

# NUMISMATICA CANADA

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

*A Quarterly Publication For Students of Canadian Numismatics*



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**CANADA'S LEADING NUMISMATIC PUBLICATION**

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## *Two Early Canadian Numismatic Documents.*

by Wayne L. Jacobs

Organized numismatics in Canada can be said to date from the founding of "The Numismatic Society of Montreal" in late 1862. Initially consisting of only four members, it immediately grew to encompass most of the serious coin collectors (later groping toward becoming actual *numismatists*) of that time and area. The actual instigator of the Society - or at least the idea of such - was Adélar J. Boucher who was joined in his efforts by Stanley C. Bagg. By their efforts, they enlisted Joseph A. Manseau (Boucher's partner and an "ardent book lover and collector") and historian Major L.A. Huguét-Latour. Founded on December 9<sup>th</sup>, 1862, the Society elected Boucher as president and Bagg as vice-president. Before long, their ranks included such contemporary luminaries as Joshua Bronsdon, James Rattray, Alexander Murray, James Ferrier, J.E. Guilbeault, Daniel Rose, Joseph Royal, William Notman and Dr. Hector Pelletier. Aside from being the first Canadian "coin club", this group established a number of other Canadian numismatic "firsts".



ADÉLARD J. BOUCHER.

(from *Popular Illustrated Guide to Canadian Coins and Medals*, P.N. Breton, 1894, pp 34)

Because of the highly limited number of members, no thought was initially given to what we would term a "club journal" or "newsletter" issued on a scheduled basis. Even North America's first numismatic society, "The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society" of New York (later "The American Numismatic Society"), did not bring out such a journal until 1866. In relative terms, printing costs were high and the Montreal Society could not trade on the economies of size. Presumably, any such publication was paid for by the individual member - even though the fact that their earliest printer/publisher, Daniel Rose, was also a member may have helped with the costs. Nevertheless, such early works predating the actual club journals were very much of the "vanity press" variety.



We can assume with certainty that a great many of the "coin talks" given by individual members over the years have been lost to us, having never been committed to the printed page. Therefore, it is all the more remarkable - and fortunate - that the very first such talk was indeed also distributed in printed form. This was vice-president Stanley Bagg's "Notes of Coins" and is reproduced in transcription below:

## NOTES ON COINS.

In order that this first literary production presented to the Numismatic Society of Montreal may possess greater merit, and prove more interesting and instructive, I have taken such extracts from various writers as I hope may tend to create a desire in at least a few of my friends to pursue the study of Numismatics. Such being the case, should you discover in this paper any remarks you may before have seen, I trust you will be generous enough to admit the above as sufficient apology and not accuse me of plagiarism.

The science of Numismatics has a claim on all intelligent persons that no other subject of study can surpass. In Coins and Medals, more than in any other monuments, the past is preserved and its heroes and great events are kept memorable, forms of worship, manners and customs of nations; titles of kings and emperors may thus be determined; - in fact, coins have been frequently of the greatest service, by illustrating doubtful points of history, and even by bringing to light circumstances and events unknown to us before. Without the help of medals and inscriptions we should be ignorant of a fact exceeding honourable to the memory of Antoninus Pius. Possibly it was to the almost imperishable nature of the splendid medals of the Augustan age that Horace alluded when he spoke of a fame more enduring than brass. Then, as now, the record of coins and medals were regarded as most lasting; and it may be safely affirmed that we owe as much of our historical knowledge of the remote past to the coins of nations long since passed away, as we owe to their written chronicles on paper or parchment.

Coins first consisted of rude lumps of metal, and were afterwards stamped on one side only with simple devices, such as a pomegranate or bird, helmet or flower. The device was afterwards improved into a head, generally of the patron divinity of the country or town where the money was coined; and at a subsequent period the clumsy mark of the hammer, visible on the earliest specimens, was exchanged for some emblem or device, thus giving to each side of the coin a similar decoration. Portraiture of rulers was not introduced on coins before the reign of Alexander the Great, and he was first represented as the god Jupiter Ammon, in which character he appears on a coin struck by Lysimachus. A Grecian Drachma, coined in the days of Alexander the Great, was picked up in the streets of the once buried Pompeii. It has on one side the head of Alexander; on the reverse, a figure of Jupiter sitting in a chair, holding a hasta pura (spear of favour) in his left hand, and an imperial eagle in the right; - the inscription is Alexander. During the age of Phidias and Praxiteles, the most flourishing period of Greek art, some of the most beautiful statues of divinities were copied on coins, and occasionally groups of figures were added, so that by this means we can behold transcripts of many celebrated works which perished ages ago. This custom also prevailed in the time of the Roman emperors. Coins may fairly be called sculptures in miniature; and it is by their means that the famous Venus of Cnidos, the Palatine Apollo, and the Colossus of Rhodes, are still preserved, although history too clearly narrates the exact circumstances of their destruction. Various family types occur in Roman Consular Coins which commemorate some remarkable events connected with the consulships of certain individuals.

As historical records, therefore, these coins are particularly interesting. The coins of the Aemilian family supply striking examples of types of this class. Thus, M. Lepidus has a denarius, upon which he appears placing a crown upon the head of the youthful King, Ptolemy Epiphanes, with the legend TVTOR REGIS. Another denarius of the same family represents Aretas, King of Arabia, submitting



NOTES ON COINS:

READ BEFORE THE

Numismatic Society

OF MONTREAL,

BY STANLEY C. BAGG, ESQ., F.N.S.,

VICE PRESIDENT;

BEING THE FIRST PAPER READ BEFORE THIS  
SOCIETY.



MONTREAL:

H. & D. ROSE, 271 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
Printers to the Numismatic Society.

1863.

Title page to  
*Notes on Coins*  
by Stanley C. Bagg, 1863  
(reduced 20%)



himself to M. Scaurus, under the symbol of a figure kneeling by a camel and presenting an olive branch, from which depends a diadem. And a third of these coins records the youthful exploit of M. Lepidus, who appears mounted and with a trophy; the accompanying legend being M. LEPIDVS. AN. XV. PR. H. O. C. S. - (Anno XV. Praetextatus. Hostem. occidit. Civem. servavit.) Similar types and legends were continued in the imperial series, to which portraits were added. The imperial types also exhibit triumphs and consular processions, the Emperors continuing to retain the ancient consular rank and authority. Allusions to the consulships and consulships-elect of the emperors are frequent in the legends of the imperial coins; the compound titles which the emperors were pleased to assume, with their names, are also in this same manner recorded.

It will be borne in remembrance that the title IMP. (Imperator) was not prefixed to the imperial name until, in later times, the Romans had become so familiarized with sovereignty that they no longer hesitated publicly to recognize and record the fact. At a late period of the empire, the place of mintage was generally denoted upon the Roman coins by letters struck in the exergue, or space below the line upon which, in the reverse of any coin, figures are placed. The first Brass, the largest of the copper coins, called by the Romans from the Augustan age NVMMVS, - hence the term Numismatics, - forms the most interesting series, not only on account of size, but also beauty and historical interest. At the era of the Antonines it decreased in size and degenerated in both the interest of types and the quality of the execution, and under Gallienus it finally disappeared.

Under the title of Roman Medallions are included all those productions of the Roman mint which exceed the current coin in size and weight. These medallions were struck, both at Rome and in the Provinces of the empire, on various occasions, generally for the purpose of commemorating some event of historical interest, and occasionally for ordinary currency. Before Hadrian, Roman medallions are very rare, but subsequently they are of more frequent occurrence. The medallions struck by the Senate bear the letters S.C. (Senatus Consulto). The following Emperors commemorated their conquests in Britain on certain of their coins: - Claudius, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Commodus, Severus, Caracalla, and Geta. A few years since a number of small brass coins, evidently from a Roman Mint, were dug out at Canwick, at a depth of eighteen inches from the surface. The majority are in a high state of preservation, especially some of Constantine the Great, commonly known as the first Christian Emperor. A small brass coin is comparatively little impaired by the immense lapse of years it must have lain in the ground. The obverse, which is sharp, clear and distinct, has upon it the helmeted head of the Emperor, and bears the inscription CONSTANTINVS AVG. (Constantinus Augustus). The reverse is less distinct; but upon it may be traced two winged figures, apparently in an act of ovation, and an inscription which, though partly erased, in all probability was VICTORIÆ BRITANNICÆ. Though the statues of marble, the arches of triumph, the gorgeous palaces reared by the Monarchs of the Empire of Rome, have been razed to the ground and have crumbled into dust, these, in themselves, paltry coins remain monuments of the might of the age they represent, and record, fresh as the day they were coined, such great historical facts in their inscriptions as *Victoriae Britannicæ* and *Judæ Captæ*.

The following musings in the cabinet of the United States mint will give you an idea of what trains of thought the view of an ancient coin may be suggestive:-

"At a small case near the entrance, which contains, among other curiosities, the ancient Jewish coins, the stranger has his curiosity awakened by observing the earnest and eager, but suppressed inquiries of some, and the contemplative sadness of others, whilst directing their attention to the very ancient looking and diminutive object labelled 'The Widow's Mite'.

"It is the smallest of the copper coins, its metallic value being scarcely one-tenth of our *cent*, yet, from the associations and reflections to which its name gives rise, as well as from its rareness, it is valued beyond price; or, to use the words of the official in attendance, 'No money would buy it'.

"The printed slip attached, which gives its name, states that it was found in the ruins of Jerusalem, but does not inform us whether there were any other specimens of the coin extant, or whether this is



the only remaining evidence of the existence of a description of money, two pieces of which once constituted the whole wealth of a pious but destitute daughter of Israel.

“Whilst viewing this precious relic, the mind readily but insensibly adverts to the period and circumstance where alone its existence is recorded, and from which our impressions concerning it are drawn. We forget, for the time, that we are in a modern temple containing more of the products of a new Ophir than the edifice which the wise, yet foolish, King of Israel erected, could exhibit of gold and silver treasures.

“The *mite* before us, serves to transport us at once to the Holy City, and introduce us into the temple dedicated to the worship of Jehovah. It carries us back in chronology more than eighteen hundred years, and places us amongst a people to whom our hemisphere, which now conduces so largely to the weal or woe of myriads of mankind, was utterly unknown. We see around us, in imagination, multitudes who have come up to the temple to offer sacrifices, and to make intercession for forgiveness of their sins; or to return thanks for being better and holier than other men.

“Among them, seated ‘over against the treasury’, we behold the great Teacher, observant of those who entered the sacred edifice, ostensibly to worship, but, too frequently, only to ‘have honor of men’ from the amount of their alms gifts, as well as the length and frequency of their prayers.

“As their several contributions to the treasury are deposited, we hear him say to his disciples, when ‘there came a poor widow and she threw in *two mites*, which make a farthing’, ‘this poor widow hath cast more in than all they which have cast into the treasury, for all they did cast in of their abundance, but she of her want, did cast in all that she had, even all her living’.

“*His* life is thus brought into review before us, surrounded by his disciples, listening with surprise to his words of wisdom and instruction, or questioning him as to the meaning of his parables, and inquiring *when* his predictions are to be fulfilled. We observe the sternness with which he rebukes the bigotry, hypocrisy and intolerance of the Scribes and Pharisees – the priest and the Levites; of the unbelief, venality and crimes of the Sadducees. But with what mildness does he address the poor, the lowly and the sorrow stricken! How forgivingly does he remind them of their sins, supply their wants, heal their diseases, and relieve their sufferings; making his gospel, indeed, ‘glad tidings to the poor!’.

“We see the temple, too, in all its grandeur – its extensive courts and colonnaded porticoes – its gilded portals and gorgeous adornments – its ‘goodly stones’, not one of which was to be left standing upon one another.

