

NUMISMATICA CANADA

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

*A Quarterly Publication for Students of Canadian
Numismatics*



ANNUAL DUES \$20.00
CANADA'S LEADING NUMISMATIC PUBLICATION
Transactions est'd 1963 - Cee Tee est'd 1972



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VOLUME 7. No. 4.

December 2008

Issue No. 28

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Numismatica Canada is published four times a year, March, June, September and December. Subscriptions through membership in the C.A.T.C. run from January through December. New members will receive all issues printed up until their date of membership and then in the months of issue. Dues are payable in January and subscriptions are stopped only if payment is not received by the end of March.

From the editor:

*W*inter has come a little early this year. Our first snowfalls have been somewhat ahead of the December issue of the "NC" which completes volume 7.

We have a good mix of articles this issue starting off with a contribution from Dr. James Haxby consisting of the sixth installment of the 1968-69 series "Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of 'Queen Victoria'".

Jack Boddington has given us a good account of the VAIL MEDAL of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Ron Greene continues with his series on British Columbia tokens with an article on the International Hotel of Fort Steele, B.C.

Another hotel, the Manwinin Winnipeg is covered by James Astwood in his article concerning the various tokens that stemmed from the hotel under different ownerships.

As a furtherance to Scott Douglas's article on the G W R tokens, Len Buth has supplied us with information on additional Canadian railway tokens.

Lambton County, Ontario is covered by an article about Brigden merchants and I have a bit of information on a Waterloo County merchant from Conestogo. Waterloo is further covered by a fine article from Angus Sutherland on the Communion tokens of Ayr.

Judy Brook and Ian Hartshorn have reported a new variety or sub-variety of the Columbia farthing series which has been tentatively given the number 16A.

Unlisted Canadian Amusement tokens are covered by Barry Uman and a diagram explaining the combinations of the varieties of the Tiffin ½ pennies was prepared by Michael Tuggle.

Another sixteen tokens have been reported by various members. Some of these were found on E-Bay and the sizes were not noted at time of publication. It is truly amazing how many new finds are discovered every year.

With the new year coming in, it is again time to remind everyone that our dues are payable. Please try to have your memberships payments in to Scott as early as possible to avoid missing next year's "NC". Dues are still \$20 per year with the exception of overseas members who because of postage charges are at \$40 per year.

The C.A.T.C. wishes everyone a Merry Christmas & Happy New Year. All the best in 2009 !!!

Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria

VI. Canadian Victorian Overdates and the Use of Unaltered "Stale-Dated" Dies

By

Dr. James A. Haxby, F.C.N.R.S

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Reintroduction to the Series

In the early 1980s, after twenty years of accumulating a considerable body of research information on the Canadian decimal series, we essentially stepped away from the coinage area to pursue work on paper money, first in the Canadian series and later in the much larger United States obsolete bank note series. Planned publications on Canadian decimal coins were set aside, it was thought briefly, while the paper money catalogs and attendant research were dealt with. Well, "briefly" turned out to be 25 years and 150,000 photographs!

This paper marks our return to the coinage field and because of its subject is designated the sixth installment in our 1968-69 series, "Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria".^{1 2 3 4 5} The current paper bridges issues for the Province of Canada, Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, so the "Canadian" in the series title from here on will be used in a broadened sense to include all of what is now part of the Dominion of Canada.

Introduction to This Paper

One of the dilemmas faced by the authorities of any mint is how to deal with stale-dated dies remaining from a previous calendar year. It is very difficult to produce the exact number of dated dies needed to keep the coining presses supplied up to the

¹ James A. Haxby, "Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria. I. – Introduction to the Royal Effigy Varieties and the Cent Portraits.", Canadian Numismatic Journal, May 1968, pp. 168-75.

² James A. Haxby, "Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria. II. – Addendum to the Cent, Introduction to the Silver and Five and Ten Cent Portraits.", Canadian Numismatic Journal, Sept. 1968, pp. 313-23, 326.

³ James A. Haxby, "Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria. III. – The Twenty-five and Fifty Cent Portraits and Conclusion", Canadian Numismatic Journal, Dec. 1968, pp. 422-32.

⁴ James A. Haxby, "Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria. IV. – Legend and Date Variations and the Date Repunching Variants of the 1858 Large Date Five Cents.", Canadian Numismatic Journal, May 1969, pg. 147-54.

⁵ James A. Haxby, "Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria. V. – Addenda and Corrections to Paper IV., Introduction to the Reverse Device Varieties and the Cent Reverses.", Canadian Numismatic Journal, Nov. 1969, pg. 330-37.

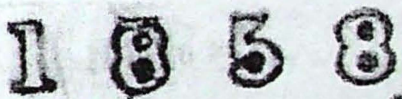
end of a coinage without having useable dies left over. As the following year begins with stocks of stale-dated dies on hand, three alternatives present themselves: should these dies be destroyed as unusable, be used as is, or have their date altered to that of the current year (i.e., be *overdated*) and then be used? Since about the 1940s the overdating alternative has become less acceptable and the choices effectively have come down to the first two.

Overdating, whereby one or more digits of the resultant coins' dates show traces of different digits behind them, is the alternative that has most aroused the interest of modern collectors. At the Royal Mint in London the practice of overdating began as early as 1651: Imperial sixpences and shillings for that year are known with the 51 of the date punched over a 49. From then on the Royal Mint intermittently overdated both Imperial and colonial coinage dies, extending well into the 19th century.

The classical or "party line" view of overdates is that they arose by altering the date on fully-dated dies to salvage them and allow their use as a part of a larger mint policy of rigidity of dating; that is, the date on the coins had to be the same as the calendar year in which they were struck. But, for the Royal Mint at least, the situation was rather more complicated than that. In fact, during the 19th century, the Mint created overdates by four different mechanisms. Two of these mechanisms were not directly related to the economy of dies and one did not even take place at the die stage. This paper reviews the ways in which Royal Mint overdates arose and also considers the related matter of the use of unaltered stale-dated dies, with a particular focus on the British North American coinages.

Mechanisms of Overdating

1. As a Blunder During Die Repair



Province of Canada 1858 1st 8/5 10 cents

We reported and explained this overdate in 1981, but are unaware of who first discovered and published it.⁶ As with all other denominations of the 1858 Province of Canada coinage, the ten-cent reverse dies were sunk from a reverse punch bearing the complete date. We initially deduced this by photographically comparing the positions of the date digits on coins known to be from different reverse dies. The method, which we called *photographic overlaying*, was as follows:^{7 8}

"The coins to be compared are photographed, preferably at the same magnification. An enlarged "contrasty" print (20x or so compared to the

⁶ *The Charlton Standard Catalog of Canadian Coins*, 31st Ed., The Charlton Press, Toronto, 1981, pg. 72.

⁷ Described in: James A. Haxby, "Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria. IV. – Legend and Date Variations and the Date Repunching Variants of the 1858 Large Date Five Cents.", *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, May, 1969, pg. 150.

⁸ Today, of course, something similar can be done electronically in the computer.

coin) is made from one of the negatives. The print is then placed on the base of a photographic enlarger and the negatives of the other coins projected, one by one, on the print. When the magnification of the enlarger is adjusted so that the image on the print is the same magnification as that being projected (by making constant features such as primary design elements exactly overlap), the positioning of the figures and letters can be accurately compared.”

Later, we confirmed our conclusion by examination of the actual matrices from which the fully-dated reverse punches are presumed to have come.

The overdate on the 1858 ten cents, which consists of a 5 in association with the first 8 in the date, had to be a *blunder* made during die repair, rather than a deliberate action. Along with coauthor, Professor Peter Gaspar, we discussed blundered die repairs on the Victorian coinages in a paper written for Spink's Numismatic Circular in 1970:⁹

“The frequent occurrence of overpunched (but correct) letters and digits...as well as the rarely encountered incorrect spellings seem to have had their common source in a mint practice that was at once economical and slovenly. The rather delicate lettering and digits borne on relief by the punches which transferred the complete design from the matrix to the die often deteriorated more quickly than the portrait or reverse device. This deterioration characteristically took the form of missing serifs or distorted portions of letters and digits. Rather than being discarded, such defective punches were used to sink further dies,...presumably until more serious flaws developed.

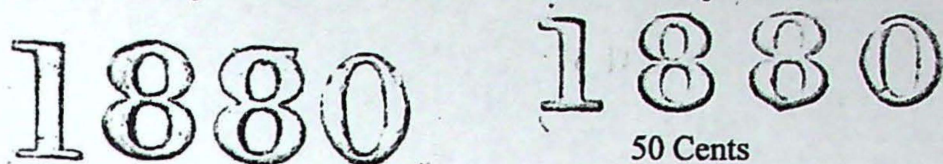
Thus defects were transferred from the punches to the dies. Such dies were usually corrected *by hand*...Correction consisted of punching over the broken characters with individual letter and digit hand punches...Sometimes an inappropriate punch was used...”

Hence, the Resident Engraver¹⁰ (James Wyon, cousin of Leonard C. Wyon) misused a 5 punch in initiating the repair of a defective first 8 in the date. Since the highest figure on the coin (hence deepest in the die) is a *perfect* 8, the engraver (as would be expected) realized his error and finished the repair by using the appropriate 8 punch. This variety, doubtless restricted to a single die, should be termed an 8 over 5 over 8 if one were speaking in the most rigorous sense.

⁹ Peter P. Gaspar and James A. Haxby, “The “Victoeria” Farthing of 1856: R over E or E over R?”, Spink's Numismatic Circular, March, 1970, pp. 91-92.

¹⁰ Part of the duties of the Resident Engraver was to “letter” dies, i.e., *repair* defective digits and letters in them. James Wyon held this post from 1851 to 1860, having served in the Die Department for about 25 years previous to that.

2. By Deliberate Alteration of a Partially-Dated Die



Newfoundland 1880 2nd 8/7 10 Cents and 50 Cents

As far as we are aware, the famous American numismatist and coin dealer, John J. Ford, Jr., was the first to report the Newfoundland 10-cent overdate of 1880.¹¹ In 1970-71 we published the corresponding 50-cent overdate.^{12 13} A single die for the 10 cents and two dies for the 50 cents have been identified. Ford expressed the opinion that *all* 1880 10 cent pieces were overdated. We had not seen any non-overdated 50 cent pieces, either, and that has remained the case for both denominations up to the present time.

Since these overdates are unusual in the sense that it is only the penultimate (decade) digit that is overpunched and both denominations were coined in 1870, the possibility must be considered that it was 1870 dies that were altered. However, we have shown that this is exceedingly unlikely.¹⁴

Now, the reverse punches that sank the 10-cent and 50-cent dies in the mid-1870s bore only the partial date 187-.^{15 16} The final digit had to be hand punched into each die to complete the date. The most likely explanation for the generation of the overdates is that for the 1880 coinage it was decided to overdate dies from a stock of unfinished 187- dies presumably carried over from 1876. It makes good sense that the Royal Mint would have carried along a stock of partially-dated dies from then, since the years 1877-79 still lay ahead and the colony had been ordering coins on a regular basis up to that time.

A less likely alternative is that the dies were freshly sunk from the 187- punches in 1880. Before sinking any *new* dies in 1880, though, Mint authorities undoubtedly would have ordered the 7s to be ground off the punches first.

3. By Deliberate Alteration of a Fully-Dated Die

On a theoretical basis the overdating of a fully-dated die could have taken place on a die where the date had been hand-completed (the first 2-3 digits arising from a partially-dated reverse punch) or on a die sunk from a punch with a complete date,

¹¹ [John J. Ford, Jr.] New Netherlands Coin Co. 58th Sale Catalog, New York, Sept. 22-23, 1964, pg. 52.

¹² James A. Haxby, in the Collectors' Clearinghouse section of Coin World, June 24, 1970.

¹³ Dr. James A. Haxby, "Die Varieties of the Newfoundland Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria. I - The 1880 Second 8 over 7 Ten and Fifty Cents", Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society, 7, 1971, pg. 42-45. Hereafter cited as Newfoundland Overdates.

¹⁴ Newfoundland Overdates, pg. 43.

¹⁵ Newfoundland Overdates, pg. 44.

¹⁶ Dr. James A. Haxby, "Die Varieties of the Newfoundland Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria. II - The Fifty-Cent Obverses and Reverses", Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society, 8, 1972.

thereby completing the date the moment the die was sunk. The Canadian series has examples of both.

1 8 9 2 2

Dominion of Canada 1892/1 10 Cents

The 1892 over 1 ten cent piece is the last overdate known in the Canadian series and the last known Royal Mint overdate of the 19th century. We discovered it in the process of taking a high-magnification photograph of the date and subsequently published it in the Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society¹⁷ and the Canadian coin catalogs.^{18 19} Though we believe only a single die was overdated, it was used long enough to be coupled with both an Obverse 5 and an Obverse 6 die.²⁰

1 8 5 9

Province of Canada 1859/8 Cent

The 1859/8 Province of Canada cent is by far the most common overdate in the British North American series. It was first reported in the 1880s, comparatively early in the history of the study of Canadian decimal coin varieties. The reason for its relative availability is directly related to the fact that multiple dies were overdated and the total mintage was substantial, which we roughly estimate to be about 320,000 (see below).

