

# NUMISMATICA CANADA

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

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Numismatics*



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**CANADA'S LEADING NUMISMATIC PUBLICATION**

*Transactions est'd 1963 - Cee Tee est'd 1972*



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*From the editor:*

With all the busy times, Christmas, New Years etc. now behind us we can once again settle back into what's really important. That is of course, collecting tokens. The coin show season has started up again, and it was good to see so many C.A.T.C. members in Paris, Ontario on the 7<sup>th</sup> of February. Although we only have two formal meetings a year, one with the Ontario Numismatic Association Convention and the other with the Canadian Numismatic Association Convention, many members get to meet, talk and trade at the smaller shows throughout the year.

April 18<sup>th</sup> through the 20<sup>th</sup>, we will be having a formal meeting in conjunction with the O.N.A.'S 48<sup>th</sup> annual convention held this year in Kingston, Ontario. The C.A.T.C. welcomes all members and guests. These conventions provide a great opportunity to meet one another, exchange information and acquire those elusive pieces we would otherwise not have the opportunity of finding.

We have once again some great and varied articles in this issue and thanks is given to all of our contributors.

If some particular area of our hobby is of greater interest to yourself, please don't be afraid to let us know. Write something on your favorite token, medal or coin and send it in to the editor. Sharing your knowledge is one of the most important and enjoyable parts of our hobby. If you enjoy a certain area, you can be assured that others will also.

At any rate, HAPPY COLLECTING everybody and have a great 2010.

P.S. Please don't forget your 2010 dues. This will be the last issue for any unpaid members. Dues are still just \$20 and should be sent to: Len Kuenzig, sec/treas, Box 21018, Meadowvale RPO, Mississauga, ON L5N 6A2.

## **Hudson Bay Company Token hoard Discovered.**

### **Part 1: Discovery and Announcement**

As an avid collector and researcher of Hudson Bay Company artefacts, especially Hudson Bay tokens; I am always looking for these items; whether known currently, or of an unknown origin. As it turns out a particular hoard of HBC tokens became available in an on-line auction. I took note and submitted a moderate bid for the pieces. I did not win the auction, but had a sneaking suspicion who did.

I contacted the individual and he confessed to ownership of this interesting lot of Hudson Bay tokens; a good friend and "fellow collector", David McLean of Ottawa. Aka The Ottawacoinman

This hoard came out of South Dakota, the seller indicating he had had them for many years. I have dubbed them the 'South Dakota Hoard' after the location in which they were discovered. Even though the Hudson Bay Company did have posts in the Dakotas in the very early years, they were no longer operating in the 1940's, so it is highly unlikely they were used in that area.

This was a large lot with many pieces badly corroded.

Surviving this corrosion were 25 pieces of 100 cent denomination, 69 of 50 cent denomination and 27 of the 10 cent denomination. There were 125 badly corroded 10 cent denomination pieces. Variances in some of the 50 cent and 10 cent pieces have been noticed and will be discussed in part 2 of this article.

They appear to look like the 1946 Aluminum issue with the 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 denomination pieces. There were no 5 or 25 cent pieces in the hoard.

I asked if he would send me a set for study, which he did, and I started comparing them to the known aluminum issue of 1946. They were quite different in size and colour from the known set. (See image(s) xxx)

First observation is that they all are quite a bit smaller than the known series from which they appear fashioned after; as well they appear darker in appearance.

I showed them to a collector friend of mine, Rick Johnson here in Calgary for his thoughts and comments. Rick has knowledge about metal from his restoration practice of vintage automobiles. On the issue of colour, they appear to be more pencil grey; our suspicion, a content of Tin or Zinc in the metal, changing their colour to a more darker grey than the usual tokens in the series. We studied the one corroded 10 cent piece. I asked Rick how long it would take for corrosion to

form on aluminum or aluminum alloys. He indicated it would take some time.

The first thing that came to mind was the quality of the pieces. They appeared quite well made! I did my own comparison analysis from the samples he sent me to the known tokens in the series. The following is my observation.

	Denom	Regular HBC token	"New" HBC token
diameter	100	45 mm	38 mm
	50	39 mm	29.5 mm
	10	26.5 mm	21 mm
weight	100	7.09 gr	5.61 gr
	50	5.04 gr	3.28 gr
	10	2.34 gr	1.31 gr
Relative weight	100	$45 / 7.09 = 38/x$	$x = 5.98 \text{ gr}$
	50	$39 / 5.04 = 29.5/x$	$x = 3.81 \text{ gr}$
	10	$26.5 / 2.34 = 21/x$	$x = 1.85 \text{ gr}$

note: relative weight of "new" HBC tokens is less than its equivalent weight to the Regular ones. This suggests the composition of planchets is different (lighter) due to metal content!

I asked David to take measurements of diameter and weight on every piece. He did so and reported back the following measurement ranges of the pieces he still had in his possession.

100 cent pieces	tally	50 cent pieces	tally	10 cent pieces	tally
(No corrosion)					
5.8g	6	3.5g	4	1.6g	2
5.7g	6	3.4g	15	1.5g	7
5.6g	6	3.3g	18	1.4g	7
5.5g	3	3.2g	22	1.3g	7
5.4g	1	3.1g	5	1.1g	1
		3.0g	1		
ttl	22		65		24

The diameters of the various denominations were very consistent so he did not measure each piece individually.

With the measurements now completed it was time to determine what these might be. Are they contemporary counterfeits or modern day counterfeits? Are they an unknown issue of these tokens?? More to come in part 2 of this article.

### South Dakota Hoard HBC tokens

#### Part II - Analysis

The first thing to do was determine the composition. What elements were in these pieces that makes them look darker than the regular issue? Is there anything in the composition that would suggest as modern day counterfeit?; or suggest contemporary manufacture (Actually made back in the mid forties)?

I asked David if he could geta them analyzed at any of the universities in Ottawa. He contacted Dr. Donald Hogarth, Adjunct Professor, Department of Earth Sciences, University of Ottawa. Professor Hogarth has previous experience in analysis of coins and tokens for authentication or counterfeit detection.

He kindly agreed to conduct compositional analysis on these tokens using the Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM). Dr. Yun Liu, Manager of the Electron Microscope Facility, Centre for Catalysis Research and Innovation (CCRI), University of Ottawa, made the analyses on his request.

Another observation I made is that the lettering and numbers appear to have been painted white. We asked if this could be analyzed to see if it offered any information that might be useful in evaluation of this new series of tokens.

The analysis was performed and the composition was determined. A very careful and extensive analysis was performed on these tokens in an effort to determine their authenticity, or conversely, their counterfeit nature! A detailed report was provided to us with the doctor's conclusions provided as well.

There was a high concentration of silicon. Other elements such as calcium, titanium and potassium were found in small amounts. We tested one of the known pieces in the 1946 series, and, with the exception of traces of calcium, none of these elements appeared.

In Dr. Hogarth's conclusion he states, "the content of Silicon in both metal and paint is consistently high (ca 10 wt %) and suggests that it was deliberately added to the batch during token production. Elsewhere it has been used to retard oxidations of Aluminum.

With respect to the painted numerals and lettering the following was concluded; "The white pigment in the paint was undoubtedly TiO<sub>2</sub> (Titanium Oxide). This product was a product of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Production began about 1920 but reached a commercial scale only in the 1940's. Other options for white pigment with materials like Lead Carbonate (white lead), Zinc Oxide (zinc white), Antimony Oxide (antimony white) and Barium Sulphite (barite) were looked for but none were found. An unsuccessful search was also made for fibrous Potassium Titanate, used elsewhere as a white pigment."

I asked David if he would send me scans of all the corroded 10 denomination pieces; front and back. I received the images and started to study them carefully. (See images.)

Looking at these pieces there definitely is a high degree of corrosion on these pieces. On some pieces half-moons appear, suggesting they were covered by other tokens and protected from corrosion somewhat.



There also appears to be pattern imprints of the 50 cent pieces on other 50 cent pieces and 10 cent pieces on other 10 cent pieces. (See image). This proves that the hoard was stored in one place undisturbed for a long time.

The fact that a higher majority of the smaller 10 cent pieces are corroded is explained by the fact that there were many more of these pieces in the hoard; and as a smaller object will work its way to the bottom of the hoard by agitation of the container before being put away for a very long time.

Looking at variances within each denomination, it appeared that some lettering was bolder than others. This just turned out to be a deception with some pieces having retained much of the paint, giving an illusion that the letters were made with a bolder punch.

There was a 50 cent piece in the new size that appeared to be more like the known series in colour. (See image). It appears rather a crude planchet. Perhaps a trial piece struck to see how the new dies look on a piece of this new smaller size, and whether it could sustain its integrity during the striking process? Analysis showed its composition was indeed identical to the composition of the known series; effectively pure aluminum.



We now have enough to make an assessment on the nature of these pieces.



## **South Dakota Hoard HBC tokens**

### **Part 3 - Conclusion**

Are these a modern day reproduction and hence counterfeits? Since the known set of tokens in this 1946 series can fetch \$200 - \$300 dollars a set, the incentive to counterfeit these is there. However, a modern day counterfeiter would make these pieces look more like the original series in nature. Clearly this new discovery is quite different from the known series! A modern day counterfeiter would not have allowed so many of the 10 cent pieces to become so corroded.

For these reasons and the argument for contemporary production posed next, we can clearly discount these as modern day counterfeits.

Are these a contemporary production of HBC tokens? This appears to be the case.

The fact that so many 10 cent pieces are badly corroded and the imprints of the 50 cents pieces and 10 cent pieces can be seen on other pieces suggest these have sat still and undisturbed for a very long time. Remember, the addition of silicon would assist in corrosion resistance, and still, they have corroded very badly. The fact that the pigment in the paint (Titanium Oxide) became commercially available in the mid 40's makes these pieces contemporary in nature. Actually produced in the 1940's or maybe early 1950's.

Now the important question. Are these counterfeit in nature, or a legitimate strike destined for use at the HBC posts?

HBC tokens were produced for internal use only, that is, between the trader and the Hudson Bay Company and had only value in trade at the store. This means they had no value outside of the HBC, other than to collectors of HBC tokens. These tokens would have been introduced to the collector community a few at a time if counterfeiting was their purpose. These were sold in one lot! Something a counterfeiter would not do. To my knowledge none like these have been seen before.

In a letter dated 24<sup>th</sup> of April 1946 from the "Manager, Ungava Section, Central Post Division, Winnipeg" to The "Manager, ALL UNGAVA POSTS" on the issue of the 1946 token series it was lamented that they would like to move the Eskimos towards the use of regular Canadian Currency, but the timing of that was not appropriate at this time. Direction was agreed upon with this issue of tokens to start to the move of familiarization with "the white man's currency", the decimal system; and that the Eskimos should be encouraged to call the pieces cents; 100, 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents.

They indicate a reserve of these tokens was available on demand if the issued pieces to the posts

were insufficient to conduct business.

(Hudson Bay Archives, taken for the Fur Trade File 13-2-25 now held by C.C.O. 4<sup>th</sup> April 1962, S.A.S.)

Was this supply being exhausted and a new issue possibly required? It appears to be so!!

This hoard demonstrates, once again, many improvements from the known 1946 series.

On the technical side, the quality of the pieces is very good. Silicon was added to improve resistance to corrosion. Titanium Oxide was used as a pigment to enhance and brighten up the lettering and numbers on the tokens.

In an effort to move the Eskimos even closer to familiarization with "the white man's currency" the size of the 100 cent and 50 cent pieces was reduced to more match the size of their equivalents in Canadian decimal currency. In fact the 50m cent piece is exactly the size of a Canadian 50 cent piece! The 10 cent piece was reduced in size too, but the move to the size of a Canadian 10 cent piece would be technically impossible to do. It could be argued that removal of the 5 cent and 25 cent from production for this new series was done to further simplify the math required to understand the decimal system.

