

# NUMISMATICA CANADA

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

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## *The Dominion of Canada Coinage of 1870.*

*by Wayne L. Jacobs.*

While it is practically a given that one of the first marks of sovereignty of a newly independent country is its own native coinage, that didn't happen in the Dominion of Canada for three years. The main reason for this seeming tardiness lay in external factors over which Canada had no control.

Canada's decimal currency, official since January 1, 1858, was actually an amalgam of two others: those of both the U.S. and Britain. In terms of *value*, the Canadian dollar was synonymous with the U.S. *gold* dollar, allowing American gold coins to pass in the Dominion as unlimited legal tender and relieving this country of the need to have her own gold coins struck, which must necessarily have been done at a loss. But the *weights* of Canadian silver coins were also fixed by law. Since 1816, Britain had decreed that any silver coinage throughout the empire had to possess a weight in bullion silver *exactly* in accordance with British coin in proportion to its value. It thus worked out that with the pound sterling valued at \$4.86 2/3 Canadian, a dollar's worth of Canadian silver coins would weigh precisely 358.6672 Troy grains – or just a hair under 3/4 Troy ounce.<sup>1</sup> It was on this standard that both the silver issues of the Province of Canada (1858) and New Brunswick (1862, '64) had been coined.

But at the exact moment when Confederation dawned (July 1, 1867), many of the major powers were attending an International Monetary Conference in Paris, exploring the possibility of one currency standard for them all and with the best candidate being that of the Latin Monetary Union (France, Switzerland, Italy and Belgium were already using it and Greece would join in this year).<sup>2</sup> Disquietingly for Canada, both the U.S. and Britain were giving certain consideration to adopting the L.M.U. standard and if either did that, any new Canadian coin on the present standard would be rendered obsolete, forcing it to be withdrawn and re-coined at some expense.<sup>3</sup> Finally, by late 1869 or early 1870, the Canadians reached the correct conclusion that neither the U.S. nor Britain was going to change and could go ahead with obtaining the first coinage for the Dominion of Canada.

Not that there was any shortage of coin; far from it, Canada was literally deluged with silver coin – but it was overwhelmingly American. During the recent Civil War, Canada exported tremendous amounts of supplies to the North which came to be paid for in U.S. silver coin at a 10% discount. U.S. gold coin had disappeared early in the war and federal notes were frequently at a discount of 50% or more even in the U.S.. But now this silver – about 80% being quarter- and half-dollars – was causing all sorts of trouble for most Canadians. Legal tender only up to \$10 even in the U.S. and just bullion value thereafter, it stood at a discount that varied with silver bullion prices. But some employers made up their entire payrolls from quantities of these discounted coins and paid them out at face to their workers, "take it or leave it". Merchants sometimes discounted them at a rate that allowed them to make a small profit if turned in to an exchange house – and a much larger one if they passed them out at face in change. Exchange houses themselves made substantial, constant profits with their buy/sell spreads, essentially the same coin circulating through their hands again and again.

Now something could be done and one among a number of measures taken by the new Minister of Finance, Sir Francis Hincks, was the ordering of the Dominion of Canada's first silver coin in 1870.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In 1910, with the price of bullion silver away down, Canada raised the weights of her silver coins so that a dollar's worth weighed the even 360-grains or 3/4 Troy ounce.

<sup>2</sup> For a fuller treatment, see: "Canada, the U.S. and the L.M.U.", Jacobs, W.L., *C.N.J.*, Jan.-Feb., 2001

<sup>3</sup> The U.S. even saw a bill introduced into Congress by which U.S. gold coins would be reduced in weight by 3.6%, making a \$10 "eagle" equal to 50 L.M.U. "units" and the 20-cent piece may have been nothing more than a large experiment to see how the equivalent of an L.M.U. 1-"unit" would fare. Britain for her part struck a number of patterns for minor coins with dual values but could never get them to coincide.

<sup>4</sup> See "1870 and the Great American Silver Expulsion", Jacobs, W.J. in *C.N.J.*, Jan.-Feb., 1998.



### Royal Mint, London – circa 1870.

Canada couldn't know it at the time, but their order for a fairly substantial issue of coinage couldn't have come at a much worse time. By 1870, the Royal Mint was a creaky institution, overcrowded and with badly outdated machinery highly prone to breakage. The coining department still used the power supply and screw presses that had been installed by Boulton & Watt back in 1810. During the 1870s, this department was sometimes off-line for weeks or even months through breakdowns, such as the giant overhead power wheel shedding its cogs.<sup>5</sup>

Coinage for the mother country always took precedence over that of the colonies and as we see in the documents below, Canada's coinage of 1870 was in two parts, the first of which was apparently also split into at least two and possibly three segments, all of them tucked away by bits and pieces as the Mint's daily operations permitted. During the following year, only part of Canadian coinage demands could be met and part way through the year, they were transferred to Ralph Heaton & Son, Birmingham, under subcontract and remained there until 1884 when they returned to a newly enlarged and refurbished Royal Mint.

No one seems to have been entirely sure as to what "Confederation" actually meant; while a semi-independence, it certainly wasn't *complete* independence and one rather surprising right reserved by Britain was the authorization of Canadian coinage. Even though granted as a matter of course, Canada still had to seek and obtain an authorization from the British Treasury for every single mintage before contacting the Royal Mint with their request. Fortunately, things moved rather rapidly in those pre-electronic days and we sometimes see documents of requests and the granting of that request dated on the same day – and the new trans-Atlantic telegraph put the Canadian government into virtually instant contact with England.

In 1870, the coinage request came from the top in Canada from Sir Francis Hincks, the third Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada, in order to fill the gap left by the expelled American silver. We should note that the new coinage did not arrive in time and that there was a hiatus of several months between the withdrawal of the U.S. silver in April and the shipment(s) of the new coin from London as attested by the Mint's ledger sheet. In future years, demand for coin tended to percolate up from the bottom, banks in various regions drawing their supplies from the several offices of the Deputy Receivers-General located (usually) in the provincial capitals and as these supplies became low, request for more transmitted to the Receiver-General and the Finance Department. There, probable future needs were tabulated and orders transmitted to England.

But in the procedures of the day, such a request as that of 1870 was not dealt with directly with the British government but rather through a Canadian intermediary, their "agent" in England. At this time, the position was held by Sir John Rose who had been the Dominion's second Minister of Finance but who had blotted his copybook by introducing legislation that the banks didn't like; he was replaced by Sir Francis Hincks, governor of British Guiana, recalled to Canada in 1869. Although he resigned, Rose kept his contacts and joined the banking firm of Morton, Rose & Company in London where he became Canada's agent and representative in Britain, a position that was later crystallized into "High Commissioner of Canada to Britain" under A.T. Galt.

It would have been Rose's responsibility to "pray" the Colonial Secretary (then the Earl of Kimberley) to request and obtain the necessary Authorization from the British Treasury; with this in hand, Rose could then place the order with the Royal Mint. But because of the set-up, things are missing that we could wish were not. For instance, the writer can find no word in Mint documents regarding the sinking of the two sets of dies for the new 25- and 50-cent Canadian denominations. The work was done by Leonard Charles Wyon (the 50-cent was even initialed) but we can only *presume* that he performed this commission as a result of direct contact between himself and Rose (or Rose's office). Wyon appears to have operated with substantial leeway; while the Chief Engraver to the Royal Mint he also ran a private studio where he did additional die-sinking work. In this case, it appears as if Rose delivered the finished master dies to the Mint

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<sup>5</sup> Background to the Royal Mint operations are chiefly from two sources: "The Mint" by Sir John Craig, 1953 and "The Royal Mint" by H.G. Stride, a series that appeared over a number of years in *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*; the pertinent sections are Chapters XXVIII through XXXII in 1959.



who went on to sink master punches and replicate coining dies as part of their overall fee. Additionally, there is frequently no trace of Ottawa-to-agent or agent-to-Ottawa correspondence, the writer again assuming that they took the form of telegraph "flimsies", later discarded.

What the writer has been able to find in the way of documentation is reproduced below, all being from the National Archives of Canada, MG40, D-12, B-5375, Mint 13, Vol. 8. It will be seen that there were two main coinages in 1870, the earlier one involving all the silver 5-, 10-, 25- and 50-cent denominations while the second was an additional coinage of the 5- and 10-cent pieces equal to the first. At the end will be a discussion of the various points as expressed in these documents. They read as follows:

**Document 1: John Rose to the Mint**

"London, June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1870

Dear Sir,

With reference to the coinage of silver you have now in hand for the Government of Canada, I am in receipt of a communication from the Treasury informing me that instructions have been given the Deputy Master of the Mint to execute the coinage in such denominations as the Canadian government may direct.

I have now the honour on behalf of that Government, to request you to strike off the coinage of the following amounts and denominations: -

\$225,000	in	50¢ pieces}	new issue
225,000	in	25¢ pieces}	
90,000	in	10¢ pieces}	old issue
60,000	in	5¢ pieces}	

making a total of \$600,000.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedt. Servant,  
(sgnd) John Rose.

R. Mushet Esq.<sup>6</sup>  
The Mint"

**Document 2: Robert Mushet to John Rose**

(Royal Mint seal)

June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1870

"Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday relating to the Silver Coinage for the Dominion of Canada, and I beg to say that instructions have come from the Treasury

<sup>6</sup> Robert Mushet appears to have filled the post of "Deputy Deputy Master of the Mint" in Charles Fremantle's absence and was probably a descendant of Robert Mushet, melter, who died in 1828.



Authorities to the Deputy Master of the Mint to alter the relative proportions of the Coins from what was originally contemplated, & to execute the Coinage in such denominations as the instructions of the Canadian Govt may direct; and further that the same rate of charge is to be made as before.

With regard to the increase of the 10 & 5 Cent pieces, as conveyed by your letter, we shall require a corresponding increase of Silver, and I have to request you will be good enough to order to be paid to the account of the Master of the Mint at the Bank of England the further sum of £10,000.

The dies of the 50 & 20<sup>7</sup> Cent pieces are so far advanced that I have every reason to believe that the coinage of these pieces will be undertaken soon.

I have the honor to be  
Your faithful Ser.  
(sgnd) Rob. Murshet

Sir John Rose &c &c”

**Document 3: C.W. Fremantle to Govt. of Canada (recap)**

“The Dominion of Canada  
To the Master of the Mint

Dr(aft)

For a Silver Coinage of \$600,000, pursuant to Treasy. Authy. Of 12 March, 1870 vizt.-

For Metal, including melting &c	£ 116, 016 . 1. 10
For Mint expenses, including assays, boxes, bags &c	<u>3, 125 . - . -</u>
	119, 141 . 1. 10
Cr. By Cash	<u>104, 500 . - . -</u>
	£ 14, 641. 1. 10

Royal Mint  
15 Sept, 1870

C.W. Fremantle  
Depy Master & Comptr.”

**Document 4: John Rose(?) to C.W. Fremantle.**

“London Sept. 24<sup>th</sup> 70

Dear Sir,

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of Canada, the tenor of which has been communicated to the Colonial Office and the Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury, I have to request that you will be good enough to undertake as soon as possible the coinage of \$150,000 of Canadian 10¢ and 5¢ pieces, in the same proportions as in the former order – namely \$80,000 in 10¢ pieces and \$70,000 in 5¢ pieces, I (subsequent page missing)

C.W. Fremantle Esqr

<sup>7</sup> Error; it should be “25”.



Deputy Master, Royal Mint”

**Document 5: C.W. Fremantle to John Rose**

“(draft)

R. Mt  
28 Sep. 1870

Sir,

I am directed by the Master of the Mt. to ack. the receipt of your letter of the 24<sup>th</sup> instant, requesting him to undertake a further coinage in silver of \$150,000 for the Dominion of Canada, and to inform you in reply that the coinage can be commenced, subject to the usual instructions from the Lords Comm. &c, so soon as the Gold Coinage at present in progress shall have been completed.

Sir John Rose CCMG

I am &c  
C.W.F(remantle)”

**Document 6: Royal Mint to Secretary of the Treasury.**

“Royal Mint,  
5 Oct. 1870

Sir,

I am directed by the Deputy Master of the Mint to ack. the receipt of the letter from the Colonial Office, and its enclosure, respecting a further subsidiary silver Coinage of \$150,000 for the Govt. of Canada, referred to him by order of the Lords Commrs of H. M. Treasury on the 1<sup>st</sup> instant, and to report that such coinage can be commenced as soon as the Gold Coinage at present in progress shall have been completed, and that he has placed himself in communcn. with Sir John Rose to this effect.

With reference to the wish of Sir John Young<sup>8</sup> that the quantity of Fifty-cent pieces first ordered by the Domn. Of Canada should be decreased by \$150,000 if practicable, I am directed to inform you that the entire coinage of \$600,000, which included \$225,000 in Fifty-cent pieces, the quantity originally ordered, was completed at the end of August last.

Secretary of the Treasury

I have &c  
R. H. H(ill)<sup>9</sup>

**Document 7: Johnson Matthey & Co. from C.W. Fremantle(?)**

“19<sup>th</sup> October, 1870

Gentlemen,

<sup>8</sup> Sir John Young, Baron Lisgar, was Governor-general of Canada, 1869-70.

<sup>9</sup> Robert H. Hill was Superintendent of the Royal Mint.



I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date and to accept the Tender which you have made, namely:

(in margin: 198,000 oz.) To supply One Hundred and Ninety-eight thousand Ounces of Silver (British Standard) cast in bars of the dimensions specified in Mr. Hill's letter of the 18<sup>th</sup> instant at the rate of Five Shillings and one penny and Five-eighths of a penny per oz. Troy. (in margin: 5s. 1 5/8d).

The Scissel and defective pieces to be received back by you at the rate of Five Shillings and one penny and Five Sixteenths of a penny. (in margin: 5s 1 5/16d).

The whole amount to be delivered within one week from this date.

Messrs Johnson Matthey & Co.  
Halton Garden

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant  
(unsigned)"

**Document 8: Office of John Rose to C.W. Fremantle**

"Bartholomew Lane, E.C.

Nov. 5<sup>th</sup> 1870

C.W. Fremantle, Esq.,  
Deputy Master, Royal Mint

Sir,

In the absence of Sir John Rose, I have to acknowledge receipt of your note to him of yesterday's date, and of the Invoice of \$48,000 in 10¢ coins you have now completed. All the arrangements have been made for the transmission of the coinage to Canada. Messrs Home & Chaplin will be supplied with the necessary authority for receiving the consignment, and will call at the Royal Mint on Wednesday afternoon the 9<sup>th</sup> inst to receive the boxes.

I have been directed by Sir John Rose to request that you will be good enough to have the boxes marked

'For the Government of Canada  
Bank of Montreal  
Montreal'

so that there may be less likelihood of any detention on the part of the United States Custom House at Portland, Me., the present destination of the Canadian packets.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
(sgnd) Edw. R. McDermott"

**Document 9: Royal Mint ledger sheet for the 1870 Canadian coinage.**

"Canada Coinage (\$600,000 - £125,000)

1870	May 26	To Cash, paid Johnson & Matthey for Silver	(£) 10,000
	June 8	do do	9,000
	9	do do	8,000
	"	do do (blce)	523. 11. 2
	24	do do (do)	1,478. 15. 5
	28	do do, on acct.	<u>30,000. - -</u>



July 16	Drs. Miller & Stenhouse, assays (£16.4 + £16.4)	59,002. 6. 7
	£32. 8. -	
July 19	“ Johnson & Matthey, silver o/a	8,000
20	“ do do (balce)	5,454. 14. 4
25	“ Hoe & Sons for Boxes	7. 10. -
27	“ Johnson Matthey & Co. o/a	10,000
Aug. 1	“ do do	10,000
30	“ do do	10,000
Sept. 16	“ do do (balce)	13,559. - 11
Oct. 14	Stenhouse - assays	20. - 6
“	Miller - “	20. - 6

Exchequer Extra Receipts -

Mint Expenses, including assays, boxes, bags &c  
(2½% on £125,000) =

3,125. - -  
£119,141. 1. 10

1870. May 24.	By Cash, advanced by Dominion of Canada	20,000
June 7	do (per Morton Rose & Co.) do	10,000
“ 24	do (per Morton Rose & Co.) do	25,000
“ 27	do “ do	19,500
		74,500
July 28	do “ do	20,000
Aug 29	do “ do	10,000
Sept. 15	do “ do (balce)	14,641. 1. 10

Further Canada Coinage of \$150,000 per Treas Authority of 12 Oct, 1870 (£31,250)

Nov. 2	To Cash. Johnson Matthey & Co.	15,000
22	“ do	13,904. 14. 7
	Mint Expenses, 2½% on £31,250	781. 5. -
		£ 29,685. 19. 7
Nov. 1	By Cash. per Morton Rose & Co.	15,000
22	“ do (balce)	14,685. 19. 7
		£ 29,685. 19. 7”

**Points Raised in these Documents: A Discussion.**

Although there are obviously a number of documents missing, we can fill in some of the gaps.

In the first place, we see that none of the new Canadian silver arrived in time to take part in the Great American Silver Expulsion that was launched April 15, 1870. This was not really Finance Minister Hincks' fault; he moved as fast as he could. Since the Treasury Authority for the first coinage of 1870 was granted on 12 March, it's obvious he issued the necessary orders a little before that. In a perfect world, using the telegraph to issue instructions and *if* the Royal Mint was able to immediately start striking the pieces, it is entirely conceivable that at least the 5- and 10-cent pieces could have been received within the 5-6 weeks preceding redemption date - especially since these denominations were using the old 1858 dies, the punches at the Mint only requiring that master dies be updated. They were even called "old issue" in Document 1.



Despite the order in Document 1, it seems that the number of 5-cents were changed from \$60,000 worth to \$70,000 while the 10-cents were reduced from \$90,000 to \$80,000. Subsequent documents reproduced above give these revised figures, again used in the second coinage of that fall and enumerated yet again in a Royal Mint recap sheet drawn up in 1899. So the mintage figures as given in our standard catalogues would appear to be solid.

Since Canada was later so anxious to have two-thirds of the ordered 50-cent pieces changed into even more 5- and 10-cent coins, the writer must wonder if there was not some pressure to have these small pieces struck and shipped first, even before the 25- and 50-cent pieces. After all, by June 3<sup>rd</sup>, Wyon had not yet finished the new master dies for these denominations (see Document 2).

The ledger sheet for the first coinage is interesting since the debit column contains no less than three "balances", indicating the finish of three different phases. Below is a table for the coinage of the first and second mintages by numbers supplied, total weight in silver (358.6672 Troy grains per dollar face) and total cost in silver bar (5s 1 5/8d per Troy oz. silver .925 fine).

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Value in Dollars</u>	<u>No. Supplied</u> <sup>10</sup>	<u>Total Weight of Silver</u>	<u>Cost in £ sterling</u>
5-cents (1 <sup>st</sup> issue)	\$ 70,000	1,400,000	52,305.633 Troy Oz.	£ 13,430. 533
10-cents (1 <sup>st</sup> issue)	\$ 80,000	800,000	59,777.866 "	15,349. 204
25-cents	\$225,000	900,000	168,125.25 "	43,169. 638
50-cents	\$225,000	450,000	168,125.25 "	43,169. 638
5-cents (2 <sup>nd</sup> issue)	\$ 70,000	1,400,000	52,305.633 "	13,430. 533
10-cents (2 <sup>nd</sup> issue)	\$ 80,000	800,000	59,777.866 "	15,349.204

If we refer back to the ledger sheet, we will note that the total of silver supplied up to the "balance" of June 24 equaled £29,052. 6s. 7d, not much in excess of the £28,779. 14s. 9d required by the 5- and 10-cent denominations of the first issue, and entirely understandable when we consider "Number Struck" always exceeded "Number Supplied". So it appears that by this date, the two smaller denominations were finished. Whether the assays performed and boxes supplied were of the dates listed or when the invoices arrived is not given.

The next big balance came due on July 20 when silver, additional to the last, to the value of £43,454.14s.4d was supplied. From the above, we see that this amount is only slightly more than that required for the 25-cent piece – and it seems probable that *it* was in readiness by that date.

