

NUMISMATICA CANADA

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From the editor:

Here it is. The spring issue of *Numismatica Canada*. In this first issue for 2003, we are fortunate to have lots of articles. Thanks go out to all of our fine contributors without whom we would have no *NuCan* to print. In this issue of over 60 pages, we have two fine articles on colonial token coinage from Wayne Jacobs. Ron Greene continues to supply us with good and varied material on British Columbia tokens. Len Buth has given us some interesting reading on a London, Ontario gun manufacturer. Scott Douglas has supplied us with two articles, one on a Markdale, Ontario business, the other an obituary of a prominent Hamilton doctor with an illustration of a CNE medal he received in 1929. Eric Jensen has contributed another nine pages on his continuing works on Newfoundland and Labrador medallions. Forged notes in Halifax during the year 1825 is the theme of another fine article from Eric Leighton. We have information on unlisted Ontario due bill tokens from two sources in this issue; Mel Kyle and Scott Douglas. These constitute *Supplements # 28 and 29* for Ken Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills*. Both Mel and Scott have listed previously unknown tokens from the store of Hill Bros. in Markdale, Ontario. If anyone is concerned about them being listed twice it is just that I have found it better to leave their listings unchanged. We have a book review from Scott Douglas on a book about Canadian general stores by R.B. Fleming as well as three reviews by Jerry Remick. Jack Sauchenko has contributed another five pages of information for the "Trade Dollar" collectors and I have been fortunate enough to gather enough information for an article on tokens from Appin, Ontario merchants.

Hopefully there is enough here to interest all of our members. Our collecting interests are extremely varied and material is invited from anyone who has an interesting slant to offer us on his part of the hobby.

For our June issue, Volume 2, No. 2, we will be having a good informative article with great illustrations on the *Gray Carriages of Chatham, Ontario* by Scott Douglas. Ron Greene continues to supply us with more material on British Columbia pieces and an illustrated article on some Woodstock, Ontario scrip has been sent in by Tom Rogers.

Hopefully by the time you receive this issue the worst of the winter will finally be behind us. If not, just sit back and read your copy of *Numismatica Canada*.

The 1850 "George & Dragon"; A Numismatic Mystery.

by Wayne L. Jacobs

In 1849, the Canadian parliament buildings in Youville Square, Montreal, were burnt down during the riots attendant upon the passage of the "Rebellion Losses Bill and the seat of government removed. Until 1857, when finally fixed at the compromise site of Ottawa, the Legislature of the Province of Canada alternated between Toronto and Quebec City. From a numismatic point of view, the most important result was that the Bank of Montreal ceased to be the "government bank", this position passing to the Bank of Upper Canada with headquarters in Toronto, who held it 1849-63. Upon the demise of the latter, the Bank of Montreal was again appointed official bank of the government of Canada.

Part of the duties of the government bank was the responsibility, as well as the profit accruing therefrom, of providing an adequate amount of copper coin - at least before 1858 when the entire Canadian coinage, silver as well as copper/bronze, was taken over by the Canadian government itself. And there *was* a profit on copper coin: the Boulton Papers show that the Bank of Montreal "Front View" issue of 1844 realized them a profit of 33% face - or, better still, an immediate 50% "return on investment". Less shipping, distribution and agent's fees, of course - but none of these were large while the return was substantial, governed only by the ability of the Canadian economy to absorb the issue. Therefore, we can readily see that the right to issue coin was something to be jealously guarded.

Almost immediately after being appointed "official government bank", the Bank of Upper Canada moved to have its own copper issue struck with the full permission of all levels of officialdom. And *this* Bank interpreted the rules in a way even more favourable to themselves: by the Act of 1841, any authorized copper coinage - British or Canadian - was to weigh "not less than five-sixths" that of regal British copper. The spirit of the law was no doubt to give currency to English and Irish coppers back to 1805 even if worn, the Irish pieces already light by a thirteenth in comparison to the English. The Bank of Montreal had her copper issues 1842/4 struck at full Imperial copper weights, even though they would pass as the cheaper "Halifax Currency" (valued at roughly five-sixths Sterling at this time). Even so, the Bank of Montreal realized the above profits.

The Bank of Upper Canada *specified* the weights of its copper issues to be five-sixths Imperial weights even as struck - which works out to 121.5 grains for a halfpenny, 243 grains for a penny against the British copper weights of 145.8 and 291.6 respectively (even though the latter *actually* seem to have hovered around 144 and 288). Since the major cost of a copper coinage - by far - was the expense of the copper metal, we see that the Bank of Upper Canada was putting an additional 17½% in its profits column. The writer has not as yet been able to find an invoice charged against the Bank for any of these coinages but they would be very instructive to read.

In February, 1850, the Bank of Upper Canada received a licence to import £5000 in copper coin. Documents in the Royal Mint archives from a couple of years later show that this consisted of 1,460,000 halfpennies and 730,000 pennies (for £3,041. 13s. 4d each, Halifax Currency or £6,083. 6s. 8d in total).

But here's the mystery: we know practically *nothing* of the facts surrounding the 1850 issue of the "St. George & the Dragon" coppers. There is also an excellent chance that *none* of the coins showed up in Canada until 1852 and, in this, the writer is quite willing to be corrected by anyone with documentary proof to the contrary. The 1850 issue remains something of a "black hole" in the absence of usual sources such as:

(a) The records of the Bank of Upper Canada - correspondence, invoice files and ledgers - appear to be among the missing. At least the writer has been unable to locate them and would be *extremely* interested to know of their location should some or all still exist.

(b) The same can be said of the Bank's agent in England: Rowe, Kentish & Co. As the official go-between at the time, they would no doubt once had all the correspondence regarding this issue - even material that neither of the other two principals would have had.

(c) Since the issue was struck at the Royal Mint, we might reasonably expect that their archives would contain material to enlighten us. Yet previous to November, 1851, there is just *one* document relating to this issue in their files. It is reproduced below in its entirety:

"Novr 12, 1850

Delivered to the Mint - o/a Canadian Tokens

For Pennys

Four puncheons

Nine-teen punches

Decr 13, 1850

For Halfpenny

Four puncheons

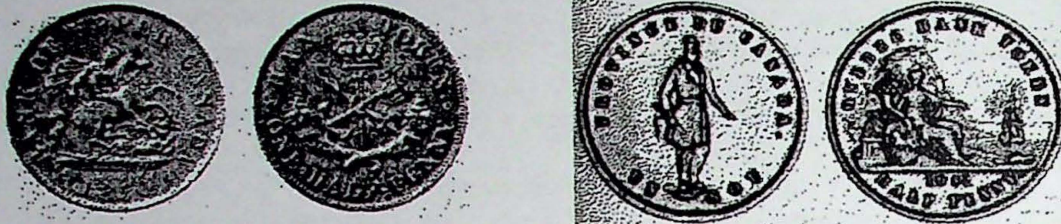
Twenty punches

Rowe Kentish & Co."

As usual in British (and Canadian) mint terminology, exactly what is meant by "puncheon" and "punches" is unclear, whether "matrix dies, "hubs" or "working dies". Then, again, Rowe Kentish & Co. may not have been sure of the actual terms, applying *some* name as best they could. At a guess, the writer would interpret "puncheons" as being "intermediate punches" of "hubs" (the same thing) and "punches" as the working dies. What *is* clear is that these agents had the master dies engraved outside the Royal Mint itself, paid for this work and submitted the resulting products to that institution for use on the Bank of Upper Canada tokens.

But who sunk the master dies? R.C. Willey attributed them to John Pinches - and is possibly correct in this. However, we should note that mint engravers frequently sunk such dies at their private studios and charged for them separately. William Wyon, chief engraver at the Mint until his death in 1851 frequently did - and the same is true of his son, Leonard C. Wyon (assistant engraver at the Mint since 1840 and succeeding to his father's post in 1851). This was an age when "conflict of interest" was little known.

* * * * *



Left: Bank of Upper Canada 1/2d, 1850. This first issue may not have been struck for as much as two years later. Right: Quebec Bank 1/2d, 1852. An authorized issue that should not have existed.

Why should the writer entertain doubt that no Bank of Upper Canada tokens showed up for some time after 1850? Heavy circumstantial evidence is given by the fact the Quebec Bank issue of 1852 (Br-528, 529 or PC-4 and -3) exists - but should not.

As noted above, the issue of copper coin was the sole responsibility of the government bank as were any accruing benefits. None other could issue such coin without a licence and, except under exceptional extenuating circumstances, this would not be granted by the legislature. In this case, only the Bank of Upper Canada was entitled to do so, beginning to exercise this prerogative in 1850. Yet the Quebec Bank issued its own authorized coin in 1852. How?

Such facts as we have regarding the Quebec Bank during these years come from the writings of Robert McLachlan in 1903 and, although he doesn't mention his source, it is the writer's belief that he gleaned them from the voluminous "Freer Papers", then, as now, in the National Archives. Noah Freer was the "cashier" (equivalent to today's "bank manager") of the Quebec Bank from its very inception in 1818 until well after 1852 and although the vast majority of the papers are not germane to this discussion, there *are* various entries of importance to us.

In January, 1851, Noah Freer petitioned the Provincial Secretary, the Honourable James Leslie, for permission to have struck and issue £2000 in copper coin in the name of the Quebec Bank since such coin was urgently needed by the local merchants. After due consideration, the request was refused (March 12) on the grounds that the Bank of Upper Canada had already been authorized to issue £5000 in copper and that (apparently on the say-so of the Bank), it had "already been landed in the United States". This may well have been the equivalent of the "cheque is in the mail" for it seems that nothing *did* arrive in Quebec City, prompting an even more urgent request from Freer to the Provincial Secretary (March 21) on the same matter - reinforced this time by the willingness of some twenty local merchants to put up sums ranging from £25 to £250 each to a total extent of £1400. This request was refused as well, the Bank of Upper Canada tokens "expected momentarily" and an appropriate portion promised for the Quebec City area.

As events unfolded, it seems apparent that this promise proved hollow as well since Freer, in the name of the Quebec Bank, launched yet a third petition in November, 1851 - and this was granted, authority by order-in-council given the bank to import £2000 in copper tokens.

The Bank would probably have followed normal procedure: with the Canadian licence in hand, their agent in England would have been contacted who, through the Colonial

Secretary there, would have requested and been granted authority by the British Treasury. This in hand, the agent would have dealt with the mint in question (initially, the Royal Mint itself - or an official thereof), overseen the development of the designs and manufacture of the dies to the Bank's instructions, been responsible for the shipment of the tokens and the settling of the accounts with Quebec Bank funds. Even with all this, the tokens we now know as Breton numbers 528 and 529 were in the hands of the Bank by September, 1852 - from a standing start.

The Quebec Bank even requested an additional shipment since they were surprised to have been "shortchanged", receiving only £2000 face value. This can be explained: when dealing with the Soho Mint, a "£2000 issue" meant "£2000 sterling cost price" with the actual face value of coins received considerably higher - perhaps 1/3 to 1/2 more; Heaton's sent only £2000 *face* and an invoice for something like £1500, thus the apparent shortfall. The Quebec Bank requested that the "additional" £500 be also struck as well as £1000 more. This was refused and although McLachlan says it was because Canada was contemplating going decimal, it seems more likely that the Bank of Upper Canada tokens actually *were* expected or had arrived by this time. Therefore, the new request would have been a trespass on Bank of Upper Canada prerogatives.

The above events seem good circumstantial evidence that by at least November, 1851, no "George and the Dragon" tokens had shown up in the Quebec area; it also suggests that none had shown up in Canada - period. We may speculate that they *had* arrived in the Toronto area with the Quebec City area allowed to "go hang". Except this makes no sense at all. Why?

Because the Bank of Upper Canada was totally "profit-driven" and there was a *good* and *immediate* return on investment in the issue of these tokens - possibly 50% return on investment or more. The only ameliorating factor would have been the ability of the Canadian economy to absorb these tokens (at face) and we may be sure that their issue would have been pushed where ever possible, whether Toronto, Truro or Timbuktu.

As well, there is another point we should consider: using their own (but strictly legal) interpretation of the 1841 Act, the Bank of Upper Canada had its copper struck at five-sixths the weight of current British copper coin, the minimum allowed. The Quebec Bank, even though it could not be considered a "non-profit organization" either, had its issue struck at full British weights, meaning that something like one-sixth of the "profit" was foregone. It is the writer's opinion that they, too, would have coined their issue at the newer, lighter standard had they seen even one of the Bank of Upper Canada tokens (dated 1850) by the time they were allowed to launch their order in November, 1851 - or even in time for the seamount to catch up with new altered instructions. But they did not - indicating that by early 1852, not a single George and the Dragon copper piece was circulating in the Quebec area.

Oddly, the Bank of Upper Canada was granted another licence to strike £5000 more in copper coin in the same month as the Quebec Bank issue was given authorization. These would have been the 1852-dated tokens and the Royal Mint archives show that *this* issue was not finished until some time in early 1853, the Royal Mint passing over the dies, collars and remaining planchets to Heaton's for completion in early April of that year. In fact, Heaton's struck somewhat more than half of the 1852-dated tokens as well as *all* of those dated 1854 and 1857.

The Royal Mint archives documents really begin after this second licence with Rowe, Kentish & Co. ordering another equivalent amount. However, the wording is ambiguous, whether the required date change refers to that of the 1850 *coinage* or simply the dies thereof, is in doubt. But there's no doubt from a year later: there are constant inquiries being relayed from the Bank wondering where their coins are and pointing out the great need for them.

Finally, pleading overwork due to British domestic coinage, the Royal Mint passed the whole kit-and-kaboodle over to Heaton's and thereafter there was reasonable coining tranquility. But the Mint's overt excuse seems transparent; except for gold sovereigns, all the rest of the denominations coined there during this time were substantially down from the averages maintained throughout the 1840s. "Overwork" doesn't seem to be case. What was?

Well, for about a year in 1851/2, there was a major personnel shakeup and realignment of responsibilities at the Royal Mint. The posts of master and deputy-master were no longer sinecure "supercargo" positions but to be henceforth filled by men actually versed in minting techniques. Nor were mint posts any longer hereditary (in one extreme case, one post had been handed down father-to-son for 200 years!); they were now to be filled on the basis of something like "civil service exam" ability. There was also the first faint echoes of outlawing "conflict of interest"; the Mint Assayer, for instance, carried on a lucrative private practice in the same trade and upon being given the choice of relinquishing one or the other, chose to leave the Mint - under protest but with a fat "buy-out pension". Also gone was the practice by which high mint officials might use the Mint's machinery and personnel under contract to strike private coinages, skimming a substantial profit by doing so. Sir Isaac Newton, originally appointed Master of the Mint simply for his prestige, proved to be a pleasant surprise by very ably filling his post; he also made a small fortune by subcontracting the Mint and its workers as well as supplying material to the Mint.

All this was changed. For the most part, a mint employee worked *exclusively* for the Mint, the partial exception being the engravers who might sink Mint-approved dies on contract. The Wyons family was very prominent in this regard.

The times are too coincidental for the writer to believe other than the Bank of Upper Canada - possibly originally slated to fall into one of the "Mint-as-subcontractor" categories - did not walk into the chaos of the Mint shakeup. If so, there is small wonder that its needed mintages were delayed and fragmentary - until they "escaped" to Heaton's.

