, M. - **M. RYAN / I. ONT.** on obv. of U.S. quarter dollar, 1854. 5 x 11 mm. [Brunk 35385 (this coin)].
806. **Do.** on obv. of U.S. dime, 1887. [Brunk 35385].

Many M. Ryan's have been found in Ontario, but none from a town starting with an I. A death notice for a Matthew Ryan appears in the *Ingersoll Chronicle* of October 17, 1889, stating he passed away in Beachville, a town nearby. The *Federal Census of 1901* lists Margaret Ryan, born on December 24, 1826, emigrated from Ireland in 1838, residing in Beachville, likely the wife of Matthew Ryan. Perhaps Matthew resided or operated a business in nearby Ingersoll.

807. Ryerson, E. - **E. RYERSON.** on obv. & rev. of Newfoundland 50¢, 1881. 2.5 x 25 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 35387].
808. S - S on obv. of Nova Scotia penny, 1856, Br. 875. 2 x 2 mm. [Cheramy List].
809. **Do.** on obv. of New Brunswick ½ penny, 1843, Br. 910.
810. **Do.** on rev. of New Brunswick ½ penny, 1843, Br. 910. [Cheramy List].
811. S - S on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 11 x 5 mm.
812. S - S on obv. of Irishman ½ penny, Br. 1009. 5 x 3.5 mm. [Rulau Misc.].
813. S.B.L - **S.B.L** counterpunched on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720. 4 mm. [Cheramy List].
814. S.C.L. - **S.C.L.** on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 1 x 6 mm. [Foster Part II, 16].
815. S.L. - **S.L.** within **rectangular cartouche** on obv. of Wellington token, 1813, Br. 988. 2 x 6 mm. [Foster Part II, 116; Rulau Misc.].

J.G. Scott (p. 174) cites what appears to be the same mark over an 1806 or 1807 Great Britain ½ penny. It was first noticed in Spink's *Numismatic Circular*, April, 1897.

816. S.N.H. - **S.N.H.** on rev. of Bank of Montreal Bouquet-Sou, Br. 714. 3 x 13 mm.
817. S.P. & Co. - **S.P. & C°** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720. 5 x 23 mm. [Foster Part III, 100.6; Brunk 35480 (possibly this coin)].
818. St. P. - **ST. P.** within **rectangular cartouche** on obv. of George II counterfeit ½ penny. Approx. 8 x 20 mm. Ex-R.W. Williams coll. (private purchase, not from the Sotheby Sale). [Foster Part III, 400.2].

This piece is included due to its attribution as a communion token of St. Paul's Church, Truro, N.S., by Leroux and McLachlan. MacLennan, however, doubted its association with the church, claiming: *This one belongs to St. Pierre, West Indies and has been so identified beyond doubt by Mr. L. A. Renaud of Montreal and Mr. Kain of St. John, N.B., well known collectors.* Howland Wood noted it as belonging to St. Pierre, Martinique, but Pridmore ignored the piece. An article in the *Perth Courier* for December

1, 1960, refers to the discovery in a garden in Perth of what is presumably one of these pieces: *A typical token was one bearing the date 1774, minted during the reign of George III. Sam Larmon, Perth R.R. 4, found it in his garden and brought it to The Courier office. Unfortunately the coin was badly worn and had evidently been disfigured by some person with the initials S.T.P., for these letters were crudely carved into its face. It appears, however, that even in good condition the coin would be worth only a dollar or two.*

819. St. Pierre, J. - **J. S^T. PIERRE** (2 x 25 mm.) / **MAKER** (slanted, 2.5 x 16 mm.) / **STANSTEAD CE** (twice, 1.5 x 26.5 mm.) on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719.

Jean-Baptiste St. Pierre was a carriage maker, according to the 1869 and 1878 *Bradstreet's reports of the Dominion of Canada* (Bradstreet Press, N.Y., 1869; The Bradstreet Co., N.Y., 1878), and *Lovell's Canadian Dominion directory for 1871*, published by John Lovell. He was born on March 24, 1832, and was 69 years old at the time of the 1901 Federal Census.

820. Savage - **SAVAGE** within **rectangular cartouche** on obv. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 2 x 5.5 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 35692 (this coin)].

This mark is similar to the one illustrated by Langdon, and identified as that of George Savage, Sr. (1767-1845), progenitor of the Savage firms. As George Sr. had retired by 1836, the mark is most certainly not his, but is that of his son, Joseph, to whom the business was transferred in 1842. Another son, George, had earlier on, in 1829, been placed in charge of the store just opened in Toronto. The Savage firm mostly imported silver, or had other working silversmiths in the city manufacture special orders that may have been pressing. *Presentation pieces and trophies from the Henry Birks Collection of Canadian silver* by Ross Fox, Ottawa, 1985, clarifies the issue of the principals in the firm and the dates of their association. Several wonderful presentation pieces with the Savage and, more importantly, the Savage & Lyman hallmarks are reproduced in the book. (See figs. 43-46).

821. Saxlund, E. - **E. SAXLUND** on obv. & rev. of "Tiffin" copper counterfeit ½ penny, 1812, Br. 960, C. 22. 3 x 27.5 mm. Bowers & Merena, lot 3111, Nov. 19, 1993. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 35740 (this coin)].

Evan Saxlund, born in Norway in 1824, was located in Eaton Corner, Quebec (Eastern Townships), in the *Federal Census of 1881*. He was a cabinet maker and he, or a son, was listed in *Lovell's business and professional directory of the province of Quebec, for 1890-91*, published by John Lovell & Son.

822. Schram, N.H. - **N.H. SCHRAM** (1.5 x 19 mm.) and **1860** (counterpunched, 2 mm.) on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1850, Br. 720. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 35825 (this coin)].

Nancy (Hannah) Schram is recorded by the *C.L.D.S.* as from Niagara, Ontario.

823. Scot, J.W. - **J.W. SCOT** on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1883. 3 x 23 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 35847 (this coin)].

824. Shalling, F.G. - **F.G. SHALLING** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 1.5 x 17 mm.

825. **Do.** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719.

These two, though duplicates, were obtained from different sources, indicating that the mark may have some legitimacy as an advertising piece. It's interesting to note that the marks both occur on the

reverse in almost the identical spot. One is rather worn, but the other is in near mint state. The *U.S. Census of 1880* locates three individuals by the name of Fred. G. Shalling. The first was a machinist in Taunton, Massachusetts, born in 1828; the second was a liquor merchant of New York City, born in 1840; the third was an engraver in New Bedford, Massachusetts, born in 1854.

826. Shamblin - . **SHAMBLIN** on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1852, Br. 528. 2.5 x 27 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 36140 (this coin)].

The trace of a letter and a period before the name suggest an initial may have been incorporated into the stamp, but there was not area enough for it to be taken up.

827. Sharp, W. - **W. SHARP** on rev. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 3 x 24 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 36175 (this coin)].
828. Shaver, A. - **A. SHAVER** on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 4.5 x 29 mm. [Brunk 36210 lists this mark on Br. 526].
829. **Do.** on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, Br. 719. [Brunk 36210].

The *Federal Census of 1871* lists eight A. Shavers in Ontario: a carpenter, a blacksmith, a lumberman, two farmers, and two labourers. The eighth man had passed on sometime in 1870 and no occupation was given for him.

830. Shaw, M.G. - **M.G. SHAW** on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. 3 x 22 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 36250 lists this name on an 1897 U.S. nickel, but not likely the same mark].
831. Shaw, W. - **W. SHAW** on obv. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 2.5 x 23 mm.
832. Sherbrooke File Works - **SHERBROOKE** [curved] / **FILE / WORKS** (14 x 17.5 mm.) on obv., **H. LEUREUX** (2.5 x 23 mm.), and **I.H.C. & C^o.** (twice, 2 x 11 mm.) on rev. of Great Britain ½ penny, (1806/07).

The Sherbrooke File Works, under the management of J.M. Chapman & Co., was located on Bank St. according to the *Eastern Townships directory for 1882 ...* published by Normandeau & Co., Montreal, 1881. H. Leureux is not listed in any of the Sherbrooke directories checked, but a Pierre L'heureux, a joiner, was located in *Lovell's Canadian Dominion directory for 1871*, published by John Lovell, as well as the above noted Eastern Townships directory. However, the *Federal Census of 1881* records Henry L'Heureux of Sherbrooke, a carpenter, son of Pierre, born in 1857. Several other L'Heureux are listed in *Canada's manufacturers, business and professional record and gazetteer ...*, published by the Trade Publishing Co., Toronto, 1908, however no H. L'Heureux.

833. Sherman - **SHERMAN / H** counterpunched on rev. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 3 mm.
834. Short, W.F. - **W.F. SHORT.** on obv. & rev. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 33. 2.5 x 23 mm. Jeffrey Hoare Auctions, Oct. 1989, lot 2518. [Brunk 36535 (this coin)].
835. Sibbald, J. - **J. SIBBALD.** on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. 2 x 21 mm.

836. Do. on obv. of Prince Edward Island cent, 1871, Br. 915.

The C.L.D.S. record eight J. Sibbalds in Ontario, including one female, and the *Federal Census of 1871* references a carpenter and three farmers.

837. Sibbald, N. - **N. SIBBALD** twice on obv. & once on rev. of Prince Edward's Island ½ penny, 1855, Br. 918. 2.5 x 26 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 36563 (this coin)].

838. Sinclair, J. - **J. SINCLAIR**. [curved] / **3 wavy lines** / **INGERSOLL**. [curved] within oval on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1872. 14 x 20 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 36645 (this coin)].

This somewhat elaborate tinsmith mark of James Sinclair represents an individual apparently well known in the trade. He was born in 1845 in Scotland, according to the *Federal census of 1881*, and must have arrived early on in Canada, for he was already apprenticed to James & John Buchanan prior to 1862, as he is already listed in the *County of Oxford gazetteer and directory for 1862-3*, compiled and published by James Sutherland, Ingersoll, 1862. He is entered in the *Union Publishing Co.'s Ingersoll directory 1894-95, ..., Ingersoll, n.d.*, and was still practicing the trade as late as 1895 in Ingersoll. He lived to a good age, dying in 1930 at about the age of 85.

839. Skaife, ___ - ___. **SKAIFE** on rev. of Canada cent, 1893. 2 x 13 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 36690 (this coin)].

The name appears uncommonly in Canada. To this day there appear to be only three individuals listed in the Canada-wide Bell directory. An Adam Skaife is listed in Montreal directories starting in 1861 till at least 1912. He was an accountant, by 1873 employed by J.H.R. Molson, the brewery firm. By 1880 a partnership was formed between the two Molson's, John H.R. and John Thomas, and Adam Skaife (see fig. 47). He remained with the Company till at least 1910, and is listed as late as 1914 in the telephone directory. A Lewis Skaife, likely a son, was a civil engineer in the city from 1884 till about 1912. A third generation may be Lewis John Skaife, born in Montreal on November 15, 1895, according to the records of the C.L.D.S.

840. (Smillie, David) - **DS** within **rectangular cartouche** twice on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 2 x 3.5 mm.

841. Do. twice on obv. and once on rev. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 1.5 x 3.5 mm.

David Smillie, Jr. [1804-65] was from an important family of enterprising engravers, skilled in all of their allied arts. He took as his trade that of working jeweller - really a silversmith. He was located variously at Quebec, New York and then Montreal, where the David Smillie tokens were likely produced. Smillie had come to Montreal from New York in 1837, not entirely satisfied with opportunities offered in the latter place. The two specimens described, both being marked over Bank of Montreal 1844 ½ pennies, are an interesting coincidence, as the bank was but a stone's throw from Smillie's premises in 1844, and a goodly number would no doubt be readily available to him. Smillie had leased the property on 184 Notre Dame Street on arriving, remaining there till 1848 when he removed to 13 St. Lawrence St., a property that presumably didn't suit him, as the following year he moved to 7, later numbered 53, St. Francois Xavier. Of further interest to numismatists is the claim, based on a letter cited by Langdon that, earlier on, *David, Jr. also appears to have been an agent for, or maker of, gold (no doubt silver as well) medals*. A medal with the hallmark of his brother James, who stayed in Quebec, exists at the Musée de la Civilization, Quebec City, and another example of James' medal work is

described in a letter dated 31 May 1837 from David to brother James, cited in *An engraver's pilgrimage James Smillie in Quebec, 1821-1830*, by Mary Allodi and Rosemary Tovell, Toronto, 1989 (p. 110): ... *I have seen young Veit, Charlies brother. His wife shewed me a gold medal which was presented to her Father (Sergt. Major Raston) by the noncommissioned officers of the 70th Regt. It was engraved by you. I remember it was thought a splendid specimen of the art when it was done. It made me laugh when it was shewn to me ...* His observations on the state of the currency in Montreal around the time of his arrival, dated 1 July, 1837, to his brother James in Kingston, N.Y., are of great interest (p. 110): *We have a great deal of trouble here with the currency, the place has been completely flooded with base coppers, you may think they could scarcely be worse than they were when you were here but you have no idea what miserable trash has been passing, coppers weighing 4 dwts, you may think what like they are. The shopkeepers had a meeting last Saturday night when they came to the determination to take them at two for one. We had 2/6 in copper then, and were rather astonished on Monday morning to find that we were worth only 1/3. They have since refused to take any but old English coppers or American cents, the consequence is that we see scarcely anything but little shin plasters which it is unsafe to take, as they are mostly all issued by grocers, tavern keepers, and such like. I do not see what the end of all this will be, but things are in a very deranged state at present.* In 1829 the brothers David and James had embarked on an ambitious project, that of publishing the first guide book to Quebec. The Rev'd George Bourne provided the text, and the fifteen plates were executed by James Smillie. Though David did not seem to provide any tangible input, his name as well as his brother's appears on the title page thus: *Quebec:/D. & J. Smillie,/1829.*

842. Smith, A. - **A. Smith** on obv. of Nova Scotia cent, 1864, Br. 877. 1.5 x 8 mm. [Brunk 36920 lists this mark on U.S. large cents, dimes, and half dollars].
843. Smith, D.M. - **D.M. SMITH** on obv. of Nova Scotia penny, 1832, Br. 870. 3 x 25 mm.
844. Snow, A.O. - **A.O. SNOW** on obv. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 2.5 x 20 mm. [Brunk 37410 (this coin)].
845. Solis, J.L.N. - **J.L.N. SOLIS** [curved] / 1895 / MONTREAL [curved] on rev. and **SEWING MACHINE** [curved] / **MACHINIST** / MONTREAL [curved] on obv., all counterpunched on George II counterfeit ½ penny. 2 mm. [Brunk 37510 (this coin)].
846. Solis, J.N.L. - **J.N.L. SOLIS** on rev. and **J. SOLIS** on obv., all counterpunched on Canada Victoria cent; a 5 has been punched over the last digit of the date. 2 mm.

The two marks are confusing, if indeed they represent the same individual. Furthermore, the family name is mostly entered in directories as Soly, which approximates the phonetic pronunciation of the name in French. The proof that the name Soly and Solis are one and the same is shown in the case of one Emile who is entered in *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1889-90*, published by John Lovell & Son, under both spellings. J.L.N. Soly is first recorded in directories in 1875 as a tobacconist. He is a sewing machine "repairer", listed at two different addresses in 1877 and 1878. He disappears from view till 1898, when, apparently retired, he is listed as a boarder at 86 Chenneville St. I(renée) N(apoléon) Soly is first listed in 1878 as a machinist at 2 St. David Lane, but by 1884 had removed to 1949 Notre Dame St., where he advertised as a *dealer & repairer of all kinds of sewing machines, pictures & picture frames*. He remains at the same premises till at least 1909, and from 1912 to 1919, his last listings, he is located across the street from his old store. By 1902 I.N. Soly had introduced the *Soly Fur Sewing Machine* of which he claimed to be the manufacturer. Presumably, the J.L.N. Soly mark refers to the earlier of the two men, who disappears from directories in 1878, and I.N., which appears as J.N.L. refers to Irenée Napoléon Soly, demonstrating again the interchangeable I and J.

The recent finding of a patent in the U.S. and Canada indicates that Irenée N. Soly was truly an inventor and perhaps more of his inventions will come to light in the future. The patent was held under the names of I.N. Soly and S. Soly (probably his wife), and was for a *Station Indicator for Railway Cars*. The patent was granted in the U.S. on September 8, 1891 and its application in Canada was made on May 29, 1890.

847. Somerville, T.B. - **T.B. SOMERVILLE** (2.5 x 33 mm.) and **T.B.S** (4 x 14 mm.) on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. [Brunk 37535, but without reference to the T.B.S mark (probably this coin)].
848. Spanogle, M.R. - **M.R. SPANOGL**E (2 x 25 mm.) and **WWC** (2 x 9 mm.) on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1852, Br. 719. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 37583, but without reference to the WWC mark (probably this coin)].
849. Sparling - **SPARLING** on obv. of Canada 25¢, 187__ . 4 x 23 mm.
850. Speech, K. - **K. SPEECH** on rev. of Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. Approx. 3 x 23 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 37633 (probably this coin)]. The rev. has been circularly lathed, and resembles a dartboard, without the diagonals.
851. Spencer, A.B. - **A.B. SPE / PENCER** on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. [Brunk 37660 (this coin)]. 3.5 mm. The mark has taken up two lines due to the length of the stamp.

The *Federal Census of 1871* records A.B. Spencer, a farmer, born in 1825 in Ontario, located in Elzevir & Grimsthorpe, Hastings North, Ontario.