The 50-cents would have required the same weight and value of silver as the 25-cent but the documents tell us that they were not ready until the end of August. Actually, the ledger sheet indicates that the final balance of the first mintage, the one that would contain this coin, was not completed until after September 16 (the day after Canada pre-paid it). This final balance comes to £43,559. 0s. 11d and, again, fits in very well with the silver requirements for this last coin.

Except it wasn't the last. Within days of the final balance, Canada was requesting additional 5- and 10-cent pieces in amounts equal to the first mintage. Treasury Authority was granted on 12 October and the books closed on this final mintage on November 22<sup>nd</sup>. At that time, silver to the amount of £28,904. 14s. 7d had been supplied against final needs of £28,779.14s.9d. While it isn't shown – and Canada *did* pay the Mint this higher amount – it seems most likely that the Mint returned the excess "scissel and defective pieces" to Johnson & Matthey who would have cut a cheque for Canada at the rate of 5s. 1 5/16d per Troy ounce returned.

<sup>10</sup> The number actually struck usually exceeded this figure by a few per cent to compensate for "bad coin". The residue beyond the even amount shipped was returned for melting, whether "good coin" or not.



Incidentally, Canada was being overcharged on the "Mint Expenses". The Mint was undervaluing the Canadian dollar at \$4.80 to the pound sterling instead of \$4.86  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Consequently, the first mintage of \$600,000 Canadian was converted to an even £125,000 instead of its true £123,287. 13s. 2½d, the 2½% Mint charge computed on the larger amount. The same was true of the second mintage: 2½% was charged on £31,250 instead of £30,821.18s.3½d. In the documents of 1871, this matter was brought up and adjustments were made in Canada's favour.

### Minting Practices.

As noted above, the Royal Mint was not the most up-to-date facility in the world at this time – in fact, she was decades behind in some respects. One of the main deficiencies was in the coining presses themselves (see Plate 1, No. 1). These were the same Soho-style presses with which she had been equipped sixty years previously by Boulton & Watt. Powered by steam engine, the main transference of energy was by a huge horizontal flywheel on the floor above. Typically, this type of set-up consisted of up to eight presses arranged in a circle, any one of which could be instantly actuated by the operator's depressing of a pedal. (During operations, the noise was horrendous). Although Boulton had advertised high coining speeds (a Canadian large cent would have been in the range of about 500 per minute), they never achieved that. In the first place, the power wheel would have had to accommodate the slowest press and, in the second, the coining tubes had to be charged with blanks by hand. Therefore, typical speeds were in the 50-to-100 coins-per-minute range.

Even after the Soho presses were retired to be replaced by more up-to-date "knuckle-presses"<sup>11</sup>, a short-coming continued to be the absence of a jam-proof, automatic blank feeder and the tubes were still charged by hand. (Plate 1, No. 2) A further upgrade in the early 1900s still used presses with speeds of just 100 to 125 strikes per minute.

Even though the Royal Mint was fully equipped with a Melting House, they still frequently used a shortcut in that the silver bars ordered were not just big blocks but already cast as rather thin, narrow strips. We see such an order mentioned in Document 7 where "Mr. Hill" had specified certain dimensions. In this way, the Mint could run the thin bars directly through the roller mills and save a certain amount of work. Even so, the thinnest coins might require as many as a dozen turns through the rolls as well as a couple of annealings along the way to soften metal that had become roll-hardened.

But all the coins were certainly not obtained from such "virgin bars". After rolling to correct thickness and punching out the blanks, there remained a considerable proportion of "scrap scissel"<sup>12</sup>. Since there is no mention in the ledgers of returned scissel save at the very last, we may reasonably presume that it was melted and re-cast into bars of appropriate size at the Mint. Such bars – at least at the Philadelphia Mint – could be as small as ½-inch thick and 1-inch wide (12mm x 25mm). [ref: Evans, 1876]. No matter how small the silver coin, no more than two were punched across the width of the strip<sup>13</sup> due to problems with "liquation", a phenomenon whereby sterling silver alloy had its fineness debased at the edges and enriched in the center of strip that was rolled too wide. It was for this reason that narrow strip was cast and rolled.

Illustrations from Evans show such narrow bars being cast and rolled. Not shown in the rolling picture are guides that prevented the strip from widening with the rolling; they could only become thinner and elongated, being sheared in two when they became uncomfortably long. The blanking illustration shows

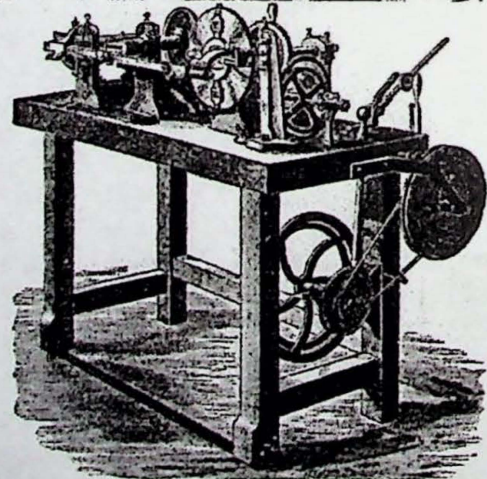
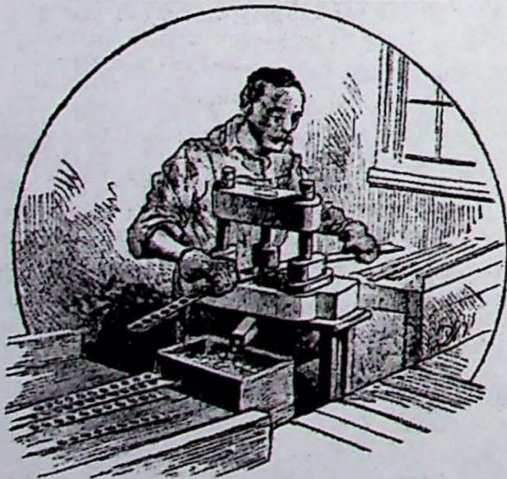
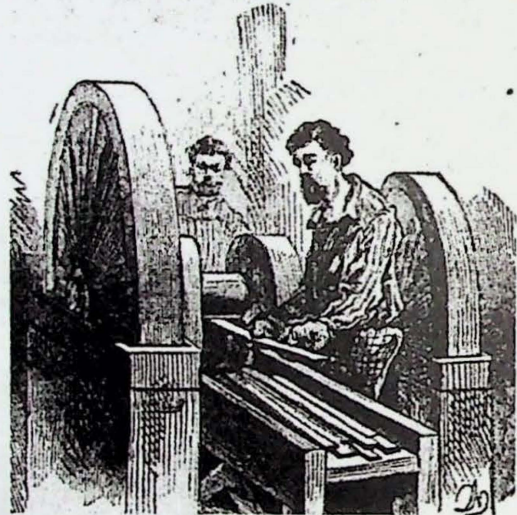
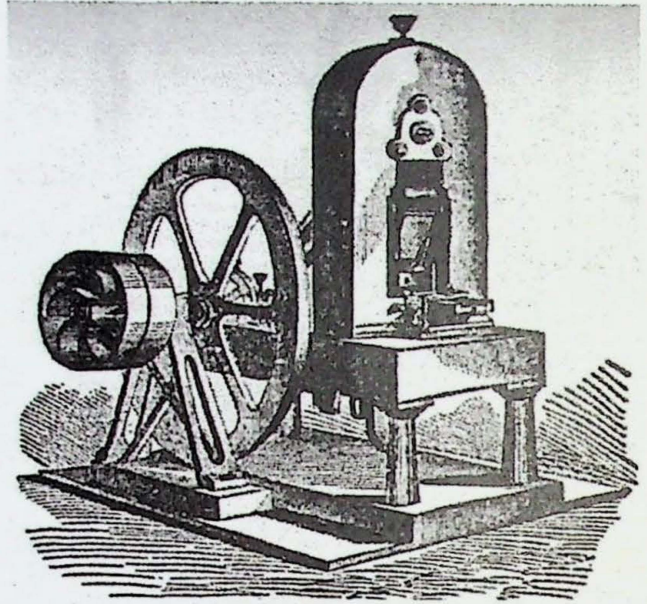
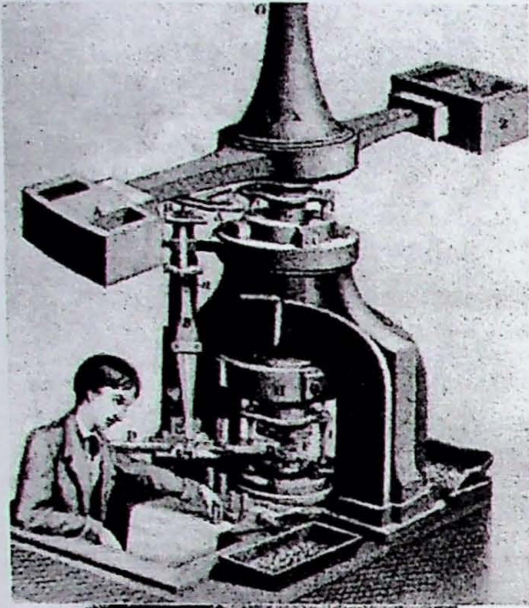
<sup>11</sup> The Royal Mint rented, then bought a couple of these new presses from Heaton's in the mid-1870s and, at the Mint's refurbishment in 1883/4, only "knuckle-presses" were used.

<sup>12</sup> Royal Canadian Mint Report, 1938. The following per centages of scrap remained from each strip after rolling and blanking: 50-cents (38.5%); 25-cents (31.6%); 10-cents (36%).

<sup>13</sup> Newman, W.A.C. "British Coinage", 1953



PLATE



*Top row lt.: Boulton-style press as used in the Royal Mint;*

*Center row lt.: Pouring coin bar, Philadelphia.*

*Bottom row lt.: Punching blanks from coin strip, U.S. Mint*

*Top row rt.: Improved "knuckle press", U.S. Mint*

*Center row rt.: Rolling coin strip, U.S. Mint*

*Bottom row rt.: transfer lathe, U.S. Mint*



single pieces being punched from the finished strip; that was probably the case of the 50-cent piece at the Royal Mint as well but the rest were just as probably gang-punched two at a time.

From this point, the blanks would have been again annealed, run through the rimming machine, brightened by boiling and cleansing, and sent to the presses.

### The Dies of 1870.

Much of the following comments are based on a rather extraordinary study conducted by Dr. James Haxby and published in *the Canadian Numismatic Journal* in the May, September and December numbers of 1968. Although it was mostly concerned with the differentiation among the several Portraits on the various denominations, it also gives us some insight as to what "possibly" – even "probably" – happened in 1870. Although this series should be "standard work" for serious collectors of Canadian Victorian coins, it seems to be largely overlooked today, nearly forty years later, to the possible detriment of collectors' pocketbooks – as we will see with the 50-cent pieces.

The 1870 silver can be divided into two major sections: the "old issue" 5- and 10-cent pieces and the "new issue" 25- and 50-cent coins.

In both of the "old issue" denominations, the mintage of 1870 started by using obverse master dies or punches directly from the 1858 Province of Canada issue, only to be modified later on in the year – probably during the second mintage of that fall. That also appears to have been the case with the same denominations' reverses, the old punches modified only by having part or all of the 1858 die removed, master dies sunk from them at which time the new 1870 date was applied. Also, in both cases, the reverses were modified later on, the 5-cent piece markedly so.

Both of the "new issue" 25- and 50-cent denominations of 1870 were from fresh master dies sunk by Leonard C. Wyon. Even so, both obverses were modified slightly during the 1870 coinage. The 25-cent saw the introduction of a slightly modified Portrait 2 in that year (although extremely rare) but with both Portraits later used side-by-side in the 1871-plain; the 1871-H; and the 1872-H issues. The 50-cent obverse was modified almost at once quite dramatically with Portrait 1 being very – or extremely – rare. Reverses for both denominations seem to have been set in place for the entire year.

The following discussion is by denomination, beginning with the smallest.

#### (a) 5 Cents, 1870.

The 5-cent coinage of 1870 began with a Portrait that Haxby termed the "Provincial head" for the best of reasons: it would appear to have been that of 1858 unaltered. The main differences between it and the slightly altered Portrait 2 are: upper and lower eyelid accentuated by incuse lines, (2) a single unbroken hairline across the forehead and past the temple where it merges into a fairly lightly defined second curl and (3) a rather sharp V-depression between the top of the head and the hair-bun. On Portrait 2, the lower eyelid is faint, the single forehead hairline becomes two, the top swirling inside the lower and this becoming a narrow, heavily-defined secondary curl while the back of the head meets the hair-bun in a rather blunt, shallow V. On heavily worn coins, the last may be the only feature remaining to determine the two.

There are two reverses for this year. The first is the "Wide Rim", the rim causing elongated denticles to nearly touch the wreath stems. Except for the date, this is the same as the 1858 Provincial reverse and was obviously the first used. This was followed by the "Narrow Rim" which moved shorter denticles well away from the wreath stems.

There *are* sub-varieties according to the placement of the date numbers. The Charlton catalogue illustrates an 1870 Wide-Rim with the numbers all in line; the Zoell catalogue<sup>14</sup> plainly shows not one but

<sup>14</sup> Zoell, Hans "Canadian Minor Coin Varieties", 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., 1965



two examples on which the 0 is considerably higher. Charlton shows as an example of the 1870 Narrow-Rim one on which the 0 nearly touches the leaf-point (and possibly the 7 re-punched) while the Zoell catalogue uses as its example one on which the 0 is much closer to the left (a "Narrow Date"?)



1870 Wide Rims (W)



*CANADA. 5 Cents, 1870.  
"Wide Rim" reverses.  
Far lt.: Level 0 in date (© Charlton Press, 2006  
Used with permission)  
Lt.: High 0 in date (Zoell)*



1870 Narrow Rims (N)



*CANADA. 5 Cents, 1870.  
"Narrow Rim" reverses.  
Far lt.: Wide date (© Charlton Press 2006,  
Used with permission)  
Lt.: Narrow date (Zoell)*

So far as the writer is aware, all Portrait Ones are mated with Wide Rim reverses and all Portrait Twos with Narrow Rim. If there are mules, he is unaware of them. Collectors' experience is that the two are of about equal rarity so it becomes tempting to assign all Portrait 1/Wide Rims to the first mintage and all Portrait Two/Narrow Rims to the second with an original mintage of 1,400,000 each.

It's unfortunate that the Royal Mint did not publish the number of dies used on Canadian coins until 1884, but if we use the figures for the years 1884-93 (number of coins per die rose quite dramatically right across the board in 1894), we can *extrapolate* that the 5-cent coinage of 1870 required 97-98 Obverse and 41-42 Reverse working dies, divided more or less into the two main varieties. Obviously, there was ample room for fully-dated master dies to be replicated into many essentially identical working dies. The sub-varieties may just be the odd hand-dated working die from a number of undated ones, kept on standby in case they were needed to flesh out the whole mintage. This is an area of Canadian numismatics where very little work has been done.

#### (b) Ten Cents, 1870.

In many ways, the 10-cents of 1870 is simpler. In the first place, the same Portrait was carried through from 1858 and in fact was not superseded until 1880. In all other respects save the style of the date numbers, there is but one Reverse as well. Collectors have long since sub-divided the reverse into those with narrow 0 in the date and those (somewhat scarcer) with wide – or thick – 0. In comparing the two dates, we will note that there are other differences in layout as well, the "Narrow 0" having all numerals more or less in line whereas on the "Wide 0" the bottom of the 7 is noticeably lower.

Again, on the basis of extrapolation, the writer would estimate that that some 27-28 Obverse and 30 Reverse working dies were used to strike the 1870 in total. Document 8 mentions a final shipment of \$48,000 (or 480,000 pieces) in 10-cent coins as having been received. Since such an amount would certainly call for a replication of dated dies, it again becomes tempting to assign them to the category of the "Wide 0"s, making a proportion of Narrow-to-Wide as 1,120,000 to 480,000 so far as original minting was concerned. These numbers jibe quite well with the estimates of rarity and value of today's collectors. Be warned, however: there is absolutely no definite proof of this.

#### (c) Twenty-five Cents, 1870.



With new dies cut especially for this denomination, we could reasonably expect that there would be but a single Portrait – but there are two, even though the second is extremely rare on an 1870 25-cent. Even more unusual: the two Portraits appear in tandem for the years 1871, 1871-H and 1872-H, Portrait 1 being the scarcer in every case until in the last it becomes “Very Rare”. After that date, Portrait 2 takes over completely.

Perhaps the main point of difference between the two is the positioning of the hairline as it meets the brow. As illustrated in Haxby, on Portrait 1, the hairline meets the brow some distance below the rim of the crown; on Portrait 2, it is higher – brow, rim and hairline nearly meeting at a common point.

There would have been a fair number of working dies required to strike the 1870 25-cent issue; extrapolation indicates something like 31 for each side. Since extra replicated Obverse working dies can be used in the following year, it may be that an excess was made in 1870 and their appearance in following years merely a matter of avoiding waste, even though their place had really been taken by Portrait 2.

The writer has heard of no Reverse varieties for 1870.

#### (d) Fifty Cents, 1870.

From a cursory examination of standard catalogues, we see that there are two varieties of 1870 50-cents: a rare one lacking both the front shamrock in the crown and the L.C.W. on the bust truncation as well as a much commoner one that have both features present. The Charlton catalogue leaves the impression that these are the only two differences; the Haxby/Willey catalogue notes in addition a “broken ribbon”, but with no further explanation. Actually, the 1870 50-cents has mysteries and ramifications far more extensive than the necessarily abbreviated catalogue entries. There are a number of anomalies as well.

After 1902, a series such as the 25- and 50-cents would have had the portraits reproduced by reducing machine as appropriately-sized production punches from a large master model common to both. That didn't happen in 1870; L.C. Wyon literally carved both sets in real-size master dies by hand. The 25-cents obverse is not just a junior-sized 50-cents, a quick glance at the layout of the ribbons will soon dispel that notion. This was not even the first use of this particular style portrait of Victoria; one very similar had already appeared on the obverse of the Hong Kong half-dollar back in 1865. It, too, was engraved by Wyon, the design itself adapted from a bust of Victoria by British sculptor William Thead<sup>15</sup>. Again modified, it would be used on the Canadian cent in 1876 by way of the P.E.I. cent and Jamaican halfpenny.



*HONG KONG.  
Half dollar, 1865.*

*Dies by L.C. Wyon from sculpture by William Thead.  
This was probably the first use of this particular  
portrait of Victoria on British Empire coins.*

According to Dr. Haxby, the 1870 no-L.C.W. 50-cent was not even known until the 1930s and even then, the discoverer, Bert Koper, was probably talking about one of the three known proofs which came to be considered as patterns or die trials. Today, these are listed in the Charlton catalogue under “Patterns” as

<sup>15</sup> Pridmore, F. “Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Part 2: Asian Territories”, 1962. pp 280-1



DC-3 (in bronze) and DC-4 (in silver). The Bowman "pattern numbers"<sup>16</sup> have been dropped from these two since he listed them as being "ordinary" no-L.C.W. 1870 50-cents – and they proved not to be.



50-cents, 1870. Charlton DC-3. Approx. 2x.  
(© Charlton Press, 2006. Used with permission)

The descriptions given in the Charlton catalogue are as follow:

**DC-3.** Fifty cents 1870, bronze; plain edge; specimen; dies ↑↑; wt. 9.2 grams; diam. 29.72mm; obverse – no L.C.W. on the truncation, but otherwise very similar to Obv. H-2<sup>17</sup>. Reverse – slight differences in some leaves compared to the adopted design. (National Currency Collection).

**DC-4.** As DC-3, but silver. Specimen; dies ↑↓; wt. 11.2 grams; diam. 29.72mm.

As we see, the patterns appear to be hybrids between the Portraits One and Two: like Portrait One, there is no L.C.W. in relief on the truncation and the point of the bust is sharp; like Portrait Two, there are no weaknesses at the fillet, ahead of the bun or on the ribbon (the shamrock on the crown is also presumably there since its absence is not mentioned). That there would be such a "pattern hybrid" makes no sense – and chances are excellent is that it is a hybrid only in the sense that it is a re-worked Portrait One as it was intended to appear on the finished coin.