Still, although the "official" avenues of information seem closed, there is still some hope. Toronto newspapers of the period 1849-52, for instance, would almost certainly contain *some* reports (news items, editorials, letters to the editor) noting that this coinage had been ordered, complaints as to tardiness, reports of the first arrival and notice of legal tender status. News coverage of such coinage was typical of this period and unless we are very lucky in discovering official documents, this is probably the best way in which to fill in some of the blanks.

**The Field Marshal Wellington Halfpenny, 1805 (Br-976):
An Exclusively Canadian Token?**

By Wayne L. Jacobs

Forward.

In the 1860s, Canada's first numismatic society in Montreal¹ was responsible for the first two catalogues devoted exclusively to Canadian coins. Under the chairmanship of President Adelard Boucher in 1863 "A Catalogue of the Silver & Copper Coins of Canada" appeared as a joint club effort. A slim monograph of only 16 pages and 2 plates, it was published in both languages. This in turn was superceded by a much larger and more complete work several years later. Originally intended as another group effort under the editorship of Alfred Sandham, the Society's secretary, input was such that Sandham finally wrote, illustrated, edited and published the work himself as "Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada" (1869. 72pp. Plated).

Although the work itself was almost completely Sandham's lone effort, it reflected the current numismatic knowledge of the time. Few Society members were of less than middle age and most could remember with great clarity events of 25, 30 or 40 years previously. So far as the compilation of a Canadian catalogue consisting in part of tokens of an "anonymous" nature was concerned, their inclusion or rejection was determined by the most pragmatic means: either the members had been familiar with their presence in circulation or they had not. For this reason, even tokens listed in Sandham and later deleted – such as the Bewley penny and Hamilton farthing – probably *did* see circulation in Canada, however limited.²

After the passage of nearly a century-and-a-half, we could wish that a number of statements made by these numismatic pioneers – self-evident as it may have been to them – had been accompanied with corroborating evidence. But that was not the tenor of the times nor the style of amateur scientific writing. Bald, "unsupported" statements were frequently given and papers were much more likely to be larded with quotes from ancient philosophers and the Bible than accompanied by more mundane reference footnotes. For that reason, we are sometimes forced to retrace steps and make the best hypotheses we can, consistent with the available evidence.

The Use of Wellington Tokens in Canada.

Wellington tokens were, of course, extensively used in Canada, particularly in Lower Canada. At minimum, those listed in the current catalogues (with the exception of the "Cossack Token") are valid. There *is* a possibility a few others may also have some claim on Canadian citizenship.

It is, however, the light Field Marshal Wellington halfpenny of 1805 under discussion here. Have we any proof that it or others like it circulated in Canada, despite the fact its reverse reads "Hibernia" ("Ireland") and the date of 1805 seems to place it well before the influx of the other Wellingtons?

¹ "The Numismatic Society of Montreal" 1862-6; "The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal" 1866-72; "The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Society" after 1872.

² Tokens in the name of individuals and firms in Great Britain were largely deleted from the Canadian series as a matter of course whether their circulation here was a fact or not.

We *do* have proof that light Wellingtons circulated in Canada, if for no other reason than the existence of the Montreal 1816 halfpenny with Wellington on it (Br-531). But beyond that, we have documentary evidence found and published by Robert W. McLachlan³, originating in the Journals of the Lower Canadian House of Assembly for 1817. In response to complaints of January, 1817, made by merchants and private citizens concerning the flood of light tokens, a committee of investigation was set up and hearings held in both Montreal and Quebec City early that year. The petitions asked for a special copper coinage of decent weight or, lacking that, that the provisions of the Currency Law of 1808 forbidding the import of "false or counterfeit Copper Money" be upheld.



Up. Lt.: Br-976, actual size.
 Lwr. Lt.: Closeup "Large Letters" variety
 Lwr. Rt.: Closeup "Small Letters" Variety.

Unfortunately, nothing was ultimately done. Having heard the testimony, the Legislature adjourned without action, setting the matter aside for "further study". So far as we know, it is *still* being studied. It was the general population who took a certain amount of action, agreeing among themselves to refuse the lightest of the tokens. It seems apparent, however, that with the continuing need for copper coin, even these made their way back into circulation within a few years – if not sooner.

More important for this study are the testimonies given at the time of which two stand out. They are:

"John Reinhardt, Tobacconist, who informed the committee that for two years past a considerable quantity of Pieces of Copper ... has circulated in the Country ... as Copper Coin or Halfpence. These pieces have been in part clandestinely introduced into the Country as merchandise. I have for nearly two years past received and paid them as Copper Coin ... About the month of December last they suddenly fell into discredit and no one would take them as Coin. The chief reason is that they abound too much ... Most of these pieces were inscribed 'Wellington' ... some of them have been imported among cargoes by merchants."

"Francois Durette ... informed the committee that in 1815 he imported into this Province a quantity of Copper Tokens; that he entered them at the Custom House as Merchandise but that they were afterward circulated as current Copper Coin."

³ McLachlan, R. W. "The Canadian Wellington Tokens", *Canadian Antiquarian & Numismatic Journal*, Jan., 1902. Pp.41-49.

On the basis of the above, we see that the problem was with the light "Wellingtons". In the series there are two of *very* light weight: the "1816 Waterloo Halfpenny" (Br-981) that rarely weighs more than 75-grains and the slightly-heavier "1816 Montreal Halfpenny" (Br-531) with a weight close to 85-grains. There were others with weights hovering around 100-grains – still about one-third light of the "Peninsular" halfpennies that seem to have been the earliest struck.

They were easy to import in spite of the rarely-enforced currency law of 1808. "Entered .. at the Custom House as merchandise" was probably typical, entering the country in kegs marked "Nails", boxes as "Washers" and so forth. Before 1838, we find precious few seizures of imported copper tokens by the Lower Canadian customs – although counterfeits of regal coin (especially silver) would be another matter altogether.

McLachlan lists under "Heavy Tokens" the one being discussed: Br-976. The writer has not, in his experience, found this to be so, the ones he has weighed all being close to 100-grains exactly, making it an "intermediate" or "semi-light" in comparison to the "Peninsulars", all of which seem to fall into a weight-range of 125-135 grains as struck.

The following is McLachlan's listing of this piece; his comments are important even though, uncharacteristically, he overlooks a couple of points – including the fact there are two distinct obverses. He lists it as follows:

"I. HEAVY TOKENS.

1 *Obv.* FIELD MARSHAL WELLINGTON Head of Wellington to the left.

Rev. HIBERNIA 1805 a crowned harp. Size 29 m.m.

This token appears to be Irish; but, as great numbers at one time circulated in Canada, it is evident that a special coinage was imported into this country at an early date."

McLachlan was quite right in that the token "appears to be Irish" – it does, after all, display the Irish harp and "HIBERNIA" ("Ireland"). However, there is an excellent chance that it never saw use in Ireland at all and, despite design and legend, stands a good chance of being a purely Canadian token.

Evidence for a Canadian Citizenship.

As most collectors of pre-Confederation tokens are aware, this piece is no more than mildly scarce in the lower and mid-conditions, indications that upon its appearance some two centuries ago, it must have existed in significant numbers. Yet in its very country of supposed origin, this does not hold true: Listed by Davis⁴ under "Ireland / Dublin / Wellington" as No. 60, it is given a *Rare* degree of scarcity (and, like McLachlan, with only a single variety recognized).

There can be no doubt the token is antedated. First of all, General Arthur Wellesley was not made Lord Wellington until after the victory at Talavera (July 28, 1809) – so much for the "Wellington" portion of the legend. While it is true that at the same time he was made "marshall-general" of the Portuguese forces and "captain-general" of the loyalist Spanish, historians still

⁴ Davis, W.J. "Nineteenth Century Token Coinage", 1904. P.220

generally agree that he did not become a "Field Marshal" until after Salamanca (July, 1812) when he was made supreme military commander of the allied forces in the Peninsula.

There is further evidence of antedating. Courteau⁵ was the first to publish the two varieties: the "Large Letter" and "Small Letter" varieties. Most interesting of all is that the latter exists from both unruled and ruled dies, yet the obverse "Small Letter" die – unruled and therefore earlier – was mated with a medal reverse that reads "THE / DELIVERER / OF PORTUGAL / AND SPAIN / 1814" (Courteau #3).

Above and beyond these physical manifestations, there is the historical. Bluntly, Ireland would have had no need of these tokens in 1805. This was the year that the Soho Mint in Birmingham struck both pennies and halfpennies for Ireland (farthings in 1806) to a total of 600 *tons* at a weight of "26 pence to the pound" (or 52 halfpennies per pound of copper). In fact, the reverse of the token under discussion is obviously derived from this regal mintage. Since each of these plentiful, top quality halfpennies (dies cut by Conrad Kuchler) weighed just under 135-grains, we may be sure the Br-976, at only three-quarters as much, would have been rejected.

Therefore we have the strange dichotomy of a token both unacceptable and rare in its supposed country of origin while both highly acceptable and relatively common in Canada. At 100-grains, it was not quite as heavy as the earliest Wellington tokens here, but it was far better than those that started to flood circulation in 1816. The time frame fits well, too. If the obverse die was originally sunk for a medal in 1814 or so, it could well have continued in ruled state over the next year or so. The fact the "Large Letter" die was used to strike tokens with both upright and upset reverses ("indifferently", according to Courteau) shows that there were several emissions in all.

Finally: there was no need for Ireland to use an antedated token. But there was for Canada – a very big one. That was the currency law of 1808 forbidding the manufacture or import of tokens. Even though scarcely enforced, it would be prudent to have such tokens dated before that year. Just in case.

To sum up: all evidence points to the Br-976 having never been used in Ireland, save possibly as the obverse of a commemorative medal; the same evidence points just as strongly to its having been a Canadian token from circa 1815/16 – with pure citizenship.

⁵ Courteau, Dr. Eugene. "The Wellington Tokens Relating to Canada" in *AJN*, 1915.

Macfie and Rosser Tokens, Appin, Ontario

by Harry N. James, FCNRS

Appin, Ontario is situated in Caradoc township of Middlesex county. Its main intersection is the junction of Middlesex county Rd 10 and Middlesex county Rd 14. It is 24 km south of Strathroy and 3 kms north of Hiway 2.

Two merchants are known to have used due bill tokens in Appin. These were A. W. Macfie and Thomas Rosser & Son. Brass tokens in the denomination of \$1.00, 25c and 1c are listed in Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills* are listed for A. W. Macfie. An aluminum 5c token is listed for Thomas Rosser & Son. The tokens are all round in shape.

As you drive north of Hiway 2 you cross a railway track as you enter Appin. The building which housed the Macfie store is the first place on the right as you cross the tracks. It is now a private residence. It was originally built in 1878 by Dugald S. Black who was in the lumber trade. The store was operated by a Mr. McColl. He was succeeded by Samuel Neal of Wardsville, who was formerly a clerk for Angus McKenzie who had sold his business in Appin in 1879. He died two years after taking over the business. In 1882 the building was purchased by a Duncan Hamilton who had A. B. McGregor managing the store. In 1885 it was bought by Charles McGregor, who sold to Charles Willimott who eventually sold to Archie William Macfie. Mr. Macfie, who had been born in 1886, made the purchase after his marriage. In 1910 he sold the store to a brother, John Walker Macfie. Archie became employed by a wholesale firm in London, Ontario as a sales representative. Later he attended the Ross College of Chiropractic of Detroit and Chicago and carried on a successful business as a chiropractor until his death in 1945.

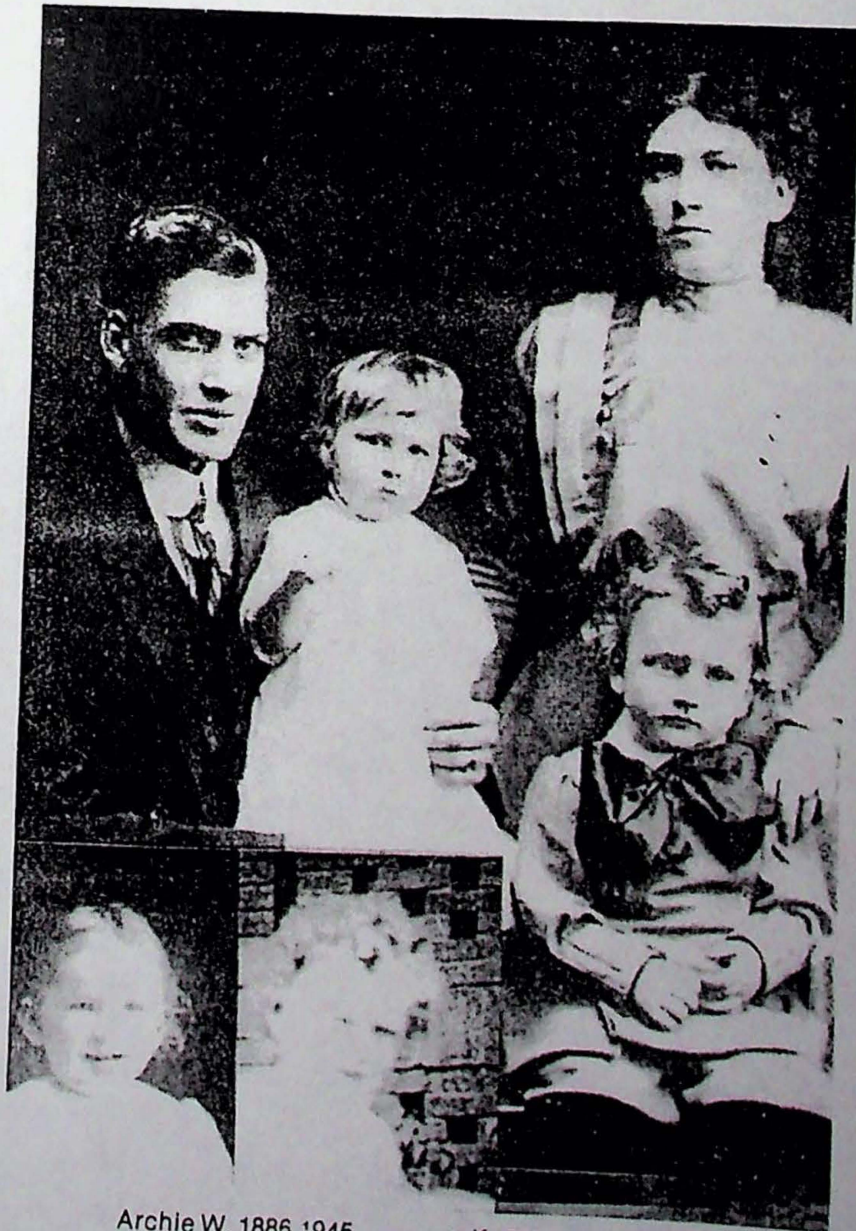
John Walker Macfie took his son-in-law, Lewis Joiner on as a partner and he retired in 1941. He died in 1956.

Lewis Joiner's daughter, Mary Katherine (Joiner) Tunks and her husband Russell Tunks eventually took over the store and ran it until it was closed sometime in the 1970s.

On the other side of the road was a store that had been built in 1866 by Angus McKenzie. He built up a large general merchandising business. In 1879 he sold to Robert Scates who in 1881 sold to McGregor Bros. Of Muncey while retaining ownership of the building. Charles McGregor operated the store until 1885 when he purchased the store which became the Macfie store. In 1886 Thomas Rosser of Denfield bought the store. He ran the store for a while with his brothers and later was in partnership with a son. On January 30, 1910 the store was destroyed by fire. James S. Rosser, the son of Thomas, continued in business in Appin for a few years after the fire but moved to London in 1913.



