

NUMISMATICA CANADA

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From the Editor

Another year is well upon us and issue No. 9 of *Numismatica Canada* for March, 2004 is finally ready. We have several good articles again thanks to our hard working contributors.

Our secretary, Gord Nichols has been working extremely hard over the last few months creating a new website and YAHOO Group for the CATC. This site at www.canadian-token.org supersedes our previous site which had become dormant. The site is available to everyone connected to the internet but the YAHOO group is available only to CATC members. Several members have joined the group at the time of writing and there have been some great contributions from members, Clem Schettino, Jim Astwood as well as Gord. All members are encouraged to visit the site. The benefits derived are well worth while. A complete description of the site with descriptions on how to access it are given by Gord Nichols in our opening pages of this issue. Gord also has four very interesting and informative articles in this issue which are supported graphically by the CATC website. We have already had at least three new members join our organization through visiting us on this site and it is almost a guarantee that we will see more. Our thanks go out to Gord who has spent so much time in setting this up virtually single handedly.

Thanks also are extended to our regular contributors who make the pages of *Numismatica Canada* possible.

Wayne Jacobs has supplied us with two more pieces totalling 9 pages of good reading. Ross Irwin has also two short pieces including our first article on "Slot Machine Tokens". William Clarke has given us an addenda to his "Knights of Labor - Joseph Hall" work which was printed in the Vol 1, June 2002 issue, and Eric Jensen has added another 8 pages with his listing of medallions issued for the Calgary 1988 Winter Games. The small town of Delaware, Ontario has provided me with an article on a store that used due bill tokens. This was the store of Johnstone & Bodkin. I hopefully will be able to follow this up some time in the future with the history of another store (Hammond Bros) from the same place.

Thanks also to Jack Sauchenko for his contributions on municipal trade tokens and related items.

Hope to see everybody at the Quality Inn Hotel in Woodstock for our meeting held in conjunction with the ONA convention on the 17th of April this year.

New CATC Website and Yahoo Group

Due to lack of access to the old nunetcan web site and the apparent death of the nunetcan group we have set up a new, greatly expanded Canadian Association of Token Collectors public web site and adjoining private yahoo discussion group accessible by CATC members only. This online combination hopefully will serve many different needs of most CATC members.

Certainly these benefits are available only to those connected to the internet and we extend our sincere apologies to those not yet hooked up. Please do try and get a connection as soon as possible. I have had different ones and have found my cable connection to be far and away the fastest most of the time. Anything to do with phone lines I found erratic and slow at best and dead at worst. Everybody has different local services though so my experience is no guarantee. Perhaps people's experience with different internet connections can be one of our first group discussion topics.

In any event going on line is well worth it for expanding your hobby with enjoyment the type of which may be new to you. Things can happen very quickly on the internet, much as if you were in person with others at the same coin show. As mentioned earlier there is a combination on line presence available to us now which will be studied briefly here in turn.

THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS NEW WEB SITE

www.canadian-token.org

This is a new web site to supersede the stagnant one we had procured as a group with many other Canadian numismatic organizations from the Nunetcan outfit. This new web site has the primary function of being the CATC's 'portal' to the public. It is fully open to the public web surfer and hopefully contains much material of interest stirring quality so that many innate collectors passing through may find their calling with our favourite metal discs. There are clickers to show a few previous years of 'Tables of Contents' for Numismatica Canada. There is also certainly some of interest there for the seasoned CATC member. Please browse our introductory token articles and offer any suggestions to the authors. The beauty of the web site is that it is not at all written in stone and can be upgraded or corrected as need be with a few clicks on the keyboard.

There is here in this March 2003 Numismatica Canada a feature article called "Counterfeit British Silver Coins Circulating in Colonial Canada" that is "supported photographically" by the CATC web site. As well you will find three reports titled "1820 Dated, Early Die State Bust & Harp Token, Breton 1012, Courteau 26", "Wood 42 - Not a Blacksmith" and "The Medals of "Dr. Barnardo's Homes"" that as well are "supported photographically" but this time in the Files section of "CATCOnline", our new yahoo group. It has always been the case that 'Numismatica Canada' and the 'Canadian Token' preceding have suffered from a poor ability to reproduce photographic records especially of more intricate colonial issues. This problem has been very

neatly 'partially' solved by the 'support' feature that both the web site and group can offer the CATC.

For example this quarter's article "Counterfeit British Silver Coins Circulating in Colonial Canada" is entirely without illustration as it appears written especially for the printed Numismatica Canada to coincide with the opening of the new web site. It can stand alone for what it claims to offer with the printed word offered in our regular journal. However it is supported with 300dpi full colour scans of over eighty counterfeit silver coins that may have circulated in colonial Canada. The printed Numismatica Canada article may hopefully be seen as groundbreaking and exciting numismatically but is probably far more attractive to a novice collector when supported by 80 large colour scans available at a click each.

Also at the site is a page of Links some of which may be new to many members and useful again and again.. We will try hard to have all live links to quality destinations. Any suggestions are welcome. We offer Links to interested members on the public web site. We will endeavour to get the web site address listed in as many appropriate locations as possible. We offer...

1) Free one-liner member's noncommercial email or web site links.

2) Member commercial ads at a price to be announced. As an example you may list here your "Ebay auctions in progress" page or your "Tokens For Sale" web site.

As mentioned before we are presenting some introductory articles hoping to pique the interest of a casual reader who may join and one day become a great collector. Finally and perhaps most importantly for the public web site we have large "JOIN US" clicker leading to an application form that can be printed out and sent with dues to the secretary/treasurer increasing our membership and hopefully the number of fully active collecting collectors of Canadian tokens.

THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS
NEW YAHOO GROUP "CATCOnline"

This is a new yahoo group for use by CATC members alone to supersede the dead (intended to be universally Canadian numismatic) Nunetcan group that many of you possibly still belong to. Hopefully this new group can be used for the primary purpose yahoo groups intended it for and that is the timely discussion of, in our case, topics concerning Canadian tokens. Every member of the CATC connected to the internet is hereby invited to join.

You must first register and acquire a user name and password at yahoo. The website is at

<http://groups.yahoo.com/>

Then go to the "CATCOnline" clicker at the web site and you can easily join the group and have available to you the extra benefits of "CATCOnline" group membership. One of the first benefits is the possibility to send out timely announcements to CATC members that might not be

of use if printed on a normal schedule. One sad but obvious use here is a member's death and funeral announcement.

I am somewhat hoping many of our newer members may 'make' the success of the group for yahoo's intended purpose, that being an exchange of ideas using the 'discussion board'. PLEASE use this ability to post to the group any of many questions that many of you newer (and older) members may have. Please ask your questions about tokens. There are no stupid questions. You may go to and check out the group site at

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/CATCOnline/>

and post messages from there or simply send emails addressed to

CATCOnline@yahoogroups.com

Hopefully there will be many knowledgeable members that can be prodded into answering. In this way more collectors will have real solid info and our hobby cannot help but stride forward.

Remember the CATC web site is public but the CATC-ontheweb yahoo group is private and restricted only to CATC members. When you post to the group only members see it and only members can answer. Any member may email another member privately. Your email address at the group will never be exposed to the general public; that's for the commercial ads bought by our dealer friends.

As such there are advantages available to CATC members only at the group site. In the Links and Files section we have started and hope to complete some access or other for members to view and/or download and/or print for personal use many of the great and still current works by the likes of Dr. Courteau, Judge Lees and others. Good public domain stuff that can be very hard to find in print.

We will provide group photo support for Numismatica Canada articles written by CATC members. You can submit your article as you usually would and have maybe so-so photos in the Numismatica Canada as usual. But your article is supported with high resolution scans as well as the original text file at the group FILES section.. These can from there be ignored, simply read, downloaded and saved to your own hard drive or printed expensively on photographic paper for personal use as each CATC member sees fit.

Gord Nichols CATC member #844

The Circulating Medium of Canada, 1878

(P.A.C., Mint 13, B-5353, Vol. 72, No. 1180)

submitted by Wayne L. Jacobs

According to the accompanying cover, the following was obtained by Charles W. Fremantle (Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, London) from John Rose (then Canada's financial agent in London) for transmission to "Mr. Guidon" of the Treasury. While there is nothing of startling importance, it is, nevertheless, an accurate snapshot of Canadian currency - notes and coin - in 1878 by someone who was intimately conversant with the matter. (Sir John Rose, former Minister of Finance in Canada until 1869, held a post that would formally evolve into "High Commissioner of Canada to Britain" in 1880 - but with Sir A.T. Galt as the first incumbent.) The letter (or report) reads as follows, complete with the misspelling of Fremantle's name:

"BARTHOLOMEW LANE. E. C.

Mar: 15th 1878

My Dear Mr. Freemantle -

Pray make no apology. I am too glad to give you any information I can.

There is a large quantity of British Gold coin in Canada, but it is principally held by the Banks, and is not much in general circulation. It is a legal tender at \$4.86 66/(100) per pound sterling. It is difficult to say how much there is, as the Bullion movements between England and Canada and New York are very extensive.

There is also a large amount of American Gold coin kept in the Banks as reserves, and there is a small amount in ordinary circulation - more than sovereigns; but (as you are aware) paper Dollars are the great medium of circulation in Canada, and Gold is subsidiary only.

There is hardly any British Silver, and little or no American, the supplies of Canadian Silver which are sent from the Mint in this Country being sufficient for internal circulation. Silver is a legal tender only up to 10 Dollars.

I think I have answered all your queries, but if I have not, pray let me know, and I shall be glad to supplement them if I can.