“We see the throngs of worshippers departing, after having made their sacrificial offerings and paid their vows, or delivered up their accustomed amount of prayer. Among all these, none interest us so much, nor excite our sympathies so strongly, as the ‘poor widow’. We are anxious to penetrate into her history. How long has she been a widow, and by what circumstances did she become one? Is she still in the Spring-time of life, like Ruth; or has she, like Naomi, ‘no longer any hope’? Have length of days and many sorrows made her weary of the world and anxious to ‘flee away and be at rest’?. How came she to be so poor that her whole wealth consisted of the pittance with which she had just parted; and how will she sustain life in the future?

“In answer to the latter suggestion, we can only surmise that she has heard from the great Master the injunction, ‘Take no heed for the morrow’, and has entire faith that he who provides the young ravens with food, and does not suffer a sparrow to fall unnoticed, will not let her want. We admire such reliance upon the Eternal Providence, and her gift is magnified in our estimation thereby, beyond which kings and potentates e’er gave. We are anxious to trace her course thereafter. Did she have a home to return to, and kind friends to welcome her, or was she without shelter or refuge – alone in the world? Perhaps her life is devoted to the exercise of pious duties, until death shall afford a prospect of deliverance from her sorrows; but, of all these inquires each must remain unanswered, for none remains to tell us aught concerning her.



"It were vain to look for her retiring figure in the market place, or in the marts of trade, where Jews and Gentiles congregate to traffic and to barter, that they may cunningly convert their shekels into talents, and be 'clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day'.

"Nor yet need we search for her where learned rabbis are expounding the law, and the traditions of the fathers, or unravelling the mysteries of the prophecies of Ezekiel and Daniel, and debating the propriety of paying tribute to Cæsar. She has vanished forever, but of her existence we have full assurance, since the gospel asserts the fact, and this silent witness, the *mîte*, corroborates it."

\* \* \* \* \*

From our vantage point some century-and-a-half in the future, we might find it strange that a talk delivered at a new Canadian numismatic society would concern itself completely with ancient coins without a single word mentioned about our own. By itself, we might explain this away as simply the main interest of a single collector - after all, Bagg was primarily a collector of ancients. But all other evidence shows that this was not unusual; at this time coin collectors very much tended toward the classic coinages with our own distinctly taking second - or third - place.

But according to McLachlan, there were many coin collectors in the Montreal area during the 1850s and '60s although the majority of their numbers consisted of "school boys" indulging in their current fad of assembling collections of what was at the time "pocket change" - usually the copper tokens. By this time, token numbers in circulation were markedly fewer and ordinarily in worn condition; however, by "circulation picking", barter or petty purchase, a reasonably broad collection could be assembled. As was usual, few of these young collectors continued in this pursuit; McLachlan was unusual in that he *did*.

For the "serious" collector, such pieces were pride-worthy only if rare or of a high degree of preservation; otherwise, they tended to be collected (and sold, when the time came) by blocks: bank tokens, bouquet sous, merchants' tokens of a given province and so forth. We see this very much reflected in the Boucher Auction below: Canadian tokens lumped together in lots while ancients were typically offered singly, fully described. At the establishment of the Society, "serious collectors" tended to be collectors of ancients with world coins - particularly the older British and French pieces - a close second.

This is not to say the Society ignored the Canadian token series - far from it. Any series is greatly popularized when it is catalogued and one of the Society's first efforts was their "Catalogue of the Silver and Copper Coins of Canada" (1863), a small work of 16 pages and 2 plates published in both French and English. The committee charged with the production of this catalogue was chaired by Boucher and it was meant to be part of a continuing series. However, it was entirely superceded in 1869 by Alfred Sandham's "Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada" and, as things worked out, it was almost entirely Sandham's effort alone - writing, illustrating and publishing - when he, as secretary of what had now become "The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal", received so little input from the rest of the membership. His work was also published by Daniel Rose, "Printer to the N. & A.S."

John J. Arnton, the Montreal auctioneer, held what may have been the first such offering of coins in Canada on September 6, 1864 - even though coins comprised only six lots of what was primarily an "antiquarian auction". As well, he may have held the first real "coin auction" in Canada when he sold the collection of Society member James Rattray (November 2-3, 1865). 457 out of the 490 lots were of numismatic material but all was primarily Roman bronze and English silver; the coinage of Canada was practically unrepresented.

On February 22/23, 1866, the Adélarde Boucher collection went on the auction block, also in Montreal and also by John J. Arnton. The selection was worldwide yet we find that Canadian material tended to be bundled into lots (Lot 52, for instance, was 22 varieties of the Bouquet sous) whereas other coins were usually listed singly. Lots 445 through 512 are ancient coins, all but the last few lots (which we presume were worn and/or unidentified) individually described.



# CATALOGUE

OF  
Ancient, Middle-Age and Modern

## COINS AND MEDALS,

IN  
GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE AND COPPER,  
CONTINENTAL PAPER MONEY.

FRENCH ASSIGNATS, BANK NOTES, CARD MONEY, ETC.,

*Beautifully Illustrated Numismatic Books,*

Handsome Velvet Lined Black Walnut and Glass

COIN CASES,

THE PROPERTY OF

ADELARD J. BOUCHER, F.N.S.;

*(First President of the Numismatic Society of Montreal.)*

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE ON THE EVENINGS OF

**THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,**

The 22nd and 23rd February, 1866,

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S AUCTION ROOMS,

**Nos. 82 & 84 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.**

SALE TO COMMENCE EACH EVENING AT 7 O'CLOCK.

**JOHN J. ARNTON,**

AUCTIONEER.

The Collection is specially remarkable for the COMPLETENESS of each set; it contains several very RARE English, American and French coins, and will be found very rich in Silver Coins of Europe from the earliest times, as well as in Ancient Roman Coins.

*Orders from Parties at a distance for any of the Lots entrusted to the Auctioneer, will be executed free of extra charge.*

DANIEL ROSE, PRINTER, 421 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Title page of  
Auction catalogue, Adélar Boucher collection,  
22-23 February, 1866. (reduced 20%)



### BELGIUM, Copper Coins.

35 4 Coins,—10, 5, 2 and 1 Centime, Leopold I.

### BELGIUM, Silver Coins.

34 Leopold I., 5 Francs, 1852  
 35 do 2½ do 1849  
 36 do 2 do 1843  
 37 do 1 do 1844  
 38 do ½ do 1834  
 39 do ¼ do 1834  
 39½ do 20 Centimes, 1853

### BOLIVIA, Silver Coins.

40 Bolivar, 8 Reals, 1836  
 41 do 4 do 1830  
 42 do 2 do 1830  
 43 do ½ do 1830

### BRAZIL, Copper Coins.

44 7 Various coins, one gilt

### BRAZIL, Silver Coins.

45 Peter I., 960 Reis, 1826, struck over a Spanish dollar  
 46 Peter II., 1000 Reis, 1857  
 47 do 500 Reis, 1855

### BUENOS AYRES.

48 4 Coins,—1 and 10 Decimos, 1 and ½ Real

### CANADA, (Lower.)

Note.—A Diploma and First Prize were awarded A. J. Doucher, at the Provincial Exhibition of 1863, for the following Collection of Canadian and Provincial Coins:—

49 7 Pennies, all different Bank issues  
 50 7 Half-pennies, all different Bank issues, including the celebrated and very rare "side view" Half-penny of the Bank of Montreal  
 51 A lead "Un Sou," one of the only two ever struck, greatest rarity  
 52 22 Different varieties of the "Un Sou," fine specimens, carefully selected  
 53 Celebrated "Rebellion" Token, now very scarce  
 54 5 Various Cents and Half-pennies, including the remarkable Politico-Satirical token "Vexator Canadensis" (1811), the earliest known Canadian Coin

Typical page from  
 Adélarde Boucher auction catalogue.  
 (reduced 20%)



Boucher had come relatively late to numismatics and apparently had never indulged in it as a schoolboy. Born in 1835 to a good family of comfortable means, he was nevertheless orphaned at an early age and spent his boyhood in acquiring a good classical education at boarding schools, seminaries and colleges in Maryland, Paris and Amiens. Upon his return to Canada, he was successively clerk in the law office of George Etienne Cartier, secretary of the Montreal & Bytown Railway Company and secretary to the Seigniorial Commission (1855-8). It was in this latter year that his numismatic interest was sparked by the acquisition in change of a Bolivian silver "8 scueldos" piece (later sold as Lot 40 in his auction), immediately followed by several old French coins found in the Three Rivers area and the gift of a Japanese silver "itzibou" ("ichibu"). Sold as Lot 401 in the auction, the last was noted as being "very rare" - and at the time may have been in Canada - but is now known to be quite common.

From a standing start, Boucher went on to assemble one of the better general numismatic collections in the area over the next few years, including a fair representation of Roman silver and brass coins; oddly, there was with one exception, no ancient Greek coins. As noted above, Canadian coins were present in block lots and all that were offered are listed below as they appear in the catalogue. We note some startling omissions and can only assume that Boucher collected them eclectically toward the last.

The sale brought a total of \$400 - respectable if not high - yet he must have been disappointed to see a couple of rarities go for very little: the rare Bout de l'Isle bringing but 50 cents and the "Side View" only 35. But even though the sale makes it appear as if Boucher abandoned coin collecting, he did not. Or at least he soon returned to it and went on to assemble another collection that by the late 1800s could be counted in Canada as being inferior only to those of Thomas Wilson and Robert McLachlan.

The following is a transcript of all Canadian lots in his sale:

#### CANADA, (Lower)

NOTE. - A Diploma and First Prize were awarded A.J. Boucher at the Provincial Exhibition of 1863 for the following Collection of Canadian and Provincial Coins: -

- 49 7 Pennies, all different Bank issues
- 50 7 Half-pennies, all different Bank issues, including the celebrated and *very rare* "side view" Half-penny of the Bank of Montreal
- 51 A lead "Un Sou", one of *only two* ever struck, *greatest rarity*
- 52 22 Different varieties of the "Un Sou", fine specimens, carefully selected
- 53 Celebrated "Rebellion" Token, now *very scarce*
- 54 5 Various Cents and Half-pennies, including the remarkable Politico-Satirical token "Vexator Canadensis" (1811), the earliest known Canadian coin.
- 55 4 Celebrated "Bout de l'Isle" tokens, Personne, Cheval, Charette and Caleche
- 56 6 Tradesmen's tokens, - Molson's (scarce), Jos. Roy, rare T.S. Brown, Mullins, Shaw's (Quebec), and the valuable "Lachine Third Class" token
- 57 8 Various coins, including the very rare "Magdalen Penny"

#### CANADA (Upper)

- 58 2 Coins, Leslie Half-penny and Two-penny, this latter piece is *exceedingly rare*
- 59 2 Coins, Penny and Half-penny Bank tokens, uncirculated
- 60 8 Various Upper Canada Coins, including six varieties of the "Sloop" half-penny, no two alike
- 61 8 Various Upper Canada Coins, no two alike
- 62 8 do do do including a Niagara 1812 War issue, rude

#### *under* ENGLAND AND WALES, Copper Coins

- 134 Ten Wellington tokens, assorted



*under* IRELAND, Copper Coins

- 354 16 Irish Tokens, assorted
- 355 14 coins, Government issue, including the rare Wood Half-penny and farthing
- 356 3 Irish pennies

NEW BRUNSWICK Copper Coins

- 410 5 Coins, 2 Pennies, 2 Half-pennies and 1 Cent

Silver Coins

- 411 3 Coins, 20, 10 and 5 cents, complete set

NEW FOUNDLAND

- 412 2 Copper Tokens, Rutherford Bros.