As noted above, we established photographically and otherwise in the 1970s that the original reverse matrix for the cent bore the complete date, 1858, as did the punch raised from it and the dies in turn sunk from that punch.²¹ To create the overdates the engraver hand-punched the 9 over the final 8. As would be expected, the position of the final 8 is invariant, but the position of the 9 relative to the 8 and the amount of the original 8 showing underneath varies from die to die.

That multiple dies were involved in the 1859/8 "variety" first seems to have been published by A.R. Prince in 1938-39, when he included two overdated reverses in his pioneering coverage of Canadian large cent varieties.²² A few years later, in 1944,

¹⁷ Dr. James A. Haxby, "The 1892 2 Over 1 Canadian Ten Cents: An Unpublished Overdate", Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society, 8, 1972, pg. 100-102.

¹⁸ Dr. J.A. Haxby and R.C. Willey, Coins of Canada, 1st Ed., Western Publishing Co., Racine, 1971, pg. 34.

¹⁹ The Charlton Standard Catalog of Canadian Coins, 31st Ed., The Charlton Press, Toronto, 1981, pg. 108.

²⁰ The Charlton Standard Catalog of Canadian Coins, 61st Ed., The Charlton Press, Toronto, 2007, pg. 78. The designations Obv. 5 and Obv. 6 are ours (see below). In the Charlton catalog they are termed T5 and T6.

²¹ At least that was true prior to the removal of the final 8 in preparation for sinking the dies for the 1859 coinage. It was common practice to include the complete date on a new working punch and later grind off the final digit or two for its use in later years.

²² A.R. Prince, "Keys to Die Varieties of One Cent Pieces of the Province of Canada, 1858 and 1859", The Canadian Numismatic Coin Topics, August 1938, pg. 5.

Bert Koper published a small catalog devoted just to Province of Canada cent varieties.²³ It described several 1859 over 8s. And Jack Griffin, whose 1960 paper on the Dominion of Canada large cent obverse varieties greatly inspired us, published a list of large cent varieties in 1992 that included six overdate dies.²⁴

By 1970, as part of our own study of the Canadian Victorian large cent series, including an attempt to record all the dies used to strike the coins for dates of particular interest, we formed several conclusions about the 1859/8 cents and certain related varieties listed in the then-current coin catalogs. One of those conclusions was that the number of overdate dies had been under reported. In the first edition of Coins of Canada, our catalog written with Bob Willey, we said:²⁵

“A number of dies (at least 11) were originally dated 1858 and have the final 8 altered by overpunching with a wide, bold 9; this 9 was apparently used only for overdating...”

A few years later we became convinced that the number of dies involved in the overdating was most likely 12. This conclusion was based on two things. First, we visited the Public Record Office in London and secured copies of the Mint die records for the Province of Canada coinage, which showed that, except for the first batch of 6, all the reverse dies for the entire cent coinage were sunk in batches of 12.²⁶ Second, the number of 1859/8 dies we were able to deduce from the coins was approaching 12 and we had examined enough coins to satisfy us that we were close to having found all the dies. So, it seemed most reasonable to assume that the overdating took place on a single batch of 12 dies. More recently, Rob Turner (in two excellent studies that include catalogs of all dies known to him for the Province of Canada cents dated 1858²⁷ and 1859/8²⁸) has, indeed, identified our hypothetical 12th 1859/8 reverse die.

As one would expect, the overdate reverses exhibit linkages with both the 1858 and 1859 Narrow 9 reverses through shared obverse dies. Turner has reported two 1858-overdate linkages²⁹ and we have found three overdate-1859 Narrow 9 linkages.³⁰ There is more to learn from this interesting coinage, as will be discussed below.

²³ Bert Koper, Canadian Provincial 1858-1859 Copper Cents, Winnipeg, 1944.

²⁴ Jack Griffin, Some Die Varieties of the Large Cents of British North America and Canada, Toronto, 1992, pp. 2-3.

²⁵ J.A. Haxby and R.C. Willey, Coins of Canada, 1st Ed., Western Publishing Co., Racine, 1971, pg. 12.

²⁶ [British] National Archives, MINT 14/15 Account Book of Dies, Matrices and Puncheons Left Good and Sunk or Defaced 1853-69, pp. 279, 286-87.

²⁷ Rob Turner, The 1858 Cents of Provincial Canada, Privately Published, 2007. Hereafter cited as Turner I.

²⁸ Rob Turner, The 1858 Cents of Provincial Canada Volume II, Privately Published, 2008. Hereafter cited as Turner II. Turner's books are currently still available from the author and we highly recommend them.

²⁹ Turner II, pg. 48.

³⁰ Specifically, the 1858-1859/8 linkages are obverse die OA1 with 1858 reverses RA4, RB17 and 1859/8 reverses RD3, RD5 & RD 11 (the exact order of the reverse dies has not been determined yet, so we do not know which of the two 1858 reverses was used adjacent to one of the three overdate reverses); obverse die OD4 with 1859/8 reverse RB2 and 1858 reverse RD10. The 1859/8-1859 Narrow 9 linkages are obverse OI1 with 1859/8 reverses RD4 & RD2 and 1859 N9 reverse M1; obverse OG3 with 1859N9 reverse M2 and 1859/8 reverse RD6; obverse OG4 with 1859/8 reverse RD9 and 1859 N9 reverse M3. Following M3, that obverse was associated with reverses M3a, M3b and M3c before it was retired. All

4. By Repunching Part of the Date in a Matrix

1886

Dominion of Canada 1886/3 25 Cents

The 1886/3 25 cents, perhaps the most intriguing Canadian overdate of all, has a rather convoluted history that involves three different attributions. This variety was first reported in 1964 by John J. Ford, Jr.³¹ Basing his diagnosis on the small horizontal “bar” protruding to the left from the top of the 6, Ford concluded that he was looking at a 6 over 5 overdate. When we considered this variety in the process of writing the first edition of *Coins of Canada* in 1970 we weren’t quite sure what to make of it. That it could be a 6 over 5 seemed doubtful, because the reverse device didn’t fit: the “overdate” was on a later variety (what we termed the “Long Bough Ends” reverse) and the 1885 and earlier dates had devices we lumped together as “Short Bough Ends”.³² So we decided not to list this variety in the catalog until we knew more about it (including whether it was an overdate at all).

Then, in the mid-1970s, we became aware of a two-volume catalog by W.L. Hocking, former Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Mint Operative Department, which described the Mint’s collection of coins, medals, seals and *tools for them*. In the volume that covered the coining tools was a listing for a Canadian 1886H 25-cent matrix³³, a date and mint mark combination unknown on the coins. Was this a “typo” or was it a critical clue? A trip to London and a careful examination of the matrix conclusively answered the question.

In 1977 the Second Colloquium on Dies was held in London at the Royal Mint, where participants from the United States and the U.K. presented papers on various aspects of Royal Mint die-making.³⁴ At that meeting the writer presented a paper which dealt with both Imperial and colonial Royal Mint overdates.³⁵ Part of this presentation was the announcement of our discovery of a novel kind of overdate (the *matrix* overdate) and the re-attribution of Ford’s “1886/5” 25-cent piece as an 1886/3. The colloquium’s proceedings were not published, and some of what was in our presentation has not become generally known.

Having missed the deadline for new material for the third edition of *Coins of Canada*³⁶, we did not report the 1886/3 on this side of the Atlantic for another four

obverse and 1858 & overdate reverse die numbers are from Rob Turner’s books. The nomenclature for the 1859 N9 reverses is from a system we devised.

³¹ [John J. Ford, Jr.] *New Netherlands Coin Co. 58th Sale Catalog*, New York, Sept. 22-23, 1964, pg. 37.

³² Dr. J.A. Haxby and R.C. Willey, *Coins of Canada*, 1st Ed., Western Publishing Co., Racine, 1971, pg. 41.

³³ W.J. Hocking, *Catalog of Coins, Tokens, Medals, Dies and Seals in the Museum of the Royal Mint*, HMSO, London. Volume II. Dies, Medals and Seals. 1910.

³⁴ *Second Colloquium on Dies*, Royal Mint, London, May 25, 1977. Hereafter cited as Colloquium.

³⁵ Dr. James A. Haxby, “A Survey of Royal Mint Overdates.” Paper presented at Colloquium, 1977.

³⁶ Dr. J.A. Haxby and R.C. Willey, *Coins of Canada*, 3rd Ed., Western Publishing Co., Racine, 1977. This was the last edition published in the U.S. The copyright was sold to Unitrade in Toronto and we have had no connection with *Coins of Canada* since the transfer of publishers.

years. It was included in the 31st edition (1981) of The Charlton Standard Catalog of Canadian Coins.³⁷ In the venue of a coin catalog, however, we did not present the evidence for our unusual attribution. It was our original intention to publish a separate paper, rather like the present one, but more urgent projects intervened and the promised paper (among others) languished in our files.

As the years passed and no further information appeared, some began to notice the “problem” of the association of the overdate with the “wrong” device, our Long Bough Ends variety,³⁸ which did not exist in 1883. Unaware of our colloquium paper and not taking into account that this variety could have arisen *prior to* the die stage, Randy Ash³⁹ and Bill Cross⁴⁰ devised an almost equally implausible attribution: a *reverse* overdate, 1886/7.

Once we understand that the 1886/3 variety had its origin in a matrix, the key question then becomes: Why was such a matrix made? In the context of the periodic renewal of coinage tools, the answer is quite clear. It was an intermediate in the process of producing a new reverse working punch for the 25-cent denomination in 1886. The starting point in the transformation was an existing working punch for one of the Short Bough Ends varieties. Specifically, it was a Reverse D⁴¹ punch, bearing the complete date 1883 and the H mint mark, for Heaton’s mint. Mint engraver⁴², Leonard C. Wyon, used this fully-dated punch to sink a new matrix, which was re-engraved to become Reverse E and overdated by punching a 6 over the 3.⁴³ Hocking missed the subtlety of the overdate and simply catalogued it as 1886H. After the Reverse E punch was raised from the hardened matrix, it was to be perfected (“cleaned up”) by removing the H and the remnants of the 3 under the 6 in the date. By accident the small, tell-tale portion of the flat top of the 3 was missed and so the overdate was transferred to one or more dies. But for the accidental failure to remove that last remnant of the 3 from the reverse punch, one would have never seen the overdate on the coins.

From the scarcity of the coins, we suspect that only a single reverse die showing the overdate was used. It is found coupled with Obverse 5, also introduced that year.

³⁷ The Charlton Standard Catalog of Canadian Coins, 31st Ed., The Charlton Press, Toronto, 1981, pg. 126. This edition represented a complete re-write of that catalog by us.

³⁸ In Coins of Canada we divided the Dominion of Canada Victorian 25-cent reverse devices into two kinds: the Short Bow Ends “Reverse” (actually multiple reverses we combined into one group for simplicity), used from 1870 up into 1886, and the Long Bow Ends Reverse (1886-1901).

³⁹ Randy Ashe, “The 1886 Twenty-Five Cent 6/3 Variety Revisited”, The CN Journal, April 2008, pp. 160-161.

⁴⁰ W.K. Cross, “Over punched digits of Victorian Twenty-Five Cents”, The CN Journal, May 2008, pp. 224-225.

⁴¹ The designations for 25-cent Reverses D and E are from a manuscript we are currently completing for a new Canadian coin catalog to be produced by Whitman Publishing, LLC. That catalog contains descriptions for all the major obverses (using numbers) and reverses (using letters) for the entire Canadian decimal series struck for circulation. In addition, in a later paper in this series we will provide an even more detailed treatment of the Victorian reverses.

⁴² The frequent references one sees to Leonard C. Wyon as the *Chief Engraver* of the Mint are incorrect. He never held that title, for it was abolished upon the death of his father, William Wyon, in 1851. L.C. Wyon’s title was Engraver and Modeler to the Mint. The Royal Mint would not restore the title of Chief Engraver until 1961, when Walter J. Newman was so honored.

⁴³ It was not unusual, even in the middle of a series, to include the complete date on a new working punch and later grind off the final digit or two for its use in later years.

Evidence for a Flexible Die-Dating Policy

It has been well-known for many years that the Royal Mint had a rather flexible policy with regard to the dating on colonial coinage dies relative to the year of coinage.^{44 45} In the case of Nova Scotia we actually found an explicit order from Mint Master, Thomas Graham, given in connection with the preparation for the cent coinage in 1862:

“We have about 20 reverse dies in stock with 1861. These may be used up. Others required to have the date made 1862.”⁴⁶

Similarly, the scarcity of the 1889 Canadian 10 cent piece probably results from most of the coinage in 1889 being struck from dies dated 1888.^{47 48}

Further evidence for a flexible die-dating policy for colonial coinages comes from Royal Mint reports of the 1890s and data we amassed while collecting Victorian Canadian large cents by die. For part of the Royal Mint Canadian coinages, records give the number of dies used for each year. These are apparently *dies consumed* during and charged against the coinage for that calendar year, and say nothing about the actual date(s) borne on the dies. When one compares the number of Canadian cent reverse dies charged to the Royal Mint accounts for 1892⁴⁹ and 1895⁵⁰ with the number of dies we have identified from the coins *bearing those dates*, the results are rather interesting.

Year	1c Reverse Dies Charged	1c Reverse Dies Found
1892	6	16
1895	5	10

Either the number of dies used was under reported or, more likely, a substantial portion of the mintage of the cents dated 1892 and 1895 took place in a year following the date on the dies.

⁴⁴ Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint for 1939, HMSO, London, 1940, pg. 47.

