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From the editor:

In this, our seventh issue of *Numismatica Canada*, we are once again fortunate enough to have several good articles, including a thought provoking piece from Wayne Jacobs in which he demonstrates quite convincingly that Br 670, the *DuSeaman Sou* is an American token, while it is still the most important clue in linking the *Bouquet* series which were minted in New Jersey for the Canadian market.

Len Buth has given us a piece of interest which links the American Civil War issues to a Canadian town, Clifton (Niagara Falls), Ontario.

Two good articles on British Columbia Hotel tokens come from Ronald Greene. In the first he shows how devastating it was to be recognized as having stemmed from German routes in Canada during the First World War. In the second, he describes the satisfaction of a positive identification of a formerly elusive maverick token.

A timely piece chronicling the life of William Robert McColl comes in from Scott Douglas. This article is especially satisfying to the collector familiar with McColl as this year commemorates the 100th anniversary of his well-known sale of 1903.

I was fortunate enough to garner some information on a couple of Newbury, Ontario merchants who used *due bill* tokens. I have had a set of W. Bayne's tokens for some years and I was blessed with a little extra luck thanks to Gord Nichols in getting illustrations of A.M. Vail's tokens. Thanks Gord.

There is a series, not quite so well known to Canadian collectors, and probably not Canadian in origin, which however is gaining in popularity with collectors here known as the *Columbia farthings*. Mel Kyle has done a great job in cataloguing the known varieties of these tokens and supplied us with great illustrations of the known pieces.

Over the years there have been literally hundreds of merchants mentioned in the pages of the *Cee Tee* and now in the *NC*, and Scott Douglas has spent many hours and hours composing a list detailing the merchants by year of issue, alphabetically by merchant as well as alphabetically by county of issue. The first four pages of this listing are printed here for the convenience of collectors. The complete listing can be obtained from the editor if desired. This work is well worth acquiring, as it makes short work of sorting out the "who and from where" of all these many many merchants mentioned over the last 30 some years.

Thanks again is given to Jack Sauchenko for his contributions on Trade Dollar issues.

In the last issue of this publication, Scott Douglas supplied us with a good article on the Gray Carriages of Chatham, Ontario. This was sent to me through the Internet and I unfortunately did not notice that the article's illustrations were rather out of sync. I should have guessed that something was wrong at issue time in June, however, I missed it. For your convenience, the pages 92 through 94 have been re-printed as they should appear so you may replace the pages in Issue 6 if you wish.

*The Breton #670;
The "Belleville Clue" is an American Citizen.*

by Wayne L. Jacobs

Forward.

Canadian numismatists are fortunate that the Lower Canadian token we habitually catalogue as Breton 670 (or Charlton LC-45) was struck. Chances were against its being done. But a not-very-well-equipped mint, run by diesinker of ordinary talents, determined to realize the last bit of profit from even products of secondary quality, overcame chance and bequeathed to us this token.

The 670 is of tremendous importance. Without it, we could well still be ignorant of the antecedents of the complicated "Bouquet Sous" series and, having untangled those, its peripheral series. In the writer's opinion - and for his convenience - he has divided the whole series into three parts: Group A, consisting of the Br-713 and -714; Group B, consisting of the so-called "Birmingham Sous" (Br-706 through 711); and Group C, the main body of the Bouquet Sous (Br-675 through 705, excepting the 689 and 690 which are "collectors' issues" of later date). Generally speaking, this is the order in which the three groups appeared chronologically as well.

Not only does the Br-670 belong to the last group, Group C, it is also among the very last issues to be made in it.



Catalogued as:

*Lower Canada,
Br-670 or Ch-LC45
n.d.*

The token in question may be described as:

Obv: Bouquet with +AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE+ around above and BAS-CANADA around below.

Rev: Eagle with wing outstretched, shield displaying a fouled anchor in front. Eagle surrounded by thirteen stars. Starting upper lt. around: +T. DUSEAMAN BUTCHER *; upper lt in reverse: BELLEVILLE.

Copper. Diameter about 28mm. Weight heavy, typically around 11 grams. Both sides always struck from badly broken dies. Plain edge.

A Reconstruction of the Chase.

The earliest collectors of Canadian *coins*, which is to say the Pre-Confederation tokens for the most part, were always aware of the Br-670 - and this awareness existed years before the formal founding of what we believe to be Canada's first coin club: the "SOCIÉTÉ NUMISMATIQUE DE MONTRÉAL" in 1862, soon to become "The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal". Members could clearly recall the 670 having shown up with fair frequency in pocketchange years before as well as a much more salient fact: the Bouquet obverse used on the 670 also appeared muled with other reverses to become Breton numbers 679a, 681, 683a, 687a, 685 and 686, the last two being common. It was not a *similar*, or even *replicated*, obverse

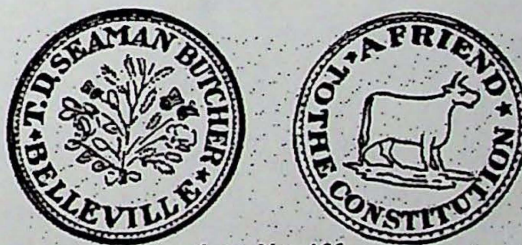
being used; many of the above show the same diebreak - a diebreak that can even be seen to become bigger with some issues. Since all of the above *except* the 670 have reverses reading UN SOU / TOKEN / MONTREAL, it was (apparently) plain the 670 was also a Canadian piece, "flyer" though it was.

The earliest cataloguers placed it in the Canadian series. Alfred Sandham¹ made it his Number 80 and had this to say:

"This is claimed by Dickenson as a Jersey token. Certainly the reverse is more like an American than a Canadian device, unless the coin was struck during the Rebellion of 1837-38. If this was so, we can easily account for the Eagle and stars, with the emblem of Hope. It must however be admitted that the obverse is Canadian. Taking the coin as it stands, it is a curiosity, American devices on the one side - English Roses and Scotch Thistles on the other - while to complete the medley we have Bas Canada (Lower Canada), whereas Belleville (supposing it to be the Canadian town) is situated in Upper Canada or as is now called the Province of Ontario."

We see here the confusion: try as they would, no one could locate - past or present - any T. Duseaman of Belleville, Ontario. But Dickenson² was right; it was a "(New) Jersey" token.

During the 1870s, American numismatists studying their own "Hard Times" token series from the late 1830s and early 1840s began to exchange their findings with their Canadian colleagues who were studying their native "Bouquet Sous" from nearly the same time. It was soon discovered that while no listing for "T. Duseaman, Butcher" from Belleville, New Jersey, could be found, there certainly *was* a token in the name of "T. D. Seaman, Butcher" from that time and place. Further, this token displayed a bouquet on the obverse. In later years, the series was catalogued by Lyman Low³ and the Breton 670 was included as his "Low # 148" while the "T.D. Seaman" token was illustrated and catalogued as "Low #155". Low, using business directories, could even inform us that Tobias D. Seaman, apparently a butcher in Belleville before 1845, acquired the Mechanic's Hotel, No. 188 Broad St., in nearby Newark, N.J. in that year, operating it until 1850 or '51 when he kept the Southward Hotel, 398 Broad St. in the same city.



Low No. 155

To American numismatists, the provenance of the Low-155 was well-known, the "cow" design also appearing as the obverse on Low-66 (an anonymous piece) as well as the reverse of a "storecard" in the name of "W. GIBBS AGRICULTUREIST * N. YORK*" (Low-151). If that weren't enough, the "ship" design with AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE used as the reverse of Low-66 was the same as the obverse of a "storecard" in the name of J. GIBBS MANUFACTURER / OF / MEDALS / & / TOKENS / &c / NJ / BELLEVILLE (Low-150). This was proof positive that this individual sunk the dies for *all* of the above, including the Br-670 and, through die mulings, the rest of the Canadian Bouquet Sous as well.

The "DUSEAMAN" token was from an altered die. Even the most cursory inspection will reveal that what had originally been "T. D. SEAMAN" had a U punched in over the second period, crowding both the D and S. This was probably done for purposes of salvage, discussed further below.

¹ Sandham, A. *Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada*, 1869

² Dickenson, M. Wilson. *The American Numismatic Manual*, 1860

³ Low, Lyman H. *Hard Times Tokens*, 2nd ed., 1899

Who was John Gibbs?⁴ In brief, he was born in Birmingham, England in 1809, emigrating to America with his father William. In the 1830s, he apparently formed a partnership with John (or Joseph) Gardner as diesinkers and coiners, operating - so far as we can tell - out of the much larger premises of "Stevens, Thomas & Fuller", manufacturers and rollers of brass and copper in Belleville, New Jersey. It was well known that they "struck coins" for Brazil, Liberia and Santo Domingo (the last, at the time, the whole island under Haitian occupation) by the tens of tons. However, these were almost certainly counterfeits since none of the three recorded use of an American mint and Haiti had its own mint while Brazil possessed several. In June, 1835, one Joseph Gardner and an accomplice, John Campbell, were arrested by the U.S. Marshal for counterfeiting "French five-franc *gold* (sic) pieces of 1831, ... Spanish and Mexican silver dollars of 1819, ... and Haitian silver dollars". If this was Gibbs' partner (and it seems it was), he would have to have been a talented engraver in order to successfully counterfeit such high-quality pieces as the French 5-francs.⁵ Probably the best engraver of the two, he was now out of circulation - permanently, insofar as this paper is concerned.

Contemporary Lower Canadian newspapers seem to show that the Group 2 Bouquet Sous (certainly) and perhaps the first of the Group 3s started to appear approximately in the summer of 1837 since the first complaints regarding these anonymous tokens date from that fall. For all varieties, Gibbs took every shortcut he could, sinking the dies primarily with the use of various punches, both letter and device. He also used the dies well beyond the point when they should have decently been discarded due to wear and breakage and muled them every which-way, too. Each such Sou die used but a single set of letter-punch (the reverse UN SOU being engraved by hand) and, in all, only two sets were used: an early "Fine Letter" set (containing, nevertheless, telltale chips and breakages for some letters) and a late "Coarse Letter Punch" (such as that used on the bouquet obverse of the Br-670).



Top: "Tag Letters" of Gibbs' "Fine Letter" Punch set; Bottom: Same from "Coarse Letter" set.
 (From: "The Birmingham Bouquet Sous: A New Citizenship" by W. Jacobs, *CNJ* June 2000. Used by permission)

We know that the whole Group 3 Bouquets form a sort of interrelated "family" due to the extensive matching of the various obverse and reverse dies. We should note that all the evidence shows each such die was an individually-sunk *working die* with no replication done (or probably even attempted). Graphically, the relationship of these dies is most striking, leading us to the certainty that whoever was responsible for one was responsible for all. And that was John Gibbs at the "Belleville Mint".

⁴ For a more in-depth discussion of Gibbs and the "Belleville Mint", see: Jacobs, W. *Gleanings on the 'Belleville Mint'* in *The Canadian Token*, Sept., 2000.

⁵ At the time, the silver French 5-franc piece was legal tender only in France and her colonies - an exception being *Lower Canada* where it was even somewhat overvalued.

Chances are good Gibbs' hitherto free and easy exportation of coin mintages to Lower Canada was greatly curtailed by the summer of 1838, the arrival of the official, good-quality Habitants occasioning the enforcement of the Currency Law of 1808 prohibiting such issues at the border⁶. Since most of the extremely rare Bouquet Sous occur as "low-number" Group Threes (indicating a very late date of manufacture), it could well be that they represent the few remnants of much larger shipments seized and destroyed at the border. The New Brunswick seizure noted above may also be another, later, such instance, in this case an unsuccessful attempt to import Bouquet Sous "duty free" into Lower Canada by the back door, shipments originating in the other British American colonies seldom being given the same scrutiny in Lower Canada as those from the United States or overseas. It is just as probable that Gibbs made the best of the situation by later exporting not coin but dies, selling Lower Canadian "private mints" either the old used Bouquet dies or sinking new ones on order (such as the Br-684). Certainly among the least saleable would be the badly broken die used to strike the obverse of the 670. We must surmise that he had already resorted to shrinking on a steel ring near the face as a "bandage" - and for its reverse as well.

Even though new supplies of Bouquet Sous seem to have been choked off over the course of a year or two, they did not quickly disappear from circulation - despite the fact the Ordinance of the Special Council of Lower Canada from February, 1839, quite pointedly did *not* include them as legal tender - or even legal in any way. All the same, cultural bias allowed the tokens - called "Patriot sous" by the *habitants* - to remain in circulation for years, a few old worn ones still turning up in rural Quebec a half century later.

In the late Nineteenth Century, the Belleville attribution became imbedded in the Canadian numismatic consciousness, primarily due to its inclusion in Robert McLachlan's catalogue⁷ where it was assigned Number LVIII and including as part of its accompanying information the following:

" - There is a Belleville in New Jersey, where a large copper smelting furnace was in operation, and where a number of the dies of the un sou were prepared, and that Duseaman, or D. Seaman adopted one of the discarded dies as the obverse of his token. The coin shows that both dies were badly cracked. In issuing a new token he retained the old device of the bouquet, thus confirming this theory."

At this time, John Gibbs was still not named as the diesinker/minter in question but that would come soon when his career was covered extensively by Lyman Low in his catalogue of Hard Times tokens mentioned above. From that time forward, Canadians seemed determined to give the piece a Canadian citizenship, sometimes by merely listing it, (Leroux⁸, Courteau⁹) or by enlarging "information", quite possibly by suppositions (Breton¹⁰ says: "*It is classed as Canadian on account of the bouquet. Most of the specimens known were found in circulation in Canada*").

One of the best examples of conventional belief regarding this token was written by Fred Bowman¹¹:

.. "It is probable that, because of the serious die break and the fact that the name was misspelled, the die was refused by Mr. Seaman and replaced by a new set, see Low's list No. 155. Later when large orders were received from Canada for bouquet sous, this broken die was resurrected by the manufacturers and paired with the obverse die of No. 670 after a number of reverse dies had failed, the obverse die still being in useable condition."

⁶ The *New Brunswick Courier* of 27 June, 1840 records the customs seizure of a shipment of Bouquet Sous at Saint John - even though New Brunswick never used such copper coin, barring those few that trickled in as diffusion of trade.

⁷ McLachlan, R.W. *A Descriptive Catalogue of Coins, Tokens and Medals Issued in or Relating to the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland*. Appeared serially in the *American Journal of Numismatics* during the early 1880s, collected edition 1886.

⁸ Leroux, Dr. Joseph. *The Canadian Coin Cabinet*. 2nd ed., 1892

⁹ Courteau, Dr. Eugene. *The Canadian Bouquet Sous*. 1908

¹⁰ Breton, P.N. *Popular Illustrated Guide to Canadian Coins, Medals, & &*. 1894

¹¹ Bowman, F. *The Bouquet Sou Tokens of Canada*. In *The Numismatist*, July-November, 1955

If beliefs have not changed at present, there is at least some doubt. In the latest edition of Charlton's catalogue¹², the old Br-670 appears as Charlton LC-45 with the introduction:

"This token was prepared on order for Tobias Seaman, a butcher and hotelier of Belleville, New Jersey¹³, as his business card. After being rejected by him it seems the "U" was added later to create the name Duseaman. This mule of a bouquet and store card die is as heavy as an American Large Cent".

The Br-670: Writer's Hypothesis.

In its bare essentials, the Charlton catalogue entry above is correct. Tobias D. Seaman indeed rejected this issue but we have to wonder at what stage.

Under ordinary circumstances, die trials would be struck for the customer's approval - in which case there *may* exist or formerly existed what amounts to a Br-670 with the name T. D. SEAMAN instead of the T. DUSEAMAN we now find. To the writer's knowledge, no such piece has ever turned up and should one do so, the finder is enjoined to examine it with *extreme* care since it is only too easy to erase the U back to a simple period.

But Seaman could have just as easily rejected the dies themselves before anything was struck from them. It was reasonable - even probable - that he would have done so. Such a distinctly second-class product would have reflected unfavourably on his name and the cost would have been little less than for a good issue.

The "DUSEAMAN" reverse exists only on the Br-670 and appears to have been engraved specifically for it. In the past, writers have noted that the die "broke at once" or "nearly at once", giving rise to the possibility that there may now, or in the past, have been a -670 with an unbroken reverse even though none are known. To search for such a thing will be futile, for this reason:

Examination of the reverse will show that the S, the star directly below it and the R all overlay on the crack itself. This is proof that the design was sunk by Gibbs on a die that was already cracked. Perhaps it was of another design which he removed by filing or lathing; however it was, the crack was too deep to be removed and its unusual configuration above the eagle seems to have been utilized as a second "wing" - which, nevertheless, remains a blob without internal detail beyond the overlain star.

Forced to start again, Gibbs still cut corners. Only one new die was sunk: a bouquet design, this time surrounded by the legend formerly on the -670 reverse, being T.D. SEAMAN BUTCHER * BELLEVILLE*. For the reverse of new piece (now catalogued as Low-155), he dug out the "cow" design formerly used a couple of times. It may have been a matter of necessity, Gibbs not having many from which to choose, but by lucky circumstance, a cow on a butcher's storecard seems highly appropriate.

As for estimating the time of issue, we have these facts: for whatever reason, Low catalogued both his No. 148 (our Br-670) and the corrected Seaman token (No. 155) in with other Hard Times Tokens that are dated 1841. That's probably a good guess for there are these time parameters:

It would have been issued some time after the period of mid-1838 through mid-1840 when Gibbs seems to have sold off the Bouquet dies when it no longer became possible to make further token shipments into Lower Canada after that time. Logically, the obverse of the Br-670 would have been the least saleable of the lot in its heavily broken state and when Gibbs contracted for the Seaman "storecard", may have been the only Bouquet-design left. On the other hand, Low tells us that Tobias Seaman removed to nearby

¹² Cross, W.K. *Canadian Colonial Tokens*, 5th ed., 2003. "A Charlton Standard Catalogue".

¹³ Note: This information is from Lyman Low's catalogue.

Newark in 1845 and became owner of the Mechanic's Hotel there; John Gibbs also removed from Belleville in 1846 to New York City. So those are the chronological boundaries.