NOVA SCOTIA

- 418 9 Various Provincial issues. Pennies, Half-pennies, Cent and ½ Cent
- 419 7 Various tokens, Halifax, Broke, etc

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

- 438 2 Varieties of the Provincial issue

Card Money (Canada)

- 675 "Bon" pour la somme de douze livres, bearing the autographs of Governor Beauharnois, Intendant Hocquart and Comptroller Varin, 1729, exceedingly rare and valuable.

Bank Notes, etc

- 678 Banque Canadienne, St. Hyacinthe, \$1.00, signed by C.A. Picaud
- 679 Bank of Upper Canada, Kingston, 1820, \$1.00
- 680 Henry's Bank, Laprairie, 1837, \$2.00, accepted by C. Henry
- 681 do do do \$1.00 do do
- 682 do do do Trente sous do
- 683 Montreal Bank, Montreal, 1821, \$5.00, S. Gerrard, Presdt.
- 684 St. Denis, Rebellion issue, 1837, Un écu, signed by Wolfred Nelson
- 685 do do 1837, Trente sous
- 686 Bank of Canada, Montreal, 1820, \$50.00, Thos. A. Turner, Presdt.
- 687 do do do \$2.00 do
- 688 Boucherville, Rebellion issue, 1837, 30 sous
- 689 do do do 15 do
- 690 Cuvillier & Sons' issue, Montreal, 1837, Un écu
- 691 do do do 30 sous
- 692 do do do 15 do
- 693 do do do 12 do

\* \* \* \* \*

The preoccupation with classical numismatics was to change nearly everywhere over the next few decades. Sandham's catalogue forms a sort of demarcation line in Canada as our native collectors and numismatists paid increasingly greater attention to our own coinage, particularly in the area of the old copper tokens. By 1872, when the Montreal society had changed to another more general name ("The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Society"), their quarterly journal reflected this new emphasis.

The evolution was happening elsewhere, too. In 1891, the American Numismatic Association (primarily American coins) would split from the A.N.S. (primarily classic) and the British Numismatic Society from



the Royal Numismatic Society in England for the same reason. For a half-century or so, Canadian collectors would also patronize the A.N.A. But even these "hive-offs" would have their own "classic periods" in that all would initially concentrate of the earliest phases of their various countries' numismatics. That would not change until at least the 1930s and later, when North American decimals became primary.

With the wisdom of hindsight, we could wish that the old-timers had paid more attention and recorded more facts regarding their contemporary currency. For their part, they would no doubt have been mildly horrified at the later preoccupation with "pocket change".

*Correction:*

In "The Breton #670; The 'Belleville Clue' is an American Citizen" by Wayne L. Jacobs, *Numismatica Canada*, Sept. 2003, p.115, footnote 18, an error was made. "A set (the masters?) of the Br-715 dies still exist" is, to the writer's knowledge, untrue. It is the "Br-716" for which such a set exist. Apologies given.



### **CATC Members Met in Windsor at Annual CNA Convention**

There were 17 members and guests attending the July 19, 2003 CATC meeting at the Cleary Convention Centre in Windsor, Ontario held in conjunction with the annual CNA convention.

The meeting was quite informal, members introduced themselves and discussed briefly their interests.

Missed at the meeting was long time CATC member from Florida, Bob Gardner who was recovering from surgery. We all wish him well in his recovery and hope to see Bob once again at future shows.

**Attending were:**

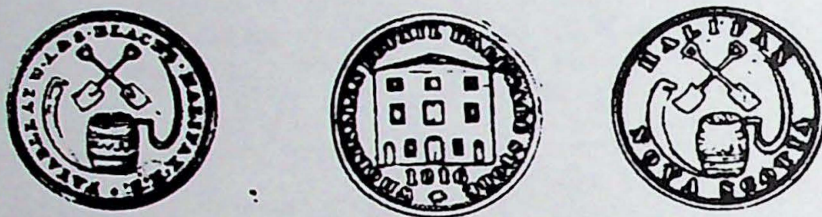
Ted Leitch, London, Ontario; James A. Williston, Calgary Alberta; Ron Greene, Victoria BC; Melvin Reiter, Lansing, Michigan; Richard Blaylock, Ogden, Utah; R.J. Graham, Chesley, Ontario; Jim Charlton, Vineland, Ontario; Tim Orlik, Tottenham, Ontario; Brix Westergaard, Goleta, California; Len Buth, London, Ontario; Bill Waychison, Timmins, Ontario; Melvin Kyle, Wyoming, Ontario; Gord Nichols, St. Catharines, Ontario; Scott E. Douglas, Acton, Ontario; John Temple, Franklin, Michigan; Paul Petch, Toronto Ontario; Harry James, St. Thomas, Ontario.



## An Ante-dated NS Token

By Eric Leighton, FCNRS

**W**ILLIAM Anderson Black and his brother Samuel of Halifax, Nova Scotia are credited with having had struck, and subsequently put into circulation, two half penny tokens, both dated 1816. The obverse is identical on both, as well as the main symbols or devices used on the reverse. The difference lies in the wording on the reverse, with one version reading "Halifax Nova Scotia" only, while the other reads "Payable at W.A. & S. Black's Halifax. N. S." Such strikingly obvious similarities induced all the early writers to consider them as from the same issuers, and I do not disagree.



The reader who has followed my rambles in the past will not be surprised to find that I have gathered up some tidbits, and hope to make some sort of interesting sense out of them in the next few paragraphs.

Fred Bowman in 1954 noted the brothers were the sons of an early pillar of Methodism in Nova Scotia, the Rev. William Black, and that they began in business as partners with Nathaniel Parker, in the jewellery and silversmith trades.<sup>1</sup> The Charlton catalogues state the obvious by the solitary attribute that they "...operated a hardware store in Halifax and issued their own tokens in 1816." These words were mainly from the obverse legend: "Wholesale & Retail Hardware Store 1816". There, now, is the problem. They didn't operate a hardware store in 1816. *They didn't, but Samuel did.*

From various old advertisements and notices in newspapers of the day a business history of the Black brothers can be reconstructed. The firm of Black and Parker opened for business as watch makers, Jewellers and silversmiths in 1809.<sup>2</sup> Younger brother Samuel must have joined them shortly thereafter, as the company called Black, Parker & Black was carrying on the same kind of business from early 1810, until 1812 when Parker left.<sup>3</sup> The two brothers were then formed into the house of W. A. & S. Black. They were still silversmiths and jewellers, selling the likes of watches, ear rings and silverware.

Samuel set up shop in the spring of 1816 as a hardware merchant. He advertised that "S.

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<sup>1</sup>Bowman, Fred, *CNA Bulletin*, April 1954.

<sup>2</sup>Nova Scotia Royal Gazette, Sept. 19, 1809.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid*, May 22, 1810, and var. issues.



Black & Co. have just opened a New Store<sup>4</sup> in which he was selling Ironmongery, hardware, cutlery, etc. The list of hardware goods that Samuel sold included the items *spikes and nails...scythes, shovels, spades...* Samuel re-joined his elder brother in 1818<sup>5</sup>, and from that time until the death of Samuel in 1826 and for many years afterwards, the company sold both fancy goods and hardware, under the old name of W. A. & S. Black. The first ad, of April 25, 1818 of the renewed company, and those of 1819, made no mention whatsoever of those symbols used on the tokens other than spikes and nails.

Would Samuel not have ordered them with the name of S. Black & Co. if he was ordering them at any time in 1816, or for that matter, 1817 and part of 1818? If he had joined in with older brother William in ordering advertising pieces, would he have not have been compelled to include a few items that W. A. was selling, such as silverware, as an example? It just does not make sense for tokens to be ordered bearing the name of one company and the symbols of the goods being sold by another. During the period of 1816 until 1818, the companies were separated by name as well as the type of goods they each carried. During these years, it must be stressed, the company of W. A. & S. Black did not deal in hardware, contrary to the tokens' legends.

In 1818 a sudden awakening of agricultural interest took place in Nova Scotia. Prior to this, farmers were living in an "artificial prosperity created by the Napoleonic Wars and more particularly the War of 1812" and were "convinced ...that Nova Scotia was not a 'wheat' country"<sup>6</sup>, and gave up the tillage of their fields to graze cattle for the beef market established to feed the thousands of His Majesty's troops and sailors. The crash in that market after peace was restored, left the agricultural community in a poor position to be able to cope, until an immigrant shop keeper from Scotland by the name of John Young began to write a very popular series of "Letters" for the local press on the subject of tillage, and tending the soil. The letters, sixty four in total, appeared mainly in *The Acadian Recorder* from the summer of 1818 until the spring of 1821 over the signature of "Agricola". Agriculture was blooming in the country, therefore, agriculture implements would be a good line for a merchant to carry. Martell says, "Agriculture may have been the rage in 1818 and 1819; but in 1824 and 1825 the populace was speculating on the bright prospects of trade and commerce."<sup>7</sup> Like all fads, its popularity skyrocketed, peaked, leveled off, and then fell like a stone.

Of the five items shown on the tokens, the nails and spikes are found in practically all of the advertisements of S. Black & Co., and then in those of W. A. & S. Black after the reunion. Nails and spikes were, and still are, a basic hardware item, used for general construction. Their

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<sup>4</sup>Ibid, May 29, 1816.

<sup>5</sup>Acadian Recorder, May 23, 1818 issue, notice dated Apr. 25.

<sup>6</sup>Martell, J. S., *Bulletin of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia*, Vol. II, No. 2, Halifax, 1940.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.



presence on the tokens is almost redundant, they being a common item in hardware stores that one would not even have to think about where to obtain them. The shovels pictured is not a digging type of shovel, as it has no point, but being square resembles the kind of shovel used to toss grain into the air to winnow it after threshing. Spades were mainly used to construct dikes to claim huge areas of salt marsh<sup>8</sup> lands from the sea water. Being square and straight, these would be no good at all in digging in stony soil, but by their shape, they were indeed very handy to dig sods that were of a "brick-like" uniformity that made dike building much easier. A shovel and spade are crossed at the top of the token, the spade pointing to the right.

The last two pieces of hardware shown on the tokens are a scythe blade to the left, and a sickle to the right. Generally speaking, a scythe was used to cut grass to make hay, which fed the cattle of the beef markets, although this was not the case exclusively. A sickle, however, is more likely to be associated with harvesting grain.

From the historical account of agriculture referred to above, it can be seen that the craze started in 1818, peaking in 1819 or perhaps as late as 1820. If interest started only in the summer of 1818, and grain was not an important item in agriculture before this, sickles would not likely have been a hot selling item, and therefore, not likely to be imported in any kind of quantity. The popularity of the sickle would be proportional to the growing of grains, and the growing of grains would have been at its apex in 1819 and 1820.

The popularity of agricultural pursuits, and the education of the farming class created a new market for the tools of the trade. "Scythes...sickles...nails and spikes" all appear in the same advertisement for the first time since the brothers joined up again, under the moniker of W. A. & S. Black, dated May 9, 1820<sup>9</sup>. These items would have to have been ordered in the fall or winter of 1819 to be on hand in the spring of 1820. Would a person not order his advertising pieces to have them when he had the goods being hawked on hand to sell? It does not appear that the re-established company of W. A. & S. Black carried a stock of these items in 1819.

My *theory*, then, is that the tokens bearing the name of W. A. & S. Black, although dated 1816, were ordered in 1819, and delivered in 1820. That they were in fact in circulation by October 6, 1821 is proven by the words of an angry retailer who described the coins of W. A. & S. Black as among the contents of his till.<sup>10</sup> So the extreme range of date of issue is between 1816 and 1821, while the probable range is more likely to be either 1819 and 1820. We can narrow down the probable date of introduction to Nova Scotia yet further, by deduction.

William Anderson Black was a member of His Majesty's Council, and as such, would have been very aware of the law of 1817 that was to make the issue of private copper tokens illegal. He would also have known that the law was disallowed by the king in late 1818, knowledge of this fact reaching the local government in February, 1820.