852. Spencer, Wm. H. - **WM H SPENCER** [curved] / **BELLEV-L / ONT 1886 / SEPT 9 / AG(E) 21** counterpunched on rev. of Canada Victoria cent. 1.5 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 37675 (this coin)].

A William H. Spencer, age 6, is among the list of passengers aboard vessels arriving at the port of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1882. In Rawdon, Ontario, 1900, another Wm. H. Spencer attended the wedding of his daughter, Louisa Spencer, a music teacher from Woodbridge, Ontario, to Arthur White, a merchant of Campbellford, Ontario. Upon checking the village of Woodbridge in the *Ontario gazetteer and directory* for 1901/02, W.H. Spencer is discovered residing there as a shoemaker. Belleville, Rawdon and Campbellford are located in Hastings County; Woodbridge is found in the County of York.

853. Squirt - **SQUIRT** on obv. of Canada cent, 1882. 2.5 x 15 mm. [Brunk 37840].

Brunk states: *This late countermark advertises the popular soft drink*. He shows it to be on Canadian and U.S. coins as late as 1918. [*Purposive Canadian countermarked coins and what is known about their issuers*. Part II, CNJ, June, 1998.]

854. St. Andrews Chapter - **ST. ANDREWS / CHAPTER**. on obv. of Nova Scotia penny, 1856, Br. 875. 5 x 17.5 mm. Ex-Van Ormer Coll., Bowers & Merena, Sept. 1985, lot 2831. [Foster Part V, 500.4; Rulau CC144; Brunk 37860 (possibly this coin)].

855. Do. on obv. of New Brunswick penny, 1843, Br. 909. Ex-Brunk, World Exonumia Sale 9 A, lot 197. [Foster Part V, 500.3; Rulau CA144; Brunk 37860].

Unfortunately, these two are out of alphabetical order. In *Masonic chapter pennies: The Albert M. Hanauer Collection*, edited and compiled by E. A. King, Pittsburgh, 1926, one of these countermarks is described (no. 14003) over an 1854 New Brunswick penny. He gives as a short history that *This Chapter was originally Chartered by the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland, Dec. 26th, 1832 under the number 55. United in the formation of the Grand Chapter of Nova Scotia, October 14th, 1869.* J. Ross Robertson's history of the lodge is of great interest and gives it more antiquity than the entry presented in King's book. In *The History of Freemasonry in Canada ...*, volume one, Toronto, 1900, he states: *Between 1757 and 1791 there were three lodges in this province, viz.: "St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 4, in Halifax, N.S.," warranted 26th March 1768 as No. 155. It was No. 188 in 1814, No. 137 in 1832, and No. 118 in 1863. This lodge met "at the sign of the General Amherst" in this year (1768). It was granted a centenary warrant second lodge, said to be known as "General Amherst's Lodge," No. 156, was warranted in 1768, but there are no records after that year. It is numbered in the Ahiman Rezon of 1804 and 1807 the same as in 1768.*

856. Starr & Son - **STARR & SON** on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 4 x 33 mm. [Brunk 38020 lists D. Starr & Son on Br. 884].

Though this mark may not be positively identified, the D. Starr & Son mark on Br. 884, listed by Brunk, most likely represents the Halifax hardware firm listed in *Lovell's Canadian Dominion directory for 1871*, published by John Lovell. Later they became skate manufacturers and issued an advertising token, listed in Leroux, no. 983. Our mark is a larger one, and does not give the first initial, though indeed it could not have been accommodated on the coin. Our piece may represent another firm of the same name, particularly in view of the undertype which did not commonly circulate in the Maritimes.

857. Stevens, A.J. - **A.J. STEVENS**. (curved, 3 mm.) / **ENGRAVER** (1.5 mm.) / **SALFORD**. (curved, 3 mm.) all neatly counterpunched on obv. of City or Quebec Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 38225 (probably this coin)].
858. Stevens, A.J. - **A.J. STEVENS**. / **ENGRAVER ON** / **METAL**. / **1882**. / **NORWICH ONT.** with various elaborate decorations within and around legend all neatly counterpunched on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1852, Br. 528. 2 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 38323 (probably this coin)].

This is an example of a merchant advertising a trade which appears to be a secondary one. The *County of Oxford gazetteer and directory for 1862-3*, compiled and published by James Sutherland, *Lovell's Canadian Dominion directory for 1871*, published by John Lovell, and *Fisher & Taylor's gazetteer and general directory of the County of Oxford, 1874-5*, published by Fisher and Taylor, list Alfred J. Stevens in Norwich as a cabinet maker. The latter directory gives his address as being on Stover Street. The *Ontario gazetteer and directory for 1901/02* lists him as proprietor of a general store in Salford. He was born on June 9, 1840, according to the *Federal Census of 1901*, at which time he was located in Norfolk County.

859. Stevenson, T. - **T. STEVENSON** on rev. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1832, Br. 871. 2 x 24.5 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 38268 (this coin)].
860. Sticke __, W.H. - **W.H. STICKE** __ on obv. & rev. of Canada cent, 1882. 2.5 x 24 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 38340 lists this as Stickey (this coin)].

861. Stillman - **STILLMAN** [curved] / **PATENT** on obv. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 691. 8 x 16 mm. [Foster Part III, 100.5; Rulau Misc.; Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 38405 (this coin)].

The Patent Office Record for 1885 lists O.B. & J.M. Stillman for their method and apparatus for bleaching sugar.

862. Stivers, G.J. - **G.J. STIVERS** on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1874. 1.5 x 11.5 mm. [Brunk 38450].

This has the appearance of a jeweller's mark, but the mark is as yet unidentified.

863. Stoddard, W.H. - **W.H. STODDARD** on obv. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 2.5 x 25 mm. [Brunk 38485].

The edge of the coin has been toothed to make a gear or some sort of cutting instrument.

864. Stone, E.G. - **E.G. STONE** on obv. & twice on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1854, Br. 720. 3 x 25 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 38545 (this coin)].

865. Strange, F.R. - **F.R. Strange** on rev. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 678. 1 x 12 mm. [Brunk 38700].

This mark is remarkably similar to that of the son of the Bangor brass founder, die sinker, and stencil maker, F.R. Strange, who may have made the C.A. Strange marks described by Walter Gould and published in F.G. Duffield's *A trial list of the countermarked modern coins of the world*, Reprint from *The Numismatist*, 1962.

866. Stunden, G. - **G. STUNDEN** on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. 2 x 20.5 mm. [Lu Riggs price list, March 21, 1951 @ \$1.50; Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 38847 lists this mark on Br. 521].

The C.L.D.S. record three G. Stundens born in Canada, about 1867 and 1890. The George Stunden listed in the *Federal Census of 1871*, a 56 year old blacksmith in Gananoque, Leeds County, Ontario, born in England is interesting. He is located in the *Map of the united Counties of Leeds and Grenville* by Henry F. Walling, 1861-62, and listed in *Bradstreet's reports of the Dominion of Canada* for both 1869 and 1878 (Bradstreet Press, N.Y., 1869; The Bradstreet Co., N.Y., 1878). A probable son of the same name, also a blacksmith, is recorded in the *Federal Census of 1881* as residing in Gananoque. He was born in 1844.

867. Sullivan, J.O. - **J.O. SULLIVAN** on smoothed rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 4.5 x 34 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 38870 (this coin)].

868. Surveyer, L.J.A. - a leaf-shaped ornament / **L.J.A. SURVEYER** [curved] / a rayed ornament / **MONTREAL** on rev. of U.S. Indian head cent, 1860. 1.5 mm. The ornaments are engraved. This piece was probably produced by the same maker as the Jno. Murphy token (no. 671) and a similar undertype was used.

Louis-Joseph-Arthur Surveyer (fig. 50) was born in Beauharnois, Quebec, on May 16, 1841. He determined on a commercial career and opened a hardware store in 1866 on Craig Street in Montreal (fig. 48). This little token is possibly a souvenir of his early years in the trade. He moved to 1588 Notre Dame Street some time before 1884, expanding his enterprise to four floors of 3500 square feet. After the enlargement of St. Lawrence Street in 1890, he removed to No. 6 on that street (fig. 49). That

store was also one of four floors, and no doubt larger than the previous premises in order to house his ever increasing stock of up-to-date hardware and accessories, and accommodate an ever-growing clientele. This must have been one of the larger French stores of its type in the city. He was a prolific advertiser, and some of these ads have been reproduced. The token does not appear to be an example of that practice, but more likely a personal pocket piece.

- 869. Suss, G. - **G. SUSS** twice on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1854, Br. 720. 2.5 x 16 mm.
- 870. TB - **TB** / S counterpunched on rev. of Nova Scotia penny, 1832, Br. 870. 2 mm.
- 871. TD - **TD** on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 9 x 22 mm. [Cheramy List].
- 872. T.H - **T.H** on obv. of "Tiffin" brass counterfeit ½ penny, 1812, Br. 961, C. 3. 9 x 19.5 mm. [Cheramy List].
- 873. TK - **TK** (only the K is struck up) on rev. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 674. 10 x 20.5 mm. [Brunk 39200].
- 874. Do. on obv. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 704. [Brunk 39200].
- 875. Do. on rev. of Leslie & Sons ½ penny, Br. 718. [Brunk 39200].
- 876. Do. (T only partially struck up) on rev. of Facilitate Trade ½ penny, 1833, Br. 730. [Foster Part II, 66; Brunk 39200].
- 877. Do. on obv. of Nova Scotia penny, 1824, Br. 868. [Brunk 39200].

The mark is rarely found on penny size coins.

- 878. Do. on obv. of "Tiffin" ½ penny copper counterfeit, 1812, Br. 960, C. 22. [Brunk 39200].
- 879. Do. on obv. of "Tiffin" ½ penny brass counterfeit, 1812, Br. 960, C. 17. [Brunk 39200].
- 880. Do. on obv. of "Tiffin" ½ penny brass counterfeit, 1812, Br. 960, C. 18? [Brunk 39200].
- 881. Do. on rev. of "Tiffin" ½ penny copper counterfeit, 1812, Br. 960, C. 22. [Brunk 39200].
- 882. Do. on rev. of "Tiffin" ½ penny copper counterfeit, 1812, Br. 960, C. 24. [Brunk 39200]. The K alone appears on the coin due to its having been marked off-centre.
- 883. Do. (part of the K only is struck up) on obv. of Wellington ½ penny, Br. 971. [Brunk 39200].
- 884. Do. on obv. of Wellington ½ penny, 1814, Br. 979, C. 33. [Brunk 39200].
- 885. Do. on rev. of Wellington ½ penny, 1814, Br. 979, C. 36 (the rare var.). Jeffrey Hoare Auctions, June 1999. [Brunk 39200].
- 886. Do. on obv. of Salaberry ½ penny, 1825, Br. 992. [Brunk 39200].
- 887. Do. on obv. of Britannia/Eagle ½ penny, 1814, Br. 994, C. 28. [Foster Part II, 119; Brunk 39200].

888. Do. on obv. of Bust & Harp brass ½ penny, 1820, Br. 1012, C. 7. [Brunk 39200].
889. Do. on obv. of Bust & Harp copper ½ penny, 1820, Br. 1012, C. 8. [Brunk 39200].
890. Do. on rev. of Bust & Harp brass ½ penny, 1820, Br. 1012, C. 11. [Foster Part II, 134; Brunk 39200].
891. Do. on obv. of Bust & Harp brass ½ penny, 1820, Br. 1012, C. 15. [Brunk 39200].
892. Do. on obv. of Bust & Harp brass ½ penny, 1820, Br. 1012, C. ? [Brunk 39200].
893. Do. on rev. of North American token, 1781, Br. 1013. [Brunk 39200].
894. Do. on rev. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 1. [Brunk 39200].
895. Do. on rev. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 2, straight rev. Ex-Baker Sale, Bowers & Merena, March 26, 1987, lot 1125. [Brunk 39200].
896. Do. on rev. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 18. Ex-Oppenheim, Warren Baker Fixed Price List, no. 38, Nov. 1995. [Brunk 39200].

This is a fine countermark strike on a coin that has been doubly clipped, eliminating about 20% of the piece.

897. Do. on rev. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 23. [Brunk 39200].
898. Do. on obv. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 33. Ex-Baker Sale, Bowers & Merena, March 26, 1987, lot 1126. [Brunk 39200].
899. Do. on obv. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 33. [Brunk 39200].
900. Do. on rev. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 33. [Brunk 39200].
901. Do. on obv. of Borderline token, Bowman 24. (Brutus, etc., CNJ, Sept. 1966). [Brunk 39200].
902. Do. on worn or blank planchet of medium weight, and not perfectly round. [Brunk 39200].
903. Do. on very worn rev. and **T.E. WRIGHT** (2.5 x 26 mm.) on obv. of what appears to be a Camac, Kyam, Camac Irish ½ penny (1792-94). [Brunk 39200].

The thirty-one TK marks in the collection all occur over early (pre-1840) lightweight halfpence, with the exception of one penny piece (Nova Scotia 1832), the only one I've seen so far. Many years ago, in a conversation with Doug Ferguson, he told me that the mark represented a man by the name of Thomas Kirk. Foolishly, I never asked him for a source, and proceeded to catalogue it as an issue of that individual, whoever he may have been. I more recently speculated that the K might be a clever way of representing a man of that name, and fell on Thomas Kay, a wealthy Montreal merchant, as a possibility. I now submit a third speculation, one that I feel has more merit than the preceding two, but is nevertheless yet another unprovable conjecture.

A book titled *Registered timber marks of Eastern Canada from 1870 to 1984*, compiled by Diane Aldred, published by Multiscience Publications Limited in 1984, gave rise to the thought that miniature

versions of timber marks may have been used to stamp small change which must have been lacking in isolated lumber camps. The reproduction of a late bark mark (1893) with TK, illustrated in the book (see fig. 51), attributed to a firm by the name of David Moore Lumber Co. Ltd. of Ottawa, inspired the notion that perhaps some earlier lumber camp may have employed a similar mark and reproduced them on coppers either to retain their circulation in the camp, or to have an assigned value - a trade token so to speak. In describing 'stamp marks' Diane Aldred states (p. 6): *Stamp marks were applied to the ends of sawn wood products with a stamping hammer, also called a "hand mallet" or "stamping die". Each hammer possessed a heavy iron head which was mounted on a wooden handle. The size and shape of the 12 pound head could vary, but generally it was cylindrical, from four to five inches in length and from two to three inches in diameter. The early hammers were forged, but later ones were cast.* Knowing how entrepreneurial other markers were to effect advertising slogans and to circulate their coins, it would not be surprising if certain lumber camp operators might have found it profitable to circulate lightweight coppers in an area where small specie was in short supply. More research into the early period of lumber markings would be desirable.

One TK mark listed by Rulau is over a coin later than any others seen, an 1857 Bank of Upper Canada penny. If this is the same TK mark, the date is much later than that implied by all other specimens I've been able to note. An interesting TK mark on a flattened pewter button was recently pointed out to me by Phil Dunning of Parks Canada, Ottawa, from the collection at the Quebec branch of that service.

904. TR - **TR** counterpunched on obv. of Prince Edward Island cent, 1871, Br. 915. 4 mm. [Cheramy List].
905. T.W - **T.W** on obv. of U.S. 50¢, 1827. 4 x 15 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 39315 lists a T.W].

Duffield lists a T W mark on a tin Continental Dollar, likely not the same mark. This piece is included due to the fact that it was discovered on the banks of the Richelieu River with a small hoard of other American silver coins, and because of the temptation to associate the initials with that of the family of Philemon Wright, the famous lumber baron and "Father of the Ottawa". Sheldon Carroll, in an article titled *The fantastic Philemon Wright counterstamps* (CNJ, July, 1968) based on primary documents in the National Archives, described eight marks which he attributed to the Wrights. One of each of these pieces was apparently made for members of the family, and a T W mark he felt represented a son, Tiberius Wright, who, with his two brothers took over the business after Philemon's death in 1839. Those marks are, however, very different from this one, particularly in the case of the W's, which were created from a pair of joined V's. Nor does the geography of the find support the argument that this mark relates to one of the Wrights, as the Richelieu is not in a geographical situation in which the Wrights would have been implicated. The lumber transported to Quebec by the Wrights would have traveled via the St. Lawrence waterway. It is not likely, therefore, that this solitary example of a Canadian found mark has any relationship to the Wrights, and its sole merit for being included is due to it having been found with a group of other similar period silver coins on Canadian soil in a pre-1850 small hoard find.

906. T.W.W - **T.W.W** on obv. & rev. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 3 x 16 mm.
907. Taber, J. - **J. TABER** twice on obv. & once on rev. of Wellington ½ penny, Br. 971. 3.5 x 24 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 39227 (this coin)].

The C.L.D.S. record five New Brunswick J. Tabers with birth dates ranging from 1783 to 1874. The three earliest were of St. John.

908. Taber, M.F. - **M.F. TABER** on obv. of Bank of Montreal Bouquet-Sou, Br. 714. 2 x 13 mm. [Brunk 39230].

This is obviously an American mark as it is recorded in Brunk over predominantly U.S. large cents. Brunk does not reference this mark over a Canadian undertype.

909. Taylor, C. - **C. TAYLOR**. (1 x 8.5 mm.) on left angle and 1867 (1 x 8 mm.) on right angle of coat-of-arms (rev.) of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. [Brunk 39400 for C. Taylor marks over 1847 and 1848 U.S. large cents].
910. Taylor, C.S. - **C.S. TAYLOR**. on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 2 x 18 mm. [Foster Part II, 12; Rulau Misc.; Brunk 39430 (listed as G.S. Taylor), corrected in Brunk unpub. 2nd ed. and numbered 39405 (probably this coin)].
911. Thomas, C.E. - **C.E. THOMAS**. twice on obv. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 704. 2.5 x 24 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 39758 (this coin)].