That the -670 was struck for use in Canada makes no sense at all. With Gibbs cutting corners to the extent of using worn-out, cracked dies, he would certainly *not* have made a large issue of tokens which were all greatly overweight. The Charlton catalogue quotes the weights of this piece as being "10.8 to 11.1 grams" (167 to 171 grains); one in the writer's collection weighs 11.54 grams (178 grains). At the time, a full weight English halfpenny weighed but 144 grains and a "full weight" Canadian halfpenny struck to the "Halifax Currency standard" only 132 grains. Most Group 3 Bouquet Sous are much lighter: usually 100 to 110 grains. A U.S. Large cent at the time weighed 10.89 grams (168 grains) and many of the Hard Times Tokens weighed about the same. By far the largest expense of such an issue was the cost of the copper itself; Gibbs would hardly have struck them 60% heavier than the ordinary - but acceptable - Group 3 Bouquet Sous.

From the above, we can see that the Br-670 is an American Hard Times Token by weight. That it saw extensive use in Canada is undoubtedly true - so did ordinary U.S. Large Cents. When, in the 1860s, the Montreal firm of Devins & Bolton countermarked "non-official" copper coins then circulating, some 45% of those still extant are on U.S. Large cents. But the Cents arrived by ones and twos in pocketchange, numbers so small that being discounted in Canada by 20% didn't matter (the Cents would only be accepted as a halfpenny "Halifax Currency"). Undoubtedly, the -670s were treated just like cents - i.e., as halfpennies.

So the chances are good Gibbs struck these for American, not Canadian, customers. Again, Low is probably on the right track when he said "*After the U was added, it was suitable for general purposes, and sold to anyone in quantities to pass out 'for convenience' for a cent.*" Gibbs had salvaged the die by the simple expedient of turning T.D. SEAMAN into T. DUSEAMAN.

Following the suspension of specie in 1837 in both the U.S. and Canada, coins in the noble metals disappeared from circulation, giving added importance to the lowly coppers. In Lower Canada, issues were made with denominations (Un Sou = Halfpenny) or by parties who stood ready to redeem their issues when presented in quantity. Eventually, most of them were called upon to do so. Things were somewhat different in the U.S. where there was an equal need for copper coin. U.S. coinage laws had some teeth in them, yet were easily circumvented by tokens in the guise of medalets, political pieces or storecards, all of which were innocent of denomination - although the legend "NOT ONE CENT" was widely used. Purchased in quantity for less than a cent each, "entrepreneurs" nevertheless passed them at that value. Merchants were especially good customers of the "mints", being in a strong position to distribute their storecard-cum-cent issues and, since they were not "currency", never had to be redeemed. Up-front profit.

The Br-670 was no doubt such a piece. As a sort of "storecard cent", it advertised a man who didn't exist.

To Canadian collectors, it can best be categorized as a "U.S. Hard Times Token that saw extensive use in Canada". But without it, we may never have been able to unravel major parts of the "Bouquet Sou" story.

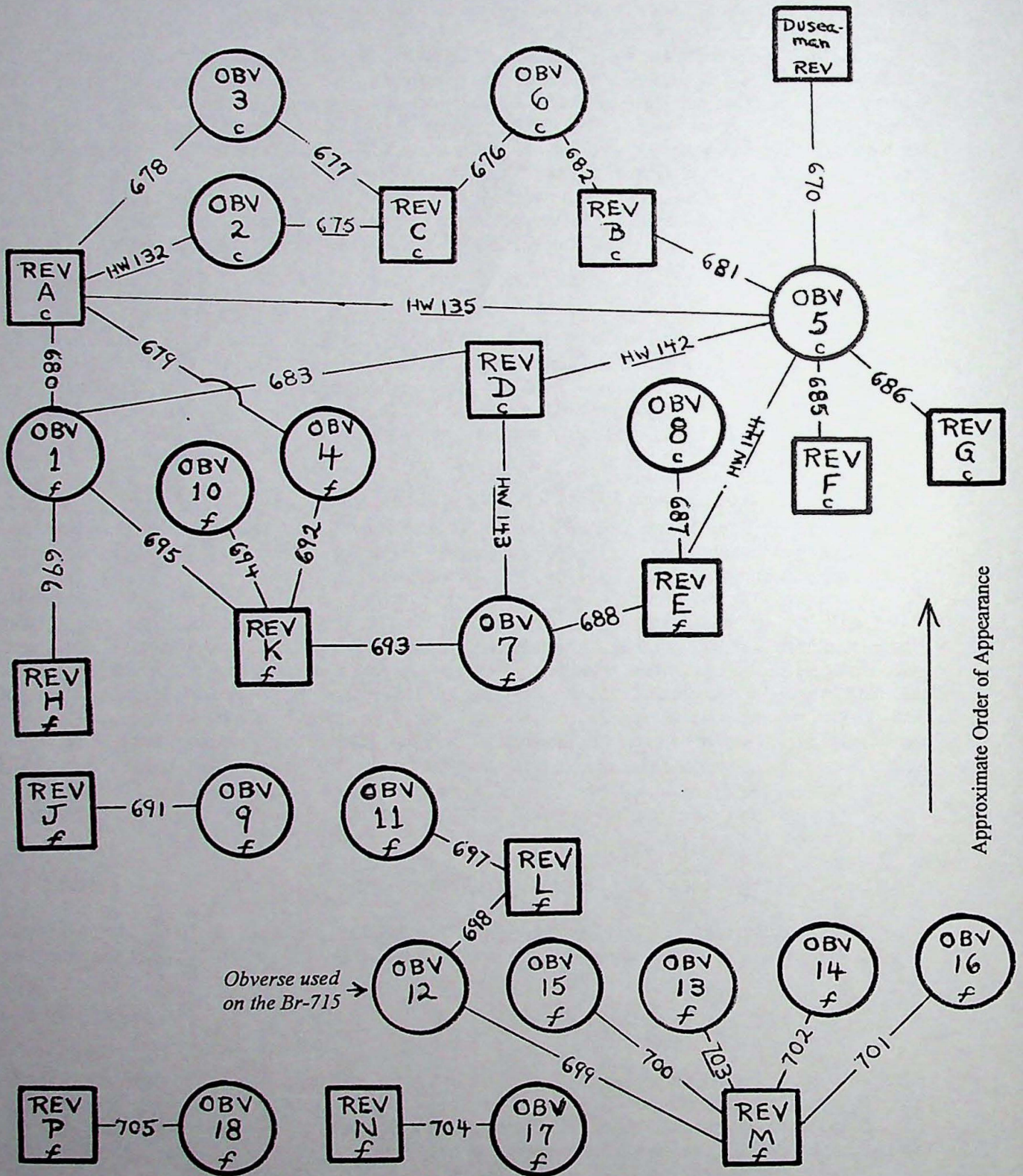
The Br-670 as Evidence.

It's difficult to visualize the impact the Br-670 has on the entire Group 3 Bouquet Sou series until it has been laid out graphically. On the following plate, the relationship between the various Obverses and Reverses is shown, Obverses as circles, Reverses as squares. In doing so, the designations of them as set forth in the Haxby/Willey catalogue¹⁴ have been used.

Generally speaking, the order in which the dies were sunk (and probably used) runs from bottom to top, the last such dies being at the top and culminating in our evidence, the Br-670. While *most* (but not all) of the dies were muled, the plate also shows that Gibbs tended to "quality strikes" only early in the game.

¹⁴ Haxby, J & Willey, R. *Coins of Canada*, various editions

DIE PAIRINGS TO FORM THE "GROUP THREE" BOUQUET SOUS
 (Br. Nos. 675-683, 685-8, 691-705)



Approximate Order of Appearance ↑

*Die designation and numbers according to Haxby-Willey ("Coins of Canada")
 "Fine Letter" Dies = f, "Coarse letter" Dies = c. Notable rarities underlined.*

Note: HW-135 may not exist. As well, the purportedly unique "Br-704a" (Obv 17/Rev P) has not been located.

There are but three numbers (Br-705, -704 and -691) that possess both obverse and reverse unique to themselves; all the rest are within two large groups.

The fastidious collector might wonder if the break between the groups is not in fact an invalidation of the proof of continuence. No, it is not. The old collectors admittedly used "appearance" as a major factor - as do we. Collectors have no difficulty in correctly assigning the various members of the overall Group 3 even when of separate sub-groups: there is no mistaking the similarity of design, style of work, type of metal and so forth. Beyond this, there is more solid proof - in the punches used. Gibbs used only two sets of letter punches: an earlier "Fine Letter" and a later "Coarse Letter". Although there are varying degrees of difference between the given letters in the two sets, the most striking differences are between the letters C, E, K, M and R.¹⁵ On the accompanying plate, the two types of lettering are designated by an *f* ("Fine Letter") or *c* ("Coarse Letter") on each Reverse or Obverse.

In addition, there is a "bridge" between the two main sub-groups formed by the laurel(?) leaves on the reverses. On all "Fine Reverses", they were sunk with a common punch¹⁶. Throughout the early sub-group composed of Reverses J and L through P, the outline is "perfect". This "perfection" jumps the gap to the later, larger sub-group by remaining so on Reverse H (a reverse used only for Br-696) - *except for one leaf*. On it, the punch, becoming chipped, acquires a notch and this notch remains on all the rest of the "Fine Reverses" thereafter.¹⁷ (It also proves that the Br-696 is the earliest coined of this entire sub-group).

When McLachlan, in his collected work of 1886, hammered this series into some sort of logical shape, he arranged the tokens according to the number of leaves on the reverse, beginning with the least. Generally speaking, his *method* was correct in doing so; they *did* tend to appear chronologically according to this feature. However, they appeared from *most* to *least*, an inversion of the McLachlan sequence that has tended to give them a chronology mirror-image to the truth.

On the chart, reading from bottom to top, we see that the various Reverses give way to Coarse from Fine in order. However, the Obverses are not arranged quite as well: Obverse 1 appeared much sooner and Obverse 8 much later than the catalogues suggest. The chart has been distorted somewhat to accommodate the true (or rather, *truer*) sequence.

While aiding our research by making these numerous mulings, Gibbs also threw curves in that a given Breton number might be struck on more than one occasion. In fact we know he did this since there are some known combinations (i.e., a Breton number) from perfect - or lightly broken - as well as heavily broken dies while yet another number struck using the same Reverse or Obverse may have a diecrack of intermediate severity.

When business was good during the minting of the Sous by Gibbs (probably 1837-8+), it stands to reason that he would have had more than one set on hand in case a die broke to pieces and caused undue delay. He would have manufactured at least one spare set which, while similar, was never identical. When an order came in, it seems that he simply mounted *an* Obverse and *a* Reverse in the press without discrimination. At a given mintage, the particular combination *may* or *may not* have been used before, translating to another minting of the same Breton number *or* a new such number, respectively.

Gibbs' propensity to use whatever was conveniently at hand allowed us to make an attribution which otherwise would have been extremely difficult - if not impossible. Breton Nos. 699 and 698 were both struck with different Reverses (M and L respectively) muled with an Obverse (12) that had been used on

¹⁵ Jacobs, W. *The Birmingham Bouquet Sous: A New Citizenship in C.N.J.*, June, 2000 for illustrations.

¹⁶ The leaf as punched contained no internal detail; this was added by hand.

¹⁷ The same punch was used to sink the leaves on the Coarse Reverses as well - but now face-filed so as remove the offending notch, resulting in a "blob-leaf" with only a small central depression.

the much higher-quality Br-715, the Bouquet Sou issue in the name of La Banque du Peuple¹⁸. These mulings allowed McLachlan and others to therefore attribute the Br-715 as a Belleville issue as well.

Without this proof, no casual observer would have believed this to be the case. Under his listing for the later Br-715 (McLachlan's No. CI) he wrote:

"If this Un Sou did not occur with two different reverses belonging to the unauthorized series, I would assign it to an entirely different place of mintage. ... the dies are evidently from the hands of different artists. ..."

McLachlan was correct: the Br-715 and the Group 3 Sous have entirely different appearances. He was also correct in assigning their mintage to Belleville. But it's also quite evident that John Gibbs did not sink the dies for the Br-715. On the chart, Obverse 12 is not notated with a "c" or "f" for the simple reason that neither set of letter punches was used in its production, but rather someone else's - and a superior set it was, too. Because of the size of the Br-715 mintage and the fact all are essentially identical, they *must* have been struck from replicated dies, a process beyond Gibbs. His ham-handed attempt to do precisely this resulted only in the scarce, mushy-appearing "Open Wreath" variety of the Br-715.¹⁹

Closely related to the Group 3 Sous is the "Montreal Issue Br-684", a sort of mirror-image of the Br-715. Whereas the Br-715 was struck at Belleville from dies produced somewhere else, the Br-684 used dies sunk by Gibbs (using the "Coarse Letter" set - researchers may compare them to the "c"s in the chart and satisfy themselves that this is so) but struck somewhere else, as the fabric of the issue suggests. The dies were probably produced on contract after the border crackdown of mid-1838 and the issue actually struck at a "private mint" in (again, probably) Montreal.

In the chart, issues that are rare - say, no more than 15 or so known - have been underlined. This is a convenience for some future time at which they will be more fully discussed. Also at some future time, the other two Groups - One and Two - will be tied in as well.

But it seems probable that the entire case may never have been cracked had Gibbs not chosen to cut corners and attempt to foist a distinctly second-class issue on one of his customers: the token we now know as Br-670, an American who took up nearly permanent residency in Canada.

¹⁸ We can even tell that the Br-699 was struck first since the Obverse used on the -698 is from a die noticeably more worn on otherwise well-preserved specimens. Gibbs evidently "neglected" to return a single Br-715 obverse die. A set (the masters?) of the Br-715 dies still exist.

¹⁹ See: Jacobs, W. *Background to the Banque du Peuple Br-715 in Numismatica Canada*, March 2002

THE W. E. TUNIS TOKEN OF CLIFTON, C.W.

- REVISITED

Len Buth

The April 1976 issue of The Canadian Token [Vol.5 Number 2 Issue #16] contained an interesting article written by the late Ken A. Palmer concerning the U.S. Civil War Store Card issued by William E. Tunis. Ken's submission was also accompanied by another article written by Clifton A. Temple - "The International Token of W.E. Tunis" - which was published in the Civil War Tokens Collector's Journal in 1972.

The writer has recently completed a slide presentation on the Tunis token for the London Numismatic Society, together with a written submission for the Society's monthly bulletin. While no significant additional data has been obtained since Ken's contribution in 1976, some period of time has gone by and the LNS article, which follows, may be of interest to our newer members who either may not have read the earlier CT article, or who are not familiar with the token.

A CANADIAN NUMISMATIC LINK

TO THE

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

Canada played no direct part in the U.S. Civil War [1861-1865], however there is an interesting Canadian numismatic connection by way of a Civil War Store Card [token], issued by William E. Tunis.

It will be appropriate to first provide a brief overview of the events leading to the necessity of Civil War Tokens.

The U.S. Civil War was brought on by the conflict over slavery. The North felt strongly slavery should be abolished, while the South, eager to keep cheap labour for their number one industry and export of cotton, sought to preserve it. It is worth noting the American Revolution [1775-1783] had been fought, amongst other principles, to validate the notion that all men are created equal, yet slavery remained and was legal. Pressure by the government to outlaw slavery led the southern states to declare their right to secede from the Union. While the foregoing is a very simplified recapitulation, this all led to the Civil War. Over three million men fought the war and at the end 600,000 had perished.

President Lincoln, with a divided nation, was faced with paying for the war effort by either increased taxes [too unpopular], or by issuing more paper money [called greenbacks] which was backed only by the security of the Union government itself. Lincoln chose the latter option. As the war went badly for the North in the initial years, many citizens lost confidence in the government. This caused more uncertainty and led to widespread hoarding of gold, silver and even copper coins, as people anticipated probable increases in the price of metals. This resulting coin shortage caused havoc with merchants and customers as there was no way to make smaller change for transactions. Emergency money resulted and came in many forms, including the use of postage stamps, fractional currency and even cardboard scrip. None of these were ideal, as people felt the need for something resembling coins.

The most popular emergency currency issued by merchants took the form of small copper tokens, which first began to circulate in 1860, and had reached large volumes by 1862. These tokens were called Civil War Tokens, and came in two types - a) Patriotic and b) Store Cards [also known as Tradesmen's cards]. While most were made out of copper, other metals such as zinc, brass, cupro-nickel, and white metal were used. Size of these tokens were in the 19 mm range, which resembled the Flying Eagle [1856-1858] and Indian Head [1859-1909] cents in circulation at the time. The value of the tokens, whether stated or not, was 1 cent. The tokens generally contained 25/100ths of a cent's worth of copper, thereby making the issuance of the tokens a profitable venture. The Flying Eagle and Indian Head cents on the other hand, contained .880 copper.

Patriotic tokens have no reference to a sponsor's name, and were so called due to the themes and slogans on them, such as "The Flag of Our Country", "Stand by the Flag", "Our Army", "Our Navy", and others.

Store Cards on the other hand were made with the issuing merchant's name on it, and usually the type of business conducted and location[s].

Over 25 million Civil War Tokens were issued. There are approximately 10,000 different Store Cards known, issued by some 1500 merchants. Many different stock dies were used in both groups, resulting in an abundance of varieties. The tokens have been very well catalogued in books by Dr. George Hetrich & Julius Gutttag in 1924, and updated in the 1960's by George and Melvin Fuld. Most merchants were responsible and honoured their obligation to redeem the circulating tokens. However some did not, and in mid 1864 the U.S. Congress passed legislation which forbade private individuals or firms issuing any kind of "money".

There are no known tokens issued by any merchants from the Confederate States of America. A few tokens do exist however, with slogans relating to the South such as "No Submission to the North - The Wealth of the South, Rice Tobacco Sugar Cotton". These are believed to have been made by Northerners whose sympathies were with the Southern cause. The Confederacy did however place an order for a one cent coin with a Philadelphia, PA die-sinker, Robert Lovett Jr. in 1861. Fearing arrest by the United States government for assisting the enemy, Lovett did not deliver the 12 coins struck, nor dies, and hid them in his basement. The dies were later purchased by Capt. John W. Hazleton who struck a small quantity of restrikes. In 1961 Robert Bashlow bought the original dies and struck some "second restrikes", which show three large lines on the reverse from defacing of the dies. The South also had plans for an 1861 half dollar coin, but only 4 test pieces were struck.