Let's review: In 1820 the agriculture fad was at its height of popularity; the ads of the company started to include scythes, and sickles; and the government's legal attempts to both stop private

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<sup>8</sup>Salt marshes (for the reader from the interior of the continent) are low lying areas of very fertile soil formed where rivers deposited silt at their juncture with the sea. By building a sod wall, or dike, the sea was kept out and the area farmed.

<sup>9</sup>Free Press, June 13, 1820.

<sup>10</sup>Acadian Recorder, of that date.



issues and provide a good copper coin were apparently officially killed. The time was ripe for an enterprising merchant house to step in.

The mails were kept operating year round by ships called "Packets" which were dedicated to the carriage of official dispatches, letters, and small parcels, with room for a few passengers. A letter from Halifax, sent on the Packet ship *Canso*, which arrived from England in January and sailed from Halifax on February 19<sup>th</sup> <sup>11</sup>, could have reached England in time for a run of tokens to be made in time for delivery in May.

Being so highly connected with the government – the same government that had passed the law to outlaw private copper in 1817– it would only be prudent to have the tokens dated before the law was passed in the legislature, else embarrassing accusations be leveled. In this capacity William would also be very aware that, even though the King had disallowed the Act which would have made private tokens illegal, the local legislature did not repeal the Act<sup>12</sup>, giving it a life in legal limbo; therefor, even though importing private tokens would, in fact, have been a breach of the Law, there was very little that could be done about it. Here was a loophole to sail a frigate through: the act was in effect in Nova Scotia as far as the local legislature were concerned, yet the act could not be enforced because the government could not carry through on either of two conditions entrenched in that very act, that would have to be met prior to any successful enforcement. So they imported their first tokens anyway, but dated them to that happy period before the Act was passed, just to be on the safe side.

Neither would it do for the sons of "Bishop" Black, as the worthy Reverend William Black was lovingly called, to have even the suspicion of misdemeanor cloud the reputation of the 'first family of Nova Scotian Methodism'.

These tokens were a profitable venture for the importer, and a public service by way of providing much needed small change, as well as an advertisement for the firm. But, could those of the Blacks have served one more purpose, and intentionally so? Study the devices used: Nails/spikes, a scythe blade, a sickle, and the shovel/spade in the shape of a cross. These are all religious symbols. The cross is at the top, the place of prominence. Nails were, of course, used in the crucifixion of Christ. The Bible makes references to reaping which would require a sickle, while a scythe blade is merely an adaptation of the older tool, and provides a balance for the design.

The other version of the Black's token does not carry the name of its issuers. The common thought is that it was issued earlier than the named version, and that the named one was issued after the company gained enough confidence to do so. While this is indeed possible, I have some preliminary evidence to the contrary. This aspect will be dealt with in due course, but I will leave you with the bold statement that, no, it wasn't. It was issued even later. Stay tuned.

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<sup>11</sup>*The Nova-Scotia Gazette: and the Weekly Chronicle*, Feb.9, 1820: "Post-Office, Halifax, (same date) A Sealed Bag for England to go by the brig *Canso*, bound to Liverpool..." ; also, same paper of Wednesday, Feb. 23: "Saturday Sailed, brig *Canso* for Liverpool."

<sup>12</sup>Marshall, John G., *Digested Index to the Statutes of the Province of Nova-Scotia, showing all the Statutes in Force at the end of the Session of the General Assembly in the Year 1825...*, shows the Act of 1817 (57 George III, chap. 2) as still in force, in perpetuity.



## Some Businesses and Tokens of New Hamburg, Ontario

by Harry N. James, FCNRS

The late Fred Bowman in his *Trade Tokens of Ontario*, listed 1¢, 5¢ and 10¢ due bills of D. Becker, general merchant in New Hamburg. They were aluminum and round in shape.

In addition to the three Becker tokens, he listed a photographer's token, that of J. Lautenschlager which was good for 25¢ on a family group. It was of aluminum, octagonal in shape and 25 mm in diameter.

In his *Ontario Bakery Tokens*, the late Ken Palmer listed both a one loaf and a half loaf token from the business of O. Voegtle, also of New Hamburg. These tokens were also of aluminum, octagonal in shape and 28 and 24 mm in diameter respectively.

In Ken Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills*, he also lists the three due bills of D. Becker with the addition of a 25¢ and a \$1 token which were discovered after Bowman's listing was published. It is reasonable to assume that a 50¢ token was also used.

Besides Becker's tokens, a 1¢ due bill is listed by Palmer for the business of George B. Hathaway. It was of aluminum, round and 18 mm in diameter. Possibly other denominations exist as well.

New Hamburg is situated in Wilmot Township of Waterloo County approximately mid-way between Kitchener to the east and Stratford to the west. The 1877-78 County of Waterloo Gazetteer & Directory describes the place as an incorporated village on the Grand Trunk Railway in the township of Wilmot on the River Nith. It was inhabited chiefly by Germans. The site was laid out in 1832 and a post office was established in 1840 with William Scott being the first postmaster. New Hamburg achieved town status in 1965.

During the 1850s and 1860s a Titus Greer Simon Neville was operating the "Hamburg House", a business selling dry goods, groceries, boots & shoes and hardware in part of a business block known as the American or McCallum Block which Nevill had constructed.

Another part of this block was occupied by Henry G. Flach, a watchmaker and jeweller. Flach moved to St. Thomas in 1879 continuing with his business. He was succeeded by his son Edgar Flach who issued two 5¢ tokens in conjunction with his jewellery business in St. Thomas. There were six stores in all in this block.

In January, 1893, part of the American Block was sold. This part of the property changed hands several times until 1919 when Louis and Mary Peine purchased it and this section became known as the Peine Block.

From 1905 until 1921 a William Boulee operated a drug store in part of this block. He was succeeded by a Clarence Kruspe. Later Samuel and Rachel Hathaway followed him. They were



probably successors to George Hathaway, the issuer of the 1¢ due bill. They ceased business in 1925.

In 1897, John Lautenschlager had his photography studio in part of the Hartman or Ruth block which by 1989 had become the site of Mahlstedt's law office and Hambelton's Animal Clinic. In 1898 he moved to the Daniel Block which he bought in 1903 when it became known as the Lautenschlager Block. In 1924 John Lautenschlager operated a cash-and-carry grocery business along with his photography business. He only operated the grocery for about two years but continued with the photographic enterprise until retiring in 1928. He passed away Christmas Day, 1930 at the age of 63.

By 1971, the Lautenschlager Block had been acquired by James and Mary Martin where they operated Nith Valley Upholstery.

Where Murray's Food Market and Clothing Store and Anastasia's Charcoal Restaurant operated in 1989 was the original site of Becker's Department Store.

The first business at this site was a store selling dry goods, clothing, groceries, boots & shoes and china owned by William Hunter. The original building was a two storey frame building. Built about 1861. It was replaced by a brick structure in about 1864. Hunter sold the property to Jacob Becker in 1877.

Jacob Becker emigrated from Winterbach, Germany where he had been born in 1833. He arrived in New Hamburg at the age of 17 in 1850.

In looking through the available directories for Waterloo County, the Becker name can be found as early as 1867 which is the earliest directory available. Conrad Becker, laborer is listed for this year. (He is possibly the father of Jacob).

For the years 1884-85, J. Becker is listed as a general merchant and Daniel Becker, a clerk. A William I. Becker is listed as having a photographic studio.

In the early 1900s, D. Becker's ads can be seen regularly in the pages of the New Hamburg newspaper, *The Independent*.

Originally Jacob Becker was in partnership with a Henry Louis Janzen. This partnership only lasted from September until December of 1877. Their business was that of a general store. Jacob operated alone until 1882 when he rented part of his building to his son-in-law, Leon Pequegnat who had a watch and clock maker's shop.

A new Becker Block was opened in 1893 on the west side of Peel Street. This now 100 - 106 Peel Street. Jacob Becker retired in 1891 and his sons Daniel and Herman who had both been clerks in the store took over the management. Jacob died in 1906 at the age of 73.

Daniel and Herman converted the business to that of a department store and by 1901 added a 24 by 60 foot extension.

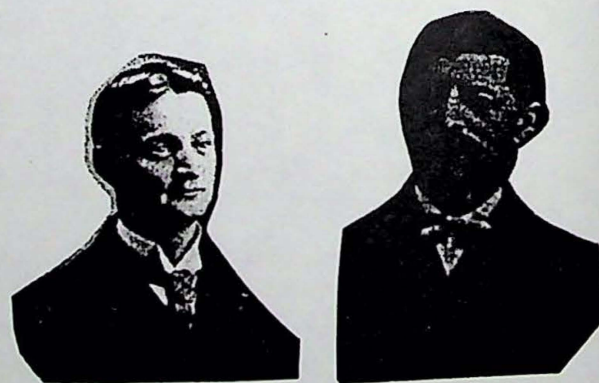


Herman died at the age of 37 in 1909 and Daniel carried on the D. & H. Becker Department Store alone having purchased his late brother's share. In 1915 he again expanded the business by opening a Ford dealership. The Ford business was sold in 1924. Daniel died June 9, 1925 at the age of 66. He was succeeded by his son, Oliver H. Becker who continued operating the store until 1946. He died in 1948. Ownership then went to Oliver's wife, Hazel Becker and their son Robert Browning Becker managed the business after his return from Germany where he had been a prisoner of war. He gave up the management in 1952. His mother carried on the business until 1955. That year the Kobe Furniture Co. bought out the furniture department. By 1958 the remainder of the property had been sold to Murray's Food Market. Hazel Becker died in 1980.

There have been several bakery businesses in New Hamburg over the years. One such business got its start in 1866. This was the New Hamburg Bakery owned by John Schuler. He sold to a Charles Brill after about seven years. It passed to a George Flowers who sold to John Martini, formerly of Baden in 1879. He sold the bakery about 1887 or 88 and moved to Rodney. He was followed by Dennis Monaghan and later Jacob Morley who also operated a general store. The bakery then passed through the hands of Richard Davey in 1893 and Conrad Dannecker in 1896. In May of 1899 Oliver Voetgle formerly of Wellesley bought the business. He operated the business as a bakery and confectionery and sold to his brother-in-law, Henry Luft in 1904. Henry Luft re-located into the former bakery business of Herman Weisse. He was eventually succeeded by his stepson, John W. Miller. The business was discontinued about 1917.



*John Lautenschlager 1906.*



*Herman Becker*

*Daniel Becker*

1906.



# MILLINERY OPENINGS

The Ladies of New Hamburg  
and vicinity are cordially invited to  
come and inspect the splendid  
showing of Easter Millinery at our  
Millinery Parlors on

Saturday, Mar. 15.

1913



MISS DENNIS,  
MILLINER IN CHARGE.

Hamburg's Departmental Store

D. BECKER

Advertisement  
appearing in the  
New Hamburg  
Independent.