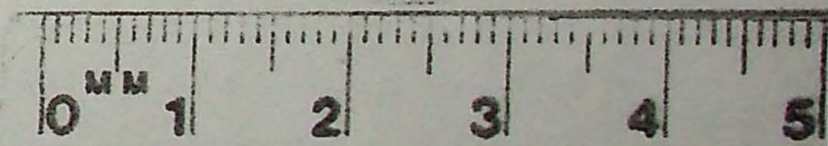
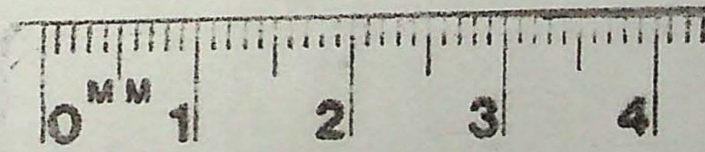
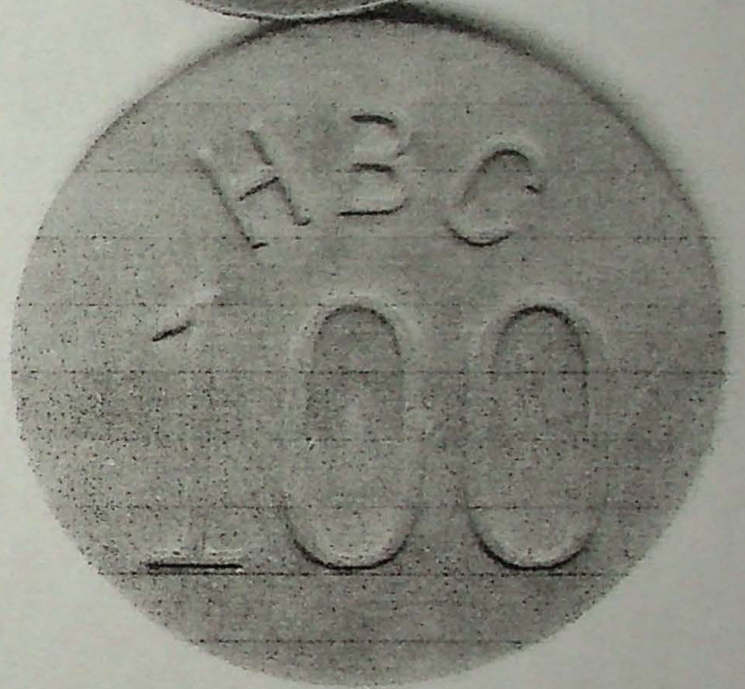
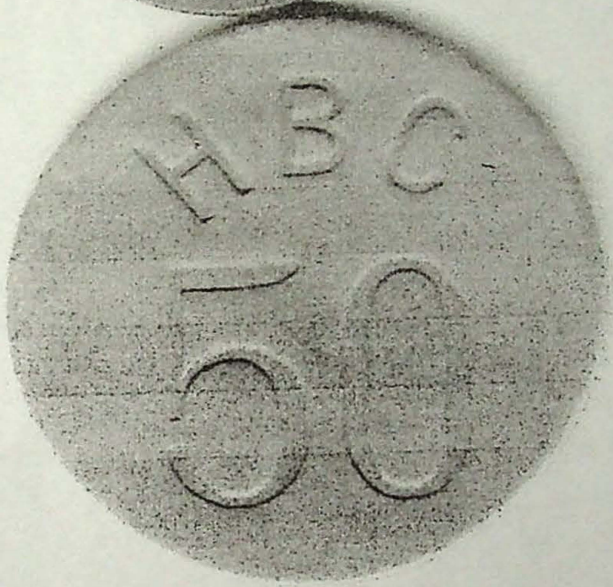
It is my belief this was a trial strike of HBC tokens; in an anticipated future need for more tokens, that never made it to full production. For this reason were put away, unattended for many years, till their recent surfacing to us in the numismatic community.

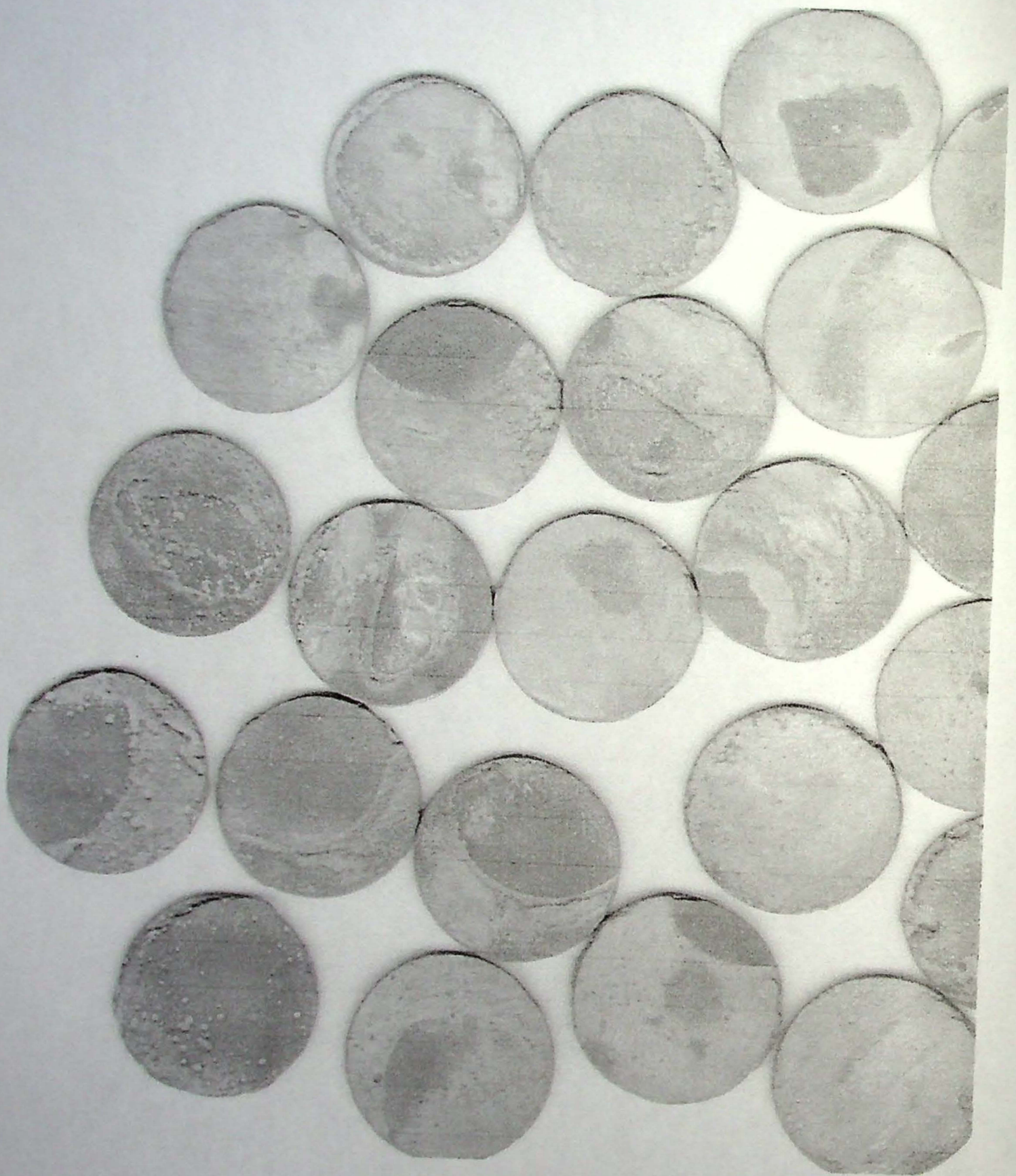
I mentioned to David in an early phone conversation when I agreed to research this hoard that "I would much rather be the owner of this hoard, than not.." That sentiment has been strengthened by the results of this research!!

If anyone wishes to discuss the research or have some opinions you would like to share, I would like to hear from you.

I can be contacted at [Ingramgs@shaw.ca](mailto:Ingramgs@shaw.ca) or

Greg Ingram  
P.O. Box 1272, Stn "M"  
Calgary, AB, T2P 2L2





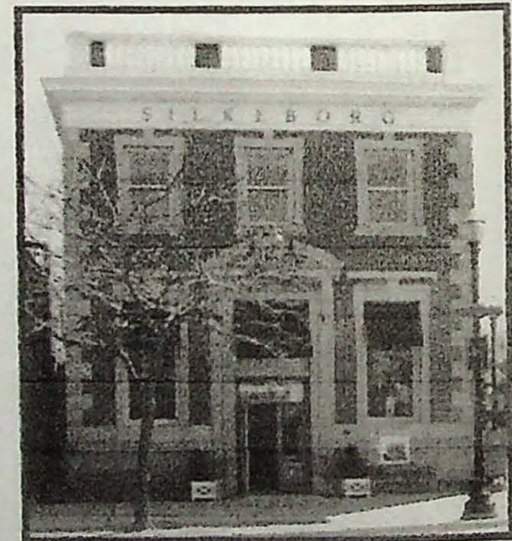
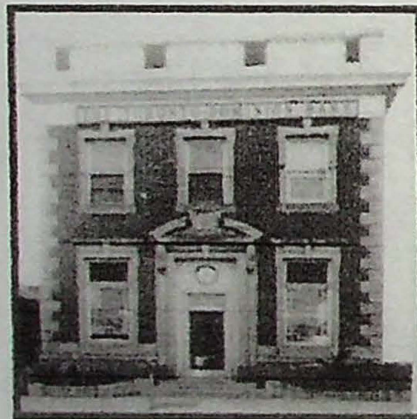
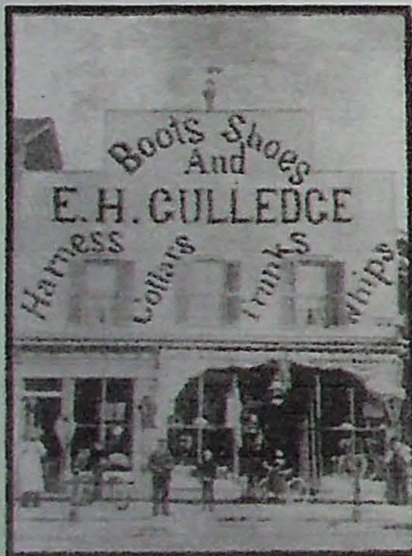


## Edmund Henry Gulledge



Edmund Henry Gulledge was born in Oakville, Ontario November 17, 1851. His early education consisted of public school in Oakville and was completed by private tutor. Gulledge then began an apprenticeship in his father's saddler and harness shop finishing his trade in Jamestown, New York in May of 1871. Now, at the age of 20 Gulledge returned to his father's shop and was immediately accepted as a partner. This arrangement continued for the next 6 years and in 1877 Edmund bought out his father's interest and carried on the business for a number of years. Gulledge married Jane Armanda Oliphant of Oakville on March 21, 1881.

In 1891 Gulledge applied for and was granted a patent for a metal loop for harnesses. By 1891 Gulledge had been a member of the Oakville Town Council for three years having been elected twice by acclamation. Edmund Gulledge died in 1947 at the age of 95 having lived a full and prosperous life.



Edmund H. Gulledge's first store was located at 194 Lakeshore Road East from 1877-1897. The above store (on the left) was located on the south east corner of Lakeshore Road and Thomas Street. This second store location burned down about 1915 (Gulledge then returned to his first location at 194 Lakeshore Rd.) and was a vacant lot until 1920 when it was purchased by the Toronto Dominion Bank (middle photo). The Toronto Dominion Bank sold the building in 2001 and the business of Silkeborg has been there since (photo on right taken 2008).

Right - In the Toronto Globe newspaper of Wednesday December 24, 1902 a story headlined OAKVILLE BANK'S AFFAIRS Edmund Gulledge tells a story of the time. Bank failures were all too common in the early days and could prove quite costly to local merchants.

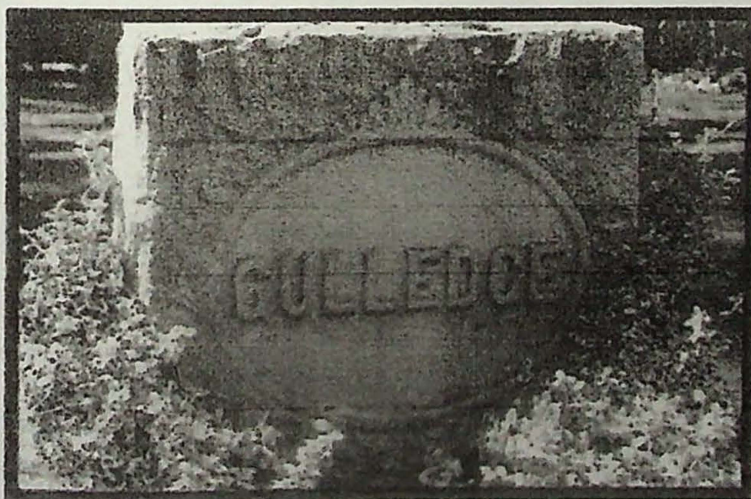
**H**ARNESS-MAKER - GOOD GENERAL HAND. E. H. GULLEDGE, Oakville, Ont.