William E. Tunis issued a Civil War Store Card. Not much of his early years is known. Tunis was in the newspaper distribution business, as well as book and stationery sales, and printing and publishing. In the 1850's he lived in Niagara Falls, NY. In 1855 Tunis published a 140 page book [with fold-in map] entitled "Tunis's Topographical and Pictorial Guide to Niagara", containing a description of rail routes through Canada, and the Great Northern Route from Niagara Falls to Montreal, Boston, and Saratoga Springs, NY. This book contained full and accurate tables of distances for all railroads to and from Niagara Falls. The map was entitled "International Rail Road Guide of the Great Central Route". An original of this map was recently seen offered for sale at US\$750. In 1857 Tunis moved to Detroit, Michigan, and he appears in the 1863 Milwaukee, Wisconsin, City Directory. Now finally, the tie-in to the "Canadian Link". It will be noted from the picture below, the token has the locations of Detroit and Milwaukee on it, as well as "CLIFTON, C.W." this is Clifton, Canada West. Until Confederation in 1867, the Province of Ontario was known as Canada West. The village of Clifton [along with the village of Elgin]

amalgamated in 1856 to become the Town of Clifton, which in 1881 became the Town of Niagara Falls, Ontario. Tunis operated his news depots/stores in Detroit, Milwaukee and Clifton to facilitate his newspaper distribution system. He had arrangements with New York newspaper publishers to distribute their newspapers from Niagara Falls to Detroit and Milwaukee, and points in between, by having his agents or employees meet the trains at Niagara Falls, NY and Windsor, Ontario. While ferrying the papers across the Detroit River for example, his employees sorted the publications and labelled them for distribution in Michigan and points west. On the Detroit side, at the depots of the Detroit & Milwaukee, and Michigan Central Railways, the trains would be waiting to take the bundles of papers to their destinations. While not known with certainty, one has to wonder if Tunis had similar arrangements to deliver Chicago and Detroit newspapers in a similar fashion to points East, all the way to New York. A birth date for Tunis has not been found, but he passed away in 1876.

There are seven different tokens issued by Tunis - all have the Indian Head reverse [3 types used], and come in copper [3], brass [2], and one each in cupro-nickel, and zinc. Fulds listed the token under "Michigan -Detroit as 225CF-1a - 3d. This token is also listed in Fred Bowman's " Trade Tokens of Ontario", under Clifton as number 220-A-A.

Tunis appears to have been a very enterprising individual..... and we can thank him for having given us "A Canadian Numismatic Link to the American Civil War".

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W.E. Tunis - Civil War Store Card

The Kaiserhof Hotel, of Victoria, B.C.

by Ronald Greene

Three Leiser brothers, Simon, Gustav and Max, came to Victoria from their native Germany. Simon of Simon Leiser & Company, who had come to British Columbia via the United States about 1875, persuaded Max to leave their native Kerpen, near Cologne, and come to Victoria in 1887. On his arrival Max bought half of the business of Urquhart & Pither, wholesale liquor merchants, which then became Pither & Leiser. Luke Pither, who was of English descent, but born in New York in 1856 had come to Victoria in 1880. In 1905/06 the firm built a six story liquor warehouse at the foot of Fort street, which in later years became the home of the Liquor Control Board. The firm prospered, expanding to Vancouver in 1900. In March 1912 William Purser Geoghegan, of Blackrock, Ireland, interested in entering business in British Columbia, purchased the firm.¹ Mr. Geoghegan was the Brewmaster for the Guinness Brewery, although by this time he was 69 years of age and retired.² The partners, Luke Pither and Max Leiser, each retained one share and remained directors for a time, although they retired from the day to day operation of the firm and looked elsewhere for investments. After the partners sold out Luke Pither moved to Gordon Head where he lived quietly and maintained a model farm. His farm was later acquired by Arthur G. Lambrick [see article in *The Transactions* 2001, p. 117]. But Max Leiser was not really interested in retiring. He invested heavily in Victoria real estate, and in 1912 purchased the Klondike Hotel on the south west corner of Blanshard and Johnson Streets. The Klondike Saloon had operated there since 1891, although it was operated as a "no-name" saloon by John Draut until 1899. It then had several operators until 1906 when Harry Rudge took over.

After Max Leiser purchased the Klondike Hotel property he had Thomas Hooper, a Victoria architect, design the Max Leiser Building, a four storey brick hotel, faced in terra cotta. The building permit was granted June 20, 1912 and an application to connect to the sewer was made July 26, 1912. We shall return to the hotel shortly. Max Leiser, no longer tied to a full time job, developed a liking for travel, making regular trips south and to Europe. It was on one of these trips, while he and his wife were in Germany in 1919 that Mrs Leiser³ died. He later (c. 1930) married Clara Rothschild. There were no children from either marriage. Following WWI Mr. Leiser spent a considerable amount of his money in assisting his own and other Jewish families in Germany. Max passed away in April 1935, age 73, leaving a sizeable fortune, among other properties still owning the hotel that he had built in 1912.

According to the Provincial legislation liquor licences had to be in the hands of the bar operator and Frederick W. Kostenbader acquired the liquor licence of the Klondike Saloon on September 11, 1912.⁴ We have not been able to determine whether Kostenbader operated the hotel and bar for Max Leiser, or whether he leased the facilities and ran it on his own account.

Kostenbader had first appeared in the Victoria City Directory in 1912, listed as a steward at the Prince George Hotel, but he was already the president of the Deutscher Verein in January 1912, which would indicate that he had been in Victoria for some time.

In the years immediately before World War I the city was very favourably disposed to Germany and, in general, to things Germanic. Large quantities of German capital were flowing into British Columbia, much of it through the hands of Count Constantin Alvo von Alvensleben, who was said to have connections to the Kaiser. The Deutscher Verein, or German Club, was

very active and popular. So popular that in January 1912 when the club celebrated the Kaiser's birthday those that accepted invitations and participated in festivities included the Lieutenant Governor, the Premier, Mr. Justice Gregory, Commander Hose, Col. Wadmore and Major W. Ridgeway Wilson (these latter three being senior local military people) and three members of the legislature.⁵



Frederick W. Kostenbader
British Columbia Archives, 62758

The Kaiserhof operated its German Beer Garden, an open-air café beside the hotel, on Blanshard Street – the Carnegie Library was the only other occupant of the block. An advertisement in 1913 promoted, “the ideal 35¢ lunch” which included a stein of beer. June 1914 saw a wholesale licence issued to Mr. Kostenbader for the Germania Importing Company. However, with the advent of war between Great Britain and Germany in August 1914 sympathies changed swiftly and significantly. The wave of anti-German sentiment ultimately saw the Royal Family adopt the English name, Windsor; the First Lord of the Admiralty changed his name from Battenburg to Mountbatten, and by the end of 1914 the Kaiserhof Hotel had become the Blanshard Hotel.⁶ Whether this was an astute political and business move or a patriotic gesture remains unknown. A number of German nationals had left for the still neutral

United States after the outbreak of World War I, but Mr. Kostenbader was still listed as the proprietor of the Blanshard Hotel in the 1915 City Directory, published in April 1915.

By May 1915 the local newspapers daily were running photographs of men killed or wounded in action. Local men appeared on page one. Anti-German feeling -- “Anti-Hun” feeling as it was called at the time – was running high. On the morning of Saturday May 8, 1915 the readers of the *Victoria Daily Colonist* were greeted with the following headline in massive type:

SUBMARINE GETS OVER 1,400 VICTIMS

Below was a large photograph of the *Lusitania*. The entire front page was devoted to the sinking of the vessel. There were fifteen Victoria residents on board the *Lusitania*, including Lieutenant J. Dunsmuir, the popular son of the Hon. James Dunsmuir, former Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia. Jimmy "Boy" Dunsmuir was one of those lost in the sinking.⁷ Much has been written about the sinking of the *Lusitania* and so we shall not get into the question of whether she was a legitimate target of war or not. But that evening a crowd gathered



*The Hotel Blanshard (ex-Kaiserhof),
showing windows broken during the Riot
British Columbia Archives 18932*

outside the Blanshard Hotel. What started as a mob of 150 ended up as five hundred, followed by a curious crowd of two or three thousand. The riot started at the hotel, a little damage being done. The cry, "To the German Club," was raised and the mob surged down to the former premises of the Deutscher Verein which were promptly wrecked, a piano being pushed out the second storey window. The mob then returned to the Blanshard Hotel, sacked it and inflicted considerably more damage. The newspapers reported a total of \$20,000 worth of damage. Windows were smashed in other premises of local businesses with German names or associations. Messrs Simon Leiser & Co., Moses Lenz⁸, and the business formerly managed by Carl Lowenberg, ex-German Consul, all suffered damage. The police and soldiers stood by, watching as spectators. The Fire Chief refused to put fire hoses onto the mob. Eventually a call for troops brought an armed detachment into town just before midnight. Guards were placed at the damaged premises and in front of Pither & Leiser just in time to save that business from loss.

The police, backed by the military, then proceeded to end the riot. An attempt to repeat the riot on Sunday was quickly stopped before more than a few windows were broken. The Wednesday papers reported some convictions for possessing goods stolen during the riot.

On June 14, 1916 the licence for the Blanshard Hotel was transferred to Thomas J. Williams⁹ and the hotel was renamed, becoming the Cecil Hotel. Frederick Kostenbader appears

to have left Victoria and British Columbia. We don't know where he went, but Alvo von Alvensleben had moved to Seattle, and Kostenbader may well have moved to the U.S. also. One story, which admittedly has nothing to do with the Kaiserhof, was that von Alvensleben was boasting to some members of a Seattle club that Germany would win the war and that each German was capable of beating two Englishmen. He was overheard by an Englishman, who came up to von Alvensleben, and saying that he wouldn't wait for the other Englishman to show up, proceeded to thrash von Alvensleben.

The Tokens



In 1920 Messrs Grant and Wilson became the proprietors of the Cecil Hotel. Charles Wilson had a son named Billy and it is to him that we owe the immortality of the Kaiserhof Hotel. Billy attended a small private boys school on Rockland Avenue called the Collegiate School, which was associated with the Anglican Church. One day about 1926 Billy brought some old Kaiserhof tokens to school, and later he brought bags of these tokens. The boys at the school, inventive as boys usually are, made up a game which they called, "Flipping Kaiserhofs". Several of these "boys" still had a few of the Kaiserhof tokens forty years later when the author tracked them down.

Originally the 5 cent denomination turned up, then gradually examples of the 10, 25 and 50 cent denominations surfaced. The 5 cent token remains the only easily obtained piece. The tokens are unusual in that the denomination was formed by a cut-out. The only other British Columbia tokens that have this characteristic are the St. Francis Hotel, and S.S. Yosemite. Dies for one denomination of the Kaiserhof, and the St. Francis Hotel token have come out of a Seattle maker's shop, and the S.S. Yosemite tokens might have been introduced after the vessel left B.C. in 1906 and operated out of Seattle. The rubbings are courtesy of Leslie C. Hill.

The Kaiserhof Hotel tokens are:

V5510a	5 cents	Aluminum: Round: 21 mm
V5510b	10 cents	Aluminum: Round: 24½ mm
V5510c	25 cents	Aluminum: Round: 24½ mm
V5510d	50 cents	Aluminum: Round: 30½ mm

¹ Max's newspaper obituary [*Victoria Daily Colonist*, 6 April 1935, p. 1] gave a figure of \$1,000,000, but the Registrar of Companies files [BC00733 (1910), microfilm B5124 held by the British Columbia Archives] indicate a figure of \$604,000 in cash was paid, still a tidy sum in 1912. Several others became shareholders at the same time, acquiring various, but minor amounts of stock. Max Leiser resigned as a director May 7, 1915 and sold his remaining share. The date looks suspiciously as if the document was backdated – see the events of May 8, 1915 further down – but it was submitted to the registrar by May 13, 1915.

² Information courtesy of Jim Geoghegan, a family genealogist

³ Sophia Lenz, first married Gustav Leiser. He died in 1896, and in 1903 she married Max Leiser.

⁴ City of Victoria Retail Liquor Licence Register, 1906 to 1917, Victoria City Archives. The Victoria City by-law does not specify that the operator had to hold the licence.

⁵ *Victoria Daily Colonist*, 27 January 1912, p. 5

⁶ The date of the change of name is not given in the Licence Register, but the *Daily Colonist* reported the name Blanshard among those hotels whose licences were renewed at the meeting of 9 Dec. 1914. *Victoria Daily Colonist*, 10 Dec 1914, p. 7.

⁷ According to Terry Reksten, *The Dunsmuir Saga*, his body was not found.

⁸ Moses Lenz, born in Wisconsin, son of Jacob Lenz. Jacob and Moses Lenz and Gustav Leiser formed a partnership of Lenz & Leiser, dry goods merchants. After Jacob retired and Gustav died Moses continued the business, operating under his own name by 1912. Moses was the brother of Caroline, Mrs Simon Leiser, and Sophia, Mrs Max Leiser.

⁹ *Victoria Daily Colonist*, 15 June 1916, p. 6, reports "Applications for transfers were granted as follows: Cecil, from Mr. A.J. McColl to Mr. T.J. Williams ...". The Licence Register mentions the transfer from A.J. McCool, but not to him. This confounds matters as we have no other record of either an A.J. McColl or an A.J. McCool, and neither name appears in either the 1915 or 1917 City Directories.

The Victoria Hotel of Grand Forks, B.C., A Maverick Corralled

by Ronald Greene



BC Database G6790a
GS:R:21 mm

6790c
GS:R:21 mm

There are few events more satisfying for a token collector than the positive attribution of an elusive maverick. The Victoria C and D tokens have proven to be a challenge but we have finally come across strong evidence that they belong to Grand Forks, B.C.

Generally the denomination of 12½¢ indicates a western issuer and the name of the hotel, "Victoria" suggests a Canadian issuer rather than a United States one, although we did encounter a Victoria Hotel in Washington State and another in Wrangell, Alaska. The latter was operated by the Day Bros., and since we had a "D" already there we became excited about the possibility of a "C" partner but the hotel does not appear to have lasted longer than the frenzy of activity at Glenora, B.C. on the Stikine River in 1898, for which Wrangell was the jumping off point. In less than six months Glenora was virtually abandoned, and the Victoria Hotel at Wrangell seems to have vanished.

Secondly, the evidence is fairly strong that the tokens belong in British Columbia. The two denominations 5¢ and 12½¢ are a combination that exists in the province, the style of the token dates it to the turn of the last century when 12½¢ tokens were still being issued, and the tokens have turned up here. The first thoughts were that Wm Cowan, operator of the Victoria Hotel, or Hotel Victoria as it was often called, in Revelstoke might have been the issuer. Cowan had issued Breton 938 and he was also involved, at one time, with a partner named Thomas Downs but a close study revealed that Cowan was out of the Hotel Victoria by April 1894 and had not formed the first of his partnerships - there were more than one - with Thomas Downs until 1896. Downs was never involved in the hotel, so Revelstoke as removed as a possibility. Another token issuing Hotel Victoria was in Victoria, B.C., but that hotel never had an operator with a name starting with either a "C" or a "D." A third Victoria Hotel for which tokens are known was located in Silvertown, a small mining community in the Kootenays. But that hotel was run by James Bowes, Mrs Amy Carey and finally Angus McAulay. There was no evidence that Mrs Carey had a partner. A search of licensed premises produced a Victoria Hotel in Whitewater, B.C. a saw mill community near the mining community of Sandon, but no suitably named operator was found there. Another token issuing Victoria Hotel was in Trail, but the partners there were Blake & Hector. Not to belabour this point we also found Victoria Hotels in Fernie, Slovan City, Duncan City (in the Lardeau), Nelson, Gladstone, Eholt, and Phoenix, none of which had suitably named operators.

As matters transpired we started going through the Grand Forks newspapers looking for events associated with a hotelier named Ernest Escalet, who was involved with several token issuing businesses. One event was an 1899 fire that destroyed his hotel in Columbia, a next door rival to Grand Forks that was later to be amalgamated with Grand Forks. Here we found another Victoria Hotel which brought us smartly to attention. Starting from the first newspaper issues available, 1896, we found a Mrs A. V. Davis operating the hotel, which she advertised as the mammoth hotel of the Kettle River District. But once again we did not find Mrs Davis with a partner. Lloyd A. Manly took over the bar and restaurant of the Victoria from Mrs Davis in mid 1897. Lloyd A. Manly later issued at least two tokens which carry his initials, the Owl and the Yale. In 1900 Lloyd A. Manly was still listed as the manager of the Victoria Hotel.

Finally on June 29, 1901 the announcement that we had been looking for, George Cumings and Alvin M. Dunham had taken over the Victoria hotel, which had been closed for some time. Here we had a Victoria Hotel, with two proprietors, whose initials were "C" and "D."

The previous year, George J. Cummings had applied for a liquor licence, but the hotel name was not specified. The 1901 Census, taken April 8 & 9th, gave his occupation as hotel keeper, age as 38, born in the US, and had entered Canada in 1897. The same census gave Alvin Mott Dunham's occupation as a clerk, age 31, also born in the US, and he had entered Canada in 1898. In 1900 Alvin M. Dunham was Lloyd A. Manly's bookkeeper.

The article which announced Cumings & Dunham taking over the hotel described their improvements to the hotel. They remodelled the interior of the bar, "which is now by far the finest fitted in the Boundary district." The local newspapers seemed only to have a few adjectives at their disposal, "first-class," "the finest," and "leading" being amongst those recurring regularly. The same article mentioned that the club rooms were "finished on the same sumptuous scale as the bar, and it will be the endeavor of the proprietors to make the Victoria the leading place of its class in the Boundary or Kootenay districts." The Victoria Café was leased out to Messrs Dufour and Schmuck. The restaurant had several operators over the next year.

In September it was noted that Cumings and Dunham had, "added a fine upright piano to the attractions in their wine rooms, and also a couple of colored musicians, who perform skillfully on the piano, mandolin and guitar. They also have pleasing vocal accomplishments."

Unfortunately the partnership between Cumings and Dunham was not to last very long. In mid December it was announced that Mr. Dunham had bought the interest of George Cumings and would be carrying on alone. No more was heard of Mr. Cumings. He appears to have left Grand Forks, possibly heading back to the U.S.

Towards the end of July 1902 A.M. Dunham sold the Victoria to Fred Russell and Chas. Sally. The report said that 'Tony' [Dunham] would visit the Similkameen shortly for the purpose of inspecting his mining interests and enjoying a well earned rest. He would remain in Grand Forks permanently, but has made no definite plans for the future. His successors were said to be popular young men.