John W. 1874-1956 wife Katherine J. 1876-1942
Family: Marlon and Margaret.
Picture taken 1914.



Archie W. 1886-1945 wife Mildred E. 1888-1918
Picture taken approx. 1911



brass \$1.00 due bill of A. W. Macfie



brass 25c due bill of A. W. Macfie



aluminum 5c due bill of Thos. Rosser & Son

Sources:

1. Macfie, Charles M., Appin, Ontario 1846 - 1947 published by the Appin Women's Institute, printed by the Transcript & Free Press, Glencoe, Ontario, 1947.
2. Macfie, Ronald W., History of Charles and Annie Macfie and Descendants printed by the Transcript & Free Press, Glencoe, Ontario, 1986.
3. Macfie, Duncan, a grandson of Charles who was a brother to Archie and John Macfie, R.R. #3 Appin, Ontario. Personal interview, November 13, 2002.

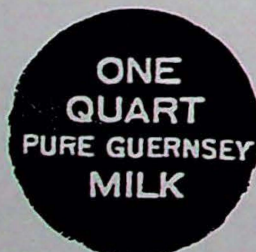
Shirley Farm Dairy Limited of Delta, B.C.

by Ronald Greene

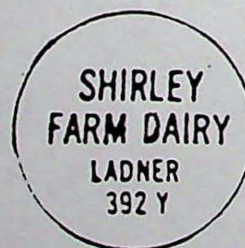
Harold George and Richard A. Morson started Shirley Poultry Farm in the late 1930's at 1125 McPherson, in Burnaby. The name *Shirley* was taken from the Shirley Hills near Croydon, England where Harold was born. By 1942 they were running Shirley Farms as a goat dairy. In 1951, when the son, Richard, died at age 34, he was co-manager of Shirley Goat Milk Farms. In 1953 another son, Robert, was working with Harold. The operation had some 200 goats. All the goats had prefix names of Shirley, and the herd was fully registered. One of the goats had a world record under the R.O.P. program. At some point, a few cows were added and pasteurized Standard milk, was sold.

In 1954 the Morsons, Harold and Robert, moved to 5711 – 104th Street in Delta. Unfortunately the goats did not flourish in their new surroundings so, according to Robert, after struggling for a year or so the Morsons switched to Guernsey cows, some fifty of them. This changeover might have been as late as 1958 for on October 22nd of that year there was a chattel mortgage registered to Ashley Frank Thompson for three trucks and 39 Grade Guernsey cattle.¹ For a short time the Morsons had a partner, Leander Schultz, but he was bought out in January 1959. Harold looked after the animals and Robert drove the delivery truck. In 1960 Harold was 78 years of age and perhaps his age was a factor, but the Morsons sold their cows to a neighbour. They continued to deliver, buying milk from the neighbour, pasteurising it and delivering to South Burnaby and Ladner areas. The business was sold to Palm Dairies in 1970. Harold Morson passed away in November 1978 at the advanced age of 96.

The dairy used a great number of tokens and due to space limitations not all are shown. In dating the tokens we note that the Whitney exchange was in use by 1960 – we have been unable to find earlier phone books – and Shirley Farm Dairy Ltd. was incorporated in July 1958. The Guernsey Milk token [D6110e] was discontinued fairly soon because the herd was not a registered Guernsey herd. The bread token [D6110r] was added in 1963 when the Morsons started to deliver bread from Holiday Bakery in Tsawwassen. The pouch pack tokens [D6110u through z] were introduced after 1965. A minor variant exists each of D6110h, i, j, k, and n, in which the dash in the phone number is missing. Rubbings are courtesy of Leslie C. Hill.



D6110e
Py/w:R:30½



D6110f
Py/b:R:30½

References: various BC Directories
interview with Robert Morson, July 1965
Larry Gingras' notes

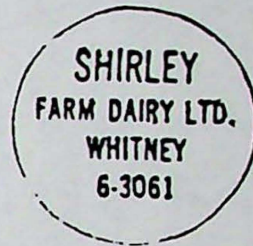
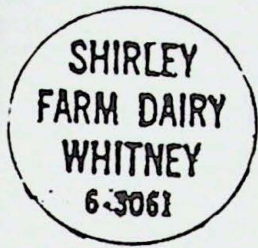


D6110h-k
("Whitney" is 13 mm long) Pb/w:R:31

i
Pg/w

j
Pr/w

k
Py/k



D6110l "Whitney" is 16 mm
Pg/w:R:31

D6110n
Py/w:R:30½

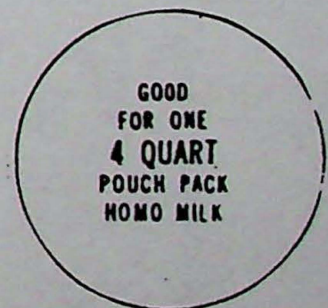
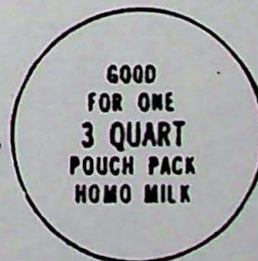
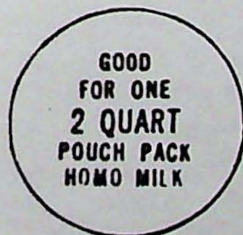
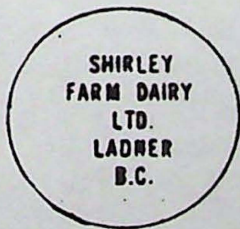


D6110p-r

p
Pr/w

q
Pk/w

r
Pw/k



D6110u
Po/k:R:29

u

v
Po/k:R:31

w
Po/k:R:38

D6110x-z correspond to u-w, but are good for 2% milk and Pa/k

¹ Registrar of Companies file GR 1581, BC042202, Box 84-35-81, BC Archives

Albert E. Bennison of Revelstoke, B.C. and The City Bakery

by Ronald Greene



BC R0910a

Aluminum: Octagonal: 25 mm 1 known

At various times in the City of Revelstoke¹ there have been a number of bakeries calling themselves *The City Bakery* although it appears from the little bit of information available that they were unrelated. A City Bakery run by the McCague Bros first advertised in November 1897. The McCague Bros. sold to A.N. Smith in May of 1899. Smith, who was mayor of Revelstoke in 1900 had earlier bought the Lewis Bros.' Revelstoke Bakery which he ran until mid or late 1902 when, in ill health, he left for Port Hope, Ontario, hoping to regain his health. When his condition did not respond he planned to return to Revelstoke with a stop at Methven, Manitoba to visit friends. It is in Methven that he passed away in January 1903, at age 38. Whether there is any connection between this bakery and that of Albert Edward Bennison is not known. Bennison was listed in the 1901 Dominion Census as a baker² but his employer is not specified and his name was absent from the B.C. directory. Smith was the only baker listed, so Bennison may have worked for him. According to the Census, Bennison was single and had come to Canada from his native England in 1888. One of the grandsons has a coin wallet inscribed "17 Nov. 1888 Winnipeg" which might indicate that he was passing through on his way to Revelstoke late in that year. His birth date was given as 2nd June 1867.

Bennison had a brother, Marmaduke, or "Duke" as he was generally known, who was purser of the steamer *Nelson*. "Duke" died of appendicitis in March 1901, age 23.³ Albert was his heir and executor. A Revelstoke newspaper reported that the estate was worth \$3,500. Perhaps this inheritance enabled Albert to establish himself in business when the time came.

A. E. BENNISON
Baker and Confectioner

has opened his new bakery on
McKenzie avenue and trusts
that his past experience in the
city will merit a fair share of
public patronage.

A FULL LINE OF
CAKES and CONFECTIONERY

Home-Made Bread a Specialty

Mr. Bennison advertised in April 1903 that his bakery would be opening soon. An advertisement dated May 9th indicated that the bakery was open. He had purchased the Lawson building on MacKenzie Avenue in March 1903 and had a local contractor, E.C. Fromey, build an oven.⁴ The building, located at 212 Mackenzie Avenue, had originally stood at 920 West 3rd St but was moved in April 1900 by Mrs Minnie Lawson who opened an embroidery and lace shop in it. The house that was built on West 3rd, following the removal of the old building, also was acquired by Albert Bennison and remains the family home.⁵

Usually the display ads for the bakery were run under A.E. Bennison's name, but the smaller classified ads used the name, City Bakery. Albert Bennison ran the bakery for several years, but in January 1907 he retired from the bakery and offered it for sale as a going concern. Whether it sold or whether Bennison closed it down and sold off the equipment is not clear. There was an ad offering two display

cases for sale in February 1907 but the next mention of a City Bakery came at the end of August 1908 when, "The City Bakery did not open as usual yesterday morning, and on investigation it was found that the proprietor, Clement Jones, was 'weighed in the balances and found wanting.' What happened to Jones?"⁶ Whether Jones bought the bakery from Bennison, or just was using the same name could not be confirmed.

Within days of Jones decamping, J.L. Headrick took over and he ran the City Bakery until September 1909 when J.W. Garland took control. In later years Luigi "Louis" Catlin, a token issuer, ran his Modern Bakery from the same building at 212 MacKenzie Avenue.

Albert Bennison, possibly left the bakery for health reasons. An occupational hazard with bakers was working with flour, the dust from which can cause respiratory problems. In early February 1907 Albert married Alice Melinda Nuttall Williamson. She had been previously married to Arthur M. Williamson and they had come from England in 1887. They lived in Donald, Ontario and Glenboro, Manitoba, before coming to Revelstoke by 1893.⁷ According to the family Alice and Arthur had two children who were lost at an early age to diphtheria.⁸ Her son, John Lloyd, was adopted at the age of two weeks in 1897, and later when Alice married Albert Bennison, he formally adopted the boy. Incidentally, Williamson Lake Park about 5 kilometres (3 miles) south of Revelstoke is the site of the former Williamson farm. Alice was noted as a midwife in the community.



Albert E. Bennison and Alice in the doorway of the bakery. courtesy Revelstoke Museum

Not Long after Albert and Alice got married, he worked for a while as a jail guard. Unfortunately this career was short-lived for the reasons given in the following letter which he wrote to F.S. Hussey, the Superintendent of the Provincial Police:

“

Revelstoke, B.C.
Aug. 17th 07

To F.S. Hussey Esq
Chief of Police
Dear Sir:

In reference to my suspension as Jailer, for allowing some prisoners in my charge to have some Beer and also for taking some myself, I would like to explain to you my side of the case. In the first place I am guilty. But this is how it happened.

I had 5 men who were serving 15 days and I had them at the Court House building a Barn during the Hottest weather we have had this season. Superintendent of Roads and Trails was working there too. T. Downs, who as I suppose you will know [h]as an interest in the Brewery close by. Well just at this time it was reported some Boys had been caught Bathing in the Water Tank that supplies the Town and we were all very thirsty, so Mr. Downs said the water was not fit to drink, so he went and got some beer. I had an idea I was doing wrong in letting them have it but under the circumstances and the men working like Trojans I did so.

Now Sir, I have only been on Duty 6 weeks and newly married have gone to a big expense in getting a house close by, so I would be handy for my work. I have been a resident of Revelstoke for 20 years and consequently feel very bad about it.

I have decided not to take any more myself and will take good care not to let the Prisoners. Hoping you will kindly consider the matter over and give me another chance, awaiting an answer.

I remain
Yours resp[ectful]ly
A.E. Bennison⁹

P.O. Box 211”

After Albert Bennison left the jail he worked as a rancher and on a bridge gang. According to the family he suffered a bad accident while working on a bridge. While he was being treated a tumor was found at the base of his skull. He died at age 45 in April 1913 survived by his wife and son.¹⁰

¹ For an introduction to the City of Revelstoke please refer to our previously published article on W. Cowan, in *The Transactions*, 2001, p. 42.

² Revelstoke City, microfilm T6431

³ *Nelson Daily Miner*, 28 March 1901, p. 1, BC Death Certificate 1901-09-17529

⁴ *Revelstoke Herald*, 12 March 1903

⁵ *Heritage Walking Tour, Historic Revelstoke British Columbia, Souvenir Edition*, Revelstoke Museum and Archives. 2001, also interview with Barry Bennison, 8 May 2002

⁶ *Kootenay Mail-Herald*, 29 August 1908,

⁷ According to Barry Bennison. A. Williamson was listed in the 1893 BC Directory as a teamster.

⁸ There is no record of any such deaths in British Columbia, so they must have taken place before the family arrived in B.C.

⁹ GR0055, Box 38, Correspondence Inward, Provincial Police, BC Archives

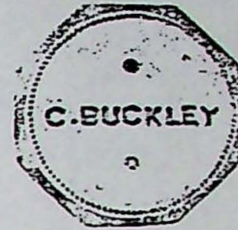
¹⁰ The death certificate, 1913-09-178505 mentions the tumor as a contributing factor. We were unable to find mention of either the accident or the death in the *Kootenay Mail-Herald*.

Charles Buckley, Dairyman

by Ronald Greene



BC Database: L4510a
Aluminum:Round:25 mm



L4510b
Aluminum:Octagonal:29 mm

Charles "Charley" Buckley was born in Yorkshire, England in 1885. He came to Victoria about 1911 and was first listed in the 1912 city directory, as a carpenter. He married Alice Maud Walton on May 31, 1913. The directory for 1914 shows him living on North Dairy Road, which was named after the old North Dairy Farm, one of the pioneer Hudson's Bay Company farms established in the Colonial Period. By 1920 he had moved to 1746 Kings Road where he was a close neighbour of the Lambricks. In 1923 he was first shown as a dairyman. About 1930 he moved to Millstream Road in Langford and continued on as a dairyman until 1938, after which he continued farming. He was still actively farming on October 14, 1947 when he dropped dead. In his 1935 list of active dairies, Arthur Lambrick recorded Charles Buckley as operating the Highland Dairy.

In 1963 we spoke with three people about Charley Buckley. One was Edward Raper, a retired dairyman (see article this issue), another was James Filmer, who had run the Mayland Dairy [Numismatica Canada, 2002, p. 32] and the third was Harold Buckley, son of Charley Buckley. Harold thought his father was in the dairy business until the day he died. However, all the other evidence shows that he stopped being a milkman by 1938 or 1939, although he may still have been milking cows and would then have been shipping milk after that.

Edward Raper said that he was running short of tokens just before the war (WWII) and bought Charley's tokens as he had just retired. Since we obtained the first two Buckley Quart tokens from Mr. Raper his story seems in order. Jim Filmer had more reason to remember Charley Buckley. When Filmer was moving from Doncaster to Cedar Hill Road he asked Charley, then a carpenter, how much he wanted to help move the cow barn and Charley said "ordinary wage" which would be interpreted as labourer's wages. The two knocked the barn down and moved it to the Cedar Hill Road site, but when they started to put it up Charley said he wanted "mechanic's wages," i.e. higher wages, to help put it up. Jim Filmer, not being one to be pushed, paid off Buckley and within two days had the barn up. Needless to say the two did not get along too well after that. Filmer retired from his dairy in 1942, but remembers going to the farm sale at Buckley's, saying he wouldn't have gone if he were retired. This corroborates the date that Edward Raper gave. The final bit of information is that the directory listing for Buckley changes from dairyman to farmer with the 1941 B.C. Directory.