**W**ANTED - SHOEMAKER - REPAIR work only: use jacks: sober man. E. H. Gulledge, Oakville, Ont.  
 WANTED AT ONCE - A THOROUGH

Stories of Hardship.  
 Each day brings new stories of hardship, following the failure. Some of these have an element of grim humor. For instance, Mr. E. H. Gulledge, a local merchant, having a \$60 account to pay in Mitchell a few weeks ago, bought a draft at Andrew & Howarth's and forwarded it to Mitchell. Before it was redeemed that bank failed, and the draft was returned by the Mitchell people protested. Mr. Gulledge then bought a new draft for \$60 at Anderson's, but before it was cashed Anderson's, too, went under, and the draft was useless. Now, Mr. Gulledge has another chance, with the prospect of better luck, as there are no more private banks in Oakville to experiment upon. The story is also told

In the 2 Toronto Globe ads above left the first is from 1881 and advertises for a Harness Maker - GOOD GENERAL HAND. The second ad was placed in the Globe in 1911 wanting a Shoemaker for repair work only. Interestingly Gulledge requires a 'sober man' for the job.

IN MEMORIAM



Edmund H Gulledge is interred in St. Jude's Cemetery in Oakville, Ontario.

## The Tokens



Type 2



Type 1 small  
large beads



beads



Type 3 small beads



All tokens are aluminum and 28 mm in size.

**Obverse lettering;**

**E.H. GULLEDGE/BOOTS, SHOES/HARNESS, TRUNKS/ROBES, ETC. /OAKVILLE, ONT.**

**Reverse lettering;**

**GOOD FOR FIVE CENTS/ON ONE DOLLAR/CASH/PURCHASE/OF/BOOTS AND SHOES/ AT/  
GULLEDGE'S/OAKVILLE**

There are many subtle differences to these 3 obverse and reverse types as can be seen in the illustrations. Here are a couple of the more obvious.

**Type 1 Obverse:** Small beads. Lettering well away from beaded edge.

**Type 1 Reverse:** Small beads. Lettering well away from beaded edge.

**Type 2 Obverse:** Large beads. Lettering close to the beaded edge.

**Type 2 Reverse:** Large beads. Lettering close to the edge and somewhat larger as is evidenced by the words 'OF' and 'AT'. Words at the center are tighter and lower.

**Type 3 Obverse:** Small beads. Large lettering and different curve to 'BOOTS, SHOES'.

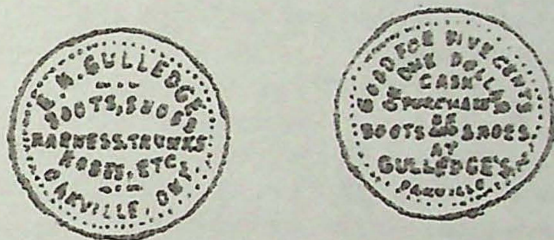
**Type 3 Reverse:** Small beads. Words at the center are tighter with the line 'ON ONE DOLLAR' lower and wrapped around 'CASH'. Lines spaced differently and a period after 'OAKVILLE' on this reverse only.



In 1987 in the July CeeTee Volume 16, issue 4 the late Ken Palmer illustrates 2 line drawings of Gulledge tokens. These are described as 28mm aluminum. This author has not seen these token varieties but include the line drawings below.



This line drawing appears to show the obverse of type 3 with the reverse of type 3 except for the addition of the ornamentation of 2 dashes with a dot in the middle to the left and right of the word OF as well as to the left and right of the word AT.



This line drawing appears to show the obverse of type 1 except for the addition of the ornamentation of 2 dashes with a dot in the middle above the line BOOTS, SHOES and below the line ROBES, ETC  
The reverse appears to resemble type 1 the closest.

If we assume the above line drawings are accurate accounts then there are as many as 5 types of the E.H. Gulledge token known with a possibility of other varieties to be discovered.

**Sources:**

Men of Canada 1891  
The CeeTee - July 1987 - Ken Palmer  
The Globe newspaper - various issues.

**Scott E. Douglas FCNRS**

## C.A.T.C. Looking back - by Len Kuenzig

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The Year is January 1980, Volume 9, Issue # 38 . The President is Donald Smith, Vice/ president is Harry James and Editor is Ken Palmer. The report is made up of 14 articles. Bi monthly membership report, and a Obituary . Below is a brief description of the article,s and the contributors of this month,s Cee Tee

Barry Umans ,hand written article on Numismatic Medals is very detailed and who produced what medals ,their dates, amounts including detail descriptions. This was on 5 ½ sheets. The following issue of the CEE TEE which was March had 7 sheets.

Jack Stothard 's article on Dominion Exhibition Tokens, described how the token was used by at least 20 different Merchants using the same Obverse.

Bob Low,s article on the Cobalt Medallions for 1963 1973 & 1978 is detailed and has pictures to go along with the descriptions.

Geoffrey Bell,s article on the T Eaton Company Refund Checks told of the production of the checks . The purpose was to refund money for over payment and when a substitute item was sold at a cheaper price. They were also used as an inticement to spend at Eatons at a later date.

Ralph Burry,s article on The Valley View Dairy of Lamming Mills B.C. is a very intresting on how this Dairy token came to be. There are descriptions of the tokens with pictures.

Frank Harding,s Saskatchewan Numismatica gave description for Trade Dollars for Lloydminster, Moose Jaw, North Battleford Regina,and Yorktown. This was for the years 1977, 1978 ,1979.

A Haida Medallion by Bob Low is the description of a 1963 Cobalt Silver medal becoming a Haida medallion made by Native Morris White. Pictures are included.

Elmer Workman contributed a showing of Gas Bar Certificates for CO-OP Gasoline. These were for Lindsay Ont.

125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Banknotes of Maniwaki, Quebec, is by Jerry Remick . In 1976 the City of Maniwaki produced a 1.00 and 3.00 trade notes The notes were designed by a local artist and were printed by the British American Banknote Company. Upwards of 30.000 were produced.

Municipal Tokens, by Mr. C. Frank Holliday of Brownwood TX made a list Tokens ,Medals, and script. This list included who had what pieces ,the address and cost. There was 7 Provinces and 22 Towns and cities in the article.

In the advertisement section R Stockley had 3 trade token books for sale. And 2 x 2 ,s (1.50 per Hundred). Mevin Reiter of East Lansing Mich., had a number of milk tokens for sale. Paul F White of Fayville Ma. was looking for New England Trade Tokens. Alan E. Underwood of Rossland ,B.C. was looking to buy a number of Trade Tokens from across Canada. Herbert Eickoff of Ste-Foy, Que. wanted to buy Breton Tokens # 666 &665 for his personal collection. Herbert also had a number of Transportation Tokens for sale. Ken Palmer had listings for the sale of Canadian Trade Dollars, Ontario Bakery Tokens,and McColl,s Sales List (1902)

The Obituary of Charles Parkers listed his collecting fields and his many Numismatic Achievements.

\*\*\*\*\*

Our new secretary-treasurer, Len Kuenzig will be at the general meeting of the C.A.T.C. held this coming April in Kingston at the Four Points Sheraton Hotel. He is anxious to meet as many members as possible, so please come up, shake hands and introduce yourselves. If you don't already know, Len is a foremost collector of anything related to Canada's Centennial. Even if you don't know him, you have probably seen him at a coin show searching for items to add to his tremendous collection.

## A Die Link: NS 8 and 9

Eric Leighton, FCNRS

The two Nova Scotia tokens attributed to the firm of Carritt & Alport dated 1814 have long been thought to both been issued by the same company. Lack of actual proof has always been the only tangible reason to carry any doubt in the matter, since they are so very much alike in unusual design, and fabric. An argument exists that there are differences in the bust shown on them, one from another, with the bust of NS 8 supposedly being larger than its counterpart.



**Figure 1:** Obverse of NS 9, also known as Breton 881. White arrow points to the second N in PENNY.

It is not my intention to dwell on that, beyond saying that a direct comparison by overlaying acetate copies of each, blown up to the same scale, produces no difference in any feature beyond the fact that the septum below the nose, and the upper lip of the bust on NS 8 are missing, making the nose appear larger. The border dots of NS 8 are larger, and run together a bit; the result of die wear, and there is little or no rim outside the dotted border, making the head appear to be larger. It is merely the illusion caused by a slightly smaller diameter flan containing a therefore proportionally larger bust. In fact, the busts are the same size.

That said, it now important to note that, in spite of all known references opting to say the contrary, NS 9 was minted prior to NS 8. For the explanation, we will focus on one letter alone, that being the second N in PENNY, as shown by the white arrow in Figure 1 above.



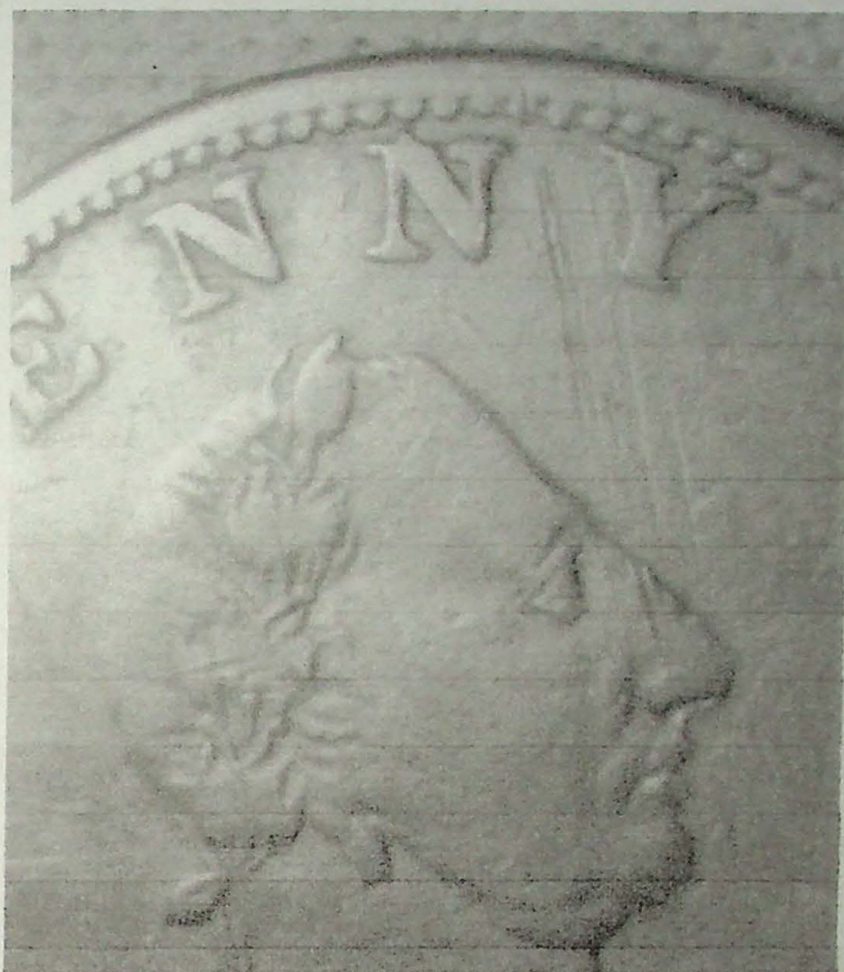
**Figure 2** Obverse of NS 8, or Breton 880. The lack of rim is typical.



**Figure 3** close up of NS 9, showing crisp and clear form of the N.



**Figure 4** close up of NS 8. Note the diagonal die break running from the edge through the top left of the N, where it jumps across the gap to the top right, before exiting a short ways to the right.



**Figure 5** Obverse of an NS 9 (note wide rim), showing the early stages of the same die break as found on NS 8's.

All NS 8's which I have seen after discovering this die link, have had the break on the second N. I have also acquired one specimen in an advanced state of die deterioration, being worn and quite rusted. It still clearly showed the die break.

Most NS 9's do not show a break. It is therefore my contention, that NS 9 was the earlier token struck, with most of the obverses break free. For a time, the same obverse die was used to continue striking NS 9, after the break had developed. After more time had passed, the same die, break and all, was used to strike the "copy cat" version, NS 8.

The discovery of this die link seems to prove the long held belief in the order of occurrence of these two tokens wrong.

