

NUMISMATICA CANADA

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From the editor

September is here and along with it comes another issue of *Numismatica Canada*. We are fortuitous in having another fine piece from Wayne Jacobs, this one concerning the issue of coinage for Newfoundland in 1876. Fifteen documents show the red tape and expenses that are involved.

Eric Leighton demonstrates that the 1813 Marquis Wellington token listed by Charlton as WE-7 is not antedated as is commonly believed.

Two interesting shorts from Len Buth; one describing a previously unknown due bill and the other reclassifying a token listed by Bowman as belonging to Toronto to its correct location of London, Ontario. This article has a direct tie-in with the next studious piece by Ted Leitch identifying the manufacturer of the Grigg Hotel pieces.

I have managed to find some history of stores and their tokens from both a Middlesex hamlet, now out of existence and from the Waterloo County village of New Dundee. Thanks go out to Scott Douglas for supplying the tokens from New Dundee to obtain illustrations.

A new contributor, James Christison has supplied us with another article on the Scofield tokens from Port Dover.

Two articles come in from Ron Greene; the first on a token from the Alberta Hotel of Grand Forks, BC and the other on related bakery tokens from Vancouver and Victoria.

Mel Kyle sends in an illustration of a new variety of the Columbia farthing, reported to him by C.A.T.C. member, Norm Peters.

Ross Irwin describes a "Military Challenge" token of the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Jack Sauchenko continues with his listings of Trade Dollars.

Thanks to all of these contributors who have made the September issue of *Numismatica Canada* another great issue.

Documents Relating to the Newfoundland Coinage of 1876.

by Wayne L. Jacobs

FORWARD.

After many delays and changes, the first official Newfoundland decimal coinage appeared in 1865, proving to be a business disappointment to its actual issuer, the Union Bank of Newfoundland. By agreement with the provincial government, the Bank was to shoulder all costs of the issue in return for the right of issuing the coins at face, the expected seignorage constituting a profit. As things worked out, the Bank almost certainly sustained an overall loss, the gold \$2 piece being the culprit.

By law, such gold coins had to contain their full face value in bullion and while there could thus be no profit for the issuer, the loss-spread was even worse for a small colony such as Newfoundland. Coin issues would be correspondingly small, thus eliminating any savings inherent in quantity. Large issuers of gold coin, such as Britain, might require so much as to be rated in the same category as bullion dealers, actually able to buy for slightly under bullion value and thus issue the finished coin at something like face, minting costs included. Newfoundland could be - and was - charged bullion dealers' price plus 2½% minting costs. Tacking on shipping and distribution costs, it seems likely that every Newfoundland \$2 coin cost the Bank a loss of 5- to 10-cents.

Bankers are scarcely in the business of intentionally losing money and in this case, it was felt the profits on the rather substantial bronze and silver issues would more than offset the loss. Apparently, they didn't. There was the added cost for the primary dies of the new coinage to be factored in, for instance. In all, minting costs were extremely close to face and, with shipping and distribution added, it seems likely that there was an overall loss for Union Bank.

Fingers burned, neither the government nor bank were anxious to repeat a losing enterprise and no more coins were struck for five years. When new issues did appear in and after 1870, there was a new innovation: the introduction of the silver 50-cent piece, yet another denomination whose profit margin would serve to ameliorate the loss on the gold. From this time forward, issues of the gold \$2 moved in lockstep with the other denominations; a large gold issue was accompanied by an even larger issue of bronze and/or silver while a small gold issue saw more modest numbers of the others appear at the same time.

It's unclear from documents of this time who was realizing the profits on the Newfoundland coinage after 1865. Through most of the Victorian era, coin shipments from England were addressed to the Union Bank of Newfoundland, making them the distribution point as well as the institution in which the province kept its funds. Nevertheless, it seems unlikely that the government would overlook the welcome addition to its coffers of the seignorage on the local coinage. Every issue now showed a profit and, as silver prices dropped through the 1880s, became even more substantial.

The year 1876 is interesting because it stood in something of isolation. The gold coin had not been struck since the small (6,000) issue of 1872; the 1-, 5-, 10- and 20-cent pieces had not been coined since 1873 and the the 50-cent since 1874 - nor would more Newfoundland coins be struck until 1880. Perhaps because of the absence of gold to be subsidized, the issues of 1876 are rather modest. It is therefore a good typical example of a "normal" year for Newfoundland coinage had it never been saddled with the \$2 gold.

It is also important for one other aspect: it was the first year in which the Royal Mint turned over primary coining tools to an outsider. The "outsider" was Ralph Heaton & Son's "The Mint", Birmingham. The documents show that this firm performed virtually all aspects of this particular coinage: they produced the planchets from bar silver and bronze; manufactured the working dies from punches on loan from the Royal Mint; struck the coins; bagged and shipped them. The Royal

Mint, for their part, adopted a hands-off attitude to a remarkable degree, limiting themselves to the loan of the punches, performing a number of assays on the finished coin, sending the mint superintendent overnight on an inspection tour and handling the correspondence. It is *possible* the Royal Mint violated a rule in this instance: none but *working dies* were to leave the mint - and then under the most stringent controls. However it was, there were repetitions over the next several years, including the coining of Canadian cents in 1881 and 1882.

DOCUMENTS.

(Document 1: Manager of the Union Bank of Newfoundland to Governor Hill)

"Union Bank of Newfoundland,
St. John's, 12 Jany. 1876

Sir,

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that a further supply of small change will be required during the present year, as per particulars below. If Your Excellency should approve of it, and will give the necessary instructions to the Royal Mint, I will open a Credit with the Union Bank of London to cover the cost thereof.

I have &c ,
Jno. W. Smith, manager

His Excellency
Sir Stephen J. Hill, KC, MG, CB
Governor of Newfoundland.

List of Coins required

Bronze Cents	\$2,000
5 Cent Silver Pieces	1,000
10 " " "	1,000
20 " " "	10,000
50 " " "	<u>14,000</u>
	\$28,000"

(Document 2: Gov. Stephen J. Hill to The Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies.)

"Government House,
Newfoundland
13 January, 1876

My Lord,

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship copy of a letter from the manager of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, requesting from the Royal Mint a supply of Bronze Cents \$2,000. Five Cents Silver pieces \$1,000. Ten Cents Silver pieces \$1,000. Twenty Cents Silver pieces \$10,000. Fifty Cents Silver pieces \$14,000. To the amount in all of \$28,000.

2. I respectfully request your Lordship to be pleased to issue the necessary instructions for the supply to the Union Bank of this Colony of the coins above specified.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Carnarvon

I have &c,
(sgd) Stephen J. Hill"

(Document 3: Treasury Board, London, to the Master of the Royal Mint)
 [This document would also constituted the Treasury Licence]

"Treasury Chambers,
 1st February, 1876.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, herewith, copy of the Despatch (noted in the margin [13 Jan: 1876, & encl: 12. Jan.-]) from the Governor of Newfoundland to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, & of its enclosure, viz an application from the Manager of the Union Bank in that Colony for the issue from the Mint of a supply of Bronze & Silver Coinage in the following proportions -

Bronze Cents	\$2000
Five Cents Silver pieces	1000
Ten " " "	1000
Twenty " " "	10,000
Fifty " " "	<u>14,000</u>
Total	\$28,000

I am to state that My Lords authorize you to comply with this application, making such arrangements as you may deem adviseable for the execution of the coinage in question, at the Mint, or by Messrs Heaton, under your supervision, should you see no objection thereto.

I am, Sir,
 Your obedient servant
 (sgnd) William Law"

(Document 4: C.W. Fremantle, Deputy Master of the Mint to Ralph Heaton & Sons, Birmingham)

[Royal Mint letterhead symbol]

"5 February, 1876

Gentlemen,

I am to inform you that he has been authorised by the Lords o/T to make arrangements for the execution of a Silver and Bronze coinage for the Govt. of Newfoundland.

The denominations, number and nominal (value?) of the pieces are as follows:

<u>Silver:</u>		
Denomination	Number of Pieces	Nom. Val.
Five-cents	20,000	\$1,000
Ten-cents	10,000	\$1,000
Twenty-cents	50,000	\$10,000
Fifty-cents	28,000	<u>\$14,000</u>
	Total	<u>\$26,000</u>
 <u>Bronze:</u>		
Cents	200,000	<u>\$ 2,000</u>
		<u>\$28,000</u>

I am to enquire at what rate, on the nominal value of the coin, at 4s2d per dollar, you would be prepared to execute the Silver coinage required. The price specified to include the carriage of

and Scissell between London and Birm., the manufacture of collars and Dies (from Punches to be supplied by this Dept.), the expenses of packing the coin in bags and boxes, and all other incidental charges connected with the Coinage.

The Bars will be supplied to you as on former occasions, by Messrs Johnson Matthey & Coy. I am also to request that you will state the price at which you would be willing to execute the Bronze required - the price named to include the cost of the metal, together with all other expenses connected with the Coinage.

The coin will not be required for shipment till the 1st of September next.

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

(Document 5: Ralph Heaton & Sons to C.W. Fremantle, Deputy Master of the Mint.)

"The Mint, Birmingham

8 Feby. 1876

Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst. And to inform you in reply that we will undertake the Coinage of the Silver money for Newfoundland from Bars of the required sizes & fineness delivered to us in London at the rate of 2½ per Cent on the nominal value of the Coins at 4/2d per dollar and for the Bronze Cent, at the price of £144 per ton, the coins in all cases to be packed & delivered as before.

Waiting favour of your command,

The Honbl. C.W. Fremantle,
Deputy Master, Royal Mint, London"

We have the honor to be,
Your most obedt. Servts,
Ralph Heaton & Son

(Document 6: C.W. Fremantle to Ralph Heaton & Sons)

(Royal Mint letterhead symbol)

17th Feb. '76

Gentlemen,

I am (instrd) to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and to inform you that he accepts your Tender to execute for the Colony of Newoundland a Silver Coinage of the amount and denominations specified in my letter of the 5th instant at the rate of two and a half per cent (2½ per cent) on the nominal value of the coins, (In margin: "dollar = 4s2d") the required Bars of Standard Silver being supplied to you and a coinage of Bronze Cents of the nominal value of two thousand dollars (\$2000) at the rate of One hundred and forty-four Pounds (£144) per Ton, including the Cost of Metal - these charges to include all expenses of coining and packing.