The marker has devised a tidy way of producing a double mark. The vertical and horizontal H intersect at virtually the same spot. It is a somewhat ingenious mark, and likely a personal piece.

912. Tide, W.S. - **W.S. TIDE** on obv. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 713. 4 x 25 mm. [Brunk 40187, identified as W.S. Tiob, but doubtless this coin].
913. Tilt - **TILT** on rev. of Canada cent, 1886. 5 x 21 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 40173 (this coin)].
914. Timbucto - **TIMBUCTO** [curved] / **ESSEX CO. / N.Y.** [curved] counterpunched on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 3.5 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 40180].
915. Timbucto - **TIMBUCTO** [curved] / **ESSEX / CO. / N.Y.** [curved] counterpunched on rev. of Banque du Peuple Bouquet-Sou, Br. 715. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 40180].

Rulau refers to a specimen over an 1842 Bank of Montreal ½ penny, Br. 527: *The late George Ganter said this was the token of John Brown's commune in the Adirondack mountains, the same John Brown who led the famous 1859 raid on the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va. CAUTION! This information is not verified. Neither owners nor Brunk examined one, leaving open the possibility of a fantasy.*

916. Tod, J. - **J. TOD**. twice on obv. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 3.5 x 15 mm.

The unusual spelling of the name prompts me to reference Hudson's Bay Co. Chief Trader, John Tod (1794-1882). Most of his life was spent in the Northwest (New Caledonia Dist., Fort McLeod, York Factory, etc.) On retirement in 1852 he settled in Oak Bay, and does not seem to have traveled east other than returning to Rupertsland by way of New York and Canada in 1835. Another, earlier merchant, James Tod (1742-1816) of Quebec is certainly not relevant, but he apparently had descendants and perhaps one of them was responsible for this mark.

917. Toronto - **TORONTO**. on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1857, Br. 720. 1 x 10 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 40308 (this coin)].
918. Toronto - **TORONTO**. three times on obv. & twice on rev. of worn Bouquet-Sou. 1 x 11 mm.

This second Toronto mark is different from the first (no. 917), which is sans serif.

919. Toronto - **TORONTO** on obv. of Canada 50¢, 1870 L.C.W. 4 x 29 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 40307 (this coin)].
920. Toronto - **FIRE DEPARTMENT** [curved] / **H**(ook), an **ampersand** within the number 1 and **L**(adder) / **TORONTO** [curved], all engraved on planed rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1854, Br. 720. 2.5 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 40309 (this coin)].
921. Tothill, G. - **G. TOTHILL** on obv. of Canada cent, 1881. 1.5 x 15 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 40310 (this coin)].

George Tothill is recorded by the C.L.D.S. as having been born in Massachusetts in 1847.

922. Tranter, R. - **R. TRANTER** on obv. & rev. of Wellington ½ penny, 1814, Br. 979, C. 33. 2 x 24 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd Ed., 40405 (this coin)].

The *Federal Census of 1901* records Richard Tranter, born in 1849, located in Montreal. He is listed sporadically in Montreal directories from 1870 to 1880 as a labourer. Another labourer of the same name, residing in Southhampton, Bruce North, Ontario, was born in 1862 according to the *Federal Census of 1881*.

923. Trickey, __. - __. **TRICKEY**. on rev. of Canada 20¢, 1858. 2 x 18 mm. [Brunk 40460 lists a C.P. Trickey on an 1868 U.S. nickel].
924. Tripp, J.B. - **J.B. TRIPP** on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 4 x 28.5 mm. [Brunk 40470 (possibly this coin)].

The *Illustrated historical atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Ont.*, by H.R. Page & Co., Toronto, 1876, notes James B. Tripp, a builder, contractor and lumber dealer in Stevensville, Bertie Township, Welland County, Ontario. He is not listed in *Lovell's Canadian Dominion directory for 1871*, published by John Lovell, but is found in *Bradstreet's report of the Dominion of Canada, 1878*, published by The Bradstreet Co., N.Y., as a lumber merchant in Stevensville. He was listed as a carpenter, born in 1851, in the *Federal Census of 1881*.

925. Trotier, J. - **J. TROTIER**. on rev. of U.S. Hard Times token, 1837, Low 110. 1.5 x 14 mm. [Brunk 40510].
926. Trull, J.G. - **J.G. TRULL** (1 x 13 mm.) twice on obv. & once on rev. and 1859 (6.5 x 23 mm.) on rev. of Bank of Montreal Bouquet-Sou, Br. 714.

The coin has been neatly shaped into a decagon.

Many of the Trulls found in Canada were located in the township of Darlington, Durham, Ontario, according to the C.L.D.S. The only J.G. Trull recorded is a marriage on October 16, 1881, in Monroe, Mississippi.

927. Twitchell, Q. - **Q. TWITCHELL** twice on obv. & once on rev. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1852, Br. 529. 2 x 24 mm. [Cheramy List].
928. Tyler, S.E. - **S.E. TYLER** (2.5 x 22 mm.) on obv. and **J.S** (3 x 7 mm.) on rev. of Canada 25¢, 1872. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 40737 (this coin)].

929. US - US on obv. of Ships Colonies & Commerce ½ penny, Br. 997. Lees 26. 3 x 7 mm. [Duffield 199 & 1479; Foster Part II, 123].
930. Do. on obv. of Ships Colonies & Commerce ½ penny, Br. 997. Lees 38. [Duffield 199 & 1479; Foster Part II, 123].
931. U.S. - U.S. twice on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1850, Br. 719. 2.5 x 7 mm.
932. US - US on rev. of Canada cent, 1882. 3 x 6 mm. There also occurs what appears to be **IP 99** on obv., in same central area of rev. mark. Due to these marks being in the same area, a distortion is created in the second mark (obv.), making this reading unreliable.
933. V - V on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 4 x 4 mm. [Cheramy List].

Until recently this mark was considered of little importance, perhaps the work of a vandal, but the recent acquisition of a large collection of countermarks containing four specimens of the Habitant pennies and halfpennies with V marks in the identical position, i.e. enveloping the left hand, gave rise to my belief that it was produced intentionally - yet for what purpose? It seemed to me to hearken to the period of the second rebellion in Lower Canada, the V enclosing the hand perhaps symbolizing *La victoire sous la main* (Victory at hand). I contacted Paul Berry, Curator of the Bank of Canada Numismatic Collection, who immediately got back to me with the news that the Bank collection indeed had similar specimens; one was identical to this and the four new pieces, but two others showed a similar V mark in the left field, near the whip. One of these marks may be from another punch as its upper right extension is slightly curved. Now it is well known that clandestine groups of Canadians (French) had organized under the banner of Les Fils de la Liberté and the Frères Chasseurs (a Hunter's Lodge composed of Americans and 1837 Canadian insurrectionists), and that secret meetings were held wherein passwords, codes, and various other representations were necessary to sort out members from intruders or spies. The Presbyterian Church had for many years before this and well into the 19th century required similar passes to identify true believers. Oscar A. Kinchen's *The rise and fall of the patriot hunters*, New York, 1956, gives insight into some of these mysterious signs and signals of the Chasseurs: *Nor were they to "sell, barter, or in any way alter any badge bestowed upon them to designate their rank within the organization, or reveal the contents of their oath to persons outside the lodge"* (p. 34). A republican bank with a capital stock of \$7,500,000 was to be set up, and to be called the People's Bank, or Republican Bank of Canada. A decoded cipher letter revealing the words of the oath of the Chasseurs indicates, in part, that *I solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God and this lodge of Hunters that I will not reveal any secret that may come to my knowledge, in the body of this lodge, to any person to whom they do not justly and lawfully belong - that I will not write, print, stain, stamp, hue, scratch, indent, or engrave upon anything whereby the secrets of this degree may be unlawfully obtained* (p. 55). On the Canadian side of the border, in Upper Canada, the new sign in 1839 for first degree Chasseurs was the jingling of small coins in the pocket along with the remark *Times are easier*. The proper response was *Truly*. The Victory sign may also have been represented by putting the fingers to one's nostrils, as referred to by Joseph Schull in *Rebellion, the rising of French Canada 1837*, Toronto, 1971. Conversely, the mark may also relate to the rival English group, styled the Doric Club, who may have delighted in defacing the popular *Habitants* and *Banque du Peuple* coppers with the V or Victory designation. The real meaning of the mark may never be known, but the temptation to assign it to that period of unrest in the country I found to be irresistible. No doubt others will be found in groups of pieces considered nothing more than vandalized coppers, for without the noted similarities they would otherwise have been so designated.

934. Do. on rev. of Banque du Peuple Bouquet-Sou, Br. 715. [Cheramy List].

The Bank of Canada also holds a specimen of this variety with the mark almost identically placed. The claim has frequently been made that La Banque du Peuple was the chief financier of the rebellion in Lower Canada.

935. Do. on obv. of Starr & Shannon ½ penny, 1815, Br. 884. [Cheramy List].

The three last marks are all from the same punch. This and another on a Vexator (Br. 559) are atypical.

936. V (crown) R - V, a crown and R / CANADA / S on rev. of Banque du Peuple ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 8.5 x 10.5 mm.

937. V & B - V & B on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 10 x 27 mm. [Brunk 40980 (this coin)].

938. V & S - V & S on obv. of Blacksmith copper, Wood 6. 6.5 x 17 mm. Ex-Baker Coll., Bowers & Merena, March 26, 1987, lot 1128.

939. V.O. & Co. - V.O. & CO. (3 x 22 mm.) on rev. and CAST-STEEL (3 x 28 mm.) on obv. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 40985 (this coin)].

940. Vair, T. - T. VAIR within rectangular cartouche on obv. of Bank of Montreal penny, 1837, Br. 521. 5.5 x 30.5 mm. [Brunk 41040 (this coin)].

The *Marriage registers of Ontario* for 1869-73 cite a Thomas Vair in 1869 in Brant County; the *Federal Census for 1851* has a Thomas Vair of Addington County, Ontario, born in 1830; the *Federal Census of 1871* gives Thomas Vair, age 25 (born 1846) in Waterloo South, Ontario, and another age 54 (born 1817) in Waterloo South, possibly father and son.

941. Van(?), H. - H. VAN(G?) on rev. of Canada cent, 1893. Approx. 3.5 x 24 mm. [Cheramy List].

942. Veldon, J.J. - J.J. VELDON (2.5 x 26 mm.) / QUEBEC (2.5 x 17 mm.) on worn or blank copper. Approx. 8.5 x 26 mm. [cf. Rulau C160 and Brunk 41160 for J. Veldon mark on a Nova Scotia penny, 1856].

John J. Veldon, the marker of this coin, was a pharmacist in Quebec City. He was the son of James Veldon, also a pharmacist, who was born in Ireland in 1821 according to the *Federal Census of 1881*. The census of 1851, however, assigned the senior Veldon's birthdate as being 1818. This would make more sense for, as Rulau states, based on information from Byron Johnson, James was married on June 13, 1837. John J. Veldon himself was born in Quebec in 1845. According to the *Quebec Mercury* of October 11, 1864, reporting on the meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for Lower Canada, John J. Veldon was admitted to practice as a chemist, druggist and apothecary on that day. He is listed in directories in St. Roch, a borough of Quebec, from 1868 to 1897 on St. Joseph Street. John J. Veldon was well acquainted with the products of Devins & Bolton as evidenced by an ad prepared for the Montreal firm's celebrated worm pastilles which appeared in the *Courier du Canada*. Herein J.J. Veldon's was one of the establishments endorsing the product. In another late 19th century prospectus for one of the quack companies called "Quickcure", a toothache remedy, J.J. Veldon is one of several Quebec druggists giving an affirmative testimonial to the product: *My customers always come again for 'Quickcure', as nothing else stops pain so quickly.*

943. Vezina - **VEZINA** on rev. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1832, Br. 871. 7 x 26 mm. [Brunk 41180 lists Vezina on an 1853 large cent].

This interesting mark graduates in size, the first letter being the smallest, the last the tallest.

944. Voigd, F.E. - **F.E. VOIGD.** on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720. 1.5 x 15 mm. [Brunk 41240].
945. Do. on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1857, Br. 720. [Brunk 41240].
946. W - W on obv. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1856, Br. 876. 7 x 8 mm.
947. W.C.P. - **W.C.P.** on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1852, Br. 528. 2.5 x 14 mm. [Brunk 41300].
948. Do. on rev. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1852, Br. 529. [Brunk 41300].
949. Do. on obv. of Nova Scotia cent, 1861, Br. 877. [Brunk 41300].
950. Do. on obv. of Success to Navigation & Trade ½ penny, 1815, Br. 888, C. 253. [Brunk 41300].
951. Do. on obv. of New Brunswick penny, 1843, Br. 909. [Foster Part II, 94; Rulau Misc.; Brunk 41300].
952. Do. on obv. of New Brunswick ½ penny, 1843, Br. 910. [Brunk 41300].
953. Do. on rev. of Success to the Fisheries ½ penny, Br. 917. [Brunk 41300].
954. Do. on rev. and well accomplished numeral 1 (6 x 3.5 mm.) on obv. of Ships Colonies Commerce ½ penny, Br. 997. Lees 46. [Brunk 41300].

This mark was identified by Hartzog as being that of Walter C. Pratt, of Brockton, Massachusetts, and should properly have been listed under that name. A Walter Pratt was agent for a carpenter's union at the turn of the century, and a W. Castleton Pratt was a distribution representative for the local electric utility, Brockton Edison, according to Brunk's research.

955. WD - **WD** counterpunched on obv. of Canada cent, 1888. 4 mm.
956. Do. on obv. of Canada cent, 1899.
957. WDT - **WDT** on rev. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 5.5 x 23 mm. [Cheramy List].
958. WGR - **WGR** (in script, 8 mm.) / **MONTREAL** (retrograde, curved, 2.5 mm.) engraved on worn or blank copper planchet.

This is an example of an early, yet unknown Montreal engraver's experimental piece. Based on its style it appears to be late 18th or early 19th century. MONTREAL is reversed as it would appear to an engraver; WGR represents the straight-forward positive engraving for individual pieces.

959. WH - **WH** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1850, Br. 720. 7 x 13.5 mm. [Cheramy List].

960. WK - WK on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1854, Br. 719. 10 x 18.5 mm.
961. W.R - W.R on obv. of Canada 10¢, 1871. 3 x 11 mm.
962. W.R. - W.R. on obv. of Canada cent, 1888. 4 x 10 mm. [Cheramy List].
963. Wake, J.H. - J.H. WAKE on obv. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 3 x 22.5 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 41480 (this coin)].

The Mormon web site shows a James Henderson Wake, born August 3, 1844, in Oskaloosa, Iowa. The *Federal Census of 1871* locates a J. Wake and three others with that family name.

964. Waldi, Jas. - JAS. WALDI on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 4.5 x 32 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 41490, listed as Jas. Wald (probably this coin)].

The name is likely WALDIE, and may represent one of eight individuals of that name. The *Federal Census of 1871* locates three men, all born in Scotland. The first was a thirty-eight year old farmer in Glenelg, Grey County, Ontario; the second, a thirty-nine year old blacksmith, was found in Milton Town, Halton County; the third was also a blacksmith, twenty-nine years old, residing in Monaghan South, Peterborough County. The C.L.D.S. record another, born circa 1864 in Acton, Esquesing Township, Halton County, and the Canada directories for 1851 and 1857 note a Scottish tailor born circa 1806, living in Wellington Square, Nelson Township, Halton County. Two more of the same name are found in the census of 1861, both in the Township of Nelson; one was a twenty-eight year old miller, the other a fifty-four year old grain dealer, and both, like the previous five James Waldie's, were born in Scotland. Lastly, a James Waldie, finisher, is located on St. Joseph St. in Montreal from 1857 to 1862.

Halton's *historical and newspaper records* web site is valuable as there is a considerable amount on the James Waldie of Milton. His obituary is recorded in the *Acton Free Press*, reprinted from the *Canadian Champion* of April 26, 1900: *James Waldie died at his residence here on Monday. He was in his sixty-ninth year and was born in Scotland. He came to Canada over forty years ago, lived at Acton for three or four years, removed to Milton and opened a blacksmith shop, which he carried on until a few years ago when he became an invalid and turned his business over to his son, Alfred. He was of a friendly, sociable disposition and was greatly liked and respected. He was a brother of Alex. Waldie, of Esquesing, and leaves a widow, a son and a daughter. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large and included a number of old friends from Acton. Rev. Mr. Gregory, of Boston Church, officiated. The coffin was covered with beautiful floral tributes.* The Halton Region Museum publishes a newsletter titled *The Heritage Hearth* and the fall/winter issue of 1998 contains a short illustrated article on the Waldie blacksmith shop, an excerpt of which follows: *James Waldie, born in Scotland in 1832, immigrated to Canada and landed in Montreal before journeying on and settling near Acton, Halton County. James worked as a blacksmith and at 27 years of age married Sarah Dale and moved to Milton. They bought a house on Main Street and moved it to James Street. Next to the house a blacksmith shop was built. The Waldie Blacksmith Shop, a rare structure, is constructed of post-and-beam timber with rubble stone infill walls - a medieval type of construction. The Waldie family operated the shop until 1969 when it was closed for business. However, Alfred Waldie continued to ply himself to blacksmithing, tinkering around on his own account. The shop is owned by the fourth generation of Waldies.*

Waldie was married on November 17, 1859, in Acton, and is found living in Esquesing Township as late as 1861. The earliest mention of him in Milton that we could find is from an ad in *Fuller's counties*

of Peel and Halton directory for 1866 & 1867, Toronto, 1866: Waldie, James, Milton, plough maker, blacksmith and horse shoer, Main St. Ploughs made and repaired at the lowest rates. Blacksmithing of all kinds done. Horses shod on the most approved principle.

