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Some Notes on the Establishment of the Canadian Large Cent, 1876.

by Wayne L. Jacobs

Forward.

At long last - after some *seventeen* years - the Province of Canada and the new Dominion of which it was a part had finally used up the 10-million-coin stockpile of cents, an amount enthusiastically and over-optimistically struck in 1858/9. Finally, new Canadian cents were needed, the first intimation being the request by John Rose, "Financial Agent for Canada in Britain", to the British Treasury requesting authorization for the new coinage.

As will be seen, changes were made. An initial intention of continuing on with the previous designs by simply changing the date, was set aside in favour of a new obverse design as well as standardizing the weights at the same as those of the cents of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. This latter "standard weight", incidentally, was a duplication of the British bronze halfpenny planchets even though heavier than before: now 80 per pound avoirdupois rather than 100 such as those of 1858/9. But bronze planchets of a special weight no longer had to be manufactured.

It so happened that timing of the request coincided with a period in which the Royal Mint, London, was at a nadir of its capabilities. The old Soho-type minting machinery from 1810 was badly outmoded, worn out and frequently breaking down. The Mint itself was now badly laid out and crowded, the consequence of demand having outstripped capability. Everyone knew the Mint had to be modernized and expanded; everyone knew it was essential; yet *no one* would allow it to happen. Citing the smells, smoke, noise and increased traffic attendant with an updated mint, elected officials and "persons of consequence" exerted themselves to ensure it was not done in their own neighbourhood. Consequently, the mint remained a creaky establishment verging on collapse for some years, the needed changes finally occurring in the early 1880s when adjacent property was able to be acquired and the mint expanded.

During the period of roughly early 1870s through early 1880s, the Royal Mint was hard put to even keep up with the demand for domestic coin, let alone those of the colonies. Many such coinages were therefore subcontracted, almost always to Ralph Heaton & Son ("The Mint"), Birmingham. Technologically, Heaton's was in many ways better equipped than the Royal Mint itself. In the case of coinages for Canada, the Royal Mint was forced to pass over some issues in 1871 to Heaton's for completion and, in fact, the Royal Mint struck *no* more coinages for the Dominion of Canada until 1884.

It has been widely assumed - with reason - that the Royal Mint supplied Heaton's during each contract with an appropriate supply of working dies, possibly incomplete only to the extent of the final date digit(s) and/or the "H" mintmark. There is circumstantial evidence in the form of "Heaton dies" becoming mixed up with "Royal Mint dies" - or vice versa - to indicate that this was so. Probably this *was* true in the case of Canadian *silver* coinage, but it was *not* true in all cases: the following documents show that Heaton's manufactured the needed working dies from "punches" supplied by the Royal Mint in the case of the Canadian cents of 1876. Further, the number of re-punchings needed on the dies of the 1881-H and 1882-H cents gives strong evidence that they continued to do this during the pre-1884 period of subcontracting.

We could wish to have more documentation regarding the first Dominion of Canada cents but such documents remain spotty. Although correspondence, invoices and the like may still exist in the Heaton archives, little remains in that of the Royal Mint. Nor, since Mint Reports as we understand them only date back to 1884 in this case, do we have this normal source of background information. Even the ledger sheets for this issue seem to be among the missing.

Documentation and Comments.

(Document 1: John Rose to British Treasury)

" London, 2nd Sep. 1876

Sir,

The Government of Canada require the immediate execution of a Copper or Bronze Coinage of one cent Pieces.

It is proposed that the work should be done by Messrs. Heaton & Co. of Birmingham, and I have now the honor to request that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury will be pleased to grant the requisite authority to make arrangements with Messrs. Heaton or such other parties as it may be deemed expedient to employ.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
(sgnd) John Rose¹

To The Secretary of the Treasury
Whitehall, London, S.W."

(Document 2: John Rose to the Deputy Master of the Mint)

" Bartholomew Lane, London
Sep: 26th, 1876

Sir,

With reference to the coinage of Bronze cent pieces for the Government of Canada, which the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have sanctioned the execution of by Messrs Ralph Heaton & Sons of Birmingham, I have now the honor to request that the Design be approved by the Master of the Royal Mint, and that the punches for the manufacture of the working Dies may be forwarded to Messrs Ralph Heaton & Sons, in order that they may proceed with the work.

The Bronze cents are to be similar to those formerly executed for Canada, except that the Head of Her Majesty on the Bronze cent piece of Prince Edward Island is to be substituted for the former one on the obverse side, and the date of the coinage "1876" on the reverse.

A specimen of the proposed coin was left yesterday morning at the Royal Mint.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(for) John Rose (W.B.)

The Hon:
The Deputy Master of the Mint,
London, E.C."

¹ Sir John Rose (1820-1888) was Minister of Finance 1868-9 and resigned to join the banking firm of Morton, Rose & Co. of London. He was unofficial representative of Canada, later known as "Agent for Canada in Britain", a position that still later became official as "High Commissioner of Canada in Britain" under Galt. Rose was created a baronet in 1870 and a K.C.M.G. in 1872.

"Sept. 28, 1876

Sir,

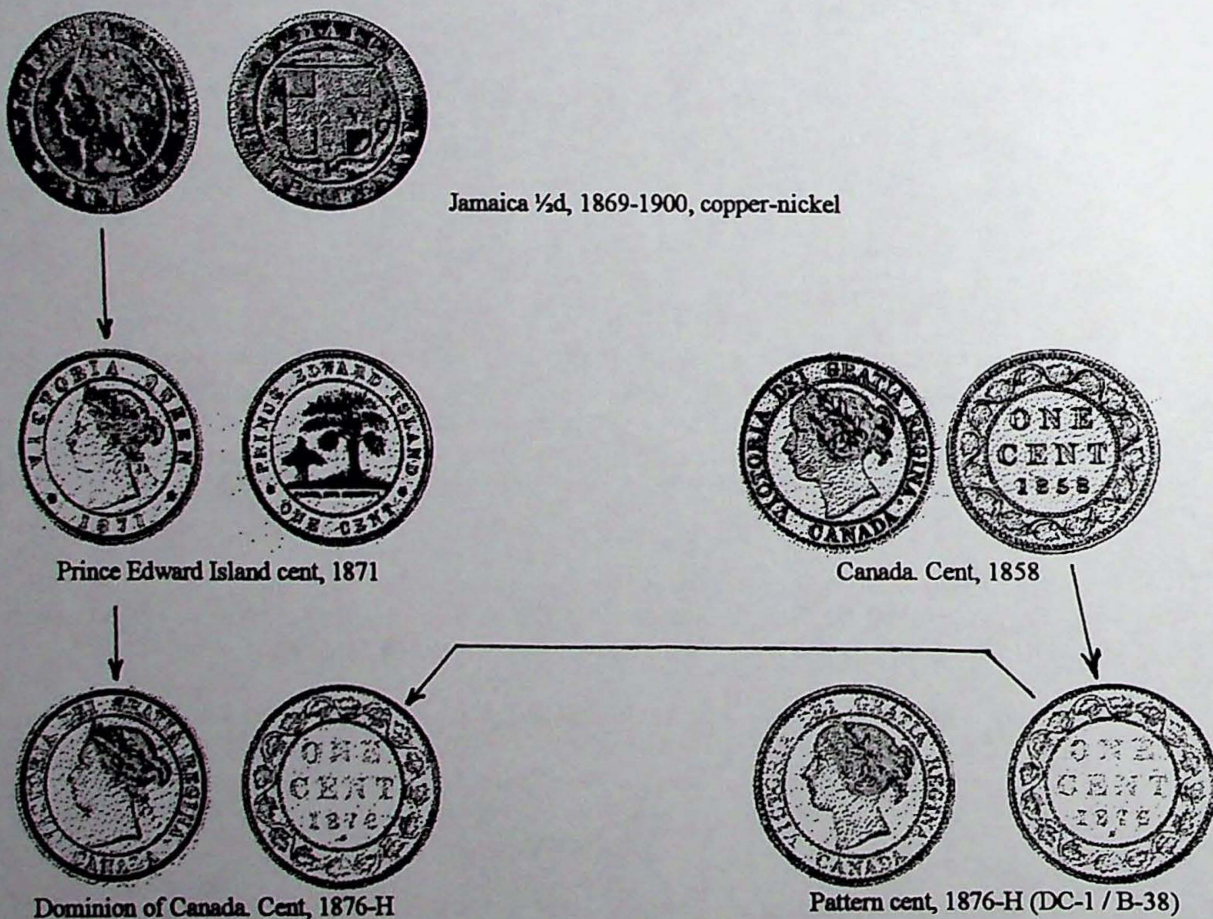
I am to ack. the rect. of yr. letter of the 26th instant, and to inform you that he has approved of the proposal to adopt for the obverse of the new Bronze cents for Canada, the effigy of Her Majesty now in use for the cent piece of Prince Edward Island.

The necessary punch is in course of preparation, & will be transmitted to Messrs R. Heaton & Sons in about a week from this date.

I am & c
C. W. F(remantle)

Sir John Rose, Bart., K.C.M.G."

The Development of the Design.



The final design as exemplified by the "Dominion of Canada, Cent 1876-H" above came by way of two lines of descent. The fact that the pattern (DC-1 / B-38) exists indicates that very early in the program, consideration had been given to simply making the new cents the same as those of 1858/9 with the exception of the appropriate change in date.

The Reverse of the Province of Canada cents did live on in the new coinage. Not much attention is given today to the fact that the Dominion of Canada cents - for the "Heaton years" of 1876, 1881 and 1882 - all have a common reverse in that they are of the "Provincial Leaves", essentially the same as those on the cents of 1858/9 even though there is evidence of some re-cutting. With the return of the Canadian mintages to the refurbished Royal Mint, an entirely new reverse for the Canadian cents was manufactured - what we call the "Large Leaves Reverse", in use 1884-91. During the latter year, yet a third cent reverse came into use and remained until the end of the reign: the "Small Leaves Reverse".

We can only speculate as to why the older "Young Head" obverse was retired in favour of a more mature, diademed head of Victoria. Perhaps it was in keeping with the silver 25- and 50-cent denominations first introduced in 1870. If so, we have to wonder why "Young Heads" remained on the 5- and 10-cent pieces right up until the end of Victoria's reign.

For whatever reason, the obverse was changed at Canada's request as the document above shows. Even though it was to be adapted from the Prince Edward Island cent, this was not the first use of this Obverse. Initially, it had appeared on the copper-nickel halfpennies of Jamaica in 1869. In the case of P.E.I., the "Jamaica" Obverse of 1871 was adopted *in toto*, legend, date and stops included.

But there was more to it when this "P.E.I. Obverse" was in turn adapted to Dominion of Canada use by Leonard C. Wyon. It seems more likely that he used a "double hubbing" method in their production rather than cutting an original from a model using the Mint's reducing machine. The fact his billing was from his private address would seem to show that no such machine was used. Chances are good the new production punch was produced this way:

A positive hub die of the Prince Edward Island obverse had its legend, date and stops - everything enclosed by the two outer rings - removed by engraving or grinding. It would now be used to sink a negative die and, having done so, this new die would have the required lettering sunk; in this case VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA. CANADA replacing VICTORIA QUEEN * 1871 *. Now a "master die", the new die could be used to raise positive "punches" (or "hubs"), each of which could be used to sink the needed working dies. Wyon charged £5.5s for the new "master die" and the Royal Mint charged Canada a further £6 for the manufacture of the pair of "punches".

Document 4: Invoice of Wyon to Royal Mint for Dies.

"54 Hamilton Terrace N.W.

The Master of the Mint
to Leonard C. Wyon

1876 Oct 9 A new Obverse for the One cent Canada coin £5..5..0

(Stamped) Examined and Approved C.W. Fremantle.

Document 5: Royal Mint Invoice to Canada for Punches.

(Royal Mint letterhead symbol)

"29th November 1876

The Government of Canada

To the Master of the Mint

For one pair of Punches for One cent pieces of Canada Coinage £6.. 0.. 0

(initialled:) R. A. H(ill)

Stamped: "Examined and Approved" C. W. Fremantle.

Oddly, nowhere in the correspondence does it give the size of the mintage - which was a *very* respectable 4-million cents. In the document of Sept. 26, we are told that the "coining tools" to be supplied to Heaton's were *not* the expected working dies but rather "punches". In other words, Heaton's was expected to sink its own working dies as needed. The mintage of 1876 must have taken a considerable toll on these punches because collectors' experience today shows a great many die varieties for the 1881-H and 1882-H Canadian cents. Most of these varieties are contingent on the degree of repair Heaton's was forced to make on working dies as manufactured. It seems evident that the positive "punches" had suffered chipping by this time, necessitating the "brightening" of the die by re-punching. Therefore we see such phenomenon as missing serifs, broken letters, and others with doubling (caused by imperfect re-punching) in profusion. It's probably the reason why Haxby-Willey's "Obverse 2" first appeared in 1882.

Yet another document is an expense account for Robert A. Hill, "Superintendent of the Operative Department" for "the Superintendence of a Canadian Bronze Coinage executed at Birmingham". While Heaton's was striking a coinage of this type, Superintendent Hill made weekly overnight visits to Birmingham. From his account, we know that he visited Heaton's on four occasions during the striking of this issue: Oct. 30/31, Nov. 7/8, Nov. 17/18 and Nov. 24/25. Presumably the earlier visits were for purposes of preparation; Heaton's would certainly not require a month to simply strike 4-million coins.

The last document is a sort of re-cap invoice, listing the additional charges to Canada beyond the actual minting of the coins themselves. Of this last, the documents are silent although typical charges to Canada a few years later for bronze cents was actual costs for the blanks plus a minting charge of 10% face value. This translated into something like 35% face value². Shipping costs were virtually nil since the Canadian government had different shipping lines at different times on retainer (Cunard at one time, C.P.R. later on). The carriage of Canadian coinage from Britain would presumably fall under O.H.M.S.

Document 6: Royal Mint to Sir John Rose.