"Permanently" lasted just over a year for Tony Dunham. He and James Anderson left for the new coal community of Coleman, Alberta in late September 1903 to build a fifty room hotel, called the Coleman Hotel. Mrs Dunham joined him just before Christmas. By October 1904 Dunham had a different partner, A. Mutz, and only three

months later, January 1905 he appeared to be living in Republic, Washington, not far south of Grand Forks. In February 1907 Tony Dunham made a partial return to Grand Forks, purchasing a half interest in L.A. Manly's Club Saloon - another token issuing business. Whether he was planning to move back to Grand Forks or not is unknown. But eight months later, in October 1907 his death was reported at which time he was living in Spokane, Washington.

Fred Russell bought out his partner at the beginning of 1903 and was running the Victoria Hotel when a fire struck in April 1905 and partially destroyed the hotel. In the course of repairs the heavily damaged third storey was torn off, leaving only the street level where the bar and restaurant were located, and the second storey which held a number of bedrooms.

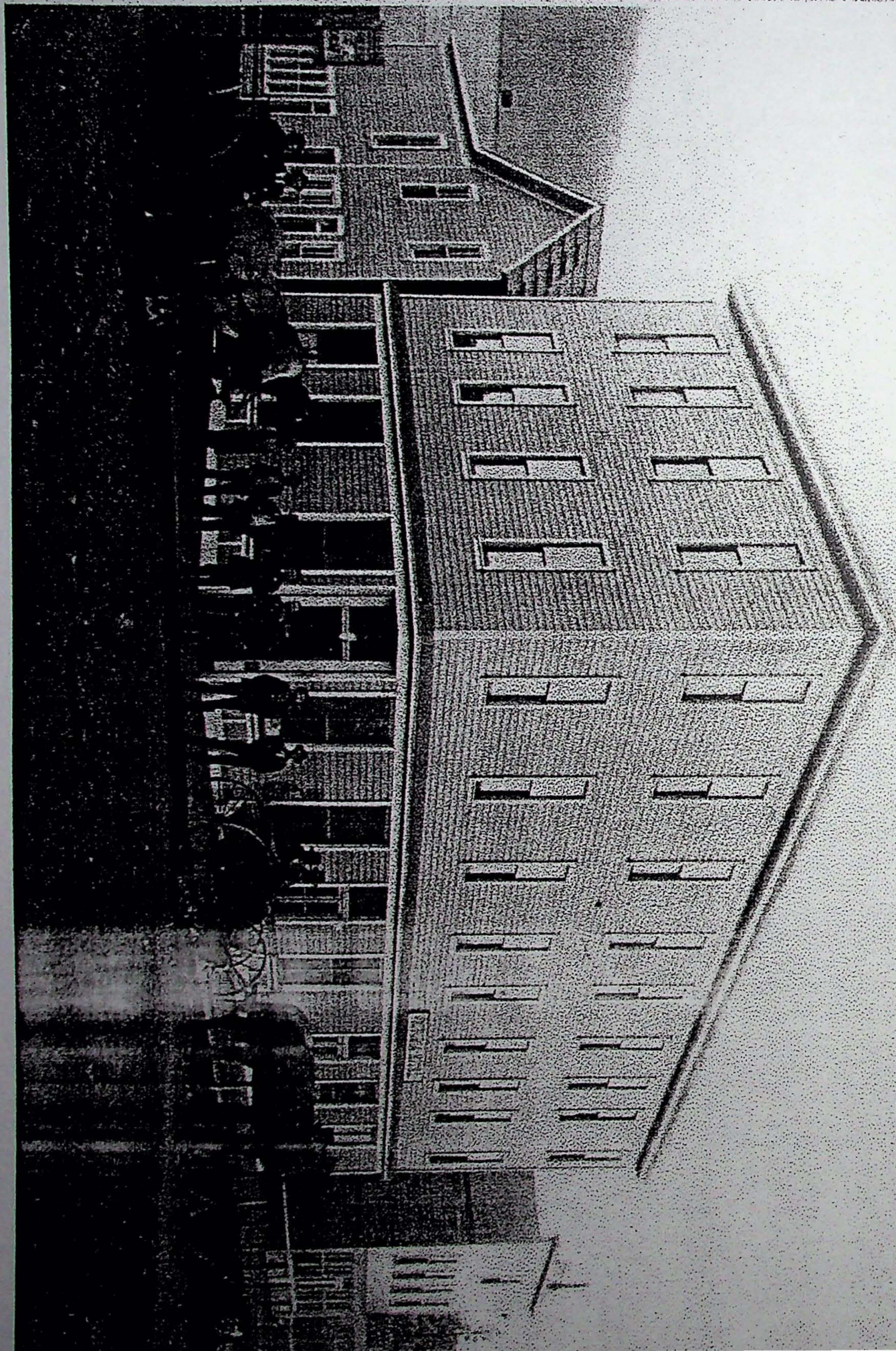
The City of Grand Forks suffered a major fire on July 10, 1908. Starting about 1:30 a.m. in the old Union Hotel the fire consumed the city block bounded by Riverside Avenue, Bridge Street, First Street and Winnipeg Avenue and jumped Bridge Street to a second block. Six hotels and two banks plus about thirty other businesses and buildings were destroyed, the Victoria Hotel among them. The Victoria Hotel was valued at \$8,000 and carried \$5,000 in insurance. The Yale Hotel valued at \$40,000, Union Hall at \$25,000 and the Eastern Townships Bank at \$11,000 were the only destroyed buildings valued at more than the Victoria Hotel. Good work was reported by the city volunteer fire crews which got nine streams of water deployed, but they were losing way to the fire. The smelter fire crew came and managed to prevent the bridge across the Kettle River from being destroyed. A sudden change in the wind was the only thing that saved the rest of the city.

In retrospect we might have looked at Grand Forks earlier as it has an unusually large number of 12½ cent tokens 21 mm in diameter and operator's initials appear on a number of Grand Forks tokens such as Owl/L.A.M., Yale/L.A.M., Windsor/A.W.F., Alberta Hotel/A.T., etc. But by 1901 the Victoria Hotel, a "plain-jane" hotel, had been eclipsed by more lavish hotels such as the Yale, and the hotel name was not found in the British Columbia directories under the city listings, but only in the classified hotel listings.

The short life of the partnership raises another question. We had postulated that in cases where 6¼ and/or 12½ cent tokens were known as well as 5 cent tokens that these were probably issued sequentially with the 5 cent token replacing the 6¼ or 12½ as prices were reduced due to freight costs dropping in line with better transportation. However, with a partnership lasting but six months the two denominations of 5 and 12½ cents must have been issued simultaneously or almost so. Slot machines were in common use in Grand Forks at the time. Could the 5¢ token be intended for the slot machines and the 12½¢ token for making change? If any of our readers were in one of the Grand Forks Saloons c. 1900 would they kindly let us know what did happen?

Photo courtesy of the "Boundary Museum Society, Grand Forks, BC"

BC Archives - Province of B.C. Photo # B-05142 Printed by BC Archives - Commercial Use For Profit Requires Permission Fee



William Robert McColl

(1855 – 1933)

One hundred years ago on March 18th 1903 W. R. McColl of Owen Sound, Ontario wrote to R. W. McLachlan of Montreal that “.....*my wife has got me to consent to part with my collection of coins.....*” It was then that McColl created the “List of Canadian, British, United States and Foreign Coins and Pattern Pieces, Paper Money etc.....” that was unwittingly to become the most important reference for collectors of Canadian Trade Tokens.

William Robert McColl was born in Sarnia, Ontario on December 6, 1855. His parents were Ronald McColl and Isabella (Duncan) McColl. Ronald was born near Glasgow of Highland Scottish parentage. He was a tailor and partner in the firm Lambert and McColl located in Sarnia. Isabella came from a family of Sarnia area pioneers; her Father was John Duncan, one of the first two families to settle the area of Sarnia Township.

When William was thirteen years old he left Sarnia Grammar School to begin as an apprentice in the successful dry goods store of T. and J.S. Symington in Sarnia. After 3 years William sought to further his apprenticeship with Robert Wanless at his Grocery, China and Glassware shop also located in Sarnia. Again after 3 years, and on the advice of his Sunday school teacher, McColl relocated to Forest, Ontario to work as a salesman in the dry goods store of Duncan McBain. While in the service of McBain, McColl (now a man of twenty one years) answered an ad in the Toronto Globe for a sales position in Oshawa, Ontario. Upon being the fortunate applicant out of a group of twenty three McColl would work for 2 years as a clerk before taking a step that would see him work for no one else but himself for the rest of his life.

In 1878 William McColl married Lucy Jane Lee of Stratford, Ontario and the following year formed a partnership with his brother-in-law William T. Lee. The firm was to be known as McColl and Lee. For the next 10 years these two young men built a successful business and strengthened a personal relationship that allowed them to make a bold move to relocate to Owen Sound, Ontario where both would become well respected citizens of this community in their own way.

On September 12 1889 the Owen Sound Advertiser ran McColl and Lee's first ad. A short introduction was printed by the Advertiser on page 2 stating in part “.....*a large new dry goods establishment has been opened out next to Parker's Drug Store, Poulett Street, by Messrs. McCall (sic) & Lee. They have opened out seventy-five cases of new and seasonable goods which the public are respectfully invited to call and inspect.*” Poulett Street was the thriving business street of the town and McColl and Lee were located at 143 Poulett St. in the Parker Block. Business was good and a short 3 years later, in 1892, McColl and Lee moved to larger premises. The new location was just a few doors up the road at 133-137 Poulett St. a building the firm had built for their purposes. The establishment of McColl and Lee were now to become known as “The

Twin Stores". The building was set up like two separate stores but joined with a middle section.

During this time McColl was to become friends with another of Owen Sounds' well known and respected businessman Mr. George Holmes. Holmes was a successful photographer and had been born and raised in Owen Sound. He also, over time, came to own several of the buildings in the business area of town.

McColl and Lee and the Twin Stores would survive 7 more years before both men after almost twenty years in business together would amicably split up and go their own way. William Lee remained in his half of the Twin Stores at 137 Poulett Street while McColl re-established himself at "The Old Post Office" building, one of the buildings owned by George Holmes. McColl would remain here for the next 5 years, from 1898-1903. In September 1903 McColl closed his business and would not return to the role of shopkeeper for some twenty-two years.

It is not exactly clear when William McColl came to be interested in collecting coins and tokens but it would seem he was involved in this hobby at least from 1890 until he sold his collections in 1904. What is quite clear is he never returned to numismatics after he sold these collections. He had also given up his membership in the American Numismatic Association in 1904. McColl had joined in 1901 and had been assigned number 254.

McColl actively solicited trades and purchases with other collectors and corresponded with some of Canada's leading numismatists on a daily basis. The earliest record of correspondence this writer can find is in a letter dated April 9, 1890. McColl writes to R.W. McLachlan.....*Re Kenney check I have made inquiries about it and find that he was in business here (Hotel) some years ago and then left and went to the States. He had the checks made on the other side and has now come back again.....* McColl goes on to say.....*he was and is still a Canadian doing business here and is likely to continue to do so. Hoping that this covers the ground of your question. I am Yours Respectfully W.R. McColl*

W.R. McColl and his wife Lucy were both very Christian people and were well established in the Knox Presbyterian church. McColl was an Elder of the church, along with George Holmes in 1896 until 1902. This would likely represent 2 terms of 3 years which was normal for the day. Later, on May 25, 1926 at a largely attended meeting of the Continuing Presbyterians in Owen Sound, the matter of constructing a new church was evaluated. W.R. McColl was one of a committee of ten created to canvass for funds. When Lucy McColl died on March 31, 1927 the Owen Sound Sun Times stated in part "*.....Mrs. McColl was a member of the Knox Church up to the formation of the new St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church with which she had been identified for the last year and a half. Aside from her chief interest, her home, Mrs. McColl was deeply interested in the Ladies Aid of Knox Church for many years. She led a beautiful Christian life and endeared herself to all with whom she came in contact.*"

You will recall that W. R. McColl was influenced by his Sunday School teacher who had advised him to seek the job in Forest, Ontario. Religion would stay with the McColl's all of their lives.

Given that religion was a large part of McColl's life it is only natural I suppose that he had more than a passing interest in Communion Tokens. In fact it is ironic that as collectors of Canadian merchant trade tokens we look to McColl's list as such a valuable guide to these tokens and yet when McColl made his own personal numismatist card he stated that he was a "Collector of Rare Canadian Coins / Medals and Communion Tokens" and didn't mention the merchant trade and advertising tokens of which he had a vast collection. Perhaps there wasn't room on the card or perhaps he coveted his Communion Tokens more. In any case it is this interest that may have lead to him being in contact with R. W. McLachlan in the first place. As we know McLachlan wrote an early version of the catalogue 'Canadian Communion Tokens' in 1889-90 in the Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal. This definitely would have been used by McColl. In a letter dated December 18, 1890 McColl writes to McLachlan the following; ".....*Have you what Chalmers Church O'Sound Communion tokens you require? If not I can spare you five and you may send me for these the same quantity of Communion tokens of the City of Montreal Presbyterian Churches or the lower provinces. Have not succeeded in obtaining any tokens from the places of which you sent me a list.*"

In a letter dated just 4 days later on Dec 22, 1890 McColl writes McLachlan what appears to be in answer to his previous letter of Dec 18th the following interesting response;

Owen Sound Dec 22/90

My Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find 2 pieces of C.C. O'Sound for which please send me St. Andrews Montreal & Maitand N.S. as proposed.

*Very Truly Yours
W.R. McColl*

P.S.

Would you give me a list of those who collect communion tokens? I know a good many but I can't beg, borrow or steal a list of genuine collectors.

Over the next thirteen years McColl and McLachlan will continue to correspond and trade coins and tokens. It is interesting to note that a letter sent from McLachlan in Montreal on say the 5th of the month would be in McColl's hands on the 7th in Owen Sound. Likewise anything sent from Owen Sound would also be delivered in this 2 day period. These letters would not only contain paper but cash and or tokens. As an example from a letter dated March 31st 1900 McColl to McLachlan ".....*Enclosed please find 60c to cover balance 50c on medal and 10c for check; for the same accept my best thanks.....*" Of course for larger amounts cheques were used. I have not run across a letter so far that indicates any of the correspondence or its contents went astray.

During the year of 1902 McColl and McLachlan traded and bought and sold to each other (as well as others in the hobby) quite extensively. In January of 1903 a tone in McColl's letter is detected as follows; ".....yours to hand re medals but I will have to forgo the pleasure just now as I have too much to meet for the next two months....."

Two months later McColl drops a bombshell in this letter to McLachlan;

FROM

W. R. McColl,

Owen Sound, Ont... Mch 18th 1903

RETAIL DEALER IN GENERAL DRY GOODS,
LADIES' COATS, AND FURS.

To... R. W. McLachlan
Montreal

Dear Sir

I find a letter of yours enclosing a check and asking for a North West piece in exchange. I laid it aside and forgot it but I find I have not a duplicate at present so return it. My wife has got me to consent to part with my collection of coins and I sent away the first-shipment- of \$140.00 on approval today.

If you have a want list which I can fill for cash send it on.

Yours truly
W. R. McColl

Over the course of the next couple of months McLachlan and McColl trade letters back and forth and in April of 1903 McColl has a proposition for McLachlan;

".....Before sending the Aldboro Token A___ I will give you a price on the whole collection and if you consider it let me know by return mail as I have four parties waiting to make a first selection.

I will take \$1500.00 for the whole bunch coins, checks, tokens, Communion tokens, cabinets, books, paper money and duplicates. At that price you should be able to make a nice profit.

The condition as you know is away beyond the ordinary also in the late issues I have them more complete than any Canadian collector — in fact scarcely any they lacking.

From this point on the tone of the letters becomes a little strained as McLachlan tries to make a deal in what he senses is a fire sale;

".....Your favor of recent date came duly to hand and as requested forward you the Rodney Tokens at \$2.50 if not satisfactory at this price please return. I have paid \$4.00 each for some less scarce.

I note what you say about tokens 200 for \$125.00 or 62.5 cents each all round and you say you could not use them unless very very cheap! What do you call cheap?

Do you want my Canada cents 1858 to date all red unc'd; 1858 proof; 1859 brass good; and 1859 brass edge fine! say 10c each all round. Have sold all my Canada silver Newfoundland and New Brunswick to the first party who looked at it.

Another letter shortly after this indicates that McLachlan must have paid McColl a visit in Owen Sound;

I enclose the other token from New Glasgow Ont. It is not the same die, nor same sized token, nor the saw teeth margin either.

If not what you want kindly return. These two are the only pair I had of A___ and I thought you said when here that you wanted one of these.

I quite understand now with so many duplicates that you don't need my collection. Some one else will get it.

The next letter, May 10, 1903 has overtones of delight as McColl informs McLachlan that;

".....Your favor to hand offering \$60.00 for lot of tokens.

Had just received your offer when a traveller called in and gladly scooped the lot for a much larger price cash! Sorry we did not hit it but perhaps we have something else you require....."

The entire collection of McColl's tokens were subsequently purchased by an Ontario collector for the sum of \$1400. in June of 1903. I have heard speculation that the well known American collector Virgil Brand purchased much of McColl's American and British material but have nothing to substantiate this. It would seem that the success of the McColl sale list was at best a failure. Very little of his material sold from this list. In October 1904 Part I of the McColl collection went to auction through Geoffrey Charlton Adams of New York City and Part II took place in December of that same year. These sales mark the end of W.R. McColl's numismatic activities.

On Friday May 1st 1903 McColl ran his last newspaper ad. In September of 1903 W.R. McColl closes his business in Owen Sound (one reason was that the building he was in was sold to a local business man John Parson) and moved his stock to Berlin (Kitchener, Ont.) to start in business there. Whatever business venture he set out to begin it didn't meet his expectations and McColl was gone from this City in less than a year.

In studying McColl's life it becomes apparent that he enjoyed writing. One can see that it must have been his endeavors that were put in to the McColl and Lee ads at times demonstrating a frustrated poet perhaps. When McColl split up with Lee and they went their separate ways both gentlemen began to advertise their business. McColl's ads remained 'flowery' while Lee's ads were sterile and reflected a 'just the facts' attitude. One fact that we do know is that at the turn of the century McColl was gaining a reputation for the articles he was writing for the 'Dry Goods Review' a periodical for dry goods store owners and grocery storekeepers. Later McColl would write in the Owen Sound newspapers during the summer months about his other love in life horticulture. One of the areas of writing that McColl excelled at was articles on window trimming. In the era of dry goods stores a shopkeeper may be considered to be only as good as his window. The importance of drawing people in to your store was not lost on McColl and he had ideas that were considered good enough to put down in a book.