In the intervening years a couple more Quart tokens and a Pint token have turned up. All the Quart tokens are well worn which would indicate long use. This makes us wonder if the tokens were first used when Mr. Buckley was operating his dairy on Kings Road, in Victoria.

DOMINION GUN WORKS
R.W. SOPER - LONDON, ONTARIO

Len Buth

"The Canadian Token", Volume 20 - #2 - April 1991 - Number 105, pages 33-35, contained an article contributed by Ralph Burry and Ken Palmer featuring a Commission Scrip issued by the subject. As an addition to that article an interesting "fob", as pictured below, has recently come to light for this London, Ontario manufacturer / merchant. It is made from brass, the letters / design are incused, and measures 34mm.



It does not appear to be in the style of a true watch fob and its purpose is open to speculation. It may have had a leather strap and perhaps was attached to a new rifle, with the "c /25 / Chatham" referring to a particular model; it may have been attached to the strap of a pouch used to hold lead shot; or served some other objective. It is known that Soper was an excellent craftsman, and he did make a 25 calibre rifle..... so the c/25 may refer to a rifle with that bore measurement. While its exact purpose may not be determined, it is nevertheless an interesting piece of exnumia.

While the earlier article provided some history on the Soper family, the book "The Canadian Gunsmiths 1608 to 1900" by S. James Gooding, has provided some additional interesting historical data for the Dominion Gun Works and formed the source for the following paragraph. The photo that follows is also from this publication.

Dominion Gun Works commenced business in London, Ontario in 1849, to manufacture guns, rifles, pistols and telescopes. It was owned by William H. Soper and the business was situated on Ridout Street, north of York Street. Around the same time, Wm. H. Soper's cousin, Philo Soper, began a similar endeavour and had his establishment on Ridout Street as well, but north of Dundas St. About 1864 both moved into the same premises on Dundas St., between Richmond and Clarence Streets, although it is reported they both retained their own identity. By 1856 Robert W. Soper, William H. Soper's son, had started to work with his father and by 1875 William had turned the business over to his son. Philo Soper's name does not appear in directories after 1868.

The photo below, taken circa 1875, shows R.W. Soper's business location with the large sign on the side of the building "Dominion Gun Works".

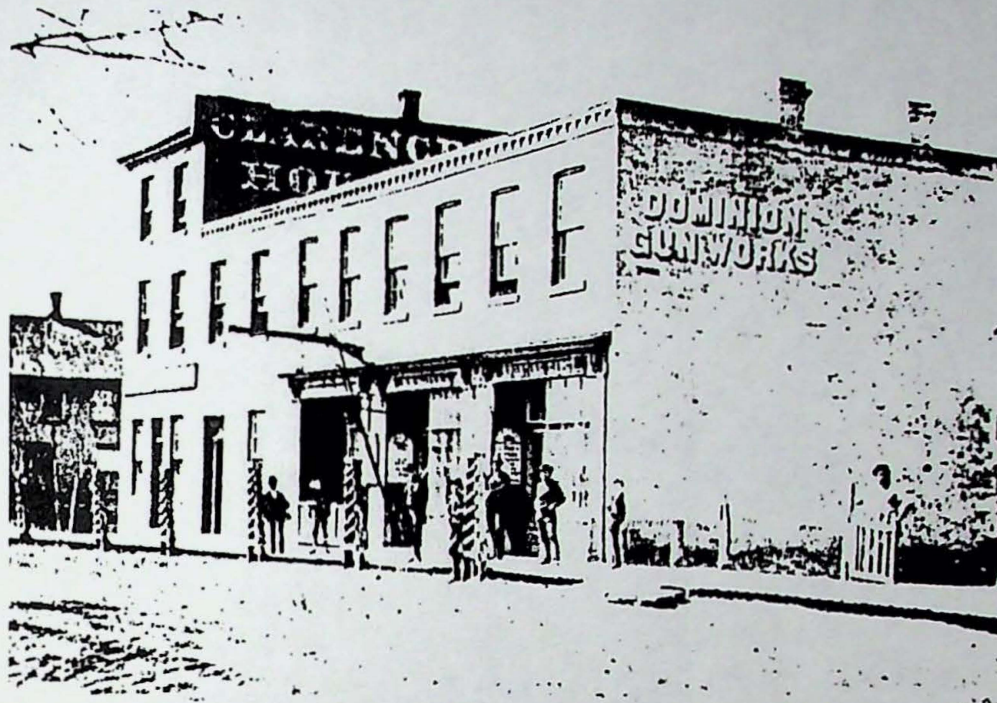


Plate 77

John Higgins

The Dominion Gun Works, shop of R. W. Soper, London, c.1875.

Frank Thomas HILL
(1875-1963)



Frank T. Hill

Markdale, in Grey County, was originally known as East Glenelg in 1852 and Cornabuss prior to 1873. With the advent of the railway from Toronto to Owen Sound in 1873 the village became known as Markdale. Four years later Markdale became a police village.

Solomon Hill opened a store in Markdale in 1859. A few years later he was joined by his brother Thomas and Hill Bros. and Company was formed.



At this time Markdale was nothing more than a cleared four-corner mail stop. However, the store prospered and a new brick structure was built with living quarters above at the corner of Main and Toronto Street.

Frank Thomas Hill, F.T. as he was known, was one of eight children born to Solomon Hill and Sarah Ellen Smith. At the age of 18 Frank took over his fathers business in 1893. Before this FT received his training as a 'negotiator'. As a negotiator FT bartered for goods to be sold in his father's store. Franks main competitor was a Mr. Richard who negotiated for Hill's rival W.J. McFarland. Both men would watch for the farm wagons loaded with various goods and produce heading for town. Each would rush out to meet the farmer and barter for the wares. Often success was met in offering an outstanding price for one article in order to obtain the rest of the load. W.J. McFarland built his store directly across the street from Hill's Bros. in 1862. Later, Solomon Hill would return the favor by building a grain elevator directly across from the W.J. McFarland elevator! In spite of the intense rivalry both men were highly successful in business.

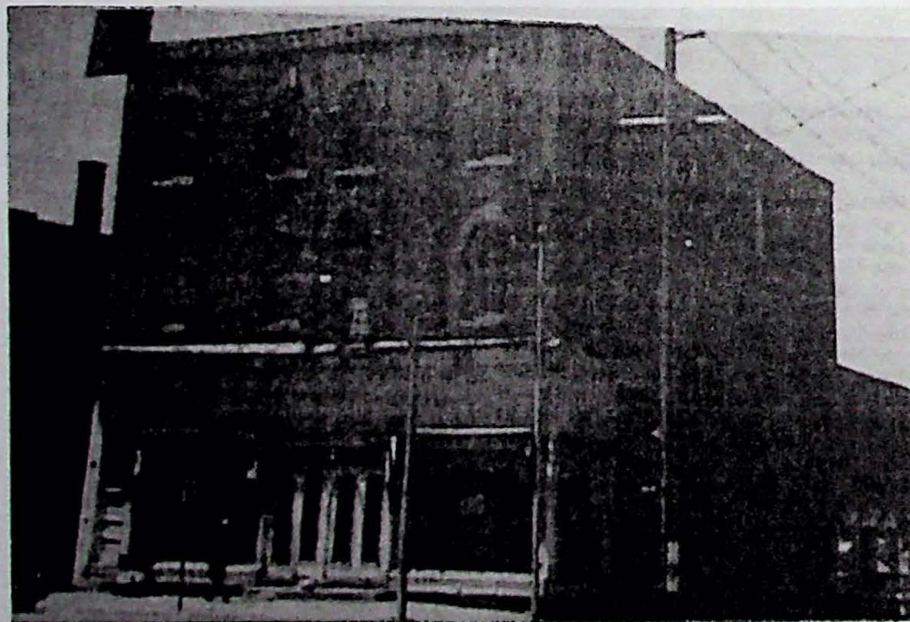
FT's first deal is said to have been in speckled trout a commodity that was quite plentiful in this areas streams and rivers. Around Markdale speckled trout sold for 12 1/2c a pound. FT discovered that he could ship the trout to Detroit and realize 50c a pound. In future years FT proved to be a very successful entrepreneur.

Many years after the first store was built the Hill's could boast of a chain of 16 stores. Alliston, Meaford and Orangeville were 3 of these locations. In 1978, 15 years after the death of FT, the last store in this chain was demolished. This store was the main store in Markdale (Main and Toronto St.) and today, in its place, stands a parking lot!

Scott E. Douglas
CATC #999



Main Street of Markdale in the late 1890's.



The Hill store in 1978 shortly before demolition.

The Known Obverses of F.T. Hill & Co.



OBVERSE 1:

F. T. HILL & CO. / DRY GOODS / HARDWARE, / GRAIN, SEED / & / PRODUCE. / MARKDALE, ONT.



OBVERSE 2:

F. T. HILL & CO. / DRY GOODS, / HARDWARE, / GRAIN, SEED / & PRODUCE / MARKDALE, ONT.



OBVERSE 3:

F. T. HILL & CO. / DRY GOODS / HARDWARE, / GRAIN, SEED / & / PRODUCE / MARKDALE, ONT.



OBVERSE 4:

F. T. HILL & CO. / DRY GOODS / GROCERIES / & / PRODUCE / MARKDALE, ONT.



OBVERSE 5:

F. T. HILL & CO. / DRY GOODS / GROCERIES / & PRODUCE / MARKDALE, ONT.

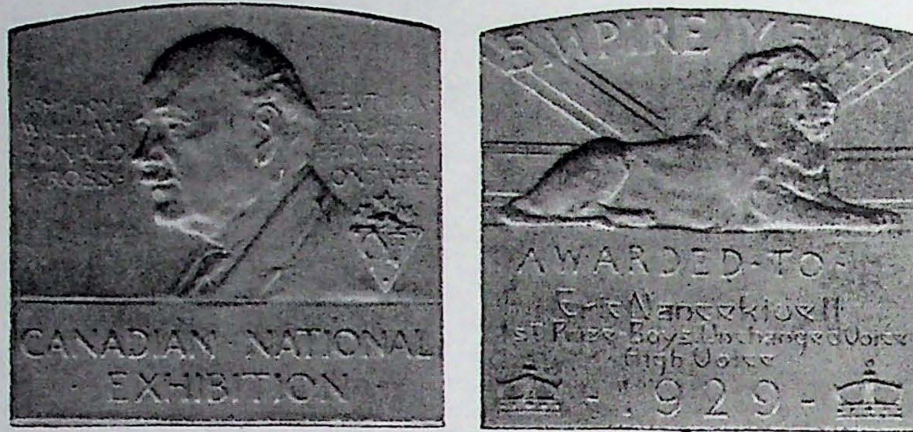


OBVERSE 6:

F. T. HILL & CO. / DRY GOODS / GROCERIES / & / PRODUCE / MARKDALE.

Dr. Eric Nancekivell

By Scott E. Douglas #999



1st Prize Boy's Unchanged Voice
High Voice



Original Box Medal was mailed in 1929.

Obituary: Hamilton Spectator July 2, 2002

NANCEKIVELL, Dr. Eric William - Peacefully at the Hamilton General Hospital, on July 1, 2002, in his 86th year. Beloved husband of Isabel for 51 years. Loving father of William and his wife Janet, Graham and his wife Sharon. Cherished grandpa of Katie and Terry. Survived by his brother Dr. Keith Nancekivell and his wife Lal, and his sister Shirley and her late husband Paul Muller. Predeceased by his brother Hugh and fondly remembered by his wife Betty. Lovingly remembered by his nieces and nephews. Dr. Nancekivell was a respected family physician on the Hamilton Mountain for over 40 years and also a life long member of St. Stephen on the Mount Anglican Church where he served in the choir and as a lay reader. Dr. Nancekivell served as a medical officer during WWII and was associated with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (P.L.), for over 60 years. He was Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario, member of the Scottish Rite and 33rd degree Mason. Visitation and Funeral Service will take place at ST. STEPHEN ON THE MOUNT ANGLICAN CHURCH, 625 Concession Street, on Tuesday 7-9 p.m. and Wednesday 2-4 and 7-9 p.m. Masonic Service Wednesday at 9 p.m. Funeral Service Thursday, July 4, 2002, at 10:30 a.m. with entombment for family only at Bayview Mausoleum. Donations can be made to the Canadian Diabetes Association or the St. Stephen Building Fund. Arrangements entrusted to the M.A. Clark & Sons Funeral Home.

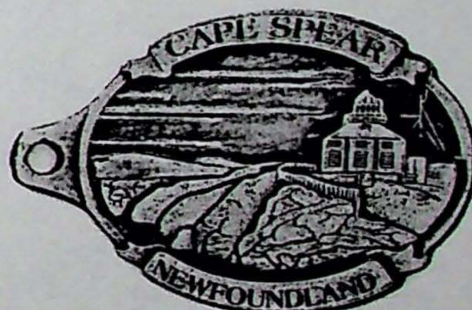
'Newfoundland & Labrador Medallions - 2002': This article is a follow-up to the initial listings that were published in the June, September and December 1999 and March 2001 issues of "The Canadian Token" and the June 2002 issue of "Numismatica Canada". This is a continuation listing of medallions, and similar type stuff, that have been issued for or about Newfoundland & Labrador. The previous articles I submitted included 153 illustrated pieces. This listing adds an additional 25 illustrated pieces and the search continues. I am surprised that I have had very little feedback from other collectors as I am sure that there are many more un-listed pieces in the collections of individuals. I have picked up the page numbering where I left off last time and have again provided an index for the new pieces at the back of this listing. If you would like an index that combines all of the listings issued so far please drop me a line and I will send a copy.