## The Tokens:

D. Becker / General / Merchant / New Hamburg, Ont.	
Good for / \$1.00 / in merchandise	A-R-34
Good for / 25¢ / in merchandise	A-R-28
Good for / 10¢ / in merchandise	A-R-25
Good for / 5¢ / in merchandise	A-R-21
Good for / 1¢ / in merchandise	A-R-19
George B. Hathaway / Cash / Store / New Hamburg / Ont.	
Good for / 1¢ / in / merchandise	A-R-18
O. Voegtler, / Baker / New / Hamburg / Ont.	
Good for / 1 / loaf	A-Oc-28
Good for / ½ / loaf of bread	A-Oc-24
J. Lautenschlager / Photographer / New Hamburg.	
Good for / 25¢ / On A / Family Group	A-Oc-25

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# The Enterprise Dairy of Kimberley, B.C.

by Ronald Greene



BC Database  
K6807b

Pw/k:R:23

The Enterprise Dairy was first listed in the B.C. Directory for 1946 with Victor and Walter Pighin as proprietors. By 1948 only Walter Pighin's name is shown. Mr. Pighin was killed Oct. 28, 1955 in a motor vehicle accident that involved three cars in the vicinity of Irishman's Creek, some 11 miles (17 kilometres) southwest of Cranbrook. The *Daily Bulletin* of Kimberley ran a lengthy obituary. We have taken the liberty of quoting from it at length:

"Walter was born in Cranbrook on September 30, 1907, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Pighin. He grew up in Cranbrook and Kimberley, and for twenty-five years operated a dairy farm four miles from Marysville. He built the Enterprise Dairy Bar and Milk Plant on Wallinger Avenue opposite the bus depot, in 1947, and later sold that to purchase the plant in Lower Blarchmont on Warren Avenue, owned by Tom Ralph. Here he has operated his business and milk delivery as the Enterprise Dairy for the past six years.

He took an active part in the community and was a member of St. Eugene Council #1406, Knights of Columbus, the Kimberley Moose Lodge, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie # 3037, Kimberley, B.P.O.E. #90 and the Christifo Colombo Lodge, Cranbrook, the Kimberley Chamber of Commerce and Sacred Heart Parish, Kimberley. Always ready to befriend those in need - He will long be remembered for his charity and kindness."

Walter Pighin was survived by his wife, three sons, four daughters, his parents, two grandchildren, five brothers and four sisters.

The Creston Co-operative Milk Producers Association purchased the Enterprise Dairy from the Estate of Mr. Pighin before the end of 1955. The Co-operative appears to have discontinued the use of tokens. Only a Quart token is known.



**Victoria City Dairy Company, Limited**  
(of Victoria, B.C.)

by Ronald Greene



V9260a      A:O:26  
Good for 1 Pint of Milk  
returned with

V9260d      A:R:26  
10¢ when returned with  
empty

V9260e      A:R:22  
15¢ when  
empty

This dairy was formed in 1915 when the Holden Bros., (Lewis & Osbern) operating as City Dairy and George F. Powell, operating as North Park Dairy purchased the Empress Dairy managed by George R. Fennings. The partnership became known as Victoria City Dairy and operated at 1111 Fort Street, the old Empress Dairy location. Fennings appears to have left the city after the sale as his name no longer appears in the city directories.

The dairy was incorporated as Victoria City Dairy Company, Limited on January 8, 1919. The original subscribers to the incorporation were Lewis Holden, George F. Powell, William Alfred Smith, Harry Challen and Junkichi Iwanami, all shown as dairymen, of Victoria. Harry Challen had been a driver for North Park Dairy. Whether any of the men were dairy farmers at the time is not known, but the dairy was considered as a non-producer, i.e. it did not have its own cows. Why Osbern Holden was not a subscriber is unknown as he later held shares. An annual report filed March 4, 1923 showed that Lewis Holden was living in England, occupation farmer, and had sold his shares Sept. 20, 1922 to Messrs Challen and Smith. Iwanami had also sold his shares, to Harry Challen Sept. 13, 1922, and was teaching in Japan. Osbern Holden held shares at this time and was farming at Francois Lake. Later, Lewis Holden moved to the Duncan area.

The dairy retailed milk throughout Greater Victoria and Messrs Challen and Powell were associated with the dairy for the entire time that it operated. The company was sold to Registered Jersey Dairies Limited as of August 17<sup>th</sup> 1940. Registered Jersey Dairies Limited was itself sold to Island Farms Limited in 1942, which was reorganized as Island Farms Dairies Co-operative Association in 1944 and which today is the sole



surviving Victoria dairy.

All the tokens are scarce. We presume that V9260a and d were ordered before incorporation and V9260e was ordered after incorporation. Some years ago Mr Challen's widow told me that the tokens were retired about 1925 and that she and her husband burned them in their backyard.



## **The Creston Dairies**

An initial attempt to unravel them

by Ronald Greene

The Creston Co-operative Creamery Association [CCCA] was formed in June 1939.<sup>1</sup> The subscribers came from Creston, Camp Lister and Arrow Creek. This appears to have been a very small operation as the Associations assets never exceeded \$8,000 and at no time made more than a modest profit. In April 1947 there was an extraordinary resolution passed to sell their Creamery building. The agreement for sale was listed in the assets as \$3,974.56. The resolution itself and the name of the purchaser were not on the file, but the annual report of March 1952, covering 1951, mentions W. Wouters and shows the agreement at \$3,944.56. The following year the agreement of sale was given as worth \$3,914.56 and the debtor as the Creston Co-operative Milk Producers Association. This probably indicates that Mr. Wouters had not made a go of the creamery operation. Subsequent annual reports -- those from 1953 on -- do not indicate any appreciable level of activity. Some times, but not always, annual reports will show outstanding tokens as a liability on the balance sheet, but this is not always done even when tokens are used. In this case there is no mention of tokens. The co-operative was dissolved May 9, 1957, but was restored by court order July 29, 1959, probably to be able to transfer title to the remaining assets. An extraordinary resolution to wind-up voluntarily was passed Feb. 19, 1960. The co-operative was dissolved once again on May 23, 1978.

The Creston Dairies Ltd. was incorporated Dec. 22, 1950.<sup>2</sup> Of interest is that the document was originally typed as Creston Creamery Ltd., but the word Creamery was crossed off by overtyping with X's and the word Dairies substituted. The two subscribers were Walter Wouters, manager, and John David Harings, creamery operator. No annual reports were ever filed and the company was stricken from the register on July 2, 1954. Wouters was listed in the 1945 B.C. Directory as the butter maker for the CCCA and in 1946 and 1948 as the proprietor of the Creston Creamery. The latter directory was the last province wide directory to be published. From information on the following file it appears that the Creston Creamery/Creston Dairies Ltd. was out of business by some time in 1952.

The last of this group of what the author believes to be related operations was the Creston Co-operative Milk Producers Association.<sup>3</sup> [CCMPA] This co-operative was incorporated on April 4, 1952. There were five subscribers, all farmers, residents of either Creston or Lister. One, Hugo Sommerfeld of Lister, was possibly the same person or at least related to a director of the CCCA, Herman Summerfeld of Lister. Another farmer, Sam Sorenson appears as a director on both co-operatives. With related directors, the consent given by the CCCA to the name proposed by the CCMPA and the assumption by the CCMPA of the debt of Mr. Wouters to the CCCA, we can assume that the CCMPA was formed to carry on in place of the earlier co-operative. The first balance sheet of the CCMPA (1953) showed liabilities to the CCCA of \$3,994.56 and to the Estate of the Creston Creamery of \$2,710.75.

The 1956 annual report, covering the year 1955, mentions a mortgage payable to the Estate of Walter Pighin and loans from producers regarding the purchase of the Enterprise Dairy. Walter Pighin had operated the Enterprise Dairy in Kimberley but was killed in an automobile accident in October 1955. [see accompanying article].

The 1957 annual report still shows a liability to the CCCA, although it has been reduced substantially. The report also lists a liability for unredeemed milk tokens for the first time, some



\$567.92. This liability was associated with the Creston Plant and there was no corresponding liability under the Kimberly Plant. Subsequent reports to 1962 showing varying amounts of unredeemed milk tokens between \$1,001.77 and \$408.47. The amount shown in the 1963 report drops sharply to \$85.32 and this was the last mention of tokens. We believe that this shows that the use of tokens was discontinued in 1961. The last report filed was January 1970. The CCMPA was dissolved by the Registrar of Companies on May 23, 1978.

### The Tokens

The first group of tokens were probably issued by Walter Wouters, operating as Creston Creamery. It is possible that they were issued by 1946, but certainly by 1947 when the creamery building of the CCCA was purchased. The last token (C8740d) was undoubtedly ordered about the time that the dairy was incorporated, but before the name was changed. The change probably was at the instigation of the Registrar of Companies who would have objected to the similarity of the name, Creston Creamery Ltd., to that of the Creston Co-operative Creamery Association.



C8740b



A:Re:32x19



C8740c



A:uT:32x29½



C8740d

Pr/w:S:29



The second group of three tokens are clearly those of the Creston Co-operative Milk Producers Association. Their use could not have started before 1952, and did not extend beyond 1961.



C8710a A:HS:38x42





The two plastic tokens share a common obverse. All rubbings courtesy of Leslie C. Hill



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- <sup>1</sup> Registrar of Companies, CP0000408, box 91-030-399, British Columbia Archives  
<sup>2</sup> Registrar of Companies, BC0026785, microfilm B5588, British Columbia Archives  
<sup>3</sup> Registrar of Companies, CP0000668, box 91-030-404, British Columbia Archives



### **Frank Quinn, Dealer in Municipal Trade Dollars Dies at Age 84**

by Jerry Remick, FCNRS, CATC #202

Long time dealer in Canadian municipal tokens, Frank Quinn, died in a Montreal nursing home on November 1, 2003 at age 84.

Frank was best known for his frequent auctions of scarce Canadian municipal tokens. He was active in this field until about three years ago.

A long time resident of Roxboro, Quebec which is situated just outside of Montreal, Frank was on the Roxboro City Council for many years.

Frank's passing leaves just two dealers in Canadian municipal tokens: Jim Quinn and Ray Desjardins, both over 60 years of age and both dealing in municipal tokens for over twenty-five years.

Frank leaves behind his wife, two sons, one daughter, four sisters and his brother Jim Quinn.



## Obituary - Walter Griggs (C.A.T.C. charter member #47), and Ethel Griggs

Submitted by Len Trakalo:

GRIGGS Walter and Ethel (Val) - At the Willett Hospital, Paris on Thursday, October 2, 2003, after spending 63 years together in marriage, they passed away peacefully together after a lengthy illness, in their 90th year, Walter and Val Griggs; loving parents of Jayne and her husband Douglas Bowman, Susan and her husband Douglas Dawson, Judy Griggs-Smutz and her husband Tim Smutz; loved grandparents of Lynne, Shelley, Jamie, Beth, Todd, Laura and Tyler and great-grandparents of Nathaniel, Andrew, Rebecca, Allison and Katie. Val was predeceased by a brother Frank Keighley and sisters Marie Jenkins and Alice Gill. Walter was a retired employee of Gunther-Mele. He was active in Numismatics and antiques, a founding member of the Port Elgin Yacht Club and was supported by his wife in all of his hobbies. He was a veteran of the Second World War having served overseas and at D-Day as a lieutenant with the Highland Light Infantry. Friends will be received at the DENNIS TOLL FUNERAL HOME, 55 Charing Cross Street, Brantford on Friday 7 - 9 p.m. Service in the chapel on Saturday at 10 a.m. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery. Donations to the Canadian Cancer Society or the Parkinson's Foundation appreciated.

Subject: Passing of Walter and Val Griggs

Hello fellow members and friends,

I am sad to report the passing of Walter and Val Griggs. Walter passed away at about 2 a.m. this morning (Thursday, Oct. 2) and Val passed away about three hours later. They were always extremely close in life and are now forever joined in death.

Walter had been in the Willet Hospital in Paris because his terminal cancer was progressing faster all the time and Val had broken her hip during the summer and she was not healing well. The hospital allowed them to share a room so they could remain together.

Scott (Douglas) had been to visit them several times in the last week and they were both sleeping most of the time. The nurses reported that he had been having tough days lately and was slipping quickly. Scott said that yesterday, Walter opened his eyes twice and squeezed his hand in recognition.