That the Portrait One (no L.C.W.) existed beyond patterns was proven in the early '60s when one in V.F. showed up, undoubtedly a "no L.C.W." which also had a number of other differences from the common 1870-L.C.W. Immediately this discovery was integrated into the catalogues of the day (Charlton and Regency) and now that the variety became known to collectors – most having been previously unaware of its existence – a rather widespread search turned up other examples. Even so, by 1968, Dr. Haxby could still write that the variety was "exceedingly scarce ... in the same class as its more famous cousin, the 1921". From the time of discovery, catalogues soon evolved from simply listing a "no L.C.W." to giving illustrations of the two main points: the lack of both the shamrock in the crown and the L.C.W. on the Portrait One. Relative rarity was very much underestimated by assigning the "no L.C.W." a market value of about four times its commoner relative – as well as giving prices in a number of different conditions which gave the perception that there were more of them than there were (and that still holds true).

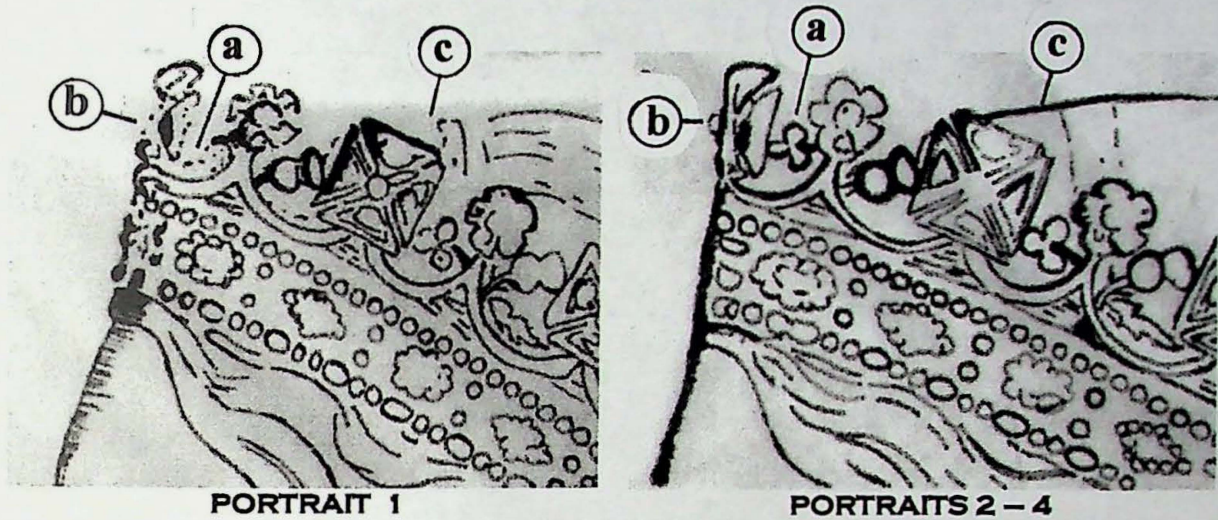
From these early beginnings, "standard knowledge" has tended to solidify into the belief that there are just these two points of difference between the two. There are actually at least eight. Hopefully, the writer's drawings below make up in clarity what they may lack in strict accuracy of delineation; readers are

<sup>16</sup> Bowman, Fred. "Canadian Patterns", *C.N.A.J.*, Jan., 1957. Later published as a separate work.

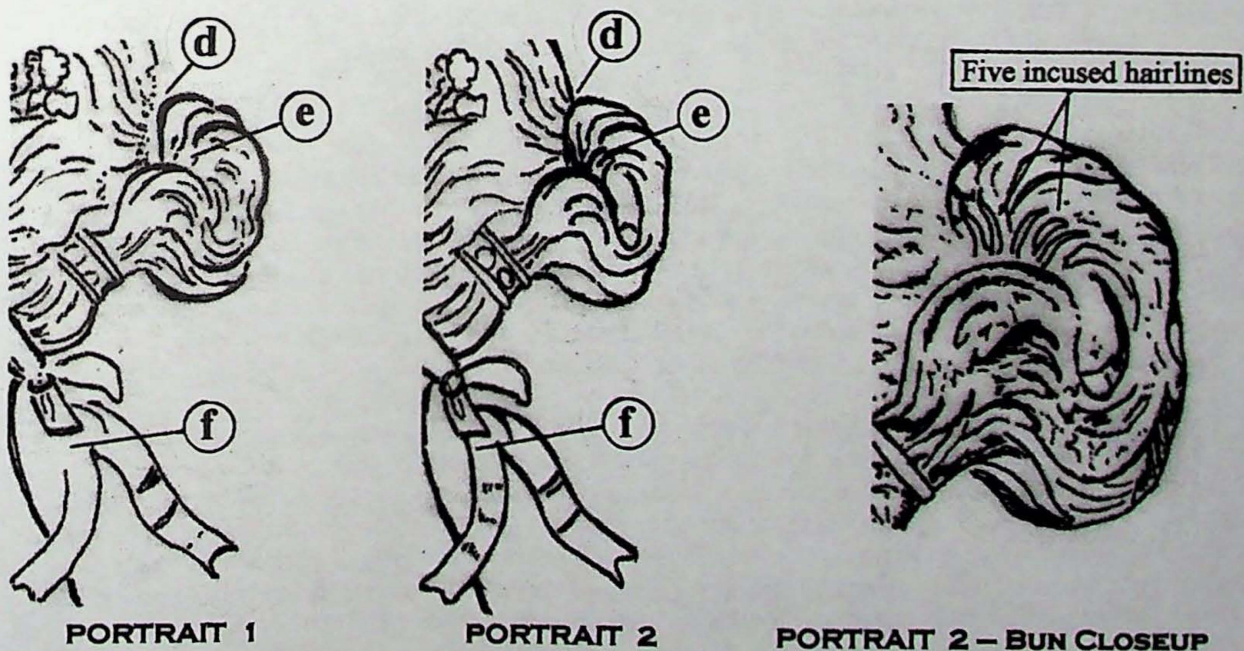
<sup>17</sup> A reference to "Portrait 2" in the general catalogue section of 50-cent pieces.



urged to access the Haxby articles where much better overall images are given. Beginning at the top front of the crown and working clockwise, the differences are as:

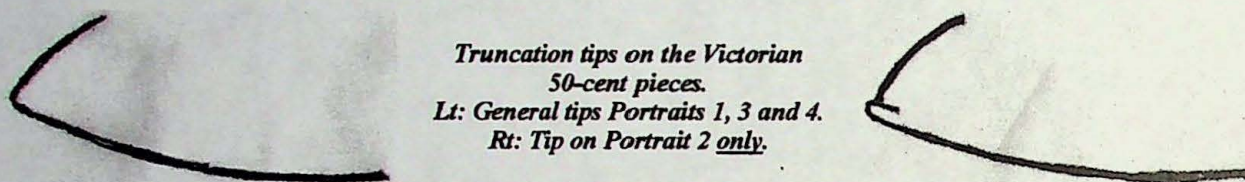


- (a) Portrait One (hereafter just "One") lacks a shamrock in the last front section of the crown – but just below this missing feature is a sort of indeterminate, amorphous "rind" parallel with the bottom of that section. Portrait Two (hereafter "Two") has a shamrock in this section, just like it alternated with thistles in the rest of the sections, but it "floats" above no "rind" whatsoever.
- (b) Much of leading edge of the maltese cross ornament on the crown is missing on One; on Two, it is well-cut with the central jewel prominent.
- (c) On One, the section of headline on which the ribbon-band rests is faint to invisibility; on Two, it is sharply delineated.





- (d) On One, the hairline stops short of the hair-bun, a weakness running in a "valley" that almost makes it seem to float. On Two, the hairline runs right up to the bun.
- (e) On One, the hair in the bun is rather plain, a major lock being tucked in on itself – and is almost exactly the same as on the later Portraits 3 and 4. On Two, the top section of the bun has been "busied-up" with five incuse cuts radiating out from the central lock (two at the left and two at the right sitting on the lock, a middle one up from the lock); this characteristic is found only on Portrait Two.
- (f) The left long ribbon on One is "broken" by weakness just below the left tie-end; on Two, the ribbon is strong and clear-cut.



*Truncation tips on the Victorian  
50-cent pieces.  
Lt: General tips Portraits 1, 3 and 4.  
Rt: Tip on Portrait 2 only.*

- (g) On One, there is no L.C.W. on the truncation of the bust; on Two, it exists as Roman-style block capitals in relief. The periods are usually weak or missing on Portrait 2.
- (h) On One, the bust ends in a fairly sharp point; on Two, the point has a "tip" on it, the presumed result of a slip with the graver. This feature also exists only on Portrait Twos.
- (i) On One, there is a weakness on the throat roughly where the adam's apple would be; on Two, the throat-line is sharp and clear. (This is the least definitive feature).

These are, generally speaking, the main points of difference. However, so far as the Queen's face is concerned, it would seem that Portrait One *is* Portrait Two. Although there are no doubt "slight differences" between the pattern reverse and those of the general coinage, they could easily be explained by tiny changes wrought during the replication processes; negative dies rounding fine peripheral details as the punches are raised or punches chipping during the sinking of working dies necessitating the restoration of detail by touchup, not always absolutely exact. The writer would judge that the pattern reverse is that which gave rise to all the subsequent dies used on the Canadian Victorian 50-cent pieces.

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There is, of course, a dark underside to numismatics, with a distinct possibility that it could operate on this particular coin. So long as the collecting fraternity have assumed that the rare "no L.C.W." differed from its more common cousin in only two respects (lack of both shamrock and initials), the danger exists. Any halfway competent engraver could readily remove these two features from a common 1870 50-cent and "convert" it to a rarity with a market value of some six times as much. Even when we are aware of all the points of difference, nearly all would involve the "erasure of metal" and could also be done. After all, it is evident that Wyon corrected this portrait on a negative master die.

But in one case (Difference "e"), that is not so. Those five incuse lines were added to a positive *punch*, not a negative *die*, and as such their "conversion" would involve the *addition* of metal, not its removal. What's more, these incuse lines should be evident on coins with wear-conditions down to Fine or even less. Only Portrait Two has them and in order to make them disappear, the level of the bun would have to be lowered to this point by grinding (or other means) and such lines characteristic of Portrait One restored by engraving. It would be an exceedingly difficult job to do undetected. For this reason, buyers of a pricey "no L.C.W." are enjoined to make sure these five incuse lines *are not there* – and that they never have been



### Making Sense of What We See.

Like any good mystery, the case of the "no L.C.W." demands a solution – or at least a reasonable hypothesis that future researchers can test and accept, modify or reject. In the writer's opinion, the scenario of the 1870 50-cent went approximately as follows:

When Canada ordered her 1870 coinage from the Royal Mint, the latter cut some corners with consequent saving of time and money for both parties by simply pressing into service the old Province of Canada 1858 punches and dies (with a new date) for such denominations as were still required this time: the 5- and 10-cent pieces. The other two, the 25- and 50-cent coins, were entirely new denominations and for them new dies had to be cut.

As the usual course of things, the two sets were engraved by Leonard C. Wyon, Chief Engraver at the Royal Mint, but who also maintained a private studio for such work. Since we have no word to the contrary, it is probable that the dies were cut to Canada's account through her intermediary agent in the person of Sir John Rose. He – or his office – may well have treated directly with Wyon, the resulting dies delivered to the Royal Mint for their use that summer.

But something went wrong and despite Robert Hill's statement that the 50-cent pieces had been completed at the end of August, they probably weren't – although they may well have been started. The Mint ledger shows that the final silver needed to coin *all* of the Canadian coin under the March Treasury Authority was not bought until September 16 – one day after Sir John Rose had given a cheque for the requisite amount. Something held things up two or three weeks and that "something" was probably the obverse die for the 50-cent.

In the writer's opinion, the problem stemmed from the original obverse 50-cent master die being in too high relief<sup>18</sup>, the end result in the finished coin being pieces with obvious weaknesses in the design. It might be pointed out that a negative die faithfully reproduces background details, since they are closest to the face. True – but the original master die did not strike actual coin; it was used to raise a positive "production punch" and on this, it would be the highest points (probably the central hair) that would not reproduce well. After all, no "1870 no-L.C.W." is known in UNC and it could be that this hair weakness is disguised as wear. In its turn, the punch would have been used to sink a working die (or dies) and on them any central weakness would be faithfully reproduced *with the addition* of weakness in the background, the full sinking of the die prevented by the high relief. The working die would then strike actual coins with these deficiencies on them. Since there are business strikes, it's obvious that at least one punch was raised and one working die sunk from it.

There must have been consternation in the press room when the first of these coins fell to the basket. The major weaknesses near the top of the head, by the hair bun and the broken ribbon would have made all of them unacceptable coin. The obvious problem of excessive relief had to be set aright as quickly as possible – but how?

In later years, a master model would have been used in a reducing machine to cut a die with lower relief – Canada has done that several times (e.g., 1951 and 1953). In the Royal Mint of 1870, there *was* no model of the 50-cent obverse, just an actual-size master die in negative relief. Presumably they did have a newer model reducing machine that could have – with some time and bother – accomplished this feat. But at the time, the Mint was no more than coping with the demands of domestic coin (and at times failing even at that). The old reducing machine from 1824, now apparently being used only as a "transfer lathe", would

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<sup>18</sup> This would not be the first time it happened. The Nova Scotia pennies and halfpennies of 1856 all display obverse weakness through too-high relief in the dies; not only that, the legend lettering was too small and high, the consequent chipping of the hubs causing Heaton's no end of trouble in repairing the damage on the working dies by repunching.

That high relief was the problem is evidenced by the fact that the reverses of "no LCW"s are characterized by a weakness at the date and the word CENTS.



not have been up to the task since on a 1-to-1 reproduction, the relief was incapable of being changed – one of the old machine's shortcomings. But there was another way.

In the writer's opinion, the relief was lowered by the *field being raised*. This would have taken the form of the original negative master die being chucked in a lathe and some of the face – possibly no more than 1/1000<sup>th</sup> inch was required – cut or polished away.<sup>19</sup> This would, of course, have destroyed some of the faintest background design and any relief feature that entered the field on a slope would have been made slightly smaller. For this reason, the master die would then have been passed back to Wyon for restoring and sharpening the design. He made the front crown ornament stronger, added or replaced the front shamrock, strengthened the hairline on the top of the head, re-entered a stronger ribbon and made the throat-line bolder; there were no doubt numerous other minor improvements as well.

This accomplished, he would have shipped back the die – possibly with a comment to the effect of “try this and see how it works”. It worked very well, the test pieces being our DC-3 and -4 patterns of today<sup>20</sup>. Finally, he would have “approved” the die by stamping his initials on the truncation; being raised, they would have had to have been entered on a negative die and are not on the patterns.

At this point, the corrected master die (actually a *production* master die) would normally have been used to raise punches and those used to sink the required working dies.<sup>21</sup> But something happened in this case and, since the writer finds it hard to believe that Wyon could be guilty of such second-class work, he is forced to the conclusion that the blame must devolve on some unknown mint engraver (obviously, not greatly talented). This involved two deficiencies that appear *only* on the Portrait 2.

The Victorians seem to have had an abhorrence of anything smacking of “plainness” and someone took it upon themselves (or in response to orders) to “busy-up” the hair-bun on the Portrait 2 obverse punch. This took the form of five gently curved cuts radiating out from the central curl. Additionally, there was some attempt to work the front point of the truncation and it went from being fairly sharp and smooth to rounded with a sort of “tip” due to some sort of slip with the engraving tool. These two imperfections appear only on the Portrait 2 and none other. All subsequent Portraits, whether from re-workings of punches or matrix dies, have their direct antecedents with Wyon's corrected master portrait and not the punch used on the Portrait 2.

It may even be somewhat of a mystery as to why an engraver of Wyon's calibre would not have known the die was cut too deeply, and therefore of too high relief on the finished coin. We have to consider that the difference between the best possible relief and one too high is very small: a fraction of a millimeter, possibly only one or two thousandths of an inch. In later times, the reducing machine could be set to exact depths (and even then sometimes failing as our own 1953 “No Shoulderstraps” coins can attest). It was much more difficult by hand. Nor would the presumed types of tests used by Wyon have shown the deficiency. As a centuries-old practice, Wyon would have checked the progress of the die by the simple expedient of clamping it face-up in a vise, laying on a square of sheet lead and giving it a good whack with a wooden mallet. These expendable “die trials” were then tossed in a box for melting and later re-use. But while soft lead would show all the detail present, it would not detect too-high relief – that would await the “real-world” of the Mint's die- and coining presses before becoming evident.

(Readers are enjoined that the above is only a working hypothesis, attempting to accommodate all the features – and the occasional outright anomaly – as seen on these coins.)

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<sup>19</sup> We should note that the amorphous “rind” found in the front section of the crown on Portrait One disappeared never to return.

<sup>20</sup> Note that there are no corresponding patterns for the 25-cent piece.

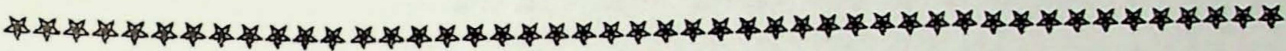
<sup>21</sup> It's possible that the replication process was even longer: Wyon's master → production punch(es) → master dies → intermediate punches (or “hubs”) → working dies. The need, or lack thereof, was a matter of judgement.



From this point forward, all new Portraits and Reverses appear to have been the result of punches or master dies having been re-worked to make them sharper, with the consequence of some being changed in noticeable ways. Generally speaking, when changes involve the slight lessening of positive features on the finished coin, a production punch has been re-worked; when such features become slightly enlarged, it was due to the cleaning-up of a negative master die. Occasionally, there may be evidence of both tools having been re-worked.

Generally speaking, this came to an end just after the death of Leonard Wyon in 1891. Very shortly, such Portraits and Reverses as were in place remained there for the rest of the reign despite Canadian coinage becoming both larger and more frequent. New tools would obviously have been required and we can suspect the increasing use of the transfer lathe to cut those that were essentially identical – and may be the answer as to why the Canadian 5-cent reverted to a “Portrait 2” in 1891 after having achieved a “Portrait 5” by that date (transfer lathe copy of an old punch).

But any of that will have to await future research and papers.



**Bank of Montreal Advertisement**  
 from *The Ayr News* of February 2, 1928  
 Submitted by Harry N. James



**AN EARLY  
BANK OF MONTREAL  
"TOKEN"**

**F**OUNDED before Canada had any currency of its own, the Bank of Montreal early obtained authorization from the Government to issue copper tokens for small change.

Reproduced herewith are the two sides of the "Bouquet" token, one of the earliest coins issued by the Bank. The intermingling of the rose, shamrock and thistle indicates the three branches of the British people—the English, Scotch and Irish—while the use of English on one side of the coin and French on the other is significant of the mingling of the two races in this country.

"Trade and Agriculture" indicates the early connection of the Bank with both urban and rural life in Canada.

Throughout its long history the Bank of Montreal has always been active in serving the financial needs of all the people.

**BANK OF  
MONTREAL**

Established 1817

Total Assets in excess of \$100,000,000

Ayr Branch: H. P. FERRIER, Manager.