I am to request you to communicate with Messrs Johnson Matthey & Co. as to the day on which the Silver Bars will be ready for delivery and I am to add that the terms of the contract with that Firm provide that the Scissel is to be returned to them on or before the (final page missing).

(Document 7: Manager Union Bank of Newfoundland to Gov. Hill)

"Union Bank of Newfoundland,

St. John's 28th February 1876

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a Despatch from the Colonial Office in reference to the supply of Bronze and Silver coinage required for this Country, sent by direction of Your Excellency.

In reply I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that our London Agents advise me they are prepared to supply the necessary funds for the same on receipt of a requisition form from the Deputy Master of the Mint.

Allow me to thank Your Excellency for the kind and courteous consideration you have always extended to this Institution in all communications I have had the honour to address you.

I have &c
(sgd) John W. Smith, Manager"

(Document 8: British Treasury to Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, London)

"Treasury Chambers,
27th March, 1876

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, herewith, with reference to the letter from this Board of the 1st ult., authorizing an issue of Bronze and Silver small coinage to the Union Bank of Newfoundland; copy of a letter addressed by the Manager of that Bank to the Governor of the Colony, in which it is stated that the London Agents of that Bank will be prepared to repay the value of the Coin supplied, on receiving a requisition from you for the same.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
William Law"

(Document 9: Expense account of R.A. Hill, Royal Mint)

" The Master of Her Majesty's Mint

5th April, 1876

TO Robert A Hill,
Superintendent of the Operative Department

FOR Expenses incurred in connection with the superintendence of the Newfoundland Silver coinage, executed in Birmingham.

	£	s	d	£	s	d
1876 Apr. 3 Cab to Euston		2	6			
" Train to Birmingham & back	1	13	6			
" Cabs in Birmingham		2	0			
" 4 Cab to Royal Mint		2	6	2	0	6
" 4 Allowance for one day & night				1	1	0
				£3	1	6

Examined and Approved (sgnd) C. W. Fremantle"

(Document 10: Johnson Matthey to Royal Mint, Invoice for silver)

"The Master of Her Majesty's Mint

10th April, 1876

TO: Johnson Matthey & Co.

FOR: Standard Silver as per contract dated 12 Feby 1876

		£	s	d	£	s	d
1876 Feb 26	33,400 oz Standard Silver prepared and cast into Bars for coinage as per estimate @ per oz			55 5/8d	7741	2	11
	Credit:						
Feb 29	By cash on account			4500			
Mar 8	By Scissel	10753.	20				
" 29	do	2509.	75				
" 31	do	416.	05				
	Oz 13679. - at						
	per oz. 55d				3134.	15	5
						7634	15 5
						£ 106	7 6

This account, so far as Weights is an credit is quite correct
Ralph Heaton & Sons

Johnson Matthey"

(Document 11: Heaton Invoice for Bronze Cents to Royal Mint)

"The Master of Her Majesty's Mint
TO: Ralph Heaton & Sons
FOR: Newfoundland Bronze Coinage
Birmingham, Apr. 11, 1876

		£	s	d
1876, Apr. 11	200,000 Bronze Cents size of English Bronze halfpenny, 80 pieces to the lb.			
	22 (cwt.). 1 (qtr.). 8 (pounds) @ £144 p. ton	£160	14	2
	in 20 Boxes marked U. B. Newfoundland \$ 1/20 Each box containing 5 bags of 2000 pieces Waiting forwarding instructions"			

(Document 12: Heaton Invoice for Coining Silver to Royal Mint)

"The Master of the Mint
TO: Ralph Heaton & Sons
FOR: Coining charges Silver coin for Newfoundland
Birmingham, Apr. 11, 1876

		£	s	d
1876, Apr. 11	Dollars			
	50 Cents			14,000
	20 do			10,000
	10 do			1,000
	5 do			<u>1,000</u>
				26,000

at 2½(%) = 650 ea 4/2
11 Boxes marked (rest line obscured)
Waiting forwarding instructions".

£ 135 8 4

(Document 13: Royal Mint to Union Bank of London)

"12 April 1876

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith the accounts of Messrs R. Heaton & Sons for the manufacture of the Silver coinage and for the manufacture & metal of the Bronze coinage, recently completed by them for the Government of Newfoundland. These accounts have been examined in this Dept, and may be paid direct to Messrs Heaton.

The Manager, Union Bank of London

I am, Sir, y.o.s.,
R.N.S., Chief Clerk"

(Document 14: Royal Mint to Union Bank of London, charges for assays)

(Royal Mint letterhead symbol)

April, 1876

The Union Bank of London

The Master of Her Majesty's Mint
For assays of the Silver Coinage for the Government of Newfoundland.

60 Assays @ 2/6 each £ 7. 10s. -
(Ex. & App. [sgnd] C. W. F[remantle])"

(Document 15: Royal Mint to Union Bank of London; assays and expense account)

"Royal Mint, 28th April, 1876

Sir,

I am directed by the Master of the Mint to enclose a statement of the amount due to this Dept. for expenses in connection with the Silver coinage recently executed for the Govt. of Newfoundland by Messrs R. Heaton & Sons of Birmingham and I am to request that you will be so good as to cause the amount, Seven pounds, ten shillings (7.10.-) to be paid to the M. of the Mint's Account at the Bk. Of England.

I am also to enclose the account of the Supr. Of the Oper. Dpt. For which a cheque can be forwarded to Mr. Hill.

I am, &c
(sgd) C. W. Fremantle"

Designs and Potential Die Varieties of the Newfoundland 1876-H Coinage.

As noted above, the Newfoundland coinage farmed out to Heaton's in 1876 was rather modest in size: a mere \$28,000 face value spread out over five denominations. Had it been moderately larger, we could have been fairly certain of minor die varieties existing for many or all of the denominations; had it been *much* larger, there would have been an equal likelihood of few or none. For this reason:

As the documents above show, the Royal Mint supplied Heaton's with "punches" so that they might sink their own dies as needed. The "punches" were most likely "intermediate punches" (or "hubs") and would

have been lacking the mintmark and the last (more probably, the last *two*) digits of the date. These Heaton's would have been expected to punch in on each working die when needed. Had the size of the mintage (i.e., many times larger) warranted it, Heaton's would have used these positive dies to sink master dies, thus replicating exactly the finished designs all the way to the actual coin itself. This would have been efficient under these circumstances. But because of the rather small size of the order, it seems likely they would simply have sunk the limited number of required working dies from the "punches", adding the "H" and date figure(s) by hand whenever needed.

In an attempt to establish a probability of the number of dies used during this particular coinage, figures from the Royal Mint reports (which began only in 1884) were used, the period covered comprising the rest of Victoria's reign. In this way, averages were established. *However*, they are less than perfect; some averages are actually within quite wide parameters and some figures are demonstrably in error. For instance, the Reports state that only one reverse die was used to strike the Newfoundland 20-cent of 1896 although collectors are aware of *two* reverses; in the same way, the Newfoundland 50-cent of 1899 is reported as having used but two reverse dies while collectors know of 4 reverse varieties. Nevertheless, the Reports are all we have with which to work.

By denomination of the 1876 coinage, from bronze cent to silver 50-cent they are:



Newfoundland Cent, 1876-H. Approx. 2x.

One Cent, 1876-H. Overall, this denomination shows some of the strangest averages. Even though the Canadian cent at the time was of exactly the same composition, weight and size - and struck at the same mint - the "number of coins per die" is ordinarily 2 to 4 times that of the Newfoundland cent. Why this would be so is a mystery.

In five mintages within the period 1884-1901, a total of 710,210 Newfoundland cents were struck as "Good Coin"¹ using a total of 23 Obverse and 34 Reverse working dies - for an average of 30,879 and 20,088 coins per die respectively. The 1876-H coinage consisting of 200,000 pieces, this translates to an average of 6 or 7 Obverse and 9 or 10 Reverse working dies being needed.

Nothing was added to the Obverse working die - neither mintmark nor date figure(s). Therefore, all Obverses are likely to be the same, a possible exception being the "brightening" of defective letters by repunching. But because there seems little likelihood of the Reverses having been replicated from a finished master die, both the final date figure(s) and the "H" mintmark under the lower ribbon knot would have been sunk individually by hand. Chances are excellent that close study will disclose a number of minor die varieties predicated upon the shifting positions of these two features.

¹ "Good Coin" was always larger than the final shipment by a matter of several dozen to a couple of thousand pieces. After weighing, counting and bagging the required amount, the excess coins - "Good" or not - were returned into the scissel bin and remelted.

Five Cents, 1876-H. Produced from a common punch, it is not surprising that only one Portrait (Number 2)² is known for this date. Of the three Victorian Portraits known, "Two" is the easiest to identify, there being only a colon after REG and no dot after NEWFOUNDLAND. The others include the dot, comprising a sort of "dot triangle".

On average, this denomination used one Obverse for each 46,925 coins and one Reverse for each 34,684. With the 1876-H mintage standing at a mere 20,000 coins, it seems unlikely that more than one each Obverse and Reverse were needed. Varieties are unlikely.

Ten Cents, 1876-H. This denomination used its own "Portrait Two" which, nevertheless, is identifiable by the same criteria as the 5-cent.

On average, both Obverse and Reverse working dies produced 61,976 coins each. With a mintage of 10,000 for this particular denomination/mintage, it seems unlikely that more than a single Obverse and Reverse working die was needed. Varieties are unlikely.

Twenty Cents, 1876-H. This denomination used its own "Portrait One" during this year, one that had been used ever since 1865 and would not be superseded until 1882 (although something called Portrait One was again used in 1885 and 1894 - perhaps an exact copy).