Eric G Jensen

LOCATION: Brigus
 MEDALLION TITLE: Hawthorne Cottage
 DIA: 29x33 mm WT: 22 g EDGE: P
 DATE: n/d METAL: Pewter



LOCATION: Cape Spear
 MEDALLION TITLE: Cape Spear
Lighthouse
 DIA: 40x50 mm WT: 38 g EDGE: P
 DATE: n/d METAL: Pewter



LOCATION: Cape Spear
 MEDALLION TITLE: Cape Spear
Lighthouse
 DIA: 32x34 mm WT: 23 g EDGE: P
 DATE: n/d METAL: Pewter



(Also issued in aBronze - see Page 2)

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR MEDALLIONS

LOCATION: Corner Brook
 MEDALLION TITLE: West Side Heat
Swim Club
 DIA: 44x51 mm WT: 50 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 2002 METAL: aspnm



LOCATION: Gander
 MEDALLION TITLE: Lakers
Swim Club
 DIA: 49x50 mm WT: 84 g EDGE: P
 DATE: n/d METAL: aCopper



LOCATION: Newfoundland And Labrador
 MEDALLION TITLE: Swimming
Newfoundland And Labrador
 DIA: 50 mm WT: 50 g EDGE: P
 DATE: n/d METAL: agpnm



Place: 1st Time: 1:27.86 AAA
 #23 Girls 11-12 100 SC Meter Backstroke
 Alexander, Kelsey 11
 St. John's Legends Swim Club - 6/25/2001
 AA Summer Championships 2001

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR MEDALLIONS

LOCATION: Ferryland
 MEDALLION TITLE: Colony Of Avalon

DIA: 38x51 mm WT: 40 g EDGE: P
 DATE: n/d METAL: aBrass



LOCATION: L'Anse Aux Meadows
 MEDALLION TITLE: The Vikings Landed Here

DIA: 37x50 mm WT: 43 g EDGE: P
 DATE: n/d METAL: Pewter



(Also issued in aBronze - see Page 4)

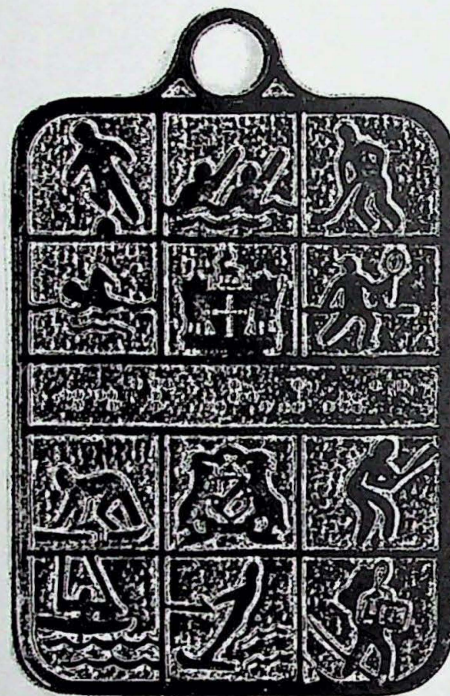
LOCATION: Newfoundland & Labrador
 MEDALLION TITLE: High School Athletic Federation

DIA: 51 mm WT: 76 g EDGE: P
 DATE: n/d METAL: anmWM



NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR MEDALLIONS

LOCATION: Mount Pearl
 MEDALLION TITLE: Newfoundland & Labrador Summer Games
 DIA: 54x77 mm WT: 98 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1988 METAL: Brass



LOCATION: Newfoundland
 MEDALLION TITLE: Church Lads' Brigade - Cycling
 DIA: 35x37 mm WT: 3 g EDGE: P
 DATE: n/d METAL: gpAluminum



LOCATION: Newfoundland
 MEDALLION TITLE: Church Lads' Brigade - Fire Fighting
 DIA: 35x37 mm WT: 3 g EDGE: P
 DATE: n/d METAL: gpAluminum

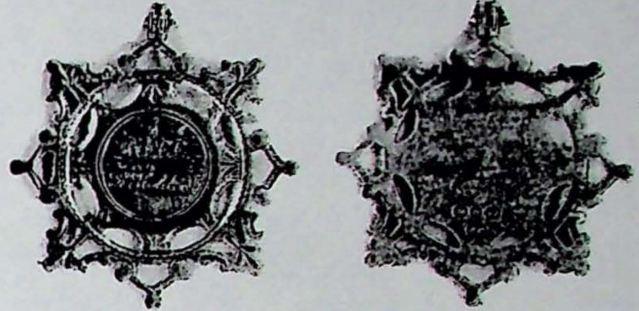


NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR MEDALLIONS

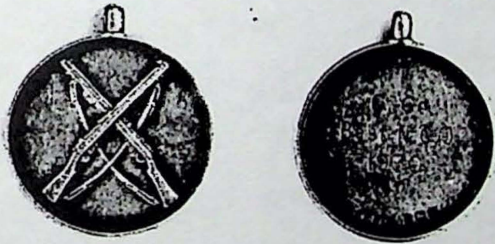
LOCATION: Newfoundland
 MEDALLION TITLE: Edward VIII
King & Emperor / Ship Matthew
 DIA: 22 mm WT: 5 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1936 METAL: Gold



LOCATION: Newfoundland
 MEDALLION TITLE: N.F.C.C. - Won By
R. Holden (hallmark 1894)
 DIA: 37 mm WT: 10 g EDGE: P
 DATE: n/d METAL: Silver



LOCATION: Newfoundland
 MEDALLION TITLE: C. Co. Best N.C.O.
 DIA: 26 mm WT: 9 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1930 METAL: Silver



LOCATION: Newfoundland
 MEDALLION TITLE: Int. Coll. Rugby
 DIA: 25 mm WT: 9 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1930 METAL: Silver



LOCATION: Newfoundland
 MEDALLION TITLE: Nokia Brier
Team Newfoundland
 DIA: 33 mm WT: 13 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 2002 METAL: mWM



LOCATION: Newfoundland
 MEDALLION TITLE: Scott Brier
Team Newfoundland
 DIA: 33 mm WT: 12 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 2002 METAL: NBS



NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR
MEDALLIONS

LOCATION: St. John's

MEDALLION TITLE: Holy Name Society
St. Patrick's Parish

DIA: 31 mm WT: 17 g EDGE: P

DATE: 1936 METAL: Copper



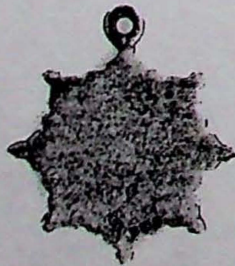
(Ribbon: obverse - red with gold letters,
reverse - black with gold letters)

LOCATION: St. John's

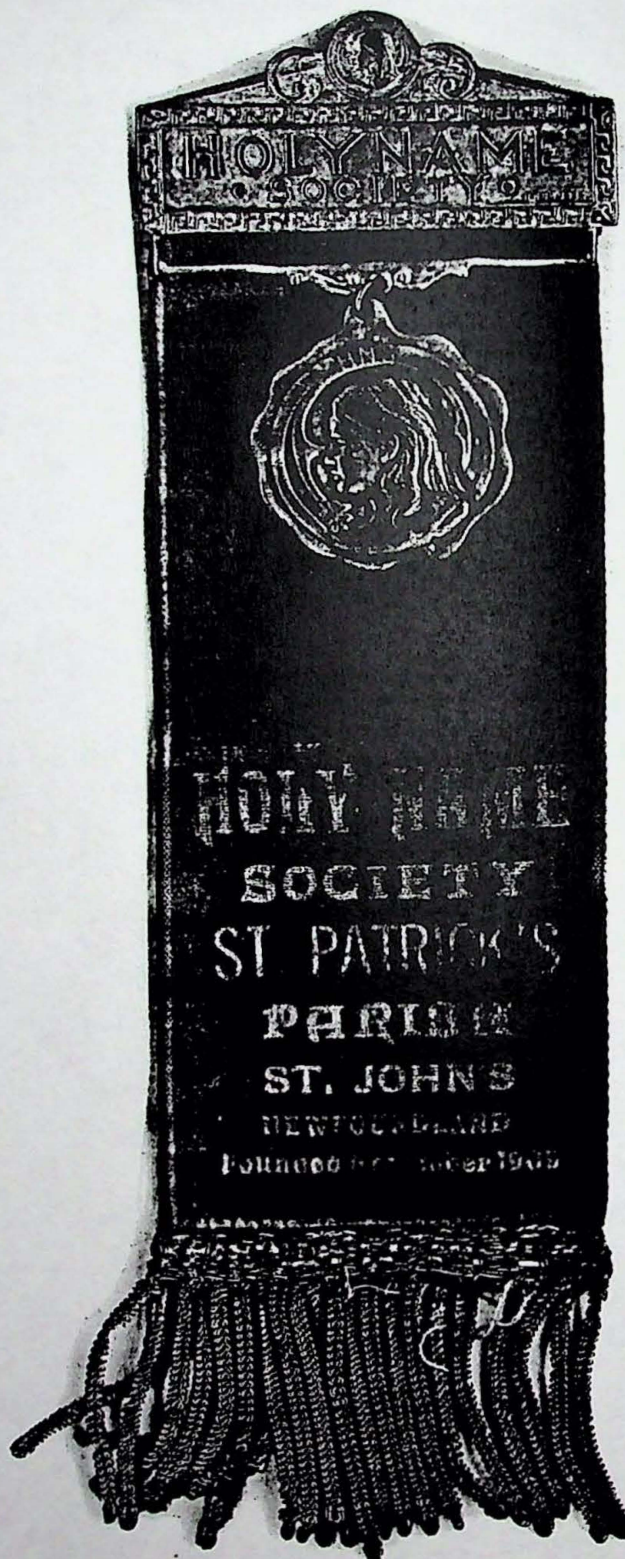
MEDALLION TITLE: B.F.C. (Bishop
Field College) - Essay

DIA: 27 mm WT: 6 g EDGE: P

DATE: 1932 METAL: Silver



(See Page 42)



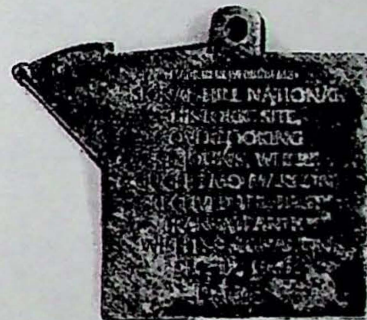
NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR MEDALLIONS

LOCATION: St. John's
 MEDALLION TITLE: Cabot Tower
Signal Hill
 DIA: 36x52 mm WT: 50 g EDGE: P
 DATE: n/d METAL: Pewter

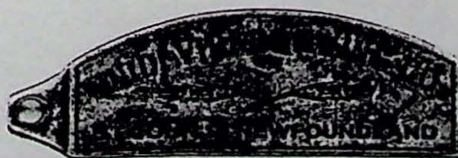


(Also issued in aBronze - see Page 17)

LOCATION: St. John's
 MEDALLION TITLE: Cabot Tower
Signal Hill
 DIA: 35x45 mm WT: 28 g EDGE: P
 DATE: n/d METAL: Pewter



LOCATION: St. John's
 MEDALLION TITLE: Quidi Vidi
Brewing Co.
 DIA: 19x50 mm WT: 15 g EDGE: P
 DATE: n/d METAL: Pewter



LOCATION: _____
 MEDALLION TITLE: _____

 DIA: _____ mm WT: _____ g EDGE: _____
 DATE: _____ METAL: _____

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR MEDALLIONS

LOCATION: St. John's
 MEDALLION TITLE: Memorial Stadium Farewell
 DIA: 58 mm WT: 35 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 2001 METAL: aBrass



LOCATION: St. John's
 MEDALLION TITLE: All Star Classic 2002 AHL
 DIA: 39 mm WT: 24 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 2002 METAL: Pewter



LOCATION: _____
 MEDALLION TITLE: _____

 DIA: _____ mm WT: _____ g EDGE: _____
 DATE: _____ METAL: _____

LOCATION: _____
 MEDALLION TITLE: _____

 DIA: _____ mm WT: _____ g EDGE: _____
 DATE: _____ METAL: _____

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR MEDALLIONS

PAGE: 52

<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>MEDALLION TITLE</i>	<i>PAGE</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>METAL</i>	<i>DIA</i>	<i>TREND</i>
Brigus	Hawthorne Cottage	44	n/d	Pewter	29x33 mm	\$5.00
Cape Spear	Cape Spear Lighthouse	44	n/d	Pewter	32x34 mm	\$6.00
Cape Spear	Cape Spear Lighthouse	44	n/d	Pewter	40x50 mm	\$6.00
Comer Brook	West Side Heat Swim Club	45	2002	asprnm	44x51 mm	\$5.00
Ferryland	Colony Of Avalon	46	n/d	aBrass	38x51 mm	\$7.00
Gander	Lakers Swim Club	45	n/d	aCopper	49x50 mm	\$5.00
L'Anse Aux Meadows	The Vikings Landed Here	46	n/d	Pewter	37x50 mm	\$6.00
Mount Pearl	88 Summer Games	47	1988	Brass	54x77 mm	\$0.00
Newf / Labrador	High School Athletic Federation	46	n/d	anmWM	51 mm	\$4.00
Newf / Labrador	Swimming Newfoundland And Labrador	45	n/d	agprnm	50 mm	\$5.00
Newfoundland	Best N.C.O - 1930	48	1930	Silver	26 mm	\$25.00
Newfoundland	Church Lads' Brigade - Cycling	47	n/d	gpAluminum	35x37 mm	\$3.00
Newfoundland	Church Lads' Brigade - Fire Fighting	47	n/d	gpAluminum	35x37 mm	\$3.00
Newfoundland	Edward VIII King & Emperor / Ship Matthew	48	1936	9 kt Gold	22 mm	\$60.00
Newfoundland	N.F.C.C. - Won By R. Holden	48	n/d	Silver/Gold	37 mm	\$75.00
Newfoundland	NOKIA Brier - Team Newfoundland	48	2002	mWM	33 mm	\$3.00
Newfoundland	Rugby - 1930	48	1930	Silver	25 mm	\$25.00
Newfoundland	Scott Brier - Team Newfoundland	48	2002	NBS	33 mm	\$5.00
St. John's	All Star Classic - 2002 AHL	51	2002	Pewter	39 mm	\$15.00
St. John's	Bishop Field College - Essay	49	1932	Silver	27 mm	\$40.00
St. John's	Cabot Tower - Signal Hill	50	n/d	Pewter	36x52 mm	\$6.00
St. John's	Cabot Tower - Signal Hill	50	n/d	Pewter	35x45 mm	\$5.00
St. John's	Holy Name Society - St. Patrick's Parish	49	1936	Copper	31 mm	\$25.00
St. John's	Memorial Stadium Farewell	51	2001	aBrass	58 mm	\$10.00
St. John's	Quidi Vidi Brewing Co.	50	n/d	Pewter	19x50 mm	\$4.00

Footnotes - Newfoundland And Labrador Medallions

The trend prices listed are my best estimate based on experience, dealers prices and published price lists. Many factors will determine the final fair price for Newfoundland And Labrador Medallions and similar type stuff. The size, weight, material, condition and the overall quality and appearance are just some of those factors. If you would like an index that combines the 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002 listings please drop me a line and I will send a copy.

Abbreviations:

a	-----	antiqued	cp	-----	copper plated
Al/Cu	-----	aluminum collar / copper coin	DIA	-----	diameter
g	-----	gram	gp	-----	gold plated
m	-----	magnetic	mm	-----	millimetre
mWM	-----	magnetic white metal	n/d	-----	no date
NBS	-----	Nickel Bonded Steel	nm	-----	non-magnetic
nmWM	-----	non-magnetic white metal	NS	-----	nickel silver
P	-----	plain edge	R	-----	reeded edge
sp	-----	silver plated	WM	-----	white metal
WT	-----	weight			

Diameters are generally given to the closest millimetre, weights to the closest gram.

For additional information on Newfoundland And Labrador material reference the following publications:

- o The Currency And Medals Of Newfoundland, Rowe Haxby Graham, 1983
- o Newfoundland Medals after 1949, Irwin & Rowe, CNRS - Volume 21, 1985
- o Canadian Centennial Medallions And Collectibles, Brian Thomson, 1997
- o Standard Catalogue Of Canadian Municipal Trade Tokens & Notes, S. Pelletier, 1993
- o Guide Of Newfoundland & Labrador Trade Dollars Medals Medallions, P. Kanis, 1997

Please address any correspondence to:

Eric G. Jensen (ejensen@nfd.com)
27 Hazelwood Crescent
St. John's, Newfoundland
Canada A1E 6B3

The Nova Scotia Paper Caper

By Eric Leighton, FCNRS

On Tuesday, February 15, 1823, William Lawson stood in the House of Assembly in Halifax and announced that an “extensive and important forgery had just been discovered”¹ and the culprit responsible for it was in custody. That this was a most recent discovery is not to be doubted, as it was just the previous day that an official notice of it was sent for publication to the papers of the town:²

Forged Notes!