Believe me, to be,
Yours very truly,
(sgnd) John Rose

The Hon: C.W. Freemantle,
The Mint,
London"

**Major Williams' "READY RECKONER":
Insight into the Currency Conversion Difficulties of North America (1790)**

by Wayne L. Jacobs

The following pamphlet was "Printed by Wm. Moore at the Herald Printing Office" at Quebec City in the year 1790. Parts of it were rendered obsolete almost from the beginning, partly because the various American states were adopting a uniform currency and partly because "Quebec" would soon become split into "Lower" (Quebec proper) and "Upper Canada" (Ontario) in the following year (June 10, 1791). As well, "Nova Scotia" (or "Halifax") Currency would, within a few years, *de facto* supplant the older, cheaper "Currency" used in Quebec since just after the Conquest. These changes are reflected by the deletions and additions to the pamphlet's elongated title which reads as follows, later deletions underlined and additions within brackets:

**Ready Reckoner
FOR THE
Provinces of (Upper & Lower Canada) Quebec, Nova-Scotia
and the States of America:**

**Containing Easy Rules for converting the different
Currencies of Sterling, Army, Quebec, Halifax
and the States of America into each other.**

**CALCULATED BY
Major WILLIAMS, of the Royal Artillery**

**TO WHICH ARE ADDED A
A TABLE OF THE WEIGHT OF GOLD
COIN,
With its VALUE in Quebec or Halifax reduced to
Dollars, Livres & Sous**

**AND AN EASY
TABLE OF GRAINS FROM 1 TO 1000
With their Sum in Quebec (Halifax) Currency.**

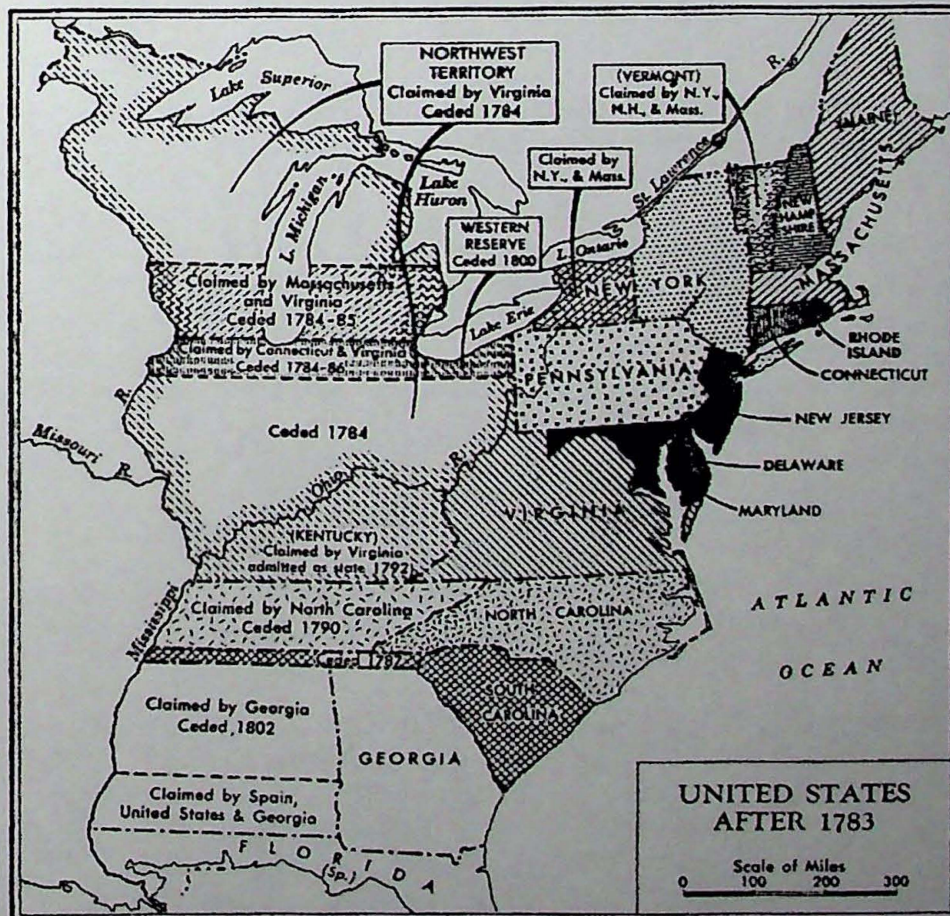
Despite the title, the conversions were anything but "easy". There were, for instance, *eight* different "shillings" and "pounds", some of which were unique to a place, some of which were used in two or more areas. *None* "easily" converted into one another (save Massachusetts, which at this time was worth an even one-tenth sterling). To add to the currency woes, denominations frequently did not exactly correspond according to face in a given rating - even if in the same metal. For instance, the "Ordinance for Regulating the Currency of the Province of Quebec, 1777 (17 Geo.III)" included the following:

Coin	Metal	No. Pence, Face	Local Value	Value per Shilling
British guinea	gold	252	£1. 3s. 4d (280 d)	13.33d
British crown	silver	60	5s. 6d. (66 d)	13.2 d
British shilling	silver	12	1s. 1d. (13 d)	13.0 d

In reading over the following conversion formulae, one might be reasonably lead to the conclusion that our ancestors were by and large something of accomplished mathematicians but that was no more true then

than now. First of all, the greatest number of conversions would be highly limited to standard currencies such as "sterling"-to-"local" or "local-to-Halifax" (the last soon becoming synonymous). Secondly, the very users of such a Reckoner such as larger merchants, exchange houses or the army commissariat, would take a shortcut by using a "currency cambist", a publication in which a major currency and its fractions might be listed so that such conversion could be read directly from the page - or, at most, with a single addition. Lastly, the ordinary population simplified everything by using the ubiquitous Spanish dollar as their standard of value, no matter how many "shillings" it was supposed to represent; such local "shillings" and "pence" merely represented the appropriate fractions of that dollar. At times, it went even further: prices out-and-out quoted in dollars and their fractions ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$) that corresponded to the 4-, 2-, 1- and $\frac{1}{2}$ -real Spanish-American coin. Although the new American coins began to appear by the mid-1790s, it was some decades before they really supplanted the Spanish-American.

But it was the appearance of these American federal coins that rendered a large part of Major Williams' "Reckoner" obsolete. Upon achieving independence, the new United States of America was still little more than an association of thirteen semi-independent units, each of which jealously reserved to itself as many powers as it could, one of which was currency matters. It soon became obvious (and much of the "Reckoner" shows) that certain powers such as defense, external relations, trade and commerce regulations, and currency must be vested in a central authority. The old Articles of Confederation (passed Nov. 15, 1777 but not fully ratified until March 1, 1781) were entirely inadequate and following such conferences as those called at Mount Vernon (1785), Annapolis (1786) and Philadelphia (1787), the Federal Constitution was finally hammered out - even though ratification by the thirteen states was stretched out from 7 December, 1787 (Delaware) to 29 May, 1790 (Rhode Island). By the Constitution, currency was among the matters within federal purview and manifested itself by the closing of the various state mints (which had occupied themselves only with copper coinage anyway) and both establishing the federal mint at Philadelphia and founding the new American decimal dollar (Mint Act, 2 April, 1792). The new dollar was directly based on the Spanish-American piece and as soon as the pan-American dollar was proclaimed, the part of Williams' "Reckoner" that listed all the various "pounds" of the different states, became obsolete.



The following are Major Williams' so-called "Easy Rules" set forth as I etc - the Currency that is to be converted and (i. etc) the Currency into which it is to be converted.

I. STERLING

i. into **Army**. Rule: Add $1/27^{\text{th}}$ part to Sterling, either (a) directly or by (b) dividing the Sterling amount by 3, then the result by 9 and adding the final product to Sterling, or (c) by adding the quotients of successively I dividing Sterling by 3, II dividing the result by 3, III dividing this result by 3 again and IV multiplying the result of II by 5.

Example given: To the nearest farthing, £17.19s.6½d Sterling is equal to £18.12s.10¼d Army.

ii. into **Halifax and/or Georgia**. Rule: To Sterling, add $1/9^{\text{th}}$.

Example given: £45.17s.3d Sterling is equal to £50.19s.2d Halifax or Georgia.

iii. into **Lawful**. This was the Currency of the Province of Quebec as set forth in the Ordinance of 1764 whereby the British gold guinea, nominally 21-shillings Sterling, was to pass for 28-shillings Local. In the Williams "Reckoner" (not a first edition), this section has been crossed out since the Ordinance had been superceded by that of 1777, in effect eliminating it in favour of "Halifax" values.

Rule: Sterling into Lawful is achieved by adding $1/3$ to the Sterling value. Example given: £45.17s.3d Sterling = £61.3s.0d Lawful.

iv. into **Pennsylvania, Maryland and/or New-Jersey**. Rule: Multiply Sterling by 5 and divide by 3. Example: £20.13s.5¾d Sterling = £34.9s.1½d (to nearest farthing) Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey.

v. into **New-York**. Rule: Double the Sterling amount and subtract $1/9^{\text{th}}$ of the result. Example given: £20.13s.5¾d Sterling = £36.15s.1d (to nearest farthing) New York.

vi. into **South-Carolina**. Rule: Double the Sterling and divide by 9 and to the quota add 7 times the Sterling. Example given: £20.13s.5¾d Sterling = £149.6s.2¾d (to nearest farthing) South Carolina.

vii. into **Massachusetts**. Rule: Ten times Sterling gives Massachusetts. Example given: £20.13s.5¾d Sterling = £206.14s.9½d Massachusetts.

II. ARMY.

i. into **Sterling**. Rule 1: From Army subtract $1/28^{\text{th}}$ gives Sterling. Rule 2: "Add together half the Army and its half, and one-seventh of the Army and its half gives Sterling". Example given: £77.14s.5½d Army = £74.18s.11¼d (to nearest farthing) Sterling.

ii. into **Halifax and/or Georgia**. Rule 1: To Army add its $1/14^{\text{th}}$ gives Halifax/Georgia. Rule 2: "Multiply Army by 5 and add together $1/7^{\text{th}}$ and half the seventh. Example given: £77.14s.5½d Army = £83.5s.5¾d (to nearest farthing) Army.

iii. into **Lawful**. Rule: Multiply Army by 9 and divide by 7 gives Lawful. Ex.: £63.17s.6¾d Army = £82.2s.7d (to nearest farthing) Lawful.

iv. into **Pennsylvania, Maryland & New-Jersey**. Rule: "To Army add its half, one 7th of the half and one half of the 7th gives the Currency (of Pennsylvania / Maryland / New Jersey)" Example given: £15.7s.6d Army = £24.14s.2¼d (to nearest farthing) of Pennsylvania / Maryland / New Jersey.

v. into **New York (or "York")**. Rule: "From double the Army subtract its 7th gives New-York". Example given: £13.14s.11½d Army = £23.11s.4¼d (to nearest farthing) "York".

vi. into **South-Carolina**. Rule: "From 7 times the Army, subtract 1/28th of the Army, gives South-Carolina." Example given: £13.14s.11½d Army = £95.14s.10¾d (nearest farthing) South Carolina.

vii. into **Massachusetts**. Rule: "To 9 times the Army, add its 14th". Example given: £13.14s.11½d Army = £132.11s.4½d Massachusetts.

III. HALIFAX or GEORGIA.

i. into **Sterling**. Rule: "From Halifax subtract one tenth gives Sterling". Example given: £78.17s.6d Halifax = £70.19s.9d Sterling.

ii. into **Army**. Rule: "From Halifax subtract 1/15th gives Army". Example given: £78.17s.6d Halifax = £73.12s.4d Army.

iii. into **Lawful**. Rule: "To Halifax, add one 5th, gives Lawful". Example given: £78.17s.6d Halifax = £94.13s Lawful.

iv. into **Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey**. Rule: To Halifax, add one-half. Example given: £78.17s.6d Halifax = £118.6s.3d Pennsylvania / Maryland / New Jersey.

v. into **New York (or "York")**. Rule: Double the Halifax and subtract its fifth. Example given: £78.17s.6d Halifax = £126.4s.0d New York.

vi. into **South-Carolina**. Rule: "Add together 6 times the Halifax and half the Halifax". Example given: £78.17s.6d Halifax = £512.13s.9d South Carolina.

vii. into **Massachusetts**. Rule: Nine times Halifax gives Massachusetts. Example given: £78.17s.6d Halifax = £709.17s.6d Massachusetts.