(Royal Mint Seal Letterhead)

"1 Dec. 1876

Sir,

I am to enclose an account for Dies supplied by this Dept. for the coinage of one cent bronze pieces recently executed by Messrs R. Heaton & Sons for the Govt. of Canada, and to request that you will cause the amount, Six pounds (in margin: £6. 0. 0), to be paid to the Master of the Mint's cash account at the Bank of England.

I am also to transmit, in connection with the above coinage, Mr. Leonard Wyon's account for engraving (in margin: £5. 5. 0), and Mr. Hill's account for supervision (in margin: £12. 6. 0). These accounts may be paid directly to these gentlemen.

I am, Sir, yr ob st,
C. W. F(remantle)

John Rose, Bart., K.C.M.G."

² Another 4-million coin mintage in 1888 produced these figures: 4-million cents = \$40,000 = £8219.3s.9d. Costs were: bronze metal (£2025.13s.4d) plus Mint Charge of 10% face (£821.18s.4d) = £2847.11s.8d. Difference between face value and costs (thus "profit") = £5371.12s.1d - or 65.35%. F.O.B. Royal Mint, London.



*Sir Charles W. Fremantle,
Deputy Master Royal Mint, 1868 - 1894*



*Robert Hill, Superintendent Royal Mint,
(Photographed 1898)*

Some Businesses and Tokens of Waterford, Ontario

by Harry N. James FCNRS

Waterford, Ontario is located in the township of Townsend in the county of Norfolk. It is a few miles north east of Simcoe and about 40 miles from Hamilton. It is situated on the Nanticoke Creek.

The beginning of the town dates back to 1797 when the Waterford Mill was built. About 1825, J. B. Loder established a general store. In the 1830s, this store was taken over by James L. Green. In 1840 another general store was opened by Jacob Saylor and in 1842 Barton Becker opened up yet another.

From the 1850s through the 1870s there were three general stores operating in Waterford.

In the late Ken Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills*, he lists three merchants who used due bill tokens who were in business around the turn of the century.

Cook's Cash Store is listed as using round brass tokens in the denominations of from 1¢ to \$1. They ranged in size of from 18 mm in diameter for the cent to 35 mm for the dollar.

Sanderson Bros. Cash Store had tokens from 5¢ to \$1. These were also round but made of aluminum.

A 25¢ due bill token is listed from the business of S. L. Squire. It was of brass and scalloped shaped.

By scanning through micro-film copies of the *Waterford Star* newspapers from the 1880s through until the 1920s, a somewhat sketchy history of these stores can be found.

I started my search with issues of the newspapers from 1901 and found that both Cook's Cash Store and S.L. Squire's store were advertising weekly. Over a number of years, Cook's and Squire's ads were quite similar.

In the issue of January 3, 1901, Cook states that he was the "Headquarters for farm produce". Cook's Cash Store is the place to trade if you want to start the century off right, Squires at this time offers his customers his best wishes for the new century. Throughout 1901, they both mention that they want your produce. On January 10 they were both stock taking. S. L. Squires made mention that he was a dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. The *Waterford Star* of 26 September, 1901 has both Cook and Squire advertising a millinery opening on the 27th and 28th. Later that month they both advertised "Ready Made Hats".

Backing up a few years to 1883, regular ads can be seen for A. M. Little, a general merchant. Little had mentioned in his advertising as early as 1894 that he was going out of business. It wasn't

until the January issues of 1896 that his last ads appeared and in the last week of January of that year, S. L. Squire had his first ad. It started out:

Change of Business - Look for our great 60 day Commencement Sale - beginning Wednesday 29 January, (1896). More about it next week. S. L. Squire, successor to A. M. Little.

By his next ad, Mr. Squire mentions that he is taking butter, eggs and general produce in exchange.

His ad in the Waterford Star of September 3, 1903 Mr. Cook gives the following announcement:

For 10 years we have conducted a general business in Waterford. The business has been in every sense a success. We take this opportunity to thank the people of Waterford and vicinity for the liberal patronage they have given us and we beg to announce that we have sold our business to MESSRS SANDERSON BROS., who came to us with the very best of references. For a few days we will be engaged in stock taking. After that the new firm will assume the business. Again we thank the people for their most hearty support and would ask for our successors, the same patronage.

Regarding Accounts, Due Bills, etc., announcements will be made next week.

M. H. Cook.

From this ad we can date the commencement of Cook's business to the year 1893.

Sanderson Bros. had their Introductory Sale in the month of June 1903.

By the spring of 1904 Sanderson's mentioned that Cook's Coins and Due Bills will not be redeemed after March 1st. The biggest change in their ads was that now the store was Sandersons' Cash Store instead of Cook's Cash Store.

By 1905 they advertised that they were paying the highest prices for produce, or produce taken as cash. They had a telephone and their number was 4.

The ads of both Sanderson Bros. and S. L. Squire's were seen on a regular basis over the next several years.

S. L. Squire's business address was given as Alice Street, which is a principal business area in Waterford. They advertised for produce such as dried apples and poultry.

January 3, 1907, S. L. Squire states that his store was having the largest sale in its history. At this time he had a store in Boston, Ontario as well as the one in Waterford. His telephone number was listed as number 8.

By January of 1909 Squire mentions that he has a store in both Waterford and Villa Nova. There is no mention of the Boston business.

In the Star of October 28, 1909, S. L. Squire states: Friday October 29th, We will pay Cash for Produce. We have often been asked why Waterford didn't have a market. We are going to try for a time buying Produce for Cash, and each FRIDAY will pay Cash for Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Other Produce. Our prices will be the highest market prices possible and our continuing in this will depend on its popularity. Bring in your produce. Of course we will take produce in exchange for goods.

By 1913 Squire's was known as *The People's Store*. Produce still taken as cash.

Up until the end of 1910, both Squire's ads and Sanderson Bros. Cash Store ads are regularly printed. In February of 1911 we find:

After a partnership of nearly 8 years, Sanderson Bros. have decided to dissolve leaving Harry A. To take over the Waterford business. For awhile the ads continue as Sanderson Cash Store and later appear as H. A. Sanderson.

In the Waterford Star of January 4, 1917 -

To the people of Waterford and vicinity:
Having bought the business of Mr. S. L. Squire, it will be necessary to have the store closed for a few days - H. A. Sanderson.

Thus comes to end the business of S. L. Squire. H. A. Sanderson's ads run regularly through the early and mid 1920s but by February of 1928 he advertises his "Selling Out Sale". This is the last ad of a due bill issuer in Waterford.

In addition to the tokens used by these stores, a token or aluminum business card was issued by the hardware firm of Shildrick & Collver. The token itself dates the business having the commonly used symbol of the "Peace Dove" on its reverse. This design is frequently seen on merchants' advertising tokens immediately after the British-Boer war.

The first advertisement that I came across for this business was in the September 22nd, 1898 issue of the Waterford Star.

In this ad they state:

"As no doubt you are aware we are succeeding Mr. F. S. Green in the Hardware business in Waterford....."

SHILDRICK & COLLVER
The Cash Hardware"

This then, is the beginning for the Hardware firm of Shildrick & Collver in Waterford of what would really be a relatively short period of business. Mr. Green had operated his hardware in town for several years. The business was located in the Duncombe Block on Alice Street.

In Shildrick & Collver's subsequent ads, they described themselves as "The Farmers' Hardware". In these ads it can be seen that they had an extensive range of products and services. They handled cross-cut saws, axes, stoves, wall paper, paint & oils, hardware, tinware, harness, building supplies, plow shares of all kinds and even hockey skates and sticks. The firm also did repairs to both Massey Harris and Noxon Bros. farm implements. A stock of second-hand bicycles was advertised at bargain prices.

They stated their moral as:

"Low prices and large selection will make trade good".

By early 1905, there were no more ads of Shildrick & Collver, but the new hardware business of F. Bauslaugh was now advertising itself as "The Farmers' Hardware".

Another token was used by Searle Bros., Bakers & Grocers. I was unable to find any advertisements from this business, although judging from the style of the token it is likely that they were in business around the turn of the century as well. The token is an oval-shaped aluminum piece, 30 mm X 22 mm in size and was good for one loaf of bread.

Several tokens are known from the canning factory of the Bowlby Bros. in Waterford. The Bowlbys used many different tokens to pay their factory workers. These tokens were readily accepted by most Waterford merchants in lieu of cash.

The canning business got its start in 1881, when J. E. Reynolds opened his small factory on the corner of Main and College Streets. After only a year his brothers-in-law, Russell and Arthur Bowlby bought him out. They expanded and eventually employed as many as 150 men and women. Their established brand name was "Horseshoe".

Local farmers grew fruit and vegetables under contract to the Bowlbys and their products were shipped both nationwide and overseas.

Several factors led to major changes in the canning industry, not only for the Bowlbys but for all the small factories in Ontario.

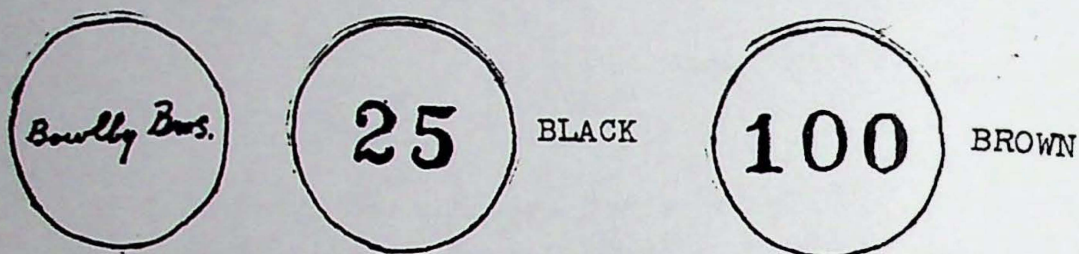
In the early 1900s cutthroat competition and inferior products were damaging the industry as a whole.

To address this situation, a meeting of factory owners and brokers was held at the Waldorf Hotel in Hamilton, Ontario on April 14, 1903. After three days, the meeting resulted in the formation of Canadian Cannery Consolidated Companies Limited. About 15 canning companies were taken into

this new organization including the Bowlby Bros. Under the management of Arthur Bowlby, Bowlby Bros. Cannery became factory #24 in the new company. A new factory was built on Nichol Street.

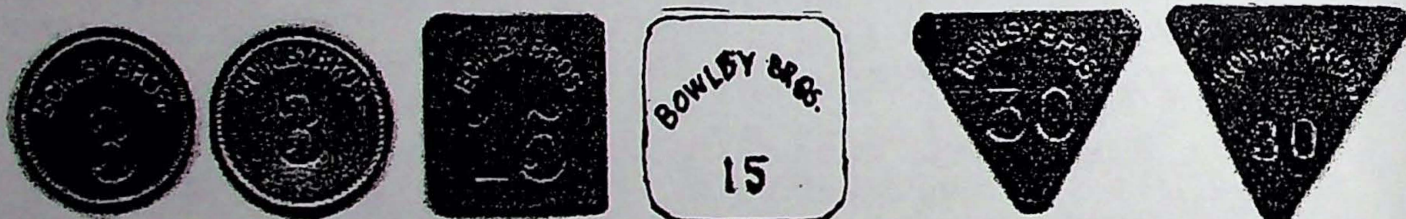
Eventually several more canning factories were absorbed and the company became known as "Canadian Cannery Limited", with the head office in Hamilton.

Michaud, Bowman and others have listed tokens in the values of 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50 and 100. Bowman lists the 25, 50 and 100 values erroneously as fibre. The material probably should be listed as celluloid. The colour of the 100 is brown, the 25 is black and the colour of the 50 is not known.



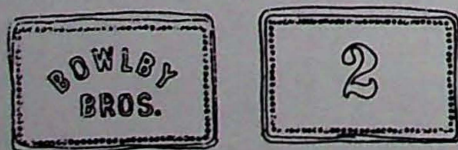
Celluloid tokens - illustrations from the late Ken Palmer

Brass uniface tokens in the values of 2, 3, 15 and 30 are also listed by Bowman. All known specimens have incused legends.



Brass incuse tokens - Illustrations thanks to Len Buth - line drawn "15" from late Ken Palmer

He also lists values of 2, 5 and 10 in aluminum and brass with "Bowlby Bros." on two lines. Two aluminum values are illustrated here.

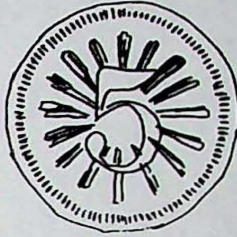
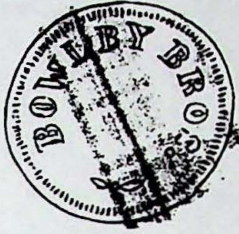


Aluminum 2 (not actual size)
Illustration done from token in Scott Douglas Collection



Aluminum 10 - Illustration from The late Ken Palmer

Not listed by him are two copper tokens in the value of 5 and 10. A "20" value token of this design was listed in the Michaud sale as lot #374.



Copper tokens 5 and 10 values
Illustrations from tokens in the Scott Douglas
Collection



Account Letter Head of S. L. Squire

Ladies' Mantles
Carpets
Laces
Fine Silks
Dress Goods
Gents Furnishings.

Waterford, Ont., Sept 27 1898

Ms. A. Slogh

In account with **S. L. SQUIRE,**

Dry Goods, Millinery, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, etc.

Accounts rendered every 60 days.

Accounts due when rendered.