Treasurer's Office, Halifax, February 14, 1825.

NOTICE,

A NUMBER OF FORGED TWO POUND NOTES, bearing date 7th January, 1822, having been discovered in circulation, supposed to have been executed in the United States or elsewhere, the Public are hereby cautioned against receiving Notes without strictly examining them.

The Forged NOTES are smaller than the real ones – done on a different quality of paper, and the numbers badly executed.

The culprit was, in fact, apprehended in the evening of the same day that the announcement appeared.

John Lewis Puttam was born at Liverpool, Nova Scotia, where he became captain of his own trading vessel, and operated a mercantile house. According to his sentencing Judge, he “had learned to disregard and violate the laws as a smuggler”³. During his confession at the police station, he said he had suffered considerable loss from a shipwreck. At that time he was in Boston, where he met up with one John Scobie, a former acquaintance and a former inhabitant of Halifax. Scobie eventually persuaded Puttam to go into a scheme of passing counterfeit

¹The Acadian Recorder, Feb. 19, 1825.

²Ibid. The Acadian Recorder was only published on Saturdays.

³The Acadian Recorder, July 30, 1825.

Provincial Notes. Scobie was to be paid £200 in good money and would supply Puttam with £400 in bad paper. This meant that each would gain the same amount, with Puttam taking most, if not all, of the risk. A second accomplice was involved with them, as it was testified to that Scobie, Puttam and another person made repeated visits to a man by the name of Valentine who was considered to be the best copper-plate printer in Boston. Valentine refused to become associated with the forgery, and passed out of the picture, but his name came back to haunt Puttam in later days.⁴

Puttam arrived in Halifax sometime prior to March 15th, after stopping off at his home town of Liverpool. There he had begun to pass off his bogus bills to any and all. It was reported that £250 worth of the fake notes were found there in circulation, and one poor widow was left with worthless paper in exchange for £20 in gold⁵. An additional £1000 of the spurious notes were said to have been destroyed there from fear of being detected⁶, indicating at least one accomplice there, possibly the same one who had been with him in Boston.

In Halifax, it is doubtless he passed as many as he could as quickly as possible, in order to get them out of his hands before the hue and cry could make their existence known. In doing so, he approached one John H. Leonhard and exchanged £9 in notes for the same in dollars. Two of the £2 notes were later discovered to be counterfeit, and the jig was up. The police made enquiries, by which it was clear that such notes had been passed by Capt. Puttam.

William Lawson, Esq. was the Member of the Legislative Assembly for the County of Halifax at the time, and was also one of the Commissioners appointed to sign the Provincial paper money⁷. In his testimony at the trial of Puttam in the Supreme Court on April 13th, he described his involvement in the capture of the defendant: When he received information of the forgery he felt it was his duty to investigate. Lawson went to Puttam's boarding house and seized his trunk but could not locate the suspect. Later that evening, by sheer coincidence, while on the street he was passed by two figures dressed "rather fantastically in women's clothes. There was a swaggering air" about one of them which excited his suspicion and it occurred to him that this was a man. He kept them in view until they came to the

⁴The Novascotian, February 23, 1825.

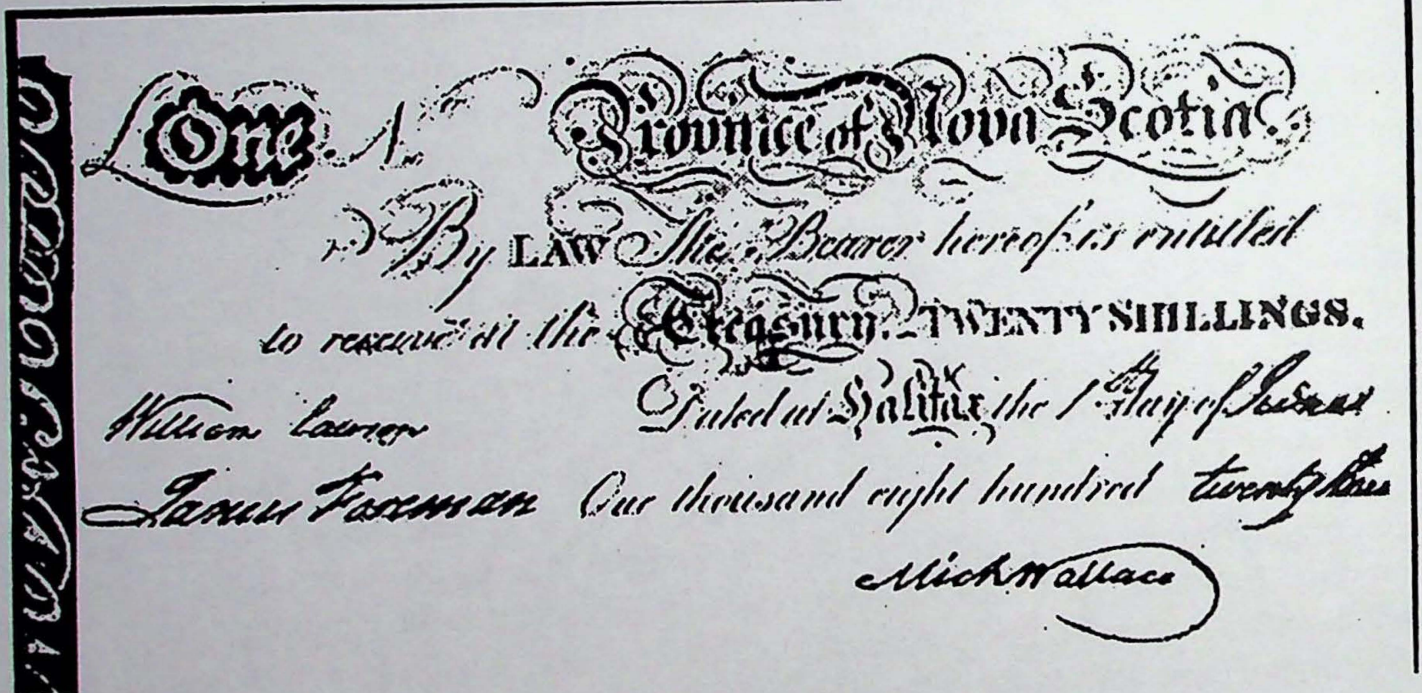
⁵Ibid, March 2, 1825.

⁶The Acadian Recorder, April 16, 1825, quoting from The Weekly Chronicle.

⁷In 1832 he was to become the first president of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

house where Puttam stayed and heard one of them ask if Captain Puttam was in. Lawson then accosted them and asked what they wanted with Puttam, and insisted on seeing their faces; he then recognized one of them to be Puttam himself. The "lady" suddenly pulled out a bayonet from beneath "her" skirts, made a strike at him and bolted. A general alarm went up, and some bystanders re-caught the prisoner who was impeded by his petticoats. Some soldiers were called, who carried him off to jail.⁸ Ironically, this happened on St. Valentine's Day.

Puttam had acquired a ship load of goods, and as he was disguised when apprehended, it would appear that he knew he was being looked for. Had he made it into his lodgings, it is a safe bet he would have gotten his trunk (had it been still there), gone to his boat, and escaped.



The trunk was searched by the Magistrates in which they found £63 in forged notes in new condition: fifty five one pound notes and four two pound notes. They were described: "The forgery is well executed, and would escape observation, if not narrowly examined. Both one and two pound notes ...all the former yet seen bear date 1st. June⁹ 1823 -- the latter 7th. Jan. 1822. Some are numbered exactly as the province paper, -- but others have running lines of red ink as if to represent indistinct figures. One mark on the £2 notes was very obvious; the capital N, at the

⁸The Novascotian, February 23 and April 20, 1825.

⁹A motion in the House of Assembly on February 23rd stated the date on the £1 notes as July 1st.

head of the bill denoting its number, is a fanciful letter -- the good have three white bars running across the oblique and connecting part of the letter -- the bad have four."¹⁰ Puttam confessed to passing £65 in Liverpool and £270 in Halifax which together with the £65 found in his trunk made up the figure of £400 which was all he admitted to ever having gotten in Boston. With the £250 detected in Liverpool, plus the additional estimated £1000 destroyed there before it could be passed, and approximately £630 discovered in circulation in Halifax, the probable illegal issue was £2000 in all.

At his trial, Puttam never had a hope. The evidence against him was just too great: the jury convicted him without ever leaving the box. In passing sentencing, Judge Haliburton said that though some might feel commiseration for the unhappy situation the prisoner found himself in, he could not. He could neither pity him for the severity of the punishment he was about to receive, as he had not cheated only an individual, but the whole community. He had not cared for the desolate widow or the poor illiterate labourer. No offence was more wicked; none so productive of so much disappointment or so much misery, as the debasing of the currency of a country. His worship reminded the prisoner that if the same offence had occurred in England the sentence would be one of death. His sentence was, however, that he be imprisoned for one year, and during that period he was to stand in the pillory for one hour, and while there, to have one of his ears cut off.¹¹ His jail time, at least, was commuted to transportation¹², that is, exiled to Van Dieman's Land, and entered onto His Majesty's ship Arab, on November 7th¹³ for that purpose.

Nothing is mentioned about his female companion on the night he was caught by Mr. Lawson. Nor is there any thing further about who might have been his accomplice(s) in Liverpool. One Morrissey was questioned in Halifax, but nothing appears to have come of it.

As soon as it was known that the engraving had been done in Boston, contact with the authorities there was made, resulting in the arrest of one Alexander David

¹⁰The Novascotian, February 23, 1825.

¹¹The Acadian Recorder, July 30, 1825.

¹²The Nova-Scotia Royal Gazette, Nov. 16, 1825: "Puttam, who was found guilty of issuing Forged Provincial Notes, has been sent to England in the Arab transport, for the purpose of being transported, pursuant to his sentence."

¹³The Novascotian, November 9, 1825.

McKenzie, an engraver. He was caught passing five of the two pound Nova Scotia notes.¹⁴ The Nova Scotia government wanted to ensure the forger received the full attention of the law, and sent James Foreman, another member of the Assembly and signer of the bona fide notes, to Boston for the trial there, at a total cost of £184¹⁵.

What was the official reaction to this gross debasement to the Provincial currency? The first was a notice from the Treasurer's Office, dated February 17th urging everyone who suspected they were holding Counterfeit Notes to take them in to the Treasury to be examined, and if found counterfeit, to leave them there until it could be decided what was to be done.¹⁶

Two days later William Lawson proposed to the Assembly that all the Provincial Notes in circulation should be called in, since the forged paper was of such high quality that detection was difficult. By calling it in, the amount of the forgery could be determined, and the good notes could be then marked and re-issued. Even at that time, the Treasurer and the Commissioners were countermarking those found to be good notes, he felt that a general recall would more completely serve the purpose. He further felt that if the genuine paper was stamped (to guarantee its authenticity) that the public would not lose faith in the currency.¹⁷

The Deputy Commissary General (DCG) at that time held a great deal of Provincial paper, and a joint committee of the Military Board and commissioners appointed by the Provincial Treasurer, Michael Wallace, examined the lot. Of the £13,145 in the Commissary, £144 were found to be counterfeit, and were no doubt exchanged for other forms of currency, probably specie, as the DCG requested that all the good notes, all £13,001, be redeemed in specie. For years the Commissary had been guaranteed against both fire and fraud for the notes received by him. The Legislature in its wisdom, being worried that there may be large numbers of the bad bills in circulation, rescinded that guarantee. For that reason, the Military felt uncomfortable in accepting the notes as payment at the last pay period (the 24th of the month), and probably would refuse to accept them the next time¹⁸. The

¹⁴Ibid. March 12, 1825.

¹⁵Public Archives of Nova Scotia, RG 107 Vol. 2, 1825

¹⁶The Acadian Recorder, February 19, 1825.

¹⁷The Novascotian, February 23, 1825.

¹⁸Deputy Commissary General Forbes to Michael Wallace, March 1, 1825. PANS: RG 107, Vol. 2, 1825.

Treasurer would have been shocked by a demand for so much specie at the time, for the very reason the notes were issued was the lack of a circulating specie. He declined to redeem the notes, but not in so many words. What he said was that the guarantee referred to was "ever held sacred". He also mentioned that there was no "stipulation entered into by me, that he (DCG) should make at any time a peremptory demand to have such notes as might be in the military chest exchanged for Specie."¹⁹ To which the DCG responded in an understanding tone, that to redeem the notes in specie may not be in Wallace's power to do, but that he had to make the effort so his superiors would not hold it against him. He was also quite put out that Wallace continued to imply that the guarantee was still in effect, while the wording of the resolution passed in the Legislature was specific in naming the DCG's office as no longer having that guarantee²⁰. The result of all this was the DCG refused to receive the Provincial paper²¹, and sailed to New York where he sold Bills of Exchange on London for £50,000 in specie²².

Readers of McLachlan's "Annals"²³ may have wondered at the statement by the treasurer, Michael Wallace in appendix "R". Mention is made that: "We have lately been annoyed by the discovery of our Province notes being forged at Boston and brought into the country for circulation and I am very desirous of procuring some kind of stamp to put on the face of them..." This is obviously the result of Mr. Lawson's suggestion before the Assembly one week prior, described above. The real notes were already being marked by the Treasurer and other Commissioners²⁴ appointed for that purpose, but one must suppose a stamp would have relieved the writer's cramp.

The panic seems to have died off as quickly as it started, as little further mention is made of the illegal issue. It is probable that the whole affair was nipped in the

¹⁹Wallace to DCG Forbes, March 8, 1825. PANS: RG 107, Vol. 2, 1825.

²⁰DCG Forbes to Wallace, March 15, 1825. PANS: RG 107, Vol. 2, 1825.

²¹Lanctot, Gustave, *Report of the Public Archives for the Year 1938*, appendix II, p. 70. Ottawa, 1939

²²The Philanthropist, Apr. 28, 1825

²³McLachlan, Robert Wallace, *Annals of the Nova Scotian Currency*, Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, Section II, 1892, p. 48

²⁴The Novascotian, February 23, 1825.

bud and all the counterfeits were restricted to Liverpool and Halifax, and once the discovery was made, the close scrutiny of any note passed would have "seined the fish from the sea".

The obvious step for the government was to try a new design, which they did in short order as a notice in an American newspaper shows a glowing report of the new product. The notice was copied by the Halifax press²⁵ :

FINE ARTS.

A specimen of a one pound note of the Nova Scotia Treasury at Halifax, has been left at our office. It has been executed on stone, and is the most beautiful of any lithographic production we have ever seen. If it were possible to make a bank note that could not be counterfeited by the engraver, we should say that the specimen before us would be a perfect check.

From the manner of its execution, we are led to believe, from our own observation as well as other assurances, that the same artist is unable to make a facsimile of his own production. The whole is executed off hand on stone, and an error of a single letter, dot or blot, cannot be corrected on the same piece. For instance, the vignettes are drawn and letters written, with that facility and ease which is prompted by the genius of the artist -- to attempt to make a copy of this, would require the same care and fluency of the pencil that produced the autograph which forbids the possibility of making an exact counterfeit; whereas, if as must necessarily be the case, to make an exact imitation, the tedious process of measured similarity is pursued, a noted and palpable stiffness will and must ever occur in attempting written autographs.