Further, it suggests the reason for cataloguing the anonymous but obvious NS15A before W. S. & S. Black's NS 15B might need a second look, but agrees completely with NS 12 following the named NS 11 of Starr and Shannon. It argues against the un-named tokens being the earlier in the Nova Scotia series, and goes toward substantiating a theory made a few years ago, by myself, that the named versions were in fact first.

This still does not prove that both tokens were issued by the same firm. Or that the same mint created them, either. But it does indicate the same die made both. And, it does raise the level of probability that both were issued by Carritt & Alport. Attributions held sacred for a century or more, have been assigned to tokens on much less evidence.

### **Stock Communion Tokens of Canada**

A number of different stock tokens have been used in Canadian Presbyterian churches. By definition, a stock token is a Communion token which was produced in large numbers by various firms and made available to congregations. These tokens have no particular congregational designation. Stock tokens were used mostly in the mid-1800's, but some congregations used them into the early 1920's.

Please note in the references that Cresswell does not differentiate between many of the varieties.

#### **The "Watson and Pelton" tokens**

The firm of Watson and Pelton in Montreal created three varieties of stock tokens which were used extensively by congregations in Ontario and Quebec. The second variety is known to have been used in Winnipeg, Manitoba as well. While this is a Canadian made token, there was one example of export as well; the second variety was used in Killeter, County Tyrone, Ireland.

The first variety is recorded as Bowman 270, Cresswell 1364 (described incorrectly), Burzinski 7456, and Charlton ST-212A1. The token features on obverse a Communion table with chalice and bread. The Communion table has a cross-brace and at the intersection is a small cross of five dots. The reverse has the often standard Scripture reading THIS DO IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME. / I. COR. XI. 24 within a beaded border with corner decorations. The token is rectangular with clipped corners, made of white metal, and is known with both coinage and medal alignments. The token measures on average 28 x 20.5 mm, with a thickness of 2 mm and a weight of 6.4 to 6.9 grams. This token is very common; I have examined over one hundred examples.

The second variety is recorded as Bowman 271, Cresswell 1364 (described incorrectly), Burzinski 7457, and Charlton ST-212A2. The token is identical to the first in design with the exception that at the intersection of the cross-brace is a more substantial cross, described as a Maltese cross. This variety is made of a fairly soft lead, being pliable when light pressure is exerted. It is generally a little thinner than the first, usually about 1.7 mm, and weighs more, averaging about 7.4 grams. This token is known only with medal alignment (up/up). This is also a very common token, certainly as common as the first variety.

The third variety is recorded as Bowman 272, Cresswell 1364 (described incorrectly), Burzinski 7458 and Charlton ST-212A3. The notable difference from the other two is the large ornate cross, described as a cross potence, at the cross-brace of the table. Like the first variety it is not pliable, so may be of white metal, but the examples I have examined tend to be heavier, weighing 7.9 grams, perhaps suggesting an alloy of lead but much harder than usual. This variety is only known with medal alignment. This is, as noted in Bowman and Charlton, the most difficult to find of the three varieties, perhaps suggesting it was the latest creation of Watson and Pelton and not widely used.

#### **The "Free Church of Scotland" tokens**

This token has seen wide use, being first created in Scotland, and finding its way to England, Ireland, Canada and New Zealand (the second variety below only). There are other varieties of this token that were used in Scotland, generally featuring various reverses, but evidence suggests that only these two varieties were used in Canada. The first variety has been found in Canadian churches with table numbers from 1 through 8, and also was used plain without any number. The token was used in Free Church of

Scotland congregations from Cape Breton through to Ontario. The higher table numbers were used in Cape Breton where crowds in the thousands would gather for Communion services. Ontario churches used these tokens with table numbers no higher than 3 or 4.

The first variety is recorded as Bowman 265, Cresswell 6462 (though not attributed to Canada), Burzinski 7493, and Charlton ST-206A1. The obverse reads FREE CHURCH at top and OF SCOTLAND at bottom, with small stars of five points as stops at left and right of the token. The date 1843 appears in the centre of the token. The obverse may also feature an incuse table number, usually above the date. The reverse reads LET A MAN / EXAMINE HIMSELF / I COR. XI. 28. The token is oval shaped, generally 30 x 22 mm and 1.8 mm thick. It is white metal and weighs from 5.7 to 6 grams. All of these tokens have coinage alignments, and the token is very common.

The second variety is recorded Bowman 265A, Cresswell 6462 (though not attributed to Canada), Burzinski 7492, and Charlton ST-206A2. The difference between this one and the first is that the stops are dots rather than stars, and the date is noticeably smaller. This variety is not known with table numbers. The dimensions are similar, though the tokens tend to be slightly heavier, averaging about 6.2 grams. This token is also common, but less so than the first variety.

#### **The Croil tokens**

The Rev. James Croil, editor of the Presbyterian Record, travelled extensively reporting on the state of the Church of Scotland congregations. At his suggestion, tokens were commissioned for the use of congregations primarily of the Church of Scotland in Ontario. He is also credited with designing the tokens.

The first variety is recorded as Bowman 261, Cresswell 1364 (described incorrectly), Burzinski 7452, and Charlton ST-200A1. It features a Communion table on the obverse with a plate of bread flanked by two chalices. The reverse reads THIS DO IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME / I. COR. XI. 24. The token is round and made of white metal. It measures 26 mm in diameter, is 2.8 mm thick, and weighs 9.4 grams. The token has a medal alignment in every example I have examined. It is scarcer than the previous tokens, but not difficult to obtain.

The second variety is recorded as Cresswell 1364 (described incorrectly), Burzinski 7453 and Charlton ST-200A2. It is identical to the first variety except that it has a flange around the edge of the token, making it about a millimetre larger. This token is not as rare as suggested in Charlton, but is more difficult to obtain than the first.

The third variety is recorded as Cresswell 1364 (described incorrectly), Burzinski 7454 and Charlton ST-200A3. Again it is identical to the first variety but is made of copper and has a coinage alignment. It has a flange which is not as pronounced as the one on the second variety. The dimensions are similar to the first, but the token is thinner at 2.2 mm. This token is extremely rare; I have seen only one example, which is in my collection.

The fourth variety is recorded as Cresswell 1364 (described incorrectly), Burzinski 7455 and Charlton ST-200A4. This is a token I have never seen. Charlton records it as identical to the first variety but in brass and available in both coinage and medal alignments. This token is also extremely rare.

The fifth variety is unrecorded. I bought my example thinking that it was the first variety but with a medal alignment. On weighing it, I discovered that this token was noticeably lighter at 8 grams. The colouring makes it look like aluminum and the weight

suggests the same conclusion. This being the case, the token would have been made in the early 1900's and likely saw little use. So far I have seen no others, but there may be quite a few out there.

#### **The burning bush tokens**

There are two varieties of this token and each of them has a sub-variety. The first variety was used in Scotland by the Free Church congregations there and found its way to Canada. It was made by Crawford's of Glasgow and used primarily by congregations in Nova Scotia. The second variety uses the same general theme and was commissioned by the Presbyterian Witness magazine of Halifax. It was adjusted for Canadian use with the words PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH replacing FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND on the obverse. These tokens were all used primarily in Nova Scotia, though some found their way west into Quebec.

The first variety is recorded as Bowman 268, Cresswell 6456, Burzinski 7505, and Charlton ST-210A1. The token has the burning bush as a central motif with the words FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND above. A banner below has the words NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR, Latin for "yet not consumed". Both ends of the banner unfurl to the right. (The burning bush has long been considered the symbol of the Presbyterian Church.) At the bottom of the token the word CRAWFORD appears on the left side and GLASGOW on the right. The reverse has the words THIS DO IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME. / I. COR. XI. 24. The bottom of the letter I of the word IN points between the letters R and A of REMEMBRANCE. A die crack is characteristic, showing across the token and at the top of the words OF ME. There is a beaded border with corner decorations. The token is rectangular in shape with clipped corners, is made of white metal, and has a coinage alignment. It measures 26.9 x 19.3 mm, is 1.8 mm thick and weighs 5.4 grams. This token is scarce but can be found with some searching.

The second variety is recorded as Bowman 269, Cresswell 6456, Burzinski 7506 and Charlton ST-210A2. The obverse is identical to the first variety. On the reverse, the I of the word IN points at the N of REMEMBRANCE. My example of this token is slightly larger than the previous one, at 27.2 x 19.9 mm. The thickness and weight are the same. My example does not have the die crack. This token is scarce but can be found with some searching.

The third variety is recorded as Bowman 266, Cresswell 6450, Burzinski 7548, and Charlton ST-208A1. the obverse is identical to the previous tokens with two exceptions: The words PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH appear above the burning bush, and the words CRAWFORD and GLASGOW are removed. The reverse reads THIS DO IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME." / I. COR. XI. 24., again with beaded border and corner decorations. Note the quotation mark is at the end of the words only. The token is rectangular with clipped corners, measures 27.3 x 19.8 mm with a thickness of 1.4 mm and a weight of 4 grams. Again a scarce token.

The fourth variety is recorded as Bowman 267, Cresswell 6450, Burzinski 7549, and Charlton ST-208A2. This token is a re-design of the previous one. The words PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH have larger letters, and below the bush to the left is the name of the producing company, CUNNINGHAME. The ribbon below the bush shows both ends unfurling *away* from the bush. The reverse reads "DO THIS IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME." / I. COR. XI. 24. Note that quotation marks are at both ends of the Scripture reference. The token has a coinage alignment and its measurements



are almost identical to the previous variety. This token would have a greater rarity factor than any of the previous tokens of the burning bush type, and would require some diligent searching.

#### **The "Do this" tokens**

While all other stock tokens have the reading "*This do* in remembrance of me", these tokens begin with "Do this". These tokens were primarily used in Nova Scotia.

The first variety is recorded as Bowman 262, Cresswell 6497, Burzinski 7484, and Charlton ST-202A1. The obverse reads "DO THIS / IN REMEMBRANCE / OF ME" in quotation marks. The letter S of THIS is directly over the A in REMEMBRANCE. The reverse reads BUT LET A MAN / EXAMINE HIMSELF without quotation marks or periods. The token is oval shaped and measures 30.4 x 21.9 mm, 1.6 mm thick with a weight of 5.9 grams. It can be found with both coinage and medal alignments. This token is common and easy to find.

The second variety is recorded as Bowman 263, Cresswell 6497, Burzinski 7485, and Charlton ST-202A2. The obverse and reverse are identical except that below the S in THIS is above the letters RA in REMEMBRANCE. The letters on the reverse are shorter and thicker and the two lines are closer together than on the first variety. Like the first variety, the T of LET appears over the space between the words below. The token very much like the first variety, measuring 30.7 x 22.4 mm with a thickness of 2 mm and a weight of 6.2 grams. This token is also common.

The third variety is unrecorded. The obverse is the same as the second variety, but on reverse, the T of LET appears above the H of the word HIMSELF. My example of this token measures 30.5 x 22 mm, is 1.8 mm thick and weighs 5.8 grams. The very few examples I have examined suggest that this variety is much scarcer than the other two.

#### **Other white metal tokens**

Five other white metal tokens are known to have been used in Canada.

The first is recorded as Bowman 273, Cresswell 6481, Burzinski 7523, and Charlton ST-214A1. This token was also used in Scotland. The obverse is the common THIS DO IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME. / I. COR. XI. 24. The I of IN points between the A and N of REMEMBRANCE. The border is beaded with corner decorations. The reverse reads LET A MAN / EXAMINE / HIMSELF &C. / I. COR XI. 28. 29. with identical border and decorations. The token measures 26.9 x 19.3 mm, is 1.6 mm thick and weighs 4.5 grams. It is found with medal alignment and is common.

The second is recorded as Bowman 274, Cresswell 6481, Burzinski 7524, and Charlton ST-214A2. This token was also used in Scotland. It is a variety of the first, differing in that the I of the word IN is directly above the N of REMEMBRANCE. It is a little larger, measuring 26.9 x 19.6 mm, 1.8 mm in thickness and weighing 5.4 grams. It is found with coinage alignment and is also common.

The third white metal token is recorded as Bowman 264, Cresswell 6513, Burzinski 7590, and Charlton ST-204. This token is of Scottish origin and found use in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as Scotland and Ireland. Obverse and reverse are identical in wording. At the outside are the words THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME at top and I. COR. XI. 24 at bottom with dots as stops in between. A beaded border is at the outer edge. Another beaded border sets the words in the middle apart; they read BUT LET A MAN / EXAMINE / HIMSELF. On one side the letter B of BUT aligns with the D of DO, and on the other side the B aligns with the O of DO. This would

lead one to believe that varieties may exist, but I have examined quite a few of these tokens and they all are the same so far. The tokens have medal alignment and measure 30.7 x 21.9 mm, are 1.5 mm thick and weigh on average 5.5 grams. They are very common.