1847	Dec 24	To Robe	10.00	Jan 10/98	Oil	1.80		
1848	July 13	Satins	6.00	April 13	Oil	2.34	46	
	May 11	Oil	3.75	June 14	Oil	3.75	22	
		Received payment	18.60	July 24	Oil			
		with thanks						S. L. Squire 65



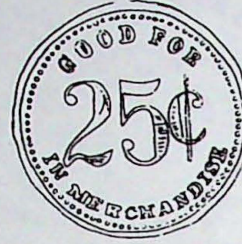
Cook's Cash Store Tokens - Illustrations enlarged - from tokens in the Scott Douglas Collection



5¢ - brass, 20 mm



10¢ - brass, 25 mm



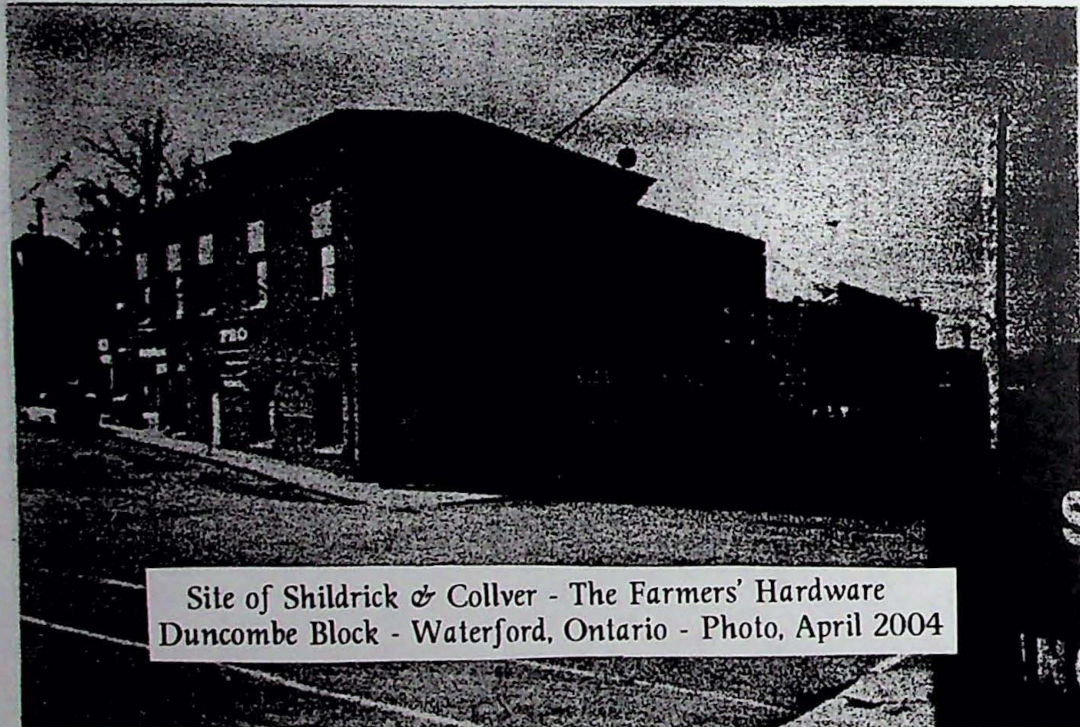
25¢ - brass, 28 mm



50¢ - brass, 30 mm



Aluminum Business Card of Shildrick & Collver - Enlarged Illustration from token in the Scott Douglas Collection
aluminum, round, 25 mm



Site of Shildrick & Collver - The Farmers' Hardware Duncombe Block - Waterford, Ontario - Photo, April 2004

Sources:

Waterford Star newspaper. Various issues from 1883 until 1928.

Brown, L., A History of Simcoe.

Bowman, Fred, Trade Tokens of Ontario published by the Canadian Numismatic Research Society, Canadian Press, Brantford, Ontario, 1972

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

Store and Tokens of Christmas & Ross, Walsingham Centre, Ontario

by Harry N. James FCNRS

Walsingham Centre, now known as simply Walsingham, is located in Norfolk County on Hiway 59 midway between Langton and Port Rowan.

In 1863, Stephen Decatur Brown purchased the site of the village which consisted of part of Lot 13 in concession 5 and 6 of Walsingham. He named the place "Brownstown". Later, for a short while the village was known as "Pleasant Hill" and finally as Walsingham Centre with the word "Centre" being dropped in 1914.

The population has remained at about 200 since the late 1800s. At that time the village boasted having 3 churches, a school, a tin shop, a harness shop, a carding mill, a post office and 2 general stores.

On the S.E. corner of Main (Hiway 59) and Orange Streets stood a store that had had a succession of owners or operators including Charles Lawson, William Morgan, Piries Bros., Sam Smith and A. E. Christmas.

William Morgan, who was originally from Stirling in Hastings County had been in business in Walsingham Centre as early as 1866 when he succeeded his father in his general store. William Morgan died in 1903.

Mr. Albert Christmas purchased the store from Morgan and acquired the post office about 1900. The store burned in 1903 and Mr. Christmas moved the postal equipment to his house and then into his new location at the corner of Milne and Main Streets. This building was formerly a blacksmith and carriage maker's shop, George Christmas (perhaps Albert's father) being the carriage builder and blacksmith. The building was originally on the other side of the hiway, having been moved to its new location in 1887.

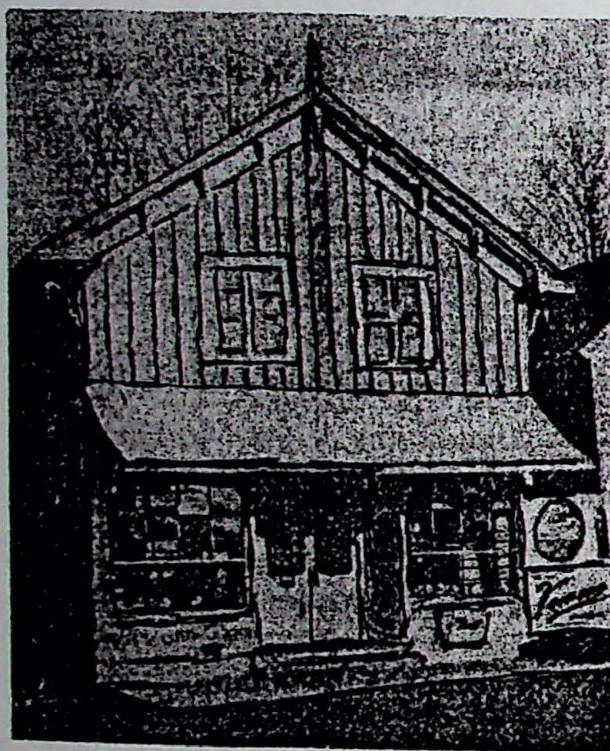
From 1905 until 1912 the postmastership went to a Mr. Wallace Wingmore but by 1912 was back in the store which was now being operated under the partnership of Christmas & Ross. Mr. Charles Ross has come into the store with Albert Christmas about 1903.

Albert Christmas died in 1940 and the office of postmaster went to Charles Ross. His wife, Della succeeded him in this office at his death in 1950. It remained with her until she closed the store in 1962.

That year, the contents, which included such items as ladie's corsets from the 1890s, and antique coffee grinder and all the original cases and shelves, not to mention the records were auctioned off. Buyers came from as far off as London and Toronto to gather up the antiques.

The building was destroyed by fire in 1970.

During the time when Albert Christmas and Charles Ross were partners, trade due bill tokens were used in conjunction with the business. These are listed in Ken Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills*. The tokens ran from 1¢ to \$1, were made of aluminum, octagonal in shape and ran from 18 mm in diameter for the cent to 35 mm for the dollar.



Christmas & Ross Store, Walsingham Centre



*Aluminum trade due bills of
Christmas & Ross, circa 1903 - 1914*

Sources:

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

Tweedsmuir History - Walsingham Women's Institute, printed by Otter Printing, Tillsonburg, Ontario, 1987.

**McKinnon Bros., of Revelstoke
and
The Standard Dairy**

by Ronald Greene



Archibald MacKinnon and his wife, Agnes McPhee, came from Cape Breton where they were married at Sydney, on November 27, 1877. In Nova Scotia they had five children, Hector, Mary Agnes, Daniel Joseph [Joe], Anna, and Leo. Margaret Ann was born in April 1889 when they were living at Wellington, B.C.¹ Archibald had brought his family out to Wellington, near Nanaimo on Vancouver Island, taking a position as a shift foreman in one of the coal mines.² Mary Thompson says that her father, Hector, told her about the trip out to British Columbia. There was a cook stove at the end of the car. [Settlers' Car?] The train would stop at farms so that the men could get out and buy milk for the children.³ The couple's seventh child, Johanna, was born in June 1891, but died within a few days and Agnes died July 2nd.⁴ The name was originally spelled MacKinnon, but eventually evolved to McKinnon and we will use that form hereafter.

Hector, Joe and Leo all went to work for the Canadian Pacific Railway. Hector and Joe became locomotive engineers and Leo became a machinist. Hector started working on the railway by 1895 and moved to Revelstoke after 1901. Sometime while working on the railway he lost an eye when a boiler blew.⁵ On the last run before he was to be married to Delia Morgan in August 1906, a trip to Kamloops, Hector was involved in a minor accident in which the back steps of a caboose were damaged. He and his crew were suspended for one year. In the course of the year he sold insurance, opened the roller and ice skating rink, and made do. When the time for his re-instatement came he had developed "a taste for business"⁶ and decided not to return to the railway.

On July 24, 1907 Hector McKinnon purchased the Revelstoke Cigar Store which had been opened by J.F. Roos in December 1906.⁷ Mr. Roos had plans to add a pool and billiards room shortly after opening. In April it was announced that the Revelstoke Cigar Store would be moving into the premises being vacated by Bourne Bros., and that there would be four billiard and pool tables. In December 1907 McKinnon moved his business across the street to the premises formerly occupied by the Savoy Tea Rooms. Only seven months later he opened a second store which was located on First Street. The newspaper reported that Mr. McKinnon planned to run both stores, "his enterprise and progress in this particular business being already demonstrated."⁸ However, by the time Hector McKinnon's new cigar store opened on First Street, with five tables, his old premises on McKenzie Avenue was being fitted up for the Edison Parlor Theatre.⁹

The next couple of years were quiet, an occasional mention of billiard tournaments, a trip with Mrs. McKinnon to the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition in Seattle in 1909, and in January

1910 Hector McKinnon became an Alderman in the City of Revelstoke. This was his first taste of public service and the beginning of a long career in civic politics.

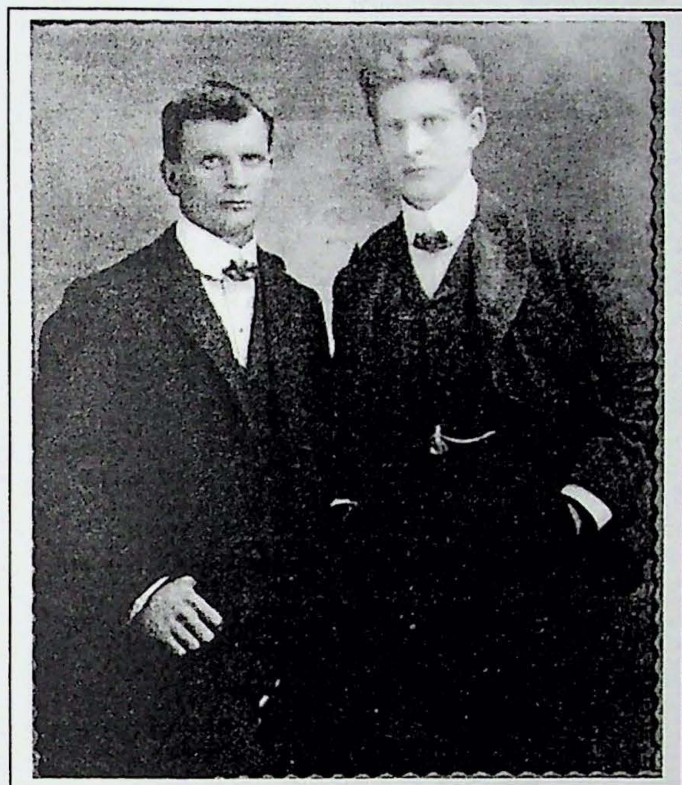
In April 1910 Alderman McKinnon purchased a pool and billiard room in Kamloops from D. Brown. J. McKinnon, presumably Hector's brother Joe, assumed the management there. This was the sole mention of this enterprise in the Revelstoke newspapers. In May 1910 Hector McKinnon announced that the roller rink would open shortly for the season.¹⁰ Three months later, in August 1910, it was announced that McKinnon had purchased a lot on First Street and was planning to build a fine new pool room and cigar store.¹¹ Later in 1910 it was mentioned that Hector McKinnon was a poultry enthusiast and that he had secured several prizes at the Ashcroft Poultry Show.

In July 1911 plans for the new McKinnon Block were detailed in the newspaper. It was to be a three store concrete and pressed brick building. The basement, measuring 40 x 90 feet would be fitted up with bowling alleys, the main floor would have "a handsomely appointed billiard and pool room, and a barber shop, while the top floor would have "seven modern suites of rooms, with bath rooms, kitchens and every modern convenience complete. The building throughout will be fitted up with all water and sewer connections and will be thoroughly steam heated..."¹² When the building opened in February 1912 it was mentioned that the "the cigar store is heavily stocked with the best brands of cigars and tobaccos, and is equipped with specially made quarter cut oak zinc lined Humidore cases to keep the tobacco moist and sanitary. The pool room is equipped with ten big tables, eight of which are pool and two billiard tables. The ceiling of this pool room is metallic of artistic designs...."¹³ Laverne Knapik remembers that there was a raised platform along the two sides of the pool room with seats for spectators.



Interior of the 1911 building. Joe is at the right behind the counter. Courtesy Mrs. L. Knapik

In 1914, after several years as an alderman, Hector decided to run for the mayor's job and was elected as mayor. He was to be re-elected nine times in succeeding years, although not consecutively.¹⁴ On August 3rd, Joe married Emma Morgan, a younger sister of Hector's wife, Delia.¹⁵ Following the outbreak of World War I, Leo signed up in November 1914. He served overseas and was killed in action during the Battle of Vimy, on April 9, 1917.



*Hector (left) and
Joe (right) McKinnon*

*Courtesy of
Mrs L. Knapik*

By 1916 Hector McKinnon started easing himself out of the cigar store/billiard parlor. He purchased five acres where the Little League park is today. He moved an old livery stable building onto the property and told his wife that he would build her "a cabin."¹⁶ She said she wouldn't move unless she had the same amenities as she had in their house on 6th Street, so he brought in water and electricity. Later he was to buy more acreage. The property was below Downie Street, down to the junction of the Columbia and Illecillewaet rivers. Hector started up the Standard Dairy, and shipped out the first milk in 1918. His good friend, A.P. "Pete" Levesque had the farm next door. Levesque ran the Union Hotel in Revelstoke and later the Arlington Hotel in Trail. Hector and Pete would often buy equipment together and share it.