In my opinion the mark was probably produced by one of the blacksmith Waldies.

965. (Walker, William S.) - **WSW** on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 1 x 4.5 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41363].
966. Do. on rev. and the letter **A** (7 x 7.5 mm.) on obv. of Brock Monument ½ penny, 1816, Br. 724, McL. 8. [Foster Part II, 63; Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41363].
967. Do. on obv. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1824, Br. 869. [Foster Part II, 71; Rulau Misc.; Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41363].
968. Do. on obv. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1840, Br. 874. [Foster Part II, 79; Rulau Misc.; Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41363].
969. Do. on rev. of John Alexander Barry ½ penny, 1815, Br. 891. [Foster Part II, 90; Rulau Misc.; Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41363].
970. Do. on obv. of Prince Edward Island cent, 1871, Br. 915. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41363].
971. Do. on obv. of Prince Edward Island ½ penny, 1857, Br. 919. Small AND var. [Foster Part II, 101; Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41363].
972. Do. on obv. of Prince Edward Island ½ penny, 1857, Br. 919. Large AND var. [Foster Part II, 101; Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41363].
973. Do. on rev. of Fisheries and Agriculture cent, 1855, Br. 920. [Foster Part II, 103; Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41363].
974. Do. on rev. of Trade & Navigation ½ penny, 1813, Br. 965, C. 16. [Foster Part II, 111; Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41363].
975. Do. on obv. of Canada cent, 1887. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41363].
976. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1820. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41363].
977. Do. on obv. of U.S. large cent, 1839. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41363].
978. Do. on obv. of Norway skilling, 1816. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41363].
979. Do. on obv. of Egypt 20 Para, AH 1277. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41363].
980. Do. on obv. of "George Rules / Britons Rule" evasion ½ penny. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41363].
981. Do. on obv. of "George Reigns" evasion ½ penny, 1771. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41363].
982. Do. on obv. of George II ½ penny. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41363].

983. Do. on obv. of George II counterfeit ½ penny. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41363].

This mark is not an exact replica of the known hallmark issued by the firm of William S. Walker, but it has been assumed by Brunk to represent this well-known Montreal firm of jewellers, and I fully agree with his attribution. Plate 33 depicts a spoon with the W.S.W. mark, which hallmark is larger and slightly different in form. In 1978 I acquired a few pieces together, part of an old hoard found in Montreal. Numbers 980-983 are some of those very pieces, but there were others. They are clearly not advertising pieces, but likely souvenirs given to customers, either in change or as gifts, to be redeemed at the store on the next purchase. This may have given the incentive to spend them at Walker's, particularly if assigned a value higher than that at which they circulated (a halfpenny). Walker also marked silver coins, as Brunk records two, one on a Newfoundland twenty cent piece of 1873 and another on a BWI quarter anchor dollar, 1822, which were no doubt also redeemed at the jewelry shop to the customer's advantage. It's difficult to say how long the marks were being circulated, but the practice likely started in the 1880s, as there are pieces dated to that period, and it could have proven advantageous to acquire old tokens, possibly at a discount, to circulate with the W.S.W. guarantee. The firm of W. S. Walker were dealers, not silversmiths, and their silver was produced by the firm of Henry Birks (see plate 33).

The *Federal Census of 1881* states that William S. Walker was born in England in 1829. Walker's jewelry business was founded in 1853 with a store at 35 St. Lawrence Street, followed by a much larger and more elaborate establishment on Notre Dame Street, maintained till about 1890. His last store at 211 St. James was no doubt the finest yet, as can be seen by the interior view which has been reproduced (fig. 52), but by 1893 the business appears to have terminated, perhaps due to the death of the owner.

984. Wallace, W.J. - **W.J. WALLACE** (3 x 24 mm.) / **PORT HOPE** (3 x 23 mm.) on rev. of Canada cent, 1859. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41605 (this coin)].

William John Wallace was a machinist, according to *Bradstreet's reports of the Dominion of Canada for 1878*, published by The Bradstreet Co., N.Y. The *Federal Census of 1891* listed him as a machinery manufacturer who was born in Ontario in 1841, and the *Port Hope Weekly Guide* issue of August 31, 1894, contains his obituary, his death date given as August 24th.

985. (Wanless, John) - **J.W.** within **rectangular cartouche** on rev. of Canada 50¢, 1870 L.C.W. 1.5 x 4 mm. [Cheramy List].

Likely the mark of John Wanless, Toronto jeweller, silversmith, and medal manufacturer, 1865-1905. According to the *Federal Census of 1871*, John Wanless was born in Scotland in 1830.

The mark tallies with the one shown by Langdon for this Toronto jeweller and medallist. Many of his small medallions were produced around the turn of the century and appear not infrequently in the marketplace. Sports and fraternal medals are the most typical types produced by this maker. John Wanless (1830-1905) originally went into partnership with William Bell for ten years, from 1851-1861. He continued on his own from that date till 1890 when his son joined him. The firm was still producing medallions as late as 1921. [See Robert C. Willey's *Dictionary of Canadian medallists*, ed. by Ronald A. Greene, Can. Num. Research Soc. Occasional Paper No. 2, 1998].

986. (Ward, George) - **G.W** within **rectangular cartouche** on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1854, Br. 719. 2 x 4 mm. [Foster Part II, 46].

This is similar to the mark illustrated in Langdon, and is likely that of George Ward, Toronto jeweller and medallist from 1859-1882. He was responsible for some of the Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association medals (Ler. 1462). [Willey's *Dictionary*, *op. cit.*].

987. Warranted - **WARRANTED** on rev. of "Tiffin" brass counterfeit ½ penny, 1812, Br. 961, C. ? 1 x 14 mm.

This is a blacksmith's or tinsmith's mark. A similar mark, over a Birmingham Workhouse threepence of 1813, is described by Scott, his number 122.230.

988. Warren, Wm. - **W^m. WARREN** twice on obv. of Bank of Montreal penny, 1837, Br. 521. 3 x 31 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 41917 (this coin)].

A William Warren is listed from 1842 to 1858 in the Montreal directories as a cutler and hardware merchant. Early on, from 1842-45, he was on McGill Street, and the business appears to have been an optimistic one, if advertisements are a measuring stick (see fig. 53). Around 1846 or 47 he moved to Notre Dame Street, and from that period on his name is no longer entered in the classified section of the directories. In that section of the first of the series of Montreal directories, *The Montreal Directory for 1842-3 ...*, compiled by Robert W.S. MacKay, he is more fully identified as W.H. Warren. He is identified as William Warren in the Canada directories for 1851 and 1857.

989. Watson, C. - **C. WATSON** on rev. of Canada cent, 1859. 3 x 20 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 42227 (this coin)].
990. Webb, F. - **F. WEBB** counterpunched on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1872H. 2.5 mm.
991. Webb, Geo. N. - **GEO. N. WEBB**. on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 3.5 x 30 mm. [Brunk 42310 lists this mark on an 1846 U.S. large cent].
992. Wendel & Bro. - **WENDEL & BRO.** on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1858. 1 x 15.5 mm. [Brunk 42620].
993. Do. on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1858. [Brunk 42620].

Brunk lists this, as well as two other related marks of the Chicago, Illinois jeweller, Charles Wendel. Perhaps the firm also catered to a small Canadian clientele as indicated by these two specimens, or else they are further examples of the general acceptance of either American or Canadian coins in both countries. These 1858 dated coins are later, though by only a single year, than any of the pieces recorded by Brunk.

994. West, E. - **E. WEST** on rev. of Ships Colonies & Commerce ½ penny, Br. 1002, C. 41. 2.5 x 15 mm. Ex-S.S. Heal/Lorne Wilson. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 42675 (this coin)].
995. Wettstein, H. - **H. WETTSTEIN** on obv. & rev. of U.S. quarter dollar, 1870. 1 x 15 mm. [Brunk 42770].
996. Do. on obv. & rev. of Canada 25¢, 1874H. [Brunk 42770].

997. Do. on obv. & rev. of U.S. dime, 1876. [Brunk 42770].
998. Do. on obv. & rev. of U.S. half dollar, 1876. [Brunk 42770].
999. Do. on obv. & rev. of U.S. dime, 1876. [Brunk 42770].

This is apparently a name of Swiss origin. An 18 page typescript genealogical record of the Wettstein family of Weiningen-Pfyn, Kt. Thurgau, Switzerland, abt. 1595-1907, was produced in 1907 by Julius Billeter. The Wettstein name is an uncommon one in Canada and no H. Wettsteins were found. The mark is included due to its being found on Canadian silver coins as well as American ones. Two American Henry Wettsteins are recorded in the *U.S. Census of 1880*. The first, a silk merchant, was born in Switzerland in 1838, and resided in New York City. The second, a labourer, was born in Germany in 1830, and lived in Elizabeth, New Jersey. The silk merchant has my vote. The Wettstein name is associated numismatically with the Wettstein Museum in Nagaunee, Michigan, which consisted of a collection of ores and minerals owned by G.A. Wettstein, auctioned off by W. Elliot Woodward on June 25-26, 1886, and with Alfred Wettstein's numismatic collection which was sold by Lyman Low on February 28, 1911.

1000. Whait, C.L. - **C.L. WHAIT** on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1850, Br. 720. 3 x 24 mm.
1001. Wheat, A.H. - **A.H. WHEAT** on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1857, Br. 720. 2.5 x 23 mm. [Brunk 42790 (this coin)].
1002. White - **WHITE** on rev. of Nova Scotia penny, 1840, Br. 873. 5 x 29.5 mm.
1003. White, A. - **A. WHITE** on obv. of Canada cent, 1876. 3 x 24 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 42980 (this coin)].
1004. Whiting & Co., A.S. - **A.S. WHITING & C^o / OSHAWA. C.W** on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 6.5 x 28.5 mm. [Brunk 43175 (possibly this coin)].

A.S. Whiting was, in 1857, president of the Oshawa Manufacturing Co., founders and agricultural implement makers. Earlier, in 1852, he was associated with one Arkland as wholesale agents of American scythes, hoes, forks, &c. Whiting's factory seems to have preceded the famous Joseph Hall Works (see Ler. 1210). According to Greg Brunk: *This firm was organized by A.S. Whiting and E.C. Tuttle in Cedar Dale. In 1858 A.S. Whiting and Co. became Oshawa's first major industry.* (Unpub. 2nd ed.).

1005. Whitney, N.E. - **W.P.R.** (3.5 x 18 mm.) and **N.E. WHITNEY** (1.5 x 18 mm.) on obv. of Canada 50¢, 1871. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 43227 (this coin)].
1006. Wilkins, Dr. G.G. - **DR. G.G. WILKINS.** [curved] on rev. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 679. 1.5 x 14 mm. [Brunk 43490].

The vicissitudes of Dr. Wilkins' life have been well documented by Q. David Bowers in his book titled *The strange career of Dr. Wilkins*, Wolfeboro, 1987. The piece in the collection is of the Type I, large letters mark, which according to Bowers is the commoner of the two. Many Canadian pieces were marked by the doctor, almost all of which are of the Type I variety. As the northern boundary of New Hampshire borders on the Province of Quebec, many Canadian pieces would have been available for Dr. Wilkins' stamp.

furnaces, steam, and diesel engines; supply a myriad of petrochemical products from plastics to medicine; and would, above all, furnish gasoline for the internal combustion engine that eventually launched the car and the automotive revolution, both still so much with us today.

Although the impact was great within his own lifetime, Williams died in 1890 long before the enormous world impact of petroleum was clear. The main demand for mineral or "rock oil" in his day was to light the lamps of homes and workplaces when whale oil, hitherto widely used, was becoming less available and more expensive as the slaughter of whales could not keep up with ever-increasing oil needs. There was gaslight, but electric light became broadly practicable only after Thomas Edison patented the incandescent light bulb in 1879. For most of Williams' years, the great need was to supply "kerosene" for lamps - itself a Canadian invention of Nova Scotian Abraham Gesner in the 1840s.

James Williams started his own interest in rock oil (which could be seen floating on the greasy surface of many a woodland pool in parts of southwestern Ontario) only in the mid-1850s after he was already well established as the owner of a carriage works in Hamilton. Born in Camden, New Jersey, in 1818, young James had been apprenticed to a carriage maker there. In 1840, at 22, he brought his skills to London, Upper Canada, and set up a small carriage plant but moved it by 1851 to the growing industrial town of Hamilton. Here, indeed, he built the first rail cars used on the Great Western Railway, a Hamilton-based line completed in 1853. His Coach and Carriage Factory flourished but by 1856 he was already becoming interested in the prospects of rock oil. He bought land in Lambton County, near Black Creek, where the same oil presence that drew his attention was already being exploited at "gum beds" along the creek which yielded asphalt.

When, in 1857-59 came Williams's oil wells and refinery, a veritable oil boom developed around the Black Creek area, especially when rich new fields were discovered later at Petrolia in the early 1860s, and a plank road was built from the area to Samia as a Lake Huron port for shipping out barrels of oil. Black Creek became a town and was renamed Oil Springs in 1865 but by that time its own oil supply was running down and other oil fields, especially at Petrolia, were taking over.

Williams himself moved his refinery to Hamilton in 1860 where he continued to grow not only with the industry he had fathered but also with his coach and carriage works that now built for town street-railways as well. By 1880 he had apparently disposed of his oil properties and interests - though he was a director of several insurance and railway companies. He also sat for Hamilton in the Ontario Legislature from 1867 to 1879 and was County Registrar for Wentworth (in which Hamilton was located) from 1879 to 1890, the year of his death. Already by that final year of his life, the Canadian petroleum business was of large proportions, featuring major companies like Imperial Oil (though the modern age of western Canadian oil lay far ahead). Yet in Williams's own heyday of Ontario oil, the basis had been laid down for a great Canadian industry - whose formative years owed very much to him. Taken from *Visionaries: Canadian triumphs*, Vol. VI of Canada heirloom series, Heirloom Publishing.

1009. Wilson, David - **DAVID WILSON / ORNAMENTAL / AND / GENERAL / ENGRAVER / 31 KING ST. EAST / TORONTO** all within ornamental border, engraved on smoothed rev. of Great Britain Victoria ½ penny.

This is no doubt the personal piece of the engraver who was in business from 1871 till 1900, according to *A dictionary of Toronto printers, publishers, booksellers and the allied trades 1798-1900* by Elizabeth Hulse, Toronto, 1982. The coin must have been engraved after 1880 when his address became 31 King East. According to *Early painters and engravers in Canada* by J. Russell Harper, Toronto, 1972, he was in partnership with William White in Toronto in 1884. According to the *Federal Census of 1871*, Wilson was born in Scotland in 1845.

1010. Wilson, J. - **J. WILSON** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720. 2.5 x 20.5 mm. [Brunk 43740].
1011. Wilson, J.K. - **J.K. WILSON** (2 x 20 mm.), **J.C. CLEMENTS**. (2 x 19 mm.), and **S.B. MERRILL**. (1 x 13 mm.) on obv. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1852, Br. 529. Ex-Lorne Wilson. [Brunk 43760 / 8300].

The first edition of Rulau's *United States trade tokens 1866-1889* lists the J.C. Clement/J.K. Wilson mark on an 1841 Hard Times token. The S.B. Merrill mark on this coin is much smaller, and not from the same dies. In response to a letter from John Cheramy, a volunteer researcher at the Grenville County Historical Society in Prescott, Ontario, furnished material originally gleaned from the History of Leeds and Grenville relating to an S.B. Merrill who arrived in Prescott from Kingston in 1847 to set up a newspaper called the *Prescott Telegraph*, which aimed to promote the interests of the Reform Party. He was born in 1813 and died in 1889. It is, however, far from certain that the mark represents the *Prescott Telegraph* man.

1012. Wilson, S.P. - **S.P. WILSON** on obv. & rev. of Canada cent, 1859. 3 x 25 mm.
1013. Wing, A.J. - **A.J. Wing**. on obv. & rev. (twice each) of Trade & Navigation stiver, 1838. 2 x 14 mm. [Brunk 43895 lists this mark on an 1856 U.S. quarter].

The C.L.D.S. list an Alfred James Wing who was born in 1862 in Ontario and died in 1893 in Ontario.

The piece properly belongs to British Guiana, but is included due to its association with Br. 967, it bearing the same reverse as that coin.

1014. Wing, P. - **P. WING** (3 x 22.5 mm.) / **CONNEAUT. O.** (2 x 25 mm.) on smoothed obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. [Brunk 43940 lists this mark on an 1853 U.S. quarter].

Conneaut is a small city on Lake Erie in Ashtabula County, Ohio. A search of that state's directories may locate the issuer.

1015. Winn, W.H. - **W.H. WINN**. within **rectangular cartouche** three times on obv. & once on rev. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. 1.5 x 11 mm. [Brunk 43970].

The C.L.D.S. list no less than thirteen men, all bearing the name William Henry Winn, all in the United States, born between 1833 and 1880. A child by this name was located in the *Federal Census of 1881* in York East, born in 1878. He does not appear to have been listed in the *Ontario gazetteer & directory* for 1901/02, published by the Ontario Publishing and Advertising Co., in the district of York East.

1016. Winnett, E. - **E. WINNETT** twice on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 3 x 27 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 43985 (this coin)].