The fourth token is recorded as Bowman 275, Cresswell 6473, Burzinski 7615, and Charlton St-216. A couple of sources have identified this token with Zion Church in Charlottetown, but the congregation's records have nothing to substantiate this claim. Until such records can be found, it will remain listed as a stock token. The token has a double line border and reads "THIS DO / IN REMEMBRANCE / OF ME" on obverse with the reverse having a similar border but being otherwise blank. The token measures 26.8 x 20.4 mm, is 1.5 mm thick, and weighs 4.8 grams. It is of white metal. The token is extremely rare.

The fifth of these tokens is recorded as Bowman 24, Cresswell 6500, Burzinski 7479 and Charlton CE-228B. It is connected with St. Mark's Church in Montreal, since that congregation had its name punched into examples of this token, but it was in fact used in other congregations as well, for example the Presbyterian congregation at Cote St-Georges, Quebec. The token has on obverse a Communion table with bread between two chalices. On the front of the table are the words DO THIS IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME. The reverse has a burning bush in the centre, the words NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR around it, and a wreath as a border at the outer edge. It has medal alignment. The token is round, 28 mm in diameter, with a thickness of 2.8 mm and a weight of 8.4 grams. It is not easy to locate.

#### **Other aluminum tokens**

Three other aluminum stock tokens are known to have been used in Canada. As aluminum was only isolated for use about the turn of the last century, these tokens are certainly made in the early 1900's.

The first is recorded as Bowman 276, Cresswell 6477 (though described incorrectly), Burzinski 7519, and Charlton ST-218. The obverse reads THIS DO / IN REMEMBRANCE / OF ME / I COR. XI. 24. The reverse reads LET A MAN / EXAMINE HIMSELF / I COR. XI. 28. The token is round measuring 26.7 mm in diameter, with a thickness of 1.5 mm and a weight of 1.8 grams. This token is very rare.

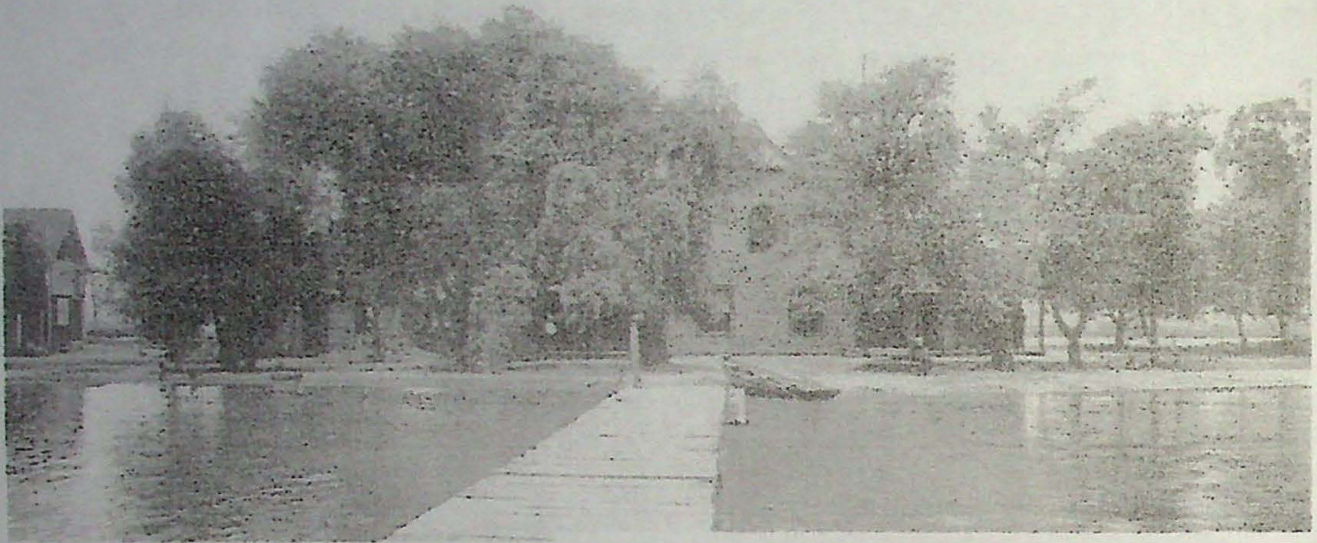
The second is **unrecorded**. It is known to have been used in Teviotdale in Ontario. The obverse reads THIS DO IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME / 1 COR. 11-24 and on either side of the words OF ME are sideways fleurs de lis. It has a beaded border. The reverse has a beaded border as well, but is otherwise blank. The token is rectangular with rounded corners, measures 32 x 19 mm, is 1.9 mm thick and weighs 2.6 grams. This token is conjectured to be a creation of J. S. Cranston of Galt, Ontario. This token is very rare.

The third token is also **unrecorded**. It saw use in the area around Galt, Ontario (now Cambridge) and is believed to have been made by J. S. Cranston of Galt soon after he made the tokens for Stanley Street Church in Ayr in 1914. The obverse features a Communion table with bread and chalice reminiscent of the table on the Watson and Pelton tokens. At the cross-brace of the table there is an ornate cross. The reverse reads THIS DO IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME. / 1. COR. XI. 24. and is within a beaded border with corner decorations. The token is rectangular with beaded borders, measures 32 x 18.9 mm, is 1.7 mm thick, and weighs 2.3 grams. This token is extremely rare.



## Wolf's Hotel, Walkerville, Ontario

by Harry N. James FCNRS



Since about 1887, Wolfgang Feller had conducted a popular resort familiarly known as "Wolf's." This pleasure haunt had long had an international reputation gained by the excellent quality of its table, together with the unsurpassed beauty of its surroundings. Located on the Canadian side of the Detroit River, the place stood opposite historic Peach Island. It was accessible by both boats and cars, and had been the mecca for thousands of lovers of pleasure every year since it was opened to the public. To attempt a comprehensive description of Walkerville without telling all about Wolf's would be like attempting to stage "Hamlet" without Hamlet. Fishing in season and boating were to be enjoyed. The scenic beauty of the country adjoining this locality enhanced the enjoyment of its many guests. The principal feature of "Wolf's", however, was the well spread table - that which appealed to the inner man. Unsurpassed cuisine, carefully selected foods of the choicest that a large market could afford, and surpassing all, perfectly prepared fresh fish, fowl, frog's legs and all kinds of game in season had made "Wolf's" a name long to be remembered. Many travellers and tourists en route from east and west planned while stopping in this vicinity, to enjoy an excursion to this famous resort. The proprietor had had long experience in purveying to the tastes of discriminating people, and had the distinction of being host to more guests than many conducting hotels in many of the larger cities. Reservations could be made in advance by mail or phone.

This description of "Wolf's" was from *Windsor - Ontario, Canada, 1913 - including Walkerville, Ford, Sandwich and Ojibway. An Authentic Compilation Embracing In Word and Pictorial Representation the Growth and Expansion of These Municipalities.* Published by The Evening Record (The Record Printing Co.) Limited., Windsor, Ontario. Compiled by H. W. Gardner 1913



The hotel was in its heyday during and before the first world war. A token was used by this resort advertising their "famous dinners". This token was of white metal, round and 21mm in diameter.

Wolfgang Feller was born on the 30<sup>th</sup> of August, 1859 in Germany. He came to Canada in 1887 and opened his hotel. He was married to Fannie Feller, born on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of March, 1858. Also living at the hotel with them were his bar keeper, Isaac Neville and his wife Cora.

The hotel was still listed in *The Gazetteer for Canada and Newfoundland for 1914*, however, it was not listed in the 1925 *Gazetteer*.



Obverse: WOLF'S / WALKERVILLE / - • - / CANADA  
Reverse: WOLF'S / FAMOUS / DINNERS W-R-21

## **Simcoe Reunion of Norfolk Old Boys**

By Harry N. James FCNRS

*The* Simcoe Reunion of Norfolk Old Boys occurred from 2nd August until the 7<sup>th</sup> August of 1924. The five day event was a huge celebration in Simcoe and featured gala entertainment and sports events over the course of the festivities.

E. H. Jackson, the Decoration Committee Chairman for the event stated that all of Simcoe's residents would take pride in having his residence look at its best during the event.

In order to make the Simcoe Reunion a complete success, the town's streets, public buildings, stores, offices and residences were spruced up and suitably decorated for the occasion. Considerable expense was incurred in beautifying the main street. The Decoration Committee asked that all boulevards and lawns be neatly trimmed and all homes decorated with flags, pennants and banners.

Old Norfolk Boys arrived from near and far, including some from Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingsville and all the nearby towns in Ontario; all the way from Rossland and Vancouver in British Columbia; Chicago, Illinois; Lincoln City in Nebraska; Flint, Detroit and Bay City in Michigan, Syracuse, Buffalo and New York City in New York State; and Fullerton in California.

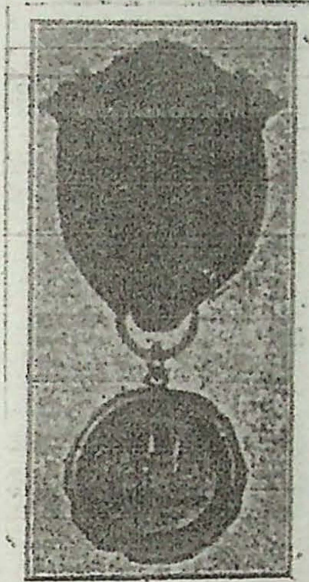
The events included music by several bands, the greatest parade ever staged in Norfolk County, which had several floats, and Calithumpian entertainment. The parade started at the High School and worked its way to the Fair Grounds. There were amateur sports of all kinds including baseball games and bicycle races. Events for boys included catching a lamb and a greased pig, and for the girls, catching a rooster. There was horse shoe pitching, pole vaulting, short put, a tug-of-war etc. A large ox was specially fattened for the occasion and ready for slicing at 6 p.m. on the evening of the 4<sup>th</sup> August. The bands could be heard every day and there was a large fireworks display. On Tuesday, August 5<sup>th</sup>, the school bell was rung at 9 a.m. in the Old Central School and the Old Boys and Old Girls were invited to attend school to meet their chums who had remained at home.

A 92 page souvenir History Book of Simcoe and Norfolk County was issued and sold during the event. Three hundred and fifty books were sold in three days at a price of \$1.50 per book.

Souvenir badges with bronze medallions were also made available to help commemorate the event. The medallions were slightly scalloped in shape and 24 mm in diameter. The obverse depicted the Simcoe Central School surrounded by a blue coloured ring with SIMCOE REUNION OF NORFOLK OLD BOYS appearing in gold lettering. The reverse was blank with the exception of the maker's name, "Trophy Craft". There is a loop at the top with suspension rings and the medallion was suspended from a ribbon. A name badge was attached to the ribbon. This medallion was available at the modest price of 50¢ each and it was hoped that they would be a keepsake of the event for many years to come.

In April of 2009, I was fortunate to acquire one of these medallions, although, it is minus the ribbon and badge. It is depicted here along with a poorly reproduced photo of one of the medallions

which appeared in the *Simcoe Reformer* of July 17<sup>th</sup>, 1924. Although this picture is of poor quality, it will give a good idea of how the medallion looked 85 years ago.