## Communion Tokens of Montréal

Montréal, St. Gabriel Street, mother of all Presbyterian Churches in the city  
The Rev. John Bethune arrived in the city of Montréal and found there no congregation of Presbyterians. Gathering men of the Black Watch and Fraser Highlander Regiments, and with the aid and support of both Anglicans and Roman Catholics, a congregation was organized on the 12<sup>th</sup> of March 1786. Mr. Bethune left Montréal in May of the following year to found other churches in Glengarry County, Upper Canada (Ontario). The new congregation in Montréal was without a minister until the Rev. John Young was appointed under the Presbytery of New York. The first building, accommodating 650 worshippers, was erected on St. Gabriel Street in 1792. One of the founding members was the Scottish explorer, Sir Alexander MacKenzie. When Mr. Young left for Nova Scotia in 1802, the congregation considered two ministers for the call, the Rev. James Somerville, and the Rev. Robert Forrest. The majority chose to call Mr. Somerville, but those who preferred Mr. Forrest separated from St. Gabriel Street Church to form a congregation which connected with the Associate Reformed Church. Mr. Somerville was a minister of the Relief Church, but was willing to change his allegiance in order to pastor the congregation. He was inducted in September 1803 and remained senior minister until his death in 1837. The tokens bearing his name were introduced over the years of his ministry, the first, Token 1, being round and uniface, the second, Token 2, a lead two-sided token, and the third, Token 3, a white metal token similar to the lead one. Exact years of issue cannot be determined. To assist Mr. Somerville, other ministers were inducted including the Rev. Edward Black who was received by St. Gabriel Street Church in 1823. He withdrew due to a financial misunderstanding in 1831 along with a number of congregational members who formed St. Paul's Church. The Rev. Henry Esson, assistant at St. Gabriel Street from 1817, became senior minister upon Mr. Somerville's death. In 1844, Mr. Esson, and the majority of the congregation chose for the Free Church of Scotland. The assistant minister of St. Gabriel Street, the Rev. John Bonar, also chose the Free Church and left to form a second Free Church congregation on Coté Street. The congregation, both Church of Scotland and Free Church, continued to worship in the building, each causing problems for the other, for twenty years. At last, a compromise was reached, and in 1864 the Free Church congregation moved out and established Knox Presbyterian Church (see Montréal, Knox). Those loyal to the Church of Scotland remained and the name of the church was revised to St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church. The irony was that, in just eleven years, a union would be realized that would bring both congregations back under one roof, the Presbyterian Church in Canada. In 1866, St. Gabriel congregation relocated, and called the Rev. Robert Campbell, in that year striking new tokens, Tokens 4 and 5, naming St. Gabriel Church. (Note that token 5 is identical to token 4 except that the I in Gabriel is missing.) Mr. Campbell was one of the chief architects of the union of 1875, who saw that union happen in meetings in the sanctuary of St. Gabriel Church. He was minister until his retirement in 1909. St. Gabriel also was the mother congregation to Chalmers Church, established as a congregation in 1870, and in 1910 the two congregations were reunited, and called the Rev. Malcolm Campbell, previously assistant minister, to be senior minister. At that time, the name was changed to First Presbyterian Church. Malcolm Campbell remained minister for a full 52 years, seeing the congregation remain Presbyterian through the union of 1925, by a vote of 461-137. In 1984, the congregation, with the general decline of the English speaking population of Québec, combined with Knox Crescent Kensington Presbyterian Church to become known as Knox Crescent Kensington and First.

Today: Montréal, Knox Crescent Kensington and First, the Presbyterian Church in Canada

### Token 1

obverse: REVd / IAs SOMERVILLE / MONTREAL

reverse: *blank*



shape: round  
 composition: lead  
 dimensions:  
     horizontal: 30.0 mm  
     vertical: 30.0 mm  
     thickness: 1.3 mm  
     weight: 8.8 grams  
     die axis: uniface

year of issue: 1803  
 minister: the Rev. James Somerville  
 references: Bowman 20, Charlton CE-226A

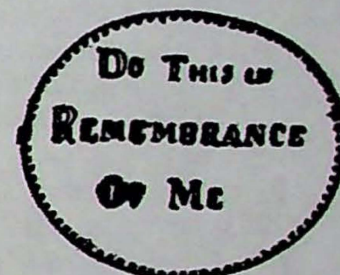


**Token 2**

obverse: REVd / JAs SOMERVILLE / MONTREAL  
 reverse: DO THIS IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME  
 shape: oval  
 composition: lead  
 dimensions:

    horizontal: 39.8 mm  
     vertical: 33.8 mm  
     thickness: 1.9 mm  
     weight: 19.5 grams  
     die axis: ↑↑

year of issue: 1803  
 minister: the Rev. James Somerville  
 references: unlisted



**Token 3**

obverse: REVd / JAs SOMERVILLE / MONTREAL  
 reverse: DO THIS IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME  
 shape: oval  
 composition: white metal  
 dimensions:

    horizontal: 40.3 mm  
     vertical: 33.8 mm  
     thickness: 2.0 mm  
     weight: 16.8 grams  
     die axis: ↑↑

year of issue: 1803  
 minister: the Rev. James Somerville  
 references: Bowman 21, Charlton CE-226B



**Token 4**

obverse: ST GABRIEL / CHURCH / MONTREAL  
 reverse: DO THIS IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME  
 shape: oval  
 composition: lead  
 dimensions:

    horizontal: 40.3 mm  
     vertical: 33.8 mm





thickness: 3.0 mm  
weight: 25.4 grams  
die axis: ↑↑

year of issue: 1866  
minister: the Rev. Robert Campbell  
references: Bowman 22, Charlton CE-226C1

#### Token 5

obverse: ST GABRIEL / CHURCH / MONTREAL  
reverse: DO THIS IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME

shape: oval

composition: lead

dimensions:

horizontal: 40.3 mm

vertical: 33.8 mm

thickness: 2.9 mm

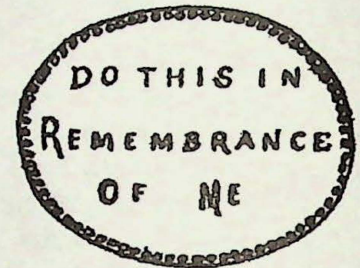
weight: 25.2 grams

die axis: ↑↑

year of issue: 1866

minister: the Rev. Robert Campbell

references: Bowman 22 var., Charlton CE-226C2



#### Montréal, Associate Congregation, later St. Andrew's Church of Scotland

The congregation that separated from St. Gabriel Street Church of Scotland in 1803 preferred the Rev. Robert Forrest as minister, but when the congregation was established in the following year as the St. Peter Street Church, it was not Church of Scotland, nor was Robert Forrest its minister. Mr. Forrest had accepted a call to New York City. However, he promised the small group a minister and persuaded the Rev. Robert Easton, who had come out with him from Scotland, to take over the congregation. His first declaration was that the congregation would be associated with the Associate Reformed Synod of Scotland of the Burgher Succession. It was not until 1820 that the congregation discovered that their application of 1805 to be accepted by the Associate Reformed Synod had been refused. The church building on St. Peter Street was completed in 1807, with the help of money from American congregations, and in 1816 a balcony was added. In 1815 the congregation was granted the right to have its own registers (previous records were kept in the books of St. Gabriel Street Church), so it was finally considered legally to be a church in that year. This is the reason for the date of 1816 on the Communion token, Token 6. With controversy late in his ministry, Mr. Easton chose to retire in 1822. The congregation decided that their best path for the future lay with the Church of Scotland. Not all were happy with that decision. Many of the congregational members were Americans, and most of them chose to withdraw and form American Presbyterian Church under the Presbytery of New York. The Church of Scotland congregation took the name St. Andrew's. In 1824 the Rev. John Burns arrived from Scotland as the second minister of the St. Peter Street Church. The new token of St. Andrew's, Token 7, changed one side of the old tokens of the Associate Congregation. Mr. Burns stayed less than two years and was succeeded by the Rev. Alexander Mathieson, minister from 1826 to 1870. He had the third token, Token 8, struck in 1834. The Presbyterian union of 1875 was opposed by the minister of St. Andrew's, the Rev. Gavin Lang. The congregation for the most part shared his opposition and remained a congregation of the Church of Scotland until merging with St. Paul's, a congregation of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in 1919. In 1925, at the start of the ministry of the Rev. George Donald, the vote regarding church union was 667-81 in favour of remaining Presbyterian. Today: Montréal, the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, the Presbyterian Church in Canada



### Token 6

obverse: ASSO CONG / Montreal / R. EASTON / Minr / 1816

reverse: THE JUST / Shall live / by faith / TOKEN / of / Membership

shape: oval

composition: lead

dimensions:

horizontal: 30.8 mm

vertical: 35.6 mm

thickness: 0.8 mm

weight: 5.3 grams

die axis: ↑↑

year of issue: 1816

minister: the Rev. Robert Easton

references: Bowman 16, Charlton CE-224A



### Token 7

obverse: OF / St. Andrew's / Church / Montreal

reverse: THE JUST / Shall live / by faith / TOKEN / of / Membership

shape: oval

composition: lead

dimensions:

horizontal: 31.1 mm

vertical: 35.3 mm

thickness: 0.9 mm

weight: 5.8 grams

die axis: ↑↑

year of issue: 1824

minister: the Rev. John Burns

references: Bowman 17, Charlton CE-224B



### Token 8

obverse: ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH / *table with bread and 2 chalices* DO THIS IN /  
REMEMBRANCE / OF ME. (*on table*) / MONTREAL

reverse: *wreath* / NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR / *burning bush*

shape: round

composition: white metal

dimensions:

horizontal: 28.0 mm

vertical: 28.0 mm

thickness: 2.6 mm

weight: 7.9 grams

die axis: ↑↑

year of issue: 1834

minister: the Rev. Alexander Mathieson

references: Bowman 18, Charlton CE-224C



Montréal, Church of Scotland, St. Paul's

St. Gabriel Street Church under the ministry of the Rev. James Somerville, had called two



assistants, the Rev. Henry Esson, assistant from 1817, and the Rev. Edward Black, assistant to both Mr. Somerville and Mr. Esson from 1823. When it became clear that the congregation could only pay one assistant, parties in the congregation divided in loyalty between Mr. Esson and Mr. Black. An ugly incident took place in 1831 when one faction barricaded itself in the church building and refused entry to the other, while the other faction tried to starve the first into submission. As a result, Mr. Black and his adherents left to form another congregation, which was received into full communion as a Church of Scotland congregation in 1833 and named St. Paul's. The Rev. Dr. Edward Black remained minister from 1833 to 1845. Two types of tokens were struck for the congregation, and they are noticeably different on close inspection. The un-holed issue, Token 9, has an indistinct border on both sides, while the holed issue, Token 10, has a very pronounced border. The congregation remained Church of Scotland despite the influence of St. Gabriel Street, which chose for the Free Church. In 1875, the Rev. John Jenkins led the congregation into the Presbyterian union. At that time, St. Paul's benefited from a large influx of members from St. Andrew's who preferred the new Canadian union over remaining with the Church of Scotland. Dr. Bruce Taylor served St. Paul's from 1911-1917, when he accepted the position of Principal of Queen's University in Kingston. At his departure, talks about joining the congregation with St. Andrew's were begun due to needs in both congregations. The merger was accomplished at the end of 1917 with St. Andrew's joining St. Paul's in their building and the minister of St. Andrew's, the Rev. George Duncan, as minister. The vote over Church union in 1925 was decisively in favour of the Presbyterian Church. In 1930 the congregation moved out of its old building, and after worshipping in Knox Crescent Church for two years while construction took place, moved to their new building in 1932. The congregation today is often referred to as the "Presbyterian Cathedral" of Montréal.

Today: Montréal, the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, the Presbyterian Church in Canada

#### Token 9

obverse: ST PAULS / CHURCH / MONTREAL / 1833 E.B.

reverse: I CORINTHIANS / XI 28 29

shape: six point star

composition: white metal

dimensions:

horizontal: 28.4 mm

vertical: 32.6 mm

thickness: 2.0 mm

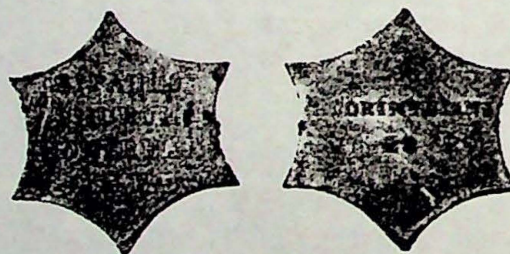
weight: 7.5 grams

die axis: ↑↑

year of issue: 1833

minister: the Rev. Edward Black

references: Bowman 25, Charlton CE-230A2



#### Token 10, pierced for suspension

obverse: ST PAULS / CHURCH / MONTREAL / 1833 E.B.

reverse: I CORINTHIANS / XI 28 29

shape: six point star

composition: white metal

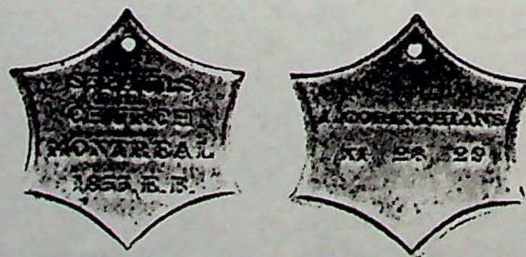
dimensions:

horizontal: 29.3 mm

vertical: 33.0 mm

thickness: 2.1 mm

weight: 6.8 grams





die axis: ↑↑  
year of issue: 1833  
minister: the Rev. Edward Black  
references: Bowman 25, Charlton CE-230A1

**Montréal, United Associate, Erskine Presbyterian**

A small gathering of adherents of the Secession Church of Scotland left St. Gabriel Street Church and met in a schoolroom in Montréal in 1831. The Rev. Dr. William Taylor arrived in 1833 to organize the congregation and became minister, remaining until 1876. Token 11, dated 1835, is from his ministry. Dr. Taylor was the first moderator of the Canada Presbyterian Church, formed in 1861 by union of the United Associate Church with the Free Church. In 1865 the congregation moved to a building on the outskirts of the city (but almost central by today's standards), and took the name Erskine Presbyterian Church, named after the brothers who founded the original secession in Scotland. The congregation joined with the Presbyterian union of 1875, then chose by majority to enter the United Church in 1925, during the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Pigeon. In 1934, the congregation amalgamated with American United Church, to form Erskine and American United Church. American had also been a Presbyterian Church, formed by American citizens who left the St. Peter Street Church (later St. Andrew's) in 1822, and connected with the Presbytery of New York City, remaining in that association until deciding to join the United Church of Canada in 1925. In June of 2004, Erskine and American United Church closed.

Today: does not exist

**Token 11**

obverse: UNITED ASSOCIATE CON / MONTREAL / 1835

reverse: Do this in Remembrance of Me = / I Cor XI 24

shape: oval

composition: lead

dimensions:

horizontal: 29.3 mm

vertical: 19.0 mm

thickness: 2.0 mm

weight: 7.5 grams

die axis: ↑↓

year of issue: 1835

minister: the Rev. William Taylor

references: Bowman 26, Charlton CE-232



**Montréal, Free Church of Scotland, Coté Street**

In 1844 the movement sympathetic to the cause of the Free Church of Scotland came to Montréal, distributing tracts on Free Church principles. Within six months the Free Church had a congregation in Montréal. In early 1845, the Free Church Colonial Committee sent out the Rev. John Bonar, who ministered for a short while with Mr. Esson at St. Gabriel Street. A temporary wooden church building was completed in March on Lagauchetière Street, and was the place of worship while a large structure was being completed on Coté Street. The official name, Free Church Coté Street, was adopted in 1847. The plain lettered tokens, Token 12, date from this time, with the ornate lettered tokens, Tokens 13, 14, 15, being issued almost certainly under Dr. MacVicar in 1861. (I include three varieties of this second token to show the wide variation in strikings.) The congregation grew quickly, increasing to over 400 members in the first year. Offered a call, Mr. Bonar declined, and the congregation continued under the ministry of various men, deputies of the Free Church, until the calling of the Rev. Donald Fraser in 1851. He left in



die axis: ↑↑  
year of issue: 1833  
minister: the Rev. Edward Black  
references: Bowman 25, Charlton CE-230A1

**Montréal, United Associate, Erskine Presbyterian**

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Today: does not exist

**Token 11**

obverse: UNITED ASSOCIATE CON / MONTREAL / 1835

reverse: Do this in Remembrance of Me = / I Cor XI 24

shape: oval

composition: lead

dimensions:

horizontal: 29.3 mm

vertical: 19.0 mm

thickness: 2.0 mm

weight: 7.5 grams

die axis: ↕

year of issue: 1835

minister: the Rev. William Taylor

references: Bowman 26, Charlton CE-232



**Montréal, Free Church of Scotland, Coté Street**

In 1844 the movement sympathetic to the cause of the Free Church of Scotland came to Montréal, distributing tracts on Free Church principles. Within six months the Free Church had a congregation in Montréal. In early 1845, the Free Church Colonial Committee sent out the Rev. John Bonar, who ministered for a short while with Mr. Esson at St. Gabriel Street. A temporary wooden church building was completed in March on Lagauchetière Street, and was the place of worship while a large structure was being completed on Coté Street. The official name, Free Church Coté Street, was adopted in 1847. The plain lettered tokens, Token 12, date from this time, with the ornate lettered tokens, Tokens 13, 14, 15, being issued almost certainly under Dr. MacVicar in 1861. (I include three varieties of this second token to show the wide variation in strikings.) The congregation grew quickly, increasing to over 400 members in the first year. Offered a call, Mr. Bonar declined, and the congregation continued under the ministry of various men, deputies of the Free Church, until the calling of the Rev. Donald Fraser in 1851. He left in



1859 and was followed by the Rev. D. H. MacVicar (1861-1868), and the Rev. R. F. Burns (1870-1875). The congregation entered the Presbyterian union of 1873 at a point when it was necessary to build a new structure. In 1878, the building was completed and the congregation took the name of its new location, becoming Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, calling the Rev. A. B. MacKay to be minister. In 1918 the congregation combined with Knox Church, taking the name Knox Crescent. The congregation remained with the Presbyterian Church in 1925 by a vote of 504-114. In 1948 another merger took place with Kensington Presbyterian Church, which had been founded in 1898, and then in 1984 the most recent merger added First, formerly St. Gabriel, and each merger added the name of the new partner.

Today: Montréal, Knox Crescent Kensington and First, the Presbyterian Church in Canada

### Token 12

obverse: FREE CHURCH / COTÉ STREET / MONTREAL ('Montreal': plain letters)

reverse: THIS DO IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME. / I.COR.XI.24

shape: rectangular, clipped corners

composition: lead

dimensions:

horizontal: 27.0 mm

vertical: 19.3 mm

thickness: 1.5 mm

weight: 4.6 grams

die axis:  $\overline{\uparrow\downarrow}$

year of issue: 1847

minister: the Rev. John Bonar

references: Bowman 15, Charlton CE-220A2



### Token 13

obverse: FREE CHURCH / COTÉ STREET / MONTREAL ('Montreal': ornate letters)

reverse: THIS DO IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME. / I.COR.XI.24

shape: rectangular, clipped corners

composition: lead

dimensions:

horizontal: 25.7 mm

vertical: 19.3 mm

thickness: 1.5 mm

weight: 4.0 grams

die axis:  $\overline{\uparrow\downarrow}$

year of issue: 1861

minister: the Rev. D. H. MacVicar

references: Bowman 14, Charlton CE-220A1



### Token 14

obverse: FREE CHURCH / COTÉ STREET / MONTREAL ('Montreal': ornate letters)

reverse: THIS DO IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME. / I.COR.XI.24

shape: rectangular, clipped corners

composition: lead

dimensions:

horizontal: 26.9 mm

vertical: 18.6 mm

thickness: 2.0 mm



weight: 6.6 grams  
die axis: ↕  
year of issue: 1861  
minister: the Rev. D. H. MacVicar  
references: Bowman 14, Charlton CE-220A1

### Token 15

obverse: FREE CHURCH / COTÉ STREET / MONTREAL (*'Montreal': ornate letters*)  
reverse: THIS DO IN / REMEMBRANCE / QF ME. / I.COR.XI.24  
shape: rectangular, clipped corners  
composition: lead  
dimensions:  
horizontal: 26.4 mm  
vertical: 18.4 mm  
thickness: 2.7 mm  
weight: 7.7 grams  
die axis: ↑↑  
year of issue: 1861  
minister: the Rev. D. H. MacVicar  
references: Bowman 14, Charlton CE-220A1

### Montréal, Free Church of Scotland, Knox

In 1844, the minister and most of the congregation of St. Gabriel Street Church of Scotland chose to enter the Free Church. Believing that the majority had the right to the church building, the congregation remained and fought a protracted battle in the courts with the Church of Scotland. For twenty years the battles continued. The Rev. Henry Esson, minister, left in 1845 to become principal of Knox College, Toronto. Before the lawsuits were settled, four ministers came in quick succession, two of them resigning because of ill health and another dying of cholera. In 1864 the lawsuits were finally settled, and the majority of the congregation of St. Gabriel Street Church moved to a new building took the name Knox Presbyterian Church. Being the majority, Knox claimed to be the true succession of St. Gabriel Street. The St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church made the same claim as they remained Church of Scotland. Near the close of 1865, the Rev. Dr. Robert Irvine was called to the pulpit and served as the first minister of Knox for four years. Token 16, naming Knox Church was introduced during his time. The congregation became part of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and in 1918 merged with Crescent Street Church. In 1925 Knox Crescent chose to remain Presbyterian by 504-114. The current congregation was formed as a result of further amalgamations with Kensington Presbyterian Church in 1948 and First Presbyterian Church in 1984.