The averages over the years of the Obverse and Reverse "coins per (working) die" stands at 44,351 and 37,348 coins respectively. The 1876-H coinage of 50,000 pieces indicates *probably* one, *possibly* two Obverse working dies and *possibly* one, *probably* two Reverse dies with the corresponding possibility of varieties. On all silver denominations at this time, the "H" mintmark was applied just below the obverse portrait and in any variety, the shifting of this mark would be the most probable factor. The reverse at this time carried no mintmark but the hand-entering of the last digit or digits of the date would be the most probable determination of differing dies. Not to be overlooked is the fact that differing dies may also have been "muled", raising the possibility of yet other "variety combinations" existing.

Fifty Cents, 1876-H. All coins of this denomination 1870-81 were of the Fifty cents' "Portrait One" and up to and including this date, the "H" mintmark appeared under the obverse bust. Portrait Two appeared in 1882, 1896 and 1898, in the cases of the last two dates, concurrently with Portrait One (or exact copy?).

Over the years, the averages for "coins per (working) die" for the 50-cent denomination were 40,160 (Obverse) and 46,854 (Reverse). The mintage of 1876-H, being of but 28,000 pieces, makes it unlikely that more than a single set of dies were needed to strike it. Varieties are unlikely.



Newfoundland. 50 cents, 1876-H. Approx. 2x

² The identification of the different Portraits on Canadian and Newfoundland Victorian coins were largely the work of James Haxby during the 1970s and 80s.

Arthur, Marquis of Wellington
by Eric Leighton, FCNRS

The medal pictured below is really self explanatory; it shows a bust of the illustrious British general with the same title as that of this article. The reverse shows a laurel crown, symbolic of victory, around the words "Portugal delivered Spain relieved MDCCCXII"(1812).



The Charlton Catalogue of Colonial Tokens¹ lists as WE-7 a half penny token that carries on the obverse a bust in laurels with the legend reading "Marquis Wellington 1813". One of the comments made about it is that it was "antedated since Wellington was not a Marquis until 1814", closely mirroring comments made by Haxby and Willey in *Coins of Canada*². That statement is in error. While the token could still have been antedated, the year 1813 inscribed on it certainly doesn't prove that. Wellington was indeed a Marquis in 1813, as stated on the above medal.



In fact, he had been a Marquis for about half a year by 1813. Dispatches from his field office in Spain began to be addressed from "General the Marquis of Wellington, K.B." commencing on August 18, 1812.³ Burke's *Peerage* notes his promotion to Marquess of Wellington as being Oct. 3, 1812. The difference may lie between the time of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's command and the official recognition by Parliament. He was further advanced to Field Marshall in July 1813⁴, and to Duke of Wellington on May 11, 1814. One can suspect the date of 1814, when he became Duke, was mistaken by our predecessors for the year he was raised to Marquis, or perhaps they thought that

the titles were interchangeable.

At the signing of the peace treaty after the final battle with Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815, the man who began his military career in 1787 as Ensign Arthur Wesley, represented Great Britain. His introduction in the preamble of that treaty was: "The Most Illustrious and Most Noble Lord Arthur, Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Wellington, Earl of Wellington, Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington, Baron Douro, of Wellesley, Member of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, A Field Marshall of His Majesty's Armies, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards (blue), Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Prince of Waterloo, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, A Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Duke of Vittoria, Marquis of Torres Vedras, Count of Vimeria in Portugal, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece, Knight of the Spanish Military Order of St. Ferdinand, Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa, Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of St. George of Russia, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia, Knight Grand Cross of the Portuguese Military Order of the Tower & Sword, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Swedish Order of the Sword, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Elephant of Denmark, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of William of the Low Countries, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Annuciade of Sardinia, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, ('and', the author of this list⁵ says 'of several others'), Commander of the Forces of his Britannic Majesty in France and Commander of the Forces of his Majesty the King of the Low Countries".. One must imagine the staggering weight of all these Orders and insignia.⁶ Little wonder he signed with simply "Wellington".

1. Cross, W. K, editor. *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Colonial Tokens*. Consulted were the 2nd (1990) and 3rd (1995) editions. Robert C. Willey is given as having participated in the completion of the 2nd edition.

2. Haxby, J.A. and Willey, R.C., *Coins of Canada*, publ. 1971 - 1982 by Western Publishing Co., and from 1983 by Unitrade Press of Toronto.

3. Gurwood, Lieut. Colonel, *The Dispatches of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, During His Various Campaigns in India, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, the Low Countries, and France, from 1799 to 1818*, London, MDCCCXXXVII. Gurwood was an aide to the Duke and had the original documents to work with. He inserted a note indicating advancement to that rank that same day.

4. Ibid. A letter from the Prince Regent, later George IV, dated Carlton House, 3rd July 1813 was addressed to 'Field Marshall the Marquis of Wellington, K.G. This letter was his notice of promotion to the rank of Field Marshall.

5. From the preamble to the Treaty of Peace, published in the *London Courier*, copied in the *Acadian Recorder*, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 20, 1816.

6. du Cann, Edward, *The Duke of Wellington and his political career after Waterloo...*, Antique Collectors' Club Ltd., Woodbridge, England, 2000, states he owned 28 Knighthoods in all.

**R. J. MACTAGGART
NOBLETON, ONTARIO**

NEWLY ATTRIBUTED ONTARIO TRADE TOKEN

By - Len Buth



actual token- aluminum, 22 x 28 mm, incused, uniface

An interesting aluminum and rectangular token, which is quite unlike any other known Ontario trade token, has recently come into the writers possession. Given its characteristics it was at first thought that this could not be a Nobleton, Ontario token. Some research indicated two towns in North America with the name Nobleton..... one in Florida, USA and the other in King Township, County of York, Ontario. The book "Florida Trade Tokens" by C.R. Clark [1980] did not list this token. Additional research lead to a Canadian book by the Nobleton Women's Institute, published in 1976 entitled "Nobleton Heritage 1800 - 1976". This book has indeed confirmed the token's link to Nobleton, Ontario.

Robert James Mactaggart was the son of Hugh and Janet Mactaggart. Date of R.J. Mactaggart's birth has not been established, but in or about 1906 he married Viola Ham. In 1915 he bought The General Store in Nobleton from J.W. Larkin. The building housing the store was built in 1870 by Chas. Hambly. The store also accommodated the town's Post Office. In 1919 R.J. Mactaggart sold the store [to Harold Pringle] and farmed in the Nobleton area until his death in 1956.

Accordingly, this token was in use in the Nobleton, Ontario area sometime between 1915 and 1919. The 10c denomination is the only one known at this time.

WILLIAM A. BROCK - LONDON, ONTARIO

RE-CLASSIFICATION OF TOKEN LISTING

-By Len Buth

A recent and fortuitous trade token find [as per article by Ted Leitch elsewhere in this publication] has provided sufficient data to make an alteration to a token previously listed in the "Supplement to Bowman's Trade Tokens of Ontario". On page 38 of the aforementioned reference book, under Toronto, the following is listed:

W.R. BROCK [L.I.]
LABOR / 5 [L.I.] C-R-21

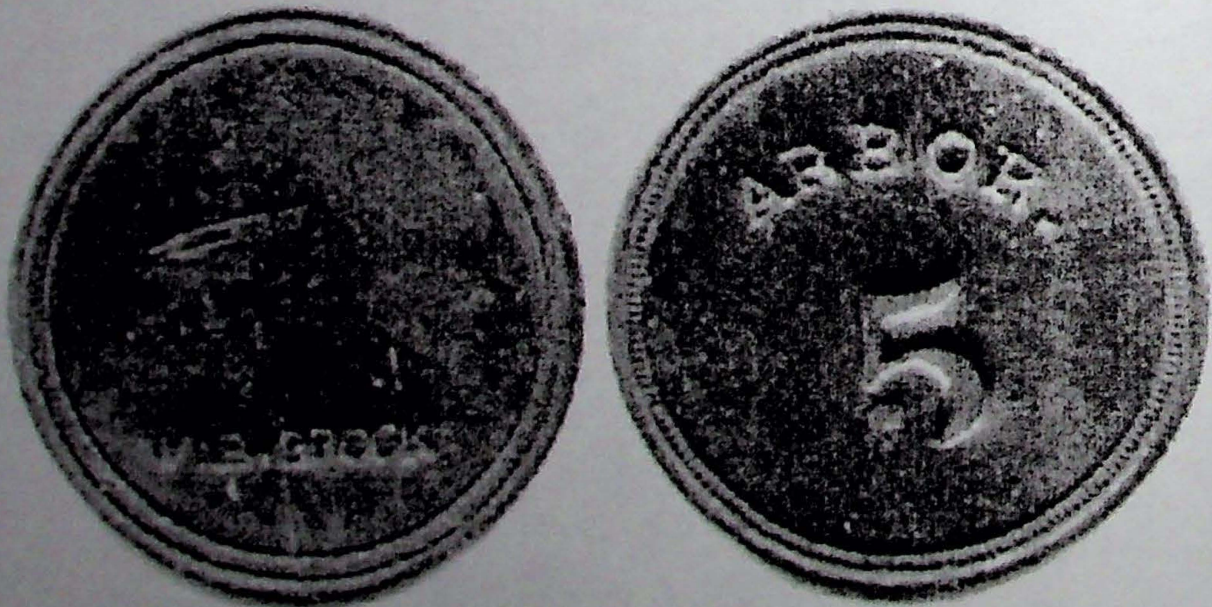
This token should be deleted as being from Toronto, and inserted under London as;

W.A. BROCK [L.I.]
ARBOR. / 5 [L.I.] B-R-23

Of the two known tokens the spelling, metal composition and size are as listed above under London. Whether a copper piece exists is not known. It appears the actual piece may not have been seen at the time of publication of the Supplement.

The broken "5" on the pictured token below is identical to that found on the Grigg House, London, Ont. token [596-J], and as shown in the Leitch article. The significance of the word "ARBOR." has not been firmly established. Brock was a gunsmith and a recent visit to a local gun dealer has revealed "arbor" can relate to "a spindle used for gun sight alignment". The period after "ARBOR" may indicate the word was shortened. Should a reader be able to provide additional information, the writer would appreciate hearing from same.