When Hector and his family moved out to the farm, Joe and Emma moved from one of the apartments in the McKinnon Block to the house on 6th Street. Hector's son, Jimmy, lives in the same house today.

In March 1927 Hector McKinnon was appointed as the General Road Foreman for the Revelstoke Division.¹⁷ This was a political appointment by the Liberal Provincial Government. As his son, Jimmy, said, when the Conservatives came into power he was out. The Conservatives were elected on July 18, 1928.

In September 1926¹⁸ Pete Levesque had moved to Trail and Hector McKinnon was renting the Levesque barn. On July 30th, 1929 he was "...stacking hay in the barn when a sudden flame swept over the entrance through which exit was usually obtained. the mayor managed to find another way down into the lower part of the barn, ..., only to find doors barred from the outside. He was compelled to retrace his steps through the blazing inferno and jump to the ground from an entrance into the loft, with flames eating at his clothing..."¹⁹ He was found rolling in the grass to put out the flames. Medical help arrived almost immediately and he was taken to the hospital, but he was severely burned and succumbed to his burns on the 31st, at the age of 51. He was survived by his widow Delia, Archie, aged 22, Margaret 18, Mary 14, and Jimmy 12. Delia, and Archie carried on the Standard dairy and we will return to that story below.

In 1920 or 1921 Neil Colarch joined Joe in the cigar store/billiard parlor business. Joe and he ran the business as McKinnon and Colarch for many years. The business was open six days a week from 9 a.m. until 11 p.m. Joe worked until his wife, Emma, died in 1955. After that Neil Colarch brought his son, Joe, into the business. Joe McKinnon passed away in 1972 at the age of 90. Joe did not receive the same attention in the newspapers as his brother Hector, but he was also very civic minded and involved in many volunteer activities, seeking election on one occasion. Emma and Joe had six children, Bernice, Leo, Billy, Donald, Tommy and Laverne.

The tokens are brass and measure 21 mm in diameter. They would have been introduced to provide small change, and maybe prizes, about 1912. They are one of the more common older tokens from Revelstoke. The wear on most of them indicates that they were used for a number of years. The tokens are listed in the B.C. Token Database as R1610a.

The Standard Dairy



R2510a



Pr/w:R:38



R2510b



Pb/w:R:38

When A.G. Carlson retired from his dairy, which he called the West End Dairy, in 1919 the Standard Dairy purchased his herd.²⁰ We did not find any reference in the Revelstoke Review, but Antonio Cancelliere, who called his dairy, the West End Dairy, and is believed to have taken over Mr. Carlson's farm, was said to have sold out to the Standard Dairy, in either 1925 or 1926.²¹ After Hector McKinnon's death, his widow Delia, and Archie carried on the Standard dairy, but Archie was drowned in a swimming accident in August 1931 in another family tragedy.²² Archie, Charles Cottrell and Johnnie Crawford, all of Revelstoke, were on their way to Vernon by auto. When they got to Mara Lake they decided to take a dip in the lake. At the point that the boys decided to go bathing, there was a steep drop off not far from shore. Unfortunately, Archie and Charles Cottrell, both non-swimmers, quickly got beyond their depth.

Charles managed to get back to shore and called Johnnie to help Archie. Johnnie went to Archie's aid, but unfortunately was not able to save Archie and also drowned. Their bodies were brought up from about twenty feet the next morning. Archie was 23 and Johnnie Crawford 25 years of age. Charles Cottrell was an employee of the Standard Dairy. Jimmy was sent off to a Catholic school in Regina to finish school, after which he joined his mother in operating the dairy.

When the Hillcrest Dairy operated by the Campbells stopped dairying, Jimmy McKinnon's brother-in-law, Freeman Perry "Tommy" Thompson, took over the equipment and rented the farm, which was situated where the Hillcrest Lodge is today. He operated the farm for several years, three to five according to Jimmy, until 1967, shipping his milk to the Standard Dairy. At that time Jimmy purchased the cows and continued milking them until B.C. Hydro bought the farm in 1968 because of rising waters backing up from the High Arrow Dam.

There were two plastic tokens used, a Pint and a Quart. These may have been introduced as early as the 1950's, and their use was discontinued when the farm was sold.

When the farm was sold Jimmy had a herd of 224 Holsteins. He sold the cattle to various locations, from Chilliwack, B.C. to Brooks, Alberta and sold his quota. In addition to Revelstoke, the Standard Dairy had delivered milk through the Rogers Pass area, and to Mica Creek. After the sale he and a son, Billy, acted as a Dairyland distributor, receiving four truck-loads of milk per week. Delia passed away in October 1979, aged 93.

[March 2004]

¹ Names of the children were taken from the Family Bible in the possession of Laverne Knapik, Joe's youngest and only surviving child. Interview of February 7, 2004. The birth places were not detailed, but viHistory.ca, a history project of Malaspina University-College in Nanaimo, has a searchable 1891 census which gives the births as Nova Scotia for all but Margaret Ann. [<http://www.history.mala.bc.ca/content/census/1891/search>]. Margaret's birth is not registered in B.C.

² Interview with Jimmy McKinnon, January 27, 2004

³ Interviews with Mary Thompson, Hector's only surviving daughter, February 22, and March 4, 2004

⁴ Neither the birth nor death of Johanna is held in Vital Statistics records. Nor is Agnes's death, but it was mentioned in the Nanaimo Free Press, of July 2nd 1891, p. 1

⁵ This incident was as understood by Mary. It has not been traced either to date or location.

⁶ In the words of Mary Thompson.

⁷ *Mail Herald* Dec. 12, 1906, p. 6 and July 24, 1907, p. 4

⁸ *Mail Herald* June 3, 1908, p. 4

⁹ *Mail Herald*, Aug. 5, 1908, p. 4 and Aug. 19, 1908, p. 4

¹⁰ *Mail Herald*, May 14, 1910, p. 8

¹¹ *Mail Herald*, Aug. 3, 1910, p. 3

¹² *Mail Herald*, July 8, 1911, p. 1 The building still stands at the time this article is being written.

¹³ *Mail Herald*, Feb. 7, 1912, p. 1

¹⁴ Hector McKinnon was elected the Mayor in 1914, did not run in 1915, was elected for 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919. He retired from politics for a while, ran unsuccessfully against incumbent Mayor Bews in 1922, but defeated the incumbent Mayor Abrahamson in 1925 and was re-elected for 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929.

¹⁵ GR 2962 Vital Statistics, Marriage 14-07-154616, microfilm B11385.

¹⁶ This "cabin" was actually a fairly substantial log home. The family later moved it to another site when B.C. Hydro bought the farm.

¹⁷ *Revelstoke Review*, March 23, 1927, p. 1, the appointment took effect April 1, 1927

¹⁸ *Revelstoke Review*, Sep 1, 1926, p. 2

¹⁹ *Revelstoke Review*, July 31, 1929, p. 1

²⁰ see *Pioneers of Revelstoke*, Revelstoke Senior Citizen Assn., 1986, p. 81 The Carlson story appeared in *Numismatica Canada*, 2003, pp 77 - 80

²¹ Leslie C. Hill's notes of an interview of Antonio Cancelliere's son by Donald M. Stewart

²² *Revelstoke Review*, Aug 14, 1931, p. 1.

J. Herod's Cigar Store and Whitlaw & Herod
Tobacconists of Vancouver, B.C.
 by Ronald Greene



U9860a

B:R:21 mm

U9860b

B:R:21 mm

U3960b

A:O:27

John Herod first appeared in the city directory listings for New Westminster in 1891 as a brick layer. He showed up in Vancouver in 1901, as a contractor.¹ In 1905 neither John Herod nor Charles E. Whitlaw were listed in the directory, but in 1906 they were associated in the firm of Whitlaw & Herod, tobacconists, located at 61 Hastings Street West.² It appears that Whitlaw left the partnership in 1908 or early 1909 and Herod carried on alone. Herod paid for a second licence for 112 Hastings St. West in February 1912. He seems to have operated both locations for a couple of years, but gave up the 61 Hastings St. West location by 1915. Herod carried on running his tobacconist shop until 1923. The 1924 city directory shows that he had taken in a partner, J. Percy Smith, and was operating as Herod & Smith, Cigars & Pool. The next year the firm is listed as Herod, Smith & Whitlaw [sic]. Obviously Charles E. Whitlaw, who not been listed in any directory since 1908 returned to Vancouver. The firm was operated as the Beaver Cigar Store & Billiard Parlor in 1926. Smith left the partnership by 1927 and the directory listings show the Beaver Pool & Billiard Parlor. In 1930 Whitlaw had once more left his partnership with John Herod, and vanishes from the Vancouver listings. The business location was given as 122 West Hastings St., from 1927. John Herod carried on as the Beaver Billiard Parlors until he retired in 1934.

John Herod was married, his wife's name was Lucinda. She passed away in 1940 and he died in 1946. There were no children.

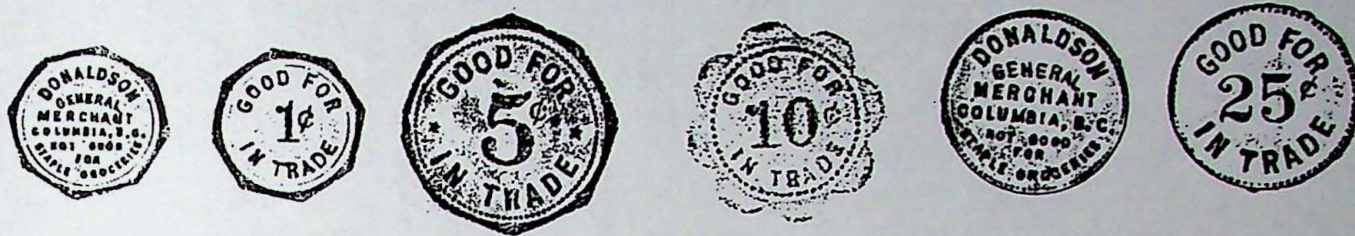
The Whitlaw & Herod tokens had to be issued during the three year period that the firm was in business, namely 1906 to 1908. There are two varieties, both are rare. There is one example in the British Columbia Archives that came from Robie L. Reid, one of the early British Columbia numismatists, and author of the definitive work on the British Columbia \$10 and \$20 pieces. The J. Herod's Cigar Store piece, might have been issued as early as 1912 when Mr. Herod added the second location, but it is more likely to have been issued after he closed the 61 Hastings St. West location. Its use might have continued until 1923. The date of first issue is rather late for a 12½ cent denomination. The only known example of the Herod piece is in the collection of the British Columbia Archives and also came from Robie L. Reid. More than 25 years ago, Larry Gingras noted that a 25¢ Herod token was "reliably reported" but in the intervening years it has failed to materialize. Rubbings courtesy of Leslie C. Hill. The lettering on the tokens U9860a and b is very small and extremely difficult to rub.

¹ Herod's death certificate 1946-09-007469, microfilm B13190 states that he had been born in Ontario about 1862.

² City of Vancouver Archives, Business License Register, Record 383, location 126-A-2., lists a Fraser V. Whitlam with a tobacco license for 1905. Whitlaw & Howard [sic] are listed for 1906, and corrected as Whitlaw & Herod for 1908.

John Donaldson of Columbia, B.C. [Grand Forks, B.C.]

By Ronald Greene



BC C4660a
A:O:17½

C4660b
A:O:26

C4660c
A:Sc:25

C4660d
A:O? or R?:26+

The only known 25¢ token known has been cut down. It most likely was Octagonal before being cut. All tokens share a standard wording on the obverse.

John Donaldson was born in 1864 at Lemesurier, in Megantic County, Quebec,¹ where both his parents had also been born. While he was a youngster the family moved to Hamilton, Ontario, then Waterdown, then by age twelve to Minto Township.² John grew up with a love of horses. He wanted to become a veterinary and had started studying towards that goal when he came down with what was called Typhomalaria, which was most likely a mistaken diagnosis for Typhoid.³ This illness used up his savings and left him very weak for a considerable time. Fearing that he should never be strong again he took a business college course at Guelph.

Following his business college course he took a job with a wholesaler base selling small wares in the country villages around the city of Guelph. He drove a large covered van carrying stock, delivering from the wagon to the general stores and other retailers that he was dealing with. He had a well-matched team of Hamiltonian Bay horses. As much as he liked the job and the horses he felt that there was little opportunity for advancement with the company so he changed over to a firm that wholesaled fruits, vegetables, nuts, oysters, etc. In the winter he travelled for this firm and in the autumn he looked after the buying, packing and shipping of apples to the Old Country. It was hard work with considerable responsibility, but very interesting. By 1897, after six years with this firm he decided to come to British Columbia with a friend, W.B. Bower, and go into business in partnership. When Donaldson gave notice to his boss, his employer wished him well saying he would have liked to have gone to B.C. with him, and gave him some good advice about how to conduct his business. Making one more trip over his territory before leaving, a customer offered him a room full of butter to sell on commission.