From 1904 until sometime in 1912 McColl entered a new stage in his life, that of the traveling salesman. McColl, armed with his book, window supplies and some 500 different window cards set out on the road with the aim of putting one of his books in every dry goods store in every town. According to McColl he had no competition and therefore never had a day he didn't do well.

On October 27, 1911 W.R. McColl's mother Isabella dies of 'Brights' disease or kidney failure. She was 82 years old. Just over 2 weeks later on November 12th 1911 his father

Ronald dies of old age at 85 years. Both parents were still in Sarnia, Ontario where they had lived all of their lives.

It was right around this time that McColl decided to leave the road and return to Owen Sound and possibly a more stable life once again. It is this writer's belief that Lucy McColl had remained in Owen Sound while her husband toughed it out on the road. McColl's physician had advised him to leave the road as his health wasn't the best. Perhaps a small inheritance from his recently deceased parents made the decision easier. In any case W.R. McColl embarked on a completely different path in his life and at the age of 57 purchased the insurance business of R.R. Goldsmith in Owen Sound. W.R. McColl now could call himself an insurance and real estate agent. For the first time he was a dealer in fire, wind, automobile and life insurance as well as some real estate. George Holmes had dabbled quite successfully in real estate and this is an area that had always intrigued McColl. Business flourished and so did his reputation. In December of 1916 William R. McColl was nominated for town council by H.R. Moffatt and J.C. Grier. The field was the largest ever with thirty-two nominations. McColl was not successful this time. However, in January 1918 W.R. McColl was to become the new town assessor along with Mr. John Reid. This appointment had its oppositions and a great debate ensued on the night of January 14th 1918. In the end McColl won the vote by a count of 9-5 over his nearest opponent Mr. John Peacock. The appointment paid a salary of \$500.

Things had definitely picked up for McColl who now had a flourishing business and a paying town appointment. It's only natural that he indulges himself in his hobbies. In a newspaper article in 1929 the reporter has this to say about W.R. McColl *".....he has his hobbies and one of these is the collection of ferns of which he has over two thousand specimens all correctly described by both their botanical and common names, together with over four hundred specimens of mosses. He has six hundred mineral specimens and fifteen hundred boxes of shells and a fine collection of micas....."* It would seem that numismatics was now left far behind him.

Definitely McColl's new love was horticulture (a love shared with his nephew Percy Lee) or more specifically orchids and ferns. W.R. McColl had become somewhat of an expert on these subjects and entertained visits from very prominent figures from around North America. Locally he was recognized and during the summer months would write articles pertaining to the various orchids found in the Bruce area specifically the rarer Ram's Horn orchid of which he was considered to know more than anyone on the Bruce Peninsula. The Ram's Horn is found in only a few places and not in large quantity. McColl would transplant these orchids to his home and then exchange them with others in the United States.

Ferns however were McColl's real forte. He had learned how to propagate certain rare ferns in captivity and then grow them to previously unknown size. An example was illustrated when a Professor Saunders of London, an expert on wild birds and plants, saw McColl's specimen of a Goldie Shield Fern, Saunders declared it to be the largest he had ever seen and suggested contacting the Smithsonian Institute as evidence of what this fern could become in the appropriate surrounding.

When Rev. Dr. Campbell of Montreal (his collection of wild flowers was the basis for the book *Wild Flowers of Canada*) came to visit with McColl the newspaper reported that *".....Dr. Campbell congratulated Mr. McColl on having the best specimens, the nicest mounted and labeled of any collection he had ever seen."*

McColl was also considered an expert on the rare Harts Tongue fern. In North America it can be found only in Tennessee, New York, New Brunswick and Owen Sound. In England and Ireland the fern is quite abundant but in North America was considered a treasure.

McColl's vast knowledge and success in the area of orchids, ferns and mosses made him the envy of Botanists everywhere. In this area he was considered to be a leading expert in the Dominion of Canada. Around 1929 McColl's vast collection of ferns, considered to be the finest in Canada, was acquired by the University of Toronto.

Sometime around 1925 McColl sold his insurance and real estate business to Austin Scully of Owen Sound. Now seventy years old it only seems right he might consider retirement. However, McColl was now set to try something old. Returning to his roots McColl's Fair and Gift shop was founded on 2nd Avenue East (formerly Poulett St.). McColl had truly come full circle.

On Tuesday December 21st 1926 William T. Lee, McColl's brother-in-law, died after a long illness of about 8 years. He was 69 years of age. It should be noted that 8 years previous Lee's store was the victim of arson (3 separate fires had been set) and perhaps this was the grounds for the beginning of his illness.

On March 31st 1927 Lucy (Lee) McColl died. She had suffered from high blood pressure for about 5 years but it was an acute form of bronchial asthma which she succumbed to. W.R. McColl and Lucy McColl had no children.

Winter in Owen Sound, as those familiar with the area can attest, can be very harsh and trying. So it was on Tuesday February 7th 1933 a brutally cold and blizzardy night when William Robert McColl, now a man of 78 years, closed up his shop and headed for his boarding house on 8th Street A East. The long 5 block (partly uphill) walk through this raging storm must have been too much for McColl. As he entered the boarding house he collapsed on a chair and died of a heart attack.

The following day the Owen Sound Sun Times described McColl as a well-known and admired businessman. They continued *".....the death of Mr. McColl will be greatly regretted by the business men of Owen Sound especially the merchants with whom he was so well acquainted, as well as by the hundreds who knew him personally."*

W. R. McColl was buried in Greenwood Cemetery February 10th 1933 in Area S 13 B Row 3 in the LEE plot. Once again he was united with his brother-in-law William T. and his wife Lucy. His passing was mourned by his sister Margaret of Sarnia, Ont., his brother Joseph of Buffalo, N.Y. and his brother Jack of St. Louis, Missouri. There are no

markings on any of the stones to indicate McColl was placed there but cemetery records show that this is the case.

While little trace is left of W.R. McColl after death his "List of Canadian, British, United States and Foreign Coins and Pattern Pieces, Paper Money etc....." that he has left behind for all generations to come is some testimony to a man who locally became known as "*Owen Sound's one best collector.....*"

Scott E. Douglas
CATC 999

EPILOGUE

About 7 years ago, as I once again reached for my copy of McColl, it occurred to me that here was a man that had a certain captive audience with his "List of Canadian, British, United States and Foreign Coins and Pattern Pieces, Paper Money etc....." and yet I knew absolutely nothing personal about his life. In setting out to enlighten myself I soon realized that it seemed no one else knew much about him either. I exhausted every numismatic channel only to discover that very, very little had been written about McColl and even less of an accurate nature.

My family cottage is in Sauble Beach, Ontario just a half hour drive from Owen Sound. For the next 7 years I would familiarize myself with the local facilities of this wonderful country city even more than I already had in previous years and try to unravel the life of W.R. McColl. Many hours of microfilm was viewed and all local history books were read. The Grey County Museum had come to know me and it took only a short time for me to realize why nothing had been written before. At first there seemed to be nothing to find. But wait!! Here is a man who spent almost forty years in the town and under the watchful eye of its citizens had grown to be a well respected business man. How is it possible that nothing remained.....barely a trace. Photographs of the man appear to be non existent. Slowly pieces began to fall into place and a story formed of a man who was well liked and respected by everyone who knew him.

As happens with research of this nature I am not completely satisfied that all has been revealed. There are some small holes and of course the years from 1904 – 1911 are gray areas indeed. I am sure that more may come to light in the future but in the meantime I hope everyone has enjoyed reading my story of McColl's life as I came to see it.

I would like to thank Warren Baker for allowing me to use his copies of the McLachlan / McColl letters of correspondence and his kind encouragement over the years when I was trying to put this project together. I would also like to thank Len Buth for his endless support and proof reading abilities. Its friends like these that make token collecting the greatest part of the world numismatics.

Scott E. Douglas
August 25, 2003

A Chronology of William Robert McColl

- 1855** McColl is born in Sarnia, Ontario on December 6th
- 1868** McColl leaves Sarnia Normal School at the age of 13 to apprentice at the dry goods firm of T. & J.S. Symington one of Sarnia's leading stores.
- 1871** McColl leaves Symington's to further his apprenticeship at the Robert Wanless Grocery, Glassware and China store in Sarnia.
- 1874** At the advice of his Sunday school teacher McColl goes to work as a Salesman for Duncan McBain in Forest, Ontario.
- 1877** McColl, now 22 years of age, answers an ad in the Toronto Globe for a sales position in a dry goods store in Oshawa, Ontario. Of 23 applicants his is the successful one.
- 1878** McColl marries Lucy Jane Lee of Stratford, Ontario in Oshawa
- 1879** The dry goods firm of McColl and Lee is formed with brother in law William T. Lee in Oshawa and remains there for the next 10 years.
- 1889** The firm of McColl and Lee moves to 143 Poulett Street in Owen Sound, Ontario.
- 1892** McColl and Lee move across the street to 133-137 Poulett St. and call the new establishment "The Twin Stores".
- 1898** The firm of McColl and Lee is dissolved by mutual consent and McColl opens across the street and down in the Old Post Office building. William Lee remains in business at 137 Poulett St.
- 1903** McColl decides to sell his coin collection. In March he releases his "List of Canadian, British, United States and Foreign Coins and Pattern Pieces, Paper Money etc....."
- 1903** The last ad for McColl appears in the Sun Times on May 1st. McColl closes the store shortly after.
- 1904** Geoffrey C. Adams brings Part I and II of the McColl Collection to auction.
- 1904** McColl moves to Berlin (Kitchener) but remains less than a year.
- 1904** McColl goes on the road promoting his pamphlet on "Window Dressing" but after 7 years must quit due to poor health.
- 1911** McColl returns to Owen Sound and buys the Insurance and Real Estate business of R.R. Goldsmith of Owen Sound.
- 1924** McColl sells the Insurance business to Austin Scully and
- 1925**opens "McColl Fair and Gift" on 2nd Avenue East (Poulett Street) in Owen Sound.
- 1933** McColl closes his shop on February 7th and walks the few blocks to his boarding house in a raging blizzard. Soon after entering the parlor he collapses and dies of a heart attack. W. R. McColl is 78 years old.

The Personal Numismatist Cards of W.R. McColl



McColl card with
'Numismatist' correct
Obverse.



McColl card with
'Numismatists'
Error Obverse

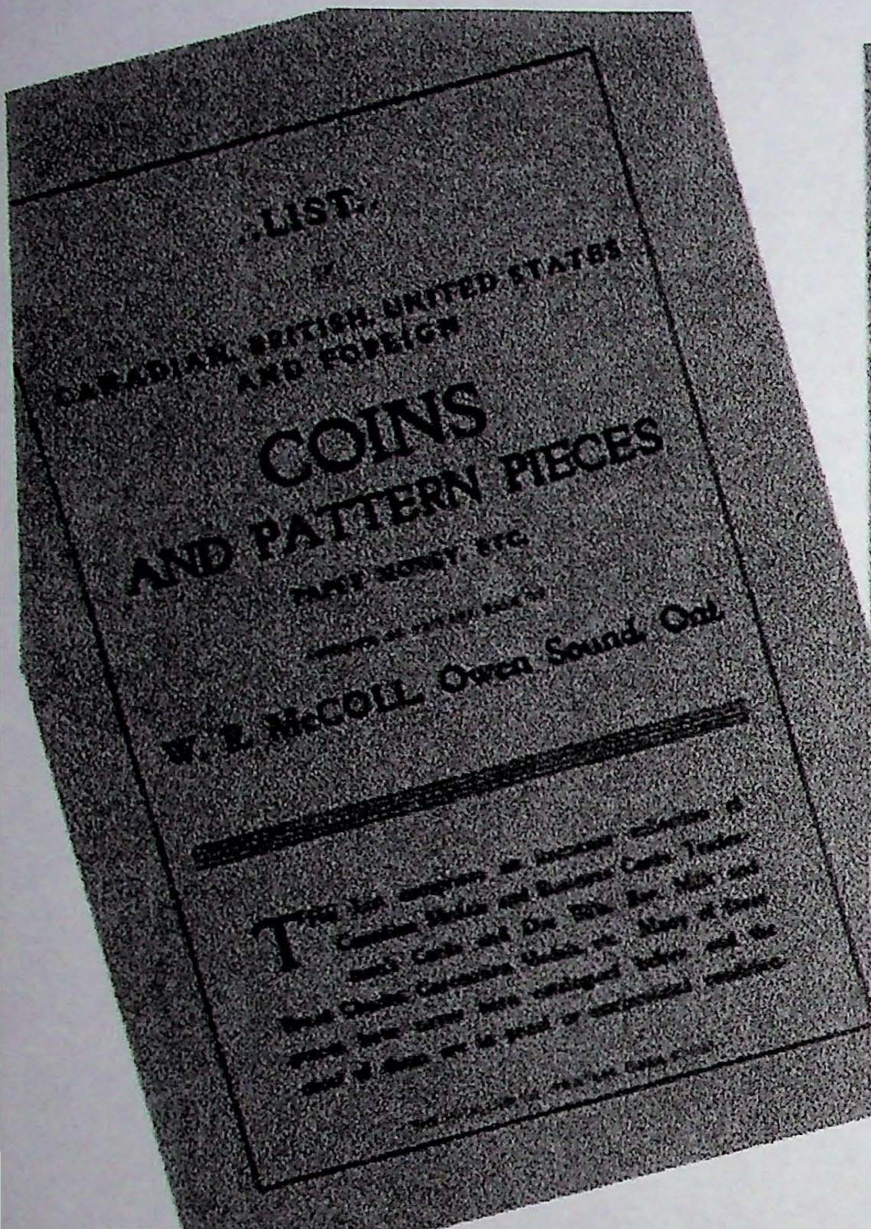


Common reverse of all
McColl cards.



Brass reverse with
knurled edge.

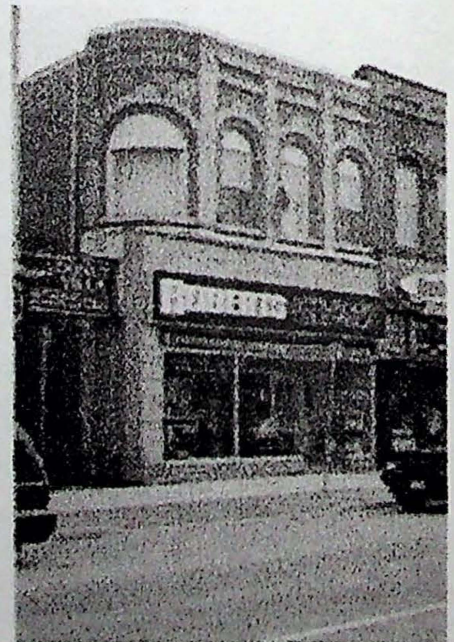
W.R. McColl had his personal numismatist cards made by the Chicago token making firm of C.H. Hanson and Co. Each piece has a population of 100. The way McColl explains it the firm created the 'numismatists' obverse in copper and aluminum. McColl refused these pieces because of the error. Apparently C. H. Hanson told McColl they would correct the mistake if he were to order a new die and strike one more token. This would give McColl 5 different pieces and he would only have to pay for 3. The third token McColl ordered was made of brass and had a more knurled edge as opposed to the beaded edge of the other pieces of copper and aluminum.



W.R. McColl



Poulett Street 1930. The scene is much the same as in McColl's early days and in fact is not too much different today in 2003. His store in 1903 is indicated below the letter 'A'.



McColl's Store from 1898-1903 the old Post Office building as is in 2003.

CATALOGUE
 OF THE COLLECTION OF
Canadian Medals and Tokens,
 THE PROPERTY OF
W. R. McCOLL, Esq.,
 OF BERLIN, CANADA,
 Together with
Selections from Other Cabinets,
 TO BE SOLD
 Absolutely Without Reserve.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
SATURDAY, OCT. 1, 1904.
 AT 2 P. M. SHARP.
DANIEL R. KENNEDY, Auctioneer.
 At 128 East 23rd Street,
 NEW YORK CITY.
 THE COINS WILL BE ON EXHIBITION
 FROM 4:30 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

Catalogued by
Geoffrey Charlton Adams, M. A.
 Box 290, Madison Square,
 NEW YORK, U. S. A.
 TO WHOM BIDS MAY BE SENT.

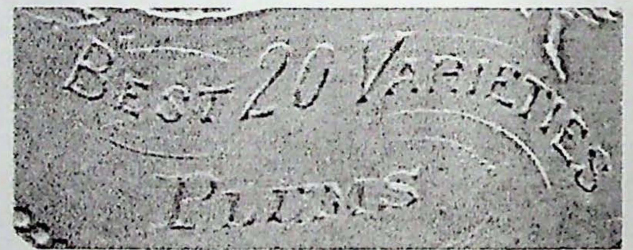
THE WITHIN SALE POSTPONED
 TO
Friday, Oct. 7, 1904.
 At 2:30 P. M.

PART II
 OF THE COLLECTION OF
Canadian Medals, and Tokens
 THE PROPERTY OF
W. R. McCOLL, Esq.
 OF BERLIN, CANADA.
 TOGETHER WITH
Selections from Other Cabinets
 Comprising a very fine series, of English Silver, United States
 Silver and Copper, Canadian Coins, Medals and Tokens,
 Numismatic and Other Books.
 WHICH WILL BE SOLD
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
 Absolutely Without Reserve.
 At the Rooms of the Collector's Club, 351 4th Ave., New York,
DANIEL R. KENNEDY, Auctioneer,
Thursday Afternoon, Dec. 29, 1904,
 AT TWO O'CLOCK.

The Coins, etc., will be on Exhibition on the day of sale
 from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Catalogued by
Geoffrey Charlton Adams, M. A.
 FLAT IRON BUILDING,
 (Telephone, 2902 Gramercy.)
 NEW YORK, U. S. A.
 TO WHOM BIDS MAY BE SENT.

The inside covers of the McColl sales by Geoffrey Charlton Adams of New York City Part I and Part II. The first sale was postponed by almost one week to Friday Oct. 7th.



58 "Dominion of Canada," angel to right, R. Arms, bronze proof, issued to Owen Sound Horticultural Society, for best 20 var. plums. Very rare, L. 1460. in leather case, 134.

This medal was listed in the Geoffrey Charlton Adams catalogue of the McColl sale Part I. The medal resides in the authors collection, minus the leather case, and is edge inscribed "Owen Sound Horticultural Society 1882".