In any event the piece should be listed under London, Ontario.



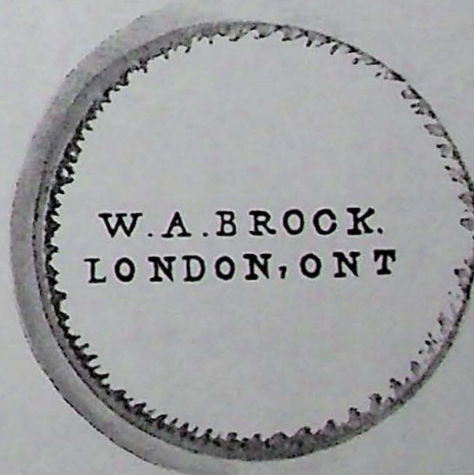
William A. Brock

-By Ted Leitch

A recent discovery of a five cent brass Grigg House token has shed new light on some early London hotel tokens. This Grigg House token which is normally uniface has the incuse inscription "W.A. Brock London, Ont" stamped on the reverse. The significance of this find is that Brock was a gunsmith and a small manufacturer who was responsible for making this token. As the manufacturer of this token it is reasonable to assume he made the other Grigg House tokens. All the Grigg House tokens are made of either brass or German silver with incuse legends. This style of token is also the type found for early Jerry McDonald tokens as well as the City Hotel and the Western Hotel tokens. It has been theorized for some time that this type of token with an incuse legend had been produced locally, but there had never been evidence to connect these pieces with anyone locally.



William A. Brock



William A. Brock apprenticed under Robert W. Soper, one of London's best known gunsmiths, before opening his own business at 375 Clarence Street in 1879. In 1885, Brock moved to 374 Richmond Street where he plied his trade as a gunsmith and locksmith. He not only did barrel boring, rerifling and gun repair, but was also called to open safes when the combinations were lost. He carried a large variety of fishing rods, reels, fishing tackle, pocket knives, sporting goods, rifles, pistols and ammunition. He had the equipment which allowed him to repair guns, locks and bicycles. With this

equipment he could also make guns. An 1890 business publication describes William Brock's store as "first class" with new machinery, a steam engine and skilled workers. The numismatic part of the description reads "baggage, hotel and pool checks made to order, steel name stamps, burning brands, branding hammers, etc.". Brock was capable of making dies and punches to produce the brass blanks for tokens and, with the aid of a steam engine, had enough power to cut and strike the pieces. In 1891 Brock moved to 192 Dundas Street, the centre of downtown. These types of early incused tokens were popular until the introduction of cheaper aluminum tokens in the mid 1890's. William Brock moved to 111 Dundas Street in 1921 and remained in the sporting goods business until his death in 1942.



Other styles of Grigg House tokens probably produced by William Brock.

WM. GURD & CO.



**Practical
Gunsmiths**

Fine Breech Loading Guns, Rifles, Revolvers,
Powder, Shot, Caps, Cartridges, Flying
Targets and Traps, Skates, etc.

RUBBER STAMPS

RUBBER AND STEEL STAMPS MADE TO ORDER, also

Hotel and Baggage Checks, Dog and Sheep
Tags, Key Rings, Tags, etc.

William Gurd was also a London gunsmith who advertised in the 1890's that he made hotel and baggage checks. There are no records to indicate if any of the early London hotel checks were made by William Gurd & Company. However, if he advertised that he could provide these checks, it is reasonable to assume that someone would order the pieces from him.

J.D. McBride - Store & Token, Ferguson's Crossings, Ontario

by Harry N. James FCNRS

In the late Fred Bowman's *Trade Tokens of Ontario*, he lists a \$1.00 due bill token from the business of J.D. McBride in Fergusons. The token was brass, round and 34 mm in diameter. His listing number is 358-A-A.

Ferguson's Crossings today is one of the many vanished hamlets of south-western Ontario. It was named for the family living on the site for many years. Alexander Ferguson owned the property in 1869 and a Donald Alex Ferguson was listed as owner from 1882 until 1905. The Shield's Siding Road crosses Pratt Siding Road at approximately this site and by the 1920s the hamlet was becoming more known as Shield's Siding. There were many Shields living around the district in these early days and the road and hamlet likely took their names from this family. The hamlet also had been known by the name of Melrose.

There was a store in the hamlet for many years. It was still operating in the late 1950s and early 1960s but eventually it was used as a private residence and the building was burned down by 1970. There is a house on the property today owned by Mr. and Mrs. L. Page. Their house is on top of a hill on Pratt's Siding Road overlooking the intersection of Shield's Siding Road. A large tree stump at the southern edge of their property marks the approximate location of the old store.

The hamlet, when it existed as a hamlet, was located in Mosa township of Middlesex County, approximately three miles north-west of Glencoe and three miles north-east of Newbury. It is several miles north of Hiway 2 or the Longwoods Road; the Pratt Siding Road running into Hiway 76 at Hiway 2. The Grand Trunk (later C.N.) Railway ran very near where the store stood. Oil was produced on several of the farms in the area and it was shipped in wooden barrels to Alvinston, a few miles away in Lambton County. The railway has been long out of use and the tracks were removed in the late 1960s.

The store itself dates back at least until 1884 and probably sooner. It is listed in a Middlesex County directory for that year. The merchant at that time was a Mr. Andrew Ferguson, who was also the local postmaster. He was one of 70 persons listed as living in Ferguson's at this time. By 1887 there were two general stores listed in the directory. E. Burtley was operating a second business while a Mr. J. W. Edwards had taken over the Ferguson store along with the office of postmaster. By 1888 or 89 An L. Feney was operating the business. The next year saw Peter Currie in this place and he was succeeded by Mr. James Clare in 1891. The Middlesex County Registry records do not list Mr. Clare as owning the property. The Middlesex County directories show him as the storekeeper and postmaster until James McBride bought the business in late 1912. Mr. Clare obviously leased the store.

The property changed hands a few times over the next few years. A Malcolm Leitch is listed as owner in 1908 and Neil Leitch from 1909 until 1912. James D. McBride purchased the property in late 1912 and by January of 1913 was advertising that he was opening a general business in Ferguson's Crossings. By 1918 the property was back under the ownership of Neil Leitch. By this time Mr. McBride would have been 65 years of age, so it is possible that he decided to retire. By

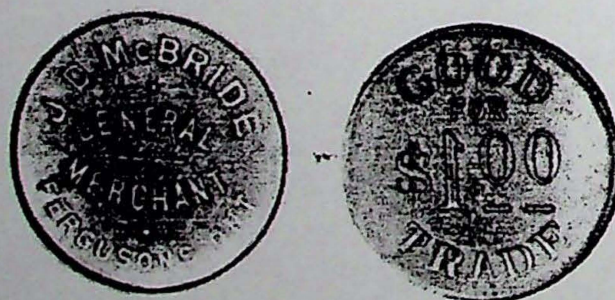
1923 both James D. McBride and his wife Mysie Walker had both passed away within two months of each other. They were 68 and 65 years old respectively. They are buried not far from Ferguson's Crossing in the Kilmartin Cemetery on Hiway 80 just north of Glencoe.

Mr. McBride had operated a store in another hamlet, also now vanished, in Mosa township. This was the hamlet of Walkers. This place is on Walker Road at the first concession east of Hiway 80. Walker Road is one road further north of Shield's Siding Road along Hiway 80 just out of Glencoe. The store which is still standing today was built by Mr. McBride. A sign on the building which is now a private residence, dates the building to 1875. If Mr. McBride was in business there at that time he would have been only 20 years of age. Some time around 1908 a fire destroyed the general store of a Mr. J. Turner in Walkers. Mr. Turner had only recently purchased his business from a Mr. James Grieves. After the fire, Turner bought James McBride's store and McBride moved to Brooke township in Lambton county. By 1913 he was back in Mosa township in Fergusons Crossings.

Mr. Page mentioned to me that the last store keeper in Fergusons or Shield's Siding as he knew the place as, was a Mr. Hector McLean. He purchased the store in 1948 and ran it until it closed in the early 1960s. Mr. Page remembered the former owner only as "Red Dunc", he apparently being a Scot with red hair. According to the registry office records, Mr. McLean purchased the property from a Duncan McLachlan who is quite likely the "Red Dunc" Mr. Page remembers.

Ken Willis, a local historian started high school in 1958 and states that the school bus passed through Shield's Siding to pick up passengers. The bus would make a stop there so that the kids could make purchases of pop or candy from the store.

Today, the only memento left of the business is the \$1.00 due bill. A specimen of this token was sold through Jeffrey Hoare Auctions during the Torex Show of February, 1992. Possibly other denominations exist as well.