Medal suspended from a ribbon with badge



Medal without ribbon



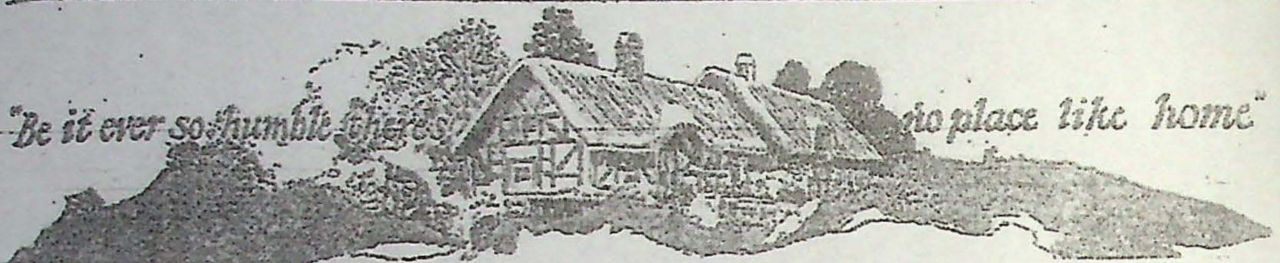
CENTRAL PUBLIC SCHOOL

Ads from July 31<sup>st</sup> 1924 *Simcoe Reformer*

JULY 31, 1924

THE SIMCOE REFORMER

PAGE THREE



*"Be it ever so humble there's no place like home"*

**Welcome Home - Old Boys and Girls**

THESE SIMCOE BUSINESS MEN INVITE YOU TO VISIT THEM DURING OLD HOME WEEK

<p>WELCOME, OLD BOYS! Visit Our Magnificent Display of</p> <p><b>Electrical Fixtures</b></p> <p>Hanging Desk Lamps, Hotpoint Toasters, Cakes and Hair Dryers. Corsey's Patent Coelectric (transmission coal and electric) Stoves.</p> <p>THE ROYAL SWEEPER</p> <p><b>WM. H. ABBEY</b></p> <p>11 Colborne Street North—Plumbing, Etc.—Phone C.</p>	<p><b>Welcome, Old Boys</b></p> <p>We are at the oldest established store in town &amp; wish you a welcome home, and invite you to visit us during your stay in Simcoe.</p> <p><b>Werrett's</b></p> <p>213 1/2</p> <p>Cash and Carry Service</p>	<p>"OLD BOYS AND GIRLS"</p> <p><b>THE NORFOLK HOUSE</b></p> <p>The house of happy memories for a great many of you and things to still delight business men and will be mighty pleased to welcome you back again.</p> <p><b>J. A. COX</b></p> <p>Proprietor</p>
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PAGE SIXTEEN

THE SIMCOE REFORMER

JULY 31, 1924

GOING ON SALE SATURDAY, JULY 5th AT THE SIMCOE REFORMER OFFICE



**The Souvenir Book**  
**OF SIMCOE AND NORFOLK COUNTY**

IN COMMEMORATION OF SIMCOE'S REUNION OF OLD NORFOLK BOYS

Telling in Picture Form, the Story of Simcoe and Norfolk County—Past and Present—with carefully prepared Histories of the Town and County, and Hundreds of Interesting Biographical and Historical Sketches.

Ninety-two (92) Beautifully Illustrated Pages, 9x12, filled with familiar faces of Norfolk Boys and Girls and the Beloved Haunts of Childhood Days. Scores of Picturesque Views of the Town, its Parks, Schools, Churches, Manufacturing Plants, Dozens of Miscellaneous Pictures of Unique Importance, and a Mass of most Valuable Information about the County and its Capital.

10, 20, 30 years hence, when present-day landmarks have been blotted out, when the Simcoe and Norfolk County of the past are only a memory, when a new generation has replaced the Norfolk men and women of today. The Souvenir Book will be a Priceless Treasure. You will prize the Souvenir Book. Your children will revere it.

**Favorable Comment on The Souvenir Book by Prominent Men of Norfolk**

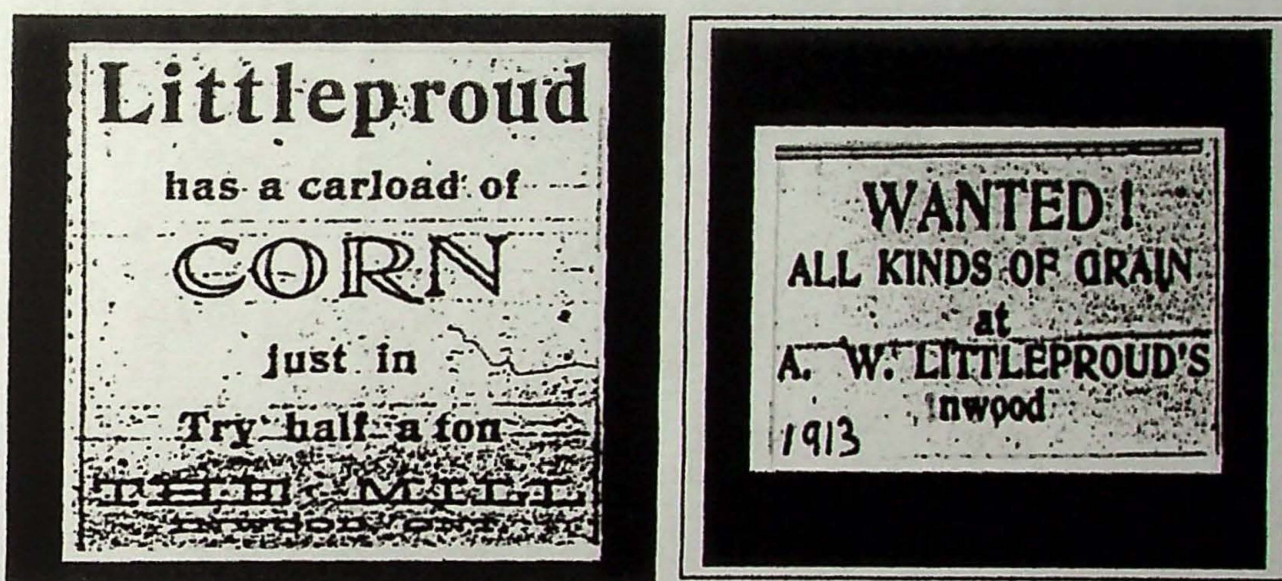
*[Faded text containing testimonials and names of prominent men of Norfolk, including references to the book's value and historical significance.]*



## Merchant A.W. Littleproud & W.T. Fuller of Inwood, Ontario.

By M. H. Kyle.

Alfred W. Littleproud received his training in the milling trade in Port Perry, Ont. In 1890-1897 he was employed in Forest, Ont., at the mill of Mc Cahill Neil & Co., in 1898 he was in the flour and feed business in Watford, Ont. next in London Twp. where he purchased a mill that was destroyed by fire in 1901, he is next reported to have purchased the Inwood Milling Co. of Inwood, Ont. in 1903, this he operated until the mill burnt in 1908. (1) ( *A. W. Littleproud - Miller - is listed in R.G. Dun & Co for 1909* ) He rebuilt the mill and sold it to the Inwood Farmer's Elevator Company. ( The last advertisement available in the Alvinston Free Press as a miller was November 6<sup>th</sup> 1911.) Advertisement below is dated 1913. (*hand written*)



The General Store building of Alfred W. Littleproud built in 1906 reportedly built by Hiram Switzer on property purchased from Thomas J. Oakes in September of 1903. ( \$90.00 ) the building served as a Harness Shop, Butcher Shop, Creamery and Veterinary Office . The next owner in October of 1909 was Wm. J. McLevey, ( \$825.00 ) the property next changed hand in Nov 1916 when George Albert McLevy exec'r for William John McLevy Deceased to Richard Bolton. ( \$800.00 ) all prior to the purchase by Mr. Littleproud in June 1917. ( \$600.00 ) he in turn sold to Robert J. Richards in April 1921 ( \$1000.00 ) subsequent owners were , N. McKay & Co. July 1924, Melbourne McKay 19 April 1933, Archie McKay Oct 1945, Camron T. Smith and then to the United Co-operatives of Ontario in Oct 1969. ( *A.W. Littleproud is listed in a Lambton County Directory dated 1917 as General Merchant.* ). (Store photo unavailable ) ( the last advertisement in the Alvinston Free Press was March 1921 )

The Littleproud tokens must have seen service from 1917 to 1921 at best about four years. The tokens are of the unusual Oval shape, there are only three denominations reported to date out of a possible set.

Alfred and Mary M. Littleproud had three sons J. Roy 1889, Frank 1897, Fred 1902 and a daughter Irene born 1893. The identity of the son mentioned on the token is unclear. {1}

	<p><b>A.W. Littleproud / &amp; Son / General / Merchants / Inwood, Ont.</b></p> <p><b>Good For / 50¢ / In Trade A-Ov-40x32</b></p> <p><b>Good For / 10¢ / In Trade A-Ov-33x22</b></p> <p><b>Good For / 5¢ / In Trade A-Oc-26x18</b></p>
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**Boots & Shoes**

Our Spring Stock has just arrived.  
Call and inspect them before pur-  
chasng elsewhere.

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**A. W. LITTLEPROUD, INWOOD**

April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1919

**INWOOD'S BUSY STORE**

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**Groceries**

**Boots and Shoes**

**General Merchandise**

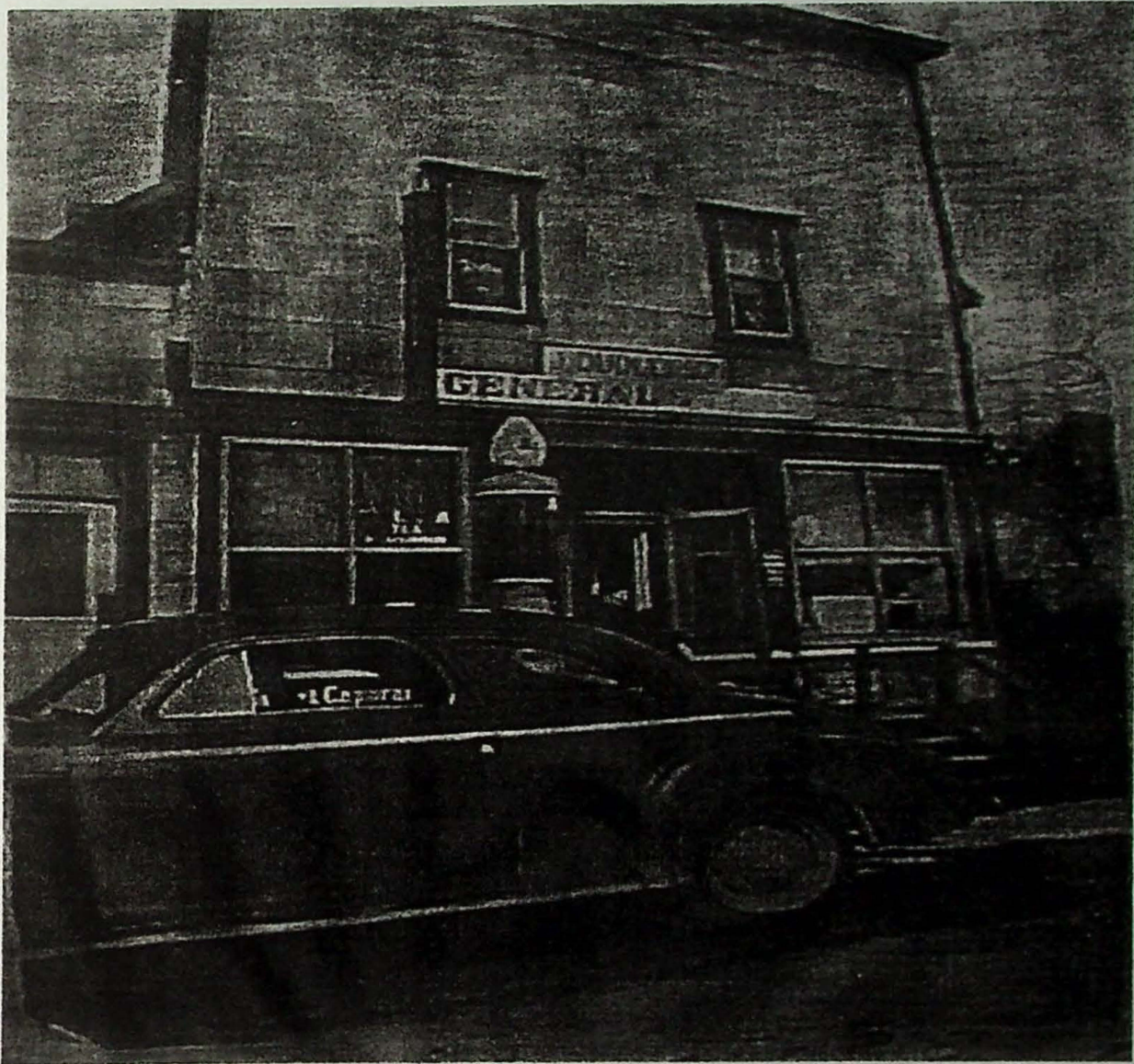
Produce taken for trade or cash

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**A. W. LITTLEPROUD' and SON**  
GENERAL MERCHANTS INWOOD, ONT.