⁴⁵ J.C. Levesque, “A Review of Mintages & Dies of Canadian and Newfoundland Coins From 1884-1912”, The Canadian Numismatic Journal, October 1982, pp. 430-37.

⁴⁶ Dr. James A. Haxby, “The 1862 One Cent Pieces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick”, Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society, 9, 1973, pg. 178-180.

⁴⁷ James A. Haxby, “Interpretation of Data in the Royal Mint Reports and the “Missing” 1889 Five and Ten Cents”, Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society, 6, 1970, pp. 25-26.

⁴⁸ J.C. Levesque, “The 1889 Canadian 10 Cent Piece”, The Canadian Numismatic Journal, July/Aug. 1978.

⁴⁹ Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint for 1892, HMSO, London, 1893, pg. 62.

⁵⁰ Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint for 1895, HMSO, London, 1896, pg. 46.

A Semi-Rigid Die-Dating Policy for the Province of Canada Cents

The information we have presented thus far points to a vacillating Royal Mint policy, where overdating was practiced in some years (rigid dating policy) and stale-dated dies were used unaltered in others (flexible dating policy). However, the Province of Canada 1858-59 cent coinage provides evidence of the use of both overdated and stale-dated dies *in the same year* (1859), a seemingly contradictory policy which might be called a *semi-rigid* dating policy. In a rigid dating policy the Mint would have used the dies dated 1858 only during 1858. But that doesn't quite seem to be what happened.

To begin our analysis we must address the question of when the Province of Canada cent coinage actually began. For many years it was widely believed that the first Province of Canada cents were struck late in 1858 and that the total mintage during 1858 (and hence the total mintage of cents dated 1858) was 421,000.⁵¹ However, the 421,000 figure is actually a fiction, being the difference between two different versions of the mintage for the entire 1858-59 coinage.⁵² What is known with certainty is that the first shipment of 1,540,000 cents was made on March 3, 1859.⁵³

That *no* cents were struck before the end of 1858 must at least be considered, since the March shipment would have been theoretically possible even if the Mint had not begun coining until early January. Also, correspondence from the last two weeks in December point to a likely 1859 starting date. The Treasury authority for the one cent coinage didn't reach the Mint until December 22.⁵⁴ To coin before then would have been unauthorized. Similarly, the bronze blanks for the coinage were provided by Ralph Heaton & Sons ("Heaton's Mint") and their tender for the first batch of blanks was dated December 14 and was accepted by Graham the next day.⁵⁵ If Heaton's had not begun blank production until shortly after that, the Mint surely would have not received blanks before the new year.

The above evidence notwithstanding, we can show that a substantial portion of the 1.5 million cents shipped on March 3 must have been struck in 1858. Let's look at the evidence, one piece at a time. The Treasury authority that arrived on December 22 covered both the cent coinage and a portion of the silver coinage. But the last of the silver coin had already been shipped from the Mint the day before.⁵⁶ That means the actual striking must have ceased some days before, to allow time for counting and packing. So, if Thomas Graham was not prevented from coining a precious metal by lack of a Treasury authority, he certainly wouldn't have worried about bronze! And the deal with Heaton's to provide the bronze blanks surely was made weeks before the December 15 acceptance, for on November 2 Graham sent an appropriately-sized bolster to Heaton's to be used in their "cutting out" (blanking) presses for punching out

⁵¹ Fred Bowman, "The Decimal Coinage of Canada & Newfoundland", *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, March 1947.

⁵² Rob Turner was the first to publish this fact (in Turner I, pg. 39-42).

⁵³ Turner I, pg. 38.

⁵⁴ Lord Trevelyan to Thomas Graham, December 22, 1858. [British] National Archives, MINT 21/6 #1948.

⁵⁵ Thomas Graham to Ralph Heaton & Sons, December 15, 1858. [British] National Archives, MINT 21/6 #1933.

⁵⁶ Turner I, pg. 36.

the blanks.⁵⁷ So Heaton's could have started producing the blanks as early as the first part of November, which would have given them time to cut out and ship enough blanks for a coinage in December.

Actually, the determining factor in setting the date for commencement of the cent coinage was neither Treasury approval nor the supply of blanks. It was almost certainly the timing of both the coinage of the silver 5, 10 and 20-cent pieces for the colony and a small Imperial silver coinage. The Mint was incapable of simultaneously coining in two different metals, so one had to wait upon the other. Beginning about mid-October the silver coinage for the Provincial Government began and, by Turner's estimate, continued to about mid-December 1858.⁵⁸ It was started first because the silver was much more urgently needed than the bronze cents.⁵⁹ The Provincial silver coinage must have ended even earlier than mid-December, though, because it appears to have preceded a small coinage of Imperial silver, sent to the Mint office in two deliveries on December 4 and 7.^{60 61} Then, early in January a much larger coinage of Imperial silver began. Deliveries of finished coin to the Mint office began on January 18, 1859 and continued without interruption into the first part of March.⁶²

Thus, we find that the only time the 1.5 million Canadian cents shipped on March 3 could have been struck was during early December, 1858 and early January, 1859, sandwiched between coinages of Imperial silver. The cent coinage likely begun immediately after the silver debris was cleared from the coining floor.

The extent of the Provincial cent coinage in 1858 is suggested by the die accounts.⁶³ By December 31, 1858 some 49 reverse and 17 obverse dies for the cent had been destroyed.⁶⁴ We are convinced these entries represent good dies consumed (i.e., used to retirement) and exclude dies spoiled in manufacture and never used in the coining presses.⁶⁵

Now, we can make the reasonable assumption that all of the cents struck in 1858 bore that date. But what about those struck the following year? We alluded above to there being two cases of an 1858 reverse and an 1859/8 reverse being linked

⁵⁷ Thomas Graham to Ralph Heaton & Sons, November 2, 1858. [British] National Archives, MINT 21/6 #1874.

⁵⁸ Turner I, pg. 36.

⁵⁹ There was a substantial quantity of tokens in circulation to provide a copper currency. Some of the tokens, such as those recently issued by the Bank of Upper Canada, were of high quality. In fact the Province of Canada cents had a difficult time competing with the tokens until the Dominion Government assumed the loss of calling them in years later. The cent denomination would not be needed again until 1876.

⁶⁰ [British] National Archives, MINT 9/85. Mint Office Silver Bullion and Moneys Coined Account 1851-1862.

⁶¹ It is possible that the colonial and Imperial silver coinages were simultaneous, but in light of the different finenesses of silver and for other reasons, we think it unlikely.

⁶² [British] National Archives, MINT 9/85. Mint Office Silver Bullion and Moneys Coined Account 1851-1862.

⁶³ [British] National Archives, MINT 14/15 Account Book of Dies, Matricies and Puncheons Left Good and Sunk or Defaced 1853-69, pp. 279, 286-87.

⁶⁴ The fact that more reverse than obverse dies were consumed is very understandable when one takes into account that more stress was placed on the upper die (the reverse) in the coining presses used at that time.

⁶⁵ This conclusion is suggested by the title of the volume of die accounts and the number of 1858 dies traced through studies of the coins.

through a shared obverse die. Both we⁶⁶ and Turner⁶⁷ have found that one of those obverse dies (Turner's OD4) struck the two variety reverses in the *reverse order*. Die deterioration analysis⁶⁸ of OD4 shows that it was *first* coupled with an overdate reverse (RD10) and *then* with an 1858 reverse (RB2),⁶⁹ providing clear evidence of some 1858-dated cents being struck in 1859.

How many more 1858 reverses could have been used in 1859? To make such an estimate we must attempt to decide how many 1858 dies were made. Based on examination of the coins, Turner has described 48 reverse dies for the business strike 1858 cents⁷⁰ and one die (RC23) used only for striking the 1858 specimen sets and some of the trial strikes.⁷¹ To this must be added a 49th business strike die we have identified from a coin in our own reference collection.^{72 73}

When we look at the die production records for 1858, we see that 126 reverse dies were brought into account between May 27 and December 29 1858.⁷⁴ Subtracting out the 12 1858 reverse dies that were overdated, we are left with 114 dies. If all these dies were dated 1858, then $114 - 49 = 65$ 1858 dies would have been carried over to 1859 and most certainly would have been used. But the use of so many 1858-dated dies in 1859 would have produced many more linkages of 1858 reverses to overdate reverses and probably to 1859 Narrow 9 reverses than have been found. Only two 1858-overdate linkages and no 1858-1859 N9 linkages are presently known. Furthermore, Turner's study was thorough enough that he is unlikely to have missed so many 1858 reverse dies.

The answer to the dating mystery is suggested by a closer look at the die accounts, which tell us that the production of the 126 cent reverse dies during 1858 falls into four time groups. The first is the odd batch of 6 dies sunk in May. This "starter" batch included a specimen die (RA1) used to strike cupro-nickel trial pieces, one of which was shown to the Queen to gain her approval for the coinage.⁷⁵ In the last half of August and first week of September the Mint sank 48 more reverse dies (four batches of 12), bringing the cumulative total to 54. Then there was a nearly one-month break before the production of a single batch of 12 dies (on October 3). Finally, after a

⁶⁶ Dr. James A. Haxby, "A Survey of Royal Mint Overdates." Paper presented at Colloquium, 1977.

⁶⁷ Turner II, pp. 48-49.

⁶⁸ The order in which the reverse dies were used with a given obverse die often can be deduced by examination of the wear state of the obverse die when coupled with each reverse. By careful observation of wear striations, cracks and other characteristics we have been able to discern up to as many as ten progressive states for a given die. For example, if reverse A was coupled with a given obverse die when it was in states 1-2, reverse B when it was in states 5-6 and reverse C when it was in states 3-4, then the order of use of the reverse dies had to be A-C-B.

⁶⁹ The die designations are Turner's.

⁷⁰ Turner II, pg. 6-7.

⁷¹ A second reverse die (RA1), used to strike cupro-nickel trial pieces, was later used to produce business strikes and thus can be counted with the business strike dies.

⁷² This die, which would be RB18 in Turner's nomenclature, is coupled with a previously-known obverse die, OC1. We use a different die nomenclature than Turner, but will not confuse the issue for the 1858s by using it here.

⁷³ That three 1858 reverse dies remain to be identified seems quite plausible to us. A total of seven new reverses have been found since Turner published his first book in 2007.

⁷⁴ [British] National Archives, MINT 14/15 Account Book of Dies, Matricies and Puncheons Left Good and Sunk or Defaced 1853-69, pp. 279, 286-87.

⁷⁵ This die ended its life coining business strikes and so is counted as one of the 49 business strike dies.

second one-month break, another 60 reverses (five batches of 12), running from November 6 up to the end of the year were sunk as part of a continuous production run that ended in mid-Feb. 1859.^{76 77}

We believe that the four groups delineate the three large variety groups known for the series: the 54 dies sunk through September, 1858 were those that remained dated 1858 and the single batch in October became the overdates. The last group of 60 dies (sunk after the final 8 was ground off the reverse punch) became 1859 Narrow 9s.

Returning to the question of the number of 1858 reverses carried over into 1859, we have 54 – 49 (destroyed in 1858) – 1 (die RC23, reserved for specimen coins) = 4 dies potentially available for business strikes. We have already shown that one of the four reverse dies (RB2) was used to strike 1858-dated coins in 1859.

We find further support from an analysis of the obverse dies. Turner⁷⁸ has described 22 obverse dies as being associated with business strike 1858 cents and the Royal Mint die records⁷⁹ show that by the end of 1858 only 17 of them had been destroyed. This leaves us with an “extra” five obverse dies that could have struck 1858 cents in 1859. And we have already shown that one of those dies (OD4) must have done so.

There is another possible explanation for the other four “extra” obverse dies (besides OD4) that does not involve striking 1858 cents in 1859. Let’s say these obverses began striking 1858s *in 1858* (hence establishing their linkage to 1858 reverses), but were still serviceable at the end of the year. They could then have been carried over into 1859 and used only in association with 1859/8 or 1859 narrow 9 reverses.

But the scenario of the preceding paragraph seems quite doubtful because of our inability to find the additional 1858-overdate linkages or any 1858-1859 N9 linkages. So we believe that the four extra obverses were associated with 1858 cents struck in 1859, regardless of whether or not they first saw use in 1858.

Using the total number of reverse dies for the 1858 cents as 53, of which 49 were used to retirement in 1858, we can now make some simplified mintage estimates. If we take the total mintage of Province of Canada cents as 9,690,388⁸⁰ and the total number of reverse dies used to coin them as 363⁸¹, then the estimated mintage of 1858 cents becomes $53/363 \times 9,690,388 = 1,414,850$, at least 1.3 million of which occurred

⁷⁶ The 1859 portion of this run contained 132 reverses (11 batches of 12). Another 144 reverse dies (12 batches of 12) were sunk in April-June.

⁷⁷ Dr. James A. Haxby, “Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria. VII. – A Guide to the Die Varieties of the Province of Canada Cents.” Manuscript in preparation. This paper is a primer and does not contain a catalog of the dies. A catalog of the 1859 cent dies is in preparation and will be published in another venue.

⁷⁸ Turner II, pg. 6-7.

⁷⁹ [British] National Archives, MINT 14/15 Account Book of Dies, Matricies and Puncheons Left Good and Sunk or Defaced 1853-69, pg. 279.

⁸⁰ Province of Canada, Report of the Executive Council, Dec. 19, 1860. Public Archives of Canada, RG7 G8B, Vol. 40.