Today: Montréal, Knox Crescent Kensington and First, the Presbyterian Church in Canada

### Token 16

obverse: KNOX CHURCH / MONTREAL  
reverse: DO THIS IN / REMEMBRANCE / \* QF ME \*  
shape: round  
composition: lead  
dimensions:  
horizontal: 30.7 mm  
vertical: 30.7 mm  
thickness: 2.3 mm  
weight: 9.5 grams





die axis: ↑↑  
year of issue: 1866  
minister: the Rev. Robert Irvine  
references: Bowman 19, Charlton CE-222

Montréal, Church of Scotland, St. Mark's

St. Mark's Presbyterian Church grew out of a Sunday School located in a room on Wellington Street, a mission of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. In 1869 the congregation was founded with the laying of the cornerstone in October of the year. St. Mark's called the Rev. William Black, son of the Rev. Edward Black of St. Paul's. He left in 1875 and the congregation became part of the newly formed Presbyterian Church in Canada in that same year. Mr. Black was followed by the Rev. John Nicholls who was minister from 1876 to 1897, the Rev. Alex King, 1899-1900, and the Rev. G. F. Kinnear, 1904-1914. Apparently the finances were not stable and the congregation was supported throughout this time by Knox-Crescent, St. Andrew's, and St. Paul's. The Rev. Robert Strange arrived in 1916 as the congregation amalgamated with the Nazareth Street Mission, but left the following year. The years of the First World War were hard on an already struggling congregation, but after a two year vacancy, St. Mark's was able to call the Rev. Lachlan MacLean who served from 1919-1925. The congregation voted unanimously to join the United Church in 1925 but the churches which had been supporting it remained Presbyterian. Mr. MacLean was called to Côte des Neiges United Church in 1925, and as St. Mark's could not survive economically, it decided in April 1926 to disband and leave members free to join the churches of their own choice. The token is in fact a stock token, although having been first made for St. Mark's congregation. The earlier tokens, Token 17, obtained at the beginning of the congregation's life, had the name St. Mark's Church added to them; the later ones, Token 18, were most likely adopted during Mr. Nicholls' ministry, were used plain. The plain token was also used in a few other Church of Scotland congregations including Côte St. George in Glengarry County, Ontario.  
Today: does not exist

Token 17

obverse: ST MARK'S (*incuse*) / table with bread and 2 chalices DO THIS IN /  
REMEMBRANCE / OF ME. (*on table*) / CHURCH (*incuse*)

reverse: wreath / NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR / burning bush

shape: round

composition: white metal

dimensions:

horizontal: 28.0 mm

vertical: 28.0 mm

thickness: 2.2 mm

weight: 8.1 grams

die axis: ↖ ↑ ←

year of issue: 1870

minister: the Rev. William Black

references: Bowman 23, Charlton CE-228A



Token 18 ↑↑

obverse: table with bread and 2 chalices DO THIS IN / REMEMBRANCE /  
OF ME. (*on table*)

reverse: wreath / NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR / burning bush

shape: round

composition: white metal



**dimensions:**

horizontal: 28.1 mm

vertical: 28.1 mm

thickness: 2.3 mm

weight: 8.4 grams

die axis:

year of issue: 1880 (?)

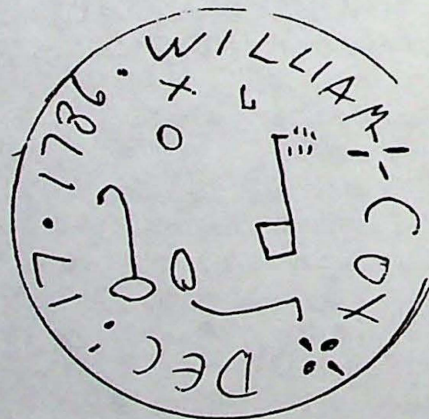
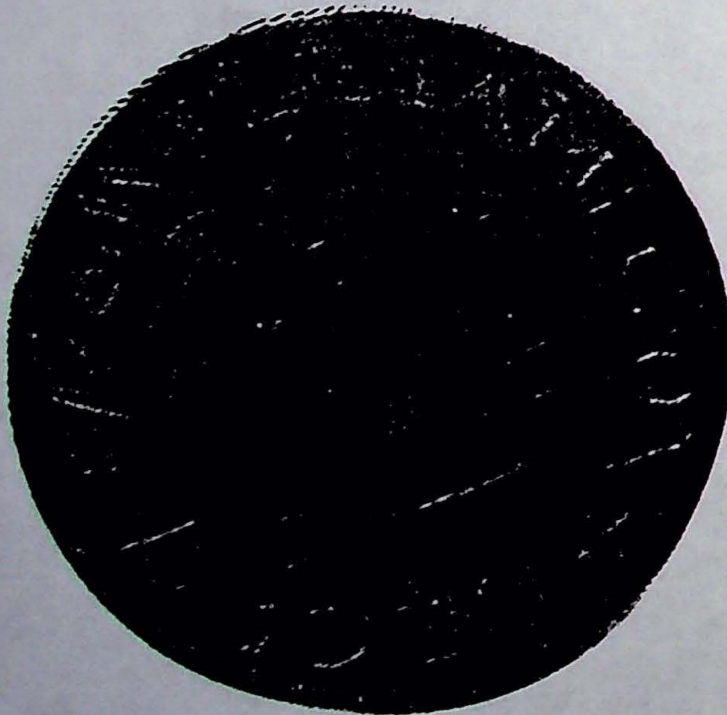
minister: the Rev. John Nicholls

references: Bowman 24, Charlton CE-228B



**Help Needed to Identify Mysterious Piece.....**

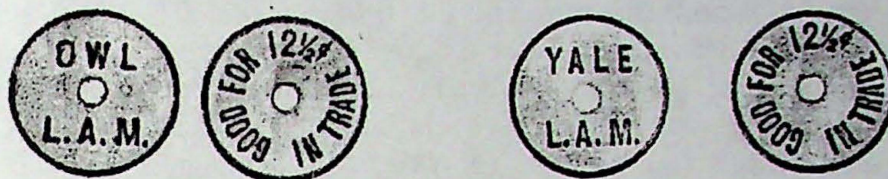
Sam Louli, C.A.T.C. member #1104 sent in a scan of an engraved copper he acquired a few years ago along with a small collection of Canadian Colonial tokens. The piece is 28 mm in diameter and reads: WILLIAM COX DEC: 17. 1786 with several symbols in the field of the token. Can anyone supply Mr. Louli with any information on this interesting item?





## Lloyd Allen Manly and Grand Forks, B.C.

by Ronald Greene



BC Token Database G6010b

G7160b

Both pieces are made of German Silver: Round, central hole, 21 mm

Lloyd Allen "Al" Manly was one of five Manly brothers who came to the Grand Prairie valley in the 1890's and were greatly involved in the early days of Grand Forks, B.C. Al Manly's initials appear on tokens issued by two establishments in the city.

An article on Al, written in the *Grand Forks Miner* in Dec. 17, 1898, is worthwhile quoting at length although perhaps it should be taken with a grain of salt as the editor always tried to write good things about people. There are minor discrepancies between it and other accounts of the Manly family involvement in the early days:

"Mr. L.A. Manly is well known to everyone in Grand Forks, and the valley for that matter, he having come here about nine and a half years ago as manager of his brother John's ranch, which is about three miles and a half below town and has been identified with the growth of the country ever since. During his residence here he has proven himself to be a shrewd and careful business man and has built up a large and lucrative business. He has been a member of the city council ever since the town has been incorporated and is thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the city. His friends agree that while he may have not done so much towards building up the town as his brother John, it was because he was not in a financial position to do it. They further claim that the honor of being the father of Grand Forks, which has always been credited to ex-Mayor [John] Manly, rightly belongs to him. It was he who induced his brother to purchase the land on which the town has been built, having secured an option on it from Scott McRae, who owned it at the time, and up until the time that Dr. Averill became interested with John and himself in the Townsite, the entire management of the proposition had been in the hands of Al. He was the one who built the log building now occupied by the Grand Forks Mercantile Co., and got John to open a mercantile business in connection with himself. It was through his efforts that a post office, hotel, blacksmith and wagon shop and a number of other businesses were established here before the land was surveyed out as a townsite. While John furnished the money he was away traveling for a Chicago house, and Al was here rustling to build up a town. ..."

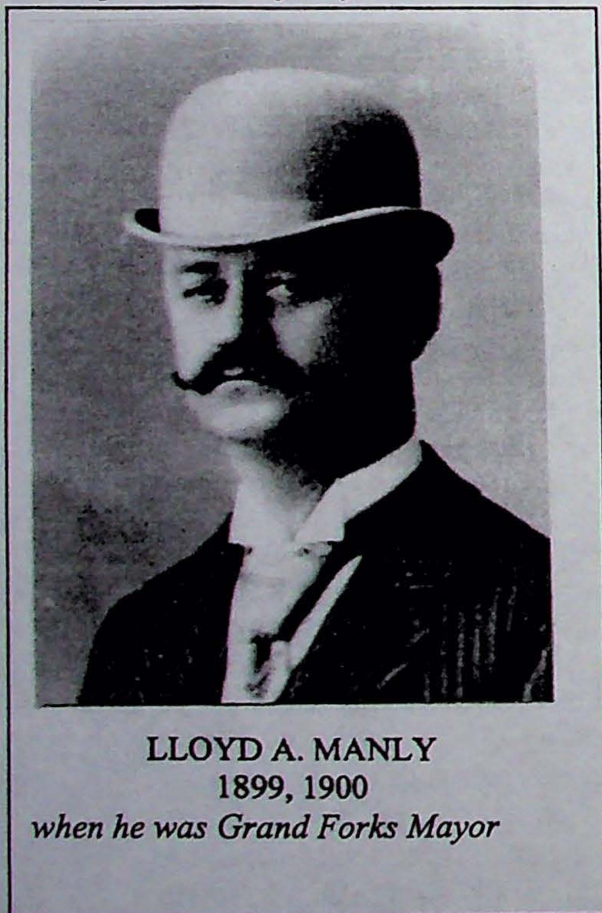
John opened the Log Store Mercantile with Al and W.K.C. "Carse" Manly, although their shares were purchased by Dr. G.W. Averill by 1895, a dentist who had come west from his native Pennsylvania and made a considerable fortune in various mining ventures. John Manly, who met him in Montana, convinced him to try Grand Forks. The dentist had a long association with the city, although there was a three year period where he practiced in Alaska, and shortly before his death from Influenza in 1919 he had moved to Seattle to open a dental practice.<sup>1</sup> His family home built in 1899 at the eastern end of the city and called Golden Heights is a prominent heritage landmark. The



general merchandise partnership of Averill & Manly and the real estate firm of Manly Bros. & Averill (John, Al and Dr. Averill) ended in June 1897. The mercantile partnership had made large purchases but business stagnated and the firm was unable to cover its obligations. John Manly sold his interests in both firms to J.L. Ballantyne who was placed in charge of the business in an effort to recover.

In 1899 John Manly and Commodore Edmund S. Biden built the Yale Hotel which, "... will be opened on July 1<sup>st</sup>. 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."<sup>2</sup> The Yale dwarfed all the other hotels in Grand Forks and certainly was a grand hotel compared to all the others in the community. In January 1900 the Yale Hotel Company, Limited Liability was formed with the intention of purchasing Commodore Biden's interests in the hotel and land, and paying off the mortgage of \$34,000.<sup>3</sup> Dr. Sharie H. Manly owned 494 of the 500 issued shares, with the remaining shares spread between Joseph, W.K.C., Al, John and his wife. Sharie was then living in Republic, Washington.

On January 1, 1895 Al was appointed as post master for Grand Forks, a position he held until Feb. 25, 1899.<sup>4</sup> In 1896 he built the Grand Forks hotel, which opened in early July. An advertise- ment mentioned choice wines, liquors and cigars so



LLOYD A. MANLY  
1899, 1900

*when he was Grand Forks Mayor*

we can be certain that there was a saloon in connection with the hotel. He was also involved in mining ventures, for in Feb. 1897 Al and his partner bonded a two-thirds interest in the Round Butte and Iron Cliff claims situated some eight miles up the North Forks to Messrs Redmond and Gibson. Mid 1897 saw several changes for Al Manly, almost a game of musical chairs. George F. Mims took over the Grand Forks Hotel in May, renaming it the Windsor Hotel. Al Manly built a new post office next to the Victoria Hotel and moved the operation to there from the front of the Manly & Averill store. He also took over the Victoria Hotel from Mrs. A.V. Davis. He opened a new bar room in the Victoria, which was reported as "...very commodious and is fitted with a horse shoe shaped bar behind which one may find any form of alcoholic beverage he desires gotten up in the most approved methods for tickling the palate and warming the cockles of the heart..."<sup>5</sup> The former bar room was changed over to a restaurant called the "Delmonico" after the famous New York restaurant, and which was to be run by Messrs Hibbard and Dufour.



By the end of 1898 Al Manly was in the wholesale liquor business. The earliest ad for the Lloyd A. Manly Liquor Company ran in the *Miner* November 12, 1898.<sup>6</sup> In May 1899 the roof of his bonded warehouse was taken off and the addition to the Yale Hotel was built across the top.<sup>7</sup> There was mention in the newspaper in July 1899 that he had commenced the erection of a stone bonded warehouse on Bridge Street<sup>8</sup> and only a week later it was announced that he had sold the Victoria Hotel and the property it was on for \$15,000, considered to be the first sale in Grand Forks of any great significance.<sup>9</sup> He immediately leased back the hotel.

At the beginning of May 1900, while Mayor of Grand Forks, Lloyd A. Manly returned from spending 72 days in the east, purportedly regarding the Kettle River railway charter, but no more was said of it.<sup>10</sup> A few days later he purchased the Owl Saloon from Hugh McGuire, who had opened it with partner Harry Russell a few months before. The first advertisement for the Owl Saloon was Feb 23, 1900, but on April 19<sup>th</sup> Harry Russell was noted as having sold his interests and departed for Greenwood.



A little over a year later, the newspaper reported on a meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the Owl Music Hall Company, Limited which was held in the offices of the L.A. Manly Liquor Company.<sup>11</sup> There were ten shareholders. Al Manly was one of three shareholders with ten shares while five others held one share each, one held two shares, and one held three shares. This new company then entered into an agreement with Manly that whereas he had secured leases on the Owl Saloon and the Music Hall the company would take over the leases and purchase his stock of liquors, cigars and fittings – except for the mounted deer heads in the saloon -- for the sum of \$1800.00 to be paid by the issue of 30 shares of the company.<sup>12</sup> At the next meeting of the Licensing Commissioners, the licence was transferred to the company and became a concert hall licence.<sup>13</sup> The Music Hall opened on September 14, 1901. Not long after this the City Council decided that it wanted to crack down on gambling in the city. In early November council called a special meeting for the “purpose of dealing with the question of closing up the music hall, stopping all gambling games in the city and dealing in some manner with the tendency rapidly becoming apparent among the women of scarlet character to desert the part of the city set aside for their use and take up their domicile in hotels and other buildings in the neighborhood of the business centre.”<sup>14</sup> The newspaper mentioned



that the passing of this resolution by City Council resulted in about thirty men losing their employment, nine men at the Victoria club rooms, 16 at the Owl and seven in the other places where gambling had been going on.<sup>15</sup> By early December the newspaper mentioned that the Owl Music hall is again in operation, but it was a difficult matter to make it successful. An enigmatic report in the Grand Forks News of December 21, 1901 mentioned that Manly was suing the Owl Music Hall Company, which did not defend the case and Manly received judgment. Unfortunately no detail was given, and one must assume that the company had failed to live up to its commitments with Manly. In February 1902 the company applied to the Board of Licensing Commissioners to transfer the retail liquor licence back to L.A. Manly<sup>16</sup> and with this transfer the Owl Music Hall Company Limited appears to have gone out of business. Al Manly had a Grand Re-opening of the Owl Music Hall on February 15<sup>th</sup>, 1902 with the entertainment run by Adolph Kirchner. Admission was charged at 25¢ which included a drink. Manly applied to transfer the licence for the Owl Saloon in September 1902 to Edwards and Richardson.

When the Grand Forks Investment and Trust Company Limited was incorporated in January 1901, Lloyd A. Manly was one of five subscribers. In mid 1903 A.C. Flumerfelt and Homer N. Galer acquired control of the trust company,<sup>17</sup> Manly retaining a one third interest. The company expanded with branches at Coleman, Alberta and Vancouver, B.C. Manly sold his shares in July 1904 to the other main shareholders. The company, subsequently renamed the British American Trust Company, moved its head office to Vancouver.<sup>18</sup> The building that housed its branch in Victoria still exists in the 700 block of Fort Street.

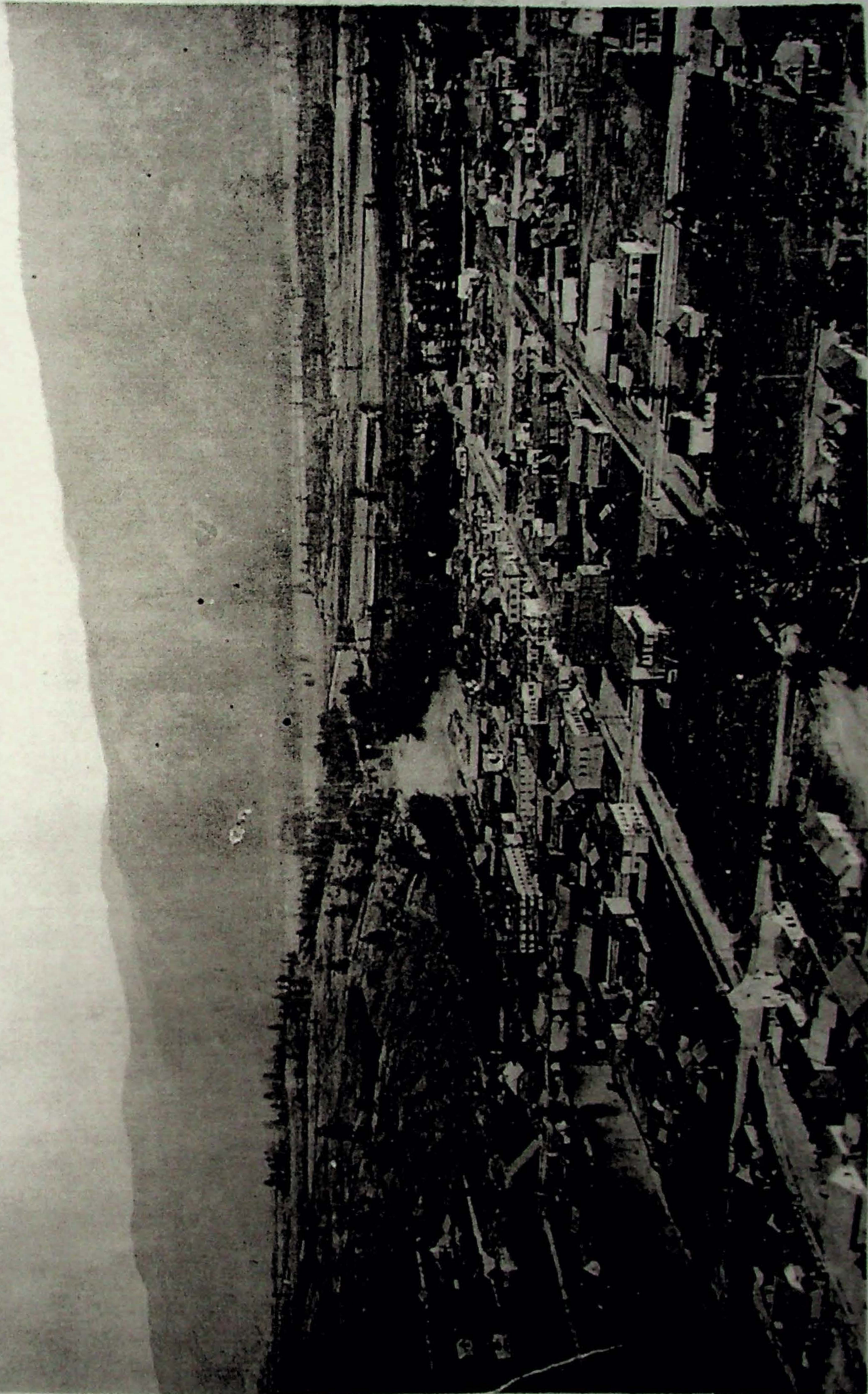
In October 1901 the Yale Hotel Company took over control of the bar in the Yale Hotel. Previously Lloyd A. Manly had been operating it, but there was no reference found to him taking it over. Possibly it was in January 1900 when the company was formed to buy Commodore Biden's interests. Al Manly was now in a position of wealth so that that he, his wife Jeanette, and daughters Norma and Helen could spend the winter in California.<sup>19</sup> Al Traunweiser leased the Yale Hotel in January 1903. He was to buy the hotel some 18 months later when John Manly severed one of his last ties to Grand Forks. The Yale Hotel was destroyed in the great fire of July 10, 1908.