III. LAWFUL.

i. into **Sterling**. Rule: "From Lawful, subtract one 4th, gives Sterling" Example given: £47.11s.7d Lawful = £35.13s.8¾d Sterling.

ii. into **Army**. Rule: Multiply by 7 and divide by 9. Example given: £47.11s.7d Lawful = £37.5s.5½d Army.

iii. into **Halifax or Georgia**. Rule: "From Lawful, subtract its 6th". Example given: £47.11s.7d Lawful = £39.13s.0d (to nearest farthing) Halifax / Georgia.

iv. into **Pennsylvania** or **Maryland** or **New Jersey**. Rule: "To Lawful, add its 4th". Example given: £47.11s.7d Lawful = £59.9s.5¼d (to nearest farthing) Pennsylvania / Maryland / New Jersey.

v. into **New-York** (or "York"). Rule: "To Lawful, add its 3rd". Example given: £63.17s.6d Lawful = £85.3s.4d New York.

vi. into **South-Carolina**. Rule: "To 5 times Lawful, add its 12th". Example given: £63.17s.6d Lawful = £345.19s.9½d South Carolina.

vii. into **Massachusetts**. Rule: "Multiply Lawful by 7½". Example given: £63.17s.6d Lawful = £479.1s.3d Massachusetts.

V. PENNSYLVANIA or MARYLAND or NEW JERSEY.

i. into **Sterling**. Rule: "Take three fifths of the sum for Sterling". Example given: £95.11s.7½d Pennsylvania &c = £57.6s.11¼d (nearest farthing) Sterling.

ii. into **Army**. Rule: Double the Pennsylvania, and subtract the product of one 9th and one 5th of the double. Example given: £95.11s.7½d Pennsylvania = £59.9s.5¼d Army.

iii. into **Halifax** and **Georgia**. Rule: From Pennsylvania, subtract one-third". Example given: £95.11s.7½d Pennsylvania = £63.14s.5d Halifax.

iv. into **Lawful**. Rule: "From Pennsylvania, subtract one 5th". Example given: £95.11s.7½d Pennsylvania = £76.9s.4d (nearest farthing) Lawful.

v. into **New York** (or "York"). Rule: "Double the Pennsylvania, and (subtract) one-3rd and one-5th of it". Example given: £95.11s.7½d Pennsylvania = £101.19s.1d (nearest farthing) New York.

vi. into **South Carolina**. Rule: "Multiply Pennsylvania by 4 1/3". Example given: £95.11s.7½d Pennsylvania = £414.3s.8½d South Carolina.

vii. into **Massachusetts**. Rule: Multiply Pennsylvania by 6. Example given: £95.11s.7½d Pennsylvania = £573.9s.9d Massachusetts.

VI. NEW YORK (or "YORK")

i. into **Sterling**. Rule: "To half the York, add one 8th of the half". Example given: £77.18s.9d York = £43.16s.9½d Sterling.

ii. into **Army**. Rule: "To half the York, add one 6th of the half". Example given: £77.18s.9d York = £45.9s.3¼d Army.

iii. into **Halifax** and **Georgia**. Rule: "To half the York, add one-4th of the half". Example given: £77.18s.9d York = £48.14s.2½d (nearest farthing) Halifax.

iv. into **Lawful**. Rule: From York, subtract its one-4th. Example given: £77.18s.9d York = £58.9s.0¾d Lawful.

v. into **Pennsylvania** or **Maryland** or **New Jersey**. Rule: "To half the York, add its half, and half of that, and again half of the last, gives Pennsylvania". Example given: £77.18s.9d York = £73.1s.4d (nearest farthing) Pennsylvania / Maryland / New Jersey.

vi. into South Carolina. Rule: "To York, add its 4th, and multiply by 3/4". Example given: £77.18s.9d York = £316.12s.5d (nearest farthing) South Carolina.

vii. into Massachusetts. Rule: "To York, add its 8th, and multiply by 5". Example given: £77.18s.9d York = £438.7s.11¼d Massachusetts.

VII. SOUTH CAROLINA.

i. into Sterling. Rule: "Multiply Carolina by 9, and divide by 5, and again by 13". Example given: £149.6s.3d South Carolina = £20.13s.5¾d (nearest farthing) Sterling.

ii. into Army. Rule: "Multiply Carolina by 9 1/3, and divide by 5 and again by 13". Example given: £149.16s.3d Carolina = £21.8s.9¼d (nearest farthing) Army.

iii. into Halifax and Georgia. Rule: "Double Carolina and divide by 13". Example given: £149.6s.3d Carolina = £22.19s.5d (nearest farthing) Halifax / Georgia.

iv. into Lawful. Rule: "Multiply Carolina by 12, and divide by 5 and again by 13." Example given: £149.6s.3d Carolina = £27.11s.3¾d (nearest farthing) Lawful.

v. into Pennsylvania or Maryland or New Jersey. Rule: "Multiply Carolina by 3 and divide by 13". Example given: £149.6s.3d Carolina = £34.9s.1¼d (nearest farthing) Pennsylvania &c.

vi. into New York ("York"). Rule: "Double the Carolina and multiply by 8, and divide by 5, and again by 13". Example given: £149.6s.3d Carolina = £36.15s.1d (nearest farthing) New York.

vii. into Massachusetts. Rule: To the amount in Carolina, add the result of having multiplied the amount by 5 and then divided by 13. Example given: £149.6s.8d Carolina = £206.15s.4¾d Massachusetts.

VIII. MASSACHUSETTS.

i. into Sterling. Rule: Divide by 10. Example given: £206.14s.9½d Massachusetts = £20.13s.5¾d Sterling

ii. into Halifax or Georgia. Rule: Divide by 9. Example given: £206.19s.9½d Massachusetts = £22.19s.5d (nearest farthing) Halifax.

iii. into Army. Rule: "Double Massachusetts, and multiply by 7, then divide continually by 3, 5 and 9". Example given: £206.14s.9½d Massachusetts = £21.8s.9¾d Army.

iv. into Lawful. Rule: Add one-third and divide by 10. Example given: £206.14s.9½d Massachusetts = £27.11s.3¾d (nearest farthing) Lawful.

v. into Pennsylvania or Maryland or New Jersey. Rule: Divide by 6. Example given: £206.14s.9½d Massachusetts = £34.9s.1½d (nearest farthing) Pennsylvania / Maryland / New Jersey.

vi. into New York ("York"). Rule: "Multiply by 8, and divide by 5 and again by 9". Example given: £206.14s.9½d Massachusetts = £36.15s.0½d (nearest farthing) York.

vii. into South Carolina. Rule: "Double Massachusetts, and divide by 3, to which add its 12th" Example given: £206.14s.9½d Massachusetts = £149.6s.2¾d (nearest farthing) Carolina.

"CURRENCIES,
a General Rule to turn any given Currency
into any Currency required."

At the end of these "easy" calculations, Major Williams included something more than a page under the above heading. It was almost certainly the method used by the vast majority of North Americans when currency conversion was required.

Quite simply, it used the "Spanish dollar" as its basis and, in Major Williams' words "Let the value of the Spanish Dollar be expressed in shillings, or pence, in each of the Currencies, writing them in the form of a Fraction, And making the given/required Currency the Denominator/Numerator of the Fraction".

At the time, as an example, the "Spanish Dollar" was valued at 4s6d (or 54 pence) in Sterling while in New York it was valued at 8s (or 96 pence) local currency. Using Williams' method, Sterling was therefore worth 96/54 (or 16/9) York while, alternatively, York Currency was valued at 54/96 (or 9/16) of Sterling. Since every one of the many currencies had a value for the Dollar in their local money - and every one of them used the Dollar practically above all else - this rule had been in general use throughout North American commerce. It did not always pertain where gold was concerned; in spite of published currency ratings, gold coin might be "bought" or "sold" for somewhat more or less than the official tables, depending on its need and availability. All countries at this time practiced "Bi-metallism" in their coinage with all the difficulties (deemed necessary) it entailed.

* * * * *

The penultimate last section of Williams' "Reckoner" was a listing of the usual gold coins in circulation, this time listed in the "Currency of Quebec, Halifax or Georgia" ("Lawful" having been dropped). The expected full weight of each gold denomination is listed, followed by its value in "Halifax &c" above, followed by its value in dollars and finally, for the French population of Quebec, in the old "livres and sous"

Gold Coin	Weight		Value Halifax &c			Value in Dollars	Value	
	dwt.	Grains	£	s.	d		Livres	Sous
A "Johannes"	18	6	4	-	-	16	96	-
Half do	9	3	2	-	-	8	48	-
Quarter do	4	14	1	-	-	4	24	-
Eighth do	2	7	-	10	-	2	12	-
A "Moidore"	6	20	1	10	-	6	36	-
Half do	3	10	-	15	-	3	18	-
A "Doubloon"	17	-	3	12	-	14 2/5	86	8
Half do (2 Pistoles)	8	12	1	16	-	7 1/5	43	4
A "Pistole"	4	6	-	18	-	3 3/5	21	12
Half do	2	3	-	9	-	1 4/5	10	16
A "Guinea"	6	5	1	3	4	4 2/3	28	-
Half do	2	16	-	11	8	2 1/3	14	-
A "Louis D'or"	5	3	1	2	6	4 1/2	27	-
A "Caroline" (Germany)	5	17	1	5	-	5	30	-

As an addendum to this list, Williams noted that the Dollar was rated at 5-shillings currency (Halifax &c) or 6-livres. The Livre was valued at 10d. Halifax &c. Interestingly, he notes that the "fifths" in the Dollar column corresponds to the same number of "shillings"; obviously, he is speaking of "pistareens".

In the very last table, he calculates the loss in value due to lightness in the gold coin from the "full weights" listed above. The table runs from 1 to 1000 grains but was taken to be a discount of 2 1/4 per grain of lightness; 1s. 10 1/2 d per 10 grains; 9s. 4 1/2 d per 50 grains and 18s. 9d per 100 grains.

CLOSING COMMENT.

The above shows the difficulties to which officialdom was prepared to subject the ordinary population in currency matters. All of the currencies were predicated on solid reasons - or at least those that governments *thought* were solid. For the most part, the massively "cheaper" currencies of South Carolina and Massachusetts were a result of paper notes issued during the Revolution and as yet unredeemed. (In some states, the late paper was redeemed at a set discount during a highly limited period - but only after those in the know had bought up quantities at even greater discounts. The redemptions were the cause of much scandal during the 1790s).

"Army" was actually "Army Sterling". In 1757, the British government began to pay its North American troops in Spanish dollars at the rate of 4s.8d sterling each, a move to overcome the various different currencies. Except for a brief period 1809-10, "Army" stayed in place until the British attempted to impose sterling throughout the empire in 1825. It tended to be used only internally within the army, local supplies usually bought in local (read "Halifax" in Canada) currency.