⁸¹ This figure is the sum of dies destroyed in 1858 (49), 1859 (311) and “by Jan. 1863” (3). We reluctantly exclude the destruction entry “by Nov. 1864” of 27 reverses. It hard to imagine that the Mint would have only destroyed 3 dies between the end of 1859 and the beginning of 1863 if some 27 more had been used to retirement. More likely there was another reason the Mint destroyed these dies, for their destruction left the Mint with exactly one full batch of 12 dies.

during 1858. Similarly, the estimated mintage of the 1859/8 cents comes to: $12/363 \times 9,690,388 = 320,343$. Based on these mintage estimates the 1.5 million shipment of March 3, 1859 is presumed to have contained all of the 1858s and part of the overdates.

If we accept that one and perhaps as many as four unaltered 1858 reverse dies struck cents in 1859, this begs the question: Why did the Mint even bother to overdate 12 other 1858 dies? Was there a fundamental difference between the four dies left unaltered and the 12 dies that were overdated? We believe there was. It was our opinion in 1977⁸² (and still is today) that a key factor in the decision whether or not to overdate dies was *their state of hardness at the time*. The use of hand punches for altering the date would not have been attempted on a hardened die; the hand punches were too valuable and the consequences too horrendous if they were damaged. In order to be overdated, already hardened dies would first have to be annealed (softened). While there is a precedent for annealing and overdating Imperial bronze coinage dies in 1864⁸³ the extension of this practice to a few colonial dies seems most doubtful. With a rather flexible dating policy for colonial coinages it would have made no sense for the Mint to risk cracking a few 1858 dies during an extra heat treatment cycle just for the purpose of overdating them. Ruining those dies would have reduced the Royal Mint's profit on the coinage and they were having enough trouble with the dies as it was (as evidenced by the high rate of die cracking).

The fact that the Mint overdated an entire batch of 12 dies is extraordinary and deserves at least an attempt to explain it. In early September 1858 the Mint had 54 reverse dies in stock. During the remainder of September, arrangements for beginning the production of the silver 5, 10 and 20-cent pieces were completed and no cent reverse dies were made.

By the beginning of October the road ahead must have been fairly clear. Mint officials could probably estimate that commencement of the cent coinage could not take place until at least early December. Preferring to use "correctly-dated" dies if possible, the Mint apparently prepared one final batch of 12 1858 dies (brought into account on Oct. 2) as a contingency. Unlike the others, these dies were held in a soft state so they could be hardened without alteration if the other 1858 dies ran low before the end of the year. Or, if not needed for the 1858 coinage, they could be overdated and hardened for the continuation of the coinage in 1859. The latter proved to be the case.

In early November, the Mint must have been more convinced than ever that no more 1858-dated reverses could possibly be needed and the decision was made to switch over to producing dies for a smooth transition to the 1859 coinage. The date on the reverse punch was altered by grinding off the last 8, so that the date on all freshly-sunk dies thereafter would be 185-. The date was completed by the Resident Engraver, who punched a 9 into the blank space in each die. For the business strikes the 9 punch bore a narrow 9, which broadened somewhat with continued use, much to the confusion

⁸² Dr. James A. Haxby, "A Survey of Royal Mint Overdates." Paper presented at Colloquium, 1977.

⁸³ [British] National Archives, MINT 21/6. Master's and Deputy Master's Instructions & Orders, June, 1862 to March, 1885. This book contains an 1864 order by Thomas Graham directing the annealing of farthing, halfpenny and penny dies dated 1862-63 and overdating them to 1865. The actual overdating activity took place in October and November of 1864, in preparation for the 1865 coinage. See [British] National Archives, MINT 3/15. Production of the Die Department 1862-65. At least some of these overdates have been observed on the coins by collectors.

of coin collectors and dealers later.^{84 85} Once reverse die production began in November it was continuous to mid-February of the following year.

Conclusion

Our studies have shown that Royal Mint overdates in the 19th century were produced by one of four mechanisms: 1) As a blunder, committed during the repair of a broken digit brought into the die from a defective reverse punch, 2) By deliberate alteration of a partially-dated die, 3) By deliberate alteration of a fully-dated die and 4) By repunching part of the date in a matrix. All four of those mechanisms are seen in the Canadian series. The overdating of a matrix explains the apparent anomaly of the 1886/3 Canadian 25 cent piece and establishes the correctness of our original attribution back in 1977.

More often than not, it appears that Canadian dies with "stale" dates were used *without* being overdated, a flexible die-dating policy. Overdates in the Canadian series are very seldom seen and the harder one digs, the more evidence of the use of stale-dated dies can be found.

In the Province of Canada cent coinage we saw a semi-rigid dating policy, where both overdates and stale-dated non-overdates were used in the same year, 1859. We constructed a theoretical scenario to rationalize this behaviour based on die hardness and the timing of the coinage. We established that the coinage of cents dated 1858 most likely occurred between early December, 1858 and early January, 1859.

We expressed our general belief that colonial coinage dies, once hardened, would rarely, if ever, be annealed for the purpose of overdating. Instead, they would be used the following year without changing the date.

⁸⁴ Dr. J.A. Haxby and R.C. Willey, Coins of Canada, 1st Ed., Western Publishing Co., Racine, 1971, pg. 12.

⁸⁵ We believe that the wide 9 punch seen on the overdates was designed for that purpose and was not used for non-overdates.

THE VAIL MEDAL

(The Bell System Committee – American Telephone and Telegraph Company)

The first sentence intelligibly transmitted by the telephone was a call for help: "Mr. Watson, come here; I want you!"

Alexander Graham Bell impulsively called out those words to his assistant after upsetting a battery and spilling acid on his clothing. The crude telephone he was ready to test picked up his words and sent them over a wire to a room down the hall where Watson was listening. Since that historic night in 1876, the telephone and telephone people have been "friends in need" to thousands of people at times of emergency.

Over the years a tradition of service to the public has grown out of countless meritorious acts and services by employees. Almost every day some act is recorded somewhere in the Bell System which exemplifies the loyalty and devotion of telephone men and women. This thought of "service first" is more than devotion to an organization, inspiring as that may be. It comes from a sense of individual responsibility in the public service.

Many of these acts and services are so outstanding that they deserve some token of recognition more enduring than the spontaneous congratulations of associates and friends.

Vail Medal awards were created to give this recognition. A Bell System fund was set up in 1920 as a memorial to Theodore N. Vail, former president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, to perpetuate his ideals of responsibility for public service. This fund provides awards to telephone people in cases, such as those included in this book, which warrant such recognition.

THE VAIL MEDAL



There are three types of Vail Medals: bronze, silver, and gold. The bronze medals are awarded to individuals in each company associated with the Bell System by a Committee of Award appointed by the president of that company. These cases are reviewed by a Bell System Committee appointed by the President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and that Committee selects those cases of especially outstanding excellence or importance for silver or gold medal awards.

A bronze medal may also be awarded to a group of employees where the noteworthy act was due to the concerted action of the group and it was not possible to single out one or more of the employees for individual awards.

Prior to the 1940 awards, silver medals were accompanied by a cash award of \$250, and gold medals by a cash award of \$500, with very exceptional gold medal cases receiving \$1000. Beginning with awards for the year 1940, a cash award of \$100 accompanied each individual bronze medal, and the silver and gold medal cash awards were increased to \$500 and \$1000, respectively. No cash accompanies the group awards.

Not more than two gold medals or a total of ten gold and silver medals may be awarded in any one year except with the consent of the Trustees of the Fund. This total number is not always awarded each year as the gold and silver medals are given only where, in the opinion of the Bell System Committee, very conspicuous merit has been demonstrated.

A citation certificate engrossed with a brief description of the circumstances that occasioned the award is given to each Vail Medal recipient.

Where a gold or silver medal is awarded, a bronze plaque commemorating the noteworthy act is presented to the company concerned. These plaques are designed for display in telephone buildings as a permanent and public memorial.

There are also special bronze plaques which are awarded by the Bell System Committee from time to time, together with special citations, for especially noteworthy acts for which group bronze medals have been awarded by the Company Committees.



THE VAIL MEDAL - DESCRIPTION

Obverse: circular; gold, silver, or bronze; no suspender; 74mm diameter. The bust of Theodore Newton Vail with his name above and the Roman numerals MDCCCXLV MCMXX slightly below.

Reverse: three heroic figures, one female and two male, with the words THE VAIL MEDAL FOR NOTEWORTHY PUBLIC SERVICE surrounding and a plaque with the words AWARDED TO below.

A specimen citation for an award of the Silver Medal follows:

JOHN F. STECK - Construction Foreman, New Milford, Conn., The Southern New England Telephone Company

Shortly after 2:00 A.M. on March 12, 1936, Mr. Steck was called by telephone to help rescue a man who was caught in the Housatonic River flood when his car stalled on the highway at the west end of the town bridge. The waters were rising rapidly due to an ice jam below the bridge and the man was forced to abandon his car and attempt to make his way to high ground. He was immediately swept off his feet by the strong current and floating ice. He grabbed a sign-post which was also swept loose and finally, battered by ice and debris, he succeeded in climbing onto a large ice cake lodged against a small elm tree; here he clung, shouting for help. Steck got his car and drove to the bridge where he was met by a special constable, a state trooper, an employee of the Connecticut Light and Power Company and others. He was advised of the precarious position of the man and his approximate location which seemed from his cries to be near the joint pole line which paralleled the highway. The searchlight of a fire truck was played along the flooded highway but, because of poor visibility on account of the driving rain, it was not able to locate either the man or the car. Steck waded to a near-by garage, rented by the telephone company, and procured a body belt, safety strap, climbers, cable-car, and rope. The men rode out from the bridge in the fire truck until high water stalled the engine. From there, with the aid of an extension ladder, Steck was able to reach the cable strand. He placed the cable-car on the strand, tied some rope to the car and proceeded to ride in the direction from which the calls for help had been heard.



JOHN F. STECK

Construction Foreman, New Milford, Conn.

THE SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY

Because of the pressure of the current and the impact of ice and debris, the poles were leaning badly, making the riding of the strand at night in the storm very difficult. Steck rode to the fourth pole before he could distinguish the man clinging to the tree. He climbed down, fastened his safety belt, then pulled up some slack in the rope, making a coil which he threw to the man. He instructed the man to tie the rope around his body under his arms and work his way across the ice to the pole. Steck then secured a piece of rope to the cable strand and made a rope seat for the man to provide a support at the base of the pole in the event that the ice should give way. He also provided two loops from the strand for the man to grasp. Steck then reentered the cable-car and rode back to the first pole where he climbed down and waded in water, waist deep, to high ground. When the water receded a rowboat was obtained and the man was rescued from the pole.

Silver Medal Award
and \$250

References:

Correspondence between the author and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, 195.Broadway, New York, NY 10007.

"For Noteworthy Public Service." New York: The Press of A. Colish, January, 1950.



The International Hotel of Fort Steele, B.C.

by Ronald Greene



BC Database F9510a

Brass:Round:21 mm: 3.9 grams

Fort Steele was established in 1887 by the North West Mounted Police, under the command of Major Sam Steele, at the confluence of the St. Mary River and Wild Horse Creek with the Kootenay River, in the East Kootenays. It was the entrance way to the Wild Horse Creek mines. The site was originally located by John T. Galbraith in the spring of 1864 at the time of the discovery of gold on Wild Horse Creek. He established a ferry and trading post and for many years it was known as Galbraith's Ferry. In 1888 the ferry was replaced by a bridge, which was carried away by the flood of 1894.

When *The Prospector* of Fort Steele published its first edition, November 9, 1895, the town had three hotels, The Dalgarno, Steele House and Mountain House. The earliest mention of the International Hotel was in May 1897 when George Hoggarth applied for a licence for the hotel located on the west side of Riverside Avenue.¹ R.G. (Robert) Shier was running the hotel by September of that year. He held the licence for the hotel until it was destroyed by fire on the morning of Friday, September 1, 1899 together with three other buildings.²

Following the fire, Shier applied to move his licence to the Mountain House Hotel but the move was refused as that building was not suitable for a licence. A letter dated November 27, 1899 from Mr. Shier's solicitor, J.A. Harvey, to F.S. Hussey, Superintendent of Police, requested a refund of the unused portion of the licence, "... as Mr. Shier is leaving the town and as he lost nearly everything he had by the fire this small amount of money would be of great assistance to him. ..."³ Robert G. Shier later lived in Vancouver, where for many years he managed a men's clothing store. He passed away in 1950, aged 82.⁴ He was a noted chrysanthemum fancier.

In 1884 Col. James Baker had purchased some 18,000 acres about 8 miles (13 kilometers) south-west of Fort Steele. He established a farm of some 4,000 acres, the rest being grazing land, and named it Cranbrook Estate. Fort Steele became a backwater when Col. Baker astutely provided land to the Canadian Pacific Railway for their Crow's

The International Hotel
R. G. SHIER, PROPRIETOR, FORT STEELE.
Headquarters

For Travellers and Mining Men—
Handsomely and Expensively Furnished.
Everything new, First-Class and Strictly Modern in every particular.
Home Comforts.

Nest Pass Railway. The railway established a station at Cranbrook by 1898 and consequently Fort Steele became a backwater.