Brass \$1.00 due bill token of J. D. McBride

Sources:

The Glencoe Transcript, 2 January, 1913; 15 February, 1923; 12 April, 1923

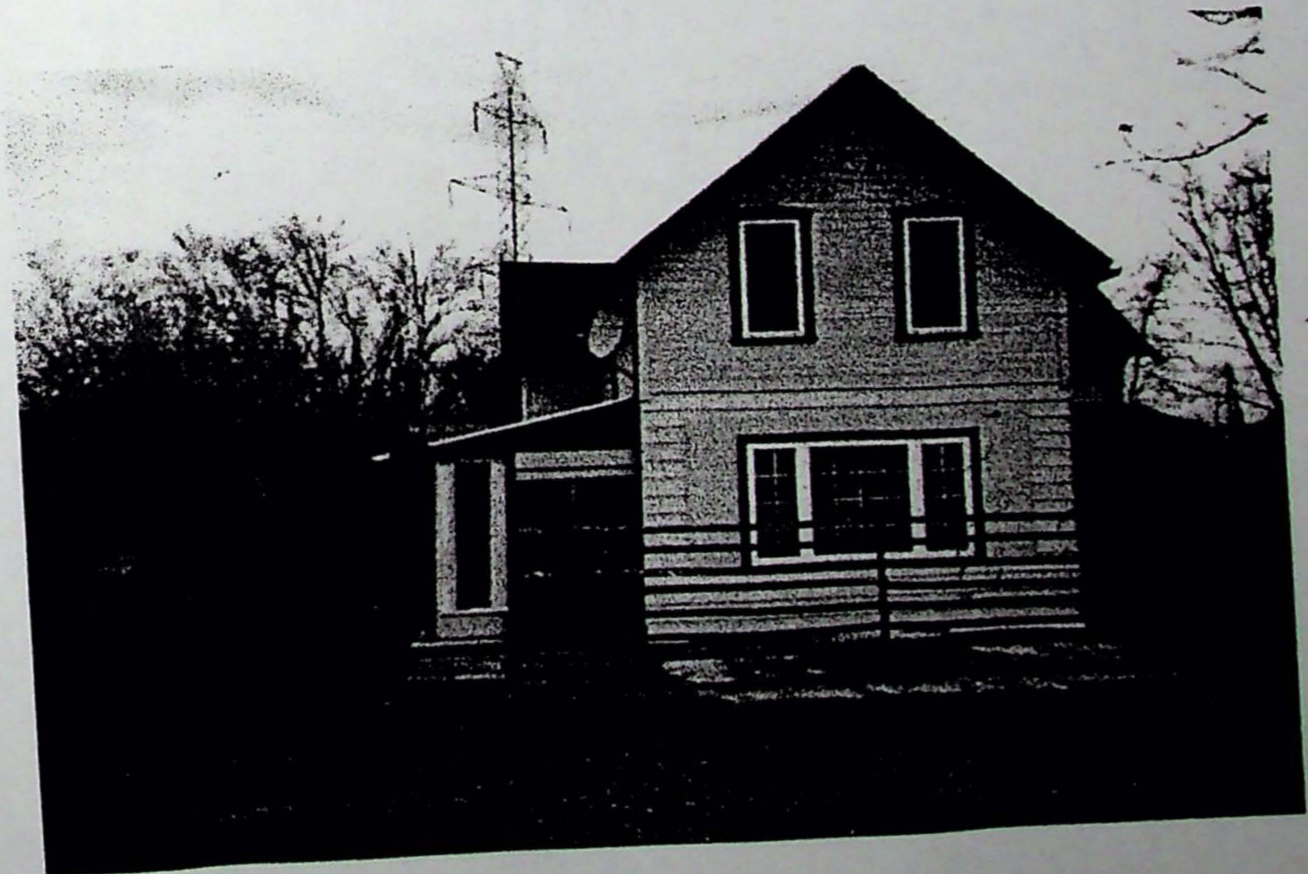
Walker, Flora, The History of Walkers, Glencoe & District Historical Society, Feb. 1986.

Page, Mr. & Mrs. L., Shields Siding, Ontario, current owners of the property where McBride's store stood on Fergusons' Crossings. Personal interview, 24 April, 2004.

Middlesex County Directories 1880 - 1918, various on microfilm.



Two view of James McBride's store in Walkers, Ontario
before coming to Ferguson's Crossings. Photos May, 2004



Stores and Tokens of New Dundee, Ontario

by Harry N. James FCNRS

New Dundee, Ontario, located in Wilmot township of Waterloo County was laid out by John and Frederick Millar, natives of Dundee, Scotland. They had purchased several hundred acres from the Canada Company.

John Millar built a dam on Alder Creek in 1830 creating the Mill Pond or Alder Lake, enabling the creek to supply hydraulic power for a saw mill. Eventually a flour mill, woolen factory and chair and rake factory were situated here as well.

By the 1860s there were two hotels, two general stores, two blacksmiths and wagon shops. A daily mail serviced the village which now had a population of 250.

In 1864 James Millar was a dealer in dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, and patent medicine. Aaron Moyer was dealing in dry goods, groceries etc., and was the postmaster.

By 1884 - 85 J. U. Clemens & Co were listed as general merchants with H. Pearce being manager. The directories for these years also listed J. G. Wing & Co as a general store with Wing being the postmaster.

James Wing was the first proprietor of the large frame store building at the east end of Main Street. He was there from 1877 through the 1880s. In his time the store had both a tailoring and a millinery department in it. In 1904 Ezra Thamer purchased the store. The first Bell Telephone exchange was in this store during Thamer's time. It was here that Mr. Thamer started a creamery business. The partnership of Buck & Lautenschlager came into this business in 1911. John Buck had previously had a business at the corner of Main and Mitchell Streets. He was listed in a 1906 directory as being in partnership with a Mr. Schmidt. In 1931 the Buck & Lautenschlager store burnt to the ground. They built another store, also on Main Street. The business was sold to Robert Thompson in 1949 and changed hands a few until by 1980 it was owned by Norman Harrison.

In 1887, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign, Gottlieb Bettschen erected a building on Front Street which was known as the Jubilee Block. J. U. Clemens was the first merchant in the store. He was followed by Jacob Kriesel in 1899. Alvin Clemens had the business from 1905 until 1910. Herman Kavelman purchased the business from Alvin Clemens. He operated a business there for 61 years. Kavelman's store had become a local landmark. It was a favourite meeting place for young and old alike who exchanged gossip around the store stove. Sugar was sold from a big barrel and tea, coffee and spices were sold in bulk from bins. A good supply of penny candy was kept in glass cases. Cheese was stocked in 90 pound rounds. It was sliced with a two-handed cutter and free samples were given out.

In the early years farmers could exchange butter, eggs and "schitz" (dried apples) for other goods or groceries. Due bill tokens were used to cover credits owing to the farmers.

When Hermann Kavelman purchased the store from Alvin Clemens, he came into possession of the due bill tokens which Mr. Clemens has been using. It was very common for subsequent merchants in businesses which changed hands to continue using the former owner's tokens. Normally they would have their initials counterstamped on the tokens, and they may have eventually had to order new tokens in their own name.

Mr. Kavelman didn't just have his initials stamped on Clemens's tokens; he removed Clemens name and then stamped the initials "H K & Co" in the place where Clemens name had appeared. A one cent token is the only denomination known in metal to have been issued by Mr. Kavelman with his full name struck on it. He must have run short of the 1¢ tokens and a new issue of them was put into use. Mr. Kavelman also used paper due bills. A square 10¢ specimen is known, probably from a set of from 1¢ to \$1.00. The print is black ink on a blue background.

Mr. Kavelman had a dry goods department in the store. He was also somewhat of an expert clock and watch repairman. In 1922 he purchased the firsts radio in New Dundee. It was a three tube battery set manufactured by the Canadian Independent Telephone Company. It came with five headsets and cost Mr. Kavelman \$175. Mr. Kavelman was also New Dundee's first correspondent for the Kitchener Record.

Mr. Kavelman sold his store in 1971 to Ted Lewis who opened "The Emporium". Mr. Kavelman's closing out sale was held on week nights for a period of over a week and everything from a player piano to high button shoes were sold. Herman Kavelman died in 1977 at the age of 95.

New Dundee Tokens:

Buck & Schmidt / Groceries, / Clothing / Boots & Shoes / New Dundee.

Good for / 100 / in / merchandise	A-Sc12-38
Good for / 50 / in / merchandise	A-Sc11-34
Good for / 25 / in / merchandise	A-Sc10-31
Good for / 10 / in / merchandise	A-Sc8-28
Good for / 5 / in / merchandise	A-Sc8-25
Good for / 1 / in / merchandise	A-Sc8-21

A.C. Clemens / General / Merchant / New Dundee, Ont.

Good for / 50¢ / in merchandise	A-R-31
Good for / 25¢ / in merchandise	A-R-28
Good for / 10¢ / in merchandise	A-R-25
Good for / 5¢ / in merchandise	A-R-20
Good for / 1¢ / in merchandise	A-R-19

H K & Co (c/s) / General / Merchant / New Dundee, Ont.

Good for / 50¢ / in merchandise	A-R-31
Good for / 25¢ / in merchandise	A-R-28
Good for / 10¢ / in merchandise	A-R-25
Good for / 5¢ / in merchandise	A-R-20
Good for / 1¢ / in merchandise	A-R-19

H. Kavelman / & Co. / General / Merchants / New Dundee, Ont.
Good for / 1¢ / in trade

A-R-19

Good for / 10¢ / in merchandise
Blank

P-S-

E.H. Thamer & Co. / General Store / & / Creamery / New Dundee.

Good for / 100 / in / merchandise
Good for / 50 / in / merchandise
Good for 25 / in merchandise
Good for / 10 / in merchandise
Good for / 5 / in merchandise
Good for 1 / in merchandise

A-Oc-36
A-Oc-28
A-Oc-25
A-Oc-22
A-Oc-20
A-Oc-18

Buck & Lautenschlager / Groceries / Clothing / Boots & Shoes / New Dundee
Good for / 5¢ / in / merchandise

A-Sc11-25





Two Views of Kavelman's Store taken in March, 2004



Kavelman's Store - Now "The Emporium"



Sources:

150 Years New Dundee 1830 - 1980 produced by the Golden Centennial Executive Committee. Printed by Ayr News, 1980.

Walking Tour of New Dundee presented by students of New Dundee Public School 1986 - 1987.

County of Waterloo Gazetteer & General Business Directory for 1864, James Sutherland, compiler, - Mitchell & Co. Toronto

Gazetteer & Directory of the County of Waterloo. 1867 - Irwin & Burnham, publishers, Toronto - 1867.

Union Publishing Co. Farmers' & Business directory for the Counties of Halton, Waterloo & Wellington - 1906

New Website and Chat Room Proves to be a Huge Success

By James R. Christison - St. Williams, Norfolk County.

As mentioned in the last couple of newsletters, the groups' website and chat room are now up and running and have thus far had a great response. A number of members have signed up and the counter on the bottom of the website seems to be increasing at an exciting rate. Not only has the newly improved site included some interesting articles on a number of topics but it has also included some great links – making it a fast tool for searching (perhaps even better than 'googling' a coin topic).