This clever mark runs vertically and horizontally, intersecting at the NN's, and barely interferes with the clear reading in either direction. A boilermaker of this name, born in 1826, was located in London in the *Federal Census of 1881*. The *Federal Census for 1901* lists an Elizabeth Winnett of Toronto, born 1841.

1017. Woodard, A.W. - **A.W. WOODARD** on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 3 x 31 mm. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 44245].
1018. Do. on obv. & rev. of Bank of Montreal penny, 1842, Br. 526. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 44245].
1019. Do. on rev. of Great Britain penny, 1892. [Brunk unpub. 2nd ed., 44245].

This is a Canadian mark, and demonstrates both early and late markings. This last proves the circulation of British coins in Canada well after the decimal system was established. My mother recalled that British pennies were commonplace in the 20s and 30s and were accepted at two cents. A.W. Woodard is no doubt the individual listed in *Lovell's Montreal directory for 1906-07*, published by John Lovell & Son, as manager of James Alexander & Co. Ltd., exporters and dealers in butter and cheese. Whether these pieces represented the business of which he was manager, or whether they were personal pieces is something that will likely never be determined. It seems possible that as late as 1906 stray oddments in circulation may have caught the fancy of individuals such as Woodard and were marked as souvenirs of a time past. This may be the same as the Albert W. Woodard recorded by the *Federal Census of 1881* as having been born in the Province of Quebec in 1871.

1020. Woodho(use), H. - **H. WOODHO** on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1850, Br. 719. 4 mm. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 44205 lists H. Wood on the same token (possibly this coin)].
1021. Woods, F. - **F. WOODS** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1857, Br. 720. Approx. 5 x 25 mm. The F is partial, on the very edge, but it seems unlikely to be any other letter. [Rulau Misc.; Brunk 44295 (this coin)].
1022. Wright, L. - **L. WRIGHT** (1.5 x 14.5 mm.), **H. DAVIS** (3 x 20 mm.), **SYRACUSE NY** (1 x 11 mm.) on obv. and **DAVIS** on rev. of Quebec Bank ½ penny, 1852, Br. 529. Ex-Van Ormer Coll., Bowers & Merena, Sept. 1985, lot 2614. [Brunk 44450 (this coin)].

I had at first concluded that the Wright and Syracuse mark belonged together, and that Davis had been added later. This is possible, but the more diminutive Syracuse mark compels me to treat it separately.

1023. Wyman, H.H. - **H.H. WYMAN**. on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1857, Br. 720. 1 x 15.5 mm.
1024. X - X (crudely punched) on rev. of Commercial Change ½ penny, 1820, Br. 727. 7 x 8 mm.
1025. Y - Y on rev. of Bouquet-Sou, Br. 691. 4.5 x 5 mm. [Cheramy List].
1026. Youmans, A.C. - **A.C. YOUNANS** [curved] on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1850, Br. 720. 3 x 17 mm. [Foster Part II, 49; Rulau Misc.; Brunk 44670].
1027. Do. on obv. & rev. of Canada cent, 1876. [Brunk 44670].

The C.L.D.S. list several A. and A.C. Youmans. As the mark seems to occur only on Canadian pieces, the most likely candidate would be Arthur C. Youmans, born December 19, 1873, in Brantford, Ontario.

1028. Z - Z on obv. of New Brunswick penny, 1843, Br. 909. 3 x 2.5 mm.

1029. Z - Z within diamond on rev. of Canada cent, 1859. 19 x 11 mm.

This may be a trademark.

1030. Zirikelbach, J. - J. ZIRIKELBACH on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720. 3.5 x 28 mm. [Brunk 44875 (this coin)].

The Buffalo, N.Y., directory for 1890 locates a Jacob Zirikelbach, milkman, and Joseph Zirikelbach, a "brace polisher".

Numerals

1031. 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 counterpunched on rev. of smoothed Canada Victoria cent. Approx. 4 mm. The numerals essentially run counterclockwise. The coin is pierced in centre and may have been used on a piece of machinery, or even as part of a game apparatus.

1032. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 (approx. 3.5 mm.) running clockwise counterpunched on rev. and 10 ½ (4 x 10 mm.) on obv. of Canada Victoria cent.

1033. 1 within oval countermarked five times on obv. of Prince Edward Island ½ penny, Br. 919. 9 x 5 mm. The oval in which the 1 (could be an I or a bar) is marked is deeply recessed, and the argument can be made that this is an 0 countermark.

1034. 1 very neatly marked on obv. of Canada 5¢, 1886. 2 mm.

1035. Do. on obv. of Canada cent, 1888.

The mark for each of the last two is neatly placed on the neck.

1036. 1111 (2.5 mm.) / 2 (3 mm.) counterpunched on rev. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527.

1037. 2 on obv. of Nova Scotia penny, 1856, Br. 875. Approx. 8 x 6 mm.

Originally, this was catalogued as a 3, but it appears too awkward for that number; when inverted, it becomes clear that it is an elaborate 2, entirely closed at top.

1038. 3, retrograde, on rev. of Prince Edward Island ½ penny, 1857, Br. 919. 3 x 2 mm.

1039. N°. 3 neatly engraved on obv. of Bank of Montreal penny, 1837, Br. 521. 5 mm.

1040. 8 on obv. of Canada cent, 1858 or 1859. 5 x 4 mm.

1041. 8 on obv. of Prince Edward Island cent, 1871, Br. 915. 5 x 3 mm.

1042. 12 / 1860 neatly counterpunched on obv. of Nova Scotia penny, 1856 L.C.W., Br. 875. 1.5 mm.

The 1 appears to be from the same punch as that on numbers 1033 and 1034.

1043. 31 (5 x 7 mm.) / **an arrow** (5 x 15 mm.) on smoothed rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1850, Br. 719.

The piece, being holed, has all the appearance of being a hotel or storage facility keytag.

1044. 45 counterpunched on obv. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522. Approx. 11 mm.

An interesting homemade piece; the maker has tried to be fancy with the 5, but it appears incomplete.

1045. 47 counterpunched on obv. of Canada cent, 1859. 8 mm.

Apparently from two different sets of punches, the 4 being plain and sans serif, while the 7 is elaborate.

1046. 51 counterpunched on obv. of Prince Edward Island cent, 1871, Br. 915. 5 mm.

1047. 6 2 counterpunched on obv. of Bank of Montreal Bouquet Sou, Br. 714. 6 mm.

1048. 532 / 235 counterpunched on Banque du Peuple penny, 1837, Br. 521. 10 mm.

1049. 1710 counterpunched on rev. of Ships Colonies & Commerce ½ penny, Br. 997. Lees 30. Approx. 5 mm.

1050. 1733 counterpunched on rev. of Leslie & Sons ½ penny, Br. 718, McL. 30. 3.5 mm.

1051. 1776 counterpunched on obv. of New Brunswick ½ penny, 1843, Br. 910. Approx. 4.5 mm.

1052. 18 40 counterpunched on rev. of Commercial Change ½ penny, 1815, Br. 885. 2 mm.

1053. **MARCH 4th 1883** [curved] engraved on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1852, Br. 528. Approx. 2 mm.

1054. 1885 counterpunched on rev. of Canada cent, 1899. 5 mm.

Devices

1055. [Arrow]. A **feathered arrow** on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 8 mm.

1056. [Circle]. A **quartered circle** on obv. of Victoria Nobis Est ½ penny, Br. 982. 5 mm.

1057. [Circle]. A **quartered circle** on obv. of Newfoundland 20¢, 1865. 4 mm.

1058. [Circle]. A **quartered circle** and an **octagonally divided circle** on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1883H. 5 mm.

1059. [Coat-of-Arms]. A **shield** bearing **two escutcheons**; first with **tower**, second with **lion rampant**, to right; partial inscription shown beneath shield: **IND REX** on obv. of "Tiffin" copper counterfeit ½ penny, 1812, Br. 960, C. 26? Approx. 15 mm.

1060. [Crown]. A **large crown** on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. Approx. 11 x 13 mm.

1061. [Crown]. A **crow**n on obv. and rev. of Canada Victoria cent. Approx. 8 x 9 mm.
1062. [Crown]. A **small crown** on rev. of Canada 25¢, 1882H. Approx. 3 x 3 mm.
1063. [Eagle]. A large well executed **eagle** on obv. of Bank of Montreal Bouquet-Sou, Br. 714. Approx. 18 x 17 mm. Ex-Hartzog Sale, Dec. 1980, lot 1867.
1064. [Grille]. A **grille** of **four squares** on obv. of New Brunswick penny, 1843, Br. 909. 4 x 4 mm.
1065. [Grille]. A **grille** of **four squares** on obv. of Canada cent, 1882H. 3 x 3 mm. Similar, but not the same as the West Indian lattice countermarks.
1066. [Heart]. A **heart** on obv. of Banque du Peuple Bouquet-Sou, Br. 715. Approx. 7 x 6 mm.
1067. [Jeweller's Mark]. Test piece of three separate pseudo-Canadian marks, each within an individual **cartouche**: **rosette** and **crow**n, **10k**, **fleur-de-lis** and **crow**n, all on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 2 x 9 mm. (together).
1068. [Jeweller's Mark]. Test piece of two separate pseudo-Canadian marks: a **crow**n (1.5 x 2.5 mm.) and an **anchor** (1.5 x 3 mm.) each within **rectangular cartouche** on rev. of New Brunswick cent, Br. 907.
1069. [Jeweller's Mark]. Test piece marked **14K** on obv. and rev. of Canada cent, 1859. 1 x 3 mm. [Cheramy List].
1070. [Jeweller's Mark]. Test piece marked **375** within **rectangular cartouche** on rev. of Canada cent, 1876H. 2 x 4.5 mm.

This is the marking for 9 Karat gold.

1071. [K]. Adorsed pair of **K**'s with central rev. **relief dot** on obv. & rev. of Trade & Navigation ½ penny, 1820, Br. 894, rusted die var. 5 x 6 mm.
1072. [Keyhole]. A **keyhole** on rev. of Wellington ½ penny, 1814, Br. 979, C. 35. Approx. 5 x 15 mm.
- This may be a rebus for Kehoe.
1073. [Lattice]. **Six pointed lattice** (4.5 x 4 mm.) three times on obv. and once on rev. and **3 L** (approx. 7 mm.) counterpunched on rev. of Prince Edward Island ½ penny, 1857, Br. 919.
1074. [Pig]. A **pig** (incused) with **PORK** in raised letters on body of pig three times on obv. of Quebec Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 4 x 7 mm.

The mark may represent the trade of the issuer of the token, which is similar to the ad for William Masterman, illustrated in *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1875-76*, published by the Lovell Printing and Publishing Co., reproduced on page 784 (see fig. 55). In chapter 39 of Dave Bowers' *Adventures in rare coins*, Vol. II, 2002, p. 346, a similar mark is illustrated.

1075. [Pipe]. A **small pipe** or **tool** on obv. of Nova Scotia cent, 1861, Br. 877. Approx. 2 x 3 mm.

1076. [Silversmith's or Engraver's Practice Piece]. Various letters and symbols on obv. of City Bank ½ penny, 1837, Br. 522.
1077. [Sunburst]. An **eight-pointed sunburst** on obv. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844, Br. 527. 8 mm.
1078. [Spider]. **Spider-like symbol** twice on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719. 3 x 2 mm.
1079. [U]. A crude letter or symbol resembling an **U**, in an almost **circular cartouche** on rev. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1832, Br. 871. Approx 4 mm.
1080. **Do.** on obv. of Nova Scotia counterfeit ½ penny, 1832, Br. 871.

The second of these pieces was the first acquired, and was at that time considered an object of vandalism, and therefore set aside. When the second piece (the first listed) was acquired years later, it became clear that the punch, whatever it represented, was an intentional one. It's interesting that both marks occur on Nova Scotia halfpennies of the same date.

1081. [Wheel]. **Spoked wheel** or **ray-like device** depicting **9 spokes** or **rays** which are raised within recessed oblongs on obv. of "Tiffin" penny, 1812, Br. 959. 10 mm.
1082. [Wheel]. **Eight wedge-shaped ornaments in circular form** marked twice on obv. of New Brunswick penny, 1854, Br. 911. 11 mm.
1083. [XX]. Adjoined letters **XX** on rev. Commercial Change ½ penny, 1833, Br. 731. 4 x 4 mm.

Late Additions

1084. **AS - AS** within **cartouche** on obv. of Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. Approx. 6 x 10 mm.
1085. Arpin, Ed. - **ED ARPIN** on obv. of New Brunswick 186? cent. 3 x 21 mm. [Brunk 1155].
1086. **Do.** on obv. of Canada cent, 1886. [Brunk 1155].
1087. Audy, C. - **C. AUDY** on rev. of Quebec or City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521. 5 x 27 mm.

Audy is more common to Quebec than Montreal. A few C. Audy's are located in Quebec from 1852-1870, but we vote for the blacksmith, Charles Audy, first located at 24 St. Dominique St., then at 15 Desfosses, St. Roch Suburbs. A ship carpenter by the same name is also listed in the directories till about 1864.

1088. Cameron - **CAMERON** on rev. of Bank of Montreal ½ penny, 1844. 2 x 18 mm.
1089. Chase, M.C. - **M.C. CHASE** (3 x 32 mm.) / **1889** (date inverted, 3 x 12 mm.) on obv. of City Bank penny, 1837, Br. 521.

A previous owner of this piece suggested that the mark is likely for a harness maker from Camp Point, Illinois, and he cited an 1892 directory.

1090. Cockburn, A.A. - **A.A. COCKBURN** [in circle] neatly counterpunched on smoothed rev. of Canada cent, 1858 or 1859. 4.5 mm.
1091. Devins & Bolton - **DEVINS** [curved] / & / **BOLTON** / **MONTREAL** [curved] on obv. of Bouquet-sou, Br. 707. 18 x 16 mm. [Brunk 11510].
1092. (Declos, François) - **F D** on rev. of Nova Scotia ½ penny, 1856, Br. 876. 6 x 17 mm. Ex-Pridmore coll., though not offered in his sale of September, 1981.
1093. **Do.** on rev. of Convenience of Trade ½ penny, 1814, Br. 880. 8 x 15 mm. Ex-Pridmore coll., and plated in *The coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations ...*, Part 3, London, 1965 (p. 225, c).
1094. **Do.** on rev. of Miles W. White ½ penny, 1815, Br. 890. 6 x 17 mm. Ex-Pridmore coll., and plated in the aforementioned (p. 225, b).
1095. **Do.** on rev. of Fisheries and Agriculture ½ penny, Br. 921. 7 x 15 mm. Ex-Pridmore coll.
1096. **Do.** on rev. of Rutherford ½ penny, 1846, Br. 953, C. 8. 6 x 17 mm. Ex-Pridmore coll. Appears to be the same mark as 1094, but in a slightly more worn state.

Maritime trade with the West Indies no doubt brought with it a considerable amount of small change, sorely lacking on the islands. These five pieces, if we accord them to the François Declos first identified by Chalmers in 1893, bear witness to that. We have been unable to locate this individual in our research which, though extensive (35 pages of notes), is by no means exhaustive. Time permitting we would have continued the search, but for the moment we present a considerably condensed version of some of the items found to be of interest. The Canadian connections to the name have been explored somewhat more thoroughly, as there were many, and it is thought possible that François Declos may have originated either in Quebec or the Maritimes, as the name appears more common to Canada than any other place. An attempt has therefore been made to locate individuals bearing the name Declos or a variant of this name in Canada. The *C.L.D.S.* record twelve Declos of which three were located in Quebec (1790, 1830, 1857). Regrettably, none was found in Trinidad. Two 18th century François Desclos, born in France in 1735 and 1760, were located in the International Genealogical Index (*C.L.D.S.*), and several 18th and early 19th century Quebec and Nova Scotia female Desclos are listed in the same index. Presumably the males existed somewhere. The name, of course, is of French origin, and spelled Desclaux, but many forms of the name developed, including Duclos and Desclos. Many Duclos as well as a few Desclos are recorded in the mid 18th century at Ile Royale and Louisbourg - Louisbourg is located on Ile Royale which is presently known as Cape Breton (Nova Scotia).

A researcher, working on descendants of a Montreal Duclos family that was English speaking and Protestant records a Francis Duclos who had fought in the American Revolutionary War and who had a son, Francis, a hotel operator. This is presumably the Francis Duclos who operated the Eagle Hotel on McGill Street, and whose ads appeared in the *Montreal Transcript* for December 3, 1840, and June 3, 1843. The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick in their *Index to Land Petitions: Original Series (1783-1918)* mention Flavain Declos (1857), Olivier Duclos (1874) and Pierre Hubert Duclose (1816). The *County Birth Registers Index* contains many names with the Duclos spelling. There is also a genealogical repertoire of the Canadian Declos (mostly Quebec) descendants of brothers Antoine and Jean Desclaux of Bayonne, France. Could François Declos have had his beginnings in Canada?

1097. Erin Go Bragh - **ERIN GO BRAGH** [in circle] counterpunched on rev. of Bust & Harp brass ½ penny, Br. 1012, C. 11. 2 mm.

1098. F.A.J - **F.A.J** on obv. of Newfoundland 50¢, 1881. 4 x 17 mm.
1099. F.J.P - **F.J.P** on obv. of Canada 25¢, 1874H. 3 x 16 mm.
1100. Folsom, E.H. - **E.H. FOLSOM** three times on obv. of Mexico Mint 2 reales, 1781. 1 x 12 mm. [Brunk 14560 for this mark on an 1837 Can. ½ penny].
1101. M.T. C^s - **M.T. C^s** on obv. & rev. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1854, Br. 720. 2.5 x 12.5 mm.
1102. S.W - **S.W** on obv. of Canada 5¢, 1890H. 3.5 x 9 mm.
1103. 112 within **large triangle** counterpunched on rev. of Bank of Upper Canada penny, 1857, Br. 719.