COLL & LEE'S SPACE

SALIVATED

By the Soft Season we will make a Saving Sacrifice on

Saturday, Feby. 15th

Only, and the following week.

Of all Winter Goods, the Surplus of the Season

To save our principal we will throw ? profits on

WHITE BLANKETS

GREY BLANKETS

WASH DOUGHTS

MANTLES AND

FIRESIDE

Woolen

Clouds

These goods will be found at Store and will be pushed on

SEPT. 19, 1889.

McCull & Lee

During our Millinery opening last Week many asked us if

MISS MCCORMICK,

Our Dress and Mantle Maker would make up Goods not bought at our Establishment.

To all we would answer

YES

It make no difference to

YOU BUY YOUR

Bring them

THE DRIES

New Dry Goods Store.

By large advertisement in another column it will be seen that a large new dry goods establishment has been opened out next to Parker's Drug Store, Poole's street, by Messrs. McCull & Lee. They have opened out seventy-five cases of new and reasonable goods, which the public are respectfully invited to call and inspect.

Great Real Estate Offer.

The following properties have been placed in my hands for a quick clearance and hurried sale, the prices hold good for thirty days only. The Mrs. D. A. Genson's properties in Owen Sound.

1st - The family residence and grounds complete, (9 acres) head of 7th St. West Hill.	\$6000.00
Parcel 2 - the same property including the north 4 acres only.	\$5000.00
Parcel 3 - the south 5 acres only without dwelling.	\$1500.00
Parcel 4 - the four house terrace on 3th Ave. E. will be sold in lots at \$1000 per pair, others on single houses will not be considered.	
Parcel 5 - That splendid lot on 5th Ave. E. in rear of Division St. Church, 165 x 220 ft. Price \$2500.00	
Parcel 6 - The brick cottage on 2th Ave. E. in front of Collegiate Institute, 77 x 120 ft. Whole lot, house and lot.	\$3000.00

W. R. McCOLL,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
207 Avenue East.

splendid articles supplied for Family Use.

Run Your Eye Over This Space

We thank you all for the crowded store we had on Saturday (**OUR OPENING DAY**)

The Rush is still on; yet we cry for more. Our new stock is immense; our Bargains unlimited. IN THE QUICK RUSH OF FALL TRADE!

Everything goes at Rock Bottom Prices

Come along, everybody and see for once what Price and Quality really means. We are offering some

RARE PERSUADERS

Dry Goods, Mantle Cloths, Millinery, Staples and Gents' Furnishings.

These Goods are as you like them in all respects. We guarantee solid satisfaction. **WE GIVE IT.**

WE HAVE GOT THE PULL.

Whoop! another store has come, All people clear the track, We're going to beat the record some, Don't try to hold us back.

Whoop! Prices lower than before, New Goods in piles from roof to floor; With novelties our store is full, And that is where we get the pull!

We run to win, and don't forget, The prize we want is trade; We'll make our figures lower yet Than winner ever made.

Ha! here's the store that gives you most; You'll find we make no empty boast, But Bargains big and beautiful, And that is where we have the pull!

Parker's Block, Opp. Paterson HOUSE,

OWEN SOUND.

McCull & Lee

For all who trade with us.

Be in the rush on Saturday night and get YOUR Share.

MCCOLL & LEE.

For the day let us for make Christmas a joy

William R. McColl's Fine Collection of Ferns Is Entry of Botanists



BEAUTIFUL ORCHIDS ARE FOUND HERE



LOCAL CHURCH OBSERVE DAY SPECIAL PRAYERS

Unsuspected Inmate Shows in Nominations Proceedings Today

ORANGE LODGE W. R. MCCOLL TO DIVERSION PASSES AWAY FOR R. C. SCHOOLS ON TUESDAY



Well-known Merchant Collapses on Returning from Score

DEATH IMMEDIATE

First Started in Business Here-Forty-two Years Ago

One of Owen Sound's most widely-known merchants passed away on Tuesday evening with striking suddenness in the person of Mr. William R. McColl.

SNOW, WIND STORM HITS CITY TUESDAY

Sever. inches of Snow Falls-Temperature Down to Zero

ROADS BLOCKED

Fine Snow Driven by Wind, Piles Up in Drifts

Owen Sound was the scene of a severe snow storm on Tuesday evening with the first real snow for several weeks.

TWO BRITISH HAVE SET UP NEW RECORD

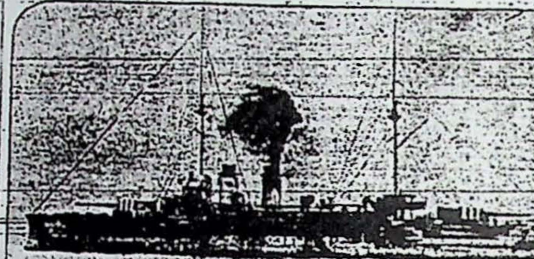
2 British Officers Break Non-stop Hop Record

SMITH CRASHES

Molitor Planning to Take Hop Across the Atlantic

LONDON, Feb. 4.—One British plane set a new world's flying record, another crashed up in an attempt to beat a water mark, and a third was off in the running today for another record.

SAILORS MUTINY, SPEED AWAY WITH BATTLESHIP



Commanded by a crew of mutineers and pursued by battleships, cruisers and a squadron of wireless chase in pease-blue naval ensigns. The battleship was seized in Oriskany harbor, Gerrard who had remained on board and piloted them to Inver, while the mutineers wired that they would not return and without violence, the wire is disconnected by the authorities which sent the ship to sea.

Luncheon Fire Spreads to Tree; Falls, Kills Man

(Canadian Press Wire) TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 5.—James Hagan, 27, is dead today victim of a strange accident. With two brothers, Joseph and William, and a friend, Hagan was cutting wood near his home. They built a fire to cook a stew, and the blaze, unknown to them, spread to a nearby tree. Without warning the tree broke at the base and a limb struck James on the head, killing him instantly.

FIVE ARE DEAD AS FIRE RAVAGES WEST-HO

Tisdale, Sask., Has Razed Early on Wednesday Several of Those In Are in Very Serious Condition

(Canadian Press Wire) TISDALE, Sask., Feb. 5.—Five were dead and 10 more seriously injured as the result of a blaze which raged through the town of Tisdale, Sask., on Wednesday.

PINES, COURT COSTS TOTAL \$10,047 HERE

Total Number of Cases in Police Court - 427

COMPLETE REPORT \$4,572 Paid to City Treasurer, \$4,020 to Province

The annual report of Chief of Police T. H. Caron was presented at the meeting of the Police Commission on Tuesday. It contains much information regarding the activities of the police department during the past year, and will also be read with interest by the citizens.

PAY \$100,000,000 IN LUMP SUM TO U.S.A. PROPOSAL

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Feb. 5.—A proposal to pay \$100,000,000 in lump sum to the United States has been made by the British Empire Air Force.

ONE IN PORT

(ACCOMPLISH OF JAIL) BARRACKS

BISHOP DOWN BEFORE LUNG

The Rev. Canon Bishop of the Diocese of the British Empire Air Force has been reported to have been taken to hospital.

MR. CHARLES HUGHES HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Threatened from Being of King's Royal Park Last Night

OWEN SOUND HAS A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF FERNS

WAR BULL ON

MR. W. R. MCCOLL IS APPOINTED NEW ASSASSIN

HERE

WAR BULL ON

MR. W. R. MCCOLL IS APPOINTED NEW ASSASSIN

WAR BULL ON

WAR BULL ON

WAR BULL ON

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WAR BULL ON

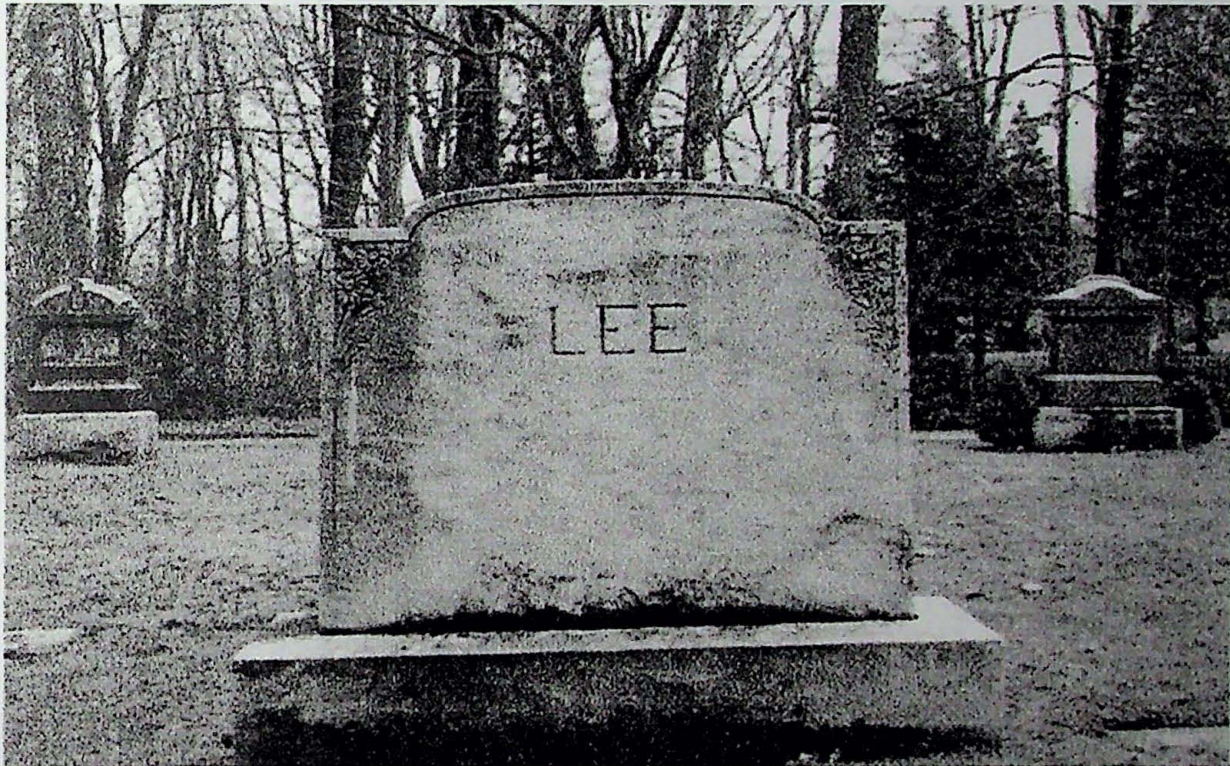
WAR BULL ON

WAR BULL ON

WAR BULL ON

Newspaper headlines from several issues of the day pertaining to W. R. McColl and his life. Note the article "Snow, Wind, Storm,..." from the night McColl passed away, February 7, 1933.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY, OWEN SOUND



In the west portion of the Greenwood cemetery in Owen Sound, Ontario is a gravestone marked LEE. This is the burial plot of William T. Lee and his family. Lee was McColl's long time business partner and brother-in-law. Although the headstone itself has no names inscribed (other than 'LEE') there are footstones to indicate who is buried there and where. W.R. McColl and his wife Lucy are the only ones buried here with no markings to indicate this fact. They are located in the north-west corner of the plot.

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- | | | |
|--|--|-----------|
| Adams, Geoffrey C. | McColl Sale Catalogue Part I Sale XIII | 1904 |
| Adams, Geoffrey C. | McColl Sale Catalogue Part II Sale XV | 1904 |
| Barker, Kenneth S. | Presbyterianism in Owen Sound | 1991 |
| Bowman, Fred | Collectors of Canadian Coins of the Past | 1972 |
| Croft, Melba Morris | The People of Owen Sound | |
| Croft, Melba Morris | Fourth Entrance to Huronia | |
| Croft, Melba Morris | Renewal of a Canadian Port | 1993 |
| Croft, Melba Morris | Growth of a County Town | 1984 |
| The Owen Sound Advertiser | Various issues (microfilm) | 1889 |
| The Owen Sound Sun-Times | Various issues (microfilm) | 1889-1933 |
| Correspondence from W.R. McColl to R.W. McLachlan 1890-1904 graciously loaned to the author by Mr. Warren Baker. | | |

Tokens of Newbury, Ontario

by Harry N. James, FCNRS

Newbury, Ontario is located in Mosa Township of west Middlesex County, about two miles north of hiway 2 between London and Chatham. It got its initial growth spurt in 1851 when the Great Western Railroad went through. Originally known as Ward's Station, it was re-named Newbury after a village in England when the post office was established there in 1854. It was incorporated as a village in 1872.

In McColl's listing of his collection which he was selling in 1903, he lists a set of due bill tokens for a W. Bayne of Newbury, Ontario. There were eight tokens in the set including a \$2.00 and a \$5.00 brass token. From 1¢ to \$1.00 the tokens were made of aluminum. They were all octagonal in shape and varied in size of from 18 mm for the 1¢ to 36 mm for the dollar. The \$2.00 token was 28 mm and the \$5.00 token, 36mm.

If you drive into Newbury, you will see on the main street a one story red brick building which is the Newbury branch of the Middlesex County library. The name *W. Bayne Library* in a cement stone is clearly visible at the top of the building. The Bayne family is certainly a part of the Library history in Newbury.

In 1887 the Library and Musical Society was formed with J. H. Bayne as president. A small collection of books was housed in a building on the corner of Hagerty and Dundas Streets. They were later moved into the former shop of Robert Adair. In 1930 Mrs. William Bayne and her son Adair Bayne had the old Adair house and shop demolished and a red brick building was erected as a memorial to William Bayne, a long time Newbury merchant.

Mr. Bayne was in business as a general merchant in Newbury as early as 1873. At that time he was in partnership with a Mr. Douglas and the store was run under the name of Bayne & Douglas. Douglas dropped out of the partnership some time in the 1880s and William Bayne was assisted by his brother John for a number of years. The store had a tailor shop and a millinery business in conjunction with it. Mr. Bayne was also interested in politics, being village reeve during the years 1903 through 1905. Mr. Bayne died in 1926 after 43 years in business and the stock and building were sold soon after his death.



Newbury, Ontario - Bayne's Store is the middle building - 1903

Going north up the main street from where the library is now, and on the other side near the corner of Dundas was another merchant who used due bill tokens in his business. Brass, round 1¢ and 5¢ tokens are listed in Ken Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills*.

Mr. Vail was in business up until about the turn of the century. His store was known as *The Reliable Store*. An ad in the *Farmer's & Business Directory for the counties of Huron, Middlesex and Perth* of 1901 state that he was a dealer in groceries, dry goods, hats, caps, boots, shoes, crockery, stationery etc. Produce was taken in exchange.

His business was sold in the early 1900s to Albert Holman who had been operating a general store across from Vail's store. Holman moved his business into Vail's store and operated there until 1923 when he sold to a Don Fletcher.

Vail's Tokens:

A.M. VAIL / GENERAL / MERCHANT / NEWBURY, / ONT.

Good for / 5¢ / in trade

B-R-22

Good for / 1¢ / in trade

B-R-19



Tokens of W. Bayne

Illustrations of Vail tokens thank
Gord Nichols, St. Catharines, O

Sources:

McColl, W. R., *Sales List of Canadian Medals and Business Cards*, 1903, Owen Sound, Ontario.

Hurdle, Bessie, *The History of Newbury*, printed by the Bothwell Times, 1973.

Palmer, Ken, *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills* published by The Canadian Association of Token Collectors, St. Thomas, Ontario, 2001.

Farmer's & Business Directory for the counties of Huron, Middlesex and Perth, 1901.

The Columbia Farthings

An Update

By M. H. Kyle

The following is an update of the known varieties of the Columbia Farthing Tokens.

Due to the interest of several of our members in this interesting group of farthing sized tokens the following varieties will be listed using the most complete listing I have been able to find, that of #1 through #17 found in *TOKEN COLLECTOR'S PAGES* by George and Melvin Fuld. With the addition of a further three varieties I will assign the temporary numbers #18 - #19 - #20.

Opinion is diverse as to the place of origin and the purpose for which this small 22 mm. or less Copper Tokens was produced. The bust has been attributed to that of both the Duke of Wellington of Britain and Simon Bolivar of Colombia. The Rx-. (excepting #6 - #7 - #8) have a shield or wheel with the center depicting a Union Jack.

Although many opinions have been put forth over the years, I think it safe to say the general opinion is they are of British origin, the dies having been produced by William Wyon, but arguable so. Circa. 1820-1830.

All of these pieces are thought to have been produced in copper with one possible exception that being #5. The late R. C. (Bob) Willey states under the heading *Coins and Tokens Mistakenly Attributed to Canada* that B19 or Fuld #5 is found in copper and brass. (brass unseen by the author and was not included in Willey's collection when sold) he lists six examples in his article in the *CNA Journal*, B19 through B24 inclusive, without cross-references.

From past articles in this publication, farthings seen very little service if any in Colonial Canada unless hammered to pass as halfpennies, to date these pieces have been relegated to the category of gaming tokens or card markers. as most of the counters seen today are brass, these copper pieces in time may very well prove to have been turned out for a much higher calling. (more research will be required.)

This article is not intended to be the definitive work on this subject, rather to be used as a point of reference for further research and discussion. Other varieties may very well exist including mules. (collectors are invited to submit their findings to the Editor.)

I have not attributed rarity to these pieces, however I found #1 and #4 to be the greater challenge. These pieces are affordable and can be found in dealers stock from time to time as well as the electronic media.

Columbia Farthing Varieties

No. 1

21.5 mm. Border raised with inner circle, the legend COLUMBIA over bust right with a hooked nose. The first small curl of hair on forehead under the right leg of the M. Rx-Toothed border around CROWNED JULY 19 1821 also around a crown between branches of oak, rose, thistle and shamrocks. upset reverse.

No.2

21.5 mm. Border toothed, the legend is GEORGIUS IV BRITANNIARUM REX:F:D. around bust left. Rx-as on No. 1

No.3

21.5 mm. Border raised with inner circle, the legend COLUMBIA. in small letters above bust right, first curl on forehead under center of B, stop after COLUMBIA. Rx-raised border with inner circle, justice seated right on shield with broad sword in right hand above right side of shield, scales in left hand, base is uneven, upset reverse.

No.4

21.2 mm. Border raised with inner circle, the legend COLUMBIA is below a thin bust right. (as on #9) Rx-Raised border with inner circle, justice seated right with longer sword, right hand center right of shield. base almost straight, as on #10, upset reverse.