In January 1903 Al Manly was elected the president of the Grand Forks Driving Park and Athletic Association and in March he took a three year lease on the Morrison residence on Fourth Street. In July 1903 the Owl was one of several licence holders that did not renew their licence. In December 1903 there was a licence application from C.B. Peterson to bring in a partner, John Lind, and incorporate the Square hotel, the Owl saloon and the Clarendon restaurant all into one hotel licence.

Manly had incorporated the Lloyd A. Manly Liquor Company in January 1900. In April 1904 the company changed its name to the Grand Forks Liquor Company, Limited. Later, after Al Manly's active involvement had ended, the name was changed once again to the Pacific Liquor Company, Limited. The company was dissolved August 25, 1912.<sup>20</sup>

July 1905 saw mention of an application for a liquor licence for the Swanson Hotel, at or near Midway, for Mr. Manly, and the licence was granted,<sup>21</sup> but there was subsequently no mention in the *Grand Forks Gazette* of this hotel. The *Boundary Creek Times* of Greenwood reported that Manly "was up Myers Creek last week to select a site for the hotel for which one Dufour has already been granted a license."<sup>22</sup> We could find







no further mention of this venture so assume that it did not proceed. In 1907 Al Manly moved to Victoria, but didn't stay there for long, and his family may not have gone with him. By the end of 1908 Manly was living in Coleman, Alberta where he was running the Grand Union Hotel.<sup>23</sup> According to Russell Primrose<sup>24</sup> Lloyd Manly opened the Grand Union Hotel in 1904, with C.E. Baker as the manager, but didn't move to Coleman until after the death of his mother in 1908.<sup>25</sup> He sold the Grand Union Hotel to George Clair in March 1911. In 1912 Al Manly purchased a lot in Port Mann and built a fine new hotel there. The Great Northern Hotel Company, Limited was incorporated in March 1911 to take over the hotel business of Manly & Swanson. The hotel in Port Mann was the company's sole asset. One partner was Adam Paterson, later the managing director of the Dufferin Hotel.<sup>26</sup> Al Manly was then off to Anyox, north of Prince Rupert on the British Columbia coast where he was said to have operated another hotel, but the 1918 B.C. Directory, the first provincial directory since 1910 lists him as the manager of the Anyox Theatre and the Billiards & Pool Hall. Possibly the change in his profession was related to Prohibition coming into effect on October 1, 1917. Al Manly turns up in Vancouver in the 1923 B.C. Directory, listed as a promoter. By 1924 he is the manager of the Hotel Angelus, and a year later, the proprietor. In 1935 his daughter Helen, has moved to Vancouver. He is no longer the proprietor of the Hotel Angelus, but is living at the Dufferin Hotel. Later he is shown as a director of the Dufferin. Al Manly died August 10, 1938. His sole executrix was his older daughter, Norma, who was then living in Alhambra, California. His widow Jeanette was shown as living at the Dufferin Hotel, and Helen had become Mrs. Paul Deryk (or De Ryk), and also living in Vancouver. By the terms of the will, drawn up in 1930 he left each of the women a one-third interest in his estate which was comprised of holdings in the Angelus Hotel Company, Angelus Holding Co. and a fifty percent interest in the Dufferin Hotel Company. However, the probate gave the gross value of the estate as \$142.10.<sup>27</sup> Had he lost everything, or had he given it away in the interim?

### The Tokens

The tokens are very similar to each other leaving us with the suspicion that they may have been ordered at the same time. In summary the Owl Saloon ran from February 1900 with Manly's involvement from May 1900 to September 1901, and once again, but as the Music Hall, from February to September 1902. He was also operating the bar in the Yale Hotel until October 1901, which suggests an issue during the overlap between the two businesses, which occurred between May 1900 and September 1901.

### Acknowledgements

The illustrations, the photograph of Mayor Lloyd A. Manly, and the view from Observatory Mountain are both courtesy of the Boundary Museum Society, Grand Forks. The Yale Hotel is the large building next to the river. The rubbings were made by Leslie C. Hill.

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<sup>1</sup> *Grand Forks Gazette*, January 17, 1919, p. 3

<sup>2</sup> *Grand Forks Miner*, June 24, 1899, p. 1

<sup>3</sup> Registrar of Companies files, QE297, B.C. Archives, microfilm B4417.



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- <sup>4</sup> George H. Melvin, *The Post Offices of British Columbia 1858 – 1970*, The author, 1972
- <sup>5</sup> *Grand Forks Miner*, June 19, 1897, p. 1
- <sup>6</sup> *Grand Forks Miner*, November 12, 1898, p. 2. We can assume it was the first ad as his name was misspelled as Floyd A. Manly for the firsts three issues in which it appeared.
- <sup>7</sup> *Grand Fork Miner*, May 6, 1899, p. 4
- <sup>8</sup> *Grand Forks Miner*, July 29, 1899, p. 4
- <sup>9</sup> *Grand Forks Miner*, August 5, 1899, p. 1
- <sup>10</sup> *Grand Forks Gazette*, May 3, 1900, p. 4
- <sup>11</sup> *Grand Forks Miner*, August 17, 1901, p. 1
- <sup>12</sup> GR1438, Registrar of Companies, Owl Music Hall Company, Limited, BC00708 (1897), microfilm B4419
- <sup>13</sup> *Grand Forks Gazette and Weekly Miner*, September 14, 1901, p. 4
- <sup>14</sup> *Grand Forks Miner-Gazette*, November 2, 1901, p. 1
- <sup>15</sup> *Grand Forks Miner-Gazette*, November 2, 1901, p. 4
- <sup>16</sup> *Grand Forks Miner-Gazette*, February 8, 1902, p. 2
- <sup>17</sup> *Grand Forks Gazette*, May 22, 1903, p. 1, and July 25, 1903, p. 1
- <sup>18</sup> Registrar of Companies, Grand Forks Investment and Trust Company, Limited, QE590, microfilm B04414, BC Archives
- <sup>19</sup> The Canada Census 1901 gives Norma's birth as 1893 in the U.S., and Helen's birth as 1899 in "urban B.C."
- <sup>20</sup> GR1438, Registrar of Companies, QE425, microfilm B04418, BC Archives.
- <sup>21</sup> *Grand Forks Gazette*, July 22, 1905, p. 3, and July 29, 1905, p. 1
- <sup>22</sup> *Boundary Creek Times*, Sept. 1, 1905, p. 2. Unfortunately the last issue of the *Midway Dispatch* that appears in the files at the BC Archives is September 3, 1904.
- <sup>23</sup> His comings and goings were noted in the *Grand Forks Gazette*, Feb. 27, 1909, p. 4, and March 17, 1909, p. 4 (given as examples, there were other mentions). Donald M. Stewart in his *Alberta Trade Tokens*, 1987, p. 94 mentions that Manly built the Grand Union Hotel at Coleman in 1904 and remained the owner until 1913. The *Grand Forks Gazette* mentions him returning from a visit to "the American coast and Coleman, Alta. ..." September 24, 1904, p. 4
- <sup>24</sup> *CeeTee* 1990, p. 190
- <sup>25</sup> *Grand Forks Gazette*, July 4, 1908, p. 1, Mrs. Eliza Manly died June 26, 1908.
- <sup>26</sup> GR1526, Registrar of Companies, BC003704 (1910), Microfilm B5121
- <sup>27</sup> GR1415, British Columbia, Supreme Court (Vancouver), Probate 24537, microfilm B8048



W. T. Beadles & Co., of Salmo, B.C.



*Salmo, B.C. June 17 1907*

by Ronald Greene



BC Database S1760b

(shown as a rubbing and as a scan)

A:R:21 mm

Salmo is a small community 46 kilometres south of Nelson, in the Kootenay region of British Columbia. The original name for the railway siding on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway was Salmon Siding. This railway was completed in late 1893 by the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, which was taken over by the Great Northern Railway in 1898.<sup>1</sup> At one time salmon runs came up the Columbia River and into the Salmo River, but that was before dams were constructed on the Columbia River for hydroelectric and irrigation purposes. The site grew from a railway siding into a small town as it developed into the supply centre for small nearby mining communities such as Ymir and Erie. Lots were being advertised in the Victoria Daily Colonist in March 1897, "over 300 lots sold in 90 days". H.A. Jones was the Victoria agent.<sup>2</sup> A post office was established in May 1897. The population in 1900 was given as 300 people. As the mines played out the main economic activity centered more on forestry and lumber.

William Thomas Beadles came out to British Columbia in by 1897, to run the Northern Hotel in Salmo. He had been born in Decatur, Illinois c. 1870, the son of William Thomas and Catherine Beadles. He became the second postmaster at Salmo on March 1, 1898. By the 1898 B.C. directory Mr. Beadles was listed as a general merchant and postmaster. However, he was still listed as the manager of the Northern Hotel in 1899 when an M.S. Bittencourt was shown as the proprietor. In 1900-1901 Beadles and John A. Benson were shown as the proprietors of the hotel. A reminiscence by Rollie W. Mifflin, who came to Salmo in April 1900 stated that the Northern Hotel, "was by all standards the best hotel in town. It was cleaner, sold the best brands of liquor, had the best equipped rooms and kept better order than the others."<sup>3</sup>



The 1901 letterhead of W.T. Beadles & Co., (shown above) mentions "Boots & Shoes, Gents Furnishings, Drugs & Toilet Articles." There is also correspondence with the Superintendent of the Provincial Police enclosing payment for a liquor licence renewal for the period of January 1 to June 30, 1899.<sup>4</sup> Since the covering letter was on W.T. Beadles & Co. letterhead it is unclear whether the correspondence regards the hotel, which was licensed, or whether Mr. Beadles' company was selling liquor. If we had to guess we would say the licence related to the hotel. This 1899 letterhead mentions "General Merchandise and Miners' Supplies, fresh and salted meats, fruit and vegetables." There was also a branch store in Erie, some 4 kilometres to the west of Salmo.<sup>5</sup>

William Thomas Beadles married Lenora Moffatt Coghlan on July 2, 1900.<sup>6</sup> She was shown as 23 years of age, a native of Owen Sound, Ontario. According to Mifflin she was the first teacher in Salmo. The couple became parents of a baby girl on April 5, 1901, but the joy of becoming parents must have been drastically tempered because just days before the birth William had come down with typhoid fever. Unfortunately he did not recover from the illness and died on April 19, 1901, leaving a widow and his infant daughter, Wilhelmina Thomasena,<sup>7</sup> both names being feminine equivalents to her father's name.

Mrs. Beadles left Salmo after her husband's death, moving to Mount Lehman, just west of Abbotsford in the Fraser Valley. This was the home of her parents, Robert and Helen Coghlan, who were farming there. She remarried in 1904, to John A. McDonald. He was listed as the deputy mining recorder in Olalla in both the 1905 and 1910 B.C. directories. She succumbed to tuberculosis in August 1913.<sup>8</sup> The death certificate gives her permanent address as Seattle, Washington, but she died in Mount Lehman, where she returned in the late stages of her illness. We have found no further mention of Wilhelmina.

W.T. Beadles died intestate, which resulted in James Lawrence of Nelson being appointed the administrator of the estate. The gross value of the inventory was \$13,713.64, the personal property \$12,303.00 and the debts were \$9380.98, leaving a net personal worth of \$2983.00. The schedule of creditors was largely store suppliers, such as the Oppenheimer Bros., Brackman-Ker Milling Co., P. Burns & Co., Hamilton Powder Co., Giant Powder Co., and Imperial Oil Co.<sup>9</sup>

The Beadles token was listed by McColl in 1903 as No. 229, which might hint that the pieces were struck in eastern Canada. The Hotel Northern token also listed by McColl, No. 249, although strangely the Salmo Hotel piece which shares the same reverse die with the Hotel Northern token was not listed by McColl.

<sup>1</sup> John Fahey, *Inland Empire, D.C. Corbin and Spokane*, University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1965

<sup>2</sup> *Victoria Daily Colonist*, March 7, 1897, p. 8

<sup>3</sup> Rollie W. Mifflin, *The Early Salmo Story and other true stories*, the author, Seattle, 1958, p. 15

<sup>4</sup> GR-55, Correspondence Inward, Superintendent of Provincial Police, Box 25, file 17

<sup>5</sup> not mentioned in the Henderson's B.C. Directory for 1900-1901, but mentioned in the Probate files

<sup>6</sup> Vital Events, GR-2962 Marriage Certificate, 1900-09-144551 microfilm B11384'

<sup>7</sup> Vital Events, GR-2965 Birth Certificate, 1901-09-287828, microfilm B13817, GR-2951 Death Certificate 1901-09-175530 microfilm B13107

<sup>8</sup> Vital Events, GR-2951 Death Certificate 1913-09-088746, microfilm B13090

<sup>9</sup> GR-2214, British Columbia. Supreme Court (Nelson), Probate files 1895 - 1947, B14 (1901), microfilm B9680



**T.A. Mulligan & E.G. Hacker Stores  
Wardsville, Ontario**

By  
Harry N. James FCNRS

In the late Fred Bowman's *Trade Tokens of Ontario*, he lists two merchants in Wardsville who used due bill tokens. These were T.A. Mulligan with a 5¢ and 50¢ token known, and E.G. Hacker with a 1¢ token.

Wardsville is located on the Longwoods Road or Hiway 2 in Mosa Township of Middlesex County 36 miles south-west of London.

The village was named after its founder, George Ward. He had come to Quebec in 1776 with the British 58<sup>th</sup> Regiment and served in both the American Revolution and the War of 1812, before coming to this area. Wardsville today is situated on land formerly owned by the Wards.

In 1834 John D. Anderson opened a general store in a log building. Some time after John Ward opened a tavern.

By 1851 the village had a population of 400.

The Middlesex County Directory for the years 1864-65 lists W. D. Hammond, Thomas Kent, M. G. Munroe and A. R. Urquart as general merchants.

In 1870, William Hammond erected the Hammond Block on the south side of Longwoods Road where he ran his new store and post office. He was still in business until at least 1882.

For the years 1868 - 69, in addition to W. D. Hammond and Thos. Kent, a Malcolm G. Munroe was listed as a general merchant and both Edmond T. Dufton Jr. and Sr. were listed as general merchants and woolen manufacturers.

Edmond T. Dufton Jr. was Postmaster and a general merchant by 1890 probably in William Hammond's late stand. By this time Thomas A. Mulligan had been operating his store in part of the Hammond Block for about two years.

Edmond Dufton had been succeeded by D.A. Simpson as general merchant and Postmaster in 1895. By 1907, an Ebenezer Atcheson was Postmaster.

T. A. Mulligan was still in business in 1903 along with J. A. Trestain, Albert Hughes, David A. Simpson and William Hacker.

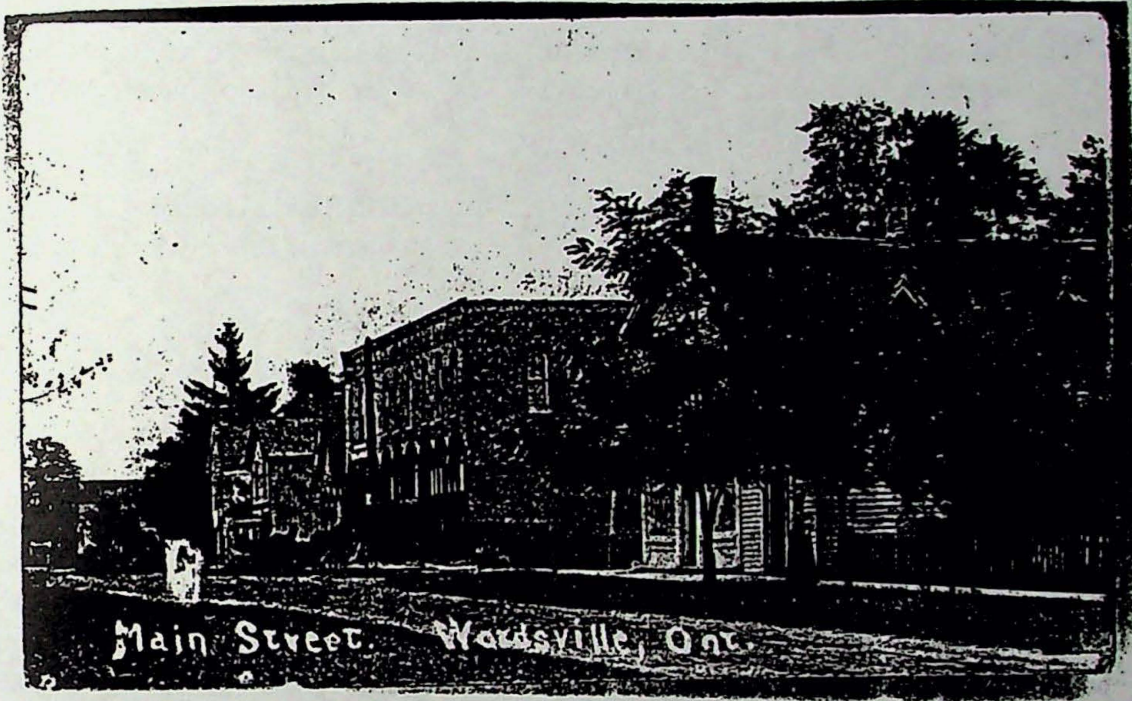
E. G. Hacker is first listed in the county directories in 1908. His store was located in the



western part of the Hammond Block.

The Mulligan store is still listed under the ownership of Thomas A. until 1910, however, he had died on September 28<sup>th</sup>, 1905 at the age of 57. Thomas A. had been born in Mosa Township. His son, James Albert Mulligan is listed as the owner of the business after this time. He had been born in 1888 about the time his father opened his store in the Hammond block. He was still in business in 1915.

The Hammond Block is still in use today.



T.A. Mulligan 50¢ Due Bill

T.A. Mulligan 5¢ Due Bill

E.G. Hacker 1¢ Due Bill

Sources:

Nisbet, Stuart, retired Wardsville merchant and historian, personal interview about 1975. (Now deceased).

Willis, Ken, A History of Wardsville, - Volume 1 - Wardsville Publishing & T. Morrison Printing and Creative Services, Wardsville, Ont. 1993.