Walter has been a friend of mine since I joined the Brantford Numismatic Society in the 1970's and he was always willing to share information and advice when requested. He was interested in anything numismatic, military or historical in nature and could quickly prepare a program for the club or keep myself and others entertained for many short hours. There are few of his talent remaining and the knowledge that has been lost is very regrettable. He was always a kind host both here in Brantford and up at his cottage by Port Elgin.

Walter was the founding member of the BNS and a member of every numismatic group of note. He was a director for the ONA for years, active in the CNA and CATC and always asking what else had to be done. The adage that if you wanted something done properly ask a busy man certainly applied to him.

Visitation for Walter and Val will be done at the Dennis Toll Funeral Home at 55 Charing Cross here in Brantford on Friday evening from 7-9 p.m. with the funeral on Saturday morning at 10:00 a.m. and interment at Mount Hope Cemetery afterwards. Ed, Scott and I will be there to represent the various numismatic organizations and to say goodbye to two very dear friends.

Thank You

*Len Trakalo*



## **The Excellence in Law Enforcement Award (Medal) of the Manitoba (Canada) Ministry of Justice**

by Jack Boddington, FCNRS, Edmonton, Canada

In 1995 a proposal was placed before the Minister of Justice for the Province of Manitoba, Canada, for a medal, subsequently named the 'Excellence in Law Enforcement Award', to be instituted under the auspices of the Office of the Minister of Justice and administered by the Director of Law Enforcement Services under the direction of the Minister.

This proposal was approved and in the year 2000 implemented.

To be eligible for the Excellent in Law Enforcement Award a nominee is required to have rendered service as a police officer with a police service in Manitoba, the definition of Manitoba Police Officer being:

...any person appointed as a police officer who is a member of a police service in Manitoba or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (serving in Manitoba) or a First Nations Police Service... or the Rural Municipality of East St. Paul Police Department.

The requirements of a nominee include;

A nominee shall have made significant contribution to,

- a) their community;
- b) their police service; or
- c) law enforcement.

Significant contribution means to bring notice upon themselves or their Police Service, by making an important contribution for the betterment of their community, their Police Service, or law enforcement.

A selection committee is appointed to review all nominations and recommend to the Minister of Justice a maximum of ten persons a year that should receive the award. The Brandon Police Service hosts the annual award ceremony in odd numbered years and the Winnipeg Police Service in even numbered years.

At the time of writing this article (January 2003) there have been two award ceremonies, in 2001 and 2002.

### **Medal Description**

The Excellence in Law Enforcement Award consists of a medal, a miniature of the medal and a lapel badge, contained in distinctive, fitted case, and also a certificate. The medal is a disc 1¼ inches in diameter, in solid silver, attached to a straight fixed bar carrying a stylized *fleur-de-lys*. The ribbon is 1¼ inches wide in blue with a red centre stripe bordered by narrow stripes of yellow. The ribbon



is, in turn, attached to a top bar carrying the word 'MANITOBA' within a raised border.

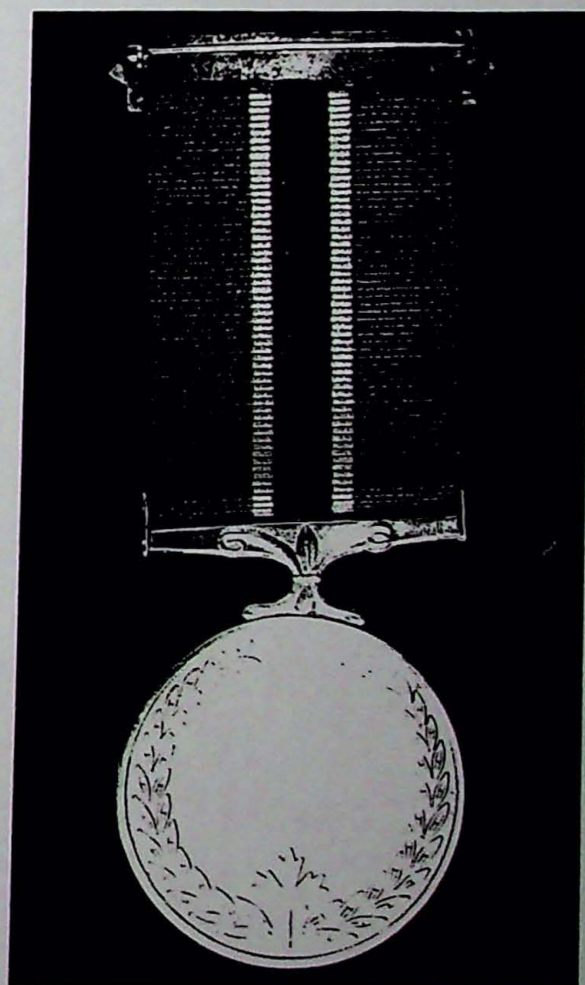
*Obverse:* In the centre is the Manitoba Shield with the word 'MANITOBA' below, and surrounding are the words 'EXCELLENCE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT\* EXCELLENCE EN APPLICATION DE LA LOI'.

*Reverse:* The recipient's rank, name and police service is engraved, framed by sheaves of wheat separated at the bottom by a maple leaf.

Awards were made in 2001 in Brandon and 2002 in Winnipeg with the presentations being carried out by the Honourable Gordon MacIntosh, QC, Minister of Justice for the Province of Manitoba. The maximum of ten recipients each year has not been reached, with five in 2001 and six in 2002.



The Excellence in Law Enforcement Award (medal)  
(obverse)



The Excellence in Law Enforcement Award (medal)  
(reverse)



A Further Three Police Medals from Manitoba, Canada

- The Manitoba Public Insurance Roadwise Efficiency Medal
- The City of Brandon Police Department Distinguished Service Medal
- The City of Brandon Police Department Centennial Medal

by Jack Boddington, Edmonton, Canada

The Manitoba Public Insurance Roadwise Efficiency Medal

This medal, which was instituted in 1991, was developed by the Manitoba Police Community in partnership with Manitoba Public Insurance and the Provincial Government to recognize significant contribution to traffic safety by a police officer in Manitoba.

"Police Officer" is defined as "any person appointed as a Police Constable who is a Member of a Police Service in Manitoba or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police"

The award consists of a circular silver plated medal with the imprint of a buffalo on the obverse. On the reverse the recipients rank, name and police service is engraved below a roadwise logo and the word "EFFICIENCY". The ribbon is white with narrow brown diagonal stripes threaded through a straight suspensory bar.





Specimen citation:

1998 ROADWISE EFFICIENCY AWARD  
Deputy Chief Dave M. SCOTT (17 years police service)  
Dakota Ojibway Police Service

"In 1998 the Manitoba Policing Community in partnership with Manitoba Public Insurance and the Provincial Government developed a program to intensify the targeting of impaired drivers. Under the direction of the Chief of Police of the Dakota Ojibway Police Service whose members joined in partnership with other police agencies, the Roadwatch Program was launched. The results were outstanding.

Over 139 drivers who had been drinking were removed from the streets and highways of Brandon and the Wesman area. In addition to this, the awareness of being apprehended as an impaired driver in Brandon and the Wesman area increased by 19%, the highest increase in the Province of Manitoba. It is impossible to accurately measure the number of accidents prevented, injuries avoided and lives saved as a result of this partnership. It is equally impossible to determine actual costs avoided from potential property damage, medical treatment and deaths. Representing the Dakota Ojibway Police Service, Deputy Chief Dave Scott is nominated for the participation of the Dakota Ojibway Police Service in this success story."

#### Brandon City Police Distinguished Service Medal

This award is in effect a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal - the criteria stipulates unbroken service with the Brandon Police of at least twelve years with unblemished character. The Chief of Police has the responsibility of approving each nomination.

The medal is in gilt with an unusual shape as shown. The obverse depicts an elk running in front of a tree with stalks of wheat on either side. Around the circumference are the words "DISTINGUISHED SERVICE" (upper), and "BRANDON POLICE" (lower).

The medal design was taken from a 1908 document of the City of Brandon Police Department. The ribbon is attached to the medal by an unusual suspension and is the colours of the City of Brandon - yellow (outer stripes), green (inner stripes) and white (centre stripe).



On the plain reverse the recipient's rank, name and police service is to be inscribed.



The City of Brandon Police Department Centennial Medal

To celebrate the Brandon Police Department's 100th. Anniversary (1882-1982) the Department created a Centennial Medal which was issued to all members serving in 1982 and two recently retired members. The presentation was carried out by the then Mayor, K. J. (Ken) Burgess.

The medal was designed from the original helmet plate. It is in antiqued silver, the obverse bearing the tree and elk (this time the elk is behind the tree) in shield form, with the words "VIREs ACQUIRIT EUNDO" over the tree. Stalks of wheat protrude from behind the shield while two ribbons carry the words "CITY OF" (above) and "BRANDON POLICE" (below). The reverse is plain.



The medal is suspended, by means of a semi Italian style bar, from a ribbon with a wide blue centre stripe and facing side stripes of red (left) and yellow (right).





## STAR BAKERY, MOUNT FOREST, ONTARIO

by Ross W. Irwin

James Samuel Buchanan was born in 1888 at Blyth in East Wawanosh Township, the son of Robert Buchanan and Elizabeth McGill. In 1911 he came to Mount Forest, Wellington County, Ontario, and worked in a bakery operated by J. Bloor.

He married Sarah Jane Craig, 1 Apr 1918. She died 21 Feb 1978

In 1925 he began the Star Bakery on the lower east side of Main Street going south and continued here for 22 years. Stanley sold the business 2 Jan 1947 to R.G. McCallum to go into the poultry business which he had begun 28 Nov 1946.

Samuel Buchanan died at Mount Forest 9 Mar 1952, age 64.

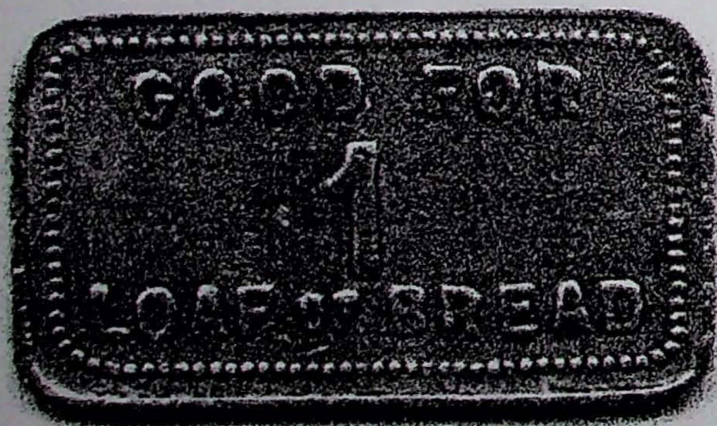
From the appearance of his bakery token he must have obtained these when he started the business in 1925.

Rectangle 32 mm x 19 mm, aluminum

Obv:- Within a frame of dots with a small maple leaf in each corner, the words

STAR / BAKERY / S. BUCHANAN

Rev.:- Within an outline of dots the words GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF OF BREAD.