Courtesy The Royal BC Museum, BC Archives I-75534

¹ *The Prospector*, September 18, 1897, p. 2, Shier's first advertisement

² *The Prospector*, September 2, 1899, p. 1

³ GR55, Correspondence Inward to F.S. Hussey, Superintendent of Police, Box 30, File I-J

⁴ GR2951, Division of Vital Statistics, Death Registration 1950-09-010340, microfilm B13206

THE MANWIN HOTEL, 655 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

KNOWN AS "WALKER HOUSE" (1883-1884), THE "BRITANNIA HOTEL" (1885-1887).
THE "WINDSOR HOTEL" (1888-1910). THE "MAPLE LEAF HOTEL" (1941-1949),
THE "ROOSEVELT HOTEL" (1943-1949). THE "NATIONAL HOTEL" (1950-1980)
AND FINALLY THE "MANWIN HOTEL" FROM 1981 TO THE PRESENT



THE MANWIN HOTEL IN 2007

(note the imposing doorway to the right of the hotel – it as about all that remains
of the "Bon Accord" block which was built in 1908 and burned down in 1935.

The Manwin Hotel located at 649-659 Main Street in Winnipeg has had a long and checkered career. It has undergone numerous renovations and re-building over the last 125 years and has had seven different names. Located on the east side of Main Street in the block bounded by Logan Avenue on the south and Henry Avenue on the north it has seen many changes to that section of Main Street. In 1881 and 1882 this block consisted of a number of residences but no commercial businesses. With the coming of the railway this changed very quickly. In 1883 the Albion Hotel was built at 711 Main Street (later re-numbered as 683) at the corner of Henry Avenue and Walker House (destined to eventually become the Manwin) was built at 693 (now 655) Main. In 1883 H. Carmichael & Co. are listed as the proprietors of Walker House but the following year H. C. Bannister and W. Hobbs took over. In 1885 Hobbs disappears and Bannister is listed as the sole proprietor, with the name of the hotel changed from "Walker House" to "Britannia Hotel". J. H. Grady is shown as the proprietor of the Britannia in 1887 but the next year it changed hands once more. In 1888 the hotel was re-named again, this time as the "Windsor Hotel" with Dan. McDonald as the proprietor. It seems each new owner wanted to call it a different name !! Dan McDonald ran the hotel until 1890 when it was taken over by the Spence brothers, Samuel and William. George Spence replaced Samuel in 1892 and they ran the hotel until 1898. (Samuel Spence acquired Gault House on Portage Avenue and ran it from 1892 to 1902). William Spence is shown as the sole

proprietor in 1899 and then in 1900 Jerry Russell took over. (Jerry had been the bartender at Rossin House down the street at 753 Main .) He lasted until 1904 when the hotel was taken over by Joseph Barnhart, who is also listed as the proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Hotel (now the Sutherland Hotel). Joseph's brother, Antoine ran Rossin House.

In 1892 Nathan Rosenblat opened a clothing and hardware store at 649 Main Street, which was located in the south corner of the Windsor Hotel. Business must have been good as he appears to have purchased the hotel in 1905 and put Charles B. Rosenblat in charge as manager. The hotel was re-modeled in 1910 and at the same time was re-named the "Maple Leaf Hotel"



THE "MAPLE LEAF HOTEL" IN 1918

Note the sign below the marquee reads "TEMPERANCE HOTEL". It seems that Nathan Rosenblat gave up his bar licence in favour of running an alcohol-free establishment. It is not clear how many years went by before the bar was to return but it was likely after the repeal of prohibition and men-only "beer parlours" were permitted. The present premises have a full bar with entertainment.

W. W. Whaley is listed as the proprietor in 1911 and 1912 and then David Hayes from 1912 to 1915. In 1916 Nathan Rosenblat is again shown as the proprietor so he may have owned it all along and simply had Whaley and Hayes running it for him. Nathan is listed as the proprietor until his death in 1932. The hotel appears to have remained in the Rosenblat family until about 1950. Charles B. Rosenblat continued to run the hardware store (now known simply as "Rosenblat's Hardware") until 1938 when Allan Rosenblat took over. (Allan is listed in the early years as living in the hotel, with his occupation listed variously as manager of the Maple Leaf Hotel, Vice-President of Fort Garry Dyers and Cleaners Ltd., assistant manager of the Spic and Span Laundry, manager of Ideal Cap and Novelty Manufacturing Co. and clerk at the Leland Theatre.) The Hardware store was taken over by M. Nemy in 1956 although it was still called Rosenblat's and then by I. Adelman in 1958. In 1960 it became "Mel's Hardware" with Mel T. Doughie as the proprietor. It closed in 1961.

After Nathan Rosenblat's death the hotel had a series of hired managers, starting with Frank Wutzer in 1932, Frank Woods in 1933-34, Sam G. Last in 1935 (Sam left in 1938 to manage the Waverly Hotel), Mike Hollfeder from 1938 to 1942, Dave Ellis 1943-44, Allan Lennett 1945-47 and Harry Ewashuk in 1948. (Harry left in 1949 to manage the King George Hotel but returned in 1953 as part owner.)

The Rosenblat's must have sold the hotel in 1950 as Peter Chernecki and Max Melnyk are listed as the proprietors in 1951, with W. Boyson replacing Peter Chernecki in 1952. Frank Rosolowich and Harry Ewashuck took over in 1953. They in turn seem to have sold out to M. Golden who is listed as proprietor from 1956 to 1958 with A. Sasnov as manager. Irving Kanovsky took over in 1959 and ran it until at least 1961.

The hotel remained the "Maple Leaf" from 1911 until 1943 when the name was changed to the "Roosevelt Hotel" and then in 1950 it was changed again, this time to the "National Hotel" It remained the National Hotel until 1980 when it underwent a face-lift and was re-named the "Manwin Hotel", a name it retains until the present (2007).



POLICE INVESTIGATING A MURDER AT THE NATIONAL HOTEL IN 1975

(The Manwin Hotel was known as the National from 1950 to 1980)



THE EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET IN 1918 LOOKING SOUTH FROM HENRY AVENUE

In the above photo the first building on the left is the old Albion Hotel building, which operated as a hotel from 1883 to 1915. The next building was constructed in 1903 and was the original Zimmerman block. It became known as the Max Hoffman block as Zimmerman's built a new building next door in 1914 bearing their name. The fourth building on the right was built by Alloway & Champion, bankers, in 1905 and continued to operate as a bank until 1932. (The Canadian Bank of Commerce acquired Alloway & Champion in the 1920's but they continued using the name until 1931. This branch operated as The Canadian Bank of Commerce until it closed in 1935.) Next is the Calder building and then the Maple Leaf Hotel. The large building next to the Maple Leaf is the Bon Accord block on the corner of Logan Avenue. It suffered a disastrous fire in 1935 and only the first floor and part of the second survived.

TOKENS

During the latter part of the 19th century and the early 1900's most hotel bars issued tokens which were intended for use by their patrons. These tokens were usually in denominations of 5 cents, 10 cents and 25 cents, with a few 12½ cent tokens. (The 12½¢ tokens were fairly common in the western U.S. and B.C. but relatively unknown in the rest of Canada). Tokens were typically given to patrons as change instead of coins. This ensured that the customer would spend at least a little more of his money in your establishment rather than at the bar down the street. For some reason the use of tokens was particularly wide-spread in Winnipeg and a number of other western cities, resulting in a great variety available to collectors. Most have disappeared today but at one time virtually every bar, cigar store, pool hall, barber shop, amusement parlour and fruit and confectionery store used them, both to obviate the necessity for small change and to ensure customer loyalty.

Between 1905 and 1910 Nathan Rosenblat issued a variety of tokens for use in the Windsor Hotel bar. Judging by the fact that he had to place at least three orders for tokens business must have been brisk. We know that the tokens that bear both the Windsor Hotel and Rosenblat's name had to have been used between 1905 and 1910 as that is the only period when he was running the hotel while it was still known as the Windsor.

After extensive renovations the name of the hotel was changed to the Maple Leaf Hotel in 1911, with W. W. Whaley taking over as proprietor. Whaley had tokens struck with the new name of the hotel and his name as proprietor. These would only have been in use for about a year as David Hayes took over the hotel in 1912.

There are two varieties of 5 cent tokens that bear the name "Maple Leaf Hotel" but do not have the name of the proprietor. One variety reads "Good for 5¢ in trade at bar", whereas the other reads simply "Good for 5¢ in trade" It is not known who issued these tokens but it may have been David Hayes who ran the hotel from 1912 to 1915 prior to turning it back to Nathan Rosenblat. By 1918 the bar had been closed and Rosenblat hung out a sign advertising the hotel as a "Temperance Hotel".

There are also tokens that read simply "Dave Hayes" and "5¢". It is not known for certain that this is the same David Hayes who ran the Maple Leaf Hotel but there are no other Dave or David Hayes listed in Winnipeg directories of the period. Since a number of these tokens have turned up in Winnipeg at various times it is likely that they were for use in the hotel or perhaps some other business that Mr. Hayes operated.

None of the tokens used in the hotel bar are considered plentiful, with some quite rare. There are only two known specimens of the tokens issued by W. W. Whaley and only one of the aluminum 10 cent token issued by Nathan Rosenblat. No more than a handful of any of the others seem to have survived and they represent a unique piece of Winnipeg hotel history.

All tokens known to have been issued for this hotel are illustrated on the following page.

TOKENS ISSUED BY NATHAN ROSENBLAT FOR USE IN THE WINDSOR HOTEL BAR



TOKEN ISSUED BY W. W. WHALEY FOR USE IN THE MAPLE LEAF HOTEL BAR

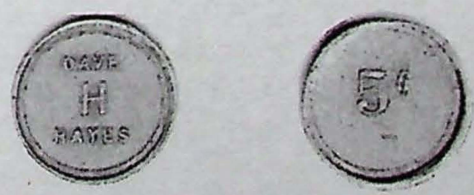


There may be a 5 cent token issued by Whaley but none have turned up to date.

TOKENS ISSUED FOR USE IN THE MAPLE LEAF HOTEL BAR (ISSUER UNKNOWN)



TOKEN ISSUED BY DAVE HAYES, POSSIBLY FOR USE IN MAPLE LEAF HOTEL



FUEL TOKENS OF CANADIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES

- LEN BUTH, FCNRS

Scott Douglas' article in the September 2008 issue of the Numismatica Canada, concerning the fuel tokens of the Great Western railway, has prompted the writer to seek additional information on fuel tokens for other Canadian railway companies that may exist.

Ken Palmer in the February 1984 C.T. [Vol. 18, #1, pages 35-37] discussed 1/2 cord and 1/2 ton fuel tokens for the Q.M.C. & O. Railway [Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway] as follows [brass unless stated otherwise - number designates the engine]:

<u>1/2 Cord</u> -	7		
	2/2	11 [overstamped]	
	3/4	20 [overstamped]	=5

<u>1/2 Ton</u> -	14		=1
------------------	----	--	----

The writer has become aware of the following additional tokens since that reported in 1984:

<u>1/2 Cord</u> -	18	[overstamped 35]	
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<u>1 Cord</u> -	11	[overstamped 25]	
	4	silvered brass	

<u>1/2 Ton</u> -	16		=4
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This would make a total of 10 known tokens.

Additionally the TAMS Journal [Token and Medal Society] in their December 1988 publication made mention of another possible Canadian fuel token - " used by the Prince of Wales locomotive of the European and North American Railway, on the Saint John to Moncton-Shediac line, later Intercolonial and finally Canadian National Railway". Tokens for this railway appear to be perhaps stock issue as they do not carry any railway identification such as initials. The words "Wood, Eng.No, [with a number stamped] 1/4 or 1/2 Cord" appear. These tokens have also been attributed to other railway companies in the USA.

The writer is aware of tokens attributed to the above line as follows:

1/4 Cord - 29
70
140

1/2 Cord - 13 =4

It has not been determined how many locomotives this line operated.

The writer is not aware of the existence of fuel tokens for other railways, but the following railways [and others ?] did possibly operate in times when fuel tokens were in use:

- Canada Southern Railway
- Michigan Central Railroad
- Pere Marquette Railway
- Canadian Pacific Railway

If any reader is aware of additional Canadian railway fuel tokens of any kind, please communicate with the Editor, or direct to the writer @ lbuth@webmanager.on.ca

Any new reports will be published in the NC.

The General Merchant Tokens of Brigden, Ontario.

by M.H. Kyle

Brigden was built seven miles north of Bradshaw next to the right of way being cut for the Canadian Southern Railway during 1869-1870. As a result Nathaniel Boswell purchased land from James Grant and had it surveyed into town lots, they soon sold. The laying of track commenced in 1872. The steel for the road as well as the first engine were transported to Courtright by boat, room and board was hard to find, some workmen were obliged to walk some distance and pay as much as \$1.75 per week. The village was named after a C.S. R. engineer William **Brigden**, a walker of some note, he often walked to St. Thomas in a single day. {1}



Sir. John Moore

The Village of Brigden located in **Moore** Township named by Sir John Colborne after Sir John Moore killed in Spain at the battle of La Corona or Corunna. in Galicia, North West Spain during The Peninsular War. The British troops were withdrawn at this time, they returned in strength to Portugal later in May 1909 under command of Sir Arthur Wellesley exiting Spain via the Pyrenees through France in 1814. The Wellington Tokens of 1812 commemorate these battles. (*The town of Corunna also located in Moore Township will be the subject of a future article.*)

Although Brigden developed a thriving lumber business, shipping three rail cars a week, the great challenge was the surface water that created bog like conditions. Indians came from Algonac, Michigan to trap muskrats, in 1873 a mill was built on Bear Creek. The over supply of water soon became a lack of water, as land was drained for agriculture the water table fell, the muskrats left, Chamberlains mill was forced to close. Brigden grew and prospered, however the lack of a suitable water supply did hamper the long term growth, wells drilled in this area may hit oil, natural gas or unacceptable water. Finally in 1976 water from Lake Huron arrived as a result of the implementation of the Lambton Area Water Supply System. {2}

Two General Stores were in operation in 1879 , Fisher and McPherson operated one, the other was that of Dawson and **Armstrong**, (this the first mention of Armstrong.) An advertisement by Fisher and McPherson suggests an early barter system, replaced later with the introduction of the Merchant Tokens.