This handsome lithographic note is designed and executed by a young gentleman (Mr. Henderson) of Jersey city, and does no less honor to his genius, than it promises to be useful to our banking institutions -- for to say the least of it, it equals in elegance, the copperplate, and far exceeds them in security against imitation.

We will cheerfully exhibit the specimen to any gentleman who may be pleased to call at the office. -- *Nat. Advocate.*

[Mr. Henderson, the ingenious artist so highly spoken of here; is a native of Scotland and well known to a number of our readers, having resided here for several years; it is therefore with pleasure we give insertion to the above.--Ed.]

²⁵Acadian Recorder, Dec. 24, 1825.

SUPPLEMENT TO ONTARIO GENERAL MERCHANT TRADE DUE BILLS

UNLISTED ONTARIO MERCHANT TOKENS #28



By M. H. KYLE



KENT COUNTY

T.B. SHILLINGTON / & Co. / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / BLENHEIM, / ONT.
GOOD FOR / 1¢ / IN TRADE A-O-18



SIMCO COUNTY



GARRETT & HORRELL / GENERAL / MERCHANT / COLDWATER, ONT.
GOOD FOR / 25 / IN / MERCHANDISE A-R-28

KENT COUNTY



WIDDIS & HEAL / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / MERLIN, ONT.
GOOD FOR / \$ 100 / IN / MERCHANDISE A-R-34.5
(This Token was purchased by JAMES HUGH in 1976
at a flea market in Regina, for \$ 1.00)



GREY COUNTY



HILL BROS. / GENERAL / MERCHANT / & / PRODUCE / MARKDALE.
GOOD FOR / 2¢ / IN / MERCHANDISE B-0-20



HILL BROS. / GENERAL / MERCHANT / & / PRODUCE / MARKDALE.
GOOD FOR / 3¢ / IN / MERCHANDISE B-O-23



Rubbings made available by R. J. (Bob) GRAHAM
his article will be available in a future publication.



UNLISTED MARKDALE, ONTARIO MERCHANT TOKENS

By Scott E. Douglas

Supplement #29 to *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills*

F. T. Hill, Markdale, Ont. GREY COUNTY



F.T. HILL & CO. / DRY GOODS / HARDWARE / GRAIN, SEED / & /
PRODUCE / MARKDALE, ONT.

GOOD FOR / 10 / CENTS / IN MERCHANDISE

Aluminum-Oc-22mm

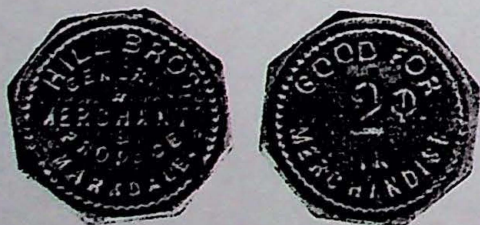


F.T. HILL & CO. / DRY GOODS / GROCERIES / & PRODUCE /
MARKDALE, ONT.

GOOD FOR / 5c / IN MERCHANDISE

Aluminum-Oc-20mm

Hill Bros., Markdale, Ont. GREY COUNTY



HILL BROS. / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / & / PRODUCE / MARKDALE.

GOOD FOR / 2 c / IN / MERCHANDISE
(note the 'c' is mirror image)

Brass-Oc-20. 5mm



HILL BROS. / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / & / PRODUCE / MARKDALE.

GOOD FOR / 3 c / IN / MERCHANDISE

Brass-Oc-23. 5mm

UNLISTED ONTARIO MERCHANT TOKENS

By Scott E. Douglas CATC #999



KENT CO.

J.S. BAKER / GENERAL / MERCHANT / TUPPERVILLE, ONT.

GOOD FOR / 1C / IN TRADE

Aluminum-R-19.5 mm



KENT CO.

P.G. MURPHY / GENERAL / MERCHANT / FLETCHER, ONT.

GOOD FOR / 1C / IN / MERCHANDISE

Aluminum-Oc-19.5 mm



SIMCOE CO.

N. WILSON / GENERAL / MERCHANT / NEW LOWELL, ONT.

GOOD FOR / 1C / IN MERCHANDISE

Brass-R-18 mm

ONTARIO MERCHANT TOKEN UPDATE TO INFORMATION NEEDED.



LENNOX CO.

In the latest listing of Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills offered by the CATC this token needed more information. It is listed as 'MASBEE & TRIPP' The following is correct:

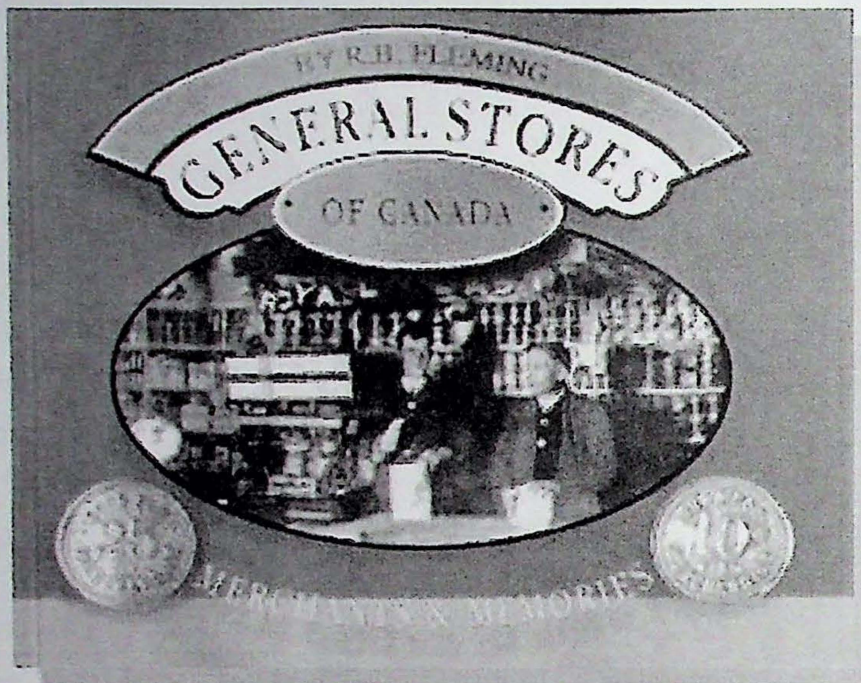
MABEE & TRIPP / ODESSA / ONT

GOOD FOR / 3 C

Aluminum-R-29mm

GENERAL STORES of CANADA

A BOOK REVIEW



Every member of the Canadian Association of Token Collectors can appreciate the value of the assistance a book or reference can give us in helping to realize a little more about what it is that we have in our collections. This new and refreshing look at the General Stores of Canada is not only a valuable reference tool but has the added bonus of being an extremely enjoyable read.

The author Rae B. Fleming is not a novice at recording historical events as two of his previous endeavors *The Railway King of Canada* and *The Royal Tour of Canada* prove. Mr. Fleming has also written several articles for Canada's historical magazine *The Beaver*.

This particular book, however, is very much on the personal side of Mr. Fleming as his memories of a child growing up in the General Store his mother and father owned for many years in Argyle, Ontario are fondly referred to in these pages. However, Mr. Fleming does not restrict his account to Ontario but takes the reader from British Columbia to Newfoundland and back again with well over 150 wonderful photographs of many aspects of the General Store including interior views and the choice of architecture used by some of the storekeepers in their buildings. Particulars of many of these individual merchants and how they ran their business is detailed with discussion of the barter and credit system that the merchants would use and how often times the merchant was also a banker to the community. Even merchant tokens merit mention when local banking is discussed. One of the chapters '*The Darker Side of Store Keeping*' is very

enlightening to the pitfalls of being at the center of a community. A detailed look at the world of the general storekeeper would not be complete without a glimpse of local legends and the retelling of some locally well known anecdotes. Rae Fleming does not disappoint in this respect and passes along some amusing stories that really give the reader a feel for the time.

All in all Mr. Fleming has authored a book that is everything one could hope for and more on this subject. In my opinion if you only buy one book this year you will not be disappointed if you choose this one. General Stores of Canada is a wonderfully stimulating visual read. I can guarantee you will return to the pages of this book time and time again.

General Stores of Canada can be purchased at Indigo Books, Coles, independent book stores across Canada or on the internet from the publisher Lynx Images Inc. at www.lynximages.com

Additional information on the author and his works may be found on the internet at www.rbflaming.net

Scott E. Douglas
CATC #999

New Catalogue of Canadian Medals

by Jerry Remick FCNRS, C.A.T.C. #202

The first edition of *Canadian Medals and Medallions Handbook* with pictures and prices by Jack Sauchenko, published in January, 2003, is available at \$39.95 plus postage and GST or HST in Canada and at \$24.95 US plus postage for US residents from: Jack Sauchenko, 13559 124 A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5L 3B4, phone (780) 455-1566 and E-mail jpsbes@planet.eon.net.

The "Handbook" catalogues 5,411 Canadian medals in the following sections, listed in the following order: Canada, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon, Royalty Medals, Space Medals, and Automobile and Truck Medals. The Automobile and Truck Medals are each catalogued by manufacturer in one of the following three sections: Chrysler, Ford Motor Co., and General Motors Co.

Pictures are given for some medals on separate pages near the descriptive listing of the medal. The pictures are numbered and the numbers correspond to the number in front of the correct description of the medal. Those medals without pictures have no number in front of the description.

Medals are listed by date, in alphabetical order by issuer under the municipality in which they were issued. Pieces with no date are listed by municipality under a special heading in alphabetical order, following the dated pieces for each municipality. Municipalities are listed under the province or territory in which they are situated, all in alphabetical order.

The following data is given for each listing where known: the year of issue, a short description, of both sides, composition, weight, diameter, type of edge, mint, mintage and a valuation in Canadian dollars.

A short line before the entry for each medal allows the collector to record his collection.

As full page index is given on issuers of personalized medals and the municipality and province in which they issued their medals.

This is the only recent catalogue on Canadian medals and contains a lot of useful data on them. The catalogue is a good start on the very long series of Canadian medals. There are still many Canadian medals that are not in this catalogue. Hopefully, users of this "Handbook" will send author, Jack Sauchenko the details on any unlisted Canadian medals they know of, so that future editions will be more complete.

First Picture Catalogue of Ontario Wooden Money

a review by Jerry Remick, FCNRS CATC #202

The Canadian Wooden Money Catalogue For Ontario by Norman Belsten with approximately 350 pages and 6,400 pictures will be ready for distribution at or before the 2003 Ontario Numismatic Association Convention to be held in Guelph, Ontario April 12 - 14. This catalogue will be a limited edition of approximately 25 to 30 copies, depending on the number of orders at the time of printing.

The format will be looseleaf for a three ring binder, so that new pages (8 ½ X 11 inch) can be readily added later as required.

Woods are listed under the municipality in which the issuer resided. Municipalities are listed in alphabetical order. Within each municipality, woods are listed in chronological order by the date of the wood.

The following data is given for each wood: a reduced size photo of both sides, a catalogue number, the municipality in which the issuer lived, the name of the issuer, the event for which the wood was issued, the year the wood was issued, the number of woods issued, the colour on the obverse and reverse sides, a rarity rating, the shape and the size in mm.

There are several indexes to aid the user to find woods.

Norman Belsten has spent a number of years in the production of this catalogue. The catalogue will be available at \$60.00 plus postage. No billing will take place until the time of delivery. Reservations for a copy of this catalogue may be sent to Norm Belsten, 86 Hamilton Drive, Newmarket, Ontario L3Y 3E8, phone (905)868-9187 and E-mail nbelsten@sympatico.ca

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2003 Edition of "United States (Municipal) Trade Tokens and Related Issues Handbook"

a review by Jerry Remick, FCNRS, CATC #202

The 2003 edition of the *United States (Municipal) Trade Tokens and Related Issues Handbook* by Jack P. Sauchenko was released early in January, 2003. It is available at \$21.95 plus postage and GST or HST for Canadian residents and at \$21.95 U.S. plus postage for United States residents from: Jack Sauchenko, 13559 124 A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5L 3B4, telephone (780)455-1566 and E-mail jpsbes@planet.eon.net.

The 175 page "Handbook", with card cover and a plastic coil binding, is produced on 8 ½ X 11 inch pages and illustrated.

3,694 United States municipal tokens, having faces values of 5c to \$5, trade notes and related issues are catalogued, including 2002 issues. Die varieties and all metals for each issue are catalogued.

The listing is by the issuing municipality, the municipalities being listed alphabetically under the state in which each is situated.

Illustrations are given of both sides of most pieces catalogued.

For each piece catalogued, the following data is given: the issuing municipality, a description of both sides, denomination, date, composition, weight, diameter, type of edge, mintage, mint and a valuation.

A short line before each entry allows the collector to add a check mark or a number for inventory purposes.

At present, this is the only up to date illustrated catalogue covering United States municipal trade tokens.

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2003 Edition of "Canadian Municipal Trade Tokens and Related Issues Handbook"

a review by Jerry Remick, FCNRS CATC #202

The 2003 edition of the *Canadian Municipal Trade Tokens and Related Issues Handbook* by Jack Sauchenko was released in January 2003.

This is the 23rd year Jack has produced this "Handbook", some years with supplements only. It is available at \$34.95 plus postage and GST or HST to Canadian residents and at \$21.95 U.S. plus postage to U.S. residents from Jack Sauchenko, 13559 124 A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5L 3B4, phone (780)455-1566 and E-mail jpsbes@planet.eon.net. Handbooks for a few individual provinces are available.

The 2003 edition of this "Handbook" contains 181 pages (8 ½ X 11 inch), with a cardboard cover, bound with a black plastic coil binder.

The "Handbook" catalogues 6,145 Canadian municipal trade tokens, trade notes, trade woods, and related issues, including some merchants' tokens. All tokens, including metallic varieties and die varieties, are catalogued up to the present year.

All pieces are listed by date under the municipality in which they were issued. Municipalities are listed under the province or territory in which they are situated.

The following data is given for each piece: municipality, designer (if known), denomination, a description of both sides, the year date on the piece, composition, weight, diameter, type of edge, mintage and a valuation. Illustrations of both sides are given for nearly all pieces catalogued.

There is a short line before each entry to allow the collector to add a check mark or a number for stock keeping.

This is the only illustrated catalogue of Canadian municipal trade tokens. It is the only up to date catalogue of Canadian municipal trade notes.

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2003 Edition of "Canadian Arcade and Machine Token Handbook"

a review by Jerry Remick, FCNRS CATC #202

The 2003 edition of the *Canadian Arcade and Machine Tokens Handbook* by Jack P. Sauchenko was released early in January 2003. It is available at \$29.95 plus postage and GST or HST to Canadian residents and at \$24.95 U.S. plus postage to U.S. residents from Jack P. Sauchenko, 13559 124 A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, T5L 3B4, phone (780)455-1566.

The 186 page "Handbook" with card cover is produced by photocopy on 8 ½ X 11 inch pages, with a plastic coil binding.

The text lists 3,428 Canadian arcade, machine, transit, parking, bridge, amusement and related tokens and their varieties. There is a short list of tokens that are used in Canada, but are from United States Cities, as well as a section on numbered tokens.

Jack has added many new tokens to the 2003 edition.

For each token, there is a short description of both sides and data on the token's denomination, date (if dated), composition, weight, diameter, edge type, and a valuation. Photos of most tokens are included in the "Handbook".