There was also a "paper" "Customs Currency" in Canada, used during the period 1774-1813. During this time, customs payments were to be received at the rate of 5s6d sterling per ounce of silver. It being unclear as to whether pure silver (and thus undervalued) or "standard silver" (slightly overpriced) was meant, the Canadian officials chose to use the latter, paying dollars to the Britain customs revenue at 4s8³/₄d sterling each while receiving them at 4s6d sterling each, and pocketing the difference.

As the penned deletions and additions in the "Reckoner" show, "Halifax Currency" came to be the standard in Canada proper - and had probably been in wide use even before 1790. "Invented" in Halifax in the 1750s simply because Cornwallis was forced to pay 5-shillings for Spanish dollars officially valued at 4s6d sterling, its convenient divisions and correspondent values to common Spanish-American and American coin ensured its acceptance and retention - even past the time when the British attempted to eliminate it in 1825. Once the new American coins started to appear in the 1790s, there was this table of value relationships in place:

<i>U.S. or Spanish/Sp. Am. Coin</i>	<i>Nominal Value U.S.</i>	<i>Value in "Halifax Currency"</i>
American "eagles" (gold)	\$10.00	£2.10s.0d (50s)
" "half-eagles" "	5.00	25s.
" "quarter-eagles" "	2.50	12s.6d
U.S. silver dollar/ Sp. or Sp.Am. 8-reales	1.00	5s
" half-dollar/ Sp.Am 4-reales	50-cents	2s6d
" quarter-dollar/ Sp.Am. 2 reales	25-cents	15d
Spain 2-reales (the "pistareen")	20-cents	(shilling) 12d
U.S. dime/ Spain 1-real	10-cents	6d
U.S. half-dime/ Spain ½-real	5-cents	3d

In addition, there had been the relatively common "Johannes" of Portugal (called the 8-escudos "dobra" there) and the equally common Brazilian coin, identical in fineness and weight - also a "Johannes" (but called a 12,800-reis piece in that country) that were valued at an even £4 Halifax each; conveniently, both had halves, quarters, eighths and even sixteenths (Halifax £2, 1, 10/ and 5/ respectively). The "moidore" was also a Portuguese/Brazilian gold coin but one of 4000-reis and coined before 1727; it had a half and quarter as well, the three rated at Halifax 30/, 15/ and 7s6d respectively. The common "doubloon" of Spain and the Spanish-American colonies was a gold coin of 8-escudos rated at £3.12s Halifax each; there were also ½-, ¼-, 1/8- and 1/16-"doublons" (or 4-, 2-, 1- and ½-escudos) at proportional values.

All in all, Halifax Currency was quite convenient. Understandably, when the British changed the value of the dollar to an odd 5s1d Halifax (1841), it was generally ignored, the population simply pricing in dollars with 60-pence to the dollar as before.

The Medals of "Dr Barnardo's Homes"

Contributed by Gord Nichols CATC #844

There are numerous volumes in any public library with stories and facts surrounding the 'Home Children' and their immigration via Dr. Barnardo's Homes to rural Canada. Well over 100,000 orphaned boys and fewer girls were brought over from large English cities from 1882 through the 1930's. It seems they were to settle in for a contracted period usually of two years with farm families from Manitoba to the east coast. Ideally they would be adopted by loving rural families and seamlessly join and contribute to Canadian society. In reality many were treated harshly, little better than slaves at times. Most of the boys, already streetwise from experience in large English city slums tended to make their own way in droves upon encountering such treatment.

Having found virtually no mention of the Barnardo's Homes medals upon searching many library books about the Home Children in Canada some conjecture is assured. The medal's reverse legend: "Dr. BARNARDO'S HOMES" PRESENTED TO ... FOR GOOD CONDUCT AND LENGTH OF SERVICE, certainly points to a reward for time spent behaving well. These medals are scarce and were probably not given to every child who didn't run away unless something over 99% ran. Their scarcity might be explained by the parents having to foot the cost or other mintage lowering factor. These do for example not turn up with anywhere near the frequency of the early Toronto Public School Board medals similar to LeRoux 1331a and 1331b.

Most medals seen are silver and all but one blank specimen known in white metal are engraved for issue. The medals are found rarely in bronze and of the two I have noted one was the only medal issued to a girl that I have seen. The bronze medals were struck with dies far superior to those used to strike the commoner silver medals. The silver medals are impressive at 51 mm ranging in weight from 55 grams to 73 grams but exhibit nowhere near the medal making skill employed to make the single noted white metal specimen which itself is another leap in quality behind the bronze medals. The bronze medals are beautiful indeed and rank among the finest engraved pieces I have seen. I have noticed no correlation between the mass differences and the edge and die state differences among the silver medals studied. While considering the many differences found it is still thought all were produced at J. A. Restall of Birmingham there in England.

Most who encounter these medals consider them British as Barnardo's Homes was and remains a British institution. When alive Her Royal Highness Diana The Princess Of Wales was President of Barnardo's. The Homes have had similar Royal sanction dating back to Queen Victoria's reign in 1892. The medals though, were awarded to children in Canada, who usually stayed in Canada and so are eminently Canadian in that most important respect.

Of great interest to anyone owning one of these medals is that often as not the child's age, originating and destination ports and the year of voyage on which ship is available with some certainty. These records can be found by searching the Home Children (1869-1930) section of the "ArchivaNet: On-line Research Tool" seen on the home page of the web site of the National Archives of Canada.

Please see the CATC online group 'FILES' section for illustration.

Good Conduct Medal of "Dr. Bernardo's Homes"



Counterfeit British Silver Tokens and Coins of George III Circulating in Colonial Canada

Contributed by Gord Nichols, CATC #844

For some 20 years now I have collected Canadian colonial tokens. Among these tokens were copper and brass imitations of British and Irish halfpence known as Tiffen tokens dated 1812(Breton 960-1) and Bust & Harp tokens dated 1820(Breton 1012) and the undated Candian Blacksmith Coppers. Soon enough I was collecting actual English and Irish counterfeit copper halfpence and farthings of Kings George II and III. These are a largely neglected group of copper tokens that saw extensive circulation in colonial Canada.

The publishing of "Forgotton Coins Of The North American Colonies" in 1992 by Willian T. Anton and Bruce Kesse has served to spark interest in this fascinating topic. Collecting of these humble coppers has advanced to the point where recently a British made counterfeit halfpenny sold for some US\$2000.00.

One doesn't have to venture far into Canadian numismatic literature concerning colonial times before hearing stories of cheap underweight coppers making their way to the colony while any good sterling coin left as taxes payable to the King in Britain. The present topic is perhaps one of the most understudied in all of Canadian numismatic literature. What type of silver coin was used by the colonists forced to use halfpence sometimes only a third the nominal weight of regal coppers in Britain?

The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins reports usage of silver coins from all the likely suspects as France, Great Britain, Spain, Spanish America, the former Spanish Colonies and of course the United States. But if the colonists were forced to accept such extremely sub standard copper in daily trade is it likely the next step in fleecing these hardy folk would be passing them full weight fine silver coin as mentioned in Charlton?

A more likely scenario is that the average residents of Canada during the colonial period were, in addition to copper, having cheap inferior silver coin foisted on them. This came in the form of good silver certainly, but only the most worn flat, damaged and holed to be found. Apart from the available "good silver", the colonists were awash in counterfeit silver coins from many sources. The prime source during British colonial rule in Canada was logically Britain itself.

Coins have always been counterfeited but the efforts of Mathew Boulton and James Watt during the Industrial Revolution left early 19th century Britain with many private mints any one of which was capable of producing high quality silver coin counterfeits. And so, they were produced and at every opportunity dumped in hapless colonial Canada. I am speaking certainly of counterfeits of the British coinage boom that occurred in the decades immediately preceding the death of King George III in 1820. Prior to this, fiscal situations precluded the production of almost any silver coin at the Royal Mint for many decades.

In 1797 the Bank of England issued crown size tokens in the form of Spanish dollars or 8 reales pieces countermarked with a small oval punch bearing the likeness of King George III. This

Counterfeit British Silver Tokens and Coins of George III Circulating in Colonial Canada

Contributed by Gord Nichols, CATC #844

mark was to raise the value of the eight reales piece to ensure the coin wouldn't leave Britain.

Some of the punches went astray and many genuine Spanish dollars were countermarked without Bank of England sanction. In addition many entire Spanish dollars were counterfeited and stamped with either genuine or bogus punches. The Bank of England itself may have counterstamped some of the best counterfeit Spanish dollars in circulation at the time. What a mess! This had to be fixed. The 1797 oval countermarked dollars were recalled and the decision made to redeem any genuine dollars without regard to the origin of the countermark.

In 1804 more Spanish dollars were countermarked, this time with a larger octagonal punch bearing the exact likeness of George III found on the current Maundy pennies. This easy reference and tighter control on distribution of the octagonal mark punches was to solve the problem. This was not to be. As fast as they were released to the public it seemed new counterfeits surfaced. Another recall ensued.

At this point Mathew Boulton, owner of the Soho Mint produced complete dies for the 1804 Bank of England 5 Shillings or Dollar token and it's Irish counterpart, the Bank of Ireland 6 Shillings token. These were followed with other issues from one bank or the other in the years 1805, 1806, 1808, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815 and 1816. The counterfeiting never stopped. Another change in fiscal policy produced actual coin of the realm in the form of sixpence, shilling and half crown denominations for the years 1816 - 1820. The counterfeiting continued unabated. As interesting as are the circumstances surrounding the British counterfeiting boom of 1797 through 1820 the present report makes no assumptions about presenting an accurate picture of them. This has been covered well elsewhere.

Presented here is a simple survey of my collection of these counterfeit coins. I have casually interviewed a few Canada colonial token collectors who seem to accept without much question the existence of these plated brass and copper tokens and coins but express little insight otherwise. Many people do not realize these are counterfeits and sell them as genuine or as patterns or off metal mint errors and more often recently as forgeries. The coins, lacking a denomination, I have seen many times proffered as medals. I am hoping here to shed a little light on the topic that has previously lurked quietly in the shadows.

By and large these imitation tokens and coins are well struck on high quality brass and copper planchets with various thickness and quality of "silver" plating ranging from a possible simple mercury dip to high quality sterling Sheffield plate of significant gauge. Notably many of the smaller Bank of Ireland pieces seem to have been cast as opposed to struck and as well are for the most part much scarcer than their English counterparts. It is the English pieces that compose the large bulk of what remains for study today. In general the smaller denomination pieces have lesser quality or simply thinner plating with the heavy Sheffield type plating being found usually on the largest coins. An in depth study of manufacturing methods and varieties of these most interesting pieces must wait for another time.