City of London and County of Middlesex General directory for 1868-69. C.E. Anderson publisher, Toronto, 1868.

City of London and County of Middlesex Directory, J.F. Harrison White, London, Ont., 1881.

The London City & Middlesex County Directory 1890, R. L. Polk & Co., London, Ont., 1890.

London City & Middlesex County Directory 1895, Might Directory co., Toronto, Ont., 1895.

Vernon's City of London Directory, Henry Vernon pub., Hamilton, Ont., printed by the Advertiser Printing Co., London, Ont. 1907-08, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915.



## James Harding, General Store & Bakery, Thorndale, Ontario

By Harry N. James FCNRS

Thorndale , Ontario is located in West Nissouri Township of Middlesex County. It came into existence when the Grand Trunk Railroad ran their line between Stratford and London in 1858.

The MIGHT Directory for 1883 describes Thorndale as a post village with a saw mill, a grist mill and two hotels. The Great Northwestern Telegraph company had an office there. It is 10 miles from St. Marys and 10 miles from London.

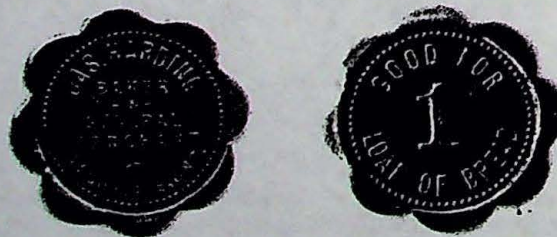
Thorndale was named for a large estate of the same name located about one and a half miles north of the village on the Thames River. The estate was owned by James Shanley who named it after his old home in Ireland.

The first store was built in 1859 by Edward Logan. In 1861 Thomas Harrison buildt a second. Harrison became the first postmaster in 1863 when the post office was established in his store.

Another business place which was eventually to become the general store and bakery of James Harding was built by a Dave McCarty. He was followed by a Mr. Seaton. The store burned in 1873 and was re-built the same year. In 1877 Robert Garner bought the store and built a large addition which housed a tinshop, dress-making business and a butcher shop.

January 19<sup>th</sup> 1886 James Harding purchased the building. He operated his general store and bakery there for 18 years. His son, J. B. Harding took over the business in 1904 and the store was known as Harding's Store for the next 18 years. In 1922 Mr. And Mrs. Wilbur McGuffin purchased the building and stock and ran a general store for three years. In April of 1925 the stock was bought by A. C. Ward who lived in the building until it was destroyed by fire May 9<sup>th</sup> 1927.

James Harding used a bakery token for the convenience of his customers. It was made of aluminum, scalloped in shape with 8 scallops and 28 mm in diameter.



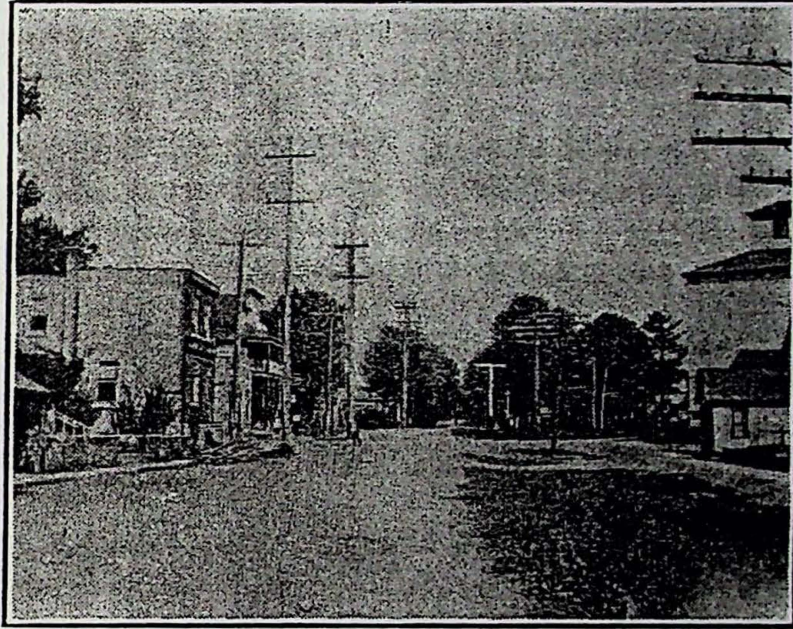
The token: - Obverse - JAS. HARDING / BAKER / & / GENERAL / MERCHANT / THORNDALE, ONT.

Reverse - GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF OF BREAD

A-Sc8-28



## Early View of Thorndale's Business Area



A view of Main St., Thorndale.

### Sources:

Harding, Mrs. Harry J., *Village of Thorndale History*, 1932.

Palmer, Ken, *Ontario Bakery Tokens*, Canadian Association of Token Collectors, Hamilton, Ontario, 1990.

The Might Directory of Toronto Ltd. Directory for London & the County of Middlesex, 1883.



## St. Thomas (Ontario) Ford Plant Dedication Medallion

by Harry N. James F.C.N.R.S.

A souvenir dedication medallion dated June 6, 1968 was given to the Ford employees of the St. Thomas plant by Henry Ford II, chairman of the board of Ford Motor Company on that date. The medallion is large, 51 mm's in diameter, round and of bronze. It was presented to the employees boxed and accompanied by a booklet 50 mm's or 2 inches square which gives a brief history of the St. Thomas plant.

The booklet reads partly as follows:

### Dedication Medallion

This medallion is given to you as a souvenir to the dedication of the St. Thomas Assembly Plant by Henry Ford II, chairman of the board of Ford Motor Company, on June 6, 1968.

The St. Thomas Assembly Plant of Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, is the most modern assembly plant in the worldwide Ford organization and has been the object of much interest throughout the automobile industry and the industrial world because of its many innovations.

Included in the innovations adopted by Marvin T. Runyon, plant manager, is the introduction of the "Zero Defects" program which taps the deep-seated desire of everyone to be identified with a successful organization.

Better than 90 per cent of the production force of the St. Thomas Assembly Plant is working for the first time in an automobile assembly plant. Consequently, the training of this force provided an opportunity to introduce the common goal of defective-free workmanship, a goal that can be subscribed to every classification in the force right up to top management.

Site for the new plant was purchased at the end of 1965 and the first sod was turned in June 1966 by Prime Minister John Roberts of Ontario.

The first finished car for sale came off the line on December 18, 1967, and was purchased by the St. Thomas Times-Journal. This Ford Falcon was the first of the many that represented

the production of Falcons for the North American market.

Among the production innovations to be seen in the new St. Thomas plant is the electro-coating system. The body shells are dipped in a 65,000 gallon tank of water base paint. Since the vehicle is given a positive electrical charge and the paint a negative charge, the paint rushes to every nook and cranny of the body shell at the same time eliminating the defects of ordinary paint dipping including sag and drip.

One of the most striking features of the new plant, and a landmark for all to see, is the selectivity tower which rises 13 floors above ground level and provides automatic storing for 40 vehicles in process. The tower is controlled by IBM card.

Trackless tow-trains move about the plant area carrying components to the production line without any drivers. The trains are programmed to stop at pre-determined stations and are equipped with sensors to detect objects in the way.

There are 1200 hourly-rated employees in the plant.

The plant is the first erected in the London-St. Thomas area since the Model T days in 1915 when a plant was erected on Waterloo Street in London.

At this time in the history of the St. Thomas Assembly plant I was an employee of the St. Thomas Times-Journal. I well remember the first Ford Falcon produced by the plant and actually had the honour of sitting in it. Many of the first employees of the plant were persons I had gone to school with before the plant opened in St. Thomas in 1967.



Illustrations slightly reduced



**W. AITKEN BAKER & CONFECTIONER  
WYOMING, ONTARIO**

A NEW DISCOVERY

By M. H. Kyle

W. AITKEN, / BAKER / & / CONFECTIONER / WYOMING, ONT.  
GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF of BREAD A-Ov-32x22



This Bread Token issued by WILLIAM AITKEN is not listed in ONTARIO BAKERY TOKENS 1870-1970 by K.A. PALMER. With the added distinction of being the only known bread token from Wyoming, Ontario. ( Lambton County )

William Aitken ( 1860-1924 ) a 16 year old native of Scotland arrived in Canada in 1876. He is reported to have lived with a sister in Toronto for some time before moving to Wyoming.

One report claims he learned the baking trade in the old country. [1] another claims he was employed as a journeyman baker for a Andrew Climic [2] (*a early Wyoming, Ont. baker*)

He opened for business in 1890 [3] in a shop on the front of his residence, this consisted of a Bakery and General Store, a larger accommodation was built around 1900 with living quarters above the store, with an additional room for a Ice Cream Parlor.

The business thrived until his death in 1924, we assume the business continued, run by his wife Georgina ( Georgina Reece 1871-1939 ) and son Jack, this I think is a reasonable assumption as Jack is reported to have assumed management of the business in 1928.

Jack served three years in Europe during WW1, he returned in 1919, married Hazel Bruton, they operated the store from 1928 until Jack's death in 1959.

The business was interrupted in 1947 by fire that burnt the entire block, once again the store was rebuilt and business carried on.

This rebuilt building later served as a Pool Room, a Hardware Store for many years and now an Electronics Store.

It is unclear if the tokens continued in use by son Jack after the death of William in 1924.

**References:**

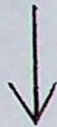
[1] - A SMALL TOWN AFFAIR, ( 1985 ) a history of WYOMING, ONTARIO. Compiled by Isla Smith

[2] - THE SARNIA CANADIAN OBSERVER - Sept. 19<sup>th</sup> 1924

[3] - Might's Directory for 1890



W. AITKEN BAKERY WYOMING, ONT.



PHOTO, COURTESY OF THE PAUL MARLEY COLLECTION





A very few Wyoming veterans can recall when the town's main street looked like this. Photo was taken in 1906.

This street photo was taken in 1906 after the second floor living quarters were added, this brick building standing among a number of wood frame buildings did not protect it completely from a devastating fire that swept through the town in 1947. Most of the buildings on this the west side of the main street ( Broadway ) were lost. Long time residents remember being able to see through the building from the street the brick baking ovens in the rear.

The Commercial portion of the early village was south of the railway tracks and closer to the oil fields, as it grew north many of the frame residences were turned into businesses as was the Aitken Bakery in its early form. The village prospered as a shipping point.

Gas from two wells supplied fuel to the town as well as the ovens of the Aitken Bakery, this same gas may have also been a contributing factor to the great fire that later swept the commercial district.



UNLISTED ONTARIO TOKENS  
&  
INFORMATION UPDATE SUPPLEMENT # 35

- LEN BUTH - FCNRS

UPDATE - 'MERCHANT' & 'BAKERY'

THAMESFORD, ON [Oxford] - W. B. LESLIE /THAMESFORD /ONT.  
rev. GOOD FOR / \* 1 \* /LOAF



Actual size - 25 mm - aluminum

This token is listed in Bowman's "Trade Tokens of Ontario" as 1018-A-A, and described as uniface. The illustrated token above is not uniface, with the reverse having "Good For / 1 / Loaf". It is the contributor's opinion that Bowman may not have seen the actual token at the time of his listings, for if he had, he would no doubt have excluded it for the reason that it is a 'bakery' token [ Bowman excluded "bread, milk, advertising, church, transportation and wooden tokens"]. It is also unlikely Leslie would have had uniface pieces of this design struck without value for advertising purposes only. It may be possible the uniface piece, if it exists, was a manufacturers trial piece. Ken Palmer did not list this token in his "Ontario Bakery Tokens" book.

Mercantile directories provided the following:

- 1896 -no listing
- 1911 & 1912 - lists a "Leslie & Dundas -Groceries & Bakers"
- 1921 -lists "W. B. Leslie - Grocer & Baker"
- 1923 - no listing.

The above would indicate W. B. Leslie operated sometime between 1913 - 1923, and had a grocery business with his bakery. While the token by itself is a 'bakery' token and would normally not be listed as a 'trade/merchant'



token, in this instance as Leslie was a grocer merchant and baker, it is proposed the token be listed under both categories. It is suggested that Bowman's listing be amended under Thamesford as:

1018-A-A W. B. Leslie / Thamesford / Ont.  
Uniface [not seen]

1018-A-B W. B. Leslie / Thamesford / Ont.  
Good for / 1 / Loaf

The token should also be added to Palmer's "Bakery Tokens of Ontario".

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NEW - 'BAKERY'

KINGSTON, ON [ Frontenac ] - GEO. POUND / + 1/2 + / KINGSTON



Actual size -22 mm - brass -incused -uniface

This newly discovered token is very similar in design [ although does not appear to be from the exact same dies] as the Ottawa 1/2 loaf tokens issued by Martelock, Lee/Union Bakery, East End/Slinn and Ottawa Bakery/Dompierre.

George Pound, first appears in an 1893 mercantile directory at 358 Montreal Street, as a baker. He is listed as well in 1895 & 1896 directories. He is not listed in a directory for 1911, however it is apparent various members of the Pound family were in business in Kingston. A John Pound is listed a baker as well in 1893 at 271 Division Street, and a Joseph Pound [ baker] shows in the 1911 directory. In 1921 D. Pound is listed as being in the business of "Groceries & Meats".



NEW - ADDITIONAL DATA - 'MERCHANT'

TORONTO, ON - [ York ] - TELEGRAM / 10 / .COPIES.  
Rev: B.CAIRNS,TORONTO



Actual size: 33 mm - brass -incused

Rick Craig pictured this token in his article " Bernard Cairns Limited, Ontario", which appeared in Numismatica Canada in the March 2005 issue [page 27]. For record purposes, the dimensions and composition are offered, as above.

The Evening Telegram newspaper was founded in 1876. Later it was known as the Toronto Telegram and it ceased operations in 1971.

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CORRECTION - 'BAKERY'

PETROLIA, ON [ Lambton] - J. PITMAN.  
rev: GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF



Actual size: 28 mm - brass - incused

This bakery token is listed in Ken Palmer's " Ontario Bakery Tokens", however the name is mis-spelled as J. PITMEN - it should be J. PITMAN.

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Thanks to Scott Douglas for use of his various Mercantile Directories.

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**UNLISTED ONTARIO MERCHANT TOKENS SUPPLEMENT**

by M.H. KYLE

**KENT COUNTY**

WATSON & Mc CORVIE / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / MULL.ONT.  
GOOD FOR \$ 1.00 / IN TRADE ~ B-R-34  
(Submitted by DON BUNJEVAC)



**SIMCOE COUNTY**

M. LEVINE / GENERAL / MERCHANT / MIDLAND, ONT.  
GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN MERCHANDISE ~ C-R 28



**MIDDLESEX COUNTY**

S. R. ARMSTRONG / HARDWARE / & / GENERAL / MERCHANDISE / WARDSVILLE, ONT.  
GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN TRADE ~ A-R-28  
(This listing complements of MOORE NUMISMATIC AUCTIONS, INC.)



**LAMBTON COUNTY**

G.H. PUGH / WINES / AND / LIQUORS / SARNIA.  
THIS CHECK GOOD FOR / 5¢ / WITH ONE / ALE BOTTLE ~A-R-25  
(This is an unlisted variation of BOWMAN 904 D-E)





**PERTH COUNTY**

**Due Bills**



Chris Gatcke / ☆ / Gneral / Merchant / Carthage, / Ont.  
Good For / 25¢ / In Merchandise - A-Oc-25  
submitted by Len Trakalo



Chris Gatcke / ☆ / General / Merchant / Carthage, / Ont.  
Good For / 5¢ / In Merchandise - A-Oc-22  
submitted by Len Trakalo



**WELLAND COUNTY**

**Cafeteria Trade Token**



Empire Cotton Mills / S. Berer / Cafeteria / Welland, Ont.  
Good For / 5¢ / In Trade - A-R-22  
submitted by Len Trakalo



**Unidentified Mavericks**

**Bakery Token**



Empire / -☆- / Bakery / -☆- / J.J. Wilson  
Good For / -1- / Loaf / Bread - B-R-27  
submitted by Larry Laevens



**Trade Token**



Arthur / \* / Shamp  
100 - A-Sc8-29  
Submitted by Len Trakalo



**Bottle Return Token**



C. I. A. / 403  
Bottle / 5¢ / Deposit - A-S-25

Submitted by Larry Laevens





**Classified ad page:** This is a free service for members *Supplement for September, 2005 issue of Numismatica Canada*

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**For sale:** Custom made wooden tokens, wooden nickels, wooden commemoratives, wooden business and greeting cards. We hot stamp your wording and design onto the surface using either flat or metallic foils that come in a wide range of colours. Contact Bill at 519-273-1715 or [cousins@golden.net](mailto:cousins@golden.net) for samples and pricing or by mail to Canada Wide Woods at General Delivery, Gadshill Station, Ontario N0K 1J0.

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**Masonic Medals Wanted:** including Canadian Craft lodges, York Rite, Scottish Rite and Shrine. Please send descriptions, condition and prices asked. Doug Franklin, 16 Summerside Private, Ottawa, ON K1Y 4R2 [frankly@magma.ca](mailto:frankly@magma.ca)

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You can also visit my site for other books on coins, tokens, stamps and banking/business at <http://www.abebooks.com/home/stockleysbooks>. My email [rstockley@sympatico.ca](mailto:rstockley@sympatico.ca) Thanks. Richard

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**Now available** - 2001 edition of "Trade and Advertising Tokens of Manitoba" This is a spiral bound descriptive listing (no illustrations) containing hundreds of new listings. Available for \$20.00 post-paid from Jim Astwood, 52 Salme Drive, Winnipeg, MB R2M 1Y7.

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Also available - Numismatically Elgin at \$10.00 plus \$3.00 postage and handling and - Numsimatically Oxford at \$10.00 plus \$3.00 postage and handling. US addresses \$12.00 postpaid. All three books can be purchased for \$30.00 plus \$5.00 postage & handling.

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**Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills** compiled by Ken Palmer and revised in 2001 available from Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St. Thomas, ON N5R 6A1 for \$12.50 plus \$3.00 postage to C.A.T.C. members at Canadian addresses. The price for US members is \$15.00 in US funds postpaid.

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**Wanted for my personal collection:** Tokens and scrip of Ottawa and surrounding area (including milk, bread, merchants' due bills, etc., etc.). Also medals of all types (agricultural, school, athletic, exhibition, religious, etc.). Will purchase or trade. Contact: Chris Faulkner, 1460 Merivale Road, Box 78085, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2E 1B1.



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**For Sale:** Canadian Municipal medallions, trade tokens, coin club medals. 100's to choose from: Write - Jeff Fournier, 19 Galahad Crt., North Bay, ON P1A 4H6

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**For books on tokens, paper money, coins, banking and other numismatic related topics, visit my site at <http://www.stockleysbooks.com/> or email me at [rstockley@sympatico.ca](mailto:rstockley@sympatico.ca) . Thanks. Richard Stockley.**

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**Trade Dollars For Sale:** scarce and common: Please check out my list of trade dollars from Canada. Check out my website at <http://www.gilbertweb.com/Tradesale.mht> or send for a listing. Included in this list are the following items: Barrhead AL 1971, Labrador City NF 1974, St. Andrews NB 1984 (\$1 error), Stewiacke Valley PEI 1980 (bz), Chatham Pioneer Days NB 1979 (plain edge), and Mahone Bay NS 1979. Bob Gilbert, P.O. Box 299, Liberty Corner, NJ USA 07938, [bob@gilbertweb.com](mailto:bob@gilbertweb.com)

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**CANADIAN TIRE PAPER MONEY** - Script - 5 cent to Dollar UNC sets \$8.95 set, 75th Anniversary set \$10.95, **CANADIAN PAPER MONEY 1937 KING GEORGE VI 1937** - \$1.00 Note XF \$20, 1937 \$10.00 XF \$25, 1937 - \$20 XF \$35, Fort Frances 2003 \$3 Trade Dollar - \$5.95, Russian Znaks 1960 to 1980 - \$3.95 each or 2/\$5, Euro Collectors Pins - \$3.95 each or 2/\$5, Post Cards of steam trains - \$2 each or 4/\$5, Great Lake Vessels - \$2.00 each or 4/\$5.00, Old Bonds 1923 to 1956 - From Egypt, Iraq, Middle East etc. Very scarce EF condition \$19.95, Many Paper Money Trade Script Specials \$3.95 each, USA Railway bonds 1950 to 1960 \$9.95 each, Old Canadian CN & CP Railway Freight Bills 1920 - 1933 AU \$5 each. Flat Rate Shipping \$2.00 Free Price List. \$10 Coupon for next purchase. Robert St. Cyr, 481 John Street, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada. P7B 1X9 / Fax 807-346-8236.