The mark gives the impression of being a masonic lodge chapter penny, albeit a rather crude one. If this is the case it would represent St. John's Chapter, Morrisburg, Ontario.

1104. Costen, T. - **T. COSTEN** (1 x 12 mm.) / **MONTREAL** (1 x 13 mm.) on obv. of Bank of Upper Canada ½ penny, 1852, Br. 720 (see note to no. 134). [Brunk 9730].
1105. I.V - **I.V** within **crenelated oval cartouche** on obv. of "Tiffin" penny, 1812, Br. 959. 6 x 14 mm. The *Museum of the fur trade quarterly*, Chadron, Spring 2002 issue (Vol. 38, No. 1), contained an article titled *Isaac Veal, trap maker*. The page long article (as well as a page of illustrations of Veal traps) identified traps bearing the mark IV in a cartouche as having been made by Isaac Veal (1796-1862), a blacksmith from Ringwood, a town in Portsmouth, England. Jim Hanson, the editor of the *Quarterly* and author of the article, further states: *Their wide distribution in French Canadian country indicates to me that they were probably sold by a large fur trading company, most likely the Hudson's Bay Co. There is a reported ax marked "IV" that was found at the site of an HBC post on Lake Superior; perhaps Mr. Veal supplied some of these to the Company as well.* Nevertheless, this mark is apparently different from the one used by Veal, according to Gail DeBuse Potter, Director of the Museum.

Key to Illustrations

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- Figure 2. Personal ad for Charles Aspinall in Montreal directory, 1889-90, p. 304. Cat. ref. no. 37.
- Figure 3. Painted advertisement of the Boot & Shoe Worker's Union, still extant, on building corner St. Antoine & Gosford Street, Montreal. Cat. ref. no. 66.
- Figure 4. Union member's ribbon for Local 249 of the Coupeurs de Cuir de Montréal (Boot and Shoe Workers' Union). Cat. ref. no. 66.
- Figure 5. Boyce classified ad in Montreal directory, 1863-64. Cat. ref. nos. 74-5.
- Figure 6. Whitefield's business directory of Montreal, 1864, showing locations of Boyce's emporium, and the possible maker of the mark, Ireland. Cat. ref. nos. 74-5.
- Figure 7. (left) Right half of stereo card by C. Dion & Co.; (right) enlargement of the Batchelor & Costen gun shop on Place d'Armes, ca 1858. Note that R. Sharpley (cf. Br. 970) was the distributor of this card. Cat. ref. nos. 134, 1104.
- Figure 8. R.J. Devins letter to supplier Lanman & Kemp announcing his commencement in business in Montreal. Joseph Foster Coll. Cat. ref. nos. 160-347, 1091, for Figures 8-17.
- Figure 9. R.J. Devins letter to Lanman & Kemp advising of the admission of Richard Bolton as partner. Joseph Foster Coll.
- Figure 10. Devins & Bolton glass medicine bottle.
- Figure 11. Advertisements used by Richard Devins in *England and Ireland. A lecture by the Rev. A.J. Bray*, Montreal, 1880, an illegally published pamphlet offered for *gratuitous distribution*. All but the first two pages contain similar ads for products distributed by Devins; these are the four that bear his name.
- Figure 12. Notice of co-partnership for Devins & Bolton which appears in the *Montreal Herald*, Jan. 5, 1863.
- Figure 13. A useful reference book from R.J. Devins' library. His signature occurs no less than four times in the book.
- Figure 14. Advertisement in Sandham's *Picturesque Montreal*, Montreal, 1876.
- Figure 15. Back cover advertisement from MacKay's *Montreal directory* for 1863, the firm's first year in business.
- Figure 16. Back cover advertisement from Lovell's *Montreal directory* for 1878, the firm's last full year in business.
- Figure 17. Advertisement in Starke's almanach for 1864.

- Figure 18.** James Dick & Co. dry goods merchant advertisement in the *Montreal Herald*, June 20, 1843. Cat. ref. nos. 349-353.
- Figure 19.** James Fairie advertisement in the *Montreal Herald*, Jan. 13, 1866. Cat. ref. no. 397.
- Figure 20.** Notice of insolvency of Jonathan Findlay in the *Montreal Herald*, Dec. 29, 1873. Cat. ref. nos. 407-412.
- Figure 21.** Hendery billhead for 1865. Cat. ref. no. 478.
- Figure 22.** Promotional notice of John Hutton's Windsor Castle in the *Windsor Herald*, June 23, 1855. Cat. ref. no. 509.
- Figure 23.** Humorous Lackey advertisement in *Ottawa Free Press*, Oct. 5, 1881. Cat. ref. no. 574.
- Figure 24.** Selby Lee advertisement of his Patent Balmoral Shoe Pack in the *Ottawa Free Press*, Jan. 3, 1881. Cat. ref. no. 583.
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- Figure 26.** McGloghlon's jewelry store taken from the *Illustrated historical atlas of the County of Middlesex, Ont.*, by H.R. Page & Co., Toronto, 1878. Cat. ref. nos. 623-25.
- Figure 27.** McGloghlon's residence in London taken from the *Illustrated historical atlas of the County of Middlesex, Ont.*, by H.R. Page & Co., Toronto, 1878.
- Figure 28.** McGloghlon advertisement in the *London Advertiser*, July 28, 1880. Cat. ref. nos. 623-25.
- Figure 29.** Seven J.W. Millar whimsical trade cards. Cat. ref. nos. 649-657.
- Figure 30.** Envelope addressed to Nils Ohman when in St. Johns, April 16, 1895. Cat. ref. nos. 697-702 for Figures 30-38.
- Figure 31.** First listing of Nils Ohman in *Lovell's Montreal directory for 1899-1900*.
- Figure 32.** Ohman personal listing in *Lovell's Montreal directory for 1902-1903*.
- Figure 33.** Classified ad for coin dealers in Montreal listed in above directory.
- Figure 34.** Classified ad for Montreal stamp dealers in same directory.
- Figure 35.** Classified ad for coin dealers in *Lovell's Montreal directory for 1906-1907*.
- Figure 36.** Ohman personal entry in above directory.
- Figure 37.** Classified ad for the Montreal coin dealers in *Lovell's Montreal directory for 1907-1908*.
- Figure 38.** Classified ad for coin dealers in *Lovell's Montreal directory for 1909-1910*. Only two are left.

- Figure 39. T.H. Robinson letter, April 6, 1892. Cat. ref. nos. 771-781 for Figures 39-41.
- Figure 40. T.H. Robinson letter, May 19, 1892. Joseph Foster Coll.
- Figure 41. T.H. Robinson personal advertisement in *Lovell's Montreal directory for 1906-1907*.
- Figure 42. Joseph Rouleau ad when in partnership with Bickell in Quebec City directory for 1864-65.
- Figure 43. Invoice dated Montreal, Dec. 10, 1842, for goods purchased from Geo. Savage & Son, makers and importers of clocks, watches, jewelry and silver wares. Cat. ref. no. 820.
- Figure 44. Tradecard of Geo. Savage & Son. A similar one occurs in *The Montreal directory for 1845-6* and the edition for 1848-49 by Robert W.S. MacKay. Cat. ref. no. 820. Neither this, nor the following appear in my copy of the 1847-48 edition, though there is a possibility that it has been removed. The 1846-47 directory has not been checked.
- Figure 45. Double-sided tradecard of Geo. Savage & Son. Verso is the card depicted in figure 44. It appears in the 1844-45 directory, but these cards may well have been passed out by the firm. A similar one occurs on the verso of the preceding in the same directory as above. Cat. ref. no. 820.
- Figure 46. Geo. Savage hallmark on a spoon. Cat. ref. no. 820.
- Figure 47. Ad found in the Aug. 13, 1872, issue of the *Montreal Herald* taken out by John H.R. Molson & Bros. admitting Adam Skaife as a partner in the business. Cat. ref. no. 839.
- Figure 48. Surveyer's full page ad from *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1873-74*. Cat. ref. no. 868.
- Figure 49. L.J.A. Surveyer's establishment located at 6 St. Lawrence St. in Montreal, from the 1891 issue of *The Dominion Illustrated*. Cat. ref. no. 868.
- Figure 50. Portrait of L.J.A. Surveyer, from *Montreal - old and new. Entertaining, convincing, fascinating. A unique guide for the managing editor*, Montreal, 1915. Cat. ref. no. 868.
- Figure 51. Listing for David Moore Lumber Co., Ottawa, showing the company's bark stamping, from *Registered timber marks of Eastern Canada from 1870 to 1984*, compiled by Diane Aldred, published by Multiscience Publications Limited, 1984.
- Figure 52. Interior view of William S. Walker's jewelry store, from the 1891 issue of *The Dominion Illustrated*. Cat. ref. nos. 965-983.
- Figure 53. Ad for William Warren, hardware merchant and cutler, from *The Montreal directory for 1844-5* by Robert W.S. MacKay. Cat. ref. no. 988.
- Figure 54. Illustration of the J.M. Williams & Co. foundry, from the *Hamilton Spectator - Carnival Edition*, August 1889. Cat. ref. no. 1008.
- Figure 55. Ad for William Masterman, pork butcher, from *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1875-76*. Cat. ref. no. 1074.

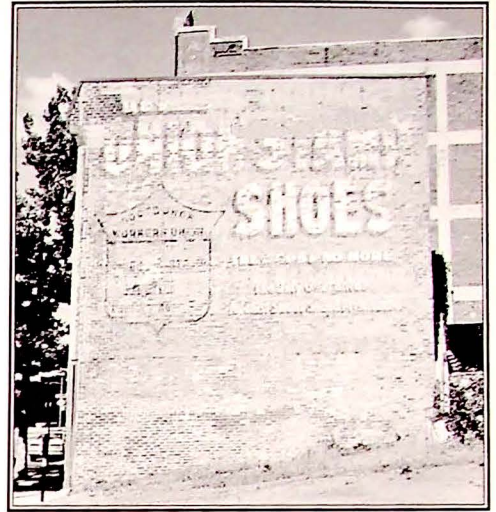
- Figure 56.** Ad for G.P. Bailey, die sinker and engraver, from *MacKay's Montreal directory for 1864-65*.
- Figure 57.** Ad for Thomas Ireland, engraver, from *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1875-76*.
- Figure 58.** Ad for John Watson & Co., blacksmiths, machinists, etc., from *MacKay's Montreal directory for 1864-65*.
- Figure 59.** Ad for the Beaver Stamping Co., from the *Montreal directory, for 1873-74*, published by John Lovell.
- Figure 60.** Ad for Thomas Davidson & Co., stampers of tin and iron, from the *Montreal directory, for 1872-73*, published by John Lovell.
- Figure 61.** Ad for G.W. Dawson, die sinker and engraver, from *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1888-89*.
- Figure 62.** Ad for W.H. Jones, die sinker, tool maker, stamper and piercer, from *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1884-85*.
- Figure 63.** Ad for Mearns Bros., steel and stencil letter cutters, die sinkers and engravers, from the *Montreal directory, for 1874-75*, published by John Lovell.
- Figure 64.** Ad for the Montreal Rubber Stamp Works, from *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1887-88*.
- Figure 65.** Ad for the Montreal Stencil Works, S.A. Ferneyhough, proprietor, from *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1880-81*.
- Figure 66.** Ad for W.E. Power, manufacturer of steel stamps, etc., from *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1875-76*.
- Figure 67.** Ad for G. Scott & Co., machinists and pattern makers, from the *Montreal directory, for 1874-75*, published by John Lovell.
- Figure 68.** Ad for Jas. D. Scott, heraldic artist, from *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1875-76*.
- Figure 69.** Ad for Rubenstein Bros., silver and brass platers, from *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1878-79*.
- Figure 70.** Ad for William Lane, steel, brass and rubber stamp manufacturer, etc., from *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1887-88*.
- Figure 71.** Ad for Murray and Jones, steel and stencil letter cutters, die sinkers and engravers, etc., from *Lovell's Montreal directory, for 1878-79*.
- Figure 72.** Ad for Geo. Bishop & Co., engravers, etc., from the *Montreal directory, for 1873-74*, published by John Lovell.
- Figure 73.** Ad for B. Baker & Co., manufacturers of stencils, steel stamps, etc., from the *Montreal directory, for 1872-73*, published by John Lovell.
- Figure 74.** Ad for Charles Storer, die sinker and manufacturer of punches, etc., from the *Montreal directory, for 1870-71*, published by John Lovell.

- Figure 75. Invoice from Tingley & Stewart, makers of rubber and metal stamps.
- Figure 76. Letter from G.W. Dawson (steel stamp maker), quoting costs of various steel stamps for the R. Forbes Manufacturing Co.
- Figure 77. Letter from Geo. Bunker, maker of all types of stamps, regarding the repair or adjustment of a stamp for the R. Forbes Co.
- Figure 78. Letter from Kenyon, Tingley & Stewart, makers of rubber and metal hand stamps, regarding purchases from the R. Forbes Co.
- Figure 79. Bill of lading for goods shipped from Melbourne by Hick, Martin & Drysdale to the R. Forbes Co. in Hespeler, Ontario. The term "countermarked" is used on the invoice and a description of the bale marks is listed on the left under "Brand". This example is also given for the similarities between the bale markings and stampings on coins.
- Figure 80. Transshipment notice (?) for goods shipped from Melbourne by Hick, Martin & Drysdale to the R. Forbes Co. (?). The term "countermarked" is also used in this document. The bale mark is an H within a diamond.
- Figure 81. Invoice of goods shipped by John H. Greer, Kingston. The bales were apparently marked W. Hunt. This is listed under the column titled, *MARKS & NUMBERS*.



[1]

[2]



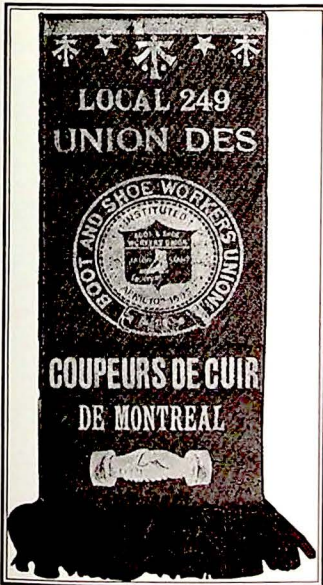
[3]

A SPINALL CHARLES S.,
 Blacksmith and Machinist, MANU-
 FACTURER OF FIRE ESCAPES, Port-
 able Forges, Railway, Steamboat and
 Warehouse Trucks, front entrance 622
 Craig, Works 189 & 191 Fortification
 lane, h 231 St Urbain

Under the Patronage of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
 HAIR DRESSING AND TOILET ROOMS,
 AND
 Toy and Fancy Goods Store.
J. R. BOYCE,
 27 and 29 Great St. James Street.

[5]

[4]



| WEST. | | EAST. | |
|---|----|---|----|
| 44 | 43 | 17 | 16 |
| Chas. Larin, New City Express; Waggon always on hand for every purpose. Orders promptly attended to. | | London and Colonial | |
| ST. JOHN STREET. | | Bank. | |
| Crevier & Poitras, Tinsmiths' and General Stove Warehouse. | | Wm. E. Bessey, M. D., C. M. J. McLaren. | |
| T. Ireland, Card and Seal Engraver, Door and Coffin Plates, &c., promptly executed. | | Aex. McGibbon, Importer and General Dealer in Wines, Liquors, and Choice Groceries. | |
| J. Henry, Photographer. | | Montreal Gazette. | |
| W. H. Weston. | | C. W. Williams, Boyce | |
| Andrew Carson, Merchant Tailor. | | J. & W. Hilton, Cabinet Makers and Upholsters. Importers of Nottingham Lace Curtains, Embroidered Piano and Table Covers, Plate Glass, and Livery Establishment. | |
| T. Riddell, Bookseller and Stationer. | | C. P. Thomas. | |
| E. Pickup, Bookseller and Stationer. | | Dawson Bros., | |
| Gibb & Co. | | Booksellers and Stationers. | |
| Windeyer & Savage, Architects. | | Royal Mail Steamers. Daily Line for Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and Western Cities. Alex. Milloy, Agent. | |
| Frosyth, Nicholson & Co. | | S. B. Scott & Co. | |
| Graven & Paris. | | La Banque Jacques-Cartier. | |
| Grewing & Kalk. | | Colonial Life Assurance Co. W. M. Ramsey, Manager for Canada. | |
| Bank of | | Dolly's Chop House. | |
| British | | Robt. Weir & Co., Paper Makers. Wholesale Stationers, and Account Book Manufacturers. | |
| North America. | | | |

[6]



Sold by R. SHARPLEY.