Bower had gone on ahead, heading to Rossland, to visit friends and search for a suitable location for their business. Rossland was then the centre of much mineral prospecting and mining speculation. Donaldson accompanied his consignment of butter and a load of apples -- sufficient to fill a box car -- to Rossland, where they sold the contents for a fair profit. Before Bower and Donaldson left Ontario they apparently had an agreement on the type of business to try, but once in Rossland Bower was struck by the mining fever and wanted to become a Mining Broker which did not please

Donaldson, but they tried it. In the spring of 1897, when they were almost out of money, they thought that they would take a look at Grand Forks⁴ which was booming as the railways were building into the Grande Prairie Valley. At this time there was no direct road between Rossland and Grand Forks. One had to ride south to Marcus, in Washington State, then back north into Canada. They came by stage coach and four horses over some very tough road, but were enthralled by the valley. They found it full of prospectors, real estate promoters and gamblers. The talk was of a city of 40,000 people within two or three years.⁵

At this time there were two competing townsites in the valley. The Grand Forks site was located at the junction of the Kettle and Granby rivers – although the Granby was then called the North Fork -- and to the west, on the higher bench land was the Columbia Townsite. The partners decided to invest in a town lot in Columbia and arranged for a two storey building to be put up. Their baggage had not come through with them – it was dropped off at Marcus – so after waiting for it for two weeks, they decided to go get it and ended up walking to Marcus. After clearing their baggage through Customs the partners travelled to Spokane where they were expecting their wives and children.⁶

The two men still couldn't decide on what type of business to enter, but Donaldson had brought a new Brantford Bicycle with him, the best make in Canada in his opinion. No one had seen a bicycle in the area, so the partners decided to start selling Brantford Bicycles, and their first ad ran in the Grand Forks Miner on June 5, 1897. This partnership, which had a rocky start to begin, appears to have broken up fairly soon. By October 30, 1897 W.B. Bower had opened a feed store.⁷ John Donaldson added fruit to his line of goods – today a combination of bicycles and fruit would seem strange, but without enough population to keep a specialty store busy a shopkeeper had to carry whatever goods were in demand.

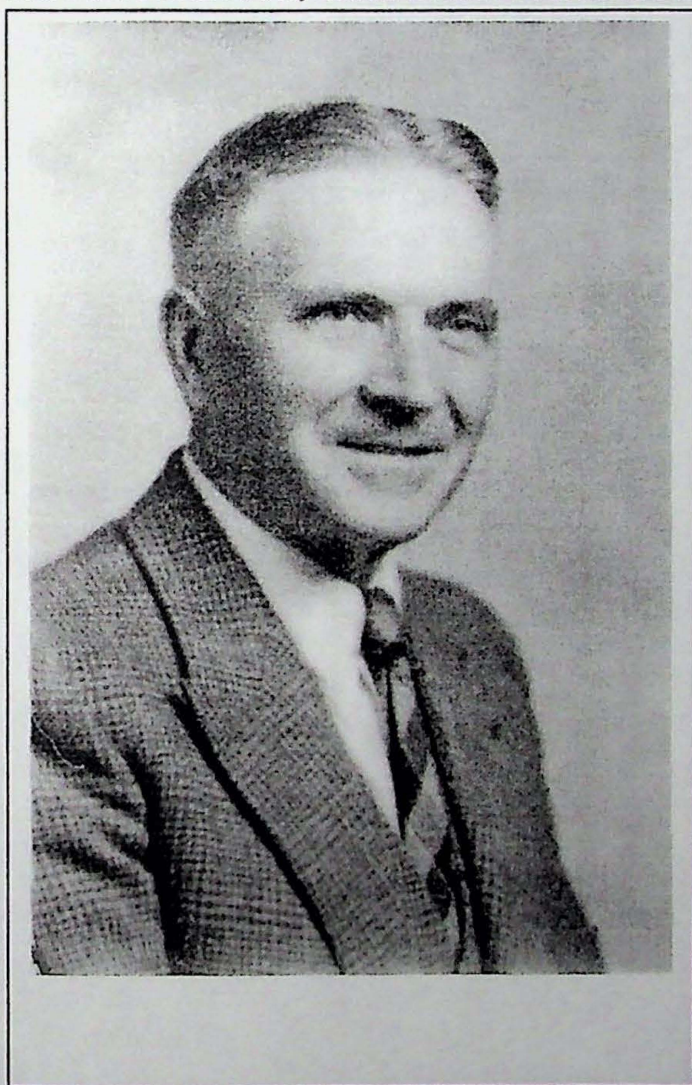
In May 1898 Donaldson moved to “downtown” Grand Forks, setting up shop on Riverside Avenue. He was to remain in Grand Forks until after Columbia and Grand Forks were amalgamated at the beginning of 1902.⁸

At this time John Donaldson was not spending his time solely in the shop. As many others did in the days of heady mining prospecting and speculation, he dabbled in mineral claims. He owned the Tidal Wave, which was located midway between the Summit and Wellington camps. He was reported to have made a strike of minerals on this claim, but it probably wasn't a viable proposition since it was never again mentioned.⁹ In February 1899 Donaldson moved to the Post Office building. In these days he was advertising Hood River strawberries, Snake River cherries, oysters, cranberries, celery, oranges, lemons, new nuts, tobacco and bicycles for rent or sale. He also installed a soda water fountain in May 1900.

In December 1900 John Donaldson decided to run for city council. He was supporting Lloyd Manly's opponent, Milton D. White. Manly issued tokens in a couple of his businesses and we shall take a look at him in a different article. Both Manly and Donaldson were successful. We know that in this period Donaldson had a slot machine in his store, and the newspaper took him to task on his activities relating to that machine. In what might be the only blot on John Donaldson's personal reputation, he permitted children to play the slot machine, but refused to pay off when they won, claiming that they were under aged and shouldn't be gambling. It was made to appear that he was

either hypocritical or greedy. When the electorate returned Alderman Donaldson for another term in January 1902 the newspaper commented, "In returning Ald. John Donaldson yesterday the people of the Second, or South ward, placed themselves on record as in favor of opening gaming in this city, not only for men of mature years, but for children. Should an agitation come up during the ensuing term of council for the closing of the games, this will certainly be remembered."¹⁰

John Donaldson was noted in October of 1902 as returning from an extended visit to Guelph, Ontario, his former home. It was also the hometown of his wife, Clara Henry. In June of the following year Donaldson started to erect a new store on the southwest corner of Bridge and First Streets. He operated his business here until the end of March 1907 when W. Chalmers bought the business. Donaldson resigned his seat on City Council, was presented with a gold watch and address, and apparently made plans to leave for Moose Jaw, but as it turned out he and his family left for Guelph in early May.



John Donaldson turned up in Grand Forks the next February, and in early March 1908 he took over the grocery business formerly conducted by J.H. Hodson which was located in West Grand Forks, the former Columbia.¹¹ Despite the fact that Columbia had amalgamated with Grand Forks in 1902 the name persisted, being used as often as West Grand Forks.¹² John Donaldson was to serve as the post master for Columbia from October 1, 1908 to September 30, 1914 when the post office was closed. The post office was re-established as West Grand Forks on May 1, 1917 and John Donaldson once again served as the postmaster from July 30, 1927 to February 1, 1946.¹³

*John Donaldson
date unknown
courtesy Mrs. Roma Williams*

In 1909 John Donaldson called for tenders to move his old building at the corner of Bridge and First where the Royal Bank was about to build. By this time two of John's brothers, Peter and James were living in Grand Forks. In 1910 Peter married a sister of Clara's. Peter became a road superintendent in the area. James, who never married,

worked for John. The baseball field in West Grand Forks – dare one say Columbia? – is named James Donaldson Park. An interesting advertisement in January 1911, for John Donaldson, Donaldson's Corner, read, "The only general store in the community, where cash customers get interest on their money ..."¹⁴ Was this an indication that Donaldson was using his tokens as a cash discount? Unfortunately we have not been able to find any definitive references to his tokens and we shall return to them below. In 1915 Mrs. Clara Donaldson died, aged 43. Survivors included husband John, sons Bruce, Stanley and Clarence, and daughters, Vera and Bernice.¹⁵ John married a second time, in June 1918, to Isabel Huddart. She was a nurse and one of her patients had been Clara Donaldson. John and Isabel had two daughters, Audrey and Roma.

In 1917 John Donaldson started using an automobile for delivery to his customers, and that November his driver, Garibaldi Bruno, broke his arm cranking the car to start it.¹⁶ He still continued to use a horse drawn delivery wagon. Donaldson's youngest daughter, Roma, recalled a favourite delivery horse, Friday.¹⁷

John Donaldson's business advice seems to have been well respected, for in 1923 he went to California to inspect some oil prospects on behalf of a local syndicate of potential investors in the Danville, Washington – Grand Forks, B.C. area. He was impressed with South California but was quoted as saying that while its attractions were many, he was inclined to regard it a wealthy man's country. He recommended investment in the venture. He also made local investments, for only a month later he offered for sale two shares of the Curling Rink Company stock and one share of the Co-operative Growers' Exchange.

In 1925 he made a return to civic politics and was once again elected as an alderman for the City of Grand Forks. He was also named as a Justice of the Peace and heard several liquor cases in police court in that capacity.¹⁸ In the 1920's he made a number of motoring trips through Washington and the coast.

In August 1933 his store and the old hotel which adjoined it were destroyed by fire.¹⁹ He rebuilt nearby and carried on his general store. He retired after his second wife passed away in 1947.²⁰ Shortly after this he moved down to Vancouver to live with his son Stan who was a teacher at Magee High School. Later he moved into a United Church retirement home in Burnaby, and then after a stroke he was in a nursing home. John Donaldson passed away in his 93rd year on June 27, 1957.

Roma Williams recalled that her father was an active church goer. He was on occasion a delegate at Presbyterian conferences. Roma remembered him as very much a family man, very sociable. In Grand Forks New Years was always a big celebration and he always participated in these events. His activities included curling, hunting for grouse, and he took up golf at the age of 65. He also loved to act/sing in Operettas, such as Pinafore, having a nice bass voice. There were times when cash was short for many people and he helped a lot of people who couldn't afford groceries. When the store burnt he didn't bother to recover the account book, writing off many of the accounts, saying that most of the customers needed the money more than he did.

The Tokens

The tokens frankly are a bit of mystery. We have been unable to determine when John Donaldson used the tokens. There are four denominations known at this time: a 1¢,

5¢, 10¢ and 25¢. This sequence is more in keeping with the due bills used by general stores in Ontario than in British Columbia where the 1¢ denomination is decidedly rare. Prior to World War I the cent was not a denomination used in the interior of British Columbia. The mountains that blocked easy transportation across the province led to high freight costs and prices that were higher. Consequently, there was little demand for the small denomination. Roma helped in the store in the 1930's and doesn't recall the tokens. All the tokens are rare and perhaps the fire of 1933 destroyed any on hand at the store.

Reviewing John Donaldson's career in Columbia/Grand Forks, he was more of a fruit dealer in his limited time in Columbia before amalgamation. None of his advertisements during this time refer to him as a general merchant. He became a general merchant after 1908 when he purchased Hodson's grocery store in what had been Columbia. His January 1911 advertisement regarding cash customers getting a discount is tantalizing and if one had to guess when the tokens were introduced that is as good a time as any. Perhaps they were used as a discount for cash payments, and they might also have been used for the purchase of farm produce brought in by the many farmers in the area. Calling this part of Grand Forks by the name Columbia was not much of a stretch even a dozen years after amalgamation because the post office was still called Columbia until 1914. We know from what Roma said that the tokens were not in use in the 1930's or later. Most of the tokens have turned up in the Grand Forks area so we can presume that they were used.

¹ John Donaldson's early days are taken from a rambling reminiscence that he wrote in his mid 80's.

² Minto Township is in the Northwest corner of Wellington County, north and west of Guelph. Located for me by Harry James in the 1969 Perly's Atlas.

³ Those interested in medical history might check out, <http://hsc.virginia.edu/hs-library/historical/typhoid> or an article called *Discarded diagnoses*, by Bill Bynum which appeared in *Lancet*, Oct. 26, 2002, Vol. 360 Issue 9342, p 1339.

⁴ The City of Grand Forks was incorporated on April 15, 1897 under "The Speedy Incorporation Towns Act, 1897" according to Alice and Jim Glanville in their *Grand Forks, The First 100 Years*, 1987, p. 17

⁵ Today the city has about 4,000 people and the surrounding area a similar number.

⁶ At this time John and his wife, Clara, had one son, Bruce.

⁷ *Grand Forks Miner*, Oct 2, 1897, p. 1 and Oct. 30, p. 2

⁸ *Grand Forks Miner*, Aug 31, 1901, voters decided on amalgamation and were offered a choice of three names: Amalga, Empire and Miner. Miner was the chosen name, but in the *Grand Forks News*, Feb 8, 1902 it was announced that the name of the amalgamated city would be Grand Forks

⁹ *Grand Forks Miner*, June 4, 1898, p. 2

¹⁰ *Grand Forks Miner*, Jan. 18, 1902, p. 2

¹¹ *Grand Forks News*, Feb. 15, 1908, and March 7, 1908. In the earlier reference he was reported negotiating for the Jeff Davis & Co. branch in Columbia.

¹² In the pre-amalgamation days the *Grand Forks Miner* would refer to Upper Grand Forks rather than call it Columbia. This was a reference to the fact that it stood on a higher bench than did Grand Forks.

¹³ George H. Melvin, *Post Offices of British Columbia 1858 - 1970*, pp. 25 and 151

¹⁴ *Grand Forks News*, January 14, 1911, p. 1

¹⁵ *Grand Forks News*, November 13, 1915, p. 1

¹⁶ *Grand Forks Gazette*, April 21, 1917, p. 4, and November 30, 1917, p. 3

¹⁷ Interview with Mrs. Roma Donaldson Williams, November 2003.

¹⁸ *Grand Forks Gazette*, October 9, 1925, p. 1 We did not determine when his appointment as a Justice of the Peace was made.

¹⁹ *Grand Forks Gazette*, August 18, 1933, p. 1

²⁰ *Grand Forks Gazette*, July 24, 1947, p. 1

More on the Ante-dated Tokens of Nova Scotia

by Eric Leighton, FCNRS

Nova-Scotia in 1820 was simply destitute of circulating cash, other than half pences. Small silver coin was hardly ever encountered. So scarce was it that local merchants began to issue their own paper tokens to fill that gap. Originally, these small notes were for 5 shillings, which took the place of the Spanish dollar (pegged at that value) in the marketplace and were necessitated by the rise in the intrinsic value of that coin. It appears that the dollar was worth from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d., about 6 or 7 percent above its official value, and was therefore hoarded. Spanish gold circulated but was referred to by the interesting local appellation of "plaguay doubloons" and was surely over valued, in direct opposition to the dollar.