May 14<sup>th</sup> 1919

The addition of *and Son* on May 14<sup>th</sup> 1919 may mark the *token* introduction date.



*W.T. Fuller Store photo taken when owned by John Dudley*

—January 12, 1904

**3000 ROLLS OF NEW  
WALL PAPER**

**To be Sold in 3 days at less than cost**

Only three days more before we close our doors and we are going to sell all this paper. We have it arranged to handle conveniently.

**Do Not Miss This Chance to Get Your  
Spring Papers**

**W. T. FULLER & CO.  
INWOOD, ONT.**

**W. T. FULLER,**

DEALER IN

Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,  
Wall Paper, Stationery, Etc.

TERMS CASH OR PRODUCE.

**INWOOD, . . . . . ONTARIO.**

The Oral history of Inwood Village History 1873-1947 (2) states the Store was built by Mr. Milton Taylor and Mr. Watson then to Fuller and Cross then to Mr. J.T. Morrison then to Mr. John Dudley.

The land registry records state. Lot 7&8 were sold in 1895 by John Alonzo Collins to Milton Taylor next Charlotte Taylor in 1908 ( widow of Milton Taylor) then sold to John Morrison lots 7 and north half of lot 8 then in 1922 to John Dudley.

As there are no records of Fuller purchasing the property he must have rented from Mr. Milton Taylor.

W.T. Fuller is listed as a General Merchant in Directories dated 1902-1903 according to his advertisement he closed in January 1904. The tokens are in excellent condition indicating little circulation and possible a short lifespan for the store.



W. T. Fuller, / General / Merchant / Inwood, Ont.

Good For / 100 / In / Merchandise	A-Sc12-38
Good For / 50 / In / Merchandise	A-Sc11-34
Good For / 25 / In / Merchandise	A-Sc10-31
Good For / 10 / In / Merchandise	A-Sc8-29
Good For / 5 / In / Merchandise	A-Sc8-25
Good For / 1 / In / Merchandise	A-Sc8-22

### Bibliography

(1) Beers Book 1903 (2) Inwood Village History 1873  
Thanks to Ruth Bell, Ray Lloyd and staff at the Lambton County Library, Wyoming, Ont.

**Watford, Ontario General Merchants P. Dodds & Son, D.G. Parker  
and Baldwin & Carrothers**

**By M.H. Kyle**



*This view of commercial stores in Watford and photo below are found in a Cook Book covering a period from 1913 to 2000 courtesy of the Watford Carnegie Library*

*The P. Dodds store is in the last building on the far right.*



**Peter Dodds (1832-1902)** a Tinsmith by trade left England in 1866 for Canada. He set up business first in Toronto then Lloydstown again in Woodstock and finally in 1868 at Watford.

His eldest son George went into the tinsmith business on his own in Watford, Two other sons Thomas and Peter Jr. joined their father in the general store, Thomas on the Hardware side and Peter Jr. on the Grocery side. (*his daughter Elizabeth married E.D. Swift a dry goods merchant in Watford.*)

This arrangement continued until Peter Sr. died on July 9<sup>th</sup> 1902 at his home in Watford.

Another son Robert was in business in Arkona, Ont., until his death in 1890, the oral history claims Mr. Dodds operated this business long enough to dispose of the stock and closed the business. {1}

This picture of Humpy Jack Stanton was taken during the parade on the 1924 Old Boys Reunion in Watford. Humpy Jack worked upstairs over Dodd's store as a shoe repairman, the shoes were sent up for repair on a dumb waiter.

*Photo and Historical information courtesy of Bill Coristine and Eddie West*

## CASH AND TRADE CIRCULAR.

### TO THE PUBLIC:

In returning my most sincere thanks to my many friends and customers for the very liberal support accorded to me since commencing business in Watford, I BEG respectfully that after due consideration and careful calculation I have arrived at a positive conclusion that the **CREDIT SYSTEM DOES NOT PAY ME**. And in view of this very important fact, I have firmly resolved that on and after

## OCTOBER 1st,

I WILL DO A STRICTLY CASH AND TRADE BUSINESS.

In making this change I do so in full expectation of losing a few of my *Slow and Never Paying Customers*. But I have no fear of losing any of my Cash and prompt paying customers; but fully expect to more than make up the fold number by a valuable addition of new ones, attracted from a distance by the immense bargains which I am going to offer, as I shall then be in a position to buy for Cash and give my customers the benefit.

In submitting the above to the general public, I beg to intimate that my stock in every Department is full and complete.

**Stoves & Tinware in Great Variety, and Very Cheap,  
Groceries, etc., Cheaper Than Ever.**

**A Full Stock of Hardware at Bottom Prices.**

**ALSO TO HAND, A FULL STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Which we guarantee second to none in the County. In the Manufacturing Department I have added to my already efficient staff, the services of EDWARD MANLEY, so long and favorably known in this locality.

All kinds of Farm Produce, Hides, Skins, Furs, &c., taken in exchange for Goods, and Highest Market Price allowed.

Again thanking you for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same, I am, faithfully yours,

April 18th, 1879. - 190

P. DODDS.


## BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

Having taken over the stock of Hardware, Tinware, Etc., of the late P. DODDS at a valuation, I am in a position to offer Exceptional Values in all lines. Old Customers and the Public generally are cordially invited to take advantage of the bargains offered. The patronage of the Public Respectfully Solicited and Appreciated.

**T. DODDS,  
HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES  
AND FURNACES, ETC.**

**HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR SKINS,  
PELTS, RAGS, WOOL, ETC.**

*Guide Advocate 1 Aug. 1902~ above*  
At this time Peter Jr. took over the stock in the General Store. The Advertisement on the left from 18<sup>th</sup> April 1879~ P. Dodds converts to a cash store. I fully expect to loose a few of my Slow and Never Paying Customers. Credit seems to have been a problem for many of the General Stores.



**P. DODDS & SON**  
GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE

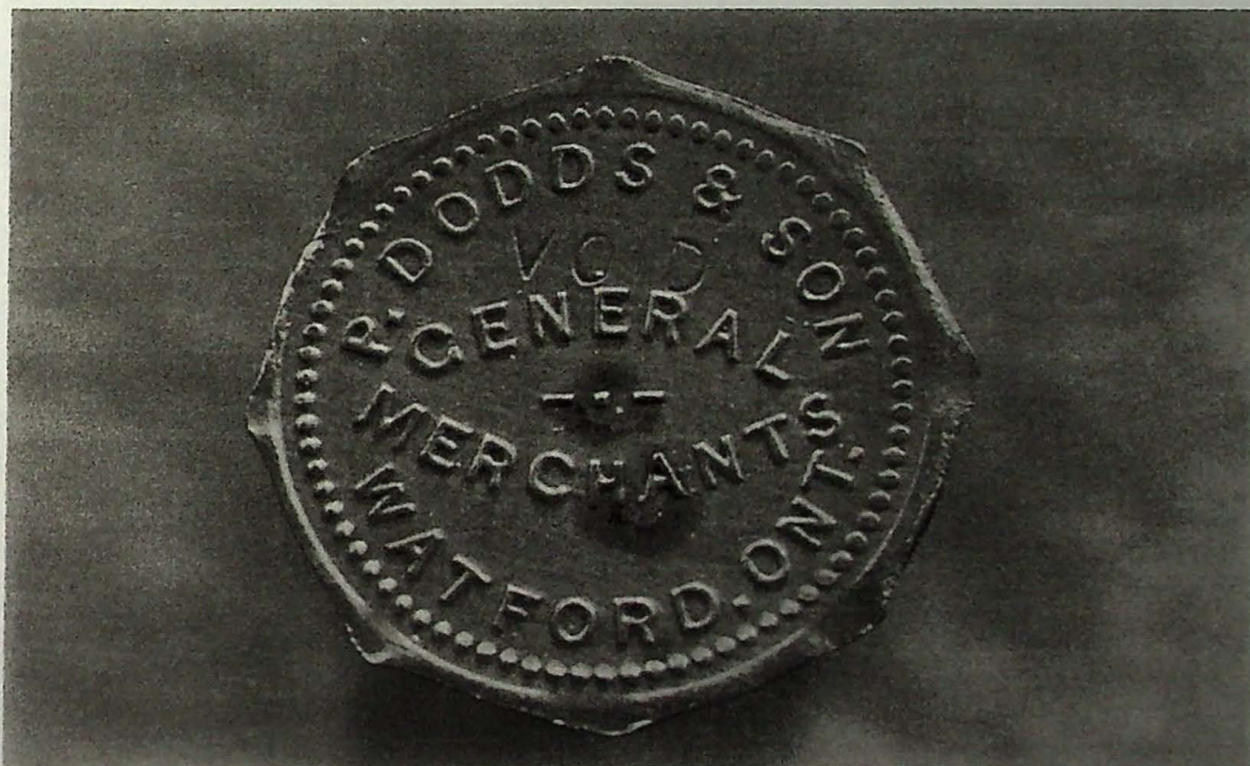
1888		NOVEMBER							1914	
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
28	29	30								

Watford, Ontario  
WALL PAPER, BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY AND APPLES

The issue date for the P. Dodds tokens is somewhat obscure, it is thought to have been after the death of Peter Sr., ( 1902 ) as he had two sons Thomas and Peter Jr. in the business, the lettering would have been plural, ( sons ) also Peter Sr. referred to his store in advertisements as the Chequered Store, surely this would have been reflected on the tokens. The calendar above dated 1914 reads P. DODDS & SON.

**P. Dobbs & Son / General / Merchant / Watford, Ont.**

<b>Good For / 100 / In / Merchandise</b>		B-Oc-35
<b>Good For / 50 / In / Merchandise</b>		B-Oc-28
<b>Good For / 25 / In / Merchandise</b>		B-Oc-25
<b>Good For / 10 / In / Merchandise</b>		B-Oc-22
<b>Good For / 5 / In / Merchandise</b>		B-Oc-20
<b>Good For / 2 / In / Merchandise</b>		B-Oc-20
<b>Good For / 2 / In / Merchandise</b>	<i>2 Issues</i>	B-Oc-18
<b>Good For / 1 / In Merchandise</b>	<i>straight</i>	B-Oc-18
<b>Good For / 1 / In / Merchandise</b>	<i>curved</i>	B-Oc-18



*This Obv. of the P.DODDS & SON is stamped VOID, it is the only one reported to date  
Photo courtesy of Ted Leitch ~ FCNRS*



There are two variations of the small 18mm. 2 cent P. Dodds & Son Token. The example on the left **General** lines with center of "N" in SON, the example on the right **General** lines lower on the "N" in SON. Also the lettering **DODDS** are smaller and farther apart. They share a common Obv.



The example of the straight lettering on **General Merchant** share the two Obv. varieties as on the small 2 cent. On the Rev. the "1" ends on top in a ball. On the curved lettering variety below the end of the "1" is pointed.



The Rev. of the curved variety have two variations, the example on the left the top of the "1" is between the "D" and the "F", the example on the right the "1" is under the right side of the "D". The variations are small, it does however indicate four issues were produced of the one and two of the smaller sized two.

After the death of Peter Sr. his son Thomas the hardware merchant had a running advertisement in the Watford newspaper, his brother Peter Jr. the general merchant used the advertisement media sparingly, preferring to use merchant due bill ( Tokens ) to continue the patronage of his customer base, with the unusual issuing of the various 2 cent varieties and at least four on the 1 cent this approach seems to have been very successful.



The above scrip made available through the Lambton Room courtesy of the Warwick Township History Committee Collection.

This 10 scrip issued by P. Dobbs Sr. for the **CHEQUERED STORE** was issued at a time when a General Merchant was allowed to sell Wines and Liquors and prior to income tax.

### Baldwin & Carrothers General Merchants ~Watford, Ont.

Baldwin and Carrothers were located in the Annett Block in the business district of Wyoming, Ont., this partnership as the notice in *The Guide Advocate* dated Dec. 7<sup>th</sup> 1900 advised the public of the change in ownership of the business from White & Carrothers to Baldwin & Carrothers.

## CHANGE IN BUSINESS.

The partnership existing between the firm of White & Baldwin has been dissolved, and the business will be carried on in the old stand under the firm name of

## Baldwin & Carruthers.

The new firm ask for the continued patronage of all old customers and solicit many new ones.

Motto: "Good Goods at Lowest Cash Prices."

**BALDWIN & CARRUTHERS.**

## THIS TIME IT'S SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES AND HATS.

The Very Latest in Cambrie Shirts is the New Pattern  
Recent Effects. (Nothing in Miss.)