" Cheap Cash Store. Bring your butter, your eggs and cash. Women's shoes 50¢. Overcoats \$6. Horse blankets \$2 and up. As Brigden is now the leading grain market in the country, bring in a load, give us a call. and see the great bargains at the Farmers cheap Cash Store. " {2}



The John Armstrong Co. General Merchant.

John Armstrong (1846-1927) born in Oxford County where he farmed for a number of years, his interest in agriculture continued in Lambton County, where he owned land in four separate townships. He is also listed as Post Master in Brigden from 1st Oct. 1882 until his death on 31st of Jan. 1927. {3} The post office no doubt was located in the General Store. He is described as a man of unusual vigor, having a forceful opinion and a ready wit, an indication of his Irish descent, he was not a joiner, he belonged to neither lodge or fraternity, he founded and ran a General Store that has been described as the foremost Mercantile Emporium in the district.{4}

In a 1903 Directory he is listed as *John Armstrong Post Master and General Merchant.*{5} in 1906 John sold his business to his sons Arthur D. and Robert W. with Arthur being the senior partner.{4} (*Arthur was in business in Oil Springs in 1903 as a General Merchant.*) by 1908 the business is listed as *The John Armstrong & Co. (not Inc.)* {6}

The only merchant token reported to date, (holed and mutilated) is from **The John Armstrong Co.** I believe we can assume the token or tokens were issued after the purchase of the business in 1906 and the name change noted in 1908, and probable withdrawal in 1932.

The John Armstrong Co. operations as a General Merchandiser came to a untimely end in 1932, the store was consumed by fire. The Armstrong Bros. rebuilt across the street with a structure in very similar appearance. They reopened as a hardware store, {4} *this would have provided an opportunity to redeem the outstanding tokens and would account for their extreme rarity to date. (speculation)*



This advertisement of John Armstrong is dated March 19th 1894



The John Armstrong Co. / Importers / *And* / General / Merchants / Brigden Ont.

Good For / 25¢ / In / Merchandise A-Oc-25

As can be seen the center of this token is holed and mutilated the And and other lettering may require correcting.

Any member having access to another example a scan or rubbing would be appreciated. Please send to the Editor Harry N. James for inclusion in his updated A GUIDE BOOK TO ONTARIO TOKENS.

Brown & MacDonald General Merchants 1889

Robert Bruce Brown and David Mac Donald in 1889 opened a General Store in Brigden, Ontario. The listed competition at the time was the general stores of John Armstrong (*token listed this article*) and Duffy and Heyland, (*no token known to date from this establishment*) {7}

In 1896 Robert B. Brown was on his own, he is now listed as a General Merchant and David Mac Donald has a new partner, they are listed as Mc Donald & Munro General Merchants. (*no known Token*) {8} (*from this point on the "a" in Mac Donald is dropped, David is referred to as McDonald*)

The partnership was short lived, in 1902 David McDonald is listed as a General Merchant with no mention of Munro {9}



The D. Mc Donald building Brigden, Ontario.

Although the name and date are not visible on this picture, it is marked top centre
D. McDonald 1902



D. Mc Donald as seen in the Sarnia Observer
Mar. 11th 1938

David McDonald the son of a pioneering family was born in the Bear Creek settlement on the sixth line of Moore Township of Lambton County, Ontario.

Prior to moving into his new building dated 1902, McDonald conducted business for some time in the Kerr block in Brigden. (10)

David and Jennie Mc Donald had two sons, Roy and Howard, both were involved in the family business. Roy drove the wagon doing the deliveries throughout the township, his brother Howards duties were confined more to the inside workings of the store itself.

The McDonald store carried dishes, crockery, clothing, shoes, lamp oil and groceries.

David McDonald operated his store until 1936 when he retired, some say he went bankrupt, this may be the case as David extended credit to all in need, he could not stand to see hungry children whose fathers were out of work in these troubled times. He died two years later in 1938 after a short illness. (11)

The known tokens of D. McDonald are as follows:

- | | |
|---|--------|
| D. Mc Donald / General / Merchant / Brigden, Ont. | |
| Good For / \$100 / In Merchandise | A-R-34 |
| Good For / 50¢ / In Merchandise | A-R-32 |
| Good For / 25¢ / In Merchandise | A-R-29 |
| Good For / 10¢ / In Merchandise | A-R-25 |
| Good For / 5¢ / In Merchandise | A-R-21 |





R.B. BROWN IMPORTER & GENERAL MERCHANT BRIDGEN, ONTARIO

The known listed tokens of R.B. Brown are as follows.

R.B Brown / General / Merchant / Brigden, Ont.

Good For / 1.00 / In Merchandise	A-R-35	Bowman 128-A-A
Good For / 50 / In Merchandise	A-R-28	A-B
Good For / 25 / In Merchandise	A-R-25	A-C
Good For / 10 / In Merchandise	A-R-22	A-D
Good For / 5 / In Merchandise	A-R-20	A-E

R.B. Brown / General / Merchant / Brigden, Ont.

Good For / 5¢ / In / Merchandise A-R-22 Bowman Supplement 1982 by Ken Palmer.



MOTTO—THE BEST POSSIBLE VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

THE ONE PRICE HOUSE.

R. B. BROWN & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in **STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Millinery,
Wall Paper, Gents' Furnishings and Tweeds.
Tailoring a Specialty

BRIGDEN, — ONTARIO.

Advertisement from 1903 Essex, Kent and Lambton Business Directory.

Robert Bruce Brown (1857-1929)is listed as a partner of David McDonald in 1889, both were in business seperatly by 1896. [7] [8]

Although all three competing merchants carried much the same line of merchandise, each seemed to have a specialty, R.B. Brown sold Gents Furnishings, tailoring a specialty.

R.B. Brown was in business continuously from 1896 until the first R.G. Dun listing found dated 1921 of R.B. Brown & Son. The son David is known to have continued the business until at least 1945 .

Footnotes.

John Armstrong operated stores in Inwood, Brigden and Bradshaw ,his son Arthur in Oil Springs.

The following two pages are letterheads of businesses that supplied General Merchants in Ontario and no doubt beyond. All are addressed to D. McDonald on D. MacDonald dated 1922.

Bibliography

- {1} From an article by Fred Osborne of Sarnia-1971
- {2} Canada West's Last Frontier, a history of Lambton County by Jean Turnbull Elford
- {3} Lambton County Post Offices-1837/1970
- {4} Sarnia Observer Feb 2nd 1927 page 5
- {5} 1903 Essex-Kent & Lambton Farmers & Business Directory
- {6} 1908 R.G. Dun Directory
- {7} Commercial Report, Dominion of Canada 1896
- {8} Canada Gazateer- R.G. Dun & Co. 1896
- {9} R.G. Dun Mercantile Agency Reference Book 1902
- {10} Sarnia Observer Mar 11th 1938
- {11} Article by R.J. Graham, Canadian Token Sept.1998 —Please see this excellent article on D. McDonald

D. S. PERFIN & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

London, Canada

MAY 12/22.

T. W. McFARLAND,
PRESIDENT
DR. HADLEY WILLIAMS,
VICE-PRESIDENT
P. W. ST. LAWRENCE,
ASST. MANAGER & SECRETARY
K. G. HARPER,
CHIEF ACCT & CREDIT MANAGER
JOHN GUNN,
CASHIER
C. CURRIE,
SALES MANAGER

Sold to D. Mc DONALD, ESQ.

BRIGDEN, ONT.

INTERNATIONAL
Peony Show



JUNE
1922

London
AT THE ARMOURIES

NO CLA
WILL B
MEDIAT

6545

SPITTAL BROTHERS & Co

WHOLESALE
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

6545

FURS, HATS,
CAPS, GLOVES.

ROBES AND
STRAW GOODS

FURS
QUALITY BOARD
HATS
MADE IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, ITALY, GERMANY, SWITZERLAND, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, YUGOSLAVIA, JAPAN, INDIA, CHINA, SINGAPORE, MALAYA, HAWAII, PHILIPPINES, HONOLULU, HAWAII.



CAPS
"DORVILLE" AND "WASHINGTON"
BRAND
HATS AND GLOVES
KING BRAND
LARGE QUALITY

8608
Taylor

Sold to D. Mc DONALD, ESQ.

LONDON Nov 9th, 1922

OTTAWA,
111 SPARKS ST

WINNIPEG,
62 ALBERT ST

John C. Green & Company LIMITED.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF **MILLINERY.**

70-72
WELLINGTON ST. WEST TORONTO.

Toronto, Canada, Oct 12/22



TERMS
C/ 10 DAYS
S/ 20
D/ 30

Credit Messrs. D. McDonald Co.,

CONVEYANCE

Brigden, Ont.

Phone 1882

1 Riverview Avenue

M.

D. McDonald

LONDON, O.

Aug 21

1922

In account
with

A. ALLISON

LONDON SCALE WORKS

SCALE REPAIRING DONE ON SHORTEST NOTICE

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CODE USED



NERLICH & Co.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
**FANCY GOODS, CHINA, GLASSWARE,
TOYS, DOLLS.**
TOBACCONIST & DRUG SUNDRIES

MONTREAL 301 ST. JAMES ST.
QUEBEC, 76 BRIDGE ST.

WINNIPEG, 52-54 ALBERT ST.
TORONTO, 146-B FRONT ST. W.

Mr. D. MacDonald,

Toronto
Brigden, Ont.

MAR 31 1922

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED
TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
1900



TERMS: NET CASH. ALL BILLS DUE
AND PAYABLE THE 10TH OF MONTH
FOLLOWING DATE OF INVOICE

ALL CLAIMS MUST BE MADE WITHIN THREE
DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF SHIPMENT



TEXTILE BUILDING,

NO. 1 MINING STREET.

TORONTO.

APR. 6, 1922 18

Grant
ORDER 1892 242

J. HENRY PETERS CO.

S.B. Co. For 1911

SOLD TO

Mr. D. MacDonald, Brigden, Ont.

WORSTED AND BOTNEY
HOSE AND HALF HOSE

HEAVY WORK SOCKS
YARNS AND SHEETING

Arkona Woollen and Knitting Mills

ESTABLISHED 1860

Arkona, Ont., Oct. 18th. 1922 192

Sold to

D. McDonald,

Brigden, Ontario.

Terms Net, 30 days

Case No.

Order No. 2-105

ALL CLAIMS MUST BE MADE ON RECEIPT OF GOODS

FACTORIES AT ST THOMAS & INGEROLL

CABLE ADDRESS "NATWOOD"

NATIONAL WOODENWARE COMPANY

BROOMS MATCHES AND WOODENWARE SUNDRIES

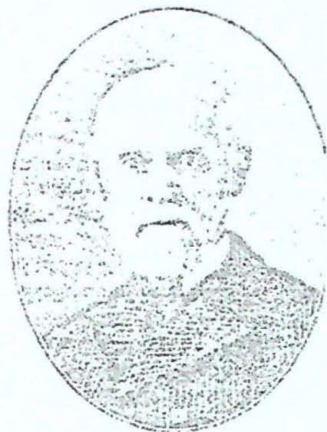
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

Sept. 28/22.

SOLD TO D. McDonald,
Brigden, Ont.

The Bowman Store of Conestogo, Ontario

By Harry N. James FCNRS



Noah S. Bowman was born in Bloomingdale, Waterloo County on the 23rd of October of 1843. He spent his boyhood days attending the public schools of the neighbourhood and acquired a knowledge of the branches then customary to be taught, viz: reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. When about 12 years of age he was apprenticed to learn the dry goods and grocery business with John B. Snyder & Bro. who were then engaged as general merchants and doing a rushing business in Winterbourne, Waterloo County. Here young Bowman remained from 1855 until 1862. When Mr. J. B. Snyder opened his new store which in Conestogo he engaged young Noah to be his principal and confidential clerk. So well was J. B. Snyder pleased with him that at the end of two years the two formed a partnership which existed from 1864 until 1872, when Mr. Bowman bought Mr. Snyder's interest in the business. From that time up until the present (1896) he was the manager and proprietor of the large business now carried on by himself and his sons. He was first married to Emily Webb who was born in Suffolk, England, February 2nd, 1847, and died March 27th, 1879. After the decease of his first wife he was married to Sarah Hysert of Lincoln County, Ontario. With his first wife he had a family of five children, viz: George, November, 1869; Herbert, a few years younger, both clerking in their father's store; Emily; Charles, who died at the age of one year in 1876 and Elijah L. who was born in the village of Blair, Waterloo County in 1862. Elijah was the manager of the Sullivan House in Chesley in Bruce County during 1889 and in 1890 he moved to Hespeler where he is now (1896) engaged as the general manager of the Commercial House.