Small notes called "printed fifteen pences" soon came forth to replace the shilling, and eventually even the sixpence, or "seven-pence-half-penny" had its own paper equivalent. The odd values assigned to the small English silver coins and their respective soft counterparts, are those at which Sterling coins passed in Halifax currency. A householder named Peter Davidson exercised that still cherished practise of sending a "Letter to the Editor" in which he described the tribulations involved in the simple transaction of buying a few vegetables. For a squash costing 6 pence, he had to accept as change for a 20 shilling Provincial note: two private notes of 5 shillings each, one for 1s., two for 15d., three for 7 ½ d. each, one solitary silver sixpence (at 7 ½ d.), and 84 coppers, all of ½ d. in value equalling 3s. 6d.¹ Incidentally, there were no coins valued at one penny involved in this transaction. Of interest to the discussion presented here is the fact that no merchant's copper tokens were named, either.

One is left to assume that the copper coin circulating in the province was of an acceptable nature as well as practically the only coin available. Things were to get worse before they got better. By the end of another year a letter to the local press by "A Retailer" didn't focus so much on the dearth of circulating coin, but on the overabundance of that with little or no actual value:

"Messrs. Holland & Co.

Gentlemen -- I beg leave, with your permission, to call the attention of the public to an evil which has for some time past been increasing and has now attained a height which calls loudly for redress; I allude to the state of the copper currency of this province. I am a retailing grocer, and it must have for this some time past been evident to the public generally, and all in my line of business in particular, that there has lately been, and still continues to be forced into circulation here an immense quantity of a base coin resembling copper in nothing but the colour; some of them dated years back; thin, light, and bearing a variety of devices, but none such as to detect those by whom they are issued. These wretched counterfeits are put up in papers of one hundred and twenty each, and have hitherto passed current in the trade for five shillings currency. ... our present money venders are not like the Barry and the Black, the Shannon & Starr of our brighter days, who honorably affixed their names to their coinage when issued. No! those of whom I now speak assuming *the devices of some of the above gentlemen*, at the same time withhold their names"²

¹Acadian Recorder, Oct.20,1820.

²Acadian Recorder, Oct. 6, 1821.

The Retailer had identified three local merchants, who had the personal honour to place their names on the copper coins they issued. Almost all of the merchant's tokens were issued at a weight lighter than the standard royal coinage, but the fact that they placed their names on their tokens gave them the status of promissory notes and the public accepted them as such. The ability and intention of the issuer to redeem them was sufficient to give them currency among the people. He also complained of the fact that there were tokens issued using the same designs, but without names. One look through either Breton's or Charlton's catalogue will back up this notion. John Alexr. Barry had issued a halfpence dated 1815 (Charlton # NS14),. There is also NS23 that differs from NS14 only in respect to the reverse legend. And, no, it does not bear a name. The Black brothers issued a token dated 1816 with their name (NS15B), and another (NS15A) is ascribed to them, but again, the second very similar one has no name. The last of the three named above, Starr & Shannon, received the same treatment. NS11 bears the name while NS12 does not. Both are dated 1815. These are obviously the copies to which the retailer alluded to; and he was angry mainly that since these tokens bore no name there would be no legal way of forcing the issuers – whoever they may have been – to redeem them.

Earlier I had hoped to prove that the Blacks' named tokens were issued in 1820³. The fact that this shopkeeper was blasting the copies in October of 1821 pretty well settles the point that the named tokens had been in circulation before the un-named ones. NS15B (the named version of the 'Blacks' tokens) was likely issued in the spring of 1820, about a year and a half before this tirade in the press. Recall his words: "there has *lately* been, and still continues to be forced into circulation here an immense quantity of a base coin..." There was adequate time for someone to order, and receive copies of the originals...perhaps even the Blacks' themselves, for that matter.

He goes on to describe by way of illustration of his point, the contents of his till:

"P.S. Ten pounds of copper coin I took out of my drawer last night consisted of --

King's coin	£0 2 9
Magdalen Island do.	0 8 9
J. A. Barry, Halifax	0 14 5
Starr & Shannon, do.	0 12 10
John Browndo.....	0 2 11
Carritt & Alport do.	0 1 4
W. A. & S. Black do.	0 1 1
Trash – un-acknowledged or authorised, bearing a variety of devices with silly inscriptions, &c. &c. &c.	7 15 11
Total	£10 0 0"

Of all the copper coin he had, 78 percent of it was classified as "trash". In his list as shown above he presented the coins in order of: first, their legitimacy and secondly by their value. No distinction was made as to whether there were penny coins in the 'King's coin' or not, but there certainly had to be in the second line which, being the official coin

³Numismatica Canada, Vol. 2, No. 4, December 2003

of the Magdalen Islands, stood at almost the same level as regal coins. He had 105 pennies (the only coin made for the Magdalens), which is quite surprising in itself as they outnumber in value three of the local merchants' issues plus the King's coin. There was an obvious ready circulation of this penny coin which must have been brought into the province by trade.

The other very fascinating thing about this list is that it makes no mention of the tokens of Miles W. White (NS13) or Hosterman & Etter (NS10). These tokens could not have had any kind of circulation in the year 1821 or else at least some of them, being of the named variety, should have found their way into this man's till and list. The latter firm had been out of business for at least five years and had empowered an agent to settle their debts, which one would expect included the redemption of their promissory tokens. Miles W. White operated under his own name in 1815, and by four years later had also been principal in the firms of White, Creighton & Co., White & Creighton, as well as Miles W. and C. White, each company dissolving in turn effectively putting an end to the value of the tokens he had issued bearing only his name.⁴ So the significant point of this is that the only two token issuing firms that were defunct by 1821 had no un-named copy-cats. Perhaps too, any tokens in the till of these two companies even though named, would have been included in the last catchall category of Trash as being un-acknowledged or (un)authorised by that time, but I find this doubtful, as the people named on these tokens were still living in Halifax in 1821. The only other company to escape, or perhaps resist, sub-ethical copies was that of John Brown (NS16).

My statement above may well be in error, as I imply the people whose tokens were copied might have simply ordered more of them without the incriminating name on them. Politics being what it was (and still is), would dictate caution on the part of any importer (not just the Blacks), who may have brought tokens into the province after 1817. The original importers had likely found it to their advantage to place cheap coins into circulation, so why would they stop? My statement is not without backing. The suffering grocer went on to say:

"...while I write this I blush to add, and to their eternal disgrace be it recorded, that some of our own merchants of high standing and respectability, and of exemplary moral and religious character have partaken largely as principals in this nefarious traffic; which, as it is at present carried on, I hesitate not to add, is swindling the public, (aye, and the poorest and most destitute part of that public too) in the worst sense of the word -- and this by those whose duty and real interest ought to lead them rather to shield and protect us from such gross imposition." Who fits this description better than W. A. Black? He was the eldest son of the Rev. William Black, the founder of Methodism in Nova Scotia, a wealthy merchant, and a member of His Majesty's Council, whose job it was to protect the public.

Another complaint relative to the copper coinage that appeared in the paper in 1824 included this barb:

"Issuers are uplifting those which bear their names; but is it not exceedingly singular and mysterious, that almost every one of those should be accompanied by a duplicate issue, unacknowledged and in every respect similar, with exception of some other inscription in place of

⁴Royal Gazette, June 2, 1819.

the names...”⁵

“...our present money venders are not like the Barry and the Black, the Shannon & Starr of our brighter days.” This statement made in the Retailer’s first letter (see my first page) drips with accusation. He was saying that the honour of those names was gone. Those bearing them were not the same people anymore...a term we all hear when someone we know changes, generally for the worse, as in: “You’re not the man *I* married !”

The legitimacy of the Broke tokens (NS7) is also called into question by our friend the Retailer in his letter in the October 6, 1821 issue of the *Acadian Recorder*, referred to above: “...others impress upon their trash what purports to be the image of some favourite hero, and have the effrontery to designate it by the name of a ‘Wellington’ or ‘Broke.’ Some again adopt ships, harps and other quaint devices, to which they add some silly inscription.” In spite of the date of 1814 on the Broke tokens he has lumped these all into the “shadowy” copies described above, strongly implying their issue as circa 1821. It is my thought that in all probability, there was a “legitimate” first issue, and this would be NS7 as the strike of this token is usually much sharper than on NS7B. There are also enticingly strong hints – no, statements– as to where these counterfeits, as he called them, were made and how they were imported. That topic is too large to be included here.

Suffice it to say that given the above eye-witness accounts, enough evidence exists to classify all the copy-cat versions of the Nova-Scotia series as struck in or about 1821, despite the dates on them. Charlton numbers NS7B (Broke); NS12 (Starr & Shannon); NS15A (Black); and likely NS23 (Barry?) all fall into this category. In his second letter⁶ he goes on to say:

“...the wretched trash already introduced, and now in circulation, as nearly as I can estimate exceeds seven thousand pounds.⁷ Among this I equally include the monument raised to the memory of “Sir Isaac Brock, the hero of Upper Canada” by one patriot house, and the “Commercial Change” of another”.

This statement alone indicates the intentional circulation in Nova-Scotia of two tokens usually considered as being of Upper Canada (UC6 and UC8?). Add to this the Wellingtons. McLaughlan mentioned that quantities of the Wellington tokens were imported into Nova Scotia,⁸ but did not specify when. The Retailer indicates their deliberate importation well after the Napoleonic era had ended. The question for someone to resolve is: were these three tokens made for Upper Canada, and simply a supply sent to Nova-Scotia; or was the reverse the case? Time may tell.

Did his letters in the papers bring about any results? Yes, if only on a personal level. In his first letter he threatened to bring legal action against the importers of the un-named

⁵Acadian Recorder, Jan. 3, 1824.

⁶Acadian Recorder, Oct. 20, 1821.

⁷ £7000 equals no less than 3,360,000 halfpence!

⁸McLaughlan, R. W., *Annals of the Nova Scotian Currency*, Section II, 1892, trans. Roy. Soc. Can., p. 55.

“trash” if redress was not found. By his second letter, just two weeks later, he had rid himself of it all. From one of his statements in this last letter, I am led to believe more than ever that it was in fact the same merchants who had the un-named copies made, for under what other circumstances could he have said: “...and I am now only taking the King’s coin, and those that bear the name or *are guaranteed by some respectable house here.*” (emphasis mine). Note those *with a name* are mentioned separately from those that were simply *guaranteed* by a mercantile house.

Why would a merchant guarantee an issue that was not his? And if he was public spirited enough to do such a thing, why would he not advertise that fact. No such notice appears in the press, nor, as we shall see later, could word of mouth have been employed. This has the look of an act of necessity. The retailer proved he knew who the importers were, so his accumulation of “trash” was redeemed, or he would have blown the whistle on them. The withdrawal was not general, nor complete, as shown in the letter by “A Drapier” who made the comment that “the copper bubble has burst at last”,⁹ a mere two weeks after the government’s proclamation on December 20, 1823 finally enforcing their act of 1817. He notes widespread distress among those who could not redeem their tokens, indicating few others were accommodated as was the retailing grocer.

To recap, four of the un-named tokens were issued in 1821, or possibly late 1820 at the earliest, despite the dates of 1814, 1815, and 1816 found on them. The Magdalen Islands penny was commonly found in circulation in Nova Scotia. One of the Brock tokens, and a Commercial Change token, both assigned to Upper Canada by all the early cataloguers, certainly circulated in Halifax. And then, there was still the ubiquitous Wellingtons to add to the mix. Also mentioned in vague terms were “ships, harps and other quaint devices”. This is a fair field for investigation, as there are several likely candidates for tokens of that ilk. Under the heading of Nova Scotian tokens, just for example, could fall NS21 (ship), NS 24 (ship and harp), NS27 (ship), and maybe even NS 28 (another ship). A look through the listings for other areas will bring up more than a few possibilities that fit the description.

⁹Acadian Recorder, Jan. 3, 1824.

Radio Tokens

by Barry Uman FCNA, FCNRS

One of the ugliest tokens ever made was the hospital radio token. These tokens were issued by the Dahlberg Radio Company, a subsidiary of Dahlberg Hearing Aids of Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A. and Canada. They were in existence from 1954 - 1959.

The plastic radios were used in hospitals and hotels. They were designed to be mounted on the bed head board with a pillow speaker so as not to disturb anyone. There were a few versions made including one with a clock in place of the coin mechanism. There was another kind that was operated by dimes and it could take up to five dimes. Each dime yielded one hour of listening on an AM radio. There may have been other versions of this radio.

The tokens are made of zinc, have a centre hole and are round with a 17 mm diameter. There are two exceptions - Ste. Jeanne D'Arc Hospital and Victoria Hospital. They are made of white metal or iron and are only 15 or 16 mm in diameter. The zinc tokens are impossible to scan properly so I have used a line drawing as an illustration below.

Most of the tokens have a common reverse.

RADIO TOKEN / Dahlberg / [star] [rays surrounding part of the hole]

The obverse shows the name of the hospital and its location. There is a generic version for Canada that does not mention any location. The Ste. Jeanne D'Arc token does not have a star or rays. It is also incused as is the Victoria Hospital token which I have not examined.

It is not yet known how many tokens were issued and which hospitals used these tokens. Most of the tokens appear very ugly due to oxidation and usage but they may not be actually worn. New tokens are readable and most desirable. Because of the nature of these tokens it is safe to presume that very few were saved and some may be rare. These tokens are often thrown in junk boxes and are considered undesirable by coin dealers. They can be purchased for very little but they are actually worth much more since very few pieces have been saved.

This preliminary lists shows some of the known tokens. It is expected that many more have been issued and it is hoped that they will be reported to me.

CANADA

Alberta

- 1 DRUMHELLER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL - DRUMHELLER, ALBERTA
- 2 EDMONTON GENERAL HOSPITAL - EDMONTON, ALBERTA
- 3 RED DEER HOSPITAL - ALBERTA CANADA

Manitoba

- 1 GRACE HOSPITAL - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
- 2 MISESRICORDIA GENERAL HOSPITAL - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
- 3 ST. BONIFACE HOSPITAL - ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA
- 4 VICTORIA HOSPITAL - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA [incused 16mm - iron or steel]

Nova Scotia

- 1 HALIFAX INFIRMARY - HALIFAX, N.S.