Counterfeit British Silver Tokens and Coins of George III Circulating in Colonial Canada

I present this survey of my "accumulation" as I approach a new phase in the collection of these most interesting tokens. To this point I have bought virtually every piece I have seen for sale. It is only recently I have started sorting most of the collection into distinct varieties and tried to demonstrate differences. Again recently I have decided to pass on purchasing specimens that are not an upgrade or new to me. The following then should present as close as possible to a random type and date selection of what may remain of these curious issues. I have neglected to purchase or mention to this point specimens that are in so poor condition that a date and variety designation would not be possible. I feel the ravages of time being as random as any influence make this slight omission reasonable. I am always interested in correspondence on the topic of these private silver issue copies.

The Accumulation

Bank of England Tokens	Bank of England Tokens	Great Britain Coins
Oval C/M on Carolus III	1s. 6d. - 1811 - 10	Half Crown 1816 - 1
Spanish American 8 Reales - 4	1s. 6d. 1812 1st Bust - 2	Half Crown 1817 1st Bust - 11
Oval C/M on Carolus III	1s. 6d. 1812 2nd Bust - 1	Half Crown 1817 2nd Bust - 6
Spanish American 8 Reales - 8	1s. 6d. 1813 - 0	Half Crown 1818 - 26
Octagonal C/M on Spanish	1s. 6d. 1814 - 5	Half Crown 1819 - 29
American 8 Reales - 5	1s. 6d. 1815 - 1	Half Crown 1820 - 13
Oval C/M on Genuine	1s. 6d. 1816 - 2	
Spanish 4 Reales - 1		Shilling 1816 - 18
Octagonal C/M on Genuine		Shilling 1817 - 13
Spanish 4 Reales - 1	Bank of Ireland Tokens	Shilling 1818 - 5
Fake Oval C/M on Fake	Six shillings 1804 - 4	Shilling 1819 - 24
Spanish 4 Reales - 2		Shilling 1820 - 20
Dollar or Five Shillings 1804 - 24	30 pence 1808 - 12	
	10 Pence 1805 - 6	Six Pence 1816 - 5
3 Shillings 1811 - 24	10 Pence 1806 - 0	Six Pence 1817 - 1
3 Shillings 1812 1st Bust - 1	10 Pence 1813 - 3	Six Pence 1818 - 4
3 Shillings 1812 2nd Bust - 8		Six Pence 1819 - 15
3 Shillings 1813 - 3		Six Pence 1820 - 0
3 Shillings 1814 - 4	5 Pence 1805 - 0	
3 Shillings 1815 - 9	5 Pence 1806 - 0	
3 Shillings 1816 - 2		

Suggested Reading

- Spanish Dollars and Silver Tokens, Kelly - Spink, 1976
- Phantom Dollars in Upper Canada, Faulkner - Foster, Buth & Baker, Canadian Numismatics, 1999
- The Soho Mint and the Industrialization of Money, Doty - Spink, 1998
- Monetary Problems & Bullion Supply in Great Britain 1790 - 1815, Wm. N. Clarke - CNJ Vol 36, #3
- Monograph of the Silver Dollar Good and Bad, J. L. Riddell MD - E. Shepard, Cincinnati, 1845
- Contemporary Counterfeit Capped Bust Half Dollars, Davignon - Money Tree Press, 1996
- Circulating Counterfeits of the Americas edited by Kleeberg, Various Authors - ANS, 2000
- The Forgotten Coins of the North American Colonies, Anton & Kesse - Krause, 1992
- Boulton, Watt and the Canadian Adventure, Doty - ANS, 1994
- The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Cross - Charlton
- The Splendid Shilling, Chapters 8 & 9, J. O'Donald Mays - New Forest Leaves

1820 DATED EARLY DIE STATE BUST AND HARP TOKEN,
BRETON 1012, COURTEAU 26

Contributed by Gord Nichols, CATC #844

In the January 1907 issue of 'The Numismatist', Dr. Eugene Courteau described 'The Canadian Bust and Harp Tokens', a group of 26 varieties of tokens supposedly sharing three characteristics named by the title of the article. The tokens then should all have a bust and a harp and be dated 1820. This is fully satisfied for the first 24 varieties but numbers 25 and 26 are problematic, though Courteau never let on, but having referred to the date in an ambiguous way, one might think he was leaving a clue to a puzzle. This reference is of course his mention that the "foot of the harp points between the 1 and the 8." and the problem clearly is that virtually all of these tokens are dateless.

Future cataloguers have addressed the issue with mixed results and most recently the two pertinent catalogues are 'Coins of Canada' by J. A. Haxby and R. C. Willey and 'The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Colonial Tokens'. Willey deftly sidestepped the issue by picturing a dateless specimen and nowhere in the text mentioning the date or lack thereof. The Charlton Catalogue's 1st edition says much the same as Courteau with the extremely similar statement "The foot of the harp points between the "1"(sic) and "8" of the date." but addresses the situation more skillfully in later editions by adding the disclaimer "when the date is present".

The purpose here is simply to make mention of and picture two very different issues of Bust and Harp token Courteau 26. The ordinary dateless Courteau 26 appears to be the later of two quite different die states. The earlier and dated die state is pictured here for perhaps the first time anywhere.

Differences between the two issues are much apparent on the obverse at the left of the breast area of the bust and the lower part of the harp on the reverse. The dies that struck the rather rare 1st issue reported here were sometime after aggressively re-engraved to achieve the look exhibited by the later regular issue. Certainly the most obvious difference is the loss of the date on the reverse. However re-engraving didn't remove the date. Filling of the die might achieve this but perhaps a more likely scenario would have the date lapped away along with the deep re-cutting.

One point of special notice should be the "ruffles to shirt frill" on the obverse bust. Courteau mentions four of these 'ruffles' and at the same time describes a token with a date. The dated token presented here though exhibits five shirt 'ruffles', the far left fifth one being lost to the later state token in the severe re-cutting of the obverse die. If one extrapolates simply, Courteau's ambiguous statements, assumed to correctly identify some token, would then correctly define a mule of a later issue four 'ruffle' shirt frill with a dated reverse.

Please see large digital images of these varieties at the 'CATConline' group Files section.



Wood 42, Not a Blacksmith Copper

By Gord Nichols CATC #844

For some years now, collectors interested in halfpence that circulated in colonial North America have argued the placement of the copper known as Wood 42 in the overall scheme of things. In 1910 Howland Wood published his historic work 'The Canadian Blacksmith Coppers'. These tokens were seen at the time as having manufacture and circulation in colonial Canada. The debate began some time ago when Warren Baker, having seen no specimen that he could justify calling uniface stated that Wood 42 was not a Blacksmith token, but rather a crude yet ordinary contemporary counterfeit British halfpenny. This would imply a date and place of manufacture somewhere in Great Britain and much earlier than previously thought.

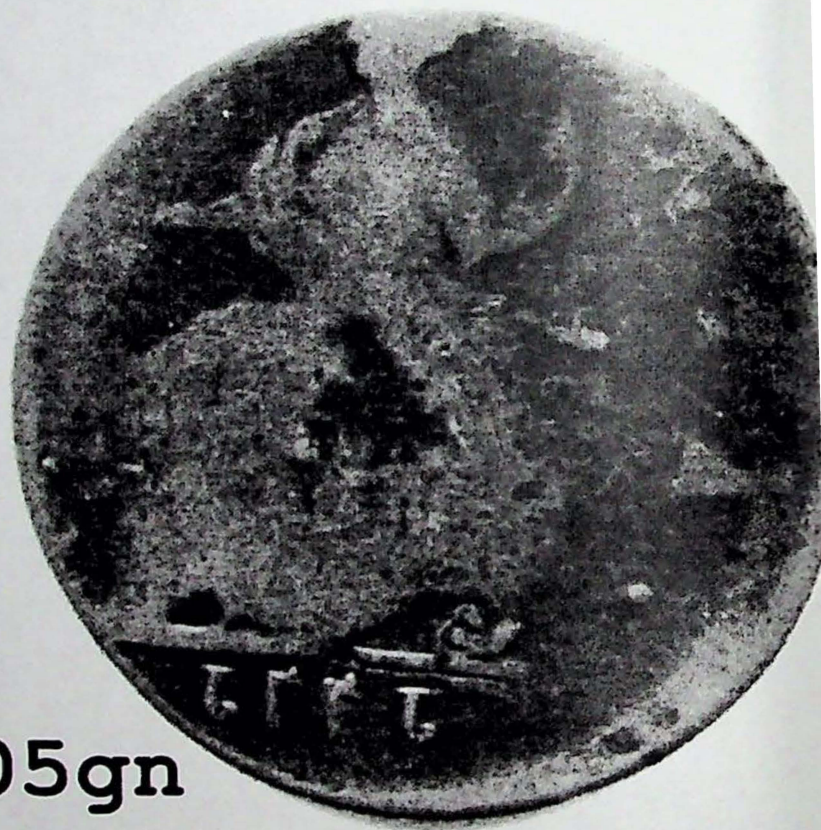
Wood described his Blacksmith #42 as a uniface copper with a "HEAD OF GEORGE II TO LEFT. NO INSCRIPTION". This has to my knowledge been the accepted state of affairs until the Warren Baker Collection of Canadian Blacksmith Coppers was auctioned by Bowers & Merena in March 1987 where the Wood 42 specimen offered there was accompanied by the statement "While a legitimate example of Wood-42, this variety is not a blacksmith.". The specimen shown there, upside down no less, exhibited a noticeable britannia on the reverse, but no date.

Shortly thereafter ye author purchased a specimen of Wood 42 with a clear britannia and a full strong retrograde 1771 date. The date was punched in using regular as opposed to die sinker's number punches, hence it appears as a mirror image on the token with the second 7 (the one to the right of the other as you look at the token) being double punched. Since that time communications have improved and a whole family of British contemporary counterfeits related to the retrograde dated Wood 42 have come to light. While most of these current 'family' members are distinguished by retrograde dating, all of these current specimens are certainly dated and would appear to be contemporary with their date as opposed to an issue circa 1830 or so as the blacksmiths are thought to have. This should lay to rest most question as to the time of issue of these bifacial coppers bearing the 'Wood 42' obverse.

However Wood did describe a uniface Wood 42. Howland Wood was not an inexperienced collector. It still remains possible that after earlier, none too successful contemporary use in Britain the obverse die could still have made it's way to colonial Canada decades later to slightly enhance the meagre copper population in 1830's colonial Canada with a few as yet currently unknown Wood 42s. A certainly uniface Wood 42 must, I think at this time show itself, to retrieve the idea of Wood 42 being a Blacksmith Copper as described by Wood.

Please see the CATCOnline 'FILES' area for illustration.

Thanks very much to member Clem Schettino for producing the Wood 42 plate found in the file section at the CATC online group.



7105gn

CITY OF GUELPH PARKING TOKENS

By R.W. Irwin

The City of Guelph, in cooperation with the Downtown Merchants Association produced a transit token which was given to customers by participating merchants to be used toward their bus fare. The description and use of this token has published in an earlier CT. The token is shown on the left. Currently it is being withdrawn from use as its difference in weight makes it unusable in new parking meters.