[7]

1861
 J. J. Devins
 Montreal
 11/27

Montreal, Aug 27/61
 Messrs Larocque & Lussu
 Quebec

I have
 commenced business in
 Montreal as suggested, and
 having become familiar with
 the superior quality of your
 Florida like Panama water while
 in your employ in 1859, I considered
 it an article of sufficient merit
 to sell in the Canadas, its use
 would dispense with other things
 more familiar with the people
 here. On these grounds I have
 to send several doz. at different
 periods from 100 lbs fine line, being
 the most out set in quantities
 to suit my means of present
 My Obedt servt

Writing you now is to inquire
 if you do not come to some
 terms, by which you would allow
 me a share for doing for yesterday
 & getting it, making me sole
 agent for the Canadas, Or if
 you would not comply with these
 terms, sell it to me for cash,
 in quantities not less than 100 lb
 at one time, at \$20 per doz.
 By course of time I have no doubt
 of making the trade an object to
 you, and lucrative to both of
 us. In this case also I would
 not be confined to me
 My terms will be cash. If you
 acquiesce in either of these I would
 wish a note to that effect
 I remain yours
 Respectfully
 J. J. Devins
 Noted, Canal St
 Montreal

[8]

Letter
 J. J. Devins
 11/27/61

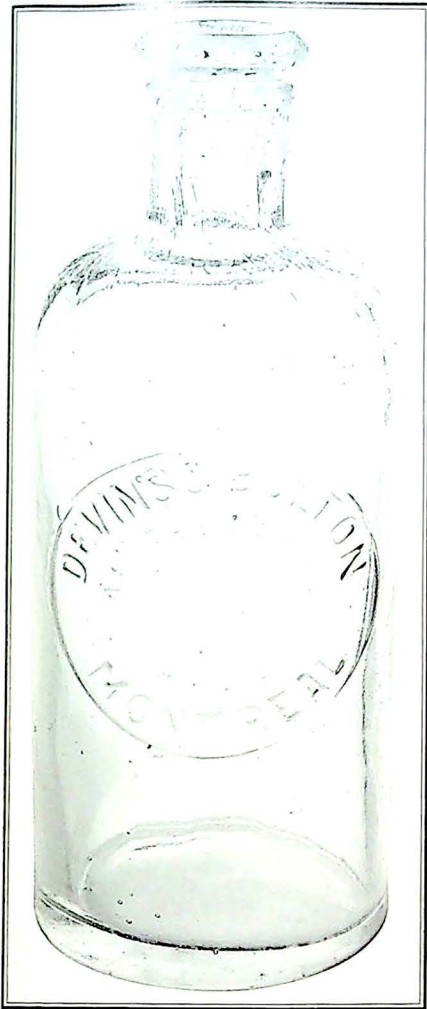
Montreal, Nov 5th 1863

Messrs Larocque & Lussu
 Quebec

I am exceedingly
 anxious to hear from you respecting
 the article, as I think the best
 and most telling kind for this distribution
 is done by factory. I have no doubt
 but on your Almanacs together with
 every other information I think you
 kindred, I have also that advertisement
 you had in the pamphlet, considerably
 circulated in my good opportunity,
 and am very sorry you did not
 fulfill your obligation of coming on
 yourself as I felt assured I could
 have afforded you immediately for
 information, there can possibly be
 conveyed by an agent
 The grand promenade concert
 for the season, at which there are

more than 200 persons present
 takes place tomorrow evening.
 I have also a little information
 this programme in order to purchase
 the right of advertising the Florida
 Water in it as you will be able to see
 by enclosed ones I send you, it's
 a novel idea of my own and
 trust may meet with success;
 it's already the talk of the city
 as there are several thousand
 programmes distributed through
 the city and as many more will
 be likewise distributed all the
 down the evening of the Concert
 I will have too, if my luck, at
 the drop and hand a Florida
 Pamphlet to every one that enters
 the Hall, (nearly filled) and
 wrapped in an envelope some
 as one enclosed to you.
 I trust my efforts may meet
 with your kind approval as
 they tend to augment the sale
 of the article considerable in
 Cananda
 I am quite out of Florida
 Pamphlets to print & enclosed as
 also Devins' tractors from
 I have admitted whether
 Devins' a partner in my
 business which could have
 been carried on under the
 name of Devins & Ballton.
 Respecting your further
 arrangements
 I am quite sure
 You may think of it
 J. J. Devins

[9]



DEVINS' WORM PASTILLES

ARE PURELY VEGETABLE, AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, PLEASING TO THE SIGHT, SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

DEVINS' WORM PASTILLES

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL PREPARATION FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF WORMS IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN AND ADULTS IS
DEVINS' WORM PASTILLES,
 THEY ARE A DELICIOUS CONFECTION, AND AS A REMEDY, MOST WONDERFUL IN THEIR EFFECT.

THE GREAT ANTIDOTE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS IS
DEVINS' WORM PASTILLES,
 BEING ALWAYS OF UNIFORM STRENGTH, AND ARE APPROVED AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

[11]

Notice of Co-Partnership.

I HAVE THIS DAY admitted MR RICHARD BOLTON a PARTNER in the Business carried on by me as Chemist and Druggist, &c. The Business will now be carried on under the style and firm of **DEVINS & BOLTON.**
R. J. DEVINS.
 Montreal, Jan. 2, 1863. m 2

[12]

[10]

R. J. Devins 1857

THE ART OF PERFUMERY,
 AND THE METHODS OF OBTAINING
 THE ODOURS OF PLANTS;

WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PERFUMES FOR THE HANDS, CREEPE, SCENTED POWDERS, ODOUR'S VINEGARS, DENTIFICES, POMATHS, COSMETIQUES, PERFUMED SOAP, ETC.

BY G. W. SEPTIMUS PIESSE,
 ANALYTIQUE CHIMISTE.

LONDON:
 LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMAN.
 1855.

[13]

APOTHECARIES' HALL.
 Next the Court House, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
DEVINS & BOLTON,
 DRUGGISTS OF BOLTON AND PONDICHERY.
 Drugs, Chemicals, Seeds, Leeches, &c.
 Wholesale and Retail.

By Special Appointment Sole Agents for
VICHY MINERAL WATERS AND SALTS,
 As also for the most popular
 French Medicinal Preparations of the day.

DEVINS & BOLTON'S PURE QUININE WINE
 Is a most agreeable Tonic, prepared with Hooper's Sulphate of Quinine, and Pure French Grape Wine, and will stand any test or analysis that it may be submitted to.

DEVINS & BOLTON'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
 Consistency of Cream, agreeable to the taste and retainable on the most delicate stomach.

DEVINS & BOLTON'S LIQUID CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
 A most delightful Laxative and Sedative.

DEVINS & BOLTON'S COUGH SPECIFIC.
 The most effectual remedy against all diseases to which the Bronchial Tubes are liable, such as Croup, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Asthma, Inflammation, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Difficulty in breathing, &c., &c.

CHILDREN'S CARMINATIVE CORDIAL.
 For Teething Pains, Loss of Sleep, Convulsions, Restlessness, Colic, Dysentery, &c.

DEVINS' VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES.
 The safest and most effectual remedy for Worms in Children or adults.

LUCIN'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER.
 A most indispensable Toilet Preparation. Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Colour without soiling the skin or the most delicate head-dress.

The special notice of Physicians, Families and Individuals is solicited in the above valuable and useful list of our own preparations which are gaining in popularity every day.

DEVINS & BOLTON,
 Chemists and Druggists,
 APOTHECARIES' HALL, MONTREAL.

[14]

WINDSOR CASTLE,
AND
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
BY
John Hutton,

OPPOSITE THE CITY OF DETROIT.

AT this well-known establishment, the travelling public, and all others, will find first-rate accommodation, and every attention to their comfort and convenience which can be desired, or obtained at any other hotel in Canada or the States.

If the choicest viands, the most commodious sitting-rooms and bedrooms, a bar supplied with wines and liquors selected with the greatest care, and all the other exceteras that render an hotel desirable, can secure the favor of the public. Mr. Hutton has no fear of losing any of the large public patronage which he now enjoys, and the great increase of which has rendered it necessary for him to erect an

Extensive Addition

to his house, by which a vast amount of extra accommodation is supplied.

6th Jan. 1855.

[22]

YOUR VISITS REMIND

Me of the growth of a successful newspaper, said Uncle Tom, leaning his chin on his cane and glancing on William Henry, who was sweet on Angelina.

Why? enquired William Henry.

Well, it commenced as a weekly, grew to be a tri-weekly and has now become a daily with a Sunday supplement.

Yes, said William Henry bracing up, and after we are married we will issue an extra.

Shut up, said Angelina, and then they went for a walk up to Lackey's and he bought some candies and nuts and some famuse apples, and had a great time.

T. H. LACKEY,

50 Sparks st, 148 Rideau st.
282 Dalhousie st.

[23]

PATENT

BALMORAL SHOE PACK,

OR

Men Boys' and Youths

The Best, Cheapest and most Convenient Footwear in the Market.

Enquire at any Boot & Shoe Store.

Try one pair and you will not suffer with cold and wet feet.

All orders from the trade for Patent Balmoral Shoe Packs, Grain Leg Split Leg and short top Moccasins, promptly filled by the Manufacturer, Sparks Street, Ottawa.

SELBY LEE.

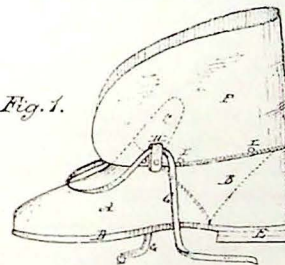
Dec. 4th, 1875.

OO-S-TAW

[24]

12695
The Universal Shoe Pack.

Fig. 1.



- Reference
A. Upper
B. Lower
C. Flap
D. Sole
E. Heel
F. Moccasin Top
G. Binding
H. Strap
I. Rivets.

Fig. 3.

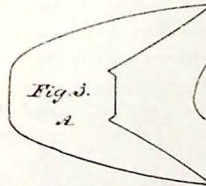


Fig. 2.

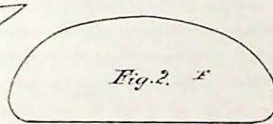
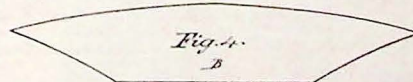


Fig. 4.



Fig. 4.



Certified to be the Drawings referred to in the specification of the above entitled

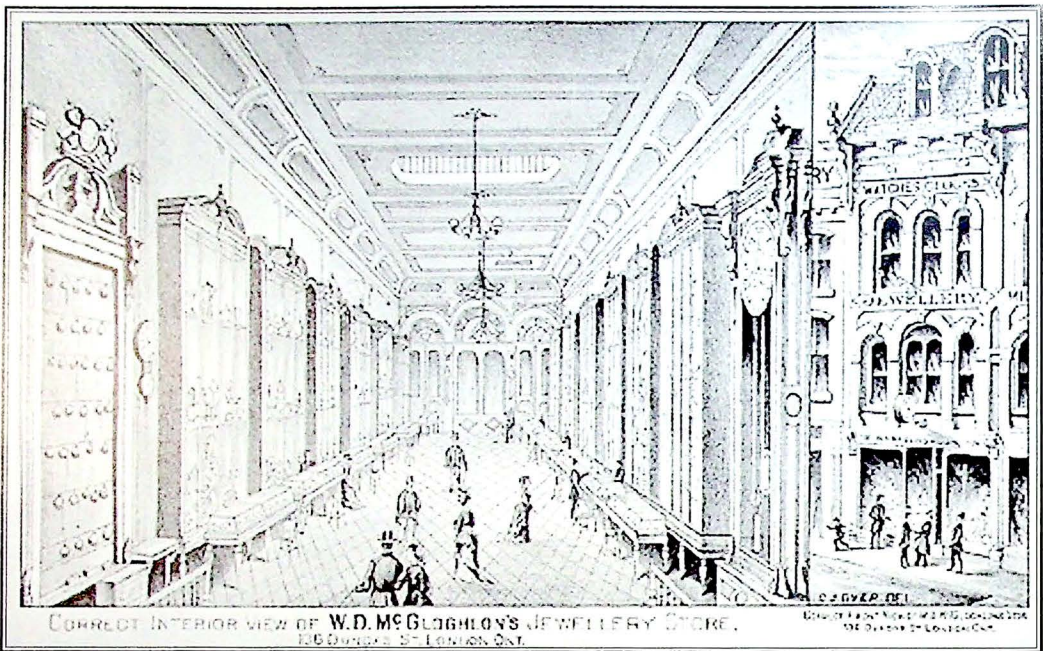
John Priest
Inventor

OTTAWA, ONT.
April 5th
1876

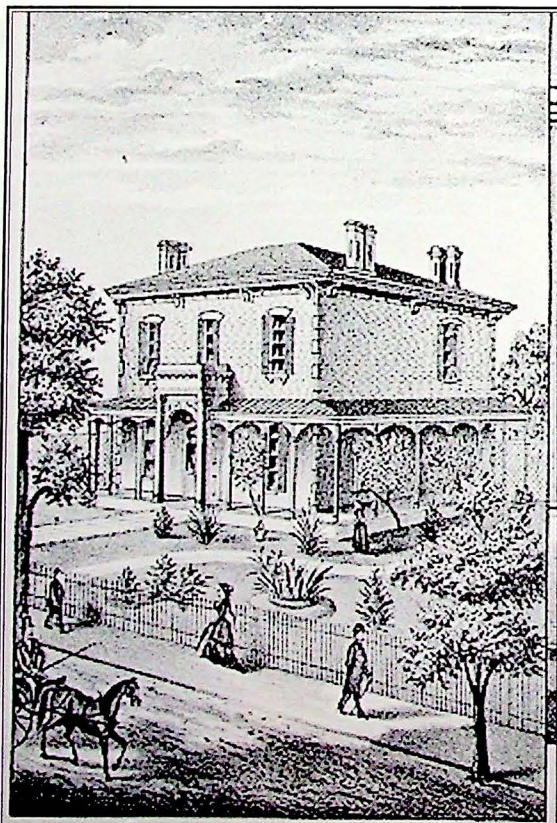
S. Lee
BY Henry Grant

WITNESSES.

[25]



[26]



RES. OF W. D. MCGLOGHLON.
558 TALBOT ST. LONDON, ONT.

[27]

—THE—



GREAT Sale!

Special Inducements This Week.
CLOSING UP THIS WEEK.

LAST CHANCE!

W. D. MCGLOGHLON

Will close his Great Sale this week, and to make a clearance offers Special Inducements all this week. Call early and secure a Bargain in Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Fancy Goods. REMEMBER,

136 Dundas Street.

W. D. MCGLOGHLON, JEWELLER,
136 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

[28]

AN IRISH WALTZ.

J. W. Millar & Co.,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS
JEWELRY.
Sea Shells, Corals, &c., &c.
99 KING ST. EAST.
TORONTO.

OVER THE SUMMER SEA.

J. W. Millar & Co.,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS
JEWELRY.
Sea Shells, Corals, &c., &c.
99 KING ST. EAST.
TORONTO.

AS I LIVE! HERE COMES A SHELL.

J. W. Millar & Co.,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS
JEWELRY.
Sea Shells, Corals, &c., &c.
99 KING ST. EAST.
TORONTO.

LISTEN TO THE NIGHTINGALE.
SHE SINGS A SWEET SONG.

J. W. Millar & Co.,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS
JEWELRY.
Sea Shells, Corals, &c., &c.
99 KING ST. EAST.
TORONTO.

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS.
BY THE LATEST EUROPEAN ART.

J. W. Millar & Co.,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS
JEWELRY.
Sea Shells, Corals, &c., &c.
99 KING ST. EAST.
TORONTO.

THOU ART SO NEAR
THE SHORE AND YET SO FAR

OVERTAKEN BY THE TIDE.

J. W. Millar & Co.,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS
JEWELRY.
Sea Shells, Corals, &c., &c.
99 KING ST. EAST.
TORONTO.

ENGAGED.

A MISTAKEN MAN.
SHE SINGS A SWEET SONG.

J. W. Millar & Co.,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS
JEWELRY.
Sea Shells, Corals, &c., &c.
99 KING ST. EAST.
TORONTO.



[30]

[29]

OHMAN NILS, watchmaker, jeweller, engraver,
dealer in old coins, stamps and curiosities,
4101 St Catherine, h 204 Wood av, West-
mount

[31]

Coins and Medals, Rare.

BRETON P. N., 401a St Andre..... 765
CENTURY STAMP CO., 150 Peel..... 816
OHMAN N., 208 Greene av, West-
mount.....1376

[35]

OHMAN N.

Watchmaker, Jeweler and
Engraver; Manager of The Mothe-
cide Chemical and Manufacturing
Co.,
4103 St. Catherine St.
h 218 Wood av., Westmount.

[32]

OHMAN N

Watchmaker,
Jeweler and Optician
Commissioner of the
Superior Court
District of Montreal,
212 Greene Ave
Westmount.

[36]

Coins and Medals, Rare.

BRETON P. N., 124 St Peter..... 691
OHMAN N., 4103 St Catherine, West-
mount .. 1225
ROUSSEL A. C., 2106 St Catherine...1325
VON ZOEDERFLICHT R., 2414 St
Catherine.....1443

[33]

Coins and Medals, Rare.

BRETON P. N., 230 St. Catherine W... 762
CENTURY STAMP CO., 150 Peel..... 810
OHMAN N., 212 Greene av, West-
mount.....137

[37]

Stamp Dealers, Foreign.

BRETON P. N., 124 St Peter..... 691
INTERNATIONAL STAMP CO., 126
St James..... 905
OHMAN N., 4103 St Catherine, West-
mount.....1225
ROUSSEL A. C., 2106 St Catherine...1325
VON ZOEDERFLICHT R., 2414 St
Catherine.....1443

[34]

Coins and Medals, Rare.

CENTURY STAMP CO., 150 Peel
OHMAN N., 212 Greene av, West-
mount

[38]

T. H. ROBINSON,
Druggist and Stationer.

AGENT BELL TELEPHONE CO
TRAVELLERS INS. CO

Ottawa, Ont., April 6, 1892

R. W. McLochlan by
Montreal

Dear Sir

A brass token has been handed to me to give date and value.

It is believed to be a religious medal or token given to the Indians in this neighborhood by the Jesuits.