As a fairly new member to this group and to this field of collecting, I have had great success in putting together a number of Norfolk County due bills and tokens. I've always collected 'local' memorabilia, particularly items from Vittoria, Port Rowan, and St. Williams but when I first discovered these little tokens I was amazed and the collecting bug hit me hard.

One of the first due bills that I bought was a Scofield 5c example from one of the old antique stores in Port Dover, Ont. Last year I was able to purchase another Scofield due bill (a 1c example) at the Guelph coin show. When I was checking off the different examples I had from the newly created *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills*, compiled by Ken Palmer, I realized that the spelling of Scofield was different. Both of my examples read: Scofield with two f's. I immediately posted an inquiry on the CATC chat room asking if this was an error in the book or if I had an unlisted example. When I check my email the following morning I was surprised to have not one but three emails about the posting!

I had never imagined that the response time would be so fast and collectively we discovered that the 5c Scofield was an unknown example and that there was indeed an error in the book with the last listing for this merchant on page 75. My interest in the county has enabled me to collect a vast amount of history pertaining to many of its small towns. In the case of Mr. Scofield and the 'Scofield Block' in Port Dover I was able to find the following:

The Scofield & Co.'s store is located in what Port Dover calls the "Powell Block" today on Main Street. It was contracted by Scovil and Norman B. Scofield, who were brothers-in-laws, in 1859. The three storey brick building still stands today and is part of a much larger block along the street which includes the clock tower (Old Town Hall) and the *Light House Festive Theater*. An interesting component to the structure includes the impressive outside cast iron columns which were brought across Lake Erie from Buffalo on the schooner *Lerwick*.



Three examples of the Scofield 1c tokens – from the collection of Gord Nichols
A-R-18



Scofield 5c example – from the Collection of J. Christison
A-R-20



Scofield 5c example – from the collection of Gord Nichols
A-R-20

Mr. N.B. Scofield, General Merchant – cont'd

The "Safe Harbour" of Port Dover has always been an inviting one for sailors, tourists and more recently 'bikers' with the water and beach being an impressive attraction. During the glory days of the schooner and the fishing fleets of Lake Erie, hundreds of boats could be found lined up and down the Lynn River either unloading or loading goods. The docks were filled with store houses, fish shanties, and boat livery's, including the store house for Norman Scofield himself.

During the 1860s and '70s the Scofield store offered some of the most innovative and fashionable merchandize in the town. I'm proud to say that I own a number of invoices for Mr. Scofield including ones for hoop skirts, bed frames, and a shipment of the newly created 'chewing gum'!

By 1865, Scovil is disassociated from the business and in 1892 the widow of Norman closed the store to renovate and 'modernize'. The store reopened in 1893 under the name Scofield & Co. The next owner of the block was Silas L. Butler who bought the business from Norman's children in 1912. The business continued to be what one could call a traditional store until 1960 when the last of the general merchants sold the business. The building has had a number of establishments in it since then, including the old antique store were I bought my 'Scofield' token.



Scofield Store in the Powell Block – ca.1890

70 PORT DOVER.
NORMAN B. SCOFIELD,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
CHOICE FAMILY
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, EARTHENWARE,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &C.,
SCOFIELD'S BLOCK,
70 PORT DOVER, C. W.

Albert Traunweiser and the Alberta Hotel Grand Forks, B.C.

By Ronald Greene



BC G4810b

GS:R:21

Albert (Al) and his brother Charles Traunweiser were barbers who both later went into the hotel business. They moved from Nova Scotia where they were born, to Ontario, then Winnipeg, and by 1891 were living in Calgary.¹ In June of 1897 Albert and his family moved to Grand Forks where he built the Alberta Hotel on Block 2, lot 10.² The building had been started some time before this and was completed by July 24, 1897. In the first advertisements, the proprietors' names were given as Traunweiser and Fraser. The Fraser was Alexander W., usually referred to as A.W., who was a brother-in-law. Albert was married to Susan Proctor, and A.W. married to Susan's sister, Mary. The partnership in the Alberta Hotel did not last very long, as Al bought out Fraser in November 1898.³ Fraser then took over the Province Hotel.

THE ALBERTA HOTEL
AL TRAUNWEISER,
PROPRIETOR. GRAND FORKS, B. C.

IS a new House, with new Furniture and everything comfortable for the travelling public, and has accommodations for a large number of people. The Dining Room is provided with everything in the market. The bar is repleted with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars A good sample room for Commercial Travellers.

Grand Forks Miner

12 Nov 1898 p. 2

Al Traunweiser suffered a number of personal disasters over the years. In May of 1898, his son, Albert Jr. aged five, was playing beside the river, throwing chips out into the water. He climbed out on a log, lost his balance and in a instant was carried away by the swift current. The body was not recovered despite an intensive search. The dance scheduled for the Queen's birthday was cancelled in respect to Mrs. Traunweiser who was on the reception committee.⁴ Another son, George, probably the one shown as Harry in the 1891 census, got in the way the horses in a cowboy race for the July holiday, and was run over. Fortunately, he was not seriously injured.

In May 1902 Al gave up the Alberta Hotel, opening a saloon on Bridge street. The saloon was described as "one of handsomest [sic] in the Boundary and was thronged with patrons all day. The interior fittings were very artistic. There is a billiard parlor in the rear."⁵ He applied to transfer the liquor licence from the hotel to the saloon. The Alberta Hotel was leased to Miss Tenkate who had previously operated the Windsor Café. That summer Al obtained the bar privilege at the race track, being high bidder for the rights. The last mention of the Alberta hotel was in July 1905 when there was an

application to return the licence of the Bodega saloon to the "premises known as the Alberta."⁶

In January 1903 Messrs Urlin and Traunweiser, represented the saloon men's delegation at City Council, on the occasion of the introduction of the Columbia liquor by-law, urging the reduction in the licence fee for the next term of six months on the basis that times were slow and it would help the saloon men weather through the tough times. The by-law was tabled. At the same time Al Traunweiser leased the Yale Hotel, which had opened on July 1, 1899. At that time it was described thusly:

"Will open July 1st. The front portion of the Yale hotel will be opened on July 1st. It will be the largest and finest in southern British Columbia. The furnishings are of the richest character. All the furniture, which was purchased in Toronto is of antique design. The Yale, when completed, will contain over 100 bed rooms, single and en suite. There are bath rooms on every floor, as well as a number of the rooms. John Manly and

Commodore Biden, the proprietors, have engaged the services of a French chef."⁷

The Yale dwarfed all the other hotels in Grand Forks and certainly was a grand hotel compared to all the others in the community. Al was to buy the Yale hotel some 18 months later when John Manly severed one of his last ties to Grand Forks.

On July 10th 1908 a fire swept Grand Forks, destroying two blocks of the city despite the best efforts of the volunteer fire department and the smelter fire department. Six hotels were among the buildings destroyed by fire; the Yale, Victoria,⁸ Windsor, Province, Grand Forks and Granby. In the next month Traunweiser purchased the Windsor Hotel from his brother-in-law A.W. Fraser. He made some repairs and changed the name to the Yale.⁹ The newspaper account indicated that he might have plans to erect a larger and more substantial building as he owned several



adjoining lots.

At some time after 1906, and probably after 1908, Susan Traunweiser, together with children, Edna, George, and Gladys moved to Calgary. Divorce was not a subject

that was spoken of in those times, but while not mentioned one evidently took place, for on August 23, 1916, Al Traunweiser married Edith Hadden in Seattle. In the next two years he suffered three great losses, his daughter Edna died of the 'Flu' in November 1917 in Calgary where she was living. Then his son, George, a Lieutenant in the Imperial Flying Corps, was killed in action in April 1918.¹⁰ Another child, born days later to his second wife, on April 22, 1918, survived only one day. Gladys was his only child who survived past this date.

British Columbia's Prohibition Act which came into effect on October 1st, 1917 was not kind to hotel keepers, many of whom needed the sales of liquor to keep in business. Al Traunweiser, who was considered a scoundrel by his daughter Gladys, a feeling probably influenced by her mother, was not immune to run-ins with the law. In early 1917 he was charged for selling liquor to an Interdict.¹¹ In 1920 he was caught with 12 bottles of whiskey under the bar, fined and the offending liquid was confiscated. In 1922 four people were charged with illegally selling booze. Al Traunweiser got off on a technicality, but the other three were sentenced to jail. While two of the other three were on bail pending an appeal, they and Al fled across the line to avoid threatened re-arrest. He returned a month later and awaited the Crown's appeal of his dismissal. If the newspaper ran a follow-up article we missed it. In 1926 his hotel was fined for having liquor on the premises.

Al continued to run the Yale Hotel, until the end of 1938 when he sold his interests. He passed away early in January 1939, in his late 80's – 87 if we believe the age given in the 1891 census, or 86 if we take the 1901 census figure. He is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in Grand Forks in the Odd Fellows section.

The Token

Since the token for the Alberta Hotel has only Albert Traunweiser's initials on it, we can say that it was issued during the time that he was the sole proprietor, i.e. the period from November 1898 until May 1902. The token is relatively scarce with fewer than ten examples being recorded.

¹ Per information from Albert's grandson, Bill Sweet, and the Canada Census for 1891, D197, Calgary 23B. A. Traunweiser, barber, his wife Susan, daughter Edna (1½ yrs) and son Harry (7 months).

² *Grand Forks Miner*, June 26, 1897, p. 1 and May 22, 1897, p. 4

³ *Grand Forks Miner*, November 12, 1898, p. 3

⁴ *Grand Forks Miner*, May 28, 1898, pp 3 and 4

⁵ *Grand Forks Gazette*, May 24, 1902, p. 4

⁶ *Grand Forks Gazette*, July 22, 1905, p. 4.