Ontario

- 1 FORT FRANCIS HOSPITAL - FORT FRANCIS , ONTARIO
- 2 LA VERENDRYE HOSPITAL - FORT FRANCIS, ONTARIO

Quebec

- 1 HOSPITAL STE. JEANNE D'ARC - MONTREAL, P.Q. [incused 15 mm - w.m.]
- 2 QUEEN ELIZABETH HOSPITAL - MONTREAL, P.Q.

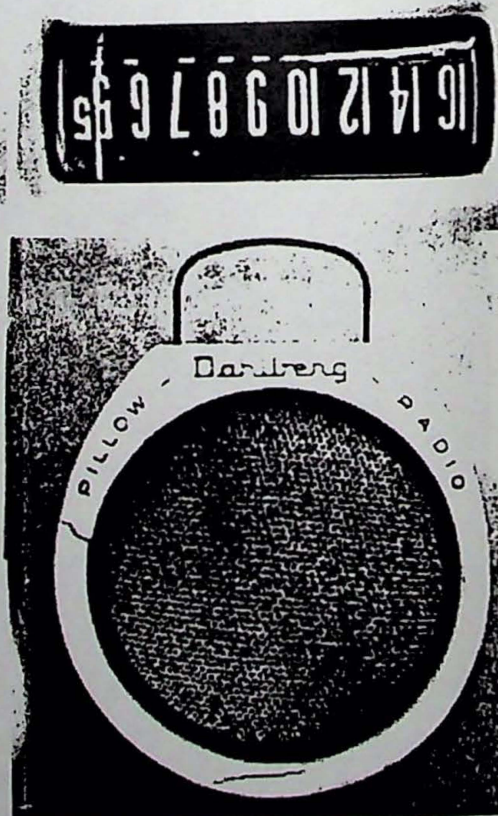
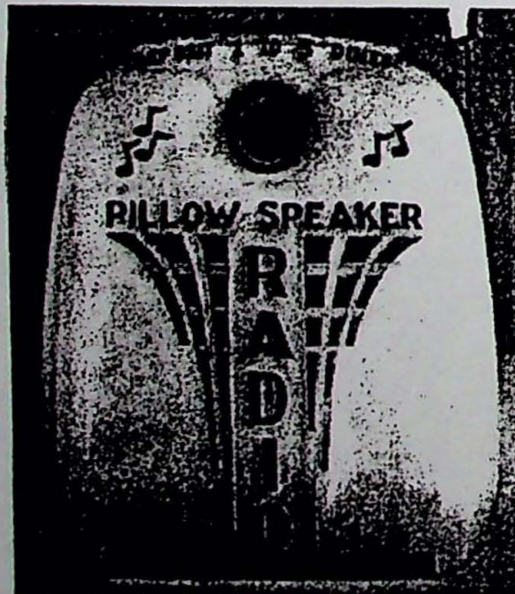
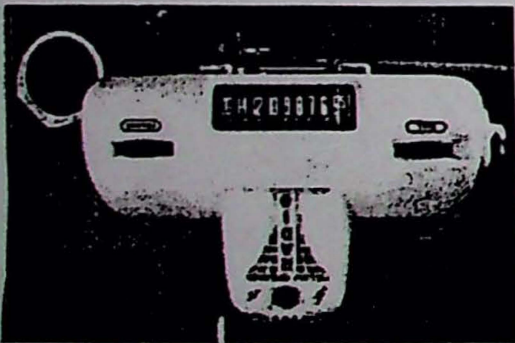
General

- 1 PILLOW RADIO CANADA LTD.
- 2 PILLOW RADIO CO. LTD.
- 3 [blank]

U.S.A.

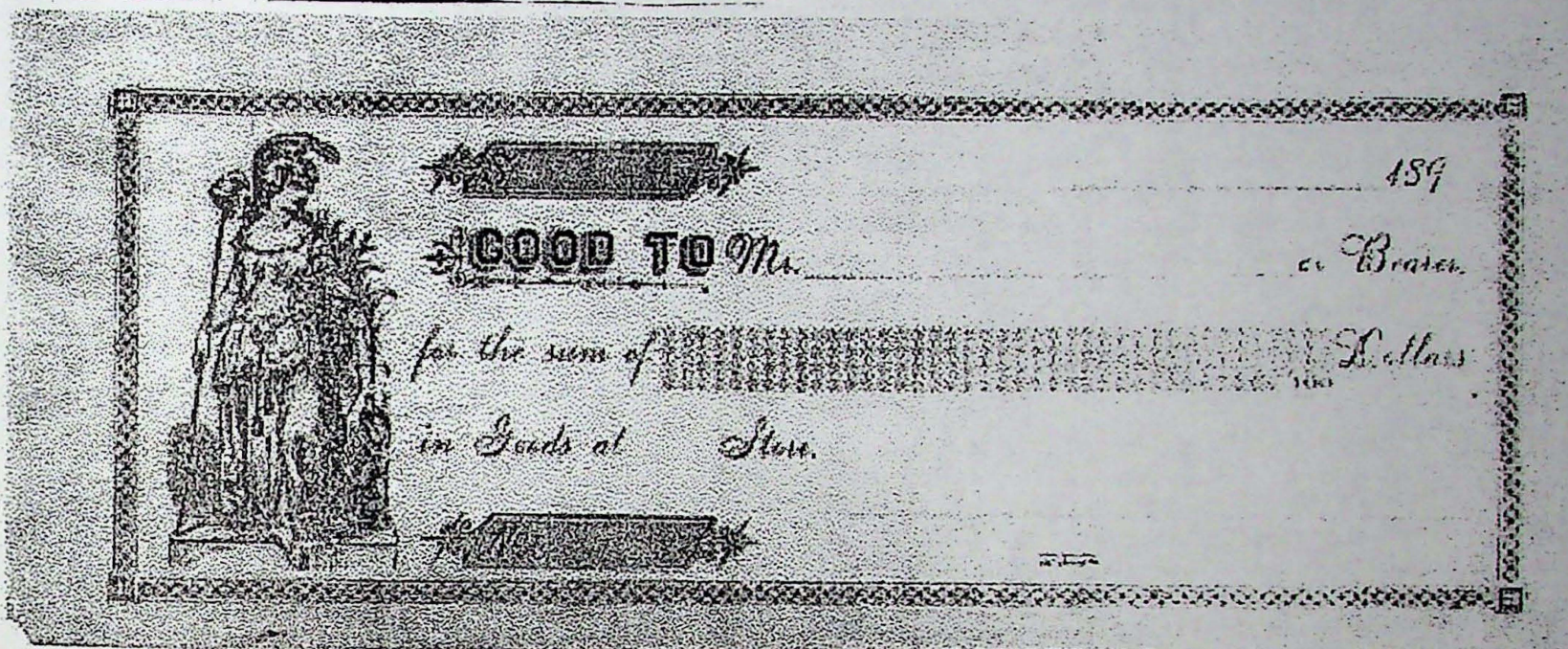
Michigan

- 1 EDWARD W. SPARROW HOSPITAL - LANSING, MICHIGAN



Early Store Scrip Contributed by Larry Laevens

Larry Laevens sent in this unsigned and un-used piece of scrip from the 1890s. It could very well have been used as a "Trade Due Bill". By its appearance, it is likely that this would have been used by many different merchants as there is no store name on the note.



BUY YOUR BREAD
 AT
McKenzie's Bakery

You can always depend on getting it fresh and whole some.

We are not only prepared to furnish your table with

Bread, Buns
 & **Cakes**

But we can also supply you with

GROCERIES & CONFECTIONERY

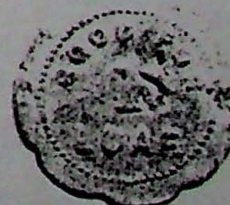
A. MCKENZIE

Contributed by Scott Douglas

In the summer of this year (2003) I found a hoard of McKenzie's tokens in a flea market in Neustadt, Ontario.

The hoard consisted of 159 pieces of which 8 were unmarked and the rest had a carefully placed incused 'S' on the reverse. It is likely that this was meant to represent a 'small' loaf sometime during the tokens use. The tokens had been in the ground, possibly buried in an outhouse as was sometimes customary so as not to be found. Notice the difference in the spelling of 'MacKenzie' on the token and in the advertisement.

At this time this variety is unlisted



1894 Advertisement
 Lucknow Sentinel

Sir. Isaac Brock Souvenir Medal

By M. H. KYLE

Although an attractive addition to an Upper Canada Collection this Medal/Token produced for J.J. (Joe) Fougere as a Souvenir Medal was not intended to circulate as a muled Token, unfortunately this piece does turn up on dealers tables, at inflated prices, without the box or insert provided when issued.

In an attempt to inform the collecting public Mr. Fougere provided the following article or variations there of to the CN Journal, ANA, CANADIAN COIN NEWS and various British Numismatic Publications.

A Souvenir Medal in Honour of Gen. Brock

In September 1989, Eighteen Twelve Incorporated, of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario commissioned the Pobjoy Mint of Surrey, England to strike several thousand new Brock Souvenirs, The new souvenir has the same size, weight and metal as well as design of the original Brock tokens, issued CA 1816. Eighteen Twelve Inc. would like to take this opportunity to resolve any confusion which collectors may have distinguishing between the new Niagara Souvenir and the original token.

The new "Token" should be readily distinguishable from the originals by the colour; the souvenir is issued as a bright copper colour while the originals are darkly toned. However, since the souvenir can be toned in a matter of seconds with ammonium hydrosulphide, collectors should remember important distinction between the two "Tokens" That is that the new Niagara Souvenir is issued as a "mule" of two previous Brock tokens, that has never before been struck in this combination.

The Niagara Souvenir is a "mule" consisting of the obverse of Breton token # 724 known as the monument reverse, while the other side is the Reverse of Breton token # 723, known as the text reverse, complete with original spelling errors and date of 13 October 1812.

Eighteen Twelve Inc. intends to market those souvenirs in the Niagara region .to tourists through tourists and historical societies. The "token" souvenir is really a medal to commemorate the heroism of General Sir. Isaac Brock, in the War of 1812. The pieces will be sold in a ring size plastic box with Certificate of Issue. The Certificate mentions the original tokens; it also mentions that it is a "mule" and since there is a limited edition, the souvenir can be considered as a collector's piece..

GET YOUR NIAGARA SOUVENIR HERE



PRICE \$3.50
FEATURING

- LIMITED EDITION
- 175 YEAR OLD DESIGN
- COLLECTORS PIECE - 3 OTHER DESIGNS EXISTED 175 YEARS AGO
- PIECE OF NIAGARA HISTORY - ACTUALLY USED IN NIAGARA
- COMMEMORATES GENERAL BROCK'S HEROISM
- CERTIFICATE OF ISSUE AND BOX

IDEAL GIFT FOR FRIENDS, RELATIVES,
EMPLOYERS, NEIGHBOURS, ETC.

Thanks to Mr. J.J. Fougere
this information is now
available to our members

UNLISTED ONTARIO MERCHANT TOKENS SUPPLEMENT #32

by M. H. KYLE

LAMBTON COUNTY



R. J. NICHOLSON / MERCHANT / ALVINSTON / ONT.
GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN / TRADE ~A-R-29
(With a comma after ALVINSTON)



R. J. NICHOLSON / MERCHANT / ALVINSTON / ONT.
GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN / TRADE ~A-R-26



R. J. NICHOLSON / MERCHANT / ALVINSTON / ONT.
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN / TRADE ~A-R-22



R. J. NICHOLSON / MERCHANT / ALVINSTON / ONT.
GOOD FOR / \$1.00 / IN / TRADE ~A-R-35
(The listing by KEN PALMER shows IN TRADE on one line,
it may be in error, this listing may only serve as a correction.)



S. E. SPACKMAN & SON / GENERAL / MERCHANT / ALVINSTON, ONT.
GOOD FOR 25 / IN / MERCHANDISE ~A-R-28.5
(This example is counterstamped VOID above and below 25)



HELP WANTED



This Dairy Token is listed by K. A. PALMER in his Revised Edition dated 1987 as RIVERSIDE DAIRY. This holed example is struck as RIVERVIEW DAIRY all of the other information is the same, it seem unlikely J. H. KENNEY would change the name of his establishment, perhaps he did. Any information is very much appreciated. Please forward to the Editor or Email me at:

fredamel@sympatico.ca

RIVERVIEW DAIRY / J.H. KENNEY / PROP. / ALVINSTON, ONT.
GOOD FOR / 1 / QUART / MILK ~A-R-25



Unlisted Ontario Merchant Trade Tokens

Reported By Scott E. Douglas CATC 999

Cobalt, Ontario Timiskaming District

Cobalt Ontario, was named in 1904 by provincial geologist Willet Green Miller who had observed traces of cobalt in the silver ore discovered the previous year here. Cobalt became a town in 1906.



**F.A. Brewer / COBALT.
Good For / 5c / In Trade**

White Metal 22mm

1911 R.G. Dunn & Co. lists *Brewer, F.R. & Geo. L. Livery & Contractors*

The following supplies the added information needed in the 2001 update of *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills* :



**C.D. Morrison / Cobalt, Ont.
Good For 5c / In Trade**

Brass 22mm
Center Hole as Made

1911 R.G. Dunn & Co. lists *Morrison, C.D. Tobacco, Cigars &c.*



**Green & Trudel / Cobalt, Ont.
Good For 5c / In Trade**

Brass 22mm
Center Hole as Made

C.A.T.C. Members Met In Woodstock, Ontario

Saturday, 17 April, 2004 was the date for the C.A.T.C. meeting held in conjunction with the annual O.N.A. show held in Woodstock, Ontario at the Quality Inn. The meeting was held in Altadore Room C.

Guest Speaker, Bill Mitchell gave an interesting and informative talk on his hobby of collecting advertising watch fobs. Many token collectors have a fob or two in their collections as these items often tie in with our own hobby of collecting merchant tokens. According to Mr. Mitchell, there are somewhat less than 3000 collectors in North America.

His talk was accompanied by a display of several historic and rare items from his collection.

Our thanks go out to Mr. Mitchell for giving us his views on a hobby which is closely aligned with our own.