## Norfolk County Merchant Scrip Tokens Jas Hall

by Larry Laevens

Below are depicted eight different merchant scrip or pickers chits from Norfolk County. These tokens were found in a store in or around Delhi, Ontario according to the person I got them from. Some Internet searches show a possible attribution. They appear to me to be circ 1890 - 1900s Fruit or Vegetable Pickers chits because of some of the unusual denominations. One half cent and 12 cents which were common to picker chits. Later on they may have been used for store merchant tokens. Some Internet info I found are as follows:

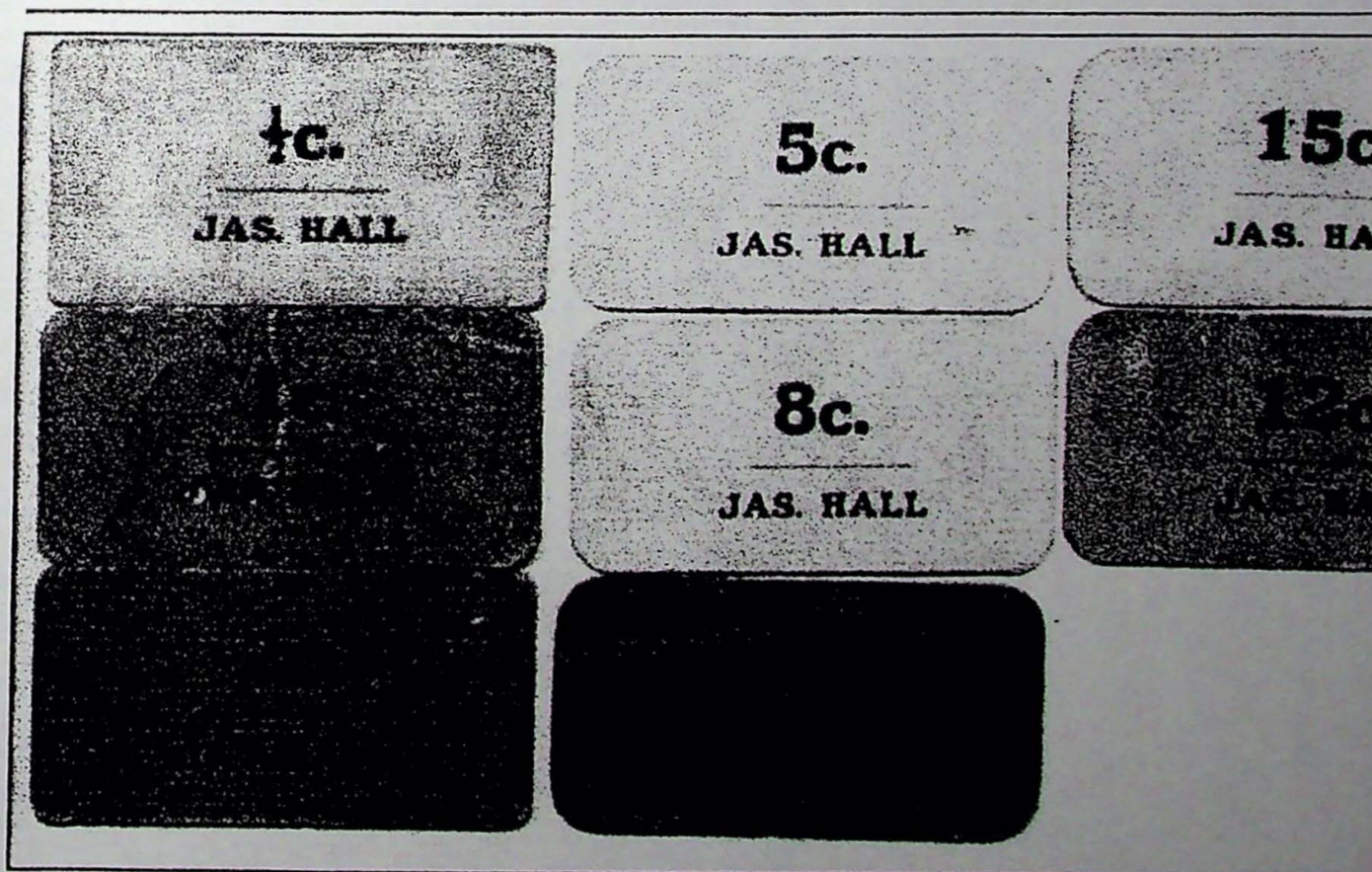
Hall -- Jas. Hall attended Hartford's 1884 Public School Examination.

Hall -- to wife of James Hall a son 17 Mar 1889 in Courtland [BC18890327]

Hall -- to wife of James Hall a son 14 Jul 1891 in Delhi [NR18910807]

The public Examination of the Hartford School was held on Friday Dec. 21st, in presence of a number of the parents of the pupils and other visitors, among whom we noticed Rev. G. L. Oliver, Jas. Osborne, m.d., and W. W. Pegg, teacher of the Bealton School. The scholars by their ready and correct answers gave evidence of good, faithful and successful work on the part of the teacher, Mr. Jas. Hall, and the assistant teacher, Miss Emma McIntosh.

It appears Jas. Hall did a stint as a teacher and maybe later an area farm grower and/or merchant?.





**BANK OF UPPER CANADA  
ONE PENNY 1852 WIDE 2 VARIETIES**

by M.H. KYLE

In response to a request for information regarding the Wide "2" variety, the following article has been compiled with information drawn from THE ST. GEORGE COPPER TOKENS OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA by EUGENE G. COURTEAU, M.D. ST. JACQUES, QUE. 1934. and from the Die Variety Collection of C.A.T.C. member TODD HUME. ( to the best of my knowledge a likeness of this variety is wanting from current publications. )

There are four varieties so listed, Courteau #254-#255-#256-#257. ( Breton 719 ) All four varieties of these Copper Tokens have a Medal die axis, Plain edge, Diameter of 33 mm. and a weight of 15.5 gms. ( with slight variations in weight and size ) the degree of rarity listed here is that of Dr. Courteau, with observations by the author in Italics.

- # 254. Obv. The fig.2 is wide, away from 5 and points to center of tooth.  
Rev. Two light blades point to r. rosette, only the ends show. Upper r. ceriph of Y is double cut. Broken ring to anchor. R 8.
- # 255. Obv. Same as #.254  
Rev. The upper blade point. to r. rosette shows only the outlines of the end-arrowhead, shaped the lower is longer and plain. Perf. Ring in anchor. Large dot defect in the lower r. corner of the left square of union Jack. R 10. *A rarity of R 9 my be more appropriate.*
- # 256. Obv. The fig. 2 is close to 5 and points between teeth around border.  
Rev. No upper blade point to r. rosette, only the end of lower one shows. Brok. ring to anchor  
Light die crack to left of upper rosette. R 7. *From the three examples seen by the author there is a die crack from the border to a point just right of right lower ceriph of K in BANK..*
- # 257. Obv. Same as # 256. Perf. brok. dies: a crack between N and K, another to mantle, close mantle, close to F.  
Rev. Two blades point to r. rosette, the upper one is short. the lower is thin and long. Brok. ring to anchor. R 6.



LARGE 2



WIDE 2

*As a point of interest, Dr. Courteau lists 319 varieties of these Copper Tokens. Mr. Hume at the time of publication had 344 varieties and is still wanting 17 varieties listed by Dr. Courteau., when completed this collection will be in excess of 361 varieties. ( a remarkable undertaking. )*





254



255





256



257





## Dove of Peace on 2003 Christmas Medal

by Jerry Remick, FCNRS, CATC #202

A 2003 dated Christmas medal is available showing a stylized dove of peace in flight with an olive branch in his mouth and bright stars covering his body. The word "PEACE" in english, French ("PAIX") and Spanish ("PAZ") encircle the dove. The inscriptions "JOYEUX NOEL", "MERRY CHRISTMAS", and "FELIZE NAVIDAD" at the bottom.

Either "SEASONS / GREETINGS" or "MEILLEURS VOEUX", both in script, covers the reverse side. The sender can have a jeweller engrave his name at the bottom of the reverse side.

The dove side of the medal was designed by numismatist, Claude Bernard of Quebec City.

The 2003 Christmas medal was struck by Pressed Metal Products of Vancouver, B.C., on 38 mm (1 ½ inch) antiqued blanks in gold plate and in nickel-silver. The high parts of the reverse design, including the stars on the dove, the olive branch and all the lettering have been polished to a brilliant surface against an antique background.





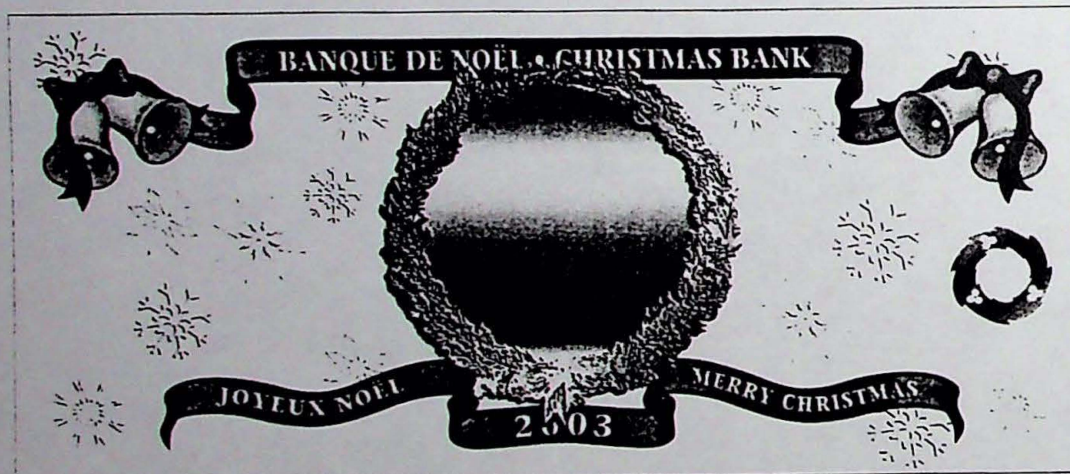
## An Issue of Personalized Souvenir 2003 Christmas Notes is Available

by Jerry Remick, FCNRS, CATC #202

The Quebec City firm of GraphX offers an issue of personalized souvenir 2003 Christmas notes in colour in collaboration with the club for young numismatists "Les Apprenp'tits Numismates" ([www.apprenptits.org](http://www.apprenptits.org)).

A family photo in colour can be placed on the face side in the centre of the wreath. "BANQUE DE NOEL / CHRISTMAS BANK" is inscribed on the green ribbon at the top of the note with two golden bells at either end. The green ribbon at the bottom of the note shows the greetings "JOYEUX NOEL / MERRY CHRISTMAS". Snowflakes fill the open space. A small green metallic wreath is at the centre of the far right side. Numismatist and graphic artist, Claude Bernard designed this side of the Christmas note.

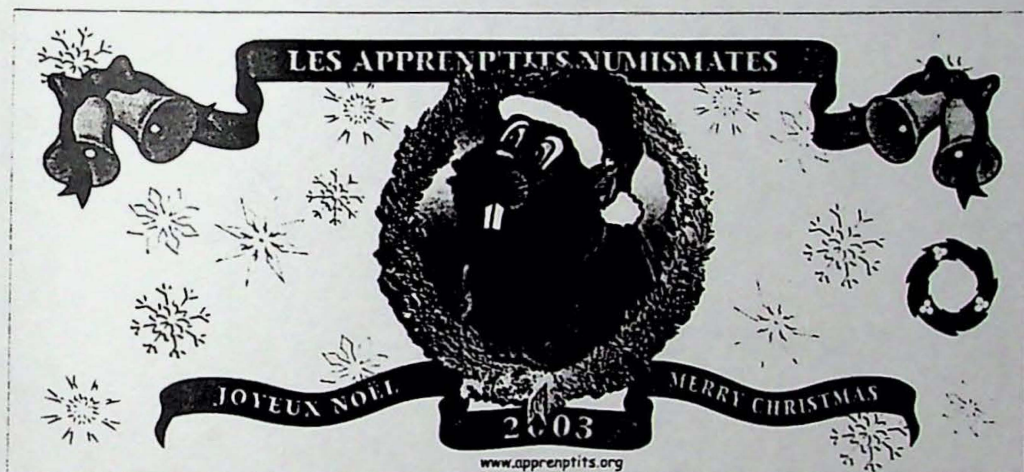
The back side of the note shows the winning drawing in colour of the 2003 Christmas note design contest held by Les Apprenp'tits Numismates. The winning drawing shown on the back side of the note shows three children in the centre singing Christmas carols with notes of music around the group. A Christmas tree is shown at the far right side and a snowman is shown at the left side. The title of the drawing is printed on the bottom left side as follows: "CANTIQUES DE NOEL - CHRISTMAS CAROLS". The name of the artist who drew this drawing and her age are printed at the bottom on the right side as "BIANCA FRADETTE, 11".