⁷ *Grand Forks Miner*, June 24, 1899, p. 1

⁸ For the story of the Victoria, see *Numismatica Canada*, 2003, p. 124

⁹ This is interesting for the July account of the fire claimed the Windsor was destroyed. Perhaps the "repairs" were alterations to the replacement building, or the hotel had not been totally destroyed.

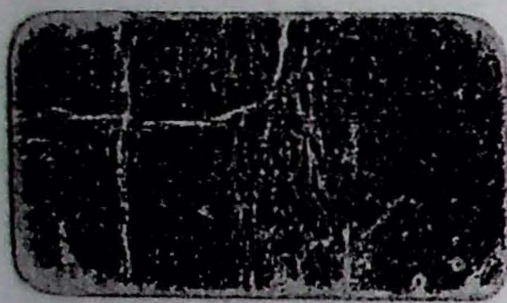
¹⁰ *Grand Forks Gazette*, April 19, 1918, p. 1

¹¹ A person who was prohibited from buying alcoholic beverages because of past abuse problems.

Two Related Bakeries

Hanbury, Evans & Co., of Vancouver, B.C.
Golden West Bakery, of Victoria, B.C.

by Ronald Greene



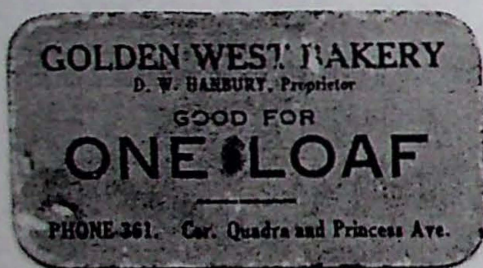
11 Mount Pleasant
Bakery

Good For One Loaf

Hanbury, Evans & Co.

Telephone 44??

U3874a 64 x 35 mm Black print on red card

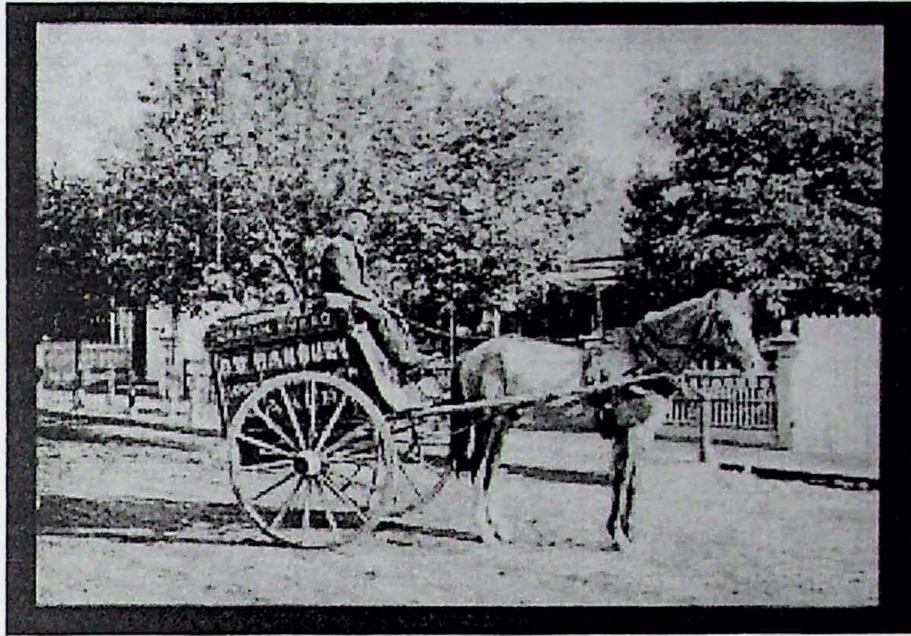


V4700a 61½ x 32½ Black print on orange card

The two principals of the Vancouver firm were David W. Hanbury and Thomas G. Evans. Both were born in England, moved to Australia, and then came to Canada, where they were associated for several years in the above named firm.

David W. Hanbury was born in London, England in 1868. He trained as a baker and moved to Brisbane, Australia, no later than the early 1890's for his three sons were all born in Australia.¹ His wife was Jeannie Clark Campbell, known as "Jennie," a native of Scotland.² Thomas George Evans, usually known as T.G., was born in Liverpool in 1870. He moved to Australia as a young man. He was married to Annie Robinson and they had one daughter.³ According to David Hanbury's grand-children⁴ with whom we spoke the two wives were very close friends. The family background seems not to have been discussed in the family but it was known that Jennie hated Australia. Not long after James' birth in October 1902 David Hanbury sent his wife and family to Scotland while he searched out a place to relocate. His first choice was California, but he didn't stay there very long. By mid 1904 he was running the Vancouver Bakery at 73 Cook Street, in Victoria, and the London Bakery at 25 Government Street. He had taken over from Simmons & Coker who had operated bakeries at both locations, and in the 1905-06 directory he was listed as the proprietor of the London & Vancouver Bakery at 73 Fort

Street. By 1904 his family was living with him in Victoria. We will return to Mr. Hanbury's Victoria career below.

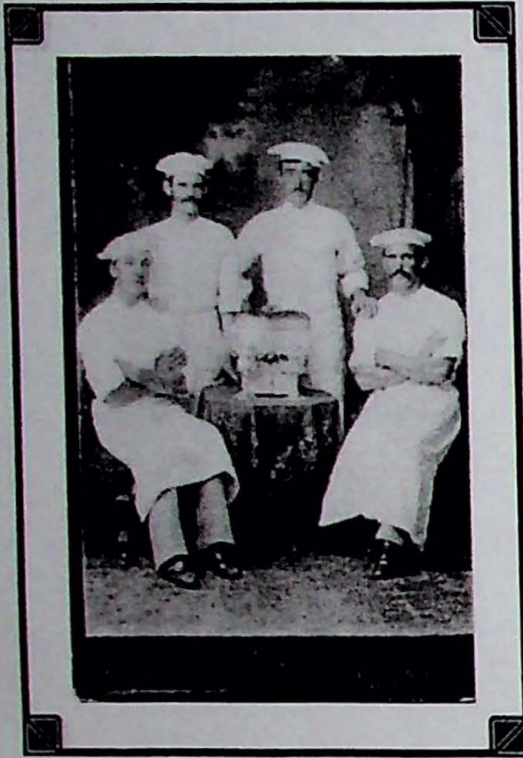


*D.W. Hanbury's delivery wagon, Vancouver & London Bakery, Victoria, B.C.
from the period of 1904-1911* *Courtesy: Rea Hanbury*

T.G. Evans arrived in Vancouver in 1906 and went into a large bakery business with David W. Hanbury. In October 1906 they bought a bakery from the William D. Muir who had operated Muir's Bakery at 2414 Westminster Avenue. Evans was the manager of the Vancouver operation, described as wholesale and retail bread manufacturers, and very quickly increased the number of loaves produced per week to 55,000⁵ up 50% from the levels that Mr. Muir had produced. The plant had over thirty employees and used the most modern ovens available. They required fifteen wagons to make deliveries. Their expansion was swift and they needed to purchase a new site, which they did at 60 Lansdowne West (now 4th Avenue West). The bakery moved to this new location in time to be listed there in the 1910 directory. We don't know what happened but in 1911 T.G. Evans left the bakery business and returned to Australia. Ramsay & Pinchin were listed as bakers at the former Hanbury, Evans & Co. premises in 1912. In 1914 T.G. Evans returned to Vancouver and entered the shoe business, working with James Rae. Later he was a partner with Marshall Sheppard. He appears to have retired in 1922 and lived in Vancouver until his death in 1947. The two families remained close and Rea Hanbury remembered going over to Vancouver quite often to visit the Evans family into the 1940's. T.G. Evans does not appear to have had any involvement in the Victoria bakeries and David W. Hanbury never lived in Vancouver.

Meanwhile, in Victoria, by 1910 David W. Hanbury had taken over the Golden West Bakery of John T. Legg at 1729 Cook St.⁶ David Hanbury built a large bakery building at 2120 Quadra Street, on the south west corner of Princess Avenue in 1911 out

of which he operated a wholesale and retail operation. He gave up the London & Vancouver Bakery by 1912.



*Four Brisbane, Australia bakers in their baker's whites
David Hanbury [at left front]*



*Mr. and Mrs Hanbury and their 3 sons
l. to r. Evan, Alfred and James*

photos courtesy of D.M. "Rea" Hanbury

The two older sons, Alfred and Evan, were working with their father by 1914. As WWI carried on both signed up and were listed as on "active service." After serving with the Canadian Army Medical Corps Alfred was discharged in July 1919. Life as a baker did not appeal to him and he took a horticulture course at university.⁷ He married a Scottish girl, Ann Cameron Allen in 1924 and moved to Penticton. He later became an orchardist near the head of Osoyoos Lake. When James became old enough he went to work for the bakery. He moved to New York to take a Fleischman's bakery course. When he returned he took over production in the bakery.

On April 2, 1929 the Golden West Bakery Limited was incorporated, with the intention of taking over the bakery business and its assets for \$84,875.00.⁸ There is a detailed list of assets and equipment, which included eight Ford and one Pontiac [delivery] vehicles, five horses and horse-drawn vans, one Essex manager's car, and two Shaller New Era Continuous baking ovens. Of interest was that Glenora Securities Ltd. of Montreal was allotted all of David Hanbury's shares. Those shares were transferred to McGavin Bakeries Limited June 10th of the same year. At this point David Hanbury retired but the boys kept running the bakery for McGavin's. Evan became President,

James was Vice-President and production manager. The Golden West Bakery Limited entity was placed in voluntary liquidation in 1932 and after that the bakery operation carried on under the McGavin's name.

When David retired he took up fox farming, but the Great Depression was not easy on him or this profession. During WW2, the bakery was hard pressed to find help. Rea remembers helping out after school as a young teen-ager from 1942, but doesn't recall his grandfather going back to work at the bakery. However, the city directories show David Hanbury in 1940 as a fur breeder and production manager at McGavin's, in 1944 as a baker, and his death certificate showed that he last worked as a baker in 1945.⁹ When Jennie died in 1945 David Hanbury moved to Osoyoos to live with Alfred. He died Aug 8, 1953.