No.5

21.5 mm. Border raised with inner circle of small dots, the legend COLUMBIA above bust right above a fasces. (similar to that used by the Romans without the axe) Rx-Raised rim with inner circle of small beads around justice seated right, short curved sword with hand to right of shield above vertical curved line from ground to seat, base almost straight, as on #9, upset reverse.

No.6

21.5 mm. Border raised rim with inner circle. (circle usually weak to left of bust) bust left, on the nose the nostril is straight. Rx-raised rim with inner circle, Justice standing facing right, sword in right hand balance in left. Fuld claims this reverse does not have a ball above the balance held in left hand, their piece I expect is the product of worn dies or just worn, the example shown here has a ball. this is the only example in this series to have a straight reverse, as a result I think this a correct attribution, irregular base, straight reverse.

No.7

21.5 mm. Obverse is the same as on #6 except the nostril is broken, the lower portion is wanting, Rx-as on #6 except the ground is slightly wider, perhaps from an earlier die state. upset reverse.

No.8

21.5 mm. Obverse as on #6 and #7 except the nostril is hooked, on higher grade examples the field is pebbled with fine rust spots. Rx-as on #6 and #7, upset reverse.

No.9

21.2 mm. Obverse as on #4, there is a die crack on both between U and M of COLUMBIA, on the few examples I have seen the crack is bolder on #9. Rx- as #5.

No. 10

21.0 mm. Border raised with inner circle, COLUMBIA above a bust right with rust dots at throat, on truncation as well as others to right and above bust, right curl under right leg of M, closely resembles #11, however the mouth is open on this variety and closed on #11. Rx- as on #4 except there is an extra vertical line in center of shield. (bold examples)

No. 11

21.0 mm. Border raised with inner circle, closely resembles #10 except the mouth is closed. Rx-Closely resembles #4, very minor differences in shield design that may be the result of worn dies. upset reverse.

No. 12

21.3 mm . Border raised with inner circle. Bust right under COLUMBIA, straight nose. First curl on forehead under center right of M, the M is re-cut to right. The nose closely resembles #14, however not as well connected to forehead. Rx- Justice seated right with balance in left hand and sword in right, there is a horseshoe shaper design (open at top) on ground to the right of shield, the right hand is above the right side of shield, this reverse is found with and without a vertical die crack between the cups on the balance. Straight base, upset reverse.

(this and the following two varieties are very closely related, all sharing a re-cutting of the M on the right side.)

The numbers attribution of this (#12) and the following two varieties were determined by reverse die numbers provided by Fuld, otherwise they may have been ordered in sequence by the progression of the obverse die states.

As mentioned earlier, other varieties can reasonably be expected, for that reason a continuation of this temporary numbering system may be advantageous for comparison purposes during further research.

No. 13

21.3 mm. As on #14 with very minor change, perhaps the result of worn dies, most notably is the separation between upper nose and forehead as on #12 . (second or third die state) as on the proceeding variety the M is re-cut on the right side. Rx-closely resembles #12 except the right hand is close to center of shield, body between sword and right arm, on the ground there is grass between shield and differently folded drapery. straight base, upset reverse.

No.14

21.1 mm. Raised rim with inner circle, the legend COLUMBIA over bust right,as on #12, the nose extends upward to join the forehead, (first die state) Rx-Grass on ground, practically no design under seat ,only drapery. Justice appears to be seated on the shield right upper, hand just right if center. straight base, upset reverse.

No.15

21.3 mm, Raised rim with inner circle, COLUMBIA with stop, above bust right, large first curl on forehead centered between M and B, straight nose, the same obverse as on #19,. Rx-Justice seated right as proceeding, there is a serpentine line starting at the right of shield that curls down and to the right above ground and drapery, base almost straight with a downward hook at left end. upset reverse.

No.16

21.0 mm. Raised rim with inner circle, COLUMBIA above bust right, on a bold example the end of nose is very prominent to the right, the M is re-cut to left Rx- Justice seated right as preceding, there is a crude S shaped design between shield and drapery, on the two examples I have seen the shield is re-cut on the left side from a point just below the horizontal cross on shield to a point just above same, base almost straight. upset reverse.

No.17

21.0 mm, Rim raised with inner circle, COLUMBIA above bust right. The hair is almost straight with a turn to the left at top, first hair on forehead under left side of B, young head. Rx- Justice seated right as preceding, head is larger and rounded with a bun or

curl at rear, the drapery consists of a number of diagonal almost straight lines from seat to ground. base almost straight, upset reverse.

No.18

21.0 mm. Raised rim with inner circle, under COLUMBIA a bust right, the lower center of M joined to right leg of M, the first two hair coils are below center left of B. Rx-Justice right as proceeding, the hair above forehead is high and round sloping to a large round area in rear (so far unique) short sword, drapery flows from seat to ground in almost straight lines, at left the drapery is joined to shield. base uneven, upset reverse.

No.19

21.0 mm. Obverse as on #15, stop after COLUMBIA, there is considerable rusting in lettering. Probable a second die state. Rx-justice right as preceding, the head and hair is cone shaped with a small bun or dot on reverse of same. The field to right is pebbled with rust spots, the drapery does touch the seat, joined only below the knee, straight base, reverse upset.

(to date this reverse is unique, however due to the rusting perhaps we can expect to find an earlier die state.)

No.20

21.0 mm. Raised broad rim weak inner ring, COLUMBIA with bust right, rust pebbling in field and lettering to right of bust, bold features with sideburns extending down parallel with mouth, long straight nose, forehead concave, Start of first coil on forehead lines between M and B. Rx- Justice seated right as preceding, the hair is curled making the head look rounder than most, long sword with a spiked point, the drapery follows the grass to a point close to shield then turns vertically to a point near center of right side of shield. base almost straight, upset reverse.

I wish to thank fellow C.A.T.C. members Len Buth for his assistance in the search of this working group, and Greg Ingram for his considerable assistance in identification.

OBVERSE



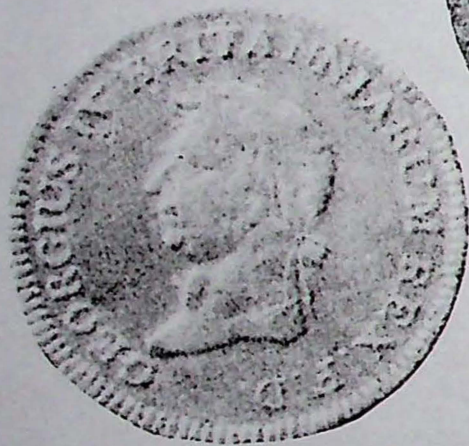
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9



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6



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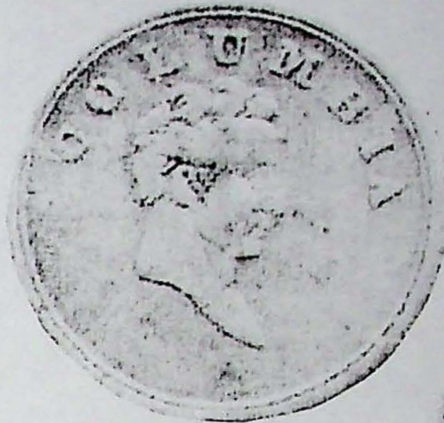


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OBVERSE



11



14



18



12



15



19



13



16



20



17

REVERSE



1



4



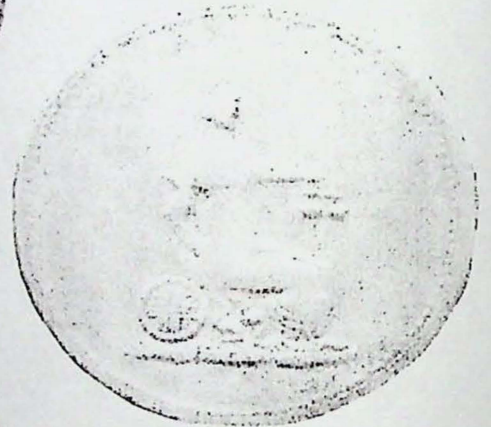
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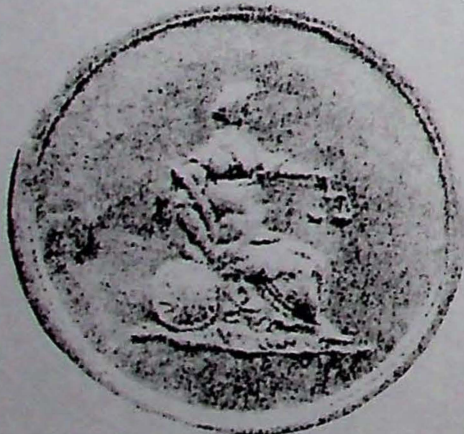
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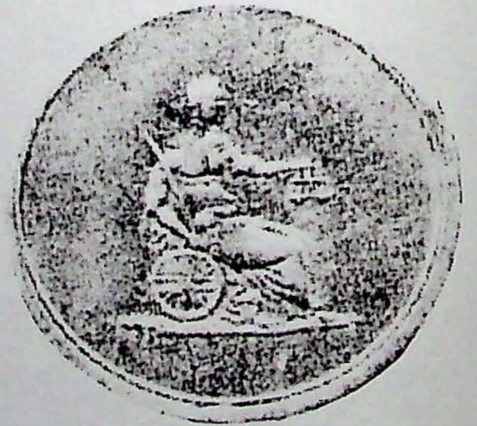
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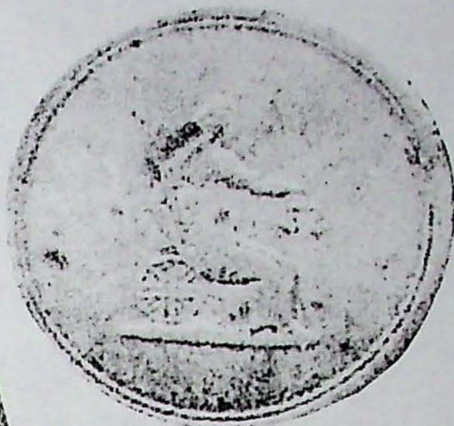


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REVERSE



11



14



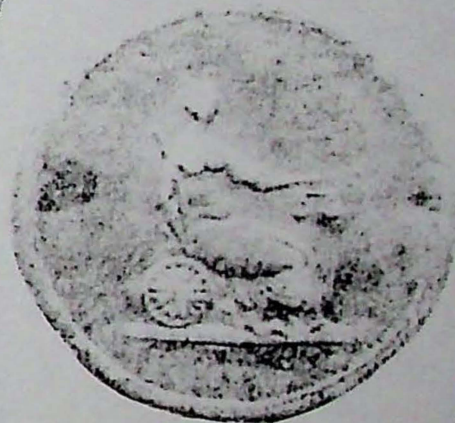
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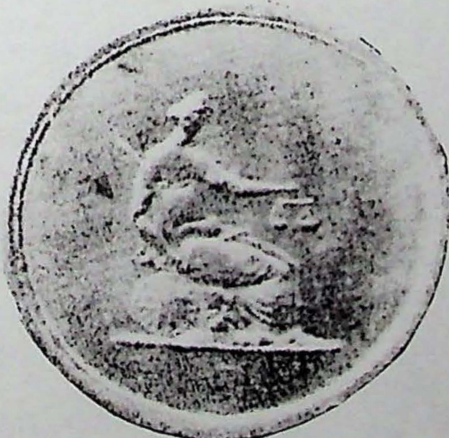
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15



19



13



16



20



17

July 18, 2003

In the following pages I have endeavored to list the articles written about Ontario Merchants and their tokens that have appeared in the CeeTee (including the first year of Numismatica Canada) during the first 30 years of existence of the Canadian Association of Token Collectors. Mention is made if a full article on the merchant has been written and in some cases when a descriptive paragraph or two has been done to educate the reader and to allow for the possibility of further research. No mention has been made, however, if just a line description which appears on the token is all that is recorded. As always I have created a table that suits me and is set up for my purposes. I am always open to constructive suggestions as to how to improve future projects of this nature and welcome any comments any time.

Scott E. Douglas
CATC 999

Ontario Merchants Found in the CEE TEE

Year	Volume	Number	Page	Town/City	County	Merchant
1972	1	1	4	St. Clements	Waterloo	Schummer, Peter. F.
	1	1	5	St. Clements	Waterloo	Heric, Victor
	1	2	13	Hoards Station	Northumberland	Hammond, A.
1973	2	4	29	Huntsville	Muskoka	Wardell, Boyd & Sons
1975	4	1	2	Avon	Elgin	Binkley, G.D.
	4	1	3	Roseville	Waterloo	McDonald, F.A.
	4	2	19	Iona	Waterloo Elgin	Lumley & Co.
	4	2	19	Iona Station	Waterloo Elgin	Gage, J.E.
	4	4	43	Corinth	Elgin	Evans, Richard (Estate of)
	4	4	43	Corinth	Elgin	Bearss, T. (Estate of)
	4	4	43	Corinth	Elgin	Fewster, Harrison
1976	5	1	1	Maple Lake	Parry Sound Dist.	Sword, T
	5	2	13	London	Middlesex	Grigg House
	5	2	16	Clifton	Welland	Tunis, W.E.
	5	3	1	Bayham	Elgin	Laing, Geo
1977	6	3	26	West Lorne	Elgin	Cole Bros
	6	4	37	Huntsville	Muskoka	Fisher, J.E.
1978	7	1	1	Dutton	Waterloo Elgin	Hockin, T.
	7	1	3	Lion's Head	Bruce	Tackaberry & Tackaberry
	7	2	24	St. Thomas	Elgin	Queens hotel
	7	2	27	London	Middlesex	Fawkes, J.M.
	7	4	55	St. Thomas	Elgin	Hammond, C.A.
	7	5	65	Vienna	Elgin	Gardiner, C.O.
	7	6	91	Straffordville	Elgin	Brady, H.
	7	6	91	Straffordville	Elgin	Jones, W.A.
	7	6	91	Straffordville	Elgin	Walsh, Chas. A.
	7	6	91	Straffordville	Elgin	Ostrossor, Darwin
	7	6	91	Straffordville	Elgin	Mitchell, W.G.
	7	6	91	Straffordville	Elgin	Brady & Neuert
1979	8	2	20	Dawn Mills	Kent	Obeay, J.H.
	8	2	18-19	St. Thomas	Elgin	McQueen, R.W.
	8	2	18-19	St. Thomas	Elgin	Stanley, C.O.
	8	3	40	St. Thomas	Elgin	Leakey, Arthur
	8	3	38-39	Neustadt	Grey	Derbecker, J.
	8	4	68	St. Thomas	Elgin	Armitage, G.W.
	8	5	85-87	Tiverton	Bruce	McKellar, John
	8	5	88-90	Iona Station	Waterloo Elgin	McBride, D.J.
	8	6	120	Wallacetown	Elgin	Cameron, J.A.
1980	9	1	2-3	Tavistock	Oxford	Krug, F.
	9	1	2-3	Tavistock	Oxford	Glasgow Warehouse Co./Krug, F.
	9	2	42	Braemar	Oxford	Miller, R.O.
	9	3	92-94	St. Williams	Norfolk	Brock, J.F. & Co.
	9	3	92-94	St. Williams	Norfolk	Cope & Johnson
	9	3	92-94	St. Williams	Norfolk	Johnson, F.E. & Co.
	9	3	92-94	St. Williams	Norfolk	McRae, J.E.
	9	3	92-94	St. Williams	Norfolk	Ravin, H.M.
	9	4	130-131	Forestville	Norfolk	Hoover, J.A.
	9	4	131	Clarkston	Carleton	Daze, I
	9	5	173-175	Formosa	Bruce	Schwartz & Fedy
	9	5	173-175	Formosa	Bruce	Dentinger & Beingessner
	9	5	173-175	Formosa	Bruce	Beninger, G.G. (counterstamp GGB)
	9	5	173-175	Formosa	Bruce	Oberle Bros.
	9	5	173-175	Formosa	Bruce	Oberle, Frank
	9	6	226-227	Kerwood	Middlesex	Dinning, John

1981	10	1	6-7	Cultus	Norfolk	Ravin, F.W.
	10	1	6-7	London	Middlesex	McDonald, Jerry
	10	2	71-73	Plattsville	Oxford	Ramsay, R.D. (counterstamps)
	10	2	71-73	Plattsville	Oxford	English, J.B. (counterstamps)
	10	2	71-73	Plattsville	Oxford	Neal, R.J. (counterstamps)
	10	2	59	Warwick	Lambton	McKenzie, Robert
	10	2	59	Warwick	Lambton	Menery, Albert E
	10	3	132	Berlin	Waterloo	Boehmer, A.O.
	10	3	115-116	Huntsville	Muskoka	Hanna & Hutcheson
	10	3	117	Zurich	Huron	Gascho, J.
	10	5	226	Cranbrook	Huron	McDonald, A (counterstamped 'L')
	10	6	260	Princeton	Oxford	Anderson, A
1982	11	1	19	Plattsville	Oxford	English, J.B.&Co.(letter about ctsp)
	11	1	4	Port Stanley	Elgin	Mackie, G.E.
	11	2	81	Moorefield	Wellington	Innes, W. & Son
	11	4	192	Ayton	Grey	Damm, Valentine
	11	6	286	Bright	Oxford	Bristow & Glaves
	11	6	286	Bright	Oxford	Shosenberg, H.
	11	6	286	Bright	Oxford	Wettlaufer Bros.
1983	12	1	5-6	Waterford	Norfolk	Bowby Bros.
	12	2	58	London	Middlesex	Burns, George
	12	3	104-107	Aylmer	Elgin	Christie & Caron
	12	3	104-107	Aylmer	Elgin	Mann, W.J.
	12	3	104-107	Aylmer	Elgin	Heiter, J.G. (red star grocery)
1984	13	5	203	Dromore	Grey	Taylor & Co
	13	5	204	Lindsay	Victoria	McConnell, Thos.
1985	14	1	20	Highgate	Kent	Cumming, Milton
	14	1	20	Highgate	Kent	Beattie, E.T.
	14	2	54	Simcoe	Norfolk	Curtis, G.A.
1986	15	none	none	none	none	none
1987	16	2	75	Vankleek Hill	Prescott	McCuaig, Cheney & Co.
	16	3	107	Port Ryerse	Norfolk	Smale, Audrey
	16	4	153-154	Arner	Essex	Agla, Ira
	16	4	155-156	Formosa	Bruce	Oberle, F
	16	5	202-203	Verschoyle	Oxford	Corbitt, E.C.
	16	6	256	Delhi	Norfolk	Abraham, J.D.
	16	6	251-252	Oil Springs	Lambton	Armstrong, A.D.
	16	6	251-252	Oil Springs	Lambton	Thompson, G.H.
	16	6	251-252	Oil Springs	Lambton	Duggan, W.S.
	16	6	251-252	Oil Springs	Lambton	Welch, L.
	16	6	257	Cromarty	Perth	McConnell, David
1988	17	1	4	Alvinston	Lambton	Pedlow, J.E.
	17	1	4	Alvinston	Lambton	Young & Co.
	17	1	4	Alvinston	Lambton	Soper & Livingstone
	17	1	4	Alvinston	Lambton	Harkness & Son
	17	1	4	Alvinston	Lambton	Hadden, G.A.
	17	3	78-80	Harrow	Essex	Stocker, John
	17	3	78-80	Harrow	Essex	Adams, T.B.
	17	4	110-112	Drumbo	Oxford	Binkley, M.W.
	17	4	110-112	Drumbo	Oxford	Murray, W.S.
	17	5	149-150	Tilbury	Kent	Richardson, J.S.
	17	5	149-150	Tilbury	Kent	Crawford, W.C
	17	5	149-150	Tilbury	Kent	Powell & Co.
	17	6	199	Flesherton	Grey	Richardson, M. K.
	17	6	197-198	Port Rowan	Norfolk	Pierce, C.H.
	17	6	197-198	Port Rowan	Norfolk	Biddle, J.E.
	17	6	197-198	Port Rowan	Norfolk	Franklin, W.O.
	17	6	232	Jordan	Lincoln	Overholt, G
	17	6	233	Markdale	Grey	Markdale House