Congratulations and thanks were extended to Gord Nichols for a wonderful job on setting up the new C.A.T.C. website. We have already realized several new members through this site. Gord is looking for articles, questions or answers on any topic pertaining to the hobby. Members are encouraged to visit the site and participate.

It was brought up at this meeting that there is a great need to catalogue all types of tokens other than the due bill, dairy or bakery tokens of Ontario. There are hundreds and more of these items, such as pool hall, tobacco, tailor, jewelry and many others that have not had a lot of attention paid to them over the last 30 years.

Editor, Harry James is planning to compile a listing of these tokens. He is starting with a work published in the *Canadian Token* in 1972 and 73 along with pieces listed in Bowman's work of 1972 and other items mentioned over the years. Hopefully members will help out by contributing information on pieces from their collections.

—As a very long term project the editor is also hoping to produce an Ontario catalogue, combining all known tokens with illustrations of as many as possible and a small amount of historical background provided where known. This will probably be a task taking several years several years to bring to fruition.

The following members were in attendance:

Gord Nichols, St. Catharines, ON; Tim Orlik, Beeton, ON; David Bawcutt, Scarborough, ON; Bill English, Midland, ON; Paul Petch, Toronto, ON; James R. Christison, St. Williams, ON; Len Trakalo, Brantford, ON; Garnet M. Allan, Arthur, ON; Scott Douglas, Acton, ON; Harry James, St. Thomas, ON; Albert Kasman, Thornhill, ON; Larry White, Liberty Corner, Ohio; Rick Craig, West Hill, ON; Mel Kyle, Wyoming, ON; Bill Kamb, Columbus, Ohio; Emile Dumouchel, Pembroke, ON; and Larry Laevens, Brantford, ON. (Our next meeting - Saturday, July 10 in Toronto in conjunction with the C.N.A. convention at the Holiday Inn Select Toronto Airport.. Noon - 1:30 p.m.)

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL TOKEN MEDALS AND SCRIP

BY

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

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

With Information From Jerry Remick
and
Other Collectors

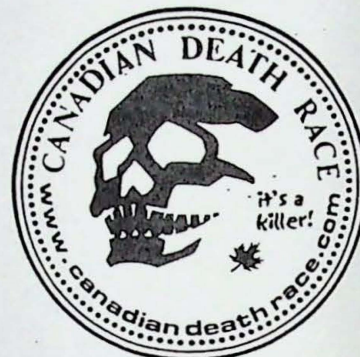
ALBERTA

GRAND CACHE \$2 TOKEN

Ray Desjardins Has sent me a \$2 municipal trade token that has The Canadian Death Race on the obverse side and a skull and the web site address <www.canadiandeathrace.com>.

The reverse side shows a map of Alberta with two racers and Grand Cache located with a maple leaf. The token expires November 30, 2003 and redeemable for \$2.00. Chamber of Commerce is at the bottom.

The token is 22.5 g, 38 mm, reeded edge and is struck on a commercial bronze blank.



JASPER \$2 2003 TOKEN ISSUED

The Jasper Tourism and Commerce has issued a 2003 Souvenir \$2 token showing a Cougar on the reverse side.

The obverse side shows a caricature of a bear standing upright on his hind legs with a mountain view background.

The reverse side of the token shows a Cougar in profile with the head looking at the viewer.

Lawrence Medallc Art struck 10,000 \$2 tokens on 33 mm milled edge aureate bonded steel blanks and 10 in pure silver.



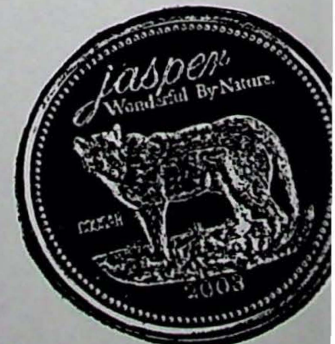
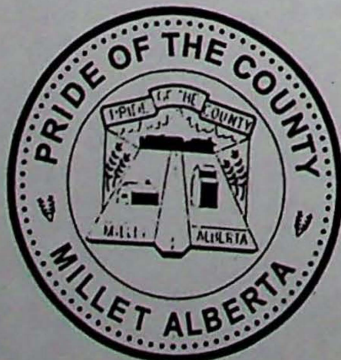
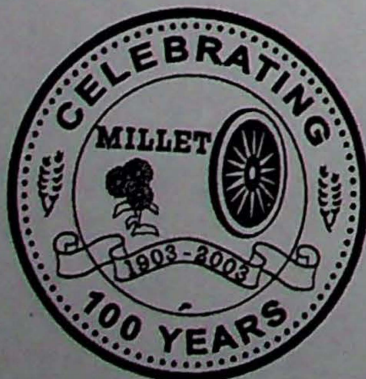
MILLET ISSUES MEDAL MARKING 2003 CENTENNIAL

The Town of Millet marked its centennial in 2003 issuing a 2003 bimetallic, 32 mm, medal.

One side of the 2003 medal shows Millet's 2003 centennial logo designed by 18 year old Cheryl Swedberg. The logo consists of wheat heads, daisies, wagon wheel and a ribbon with 1903-2003 on it.

The other side of the medal shows Millet's logo showing Highway 2A running through Millet in the center of the medal.

The 2003 Millet medal was struck on 32 mm bimetallic blanks.



ST. ALBERT 2003 \$5.00 TOKEN

St. Albert has issued a 2003 \$5.00 municipal trade token to mark their Festival of Cars And Music called Rock'n August.

The obverse side shows \$5, The Festival Of Cars And Music/Rock'n August.

The reverse side shows Rock'n August/7/2003/St. Albert/Alberta, Canada.

The local mint struck 800 nickel bonded steel pieces, 50 Nickel-silver pieces, 50 commercial bronze pieces and had 50 pieces gold plated.

The metal pieces are priced as follows: NBS \$7.75 each, Nickel-silver \$15.00 each, Commercial bronze \$15.00 each and gold plated \$17.50 each from Ray Desjardins address above.



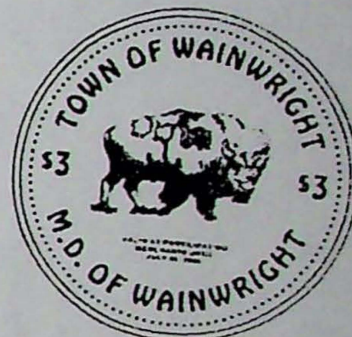
WAINWRIGHT ISSUES \$3 2003 RODEO TOKEN

The Municipal District of Wainwright and the Town of Wainwright has issued a 2003 \$3.00 Municipal trade token to commemorate the Wainwright and District Stampede and Rodeo.

The obverse side of the 2003 token shows a sideview of a buffalo looking at the viewer.

The reverse side of the token shows a side view of a cowboy on a bucking horse with a rope encircling the design.

The 2003 Wainwright tokens were struck on 32 bimetallic blanks.



NOVA SCOTIA

2003 BAIE-SAINTE-MARIE \$3 TOKEN

The Clare Tourism Association, Baie-Sainte-Marie has issued a 2003 dated \$3 municipal trade token.

The obverse side of the token shows a frontal view of La Petite Chapelle situated at Pointe-A-Major, St. Mary's Bay area.

The Reverse side of the token shows a light house on a dock with a large Acadian flag behind it, with two birds flying above.

The \$3.00 token was struck on 32 mm, milled edge, bimetallic blanks.

The 2003 \$3.00 trade token was struck in the following metals: bimetallic 2,100 pieces, nickel-silver 100 pieces, gold plated 100 pieces, enameled bimetallic 50 pieces and enameled gold plated 50 pieces. The enameled pieces show the Arcadian flag in full color.



THE 2004 O.N.A. CONVENTION MEDAL

The Ontario Numismatic Association(O.N.A.) has issued a 2004 Convention medal.

The one side of the medal shows a 25c Canadian banknote generally called a Shinplaster.

The other side of the medal shows the O.N.A. crest.

The Wood stock Coin Club is hosting the 42nd annual O.N.A. Coin Convention held in April 17-18, 2004.



QUEBEC

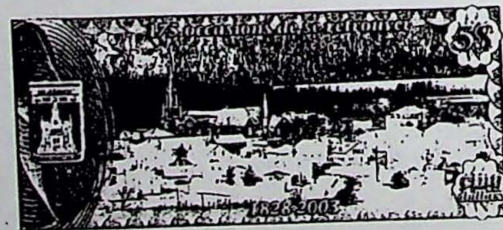
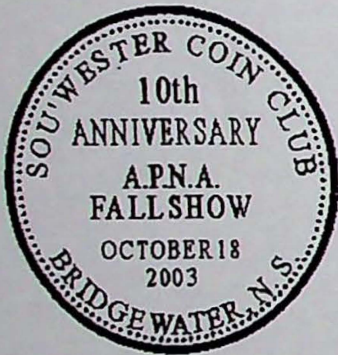
SAINT-FABIEN SECOND 2004 \$5 TRADE NOTE

The village of Saint-Fabien has issued a second \$5 municipal trade note to mark the 175th anniversary (1854-2003) of this village's foundation and the 150th anniversary (1854-2004) of the construction of its Catholic church. The new trade note has a legal value of \$5, and is valid until Dec. 31, 2004 at participating merchants in Saint-Fabien and also as an entry ticket to certain events that mark either of the two anniversaries.

The new trade note shows an aerial view of the village side in the winter framed by a blue border.

The other side is the same on the new note as it was on the first note a picture of the church.

The note is 5.5 X 2.5 inches and there were 500 notes printed with serial numbers from 0501 to 1000 on high quality paper by Graph-X, Attn. Claude Bernard,



**A LISTING OF 2003 EXPIRE DATED CANADIAN & UNITED STATES
MUNICIPAL TRADE TOKENS**

**By
Jerry Remick, And Jack Sauchenko**

ALBERTA

Claresholm	\$2	32 mm	<u>Village</u> bimetallic, nickel bonded steel, commercial bronze
Claresholm	\$2	32 mm	<u>Town</u> nickel bonded steel, brass
Grande Cache	\$2	38 mm	Commercial bronze
High Level	\$10	38 mm	Nickel-Silver Enameled, Silver Enameled, Gold 24K
Jasper	\$2	33 mm	Aureate bonded steel, Gold plated, silver
La Crete	\$5	35 mm	Brass, Antique Brass, Nickel-Silver, Gold plated
St. Albert	\$5	32 mm	Nickel bonded steel, nickel-silver, commercial bronze, gold plated
Wainwright	\$3	32 mm	Bimetallic

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Nanaimo	\$3	32 mm	<u>No Mint Mark</u> bimetallic, nickel-silver, gold plated
Nanaimo	\$3	32 mm	<u>anchor</u> bimetallic, nickel-silver, gold plated
Nanaimo	\$3	32 mm	<u>cross swords</u> bimetallic, nickel-silver, gold plated
Nanaimo	\$3	32 mm	<u>Rondelle</u> (maple leaf in a circle) bimetallic, nickel-silver, gold plated

MANITOBA

Flin Flon	\$3	32 mm	Bimetallic, commercial bronze, nickel-silver, gold plated
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NEW BRUNSWICK

Miramichi	\$3	32 mm	nickel-silver, gold plated, commercial bronze, lead, sterling silver
St. Andrews	\$3	33 mm	nickel bonded steel

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

Gander	\$2	33 mm	nickel bonded steel, Gold plated
Stead Brook	\$3	32 mm	<u>Without Mint Mark</u> ; bimetallic, Nickel-Silver, Commercial bronze, gold plated
Stead Brook	\$3	32 mm	<u>With Mint Mark</u> ; bimetallic, Nickel-Silver, Commercial bronze, gold plated
Trinity Bright	\$3	32 mm	bimetallic, nickel-silver, gold plated

NOVA SCOTIA

Baie Sainte-Marie	\$3	32 mm	enameled bimetallic, bimetallic, gold plated, nickel-silver, enamelled gold plated
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ONTARIO

Fort Francis	\$3	32 mm <u>1st Strike</u>	bimetallic, nickel-silver, gold plated
Fort Francis	\$3	32 mm <u>2nd Strike</u>	bimetallic, nickel-silver, gold plated
Manitoulin	\$20	42X42mm	enameled antique nickel-silver
Manitoulin	\$3	32 mm <u>Die 1</u>	bimetallic, gold plated
Manitoulin	\$3	32 mm <u>Die 2</u>	bimetallic
Manitoulin	\$3	32 mm <u>Die 3</u>	bimetallic and antique commercial bronze
New Liskeard	\$2	33 mm	nickel bonded steel, antique bronze plated, antique silver plated, gold plated
Parry Sound	\$4	38 mm	copper, antique bronze, antique silver plated, gold plated
Township of	\$3	32 mm <u>1st strike</u>	bimetallic, nickel-silver, gold plated
Hornepayne	\$5	48X26mm <u>1st strike</u>	antique brass, commercial bronze, nickel-silver
Township of	\$3	32 mm <u>2nd strike</u>	mosquito added bimetallic, nickel-silver, gold plated
Hornepayne	\$5	48X26mm <u>2nd strike</u>	mosquito added antique brass, commercial bronze, nickel-silver

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Summerside	\$1	33 mm	nickel bonded steel(NBS), gold plated NBS, rhodium plated NBS
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QUEBEC PQ

Trois-Pistoles	\$3	32 mm	bimetallic, antique copper, gold plated
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SASKATCHEWAN SK

Maple Creek	\$5	32 mm	bimetallic Hotel
Maple Creek	\$5	32 mm	bimetallic Church
Maple Creek	\$5	32 mm	bimetallic Jasper Centre
Maple Creek	\$5	32 mm	bimetallic 1926 Museum
Midale	\$3	32 mm <u>First Strike</u>	bimetallic, nickel-silver, commercial bronze, gold plated
Midale	\$3	32 mm <u>Second Strike</u>	bimetallic, Nickel-Silver, Commercial Bronze, Gold plated
Moose Jaw	\$1	32 mm	nickel bonded steel

UNITED STATES

HAWAII

Maui	\$1	39 mm	cupronickel, gold plated silver, silver
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