James had to leave the bakery in 1943 due to health problems – flour dust is quite a health hazard and he was told if he kept working in the bakery his years would be very sharply numbered. He took over a 10 acre orchard, from Alfred and a man named Cummings. He later ran a launderette and died in Victoria in 1972. Evan continued to manage the bakery until the early 1950's, but then left the bakery and became a fireman at H.M.C.S. Naden. He was on the job when he suffered a fatal heart attack in 1965.

In 1961 McGavin Bakeries Limited merged with Canadian Bakeries Ltd., to form McGavin-Toastmaster Ltd. The new company amalgamated its Victoria operation into the plant at 2629 Prior Street and vacated the Quadra Street plant. From 1960, with the new B.C. government ferry system between Swartz Bay (near Victoria) and Tsawwassen (near Vancouver) in place it became practical to supply Victoria with bread baked in Vancouver and in 1964 McGavin-Toastmaster ended all production in Victoria. Today the former Hanbury bakery on Quadra street is the home to a wholesale marine supply business.

The Vancouver token of Hanbury, Evans & Co., can be dated to the period 1906 to 1911. It is black print on a dark red which will not reproduce well. It is interesting that the token also mentions the name Mount Pleasant Bakery, but that name does not appear in either the Greater Vancouver Illustrated, or city directories. The Golden West Bakery token can be dated to the period 1912 to 1928. Both pieces are rare. My thanks to Jim Astwood who uncovered the Hanbury, Evans piece and provided the scan.

¹ Alfred b. 1894, Evan b. 1895 and James b. 1902

² Vital Events, Death Certificate, 1945-09-666847, microfilm B13188

³ *Daily Province*, July 29, 1947, p. 24

⁴ Interview with Ann Scott on April 3, 2004, and D.M. "Rea" Hanbury, on April 15, 2004

⁵ Greater Vancouver Illustrated, Dominion Illustrating Company, Vancouver, B.C. [copy in British Columbia Archives, NW/971.1Va/D671. This promotional publication is undated, but is evidently either 1908 or late 1907.

⁶ the 1910-1911 Victoria City Directory was published in January 1911. Hanbury was listed as the proprietor of the Golden West Bakery.

⁷ His obit in the Osoyoos Times, Dec 10, 1981, p. 2 mentions that he attended school and university in Scotland, but Rea recalled that he took a horticulture course in Oregon. This would not be contradictory if he had studied something else in Scotland.

⁸ Registrar of Companies files, BC0010858, microfilm B5176

⁹ Vital Events, Death Certificate, 1953-09-008009, microfilm B13216

COLUMBIA FARTHING #21

By M.H. KYLE

This new variety reported by C.A.T.C. member Norm Peters is the latest addition in our quest to catalogue the Columbia Farthings. Please see the original article in this the N.C. Volume 2 No.3 Sept. 2003 Issue No.7 Page 148



4

9



21



No. 21 MULE

21.2 mm. with the Obverse of No. 4 and No.9 the narrow head variety.

Rx- as on No.3

The obvious difference between this and the other two No.4 and No.9 is the loop in the design to the right of the shield. it is open to the right, the other two the loop is open to the left.

MILITARY CHALLENGE PIECE

By Ross W. Irwin

I "picked up" a token at a recent military show. What attracted me to it was the regiment – Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (RCEME). I had spent time with this unit in sunny Italy from its organization in 1944 when it transferred from the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps to 1946.

The token is 36 mm and of nickel. The reverse of the medallion carries the second badge of RCEME approved in 1953 with the words ARTE ET MARTE below which is the motto of the RCEME Association and means "By skill and by fighting".

The obverse of the medallion carries the Canadian Forces Branch badge of the Electrical Mechanical Engineers. The Branch was previously called Land Ordnance Engineering and later Land Electrical Mechanical Engineering and finally the present name.

On a rectangle below is engraved a personal number 1458. The person is expected to carry the piece at all times. I understand a similar piece exists within the R.C.M.P.

If an EME member is challenged and fails to produce the token he/she must stand a drink for the challenger. If, on the other hand, one produces the token when challenged the tables are turned. Hence the name "Challenge Piece".



Two Charter C.A.T.C. Members Now Have Honourary Membership Status

Two Of our charter members in the Canadian Association of Token Collectors have been elevated to Honourary Membership status.

Leslie Hill, whose membership number is C-4, and Donald Stewart, C-6 have both devoted a good proportion of their livelyhood to numismatics in general and particularly in the field of tokens.

Leslie Hill, a long time authority of British Columbia numismatics is being recognized for his life long devotion to the hobby and most specifically for his book, published in 1980, *British Columbia Numismatica* part 1 featuring trade tokens. This 400 page book listing many hundreds of tokens is well illustrated and has become the recognized source for the tokens of BC.

Donald Stewart's *Alberta Trade Tokens* published in 1987 is also a tremendous effort which covers all the known tokens of Alberta. Most tokens are illustrated. This work is the recognized source for tokens of Alberta. The book is hard covered, with 8½ X 11 inch pages with 262 pages in total.

The contributions of both of these well-known and respected numismatists are far too numerous to mention here, but both are certainly welcomed as life honourary members of the C.A.T.C.

Mr. Hill is HM #4 and Mr. Stewart, HM #5. At this time they are the only living honourary members.

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL TOKEN MEDALS & SCRIPT by Jack P. Sauchenko, 13559 - 124 A Ave., Edmonton, AB, T5A 3B4. E-mail: jpsbes@planet.eon.net Web page: <http://www.planet.eon.net/~jpsbes/> With information from Jérôme Remick and other collectors.

ALBERTA

ST. ALBERT ROCK'N AUGUST \$5 TOKEN

St Albert has issued a 2003 \$5.00 trade Token to mark The Festival Of Cars And Music.

The obverse side shows a rear end of a car and Rock'n August the name of the Festival.

The reverse side of the \$5 token shows a rear end of a cadallac car with a 7 over 2003 and Rock'n August.

The Token was struck on 32 mm milled edge blanks:

WARBURG ISSUES 2003 MEDAL

The Village of Warburg has issued a 2003 dated medal to commemorate the 50th anniversary of their incorporation as a village.

The obverse side of the medal shows a 50th between two branches in the center with Anniversary above and 1953-2003 below the 50th.

The reverse side of the medal is a picture of the Alberta flower the Wild Rose and above is Village of Warburg.

There was 1,000 medals struck on 32 mm bimetallic blanks consisting of cupro-nickel core and aluminum bronze outer ring.

NEW BRUNSWICK

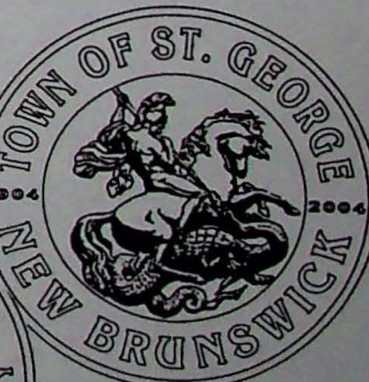
ST. GEORGE 2004 CENTENNIAL MEDAL

The Town of St. George has issued a 2004 dated medal to commemorate the centennial of its incorporation as a town in 1904.

The obverse side of the medal shows a sideview of the classical image of St. George, mounted on horseback, slaying a dragon with a spear.

The reverse side shows 100 in the center with Years just below.

There were 1,000 medals struck on 32 mm bimetallic blanks, with cupronickel center and aluminum-bronze outer ring.



NEWFOUNDLAND

EASTPORT \$3 TOKEN

The Town of Eastport has issued a 2004-dated \$3 trade token to mark 25 years of operation of its town council.

The obverse side shows a large 25 circled by leaves and \$3 on each side.

The reverse side shows the towns emblem and reads Town of Eastport/1979-2004.

The token was struck on 32 mm blanks



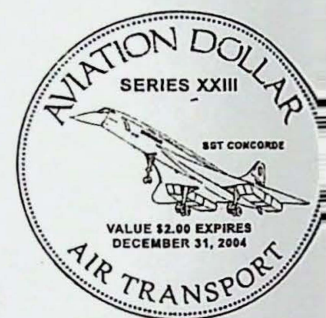
2004 GANDER \$2 TOKEN ISSUED

Gander and area Chamber of Commerce issues the 23rd Aviation Dollar sighting the SST Concord Air Transport aircraft on the obverse side.

The reverse side shows a Canada Goose in flight, which is the logo of the Town of Gander and Area Chamber of Commerce.

Greg Seaward of Gander designed the token.

There were 5,000 trade tokens struck on 32 mm, plain edge, nickel-bonded-steel blanks and 500 of these were gold plated.



ONTARIO

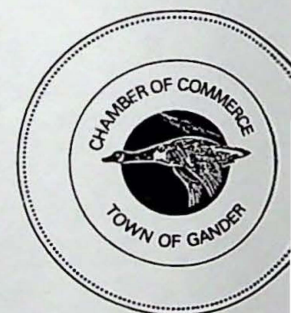
BRAMPTON ISSUES 2003 MEDAL

The City of Brampton has issued a 2003 dated medal to mark the 150th anniversary of the Corporation of The City of Brampton.

The obverse side shows a crest for the City of Brampton.

The reverse side shows a large rose in the center and near the edge shows the following print Sesquicentennial/1853 - 2003.

There were 1,000 medal struck on antique copper plated 32 mm plain edge blanks.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TULIP TIME FESTIVAL DUTCH DOLLAR

The Pella Lions Club of Pella, Iowa has issued a 2004 souvenir "Dutch Dollar" medal to mark the town's 69th annual Tulip Time Festival.

The obverse side of the Dutch Dollar medal shows a windmill.

The reverse side shows an picture of the queen Jenni chosen for the 69th annual Tulip Time Festival.

The medal was struck on brass colored bronze, 39 mm plain edged blanks. There were 1,400 brass bronze tokens struck and 33 numbered silver pieces struck but are sold out.