1989	18	1	24	Port Elgin	Bruce	Geddes, D.
	18	3	111-112	Tavistock	Oxford	Krug, F. (Glasgow Warehouse ctsp)
	18	3	109	Niagara Falls	Lincoln	Geary, R.W.
	18	5	171	Utterson	Muskoka	Lankin, Geo. W.
1990	19	2	40	Copetown	Wentworth	Greene, G.H.
	19	2	42	St. Thomas	Elgin	Hammond, C.A.
	19	3	107	Bowmanville	Durham	McMurtry, John
	19	3	99	Glencairn	Simcoe	Stevens, M.N.
	19	3	100	Tupperville	Kent	McArthur, A.
	19	4	130	Cranbrook	Huron	McDonald, A.
1991	20	1	2	Carmi	(Not Ontario)	Wilson, J.B.
	20	3	67	Port Elgin	Bruce	Hilker & Co.
1992	21	1	19	McGregor	Essex	Adams, E.L.
	21	3	106	Dutton	Elgin	Crawford, J.B.
	21	3	107	Dutton	Elgin	Hockin, T.
	21	4	137	Corinth	Elgin	Fewster, Harrison
	21	4	137	Corinth	Elgin	Evans, Richard (Estate of)
1993	22	1	15	Meaford	Grey	Sewell's
	22	1	17	Hamilton	Wentworth	(City Advertising)
	22	2	60	Port Rowan	Norfolk	Pierce, T.D.
	22	2	61	Meaford	Grey	Sewell's
	22	3	89	Hamilton	Wentworth	(City Advertising)
	22	4	107	Sarnia	Lambton	Wenino, Geo.
	22	4	125	Toronto	York	May, Samuel & Co.
1994	23	1	20	Hamilton	Wentworth	Barnard, H.
	23	2	45	Dunnville (mule)	Norfolk	Bicknell's
	23	2	45	Dunnville (mule)	Norfolk	Jackson's
	23	2	45	Dunnville (mule)	Norfolk	Happell's
	23	2	46-49	Watford	Lambton	Dodd's, P.
	23	2	52	Watford	Lambton	Dodd's, P.
	23	3	82	Arkona	Lambton	Brown, Geo
	23	3	82	Arkona	Lambton	Brown, Bros.
	23	3	82	Arkona	Lambton	Fuller Bros.
1995	24	1	17	Simcoe	Norfolk	Lea, Geo. W.
	24	2	33	Rodney	Elgin	Mistele Bros.
	24	3	68	Cannington	Durham	Pipher, A.J.
1996	25	1	10-13	Camlachie	Lambton	Trusler, M.S.
	25	1	10-13	Camlachie	Lambton	Robinson House
	25	1	10-13	Camlachie	Lambton	Cairns, Mrs. Jos.
	25	2	56-60	Forest	Lambton	Stinson's
	25	2	56-60	Forest	Lambton	O'Donnell Bros.
	25	2	56-60	Forest	Lambton	Vincent, R.J.
	25	2	56-60	Forest	Lambton	Maylors Limited
	25	2	61	St. Catharines	Lincoln	Flynn Bros.
	25	3	88	Ethel	Huron	Davies, R.C. & Co.
	25	3	91	Tilsonburg	Oxford	Buchner, H.C.
	25	3	91	Tilsonburg	Oxford	Hogarth, W.B.
	25	3	93-99	Kimball	Lambton	Kimball's
	25	3	93-99	Kimball	Lambton	Ruddick, Wm. T.
	25	3	93-99	Kimball	Lambton	Staples, J.A.
	25	3	93-99	Kimball	Lambton	Arnold Bros.

1997	26	1	10	Listowel	Perth	Elephant Store
	26	2	43	Shetland	Lambton	Edwards, W.A.
	26	2	47	Hamilton	Wentworth	Guarantee Tailoring
	26	2	50	Hamilton	Wentworth	Furnival & New
	26	3	86	Aberfeldy	Lambton	Hands, C.
	26	3	89	Belleville	Hastings	Springer Lock Mfg.
	26	3	90	Sault Ste. Marie	Algoma	Shier, F.H.
	26	4	114	Owen Sound	Grey	Holmes, George
	26	4	129	Crystal Beach	Welland	Crystal Beach Bathing Token
	26	4	130	Hamilton	Wentworth	Shorer's Service Station
	26	4	132	Becher	Lambton	Ruttan, E.H.
	26	4	134	Becher	Lambton	Grant, J.S.
1998	27	1	6	Wilkesport	Lambton	Selman & Son
	27	1	15	Northport	Prince Edward	Northport Canning Co.
	27	2	51	Chatham	Kent	Chatham Business College
	27	2	52	Norval	Halton	Barnfield, W.J.
	27	3	97	Brigden	Lambton	McDonald, D.
	27	3	100	Toronto	York	Banfield, W.H.
	27	3	102	Wingham	Huron	Issard, H.E. & Co.
	27	3	104	St. Mary's	Perth	Graham, G.H.
	27	4	126	Port Hope	Northumberland	Hooper, J
	27	4	139	Charlemont	Lambton	Lindsay's
	27	4	137	London	Middlesex	Perrin, D.S.
	27	4	149	Sombra	Lambton	Thistle Rubber Type Co.
1999	28	1	11	Dawn Valley	Lambton	Schrumm, W.O.
	28	2	45	Galt	Waterloo	Woods, D.A.
	28	2	49	London	Middlesex	Queen's Hotel
	28	3	81	Sombra	Lambton	Curtis, W.C.
	28	3	82	Sombra	Lambton	Davis, D
	28	3	84	Sombra	Lambton	Hargrove Bros
	28	3	86	Sombra	Lambton	Tomlin, E.
	28	3	99	Hamilton	Wentworth	Shorer's Service Station
2000	29	2	56	Port Stanley	Elgin	Mitchell, W.
	29	3	86	Sombra	Lambton	Grand Union Hotel
	29	4	156	Grimsby	Lincoln	Mansion House
2001	30	1	16-25	Rutherford	Lambton	Law, Walker
	30	1	16-25	Rutherford	Lambton	Robertson, C.L.
	30	1	16-25	Rutherford	Lambton	Wees, W.O.
	30	2	93	Langton	Haldimand	Collings, T.H.
	30	2	95	Cornell	Oxford	Hicks, E.E.
	30	3	152	Guelph	Wellington	Gilson Mfg.
	30	4	208-212	Port Rowan	Norfolk	Biddle, J.E.
	30	4	208-212	Port Rowan	Norfolk	Cronk, J.W.
	30	4	208-212	Port Rowan	Norfolk	Pierce, C.H.
	30	4	208-212	Port Rowan	Norfolk	Pierce, T.D.
	30	4	208-212	Port Rowan	Norfolk	Franklin, W.O.
2002	31	1	26	Hickson	Oxford	Harwood, C.P.
	31	2	100	Dundalk	Grey	Richards, J.E.
	31	3	141	Vanessa	Norfolk	Bartholomew, W. H.
	31	4	179	Harrow	Essex	Stocker, John
	31	4	182	Comber	Essex	Elliot, C.G.
	31	4	182	Comber	Essex	Jenkins, J.
	31	4	182	Comber	Essex	Chauvin, D.L.
	31	4	182	Comber	Essex	Moroun, John
	31	4	186	Wyecome	Norfolk	Smith, A.

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL TOKEN MEDALS AND SCRIP

BY

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With Information From Jerry Remick
and
Other Collectors

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NANAIMO ISSUES 4 \$3 2003 Tokens

The Loyal Nanaimo Bathtub Society has issued four 2003 dated, \$3.00, bimetallic, municipal trade tokens to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Canadian Military Communications community of the Army, navy and air force and also their 2003 Bathtub Race to be held on July 27, 2003 at 11:00 AM.

The reverse side of the token shows the Loyal Nanaimo Bathtub Society logo, consisting of two "Little People" in a bathtub.

The obverse side of the four Nanaimo tokens is identical showing the logo of the Canadian Military Communication in the center. The identity mint marking is on the far left side at 9 O'clock.

The first token has no mint mark, second token has an anchor for the Navy, third token has cross words for the Army and the fourth token has a maple leaf in a circle for the Air Force.

Serge Pelletier designed the 2003 Nanaimo token and had the 32 mm token struck by an undisclosed mint.

The no mint mark token was struck as follows: bimetallic 650 pieces, nickel-silver 85 pieces and gold plated 85 pieces.

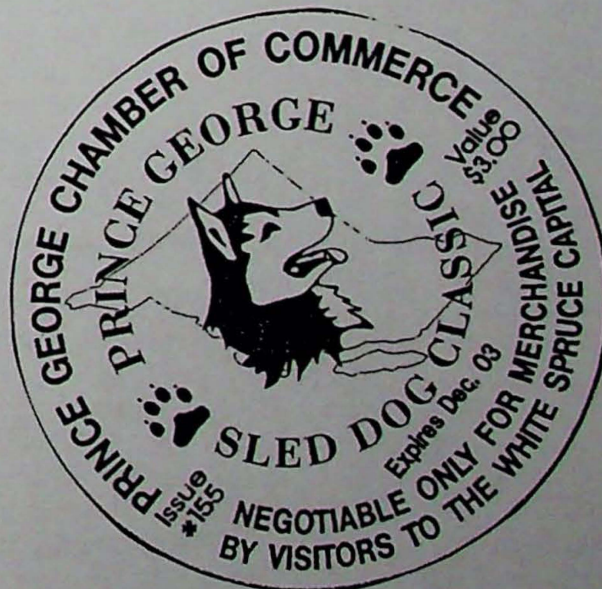
Tokens for each of the 3 mint markings: bimetallic 100 pieces, nickel-silver 50 pieces and gold plated 50 pieces. No order prices were given for the mint marked tokens.

PRINCE GEORGE ISSUES 2003 \$3.00 WOOD

The Prince George Chamber of Commerce has issued a 2003 dated \$3.00 municipal Trade token made of spruce wood 2 7/8 inches in diameter 1/4 inch thick.

The obverse side of the wooden token commemorates the Prince George Sled Dog Classic held in March. In the center is a picture of a husky dog head over the outline of the province of British Columbia.

The reverse side of the token shows a map of British Columbia and its offshore islands indicating the location of Prince George.



NEW BRUNSWICK

2003 ST. ANDREWS \$3 TOKEN

The St. Andrews Chamber of Commerce has issued the 2003 \$3 St Andrews-by-The-Sea municipal trade token.

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

The obverse side of the token shows the Pendlebury Lighthouse, built in 1833.

Mabel Ketcham of St. Andrews designed the token.

Lawrence Medallie Art struck 3,000 2003 dated tokens on 33 mm, milled edge, nickel bonded steel(NBS) blanks.

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

STEADY BROOK ISSUES 2003 \$3 TOKEN

The town of Steady Brook has issued a 2003 dated bimetallic municipal trade token to celebrate 50 years of their incorporation as a town this year.

The obverse side of the token shows a large 50 with a branch of leaves on each side.

The reverse side of the token shows the town's crest in the center, with Ski Capital of Newfoundland underneath.

The token was struck on 32 mm blanks in the following metals with mintage: bimetallic (20 mm silver colored core & a brassy colored ring of 6 mm wide) 600 pieces, nickel-silver 50 pieces, commercial bronze 50 pieces and gold plated 50 pieces.

ONTARIO

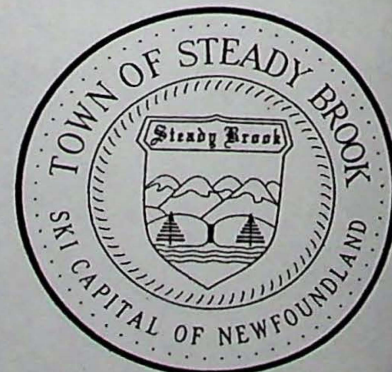
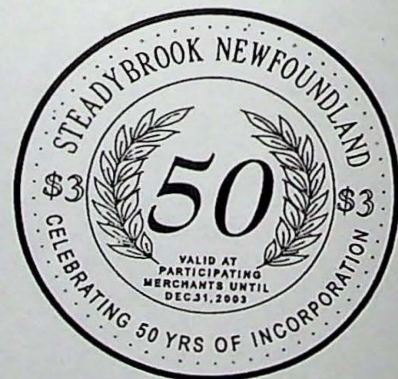
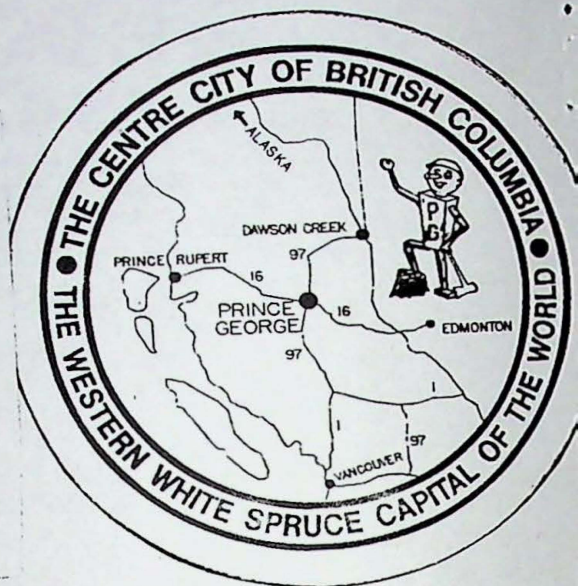
HORNEPAYNE SECOND STRIKE MARKED WITH A MOSQUITO

The Second Strike of The rectangle and the round trade tokens have been marked with a mosquito drawn on the logo between the track and pine tree.

The rectangular 48X26mm \$5 token shows a statue of a bear and cub and logo on the obverse side and a locomotive and fuel car on the reverse side.

The round \$3 token shows a bear and cub on the obverse side and the 75th anniversary logo consisting of a train track, pine tree with the word Hornepayne around the circle and 1926 to 2003 inside the circle.

The second strike of two tokens are as follows: First the round \$3 token bimetallic 350 pieces, nickel-bonded-steel tokens 300 pieces and gold plated 300 pieces; The second rectangular \$5 token was struck in antique brass 100 pieces, nickel-silver 150 pieces and 150 pieces in Commercial bronze.



MANITOULIN 2003 \$20 TOKEN

The Little Lions Club has issued a 2003 Manitoulin \$20 square token to commemorate the United Nations declaration that designates 2003 as the "International Year of Freshwater".

The obverse side of the token shows a large blue drop representing water.

The reverse side shows a deer, map of the Island and a person fishing.

The token was designed by Serge Pelletier.

The 2003 \$20 trade token was struck on 42X42mm nickel-silver blanks, which were antique, with a mintage of 900.

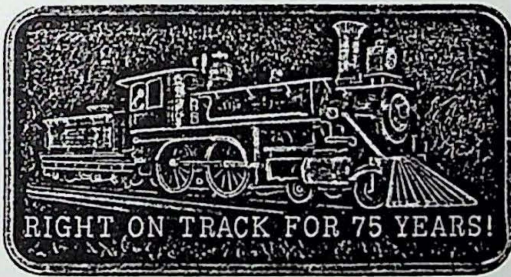


WINDSOR COIN CLUB HOST CNA CONVENTION

The Canadian Numismatic Association held their 2003 convention in Windsor Ontario July 17-20.

The medal issued for the 2003 Canadian Numismatic Association Convention shows a picture of the Steam locomotive number 5588 on the obverse side and the CNA logo on the reverse side.

The Royal Canadian Mint struck the medal on 38 mm blanks as follows: copper 160 pieces and 60 in sterling silver.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

SUMMERSIDE 2003 \$1.00 TOKEN

The Greater Summerside Chamber of Commerce has issued a 2003 dated \$1.00 Municipal trade token. The obverse side shows the logo of the Chamber of Commerce.

The reverse side shows the wooden Indian Head Lighthouse located at the mouth of the Summerside Harbor.

Mr. Wayne Wright designed the token.

Lawrence Medallic Art struck the token on 33 mm. milled edge nickel-bonded-steel blanks of which 75 were gold plated and 75 were rhodium plated.



SASKATCHEWAN

MOOSE JAW ISSUES 2003 \$1 TOKEN

The City of Moose Jaw has issued a 2003 \$1.00 Municipal Trade Token to commemorate the Centennial of the incorporation of the city on Nov. 30, 1903.

The obverse side of the token shows the 2003 Moose Jaw Centennial logo. The logo rectangle consists of the name Moose Jaw to the left and to the right a moose horn and head, with 1903-2003 under the rectangle.

The reverse side of the token shows the City Hall of Moose Jaw, with a bus in front.

15,000 tokens were struck on 32 mm, milled edge, Nickel Bonded Steel blanks. No other metals were used.