The preceding information was from *A Biographical History of Waterloo Township*, written in 1896. When the partnership between John Snyder and Noah Bowman was discontinued Snyder went to St. Jacobs where he started in another store which was eventually taken over by his sons Will and Alf.

Sometime after the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Bowman left this store and went to work for Charles Hendry in his grocery. Hendry had built the first grocery in Conestoga which was originally on lot 1 north of King and west of Water. This store became too small and he erected another across the street in 1853.

On the 5th of June of 1883 Noah Bowman bought the store which he continued to operate until 1903. At this time his son George Bowman took over the business. Noah was possibly still the owner of the building as the executors of his estate sold the property to Herbert W. Bowman, George's brother on the 5th of April 1920. By the 22nd of August of 1921, H. W. Bowman sold the business to the Huehn Bros. who were there until 1972 when a fire destroyed the front of the store.

George Bowman made use of due bill tokens while he was the proprietor. They were from 1¢ to \$1 in denomination. They were made of aluminum, round and ranged from 18 mm in diameter for the cent to 35 mm for the dollar. All of the tokens had the name *Conestogo* mis-spelled as *Conestego*.

GEO. A. BOWMAN / GENERAL / MERCHANT / CONESTEGO / ONT.	
GOOD FOR / \$1.00 / IN / MERCHANDISE	A-R-35
GOOD FOR / 50¢ / IN / MERCHANDISE	A-R-30
GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN / MERCHANDISE	A-R-22
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN / MERCHANDISE	A-R-21
GOOD FOR / 1¢ / IN / MERCHANDISE	A-R-18
GEO. A. BOWMAN / GENERAL / MERCHANT / CONESTEGO, ONT.	
GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN / MERCHANDISE	A-R-25



Actual size is 22 mm

Source:

Eby, Ezra, E., *A Biographical History of Waterloo Township 1895-96*.

Communion Tokens of Ayr, Ontario

by Angus Sutherland

The village of Ayr, Ontario, lies just west of Kitchener. Named for Ayr, Scotland, the village was established by Scottish settlers, who came to the area with their Presbyterian roots. Two churches were established in the village. The first, a congregation of the United Associate Synod of Scotland, was known as The Presbyterian Congregation of West Dumfries, but eventually became known as Stanley Street Church. It began in 1834 due to the preaching of the Rev. George Murray. The first Communion Token of Ayr (Bowman 49, Charlton CW-206) is a small, oval, one-sided token made of lead. The inscription reads: U. A. CON. / 1834 / AYR DUM. for United Associate Congregation/1834/Ayr, Dumfries township. A stock token (Bowman 271, Charlton ST-214A2) supplemented this token when supplies ran low.

In 1842, a second congregation was formed in Ayr, as an extension of the Church of Scotland congregation in nearby Galt (see Bowman 66, Charlton CW-236). Less than a year later, the formation of the Free Church of Scotland in Upper Canada was led by the minister of the Galt church, the Rev. John Bayne. (He formed Knox's Galt, see Bowman 74 and 75, Charlton CW-252A and B.) Due to the influence of this minister, the Ayr congregation followed suit. Knox Church Ayr was formed, but did not strike their own token as Stanley Street had done, instead using a stock token (Bowman 265, Charlton ST-206) marked with numbers 1, 2, and 3, to denote which table, or sitting for Communion the congregational member was to be at.

In 1861 the United Associate Church and the Free Church joined together to form the Canada Presbyterian Church, but the two congregations in Ayr continued to maintain separate buildings for worship. Similarly, when the Presbyterian Church in Canada was formed in 1875, the congregations continued to worship separately.

The Stanley Street Church, like many other congregations, had begun using cards for Communion, rather than tokens, in the 1870's, but in 1907 decided to return to tokens. The minutes of the Session (the elders and the minister of the church) of the meeting in May, 1907, provide for the striking of a new token, and the token is described. The result was the token listed in Charlton's Millennium Edition of Canadian Communion Tokens as number CW-206B. It reads on the obverse, STANLEY STREET / CHURCH / AYR, ONTARIO. It is made of aluminum, measures 31.9 x 19.0 mm, weighs 2 grams and has a medal alignment. This is the only known non-commemorative token to name the province of Ontario. The reverse pictures a Communion Table with the bread and the cup in the centre, above it the words THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME / I. COR. XI. 24., and below it the words PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA. The name of the denomination is in error! It should read PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA. These tokens appear to be rare, with only seven known to the writer at this time.

The maker of the token (almost certainly J. K. Cranston of Galt, who also made the token Bowman 260, Charlton MC-202) appears to have decided to try to market Communion Tokens to other churches, because another token was created with the same reverse. This token (Charlton Millennium Edition CW-206C) has an obverse similar to Bowman 271, showing the bread and cup on the Communion table. It is also aluminum, but is slightly larger (32.2 x 19.2 mm), a bit thinner (1.5 mm), and lighter (1.6 grams). It has a coinage alignment. Because of the error in the name of the denomination, the token was not marketed, but the small number that were made were given to Stanley Street Church. There are three known tokens of this type. It should list as extremely rare.

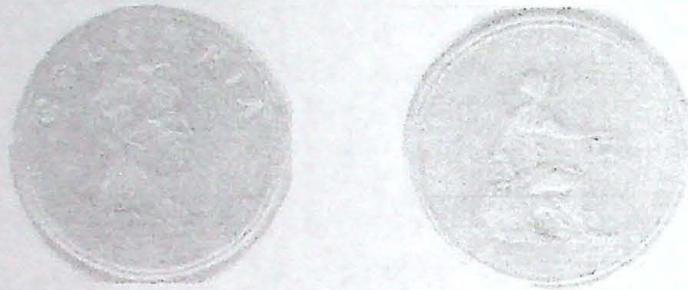
In 1914, the congregation of Stanley Street Church closed and the members became part of Knox Church. This congregation joined with the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Ayr in 1925 in the formation of Knox United Church, which is the continuing congregation in the village today.

COLUMBIA FARTHING #16A

BY Judy Brook / Ian Hartshorn

A new variety reported by English collector Judy Brook, member of Token Corresponding Society (UK), is submitted to be included in the quest to catalogue the Columbia Farthings. This new variety is the result of Judy's research alone. I have not seen this variety, but I would vouch for Judy's report. In a recent e-mail conversation with M. Kyle, it was suggested that a tentative 16A number be given.

The new variety is a No. 16 with a die axis of 0° (upright). Judy reported this piece thicker than usual, about 1.6mm. Generally No. 16s are about 1 mm thick. Also some damage on the reverse, the area to the right of the shield under the leg, the crude S shaped design in the drapery is not visible. All other features on both obverse and reverse are consistent with No. 16 including the re-cutting on the left side of the shield.



No.16A with a die axis 0° (medal alignment)
The other known type with the same axis is No. 6

Obv; No.16 - Raised rim With inner circle, COLUMBIA above bust right, on a bold example the end of nose is very prominent to the right, the M is re-cut to the left

Rev; No.16 - justice seated right as preceding, there is a crude S shaped design between shield and drapery, on the two examples I have seen the shield is re-cut on the left side from a point just below the horizontal cross on shield to a point just above same, base almost straight. Upset reverse.

A correction to M. Kyle's description regarding the position of the first hair curl on No.10. A comparison of #10 & #11 can be viewed on the website below.

Should read-

No.10 Obv. Border raised with inner circle, COLUMBIA above a bust right with rust dots at throat, on truncation as well as others to the right and above bust, **right curl aligns between M and B**, closely resembles #11.

No.11 Obv. Border raised with inner circle, **right curl under right leg of M**, closely resembles #10 except the mouth is closed.

Kyle's description

No. 10 Obv. Border raised with inner circle, COLUMBIA above a bust right with rust dots at throat, on truncation as well as others to right and above bust, **right curl under right leg of M**, closely resembles #11.

No. 11 Obv. Border raised with inner circle, closely resembles #10 except the mouth is closed.

A new website which may interest collectors. Includes many images and close ups.

[Http://members.optusnet.com.au/~ihartshorn/columbia.htm](http://members.optusnet.com.au/~ihartshorn/columbia.htm) Or google - columbia farthing club

by

Barry Uman

Ever since the demise of the Amusement Token Collectors Association which existed from 1980-1992, there has not been a comparable organization to continue the listing of amusement tokens. The bible of amusement token collectors was the book published in 1984 by the A.T.C.A. which was written by Stephen P. Alpert and Kenneth E. Smith [deceased] which listed video arcade, pinball, slot machine and other amusement tokens of North America. It contains four pages dedicated to Canada. Under the A.T.C.A. a newsletter was issued bi-monthly from July-August 1980-1992 [month unknown]. Each newsletter reported new finds and included some information about the tokens. Some newsletters contained a history of the issuer of the tokens and also about the manufacturer of some of these tokens. The information included in the newsletter was invaluable for collectors of these tokens and it complimented the 1984 token book. In 1994 a supplement was issued by Kenneth E. Smith and Kirk S. Smith containing 150 pages which listed all new tokens reported in newsletter which was called "The Jackpot".

The purpose of this work is to list all Canadian amusement tokens not previously listed in the Alpert's & Smith's 1984 book and in the 1994 supplement. Also excluded are those tokens listed in other recent Canadian books except for varieties. There will be some exceptions when necessary when information is found from non Canadian books and older books. My aim is to list the recent amusement tokens that are not recorded or new discoveries of older tokens. The main criteria is that the tokens must indicate that they are used for amusement which would exclude the older tokens that just indicate "good for _ cents in trade" even though they might have been used in machines. I will indicate any tokens which I have not seen but do know exist. Some tokens may be plated but may not be identified as such until they are worn. Tokens that do not indicate a location but are made by a Canadian manufacturer will be considered as a Canadian token.

Please send new finds with all information [location-size-metal-reeded edge-mfgr., etc] or identification of a previously listed token or a new variety or a correction, to me by e-mail "clarinet@colba.net" or by fax to "1-514-697-5839" or by mail to "242 Sedgefield Avenue, Pointe Claire, Quebec H9R 1P2". When there is sufficient new finds available I will issue a new list for publicati

200

No.	Prov.	City	Cat. No.	Metal	Center Size Hole m.m. m.m.	Descriptio
Older Tokens						

1	Que.	Montreal		brass	21	8	Montreal Novelty Company [star] Good For 5c In Trade/Made In Canada
2	?	?	Ler.1070r	?	?		M.Kent & Co. Steam Riding Gallery [token not seen] 5c
3	?	?	Ler.1070s	?	?		M.Kent & Co. [token not seen] 5c

Newer Tokens

1	Alb.	Lac La Biche		brass	21		Squirrelly's/Lac La Biche [squirrel] No Cash Value/Nutty Money/No Refund [acoi
2	Ont.	Ottawa		brass	25		Rideau/Arcade[5 small blocks] Ottawa[5 small blocks above and below]
3	Ont.	Toronto	900 CAP	brass	20	8	Canadian Novelty Co./Made In/Canada Good For 5c/In Trade
4	Ont.	Toronto	900 CAP	brass	21	9	Canadian Novelty Co./Made In/Canada Good For 5c/In Trade [this is a completely different die]
5	Ont.	?		brass	22		Torvalley/Associates/Ltd. Games Token/No Cash Value No Cash Value[large maple leaf and 4 stars]
6	Ont.	?		white metal [reeded edge]	32		Canada's/Wonderland/Coin Of The Realm/Wonder Dollar/Worth One Dollar At/Canada's Wonderland/Anyday Monday/To Friday/T.M.Canada's Wonderland Is A Trade/Of Canada's Wonderland/Limited[mountain peak on top] Loblaws/No Cash Value/[Loblaws logo]/Not Redeemable For Cash/Coin Of The Realm/Wonder/Dollar/Valid Anyday Monday/To Friday.Details/In Store
7	Que.	Baie Comeau		brass	23		1964/Amusement Etoile/Baie-Comeau/Tel.589-2422 [inscription in large 5 pointed star] No Cash Value
8	Que.	Dollard Des Ormeaux	110 PIN	brass	24		Non Negotiable/Amusements/Pinocchio[Pinocchio is at center] Non Rachetable/Amusements/Pinocchio[Pinocchio is at center]
9	Que.	[same]	110 PIN	brass	25		Non Negotiable/Amusements/Pinocchio[Pinocchio is at bottom] Non Rachetable/Amusements/Pinocchio[Pinocchio is at bottom]
10	Que.	Granby		brass	25		Jardin Zoologique De Quebec/Adulte[incused [blank]
11	Que.	Longueuil		white metal	23		Jeutek[man waving] Aucune Valeur Monetaire/Jeutek[man waving]/No Cash Value