A new token was introduced in 1999 which is now used in parking meters and represents a value of 25 cents. Two tokens must be used to get 30 minutes of parking. Participating merchants usually give two to a customer.

Description:

Circular, 23 mm, brass.

Obverse: CITY OF GUELPH above and PARKING TOKEN below. In the centre within a diagram the word PARK / DOWNTOWN.

Reverse: PARKING VALUE / 25 / CENTS and below, DOWNTOWN / GUELPH and a logo.

ps

The downtown board issued two pewter ornaments this year – the old Post Office and, St. Andrews Church. There are now 22 in the series for people who collect such items. One or two of the earlier ones are out of stock.

Ross



ELORA GAMING TOKENS

By Ross W. Irwin

The things collectors have to do to get a collectable piece for their hoard is often expensive in time and money. Because I was attracted to the bright lights and colours of the new Elora Raceway and I wanted a gambling token for my collection the final acquisition of these three pieces cost me a bundle.

The Grand River Raceway opened at Elora in 2004 with 200 slot machines. The horses run in April. The track moved from Elmira to Elora due to a gambling argument at the town council. So Elora joins 15 other slot operation at race tracks in Ontario. These are operated by the Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation who presumably obtain and distribute the gaming tokens as they all have a similar appearance.

At Elora they use three gaming tokens – 5¢, 25¢ and \$1.00.

ONE DOLLAR

Obverse: Goldine. Circular, 28 mm, a central disc and a serrated annulus at the edge. The central disc, 21 mm, bears the title GRAND RIVER at the top and RACEWAY at the bottom. At the centre the words ONE DOLLAR / GAMING TOKEN superimposed on the figure "1"

Reverse: The inscription ACCEPTABLE ONLY AT GRAND RIVER at the top and NOT LEGAL TENDER at the bottom. In the centre the words GRAND RIVER RACEWAY and a horses head. Below, ONE DOLLAR / GAMING TOKEN. Below is a "mint mark" an O superimposed on a C

25 CENTS

Obverse: Goldine. Circular, 23 mm, similar to the One Dollar token except the inscription reads Twenty-Five Cent / Gaming Token. Superimposed on the number 25.

Reverse: Similar to the One Dollar token except the inscription reads "Twenty-Five Cent / Gaming token.

5 CENTS

Obverse: Nickel. Circular, 20 mm, similar to the One Dollar token except the inscription reads Five Cent / Gaming Token, superimposed on the number 5.

Reverse: Similar to the One Dollar token except the inscription reads "Five Cent / Gaming Token .



TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 2003

AT DEC. 31, 2002 OUR BALANCE WAS	\$9,987.71
WE HAD INCOME FROM DUES AND BOOK SALES IN 2003 OF	\$3,508.70
WE HAD BANK INTEREST AMOUNTING TO	4.78
THE ABOVE ADDS TO A TOTAL OF	\$13,501.19
ON PRINTING, POSTAGE, ETC. WE SPENT	\$3,240.66
THIS LEFT A DEC. 31, 2003 BALANCE OF	\$10,260.53

Johnstone & Bodkin Store & Tokens, Deleware, Ontario

by Harry N. James FCNRS

The village of Deleware, Ontario is located in Middlesex County a few miles west of London on Hiway 2 or the Longwoods Road. It is between Lambeth and Mount Brydges which lies a few miles north on Hiway 81 which joins Hiway 2 at the western limits of Deleware. The Thames River winds through here crossing Hiway 2 just as you reach Hiway 81. This site provides largest pickerel harvest in the world each spring.

This area was one of the earliest settled places of this district. About 1798 the land where Deleware is now situated was patented to Ronald McDonald. He sold the tract to Oliver Tiffany whose brother, Gideon Tiffany planned the original village which is now long gone. In 1832 the present village was established near the ruins of the original site.

A post office had been established as early as 1825 with B. B. Brigham as the first postmaster. At this time, Deleware was a rival of London. Today it is a bedroom community for many people who work in London.

By 1851 there were three churches, a grist mill and saw mill on Dingman Creek, four dry goods stores run by John Drake, Lawson & Ladd, S. M. Fowle and Henry Cassidy. Aaron Gregory and Stephen Green both operated grocery stores. There were also a wagon-maker, a blacksmith and two hotels. By 1857 the population was 250.

In 1880 the population had crept up to 300 and a Robert Bodkin, a W. N. Kipp and Albion Parfitt were general merchants.

Robert Bodkin was probably a pre-decessor of the firm of Johnstone & Bodkin whose store still stands on the intersection of Hiway 2 and the road leading to Komoka. Their name is still clearly visible on the top story of the building which still has a business operating in it. The present business is that of a variety store with a "Chester Chicken" franchise. In the summer it is popular with the locals for ice cream.

Some of the more recent owners since Johnstone & Bodkin time in the 1890s and early 1900s were Fred Owen, Fergus McTaggart and a Mr. Simmons.

Fergus McTaggart had the store from 1946 until the early 1970s when ill health forced him to sell. By 1962 it was being operated as a Superior Store.

The building itself, although at first glance just appears to be another old brick store, provides a historical record of many of its earlier customers and possibly employees when viewed at close range.

During a visit to Fergus McTaggart's son, who resides in Deleware, he showed me an interesting feature of the store. There is a brick placed in the corner of the store with the names of *Henry C. Johnstone & Norman Bodkin* with the date *May 1898* inscribed into the face. The current

owner of the store showed me a second brick on the store front, similar with the names and date, however it is placed so that the names are read upside down.

On closely examining the outside wall toward the road going to Komoka, I found that over a period of many years people had left their marks on many of the bricks. Many of the bricks have signatures, some with dates of former customers or visitors.

Some examples are as follows:

*S. Hill Delaware, Ont.
Sept 19, 1907*

*Gerald Johnstone (perhaps a relative)
Aug 1, 1891*

*Alex McPhee
Highgate - Aug 15, 1891*

*D. Bodkin
1889 - Dec 14th*

Most of these signatures are written in pencil and have withstood the weather of a century still being nearly as legible as when first written.

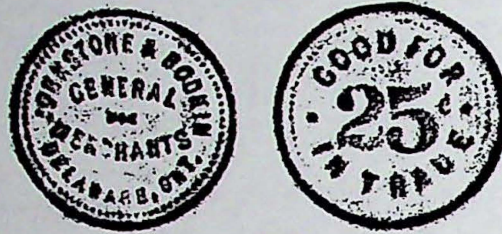
The most recent inscription was dated Aug 4, 1979 and states : *Bill & Brad got
stoned here
Aug 4, 1979.*

By itself, this would probably be considered just common graffiti, although it is probably an accurate record. Bill and Brad, whoever you might be, we probably didn't really need to know this.

The stage from London travelling west towards Chatham and probably with connections to Strathroy area stopped here for many years. Possibly passengers waiting for the stage were responsible for the signatures on the bricks.

There are probably fifty or more signatures on the side of the building written on the old yellow bricks. The reason for the signatures is unclear at this late date, although it does give us a historical record of some of the store's early customers, or of persons travelling through Delaware at this time. The signing of these bricks seems to me to be more than just simple graffiti. It shows the store in a truly personal light. Customers, both local and from out of town were saying that this store was part of their own personal history. The store must have left some sort of mark on many of its customers and they in turn left their visible mark on the store for us to ponder on over one hundred years later.

A one cent due bill token used by Johnstone & Bodkin while they operated the store is listed in Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Tokens*. The token was round, made of brass and 19 mm in diameter. A 25¢ token, also brass and round and 28 mm in diameter has also recently been found by collector/dealer Gord Nichols.



Brass 25¢ due bill of Johnstone & Bodkin
 Token Illustration thanks to Gord Nichols, St. Catharines, Ontario



SOURCES:

History of the County of Middlesex, W.A. & C.L. Goodspeed, publisher, printed by Free Press Printing, 1889.

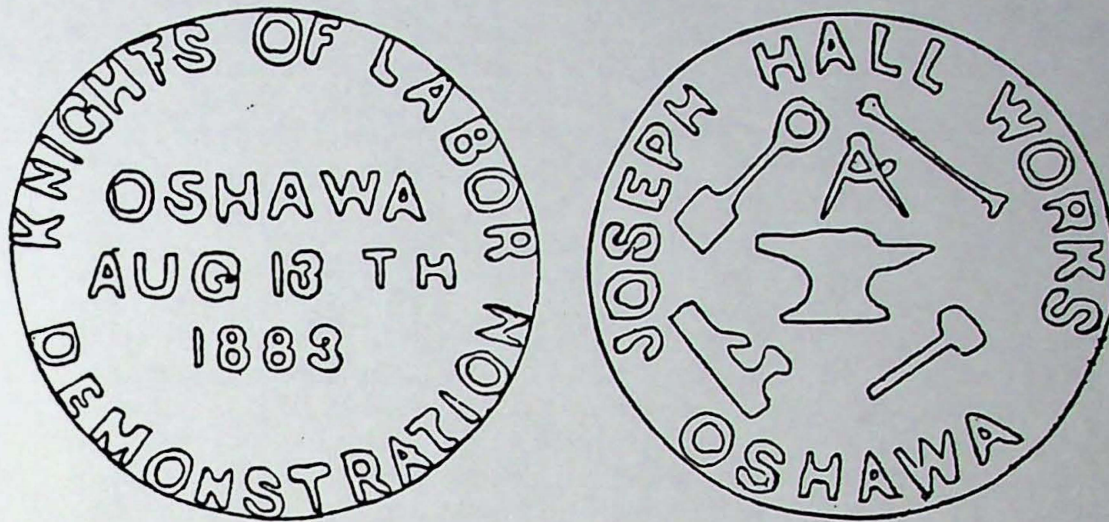
Palmer, Ken, Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills, published by the Canadian Association of Token Collectors, St. Thomas, Ont. 2001.

KNIGHTS OF LABOUR - JOSEPH HALL WORKS

London - Oshawa

Wm. N. Clarke

A Second Look



The history of the Knights of Labor and the Joseph Hall Works token of 1883 is well discussed in a paper printed in Numismatica Canada, Vol. 1, June 2002. Since that time, a couple of items of related interest have come to light.

A brief association with the Knights of Labor in London and a life-long commitment to the labor movement into the 1930's is now found in the all but forgotten grave in Mount Pleasant Cemetery of trade unionist, Joseph T. Marks.

Joe Marks was born in 1858 and as a lad was apprenticed and became a highly skilled tinsmith working for the Grand Trunk Railway. As a young man he was described as mild mannered, somewhat disorganized but a likeable individual, traits that gave no indication that he would be led to the centre of union politics in Canada.

In 1887, Marks, with several friends, founded the London and District Labour Council in an attempt to improve the conditions of London's working class. In 1888, he became the recording secretary of London Local 7110 of the Knights of Labor, an international labour union.