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**CANADIAN PAPER MONEY** 1937 King George VI - 1937 - \$1.00 XF \$20, 1937 - \$10.00 XF \$25, 1937 - \$20 XF, Fort Francis 2003 \$3 Trade Dollar - \$5.95, Russian Znaks 1960 - 1980 - \$3.95 each or 2/\$5, Post cards of steam trains - \$2 each or 4/\$5, Great Lake Vessels - \$2.00 ea or 4/\$5, old bonds 1923 - 1956 - from Egypt, Iraq, Middle East etc., Very scarce EF condition \$19.95, Many paper money trade script specials \$3.95 ea, USA Railway bonds 1950 - 1960 - \$9.95 each, 1 only Logger Union Dues Book 1950 - 1960 - \$19.95, Old Canadian CN & CP Railway Freight Bills 1920 - 1933 AU \$5 ea, Canadian Tire Money - Script - 1980 - 2003 - 5 pc. UNC sets \$10 set, all prices in USD. Free Price List. Robert St. Cyr, 481 John Street, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada. P7B 1X9 / Fax 807-346-8236.

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**WANTED:** Swastika tokens, medals & watch fobs. (No Nazi items - U.S. - Canada only). Also, large 73 mm Lucky souvenir penny Indian Head with swastikas in the headband. Price and write - Gary Patterson, 10 - 4th St., Manchester, NJ 08759 U.S.A. or E-mail [gptokens@worldnet.att.net](mailto:gptokens@worldnet.att.net)

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**FOR SALE:** Saskatchewan merchant tokens, trade dollars, souvenir coins, medallions and scrip. Am also helping to dispose of a large collection of Canadian trade dollars, souvenir coins, medallions, personalized medallions etc. from all provinces and some USA. Please send want lists to: Mr. Ron Rogal, 1007 Kingsmere Blvd., Saskatoon, Sk. S7J 5A7, (306-382-7008) or E-mail: [rogal@sk.sympatico.ca](mailto:rogal@sk.sympatico.ca)

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**Wellington County dairy, bread, store tokens, police badges wanted for cash or trade.** Towns are Guelph, Fergus, Elora, Mount Forest, Palmerston, Clifford, Arthur, Drayton, Rockwood - Ross Irwin, 903-24 Marilyn Dr., Guelph, ON, N1H 8E9. [rwirwin@freespace.net](mailto:rwirwin@freespace.net)

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**Wanted: Prisoner of War Chits** (Canteen Chits or tokens) used in Canadian Camps for German Prisoners of war. Many variations and denominations existed. Robert HENDERSON, 6015-5th Ave., Regina, Sask., S4T 6V4. Email [homefront@sasktel.net](mailto:homefront@sasktel.net)

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**W.R. McColl 1903 Sales List - an Alphabetical Listing** - a recently completed alphabetical listing of the McColl offering, by: 1)name 2)location 3)Province - by location, name and cross-referenced to Bowman, Hill, Stewart and Tannahill as applicable. The Ontario listing includes a separate section by County. 4)original numerical McColl list. Will facilitate locating names/attribution appearing in McColl which previously could be a time consuming task to find in his original list. Soft cover, spiral bound, 90 pages, 8 1/2 X 11 inches. Copies C\$20. Each, plus postage - Canada: Bubble pack mailer \$3.25; Xpresspost \$7.00 Regional or \$10.50 National; USA \$7.00 surface or \$12.00 air. A private publication by Len Buth, P.O. Box 28012, Oakridge Postal Outlet, 1201 Oxford St., W., London, ON, Canada N6H 5E1. [lbuth@webmanager.on.ca](mailto:lbuth@webmanager.on.ca)

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**Wanted - Vulcanite Transportation Tokens** from Street Railways of Scranton, Pennsylvania. PA840A, B, C, D or any others. Charles Wrobleksi, 206 Green St., Clarks Green, PA 18411 - 1212.

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**ROBERT OF Thunder Bay** offers copper Kenora Tokens. BU Jubilee Jamboree 1952 copper 32 mm tokens commemorating founding Rat Portage 1882, founding town of Kenora. 1905 became Kenora. Was railway, logging, fur trading, trapping frontier town. This treasure trove was discovered in sealed wooden keg at 1956 auction. These tokens are scarce. Special: 1 piece \$5.00; 2 \$9.95 p.p. Robert St. Cyr, 481 John Street, Thunder Bay, ON, Canada P7B 1X9

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**For Sale: Collection of 67 winter carnival medals** of which 24 are pre-1910, including an early letter to the Quebec winter carnival committee, etc. Complete listing & price available on request by e-mail or snail mail. Barry Uman, 242 Sedgefield, Pointe Claire, Qc, H9R 1P2 Canada e-mail [clarinet@colba.net](mailto:clarinet@colba.net)

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**For Sale: Canadian Miscellaneous tokens & medals;** my lists are available by e-mail or snail mail. My speciality is collector/dealer manufacturer pieces. Barry Uman, 242 Sedgefield, Pointe Claire, Qc, H9R 1P2 Canadas. E-mail [clarinet@colba.net](mailto:clarinet@colba.net)

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**For Sale: Back issues of the Canadian Token** from 1992 until 1999 complete except the #3 June 1992 Number 112 issue is Missing. To be sold as a lot for \$20. Buyer pays for shipping costs (approx. weight 10 lbs.). Write to Jack Stothard, 48 Whillier Drive, Brandon, Man. R7B 0X7 or phone (204) 728-2261.

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**Ontario Advertising Tokens** A new listing of advertising tokens of Ontario businesses excepting Trade Due Bills, Dairy tokens and bakery tokens is now available from Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St. Thomas, ON N5R 6A1. This listing has over 2,000 token entries and makes a great companion book to Ken Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills*. Price is \$15.00 plus \$3.00 P+H to Canada and \$17.00 postpaid to the US.

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**Needed: Pencil or carbon rubbings or photo illustrations** of any trade due bills, bakery tokens, dairy tokens, advertising tokens of all sorts from Ontario. I have several but need many hundreds more. Illustrations must be done well enough to re-produce. Any contributions would be greatly appreciated. Write to: Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St. Thomas, ON N5R 6A1, ph. (519)631-1884, or email [harrynj@sympatico.ca](mailto:harrynj@sympatico.ca) Acknowledgements will be given.

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# LUMSDEN , SASKATCHEWAN CENTENNIAL COIN PROJECT

(Submitted by Ron L. Rogal, Saskatoon, Sk.)

The Lumsden and District Lions Club has issued a 2005 coin to honor the centennial of the town and to raise funds for the Lumsden Library Renovation project. The coin has been designated by the Council of the Town of Lumsden as legal tender in the amount of \$5.00 for the year 2005. The coin was ordered through Laurie Artiss Ltd. of Regina, Sask. and was produced by a lapel pin manufacturer. It was produced as a two-sided lapel pin.

The following 3 varieties were issued:

- 1) - Gold plated - approx. 2 inches in diameter - on copper base metal
- 2) - Silver plated - 28mm in diameter - on copper base metal
- 3) - Nickel plated - 28mm in diameter - on copper base metal

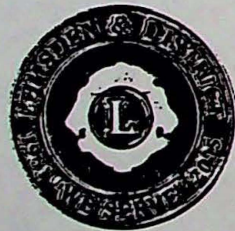
-The gold plated coin was limited to an issue of 100. It is available for a donation of \$100.00 (with tax receipt), in a presentation case and your name inscribed on a plaque in the Library. Coin number 55 was presented to the Queen on her visit to Lumsden this spring.

-The silver plated coin is available for a donation of \$50.00 (with tax receipt) in a presentation case and certificate of authenticity.

- A framed set of all of the coins is available for a donation of \$250.00 (with tax receipt) and your name inscribed on a plaque in the library.

-The Nickel plated circulation coin is available for \$5.00 each.

Prices include the cost of postage and handling.



Obverse- Lumsden & District / 1961 "We Serve" 2005 - around outside edge - nickel lettering on blue background.

- Lions Club logo in center - gold L on blue background.

Reverse - 1905-Lumsden-2005 / Saskatchewan - around outside edge

- Tree with green leaves and black trunk, blue river and nickel outline of hills
- and valley on a dulled background.

Orders may be sent to : Lumsden and District Lions Club  
c/o Leroy Starks  
230 Qu'Appelle Drive West  
Lumsden, Sk. S0G 3C0



**Classified ad page:** This is a free service for members *Supplement for December, 2005 issue of Numismatica Canada*

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**For sale:** Custom made wooden tokens, wooden nickels, wooden commemoratives, wooden business and greeting cards. We hot stamp your wording and design onto the surface using either flat or metallic foils that come in a wide range of colours. Contact Bill at 519-273-1715 or [cousins@golden.net](mailto:cousins@golden.net) for samples and pricing or by mail to Canada Wide Woods at General Delivery, Gadshill Station, Ontario N0K 1J0.

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**Masonic Medals Wanted:** including Canadian Craft lodges, York Rite, Scottish Rite and Shrine. Please send descriptions, condition and prices asked. Doug Franklin, 16 Summerside Private, Ottawa, ON K1Y 4R2 [frankly@magma.ca](mailto:frankly@magma.ca)

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Also available - Numismatically Elgin at \$10.00 plus \$3.00 postage and handling and - Numsimatically Oxford at \$10.00 plus \$3.00 postage and handling. US addresses \$12.00 postpaid. All three books can be purchased for \$30.00 plus \$5.00 postage & handling.

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**Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills** compiled by Ken Palmer and revised in 2001 available from Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St. Thomas, ON N5R 6A1 for \$12.50 plus \$3.00 postage to C.A.T.C. members at Canadian addresses. The price for US members is \$15.00 in US funds postpaid.

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**Wanted for my personal collection:** Tokens and scrip of Ottawa and surrounding area (including milk, bread, merchants' due bills, etc., etc.). Also medals of all types (agricultural, school, athletic, exhibition, religious, etc.). Will purchase or trade. Contact: Chris Faulkner, 1460 Merivale Road, Box 78085, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2E 1B1.

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**For Sale:** Canadian Municipal medallions, trade tokens, coin club medals. 100's to choose from: Write - Jeff Fournier, 19 Galahad Crt., North Bay, ON P1A 4H6

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**For books on tokens, paper money, coins, banking and other numismatic related topics, visit my site at <http://www.stockleysbooks.com/> or email me at [rstockley@sympatico.ca](mailto:rstockley@sympatico.ca) . Thanks. Richard Stockley.**

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**Trade Dollars For Sale:** scarce and common: Please check out my list of trade dollars from Canada. Check out my website at <http://www.gilbertweb.com/Tradesale.mht> or send for a listing. Included in this list are the following items: Barrhead AL 1971, Labrador City NF 1974, St. Andrews NB 1984 (\$1 error), Stewiacke Valley PEI 1980 (bz), Chatham Pioneer Days NB 1979 (plain edge), and Mahone Bay NS 1979. Bob Gilbert, P.O. Box 299, Liberty Corner, NJ USA 07938, [bob@gilbertweb.com](mailto:bob@gilbertweb.com)

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**WANTED:** Swastika tokens, medals & watch fobs. (No Nazi items - U.S. - Canada only). Also, large 73 mm Lucky souvenir penny Indian Head with swastikas in the headband. Price and write - Gary Patterson, 10 - 4th St., Manchester, NJ 08759 U.S.A. or E-mail [gptokens@worldnet.att.net](mailto:gptokens@worldnet.att.net)

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**For Sale,** One hundred and ninety different original scarce and expensive municipal trade dollars from all of Canada. Sample of list 1970 CO. Wilwood error-1967 BZ Viking 1978 NS Chase- 1979 NS Mahone Bay - 1967 Enmonton Inn very scarce. Please send for a three page list. Also have many many common BU. Municipal trade dollars. Please feel free to send me your list of your needs. Thank You - Lawrence Alexander, 5410 Todd Ave., Baltimore, Maryland USA 21206-4326. Ph (410)488-6558

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**Wellington County dairy, bread, store tokens, police badges wanted for cash or trade.** Towns are Guelph, Fergus, Elora, Mount Forest, Palmerston, Clifford, Arthur, Drayton, Rockwood - Ross Irwin, 903-24 Marilyn Dr., Guelph, ON, N1H 8E9. [rwirwin@freespace.net](mailto:rwirwin@freespace.net)

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**Wanted: Prisoner of War Chits** (Canteen Chits or tokens) used in Canadian Camps for German Prisoners of war. Many variations and denominations existed. Robert HENDERSON, 6015-5th Ave., Regina, Sask., S4T 6V4. Email [homefront@sasktel.net](mailto:homefront@sasktel.net)

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**W.R. McColl 1903 Sales List - an Alphabetical Listing** - a recently completed alphabetical listing of the McColl offering, by: 1)name 2)location 3)Province - by location, name and cross-referenced to Bowman, Hill, Stewart and Tannahill as applicable. The Ontario listing includes a separate section by County. 4)original numerical McColl list. Will facilitate locating names/attribution appearing in McColl which previously could be a time consuming task to find in his original list. Soft cover, spiral bound, 90 pages, 8 1/2 X 11 inches. Copies C\$20. Each, plus postage - Canada: Bubble pack mailer \$3.25; Xpresspost \$7.00 Regional or \$10.50 National; USA \$7.00 surface or \$12.00 air. A private publication by Len Buth, P.O. Box 28012, Oakridge Postal Outlet, 1201 Oxford St., W., London, ON, Canada N6H 5E1. [lbuth@webmanager.on.ca](mailto:lbuth@webmanager.on.ca)

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**Wanted - Vulcanite Transportation Tokens** from Street Railways of Scranton, Pennsylvania. PA840A, B, C, D or any others. Charles Wroblewski, 206 Green St., Clarks Green, PA 18411 - 1212.

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**ROBERT OF Thunder Bay offers copper Kenora Tokens.** BU Jubilee Jamboree 1952 copper 32 mm tokens commemorating founding Rat Portage 1882, founding town of Kenora. 1905 became Kenora. Was railway, logging, fur trading, trapping frontier town. This treasure trove was discovered in sealed wooden keg at 1956 auction. These tokens are scarce. Special: 1 piece \$5.00; 2 \$9.95 p.p. Robert St. Cyr, 481 John Street, Thunder Bay, ON, Canada P7B 1X9

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**For Sale: Collection of 67** winter carnival medals of which 24 are pre-1910, including an early letter to the Quebec winter carnival committee, etc. Complete listing & price available on request by e-mail or snail mail. Barry Uman, 242 Sedgefield, Pointe Claire, Qc, H9R 1P2 Canada e-mail [clarinet@colba.net](mailto:clarinet@colba.net)

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**For Sale: Canadian Miscellaneous** tokens & medals; my lists are available by e-mail or snail mail. My speciality is collector/dealer manufacturer pieces. Barry Uman, 242 Sedgefield, Pointe Claire, Qc, H9R 1P2 Canadas. E-mail [clarinet@colba.net](mailto:clarinet@colba.net)

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**For Sale:** Back issues of the Canadian Token from 1992 until 1999 complete except the #3 June 1992 Number 112 issue is Missing. To be sold as a lot for \$20. Buyer pays for shipping costs (approx. weight 10 lbs.). Write to Jack Stothard, 48 Whillier Drive, Brandon, Man. R7B 0X7 or phone (204) 728-2261.

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**Ontario Advertising Tokens** A new listing of advertising tokens of Ontario businesses excepting Trade Due Bills, Dairy tokens and bakery tokens is now available from Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St. Thomas, ON N5R 6A1. This listing has over 2,000 token entries and makes a great companion book to Ken Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills*. Price is \$15.00 plus \$3.00 P+H to Canada and \$17.00 postpaid to the US.

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**Needed:** Pencil or carbon rubbings or photo illustrations of any trade due bills, bakery tokens, dairy tokens, advertising tokens of all sorts from Ontario. I have several but need many hundreds more. Illustrations must be done well enough to re-produce. Any contributions would be greatly appreciated. Write to: Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St. Thomas, ON N5R 6A1, ph. (519)631-1884, or email [harrynj@sympatico.ca](mailto:harrynj@sympatico.ca) Acknowledgements will be given.

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**Canadian Amusement Tokens** for sale: Canadian Amusement tokens from 25¢ each up to \$8 each. Also available - The 1984 Amusement Arcade Token Catalogue by Stephen P. Alpert and Kenneth E. Smith and the 1994 Supplement to the 1984 catalogue by Kenneth E. Smith. Price - \$10 per catalogue. Also for sale - The 1967, 1981 and 1990 Transportation Token Catalogues by Kenneth E. Smith and Kirk S. Smith @ \$10 per catalogue. Write Kirk S. Smith, P.O. Box 4210-214, Redondo Beach, CA 90277-1755 USA

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**FOR SALE:** Large number of Canadian Municipal Trade Dollars, Medallions, and some Trade Notes from all across Canada. I have been collecting for many years and it is time to sell my extras. Some are very common and others are scarce. Please check my website at [Http://members.shaw.ca/zwiggy](http://members.shaw.ca/zwiggy) For a complete listing. You may also email me at [zwiggy@shaw.ca](mailto:zwiggy@shaw.ca) or [zwiggy1@hotmail.com](mailto:zwiggy1@hotmail.com)

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**Alberta Medallions by Alf Wrigley & Eric Jensen**

**"Alberta Medallions - 2004 Supplement":** The 2004 supplement has over 1100 additional illustrated Alberta medallions and "similar type stuff" and comprises around 430 pages including information, indices and the like. The pages are 8 ½" x 11", 3 hole punched for including in the previously issued Second Edition 1989 (with 1992 and 1998 Supplements). The cost is \$24.00 plus postage (\$10.50 to Eastern Canada and \$8.50 to Western Canada).

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**"Alberta Medallions - 1989 Second Edition c/w 1992, 1998 & 2004 Supplements":** A photocopied Second Edition (1989), complete with the appropriate pages from the 1992, 1998 & 2004 Supplements, now comprises a total of 2058 illustrated Alberta medallions and "similar type stuff" with around 730 pages, including information, indices and the like. The pages are 8 ½" x 11", 3 hole punched for inserting in a binder (not included) with a cardstock cover. I am selling these for \$40.00 plus postage (\$11.50 to Eastern Canada and \$9.50 to Western Canada). Contact: Eric Jensen, 108 Hidden Creek Park NW, Calgary, Alberta T3A 6C6 [egjensen@telus.net](mailto:egjensen@telus.net) C.A.T.C. #762, C.N.A. #19028 C.A.A.W.M.C. #R499



## SASKATCHEWAN CENTENNIAL MEDALLION (Submitted by Ron Rogal, Saskatoon, Sask.)

Alberta Distillers have produced a Saskatchewan Centennial Medallion which is available with the purchase of several of their products (Vodka and Rye). These medallions also give you a chance to win one of 100 – ¼ oz. gold coins if you get a medallion that is numbered on the reverse. These medallions are in a special holder attached to the liquor bottles. I would assume they have also produced a similar Alberta Centennial Medallion.

The medallion is 35mm, 12 sided and is pewter in color. There are 4 different reverses – each identifying a product of Alberta Distillers.



These medallions are available from:  
Saskatchewan Centennial Coin Contest  
P.O. Box 42010  
2851 John Street, Markham, ON L3R 5R0  
(Include a SASE and your date of birth)

*Celebrate 100 Years*  
*with 100 Gold Coins*

**BONUS Saskatchewan Centennial Medallion.**  
*And your chance to instantly*  
**WIN 1 of 100**  
Canadian Milled Gold Coins

*Cheers to 100 years!*

Limited time only. While supplies last. Must be legal drinking age. No purchase necessary.

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