12	Que.	Montreal	brass	23	Karrum/International/Credit
			red colour		Non Negotiable/1/Credit/Non Rachetable
13	Que.	Montreal	brass	25	L'arcade/Du Vieux Montreal [5 small blocks] 120 St.Paul East./Montreal Quebec/Lombardo Sherbrooke[5 small blocks]
14	Que.	Riviere Des Praires	brass	23	Casino/R.D.P. No Cash Value
15	Que.	St.Jean	brass	24	Francois/Gauthier/Amusements/349-1089 No/Cash/Value
16	Que.	Sherbrooke	aluminun	25	Chateau Frontenac/Amusements/[3 dots]/Bowling Alleys/Pool/Billards Good For/ 5c/In Trade
			850 CHA		
17	Que.	Sherbrooke	aluminun	25	Chateau Frontenac/Amusements/[propeller]/Bowling Alleys/Pool/Billards Good For/ 5c/In Trade [this is a completely different die
			850 CHA		
18	Que.	Sherbrooke	aluminun	25	Chateau Frontenac/Amusements/[propeller]/Bowling Alleys/Pool/Billards Good For/ 5c/In Trade [etched on reverse "J.Piacey"]
			850 CHA		
19	Que.	?	brass	23	Aucune Valeur Monetaire/1/Credit No Cash Value/[clown]/No Cash Val
20	Que.	?	brass	25	Video/Cube[2 cubes]/1\$[2 large cubes] 1\$/Ouvert/=24 H=/Lombardo Sherbr.Q Valide Dans Les Guichets Video Cube Participants-Maximum de 1\$ Video Cube Par Location/Rabais De/1\$/Chez/Video/Cube/Non Negotiable
21	Que.	?	brass	23	Rambo[star above and below] Non Negotiable/1/Credit/Non Rachetable
22	Que.	?	brass	23	Amusements/A[arrow]A/Albert Billard Arcade Casino/No Cash Value/A[arrow]A/Non Negotiable
23	?	?	brass	24	Inter-City/Leisure/Lombardo Mint Non/Negotiable/Game/Token/Non/Redeemable/Lombardo Sherbr.Q
24	?	?	brass	22	Atlas/Amusement/Lombardo Sherbr. No/Cash/Value
25	?	?	brass	25	1/Credit/S.E.M.Inc./Lombardo Mint [blank]
26	?	?	brass	23	Fun/City[flag with star on logo] Fun/Money/Token/No/Value/Lombardo Sherbr.Q
27	?	?	brass	25	The Best In Fun For Everyone/Lektrik/Circus/Arcade/Ken Roz Games Token/No Cash Value - No Refund [large maple leaf and 5 stars]
28	?	?	brass	23	P [2 pool sticks on an unknown device] P [2 pool sticks on an unknown device]
29	?	?	brass	24	Amusement/Plus/2000[all in oval] No/Cash/Value

30 ? ? brass 22 Amusement/222/Lombardo Sherbr.C
No/Cash/Value

Incomplete Information

1 Ont. Niagara Falls ? ? Kandy Koin/[fish]/Marineland-Niagara Falls-Canada
No/Cash/Value [token not seen]

UNLISTED CANADIAN AMUSEMENT TO

List No.2 11/3/200E

by

Barry Uman

Center

No.	Prov.	City	Cat. No.	Metal	Size m.m.	Hole m.m.	Descriptio
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Corrections

Reverse Should Read

3 Canadian Novelty Co./Made In/Canada

4 Canadian Novelty Co./Made In/Canada

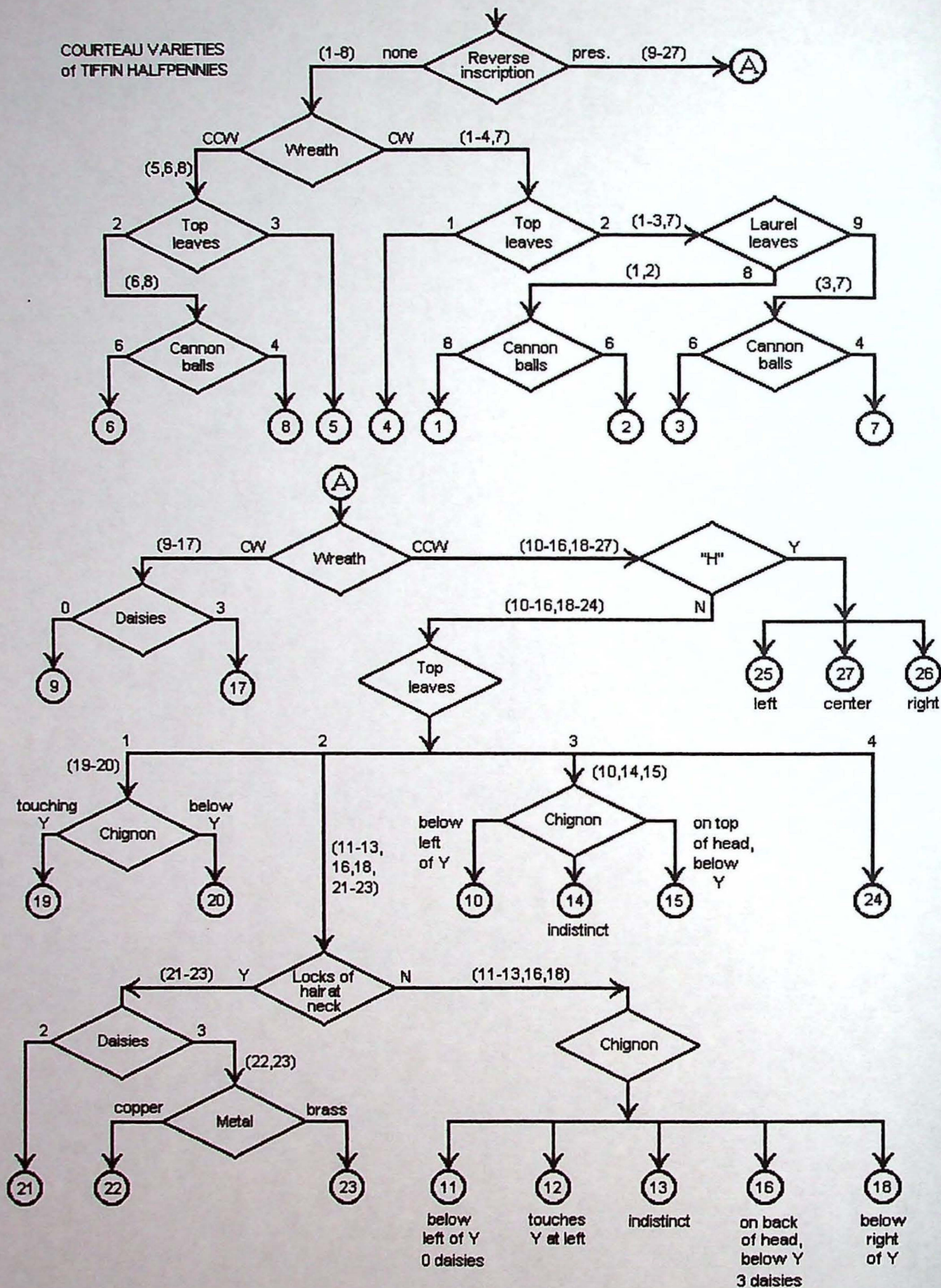
27 Games Token/No Cash Value - No Refund [large maple leaf and 5 stars]

Newer Tokens

31	?	?		brass	23		Tech/Town
32	Que.	?		brass	23		Famous Players [logo with maple lea Tech/Town Divertissement Ultime/Famous Players/Famous For Entertainment [logo with maple leaf]

33	Que.	Quebec City	brass	24	Quebec/Canada [Chateau Frontenac La Recreatheque [5 pointed star]
34	Que.	Quebec City	?	?	Sporteque Les/Galleries/De La/Capitale/Que. [listed on e-bay]
35	Que.	?	?	?	Palais/Crystal/Palace {flags] Place/Champlain/Place [on stylized diamond] [listed on e-bay]
36	?	?	brass	22	Atlas/Amusement/Lombardo Sherbr. No/Cash/Value [variety 2- toothed border]
37	?	?	brass	22	Atlas/Amusement/Lombardo Sherbr. No/Cash/Value [variety 3- toothed border]
38	?	?	brass	22	Atlas/Amusement [shared "A" logo with ball] A [stylized "A" logo with ball]
39	?	?	brass	24	Amusement/Plus/2000[all in oval] No/Cash/Value/LM [variety 2 with smaller letters & large dots & teeth at rim]
40	Ont.	Niagara Falls	brass	22	Family Fun Centre/Dazeland/Niagara Falls Canada/Lombardo Sherbr.Q No/Cash/Value
41	?	?	brass	22	Contact/Amusement/Inv Non/Negotiable/Game/Token/Non/Redeemable

COURTEAU VARIETIES
of TIFFIN HALFPENNIES



New Token Finds

Flesherton, Ontario Grey County

ED. THOMPSON, / BAKER / FLESHERTON, ONT.

GOOD FOR / ONE / LOAF

A-Oc-??

from Lorne Barnes



Tyrone, Ontario Durham County

F. N. FARRELL, / GENERAL / MERCHANT / TYRONE

GOOD FOR / \$1⁰⁰ / IN MERCHANDISE B-R-??

from Larry Laevens



Stirling, Ontario Hastings County

R. A. ELLIOTT / GENERAL / MERCHANT / STIRLING, ONT.

☆ GOOD FOR ☆ / 5¢ / IN / MERCHANDISE A-R-??

from Lorne Barnes



Battersea, Ontario Frontenac County

THE RIVERSIDE / ☆ / WM. LAKE / ☆ / BATTERSEA, ONT.

GOOD FOR / x1x / IN MERCHANDISE A-R-??

from Larry Laevens



L'Original, Ontario Prescott County

PHILIP CADIEUX / L'ORIGINAL / ONT.

BON POUR / ½ / PAIN

B-Oc-??

From Lorne Barnes



Delaware, Ontario Middlesex County

HAMMOND BROS. / GENERAL / MERCHANTS /

DELAWARE / ONT.

GOOD FOR / 25 / IN / MERCHANDISE

A-R-28

from Len Buth



Walkerville, Ontario Essex County
ESSEX / FARM / DAIRY / 1QT. (Legend incuse)
(Uniface) B-R-25
from Lorne Barnes



Newbury, Ontario Middlesex County
EDWARDS / GENERAL / MERCHANT / NEWBURY.

GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN MERCHANDISE A-Sc8-??
from Len Buth



Frank, Alberta
☆ A. V. LANG ☆ / THE / LEADING / MERCHANT / FRANK, ALTA.
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN MERCHANDISE B-R-21
from Lorne Barnes



Coldwater, Ontario Simcoe County
TIPPING & CO. / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / COLDWATER, ONT.
GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN MERCHANDISE A-R-??
A \$1.00, 5¢ and 1¢ token are known from this business.
from Lorne Barnes

Armow, Ontario Bruce County
A. J. CAMPBELL / GENERAL / MERCHANT / ARMOW, ONT.
GOOD FOR / 5 / IN / MERCHANDISE A-R-18(??)



This token looks as if it has been altered in shape. Tokens in the denomination of 1¢, 25¢ and \$1 are known. These tokens are all scalloped in shape. This 5¢ token quite likely was scalloped as well but now appears round. From Harry N. James

Stratford, Ontario *Perth County*

MELROY DAIRY LTD. / TEL. / 925 / STRATFORD

GOOD FOR / 1 / HOMO QUART

A-MC-42x42

contributed by Harry N. James

Essex, Ontario *Essex County*

THE ESSEX CANNING & PRESERVING CO. LTD. / 45¢

SPRAGUE CANNING MACHINERY CO. / CHICAGO

B-R-24

contributed by Harry N. James



Millbank, Ontario *Perth County*

W. H. WINKLER / GENERAL / MERCHANT / MILLBANK, ONT.

GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN TRADE

A-Sc -??

Token reported but more information needed.

St. Catharines, Ontario *Lincoln County*

FLYNN BROS. / ST. / CATHARINES.

1/2 ¢

A-R-??

from E-Bay size not noted

Flynn Bros. were located at 25 James St. The grocery outlet was part of their main business which was "Garden City Canneries" a subsidiary of an American firm. The store closed in 1904 and the plant in 1906. Information thanks to Gord Nichols.

McDougall Chute, Ontario

GIBSON & STIRLING / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / McDOUGALL CHUTE, ONT.

GOOD FOR / ☆ 10 ☆ / -IN- / MERCHANDISE A-R-??

from John Cheramy

Canadian Association of Token Collectors
Treasurers Report for September 01, 2007 - August 31, 2008

Opening balance	8609.64
CATC membership dues	3157.71
* Cost of printing Numismatica Canada	-2518.50
* Reimbursement for printing cost for Numismatica Canada from CNRS	617.79
Misc. (copy card for Staples)	-20.00
Postage	-1343.88
Cost of printing for membership cards	-68.52
Yearly membership to the C.N.A.	-35.00
Services Charges (monthly chequing account)	-102.96
	12385.14 -4088.86

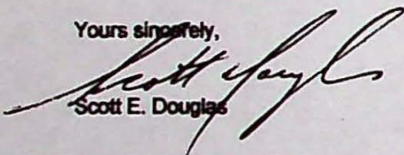
Balance as of August 31, 2008:

8296.28

* A total of 265 copies of Numismatica Canada are printed each issue with the CATC absorbing the cost for 75.47% and the CNRS cost is 24.53%. These numbers represent proportionate membership as well as shared cost for a small number of extras that are made available to written requests or handed out at coin shows to attract new members.

Membership in the CATC remained constant for 2007/2008. The usual number of members did not renew but we welcomed approximately the same number of new members. The club only had 2 resignations - 1 older member has put aside collecting and the other collects only Trade Dollars.

Yours sincerely,



Scott E. Douglas