Marks soon realized that the Knights of Labor were well in decline and in the spring of 1891, he re-organized a number of small and failing local groups into the Industrial Brotherhood. In the mid-1890's, he was one of the founders of the Independant Labour Party of Canada whose members ran for council seats

in London electing Frank Plant as the first labour councillor in 1899. In 1906, he saw the election of the first I.L.P. member to the Ontario Legislature, Allen Studholme, and in 1919, organized the campaign which saw the defeat of MPP Sir Adam Beck. In 1932 the I.L.P. joined with the United Farmers and others to form the Canadian Commonwealth Federation (CCF), the predecessor of the New Democratic Party.

Joseph Marks died in 1932 and was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. His grave marker is named ELLIS; the plots belonging to his wife Emily's family.

The following illustration is of a promissory note to the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company dated August 9, 1880 for payment on January 1, 1883. The reverse is signed by R. Woon, treasurer of the Company. After the failure of the Hall Works in 1887, Mr. Woon purchased the machine shop of the foundry and operated successfully for a number of years.

Also illustrated is a scarce member's lapel pin for the Knights of Labour, probably dating from the 1880's. Membership in trade unions was very restricted and, in fact, many were bordering on "secret societies." For example, an early rule was changed in 1873 to permit a member to reveal his own membership in the union provided that he did not name any other member.

This pin was probably made during the mid-1880's when the Knights of Labour were at the height of its power. Still, with the "aggressive" attitude of many employers towards trade unions, it would have taken a brave man to openly wear this membership pin.

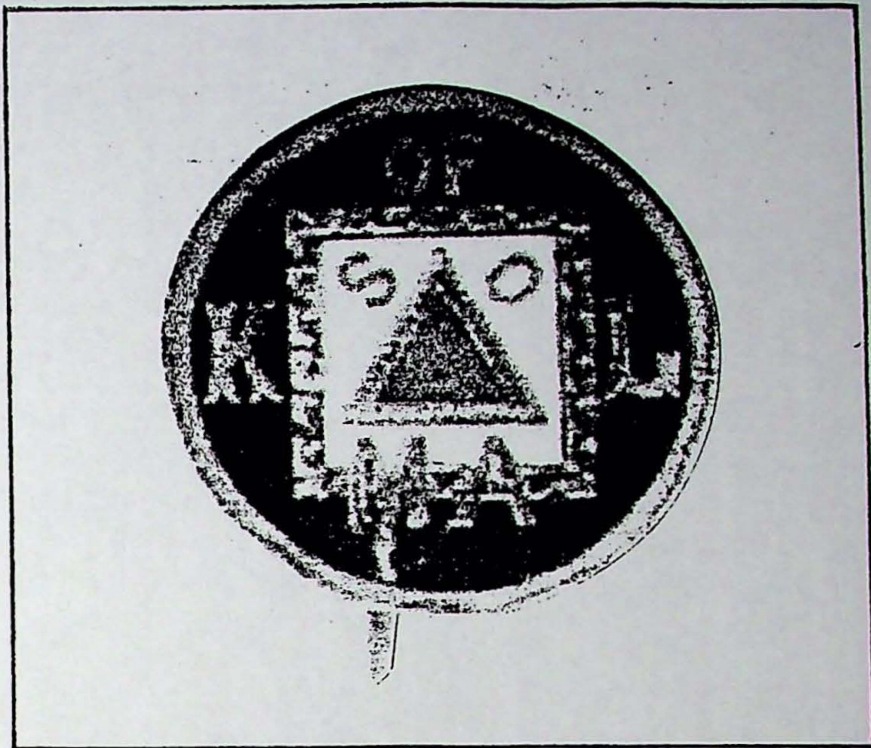
REFERENCES:

Knights of Labor, Oshawa, August 13, 1883; Clarke, Wm.N. London Numismatic Society 50th Anniversary Bulletin, 2001.

Looking Back Over Southwestern Ontario; Spencer, David London Free Press. October 28, 2002.

Joseph Hall promissory note from the Richard Dunn Collection.

I wish to thank Len Buth for the illustration and further advice on a number of points.
(Lapel pin)



KIND OF MACHINE.

W. Hampton Hat
Agent *Edward M. Beck*

\$ 25.00 Oshawa, Ont. August 9th 1880

On the *first* day of *January* 1883,
I promise to pay **THE JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING CO'Y,** or order,
The sum of Twenty-five \$35.⁰⁰ **DOLLARS.**
at their office in Oshawa, value received, with interest at seven per cent.

No. *11357*
2

Joseph Hall
Cape Breton

GUIDE WHEAM PRESS, FORT HOPE.



No. Lot. Com. Tp.
No. Lot. Com. *Cape Breton*
No. P.O. *Shepherd*
No. P.O.

The Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company,
Per *R. M. Munn*

'Calgary 1988 – Some Not-Official Medallions': This article is a listing of some of the medallions, and similar type stuff, that were issued for the XV Olympic Winter Games held in Calgary in February 1988. I am positive that this is not all of the ones that were issued, however, they are the ones that I have either had or have been made aware of by Al Munro and Mark Mogen of Calgary. Articles that I am aware of that have been published on the "Official Medals of the XVth Olympic Winter Games" can be found in the Canadian Numismatic Association Journals issued in October 1988 (Vol. 33, No. 9), by Earl Salterio, and January 1989 (Vol. 34, No. 1), by Alexander Wm. Driega. I am hopeful that this article will inspire others to document the items that they have in their possession or that they have been made aware of. Please feel free to forward any comments you would like to make to ejensen@nfld.com.

Eric G. Jensen

MEDALLION TITLE: XV Winter Olympiade (Skier / Globes)

DIA: 40 mm WT: 30 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1988 METAL: aSilver



MEDALLION TITLE: International Association Of Silver Art Collectors (Howdy & Hidy)

DIA: 39 mm WT: 31 g EDGE: R
 DATE: 1988 METAL: Silver



MEDALLION TITLE: Elongated Pennies (Ski Jumper & Downhill Skier)

DIA: 19x34 mm WT: 2.5 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1988 METAL: Copper



MEDALLION TITLE: Elongated Pennies (Hockey Player & Maple Leaf)

DIA: 19x34 mm WT: 2.5 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1988 METAL: Copper

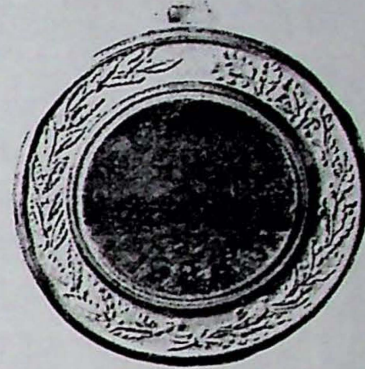


(Maple Leaf rubbing not available)

MEDALLION TITLE: Kodak - Kodacolor
Official Film of The 1988 Olympic Games
 DIA: 38 mm WT: 21 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1988 METAL: Brass



MEDALLION TITLE: 3M & Pinebrook
Thank You For A Gold Medal Performance
 DIA: 43 mm WT: 26 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1988 METAL: Brass



MEDALLION TITLE: Kodak - Official Sponsors
Of The 1988 British Olympic Team
 DIA: 39 mm WT: 28 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1988 METAL: Copper




MEDALLION TITLE: Petro-Canada
Petro-Pride
 DIA: 49 mm WT: g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1987-1988 METAL: aBronze




MEDALLION TITLE: - XV Olympic Winter
Games - Commemorative Ingots

DIA: 11x17 mm WT: 1 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1988 METAL: Bronze/Silver/Gold



LIMITED EDITION
 01616

A Celebration Of The XV Olympic
 Winter Games Calgary 1988



*Bronze
Ingot*

WEIGHT	1 GRAM
ORIGIN	CANADA

*Silver
Ingot*

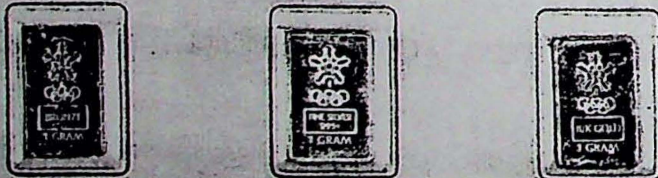
WEIGHT	1 GRAM
PURITY	.999
ORIGIN	CANADA

*Gold
Ingot*

WEIGHT	1 GRAM
QUALITY	10K
ORIGIN	CANADA

These Ingots are guaranteed to be minted in Canada and are produced under the most stringent standards to maintain the high quality finish.

Official Licensed Product of the XV Olympic Winter Games by Sovereign Inc. Official Licensee. © Official Mark © Canadian Olympic Association 1979.

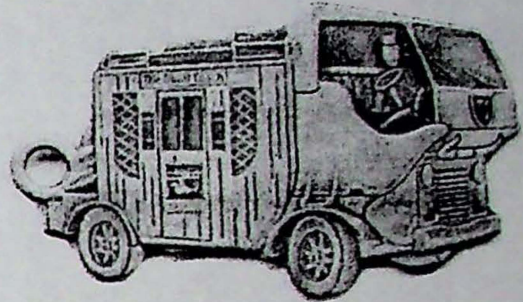


MEDALLION TITLE: VISA
Official Travellers Cheque
 DIA: 30x45 mm WT: 30 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1988 METAL: Bronze

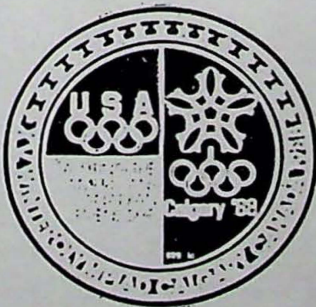


(Also Issued In Silver)

MEDALLION TITLE: The Royal Coach
(Dignitary Transportation During Olympics)
 DIA: 37x60 mm WT: 18 g EDGE: P
 DATE: (1988) METAL: Brass



MEDALLION TITLE: Saluting The
American - Canadian Friendship
 DIA: 40 mm WT: 31 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1988 METAL: Silver



MEDALLION TITLE: Saluting The
American - Canadian Friendship
 DIA: 39 mm WT: 23 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1988 METAL: aBronze



MEDALLION TITLE: 3M Worldwide Sponsor
Bobsledding

DIA: 38 mm WT: 20 g EDGE: P
DATE: 1988 METAL: Bronze



MEDALLION TITLE: 3M Worldwide Sponsor
Figure Skating

DIA: 38 mm WT: 20 g EDGE: P
DATE: 1988 METAL: Bronze



MEDALLION TITLE: 3M Worldwide Sponsor
Speed Skating

DIA: 38 mm WT: 20 g EDGE: P
DATE: 1988 METAL: Bronze



MEDALLION TITLE: 3M Worldwide Sponsor
Downhill Skiing

DIA: 38 mm WT: 20 g EDGE: P
DATE: 1988 METAL: Bronze



MEDALLION TITLE: 3M Worldwide Sponsor
Ski Jumping

DIA: 38 mm WT: 20 g EDGE: P
DATE: 1988 METAL: Bronze



Abbreviations:

- a antiqued
- DIA diameter
- g gram
- gp gold plated
- mm millimetre
- nm non-magnetic
- P plain edge
- R reeded edge
- WM white metal
- WT weight

MEDALLION TITLE: Calgary & Seoul
Bridging Medallion - Mascots

DIA: 57 mm WT: 90 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1988 METAL: aCopper



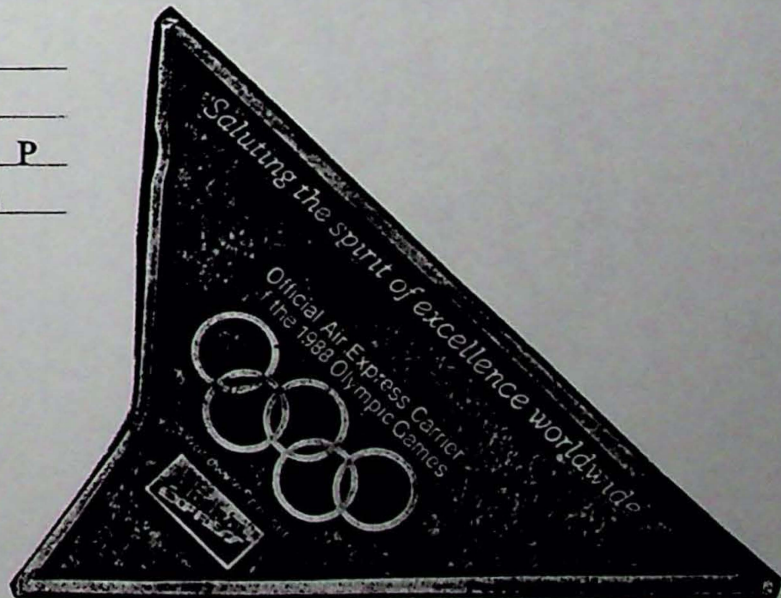
MEDALLION TITLE: Sincere Thanks
Disabled Exhibition

DIA: 59x64 mm WT: g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1988 METAL: WM



MEDALLION TITLE: Federal Express
Official Air Express Carrier

DIA: 70x110 mm WT: 317 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1988 METAL: gpm



MEDALLION TITLE: CCCP
Winter Olympics 88

DIA: 60 mm WT: 130 g EDGE: P

DATE: 1988 METAL: Copper

NOTES: Red inlay.

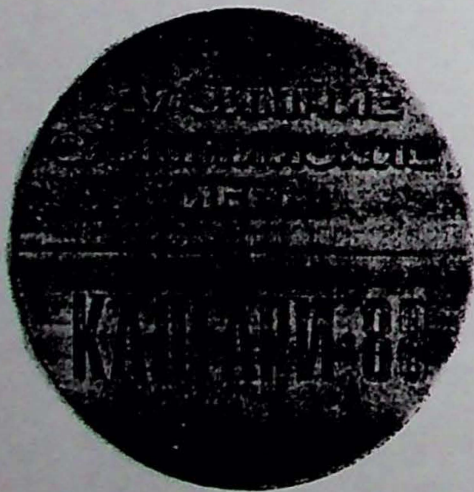
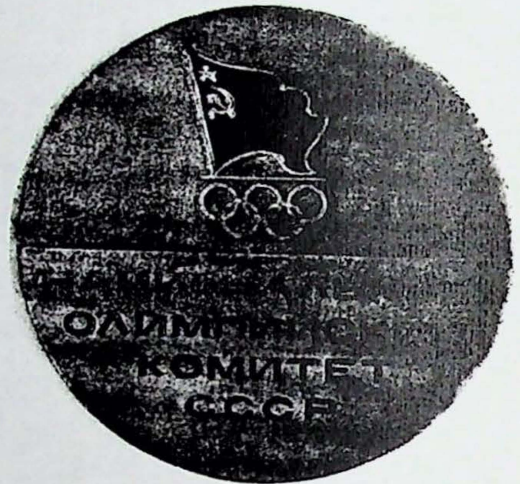


MEDALLION TITLE: CCCP
Winter Olympics 88

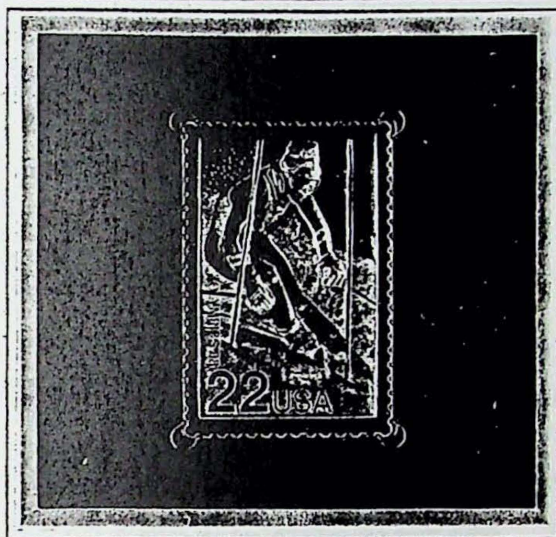
DIA: 60 mm WT: 130 g EDGE: P

DATE: 1988 METAL: Copper

NOTES: Red inlay.



MEDALLION TITLE: U.S.A.
22 Cent Stamp Replica In Gold
 DIA: 26x40 mm WT: g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1988 METAL: Gold



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

*1988 Olympics
 Winter Games*

1988 Olympics Winter Games

First Day of Issue: *January 10, 1988*
First Day City: *Anchorage, Alaska,*
proposed site for future Winter Games
Stamp Designer: *Bart Forbes*
Dallas, Texas

The 1988 Olympic Winter Games honored on this U.S. stamp were held in Calgary, in the Canadian province of Alberta. They were the 15th Winter Games to be held since 1924, when the Olympics were divided into separate summer and winter games. In the 1988 competition, 1,700 athletes from 58 nations vied for medals in 46 events.

The Winter Olympics has its roots in the 1908 Games, which included three figure-skating events. In the intervening 80 years, interest in winter sports has increased dramatically. Ski resorts, sledding runs, and ice-skating rinks have become

common facilities in many parts of the world. Some nations organize state-sponsored training for Olympians, and many more subsidize the training, travel, and living expenses of their athletes with state funds.

At Calgary, the 16-day program included 13 separate ice skating competitions, and 17 skiing events for men and women. Also at stake were medals in ice hockey, bobsledding, luge, and biathlon. Demonstration events being considered for permanent Olympic status were free-style skiing, short-track speed skating, and curling.

The largest parade of athletes in the history of the Winter Olympics marched into McMahon Stadium for the opening ceremonies on February 13. They witnessed the lighting of the Olympic flame with a torch carried from Athens. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the 1988 Games were declared officially opened.

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL TOKEN MEDALS AND SCRIP

BY

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

e-mail: jpsbes@planet.eon.net

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

With Information From Jerry Remick
and
Other Collectors

ONTARIO

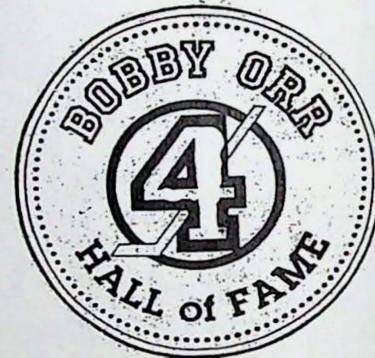
PARRY SOUND ISSUES \$4 TOKEN

The Parry Sound Area Chamber of Commerce has issued a copper \$4 trade token to commemorate the legendary hockey player Bobby Orr who was born and lives in Parry Sound.

The obverse side of the 2003 \$4 municipal trade token shows a frontal portrait of Bobby Orr with Parry Sound above and Ontario below the portrait.

The reverse side has Bobby Orr / Hall of Fame and Bobby's number 4 over a hockey stick.

Lawrence Medallie Art struck 5,000 tokens on 38 mm milled edge copper blanks. There was also the following tokens added: 500 gold plated, 500 antique silver plated and 500 antique bronze plated.



PERTH ISSUES 2003 BIG BEN MEDAL

The Corporation of the Town of Perth has issued a 2003 dated cupro-nickel medal commemoration Big Ben Park.

One side of the medal shows a sketch of Big Ben jumping and reads Big Ben Park 2003/Beg Ben/Park/Perth Ontario/www.perthcanada.com.

The other side reads aged To Perfection, Town Hall Clock, Heritage / Perth / Perth, Ontario.

The medal was produced as a giveaway at the 2003 International Plowing Match in Landark County ON.

Shellee R. Evans designed the medal.



QUEBEC

SAINT-FABIEN PQ \$5 TRADE NOTE

The village of Saint-Fabien has issued a \$5 municipal trade note to mark the 175th anniversary 1828-2003 of the village's foundation and the 150th anniversary 1854-2004 of the construction of its Catholic Church.

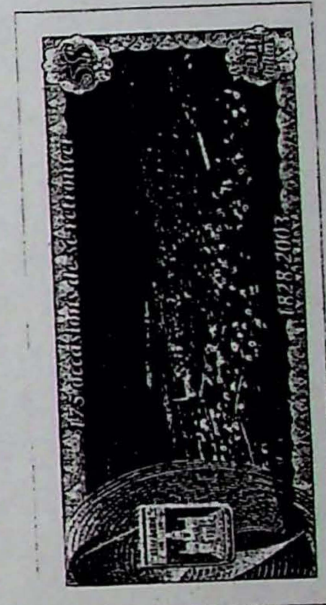
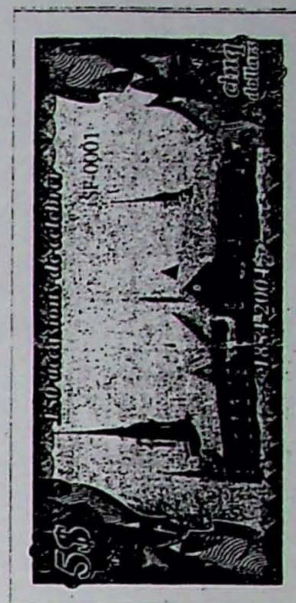
The note is legal tender value of \$5 during 2004 also the note can be used as an entry ticket to certain events.

The one side of the \$5 note shows the village of Saint-Fabien under 175 occasions de se retrouver.

The other side shows the church with 150 occasions de celebrer and serial number.

The obverse border is blue and the reverse border is red.

Graph-X, Attn. Claude Barnard, printed 500 \$5 notes on high-quality paper.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PELLA, IOWA SOUVENIR DUTCH DOLLAR

The Pella Lions Club of Pella IA has issued a 2003 souvenir "dutch Dollar" marking the Tulip Time Festival.

The obverse side of the medal features a portrait of the crowned Tulip Queen Ashley Broun. The 68th annual Tulip Time Festival reads above the queen.

The reverse side of the medal shows the new Vermeen Windmill and to the right the Welcome Center.

1,400 2003 souvenir dollar were struck on 39 mm plain edge brass colored bronze blanks.