In the centre is the head, ^{inward} shoulders and body of a priest the entire right arm being shown and the left hand. In the hands of the priest is a cross on which is a figure I suppose Our Saviour.



The I. W. S. is on a raised bronze shape piece and this being surrounded by rays as of the sun. The center has a priest, shows the left side of face, on his head a cap a gown on his shoulders and in his hands an open book on which is the

following

| | | |
|-------|------|---|
| Q. 10 | 10 H | Kindly give me light on the above also state what value such a medal has and oblige J. H. Robinson |
| No. 7 | | |
| 10 | 60 | |
| 10 | 78 | |

ROBINSON, T. H.
Druggist Proprietor.
SHERROOKE PHARMACY
Carbosa Antiseptic Tooth Powder
27 88 ERBROCKE ST. WEST
cor. City Councillors.
Bell Tel. Up. 942. Night Bell at Res
133a Hutchison. Tel. Up 1507.

[41]



[39]

Memorandum

From

J. H. Robinson

To R. W. McLochlan

Ottawa May 19, 1892

Ottawa

Montreal

Dear Sir

In a recent copy of the Witness I saw a pamphlet of yours renewed. I should like to get one please put the price only of pamphlet on enclosed card and I will remit to get one

Yours
I am able to send
several more of them
if you are interested

J. H. Robinson

[40]

QUEBEC DIRECTORY.

499

BICKELL & ROULEAU,

"Marchands de Bois Carre et Scie,"

LUMBER MERCHANTS,

SCANTLING, OARS, FLOATS, &c.,

Always on hand, and for sale.

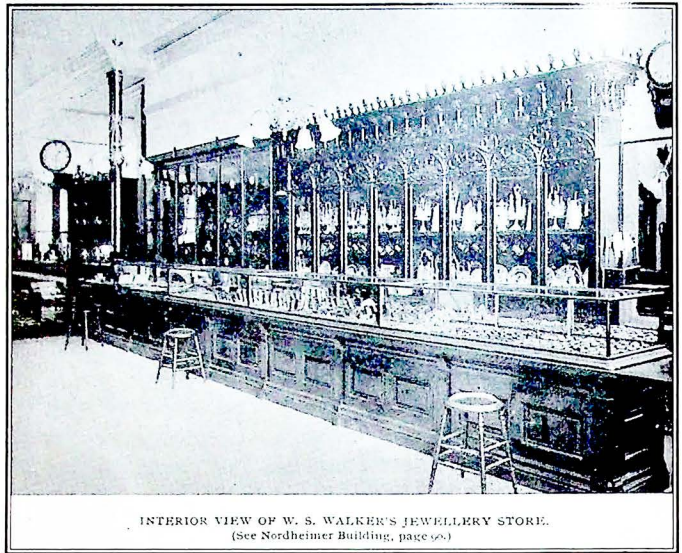
MARINE HOSPITAL COVE,

ST. ROCHS.—QUEBEC.

[42]



ESTABLISHMENT OF L. J. A. SURVEYER.



INTERIOR VIEW OF W. S. WALKER'S JEWELLERY STORE.
(See Nordheimer Building, page 66.)

[49]

[52]

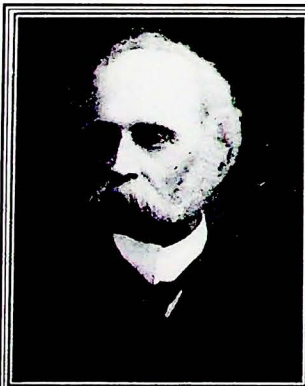
WILLIAM WARREN,
Hardware Merchant & Cutler,

Corner of St. Gill and Beccollet streets,

KEEPS ALWAYS ON

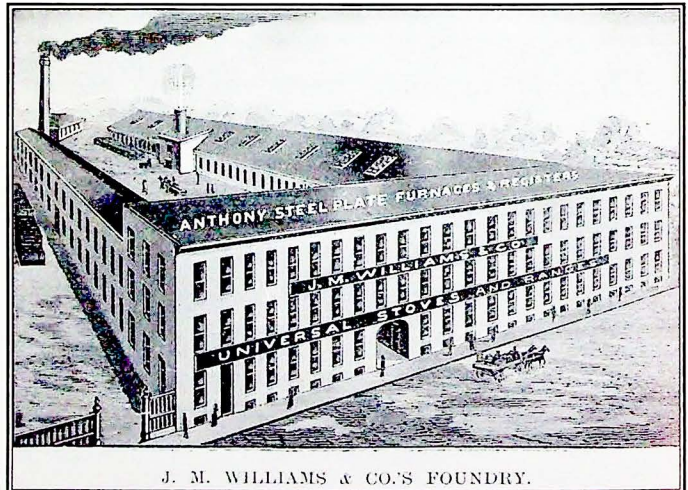
Superior Cutlery, Surgical Instruments, Britannia Metal Ware,
German Silver Plate, Carpenters' Tools, Harness Mounting,
Cast Steel Files, and a general assortment of IMPROVED
**BLOCK TRUSSES, HOUSE-FURNISHING HARD-
WARE, &c. &c.,** which he will dispose of, Wholesale and
Retail, on the lowest terms.

[53]



L. J. A. Surveyer.
Hardware Merchant.
52 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

[50]



[54]

J. M. WILLIAMS & CO.'S FOUNDRY.



Wholesale Office,
Slaughtering and Curing Warehouse,
70 Albert St.


[55]

833. David Moore Lumber Co. Ltd. 25 Aug. 1893
Ottawa, Ontario
Bark Mark



[51]

Directory advertisements of Montreal die sinkers and stampers. Likely all of these firms filled countermark orders.

Chas. H. BAILEY,
Steel and Stencil Letter Cutter,

DIE SINKER AND ENGRAVER,
ST. JOHN STREET,
FIRST DOOR FROM GREAT ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL.

[56]

THOMAS IRELAND,
ENGRAVER, &c.,
VICTORIA SQUARE, COR. FORTIFICATION LANE.
 Silver and Brass Door Plates, Seal Presses, Seals, &c., Wedding and Visiting Cards, Crests and Monograms.
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed.

[57]

JOHN WATSON & CO.,
Blacksmiths, Machinists, &c.,
5 & 7 CHENNEVILLE STREET,
MONTREAL,
 Manufacturers of Carriage Axles and Carriage Bolts of all descriptions; Iron, Vault, and Safe Doors; Wrought and Cast Iron Gates and Railing; Iron Bedsteads in great variety; Copying, Stamp, and Seal Presses, all sizes; Printers' Chases, Side-sticks, Lithographic and Copper-plate Printers' Presses made to order.
 All descriptions of Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Iron, Forging, and Turning, attended to with punctuality, at Lowest Rates.

[58]

MONTREAL STENCIL WORKS,
 S. A. Ferneyhough, Proprietor,
 164 McGill

[65]

SCOTT G., & CO., machinists and pattern makers. Iron and wood workers. Manufacturers of portable forges and fan blast, laundry mangles, printers' materials, portable blowers for smiths' forges, patent metal opera chairs, &c., &c., 637 Craig

[67]

BEAVER STAMPING COMPANY,
 JAPANNED, STAMPED AND PLAIN
TIN WARE of every description, tinsmiths' furnishings, pumps, bird cages, &c.
 R. WARMINTON, manager; J. M. M. DUFF, secretary and treasurer; H. A. NELSON, president, office and warehouse 166 McGill factory 107 and 109 King

[59]

Davidson T., of Thomas Davidson & Co., 380 St Antoine
DAVIDSON THOMAS, & CO., stampers of tin and iron, Britannia metal workers, &c., Albert, Delisle and Dominion, Coteau St Augustin

[60]

DAWSON C. W.,
 Die Sinker and Engraver,
Steel Name Stamps, Bookbinders' Tools, &c., 767 Craig, resiat St Lambert

[61]

JONES W. H., Die Sinker, Tool Maker, Stamper and Piercer. Manufacturer of Steel Letters and Perforating and Embossing Stamps, 663 Craig, h 35 St Lawrence, St J. Bte

[62]

MEARNS BROTHERS,
 steel and stencil letters cutters
DIE SINKERS AND ENGRAVERS,
 74 McGill

[63]

MONTREAL RUBBER STAMP WORKS, Stencil Cutters, Steel Stamps, **BANK STAMPS,** Railway Stamps, dealers in Chromo Business Cards, &c. Gold' and Silver Engravers and Enamellers,
B. Baker & Co., 249 St James

[64]

POWER W. E.,
 manufacturer of steel stamps, letters, figures, dies, stencil plates and burning brands,
 597 Craig, h 32½ St Antoine

[66]

SCOTT JAS. D., heraldic artist, medals, coats of arms, crests, monograms designed and engraved, 522 Craig

[68]

RUBENSTEIN BROS.,
 ESTABLISHED 1864.
Silver and Brass Platers
 AND
 Manufacturers of Carriage Trimmings,
 537½ CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.
 Carriage and Sleigh Plating made a specialty. Harness re-plated without removing the mountings from the leather.
 Door Numbers and Pew Plates, Bell Pulls, Door Knobs, Handles, Hinges, &c., Plated to Order. Electro-Plating, Gilding, Engraving, &c. Silver, Oreoid and Brass sold to the trade.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
J. RUBENSTEIN. L. RUBENSTEIN.



[69]

WILLIAM LANE.

MANUFACTURER OF

STEEL, BRASS & RUBBER STAMPS, BURNING BRANDS, SEALS, SOAP DIES, HAT TIP DIES, EMBOSSING DIES, BRASS SIGNS, PATTERN LETTERS FOR MOULDERS, MACHINISTS, &c.

DIE-SINKER & ENGRAVER

STAMPERS

BOOKBINDERS TOOL-CUTTER

BOOKBINDERS
STAMPS,
ROLLS, &c.



DESIGNS
AND
ESTIMATES
Cheerfully Furnished.

THE BEST IN THE DOMINION.
663 Craig Street, Corner Bleury.

[70]

MURRAY & JONES

STEEL AND STENCIL

LETTER CUTTERS,

DIE SINKERS,

ENGRAVERS, &c., &c.,

539 $\frac{1}{2}$ ST. PAUL STREET,

539 $\frac{1}{2}$ MONTREAL. 539 $\frac{1}{2}$

[71]

VISITING
AND WEDDING
CARDS

CRESTS, ARMS,
MONOGRAMS AND

GEO. BISHOP & Co

Engravers.

STENCIL BRANDS
STEEL
STAMPS &

DOOR PLATES
SEALS
&c

Fashionable Stationery

169, ST. JAMES STREET

MONTREAL

PROGRAMMES
AND INVITATIONS.

ILLUMINATING
& FANCY EMBOSSING

[72]

IMPORTANT

To Merchants, Shippers, and others.

B. BAKER & CO.,

STENCIL CUTTERS,
FLOUR BRANDS,
BUSINESS STENCILS,
SHIPPING STENCILS,
LINEN MARKING STENCILS,
INDELIBLE INK, &C., &C.

Steel Stamps, Burning Brands,
Stamped Key Rings, and Key and Baggage Checks.

DOOR PLATES,

Equal to Solid Silver, a new material, warranted to always retain its Silver-like appearance.

N. B.—The Trade Supplied.

SEALS, AND EMBOSsing PRESSES TO ORDER.

*Ornamental and General Gold and Silver Engravers,
Enamellers, &c.*

Wholesale Importers of

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK,

*Pocket and Brooch Glasses, Brooch Combs, Acid Nail Pens,
&c., &c.*

597 Craig Street,

Post Office Box No. 875½. Opposite St. François Xavier,

MONTREAL.

[73]

CHARLES STORER,

JAPANNER, GILDER, BRONZER,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

SIGN PAINTER,

112 St. Peter Street.

DIE SINKER,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

PUNCHES, PRESS TOOLS, &C.

Labels, Medals,

METALLIC CHECKS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, MILITARY ORNAMENTS,

OF THE MOST ELABORATE DESIGN AND WORKMANSHIP;

Also,

**DIES for FANCY SOAPS and for STAMPING
Tin, Copper, Brass, &c.**

[74]

Orders and letters of metal stamp makers.

EDWARD TINGLEY & STEWART MFG. CO.
 TORONTO, ONT.
 RUBBER & METAL STAMPS
 MADE TO ORDER BY HAND OR MACHINE

Forbes Mfg Co May 11 1892

To 4 sets of Tuffetiquas
 & H. Holden 1.50

Rec'd
 A.D. Gungley

[75]

149 Craig Street
 Montreal April 17/13

The R. Forbes Mfg Co.

Dear Sir,

In answer to yours I beg to quote as follows for metal stamps

| | | | | | | |
|------|--------|--------|---|------|----------|---------|
| Wing | F.H. | E.S. | & | M.S. | 40¢ each | |
| | R.G.S. | T.M.H. | | | 60¢ " | P.R.P. |
| | | | | | | \$ 1.05 |

Enclosed you will find metal stamp price list. The apparent discrepancy between the prices of the stamps of the R.F. Co. and the others, is explained by the fact that these stamps containing less than five letters thereon cost 25% additional.

The total cost of stamps as above will be

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Three stamps @ 40¢ each | \$ 1.20 |
| Two " " 60¢ " | 1.20 |
| One " " 1.45 | 1.05 |
| | <u>\$ 3.45</u> |

Trusting to receive your order for above I am yours truly

E. W. Dawson

[76]

GEO. BUNKER,
 SUCCESSOR TO TINGLEY & STEWART
 EMPORIUM.

COOK & BUNKER, ALSO GILDERS, MIRROR & PICTURE FRAMERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
 Rubber and Metal Hand Stamps,
 Notary and Society Seals,
 Railroad, Banking & Steel Stamps,
 Daters and Stencils,

36 KING ST. WEST,
 Toronto, May 19 1891

The R. Forbes Co
 Gentlemen

Yours of the 14th I thank it would be advisable to send the stamps to us and we will fit the band on it as we do not know which bands will fit your stamps without seeing it as there are 3 different makes of letters like it hoping to hear from you again

We Remain
 Yours Respectfully
 Geo Bunker

[77]

KENYON, TINGLEY & STEWART
 MFG. CO.,
 RUBBER AND METAL
 HAND STAMPS,
 SEALS, & CO
 12 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

Toronto Sept 28th
 Messrs R. Forbes & Co
 Messrs F. H. & M. S.
 Dear Sir,

Enclosed we hand you bill of goods sent you by express this day. We do not send stamp as we cannot give you an ink that will show on your goods as it is for near black

Yours truly
 KENYON, TINGLEY & STEWART MFG CO

Per *[Signature]*

[78]

[79]

Bibliography

It had not been my intention to include a bibliography as the style adopted for the catalogue entries incorporated the reference within the text. I posed the question to Chris Faulkner and Len Buth as to whether a bibliography was necessary, or even desirable. Their response was that I should include everything consulted - to leave nothing out. I've attempted to do this, but fear that some references have been inadvertently omitted. Many of the references were so non-specific as not to warrant the typical entry within the text, while others, though consulted, brought forth no result. This was particularly so in the case of directories, many of which were referred to in the hope, often forlorn, of matching name marks with directory entries.

The literature on the topic, while reasonably scant twenty-five years ago, has increased notably in the last couple of decades. Greg Brunk has been the leader in the field with his many articles on Canadian countermarks and his editions on the subject. The material consulted in this work can be divided into three categories, though I have not distinguished between them in the bibliography, it being simply an alphabetical one of all sources together. The first constitutes the primary sources such as directories or other references in which data has been sought. The next category is that of the literature on the subject, or secondary sources. The last considers the undertype identification, and cites typical references such as Breton, Courteau, McLachlan, &c.

I was fortunate in that most of the references consulted were from my library, though other sources were also used. For example, the Toronto directories were accessed on-line thanks to the Metropolitan Toronto Library, and several of the Ontario county atlases which were found on a McGill University website called *In Search of Your Canadian Past: The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project*. Notwithstanding bibliography, I've nevertheless not included items such as citations from newspapers and auction catalogues in cases where only one or two items were referenced. It was tempting to include some of the early sale catalogues in which a countermark or two had been offered, but there was really so little that I decided to list none of them. Other than listing a few early letters, I've not included correspondence, though Chris Faulkner, Greg Brunk, and John Cheramy's letters are all of note.

The titles of all books and articles have been entered as they appear on the title page. The method is taken from the Toronto Public Library bibliography by Marie Tremaine, published in 1934. It may appear inconsistent at times as capitalization is frequently dependent on the printer's whim. Proper names are capitalized, though frequently appearing simply in bold in the printed work.

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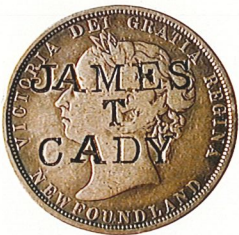
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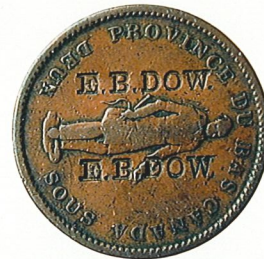
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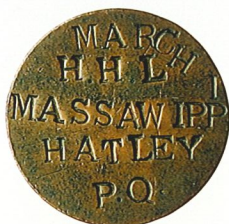
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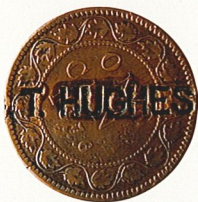
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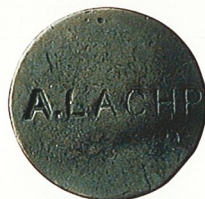
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Backing of wooden frame made by Ed. Arpin



William S. Walker's hallmarked spoon