A short line before each entry allows the collector to add a check mark or number for inventory purposes.

The tokens are listed under the municipality or area in which they were issued. Municipalities or areas are listed alphabetically under the province or territory in which they are situated.

A 12 page index at the front of the "Handbook" lists the tokens alphabetically by issuer, with the issuing municipality and province or territory in which each token is situated on the same line.

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL TOKEN MEDALS AND SCRIP

BY

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

e-mail: jpsbes@planet.eon.net

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

With Information From Jerry Remick
and
Other Collectors

ALBERTA

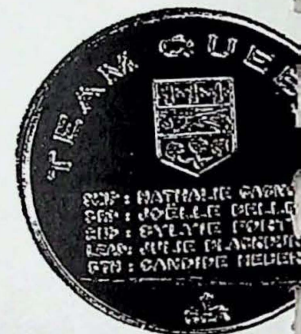
2002 CALGARY BRIER

The 2002 Nokia Brier Curling Championship was held in Calgary last winter. Each participant received a medal with his team listed on the reverse side.

The obverse side of the medallion showed two mountains and Brier/Nokia/Brier/Calgary/Rockin/Rockies /2002/Patch and was the same on all medals.

The reverse side gave the name of the team at the top (there were 12 teams) a Coat of arms of the province or Territory and on five lines named the five members with titles, of the team.

The medals were struck on 33 mm, plain edge, nickel bonded steel blanks for the following 12 teams with the mintage in brackets: Team Alberta (10,000), Team British Columbia (5,000), Team Manitoba (5,000), Team New Brunswick (3,000), Team Newfoundland (3,000), Team Nova Scotia (3,000), Team North Ontario (3,000), Team Ontario (5,000), Team Prince Edward Island (3,000), Team Quebec (3,000), Team Saskatchewan (5,000) and Team Territories (2,000).



HIGH LEVEL ISSUES 2003 \$10 TOKEN

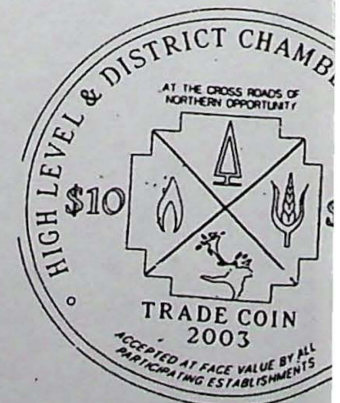
High Level has issued a 2003 \$10.00 enameled municipal trade token to commemorate 30 years of publication of their town's weekly newspaper "THE ECHO".

The obverse side using four enamel colors to accentuate the crest of the Town's Chamber of Commerce. The crest is divided by the cross roads of northern opportunity with illustrations representing the main industry and commerce of the area.

The reverse side of the token used one enamel color and shows a father and son reading the Echo newspaper.

Mike Mihaly drew the crest many years ago and designed the token.

The 2003 token was struck in 38 mm, plain edge, blanks enameled nickel-silver (2,000 tokens). It was also struck on 39 mm blanks in enameled pure silver (45 tokens) and on 24 carat gold blanks (2 tokens of 2 troy ounces each). So there are two sizes 38 mm and 39 mm.



MANITOBA

2002 BRANDON SCOTT TOURNAMENT OF HEARTS CURLING CHAMPIONSHIP

The 2002 Scott Tournament of Hearts Curling Championship held late last winter in Brandon issued 12 drink tokens one for each of the competitors.

The obverse side being the same for all tokens, shows a stylized lady curler, releasing her curling rock.

The reverse side was designed for each of the teams, at the top the name of the team was shown. then a coat of arms, then in five lines the team was named and their position they played starting with the Skip.

The medals were struck on 33 mm, plain edge, nickel bonded steel blanks for the following 12 teams with the mintage in brackets: Team Alberta, Team British Columbia, Team Manitoba, Team New Brunswick, Team Newfoundland, Team Nova Scotia, Team Ontario, Team Prince Edward Island, Team Quebec, Team Saskatchewan, Team Territories and Team Canada. Each team received 2,000 tokens.

NEWFOUNDLAND

RIGOLET ISSUES A 2002 \$3 TOKEN

The Town of Rigolet has issued a \$3 municipal trade token to commemorate 25 years of their incorporation as a town, which took place in 1977.

The obverse side of the token shows a large 25 in the center with a wreath of leaves on either side.

The reverse side shows two ptarmigan birds with a small plant between them. Tracy Brentnell of Rigolet designed the token.

The \$3 Rigolet municipal token was struck on a 32 mm bimetallic blank, consisting of cupro-nickel 20 mm core and a ring of 6 mm of aluminum-bronze, 3 mm thick.

The mintage of the tokens struck are as follows: bimetallic 450 pieces, commercial bronze 50 pieces, nickel-silver 50 pieces and gold plated 50 pieces.

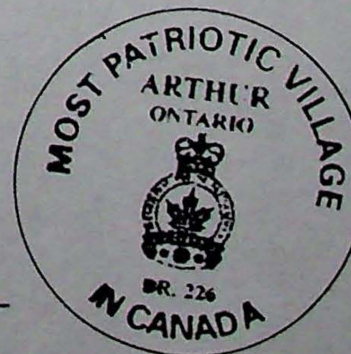
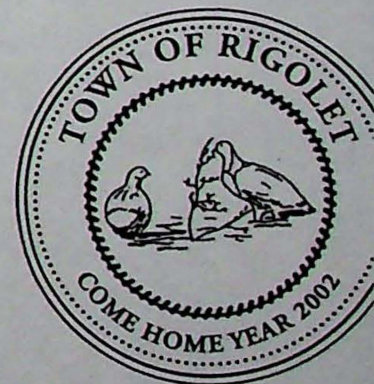
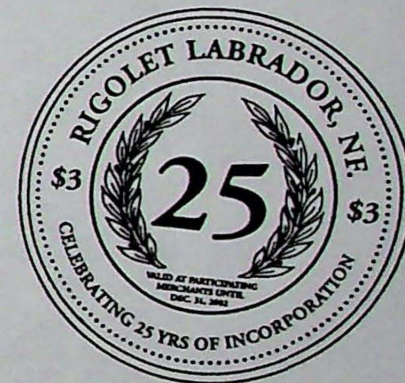
ONTARIO

ARTHUR MOST PATRIOTIC VILLAGE IS LISTED ON A WOOD

Art Stephenson of Arther Most Patrotic Village has designed and issued wooden medals to commemorate the Royal Canadian Legion's 70th year of service in the community of Arthur.

There were 250 1.5 inch woods made by Canada Wide Woods.

One side of the wood shows the Royal Canadian Legion's crest. The other side of the wood reads Celebrating/70/years/Service/Lest We Forget.



FORT FRANCIS ISSUES 2003 \$3

The town of Fort Francis has issued a 2003 dated \$3.00 municipal trade token to commemorate their centennial in 2003 and their annual Canadian Bass Championship' which will take place on July 24-26, 2003.

The obverse side shows a Bass turned right dropping round eggs.

The reverse side shows the crest of the town also commemorates the town centennial.

There were 10,250 \$3 tokens struck on 32 mm, plain edge bimetallic blanks, consisting of an inner core of cupronickel surrounded by aluminum bronze.

There was also 250 tokens struck in nickel-silver and 250 struck in gold plate.

HORNEPAYNE ISSUES TWO 2003 3\$ TOKENS

The town of Hornepayne has issued two 2003 municipal trade tokens to celebrate 75 years (1928-2003) as a town. Also their Homecoming weekend is July 31-August 3, 2003.

One of the tokens is rectangular 48X26mm and is struck on antique brass blanks. The obverse side shows a \$5, bear, cub, child and tree. The other side is a steam locomotive and the words "Right On Track For 75 Years".

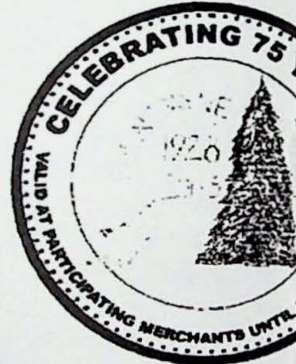
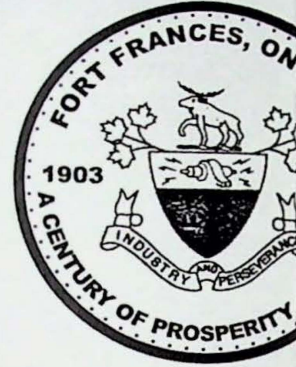
The other token has a \$3 value bimetallic and is round. The obverse side shows \$3, bear, cub and child. The reverse side shows a short rail and a tree with the words "Celebrating 75 Years". Serge Pelletier designed this side and Tracie Brentnall designed the other side with the bear.

There were the following round tokens struck: 2,600 pieces bimetallic, 100 pieces of nickel-silver and 100 pieces of gold plated were struck on 32 mm blanks.

The rectangular tokens were struck in the following metal: Antique brass 750 pieces, commercial bronze 75 pieces and 75 pieces in nickel-silver.

K-W SECRET MINT MARK ON 2002 \$2 TOKEN

The secret mint marking on 200 nickel bonded steel tokens was revealed in the Kitchener-Waterloo region newspaper. The mark is an open beer stein just below the 2002 on the large beer stein with "Onkel Hans".



QUEBEC

MONTREAL MOTORCYCLE CLUB ISSUES A 2003 TOKEN AND A METAL

The Association Motocycliste Tetreaultville (AMTTV) of Montreal has issued a 2003 dated medal and a 2003 dated \$1.00 token to commemorate the 20th anniversary of their foundation, which took place in 1983. The token is valid for \$1.00 at all times for all AMTTV activities. One side of the metal and the token is the same as a seeding motorcycle and rider.

The other side of the metal shows an outline of Quebec with a fleur de lye in the center.

The other side of the \$1.00 token shows the logo of the AMTTV a garland of leaves around a front wheel of a motorcycle.

Pressed Metal Products cut the dies and struck the issue of metals and tokens, as follows.

250 medals were struck on 38 mm, milled edge, gold plated blanks in frosted proof-like condition. One of the gold plated medals will be given to each person attending the 20th anniversary banquet. In addition, 20 metals were struck on double thick copper blanks (piedfort).

100 tokens were struck on 38 mm, milled edge, nickel-silver blanks in frosted proof-like condition.

Twenty \$1.00 tokens, 10 banquet medals in standard thickness and 2 banquet medals in copper piedfort have been reserved for collectors and are available postpaid at \$8.00 for the \$1.00 token, \$10.00 for the banquet medal in gold plate and \$25.00 for the copper piedfort of the banquet medal. Orders should be sent to Serge Huard, P.O. Box 402, Pointe-Aux-Trembles, Quebec H1B 5K3 Ph. (514) 354-7884.

SASKATCHEWAN

MAPLE CREEK ISSUES FOUR 2003 \$5 TOKENS

The town of Maple Creek has issued four 2003 \$5.00 trade tokens to mark the centennial year of their incorporation as a town, which occurred in 1903.

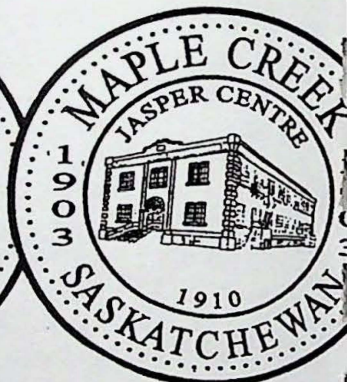
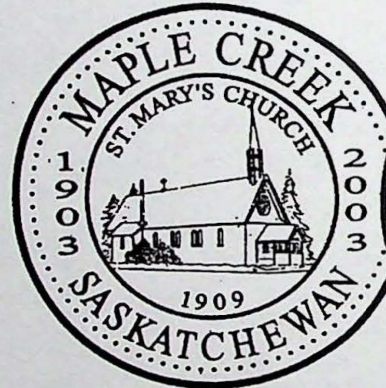
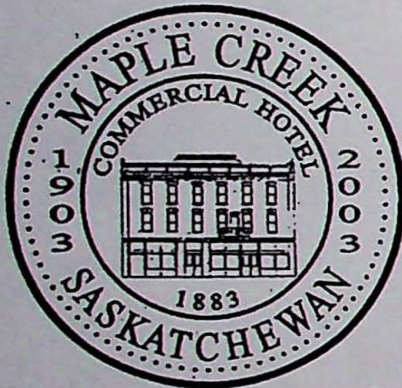
The obverse side of the token is the same for all four tokens, which consists of a maple leaf in the center and \$5 to the right and to the top left is Celebration/2003.

The reverse has the same outer ring, which as follows Maple Creek/1903/2003/Saskatchewan. The center of each of the reverses shows a building with a date as follows: Oldtimers' Museum/1926, Commercial Hotel/1883, St. Mary's Church/1909 and Jasper Centre/1910.



The four tokens were struck on 32 mm, plain edge, bimetallic blanks with a mintage of 1,250 for each of the four types. The bimetallic blanks are made from cupronickel in the center of 20 mm and is aluminum bronze for the 6 mm ring. The token is 3 mm thick almost 1/8 of an inch.

Tracie Brentnall designed the four tokens and cut



**A LISTING OF 2002 EXPIRE DATED CANADIAN & UNITED STATES
MUNICIPAL TRADE TOKENS**

By
Jerry Remick, Jack Sauchenko

ALBERTA

High Level	\$10	38 mm	Enameled nickel-silver, enameled silver
Jasper	\$2	33 mm	Nickel bonded steel, silver
La Crete	\$10	32 mm	Enameled bimetallic, enameled Gold plated
St. Albert	\$3	33 mm	Nickel bonded steel, commercial bronze, nickel-silver, gold plated

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Nanaimo	\$3	32 mm	Bimetallic, nickel-silver, gold plated
Telkwa	\$3	32 mm	<u>First Strike</u> Bimetallic, commercial bronze, nickel-silver, gold plated
Telkwa	\$3	32 mm	<u>Second Strike</u> added water line Bimetallic, commercial bronze, nickel-silver, gold plated
Zeballos	\$5	32 mm	Bimetallic, commercial bronze, nickel-silver, gold plated

NEW BRUNSWICK

St. Andrews-By-The-Sea	\$3	33 mm	Nickel bonded steel
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NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABADOR

Gander	\$2	33 mm	Nickel bonded steel
Rigolet	\$3	32 mm	Bimetallic, commercial bronze, nickel-silver, gold plated

NOVA SCOTIA

Clare	\$3	32 mm	Bimetallic, nickel-silver, gold plated, enameled bimetallic, enameled gold plated
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ONTARIO

Kenora	\$3	32 mm	Bimetallic, nickel-silver, gold plated
Kitchener-Waterloo	\$2	33 mm	Nickel bonded steel, gold plated NBS silver, prize NBS with mint mark
Manitoulin	2000 cents	38 mm	Bimetallic enamelled
Manitoulin	\$3	32 mm	Bimetallic, antique commercial bronze, gold plated

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Summerside	\$1	33 mm	Nickel bonded steel, gold plated, rhodium plated
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QUEBEC

Trois Pistoles	\$3	32 mm	Bimetallic, antique copper, gold plated
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UNITED STATES

HAWAII

Maui	\$1	39 mm	Cupronickel, gold plated cupronickel, silver
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The First metal listed for each issuer is sold at face value at the sources only.