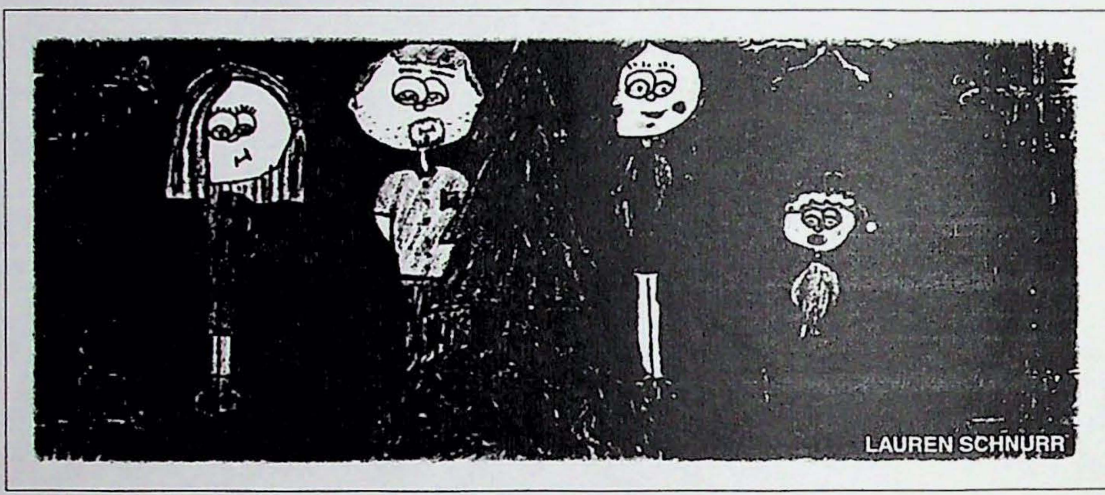
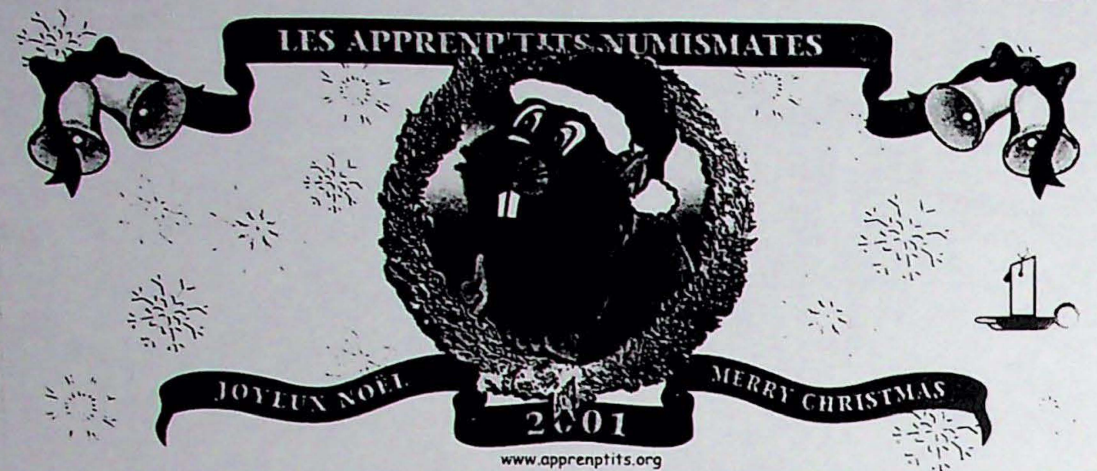


Sample notes showing the winning designs for the years 2001, 2002 and 2003 are depicted below and the next page.

Personal photos can be placed in lieu of the beaver.









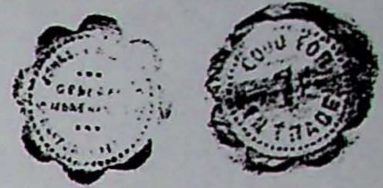
**Supplement No. 31 - Ontario Merchants' Trade Due Bills**

**Straffordville - Elgin County**

Johnson & Beesley / General / Merchants / Straffordville, Ont.

Good for / 1¢ / in trade

A 5¢ token is also listed for this merchant. Contributed by Harry Spice, Woodstock Coin Dealer.



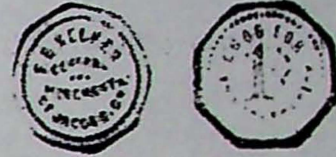
A-Sc8-22

**St. Jacobs, - Waterloo County**

F.E. Welker / General / Merchant / St. Jacobs, Ont.

Good for / 1¢ / inn merchandise

A 5¢ and \$1 token are also listed for this merchant. Contributed by Larry Laevens.



A-O-18

**St. Williams - Norfolk County**

J.F. Brock & Co. / General / Merchants / St. Williams

Good for / 10¢ / in merchandise

Tokens in the denominations of 1¢, 5¢ and \$1 with varieties of the 1¢ are listed for this merchant. The \$1 is struck in both aluminum and brass. Contributed by James Christison.

A-S-23

Cope & Johnson / General / Merchants / St. Williams, Ont.

Good for / 5¢ / in / merchandise

10¢, 25¢, 50¢ and \$1 tokens are listed for this merchant. Contributed by James Christison.

A-S20

**Newton - Perth County**

H. Gustin / General / Merchant / Newton, Ont.

Good for / 1¢ / in merchandise

contributed by Harry Spice



A-R-19



## Canadian Municipal Token Medals and Scrip

by

JACK P. SAUCHENKO, 13559 - 124 A Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, T5L 3B4

e-mail: jpsbes@planet.eon.net

Web page: //www.planet.eon.net/~jpsbes/

With information from Jerry Remick

and

Other Collectors

### NEW BRUNSWICK

#### UNITED BAPTIST CHURCH OF MIRAMICHI ISSUES TOKEN

The Newcastle United Baptist Church of Miramichi City issued a 2003 dated, 32 mm, plain edge, \$3.00 municipal trade token to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the opening of the first United Baptist Church.

The obverse side of the 2003 token shows the present Newcastle United Baptist Church.

The reverse side of the token shows the repaired wooden Newcastle United Baptist Church.

Jim Quinn designed the token.

The token was struck in the following metals on plain edged, 32 mm blanks, with mintage for each: nickel-silver @ 1,000 pieces, gold plated @ 40 pieces, Commercial bronze @ 35 pieces and 30 pieces in sterling silver.

### NEWFOUNDLAND

#### GANDER 2003 2\$ TOKEN ISSUED

The Gander and Area Chamber of Commerce has issued the 2003 \$2.00 municipal trade token Series XXII.

The obverse side of the token shows the Super Constellation airplane on the Aviation Dollar.

The reverse side shows the logo of the town of Gander the Canadian Goose flying to the left.

Greg Seaward of Gander designed the token.

Lawrence Medallie Art struck 5,000 tokens on 33 mm, milled edge, nickel bonded steel(NBS) blanks and gold plated 500 of the NBS tokens.

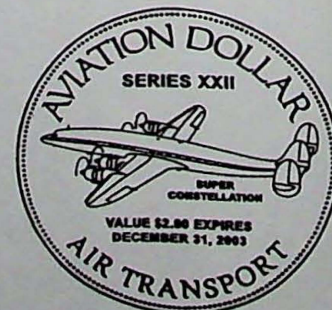
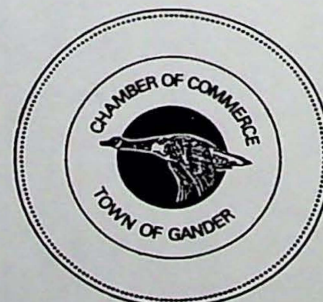
#### TRINITY BRIGHT REGION 2003 \$3.00 TOKEN

Bonaventure English Harbour Development Association has issued a \$3.00 trade token for the Trinity Bright Region.

The obverse side of the 2003 token features a side view of a humpback whale swimming.

The reverse side of the token depicts a map of Trinity Bright, showing the names of the 12 communities that make up the Region.

The 2003 token was struck on 32 mm blanks in the following metals with mintage: bimetallic 3,600 pieces, nickel-silver 100 pieces and gold plated 100 pieces.





## ONTARIO

### MANITOULIN'S 2003 \$3 HAS THREE DIFFERENT DIES

Little Current Lions Club, Little Current, Manitoulin Island has issued their 2003 \$3. trade token with three different dies for the obverse side.

The reverse side is the same as other years having a fisherman catching a fish, deer and a map outline of the Manitoulin Island.

The obverse side of the token shows two deers a deer jumping & a deer standing, International Lions Club logo, expiry date with 20 to the left and 03 to the right.

On the first die, the jumping deer's antler has three strong prongs on the left side, expiry date is at a distance from the deer; the Lions Club logo is large; and both "2" and "3" are far from the beads.

The second die, the left antler has 3 prongs, but the middle one is weak; the expiry date almost touches the deer; the Lions Club logo is small; and the "2" almost touches the beads, while the "3" is far from the beads.

On the third die, the antler has only two prongs; the expiry date is at a distance from the deer; the Lions Club logo is small; and the "2" is far from the beads, while the "3" almost touches the beads.

Serge Pelletier designed the 2003 \$3.00 Manitoulin trade token.

The 2003, \$3.00 milled edge token was struck on 32 mm blanks using 3 different dies for the obverse side. Mintages are: first die 300 bimetallic and 500 gold plated; second die 250 bimetallic; and third die 3,350 bimetallic and 500 antique commercial bronze.

## QUEBEC

### TROIS-PISTOLES 2003 \$3.00 TRADE TOKEN

The Local Center for Economic and Tourist Development for the Basques, with headquarters in the municipality of Trois-Pistoles, Quebec.

The obverse side of the token shows, in abstract form, a frontal view of an adult and a child, standing and holding hands.

The reverse side shows a copy of an earlier coin of one pistole now has 3.pistoles on the token.

Serg Pelletier designed the 2003 3.pistoles token.

A mintage of 1,500 bimetallic pieces were struck and are selling at face value of \$3.00.

The 2003 token was struck on 125 bimetallic pieces and there was 125 gold plated.



DIE: 1



DIE: 2



DIE: 3





UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MAUI \$1 2003 TRADE TOKEN

The Maui Trade Dollar Association has issued a 2003 dated, 39 mm, milled edge, cupronickel, \$1.00 municipal trade token.

The reverse side of the 2003 token features the rare monk seal and a spinner dolphin above. Around the top are the words in Hawaiian Maui No Ka Oi (Maui is the Best).

The obverse side shows One over 1 over a Lokelani rose Maui's flower.

Continental Coin Corporation struck 100,000 cupronickel tokens on 39 mm, milled edge blanks; 2,500 in fine 1 oz. silver blanks and 1,000 of the 1 oz. fine silver pieces were electroplated in pure gold. The silver and gold tokens are in proof condition double struck and numbered on the edge.



TEXAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION 2003 MEDAL

The Texas Numismatic Association Inc., has issued a 2003 medal to commemorate their 45th convention, which was held at Fort Worth in May 2003.

The obverse side of the medal shows a frontal view of Anson Jones last President of the Republic of Texas.

The reverse side side of the medal shows an outline of the state of Texas.

The 40 mm medals were struck in antique bronze and .999 fine silver. There were 600 antique bronze medals and 93 silver medals struck.



5

168-32