**TOO MANY.**—In looking over our stock of Shirts we find that we have too many of the Fifty Cent Line in Fine Checks and Stripes, and we are going to give you the advantage of our blunder. Your choice of the lot for 33c. (Sizes 14½ to 17)

### HATS! HATS! HATS!

A sure sign that our Hats meet all the bill in every respect, when we have given two repeat orders for them already. **CALL AND SEE THE LATEST.**

In Collars and Ties you will find our stock complete with nothing but the latest.

**BALDWIN & CARROTHERS.**  
TERMS CASH. ANNETT BLOCK.

# CASH DEALERS - 7

While wishing to thank our many friends and customers for their most liberal patronage in the past, we take the pleasant opportunity of springing something in the way of a surprise on you.

We have demonstrated to you that we would trust you. We have trusted you. We have obliged you by the week, by the month and by the year. In fact we have had almost no limit to our credit.

Now here comes the surprise. We have been drawing to the conclusion that cash makes no enemies for some time, and now we are thoroughly convinced of this fact. We propose to do business in our new way now, by way of variation for ourselves, and we propose to exchange dreary days and nights of sleeplessness from excess of business worries and a consciousness of having your money scattered over the country. We propose to exchange this for the blessed sunshine that follows the cash system, where we have the goods if not the cash. We would ask you to put yourself in our position. You understand that if you are a cash customer you are virtually paying for the credit customer. The Post Office system or the Railway style suits us well. You present yourself at the wicket, ask for a ticket to Creditsville, and ask as a favor that the agent wait till Saturday for his pay. You would no more think of doing this than you would think of paying for something you never expected to get. Now this is our proposition, we sell for cash or produce only. It's our new way. How do you like it? It goes into force Feb. 1, 1905. We will do business in no other way. Our books go to the collector before that time.

Sincerely yours,

## Baldwin & Carrothers.

We are satisfied with a smaller profit now. Test us.— B. & C.

This notice of Jan 21-1905 in The Guide Advocate of their conversion to a cash store is as that made by P. Dodds some years earlier. The conversion to a cash store was notice of no further credit, they advertised themselves as a cash store prior to this date. The company closed on May 15<sup>th</sup> of the same year after five years of business.

LEAVING TOWN!	APRIL 20th, 1905
<b>YOU HAD "BUTTER" HURRY</b>	
If you want anything in our \$4,000 <sup>00</sup> Stock of Choice Dry Goods at Wholesale Price as we Leave Soon.	
Suppose you will be glad. Wonder if any person will be sorry?	
<b>BALDWIN &amp; CARROTHERS</b>	
B. for Bargains C. for Cash. Come and See B. & C.	YOURS TRULY FOR GOOD VALUES!

<b>GOOD BYE!</b>
In closing up our business in Watford, after a five years' sojourn in town, we desire to return our hearty thanks for the liberal patronage extended to us. Our business relations with the people of Watford and vicinity have been most harmonious and satisfactory, and we leave the town and people with considerable regret. Again thanking all for past favors, and wishing prosperity and happiness to those we leave behind, we say Farewell.
<b>BALDWIN &amp; CARROTHERS</b>

**The Cash Store / Dry Goods / & / Millinery / Watford, Ont. / Baldwin & Carrothers**

<b>Good For / \$100 / In Merchandise</b>	<b>A-R-35</b>
<b>Good For / 50¢ / In Merchandise</b>	<b>A-R-31</b>
<b>Good For / 25¢ / In Merchandise</b>	<b>A-R-28</b>
<b>Good For / 10¢ / In Merchandise</b>	<b>A-R-25</b>
<b>Good For / 5¢ / In Merchandise</b>	<b>A-R-20</b>
<b>Good For / 1¢ / In Merchandise</b>	<b>A-R-18</b>
<b>Good For / 1¢ / In Merchandise</b>	<b>A-R-18</b>



## D.G. Parker General Merchant Watford, Ont.

David G. Parker ( 1872-1949 ) operated a General Store in Watford, Ont., then farmed for a number of years in the Leamington, Ont. area, he died in Sarnia, Ont. on the 10<sup>th</sup> of May 1949. ( Sarnia Observer )

Information on this merchant is very scarce, there are four consecutive advertisements in the Watford Guide Advocate starting Jan 6<sup>th</sup> 1900, no others found during his time in business

D.G. Parker is listed in the R.G. Dun directory in 1902, he is not listed in 1903 or later.

The start date for the store may have been earlier, without further information a span of three years in operation is indicated. The store was in the business district on the Post Office corner.

**YOU HAVE TWO FEET,**

And those two feet must have shoes, for this weather was not made on a bare-foot plan.

**WE HAVE TWO SHOES,**

That will fit those two feet and make them comfortable.

**THE PRICE FITS YOUR PURSE**  
Exactly in accordance with the times and any grade you desire we have.

**THE SHOES WILL FIT YOUR FEET.**  
This being a mutual matter we ought to trade.

**D. G. PARKER'S** At the P. O. Corner

### Cheap Cash Store / D.G. Parker / Groceries, / Boots, Shoes / Seeds & C. / Watford, Ont.

Good For / \$1.00 / In Merchandise ~ B-R-35  
 Good For / 50¢ / In Merchandise ~ B-R-31  
 Good For / 25¢ / In Merchandise ~ B-R-28

### Cheap Cash Store / D.G. Parker / Groceries / Boots, Shoes / Seeds & C. / Watford, Ont.

Good For / 10¢ / In Merchandise ~ B-R-25  
 Good For / 5¢ / In Merchandise ~ B-R-20  
 Good For / 1¢ / In Merchandise ~ B-R-18



Bibliography [1] County of Lambton (1906) J.H. Beers & Co.  
 [2] Clippings from The Watford Advocate and the Lambton Library, Lambton Room and Watford Carnegie Library.

**SASKATCHEWAN TRADE TOKENS**

TOKEN #	TOWN / CITY	DESCRIPTION	Type	Shape	Size	Rarity	Own
0237 m	Alameda	Alameda Bakery (good for 2 loaves of bread)	A	Sc10		10	
0325 r	Arcola	C. O. Dusselier & Son Bakers (good for 1 loaf of bread)	A	Sc9	25	10	
0335 h	Arcola	Golden Rule Grocery & Bakery (good for 5¢ in trade)	A	R	21	10	
0451 r2	Battleford	1 loaf, (bifacial), (from Mental Hospital)	A	RE30	14	6	
0941 g	Carmel	Carmel Mercantile Company Limited (good for 10¢ in merchandise)	A	O	23	10	
0987 c	Cochin	Cochin Trading Co. (good for \$2.00 in trade)	A	O	38	10	
1121 h	Doddsland	W. E. Stepney & Co. (good for 5¢ in trade)	A	R	22	10	
1435 t1	Ernfold	Ernfold Lions Club (Uniface) Yellow, Black letters	P	R	38	1	
1490 r1	Estevan	Grange Bakery, A.F. Milne (good for 1 loaf of bread)-no symbols on reverse	A	O	22	10	
1490 r2	Estevan	Grange Bakery, A.F. Milne (good for 1 loaf bread) ◀▶ above and below	A	O	22	10	
1504 t	Eston	E. R. R. P. (Eston Riverside Regional Park) Uniface - Yellow, Black letters	P	R	38	1	
1749 r	Gainsboro	H. Brooks (good for one loaf of bread)	A	O	27	8	
1800 e	Gladmar	The Gladmar Cash Store Gen'l Mdse (good for 50¢ in trade)	A	R	30	10	
1844 t	Glenbain	Glenbain Lions (good for one drink) Uniface - White, Black letters	P	R	38	1	
1922 t	Gravelbourg	Royal Canadian Legion #73 Red, Gold lettering	P	R	42	1	
1923 t	Gravelbourg	Lions Logo, Gravelbourg, Sask. Blue, Gold lettering (Uniface)	P	R	42	1	
2081 t	Harris	Lions Logo, Harris, Sask., Green, Gold lettering, (large letters) (Uniface)	P	R	42	1	
2081 t1	Harris	Lions Logo, Harris, Sask., Green, Gold lettering, (small letters) (Uniface)	P	R	42	1	
2470 t4	Kindersley	Kindersley Elks Lodge - see t2 - larger letters - Dark Purple	P	R	42	1	
2667 d	Lloydminster	Lloydminster & District Co-Ops, 75th Anniv. (good for \$1.00 to Jan. 1/90)	N	R	33	1	
2668 r	Lloydminster	Wallace's Bakery (good for 1 loaf of bread)	A	S	30	6	
2669 t	Lloydminster	Al-Wa Shrine Club Lloydminster (Logo) White, Red letters (Uniface)	P	R	39	1	
2790 p	Maple Creek	C. B. Bromley (good for 1 pint milk)	A	O	27	9	
2825 f	Marcelin	H. E. Labrosse (good for 25¢ merchandise in store)	A	R	25	10	
3052 t	Midale	Midale Lions Club, Midale, Sask. - Blue, Gold letters (Uniface)	P	R	29	1	
3488 r	North Battleford	Geo. McAdams (good for one loaf bread) (reverse same)	B	R	25	10	
3795 r	Phippen	Geo. H. Allen General Store (good for 1 loaf of bread)	A	R	26	5	
3829 t	Pontix	Pontix Branch 297 Legion - Uniface - White, Black letters	P	R	29	1	
3840 h	Prince Albert	Northern Co-Operative Soc. Ltd. (good for 5¢ in merchandise)	A	R	22	10	
3875 d	Prince Albert	Roots Restaurant & Lounge (good for \$1.00 in trade)	N	R	33	1	
3940 r	Qu'Appelle	Alex MacKenzie (Assa.) (good for one loaf bread)	A	R	25	10	
3957 r	Quill Lake	Quill Lake Café (good for 1loaf of bread)	A	O	28	10	
4305 r	Regina	Hughes & Charbonneau Homemade Bread (good for 1 loaf of bread)	A	S	26	10	
4365 x	Regina	St. Joseph's Hospital, Regina, Saskatchewan Radio token Dahlburg	W	R	17	3	
4822 n1	Regina	The New Tiki Theatre Restaurant (White - One hour parking) not holed	P	R	39	1	
4890 t2	Regina	Social SPC Club (one token in the canteen) White, Blue lettering	P	RE38	19	4	
5231 t	Rosetown	Lions Logo, Rosetown, Sask., Blue, Gold lettering (Uniface)	P	R	42	1	
5285 f	Rosthern	Henschel & Co. (good for 25¢ in merchandise)	A	R	26	10	
5535 t1	Saskatoon	K of C, Saskatoon (good for one drink) Blue, White lettering (Uniface)	P	R	36	1	
5535 w	Saskatoon	K of C (FOOD) Blue, White lettering (Uniface)	P	R	39	1	
5550 c	Saskatoon	David's Lounge & Restaurant (good for \$2.00 in trade)	N	R	33	1	
5550 d	Saskatoon	David's Lounge & Restaurant (good for \$1.00 in trade)	N	R	33	1	
5757 t	Saskatoon	ASC (Airliners Single Club), Blue, White letters, Uniface (for alcohol drinks)	P	S39	39	1	
5757 t1	Saskatoon	ASC (Airliners Single Club), Red, White letters, Uniface (for non-alcohol drinks)	P	RE19	39	1	
6215 t	Sintaluta	Lions Logo, Sintaluta & District, Sask. Yellow, Mauve lettering (Uniface)	P	R	42	1	
6300 g	Southey	Moscovitz & Silverman General Merchants (good for 10¢ in merchandise)	A	O	25	10	
6465 t	Strasbourg	Royal Canadian Legion, Strasbourg #100 Red, Gold lettering	P	R	42	1	
6634 t	Swift Current	Swift Current Lions (Uniface) Dark Blue, Gold lettering	P	R	32	1	
6695 r	Theodore	Theodore Bakery, A. E. Tame (good for 1 loaf of bread)	A	O		10	
6725 t	Tompkins	Tompkins District Lions Club, (Lions Logo), Green, Gold lettering no rim	P	R	38	1	
6816 r	Tugaske	City Bakery Tugaske (good for 1 loaf of bread)	A	R	25	10	
6899 Ag	Wakaw	E. L. Bakony General Merchant (good for 10¢ in merchandise)	A	S	22	9	
6910 t	Waldheim	Waldheim Lions (good for one drink), Uniface, Red, White lettering	P	R	38	1	
6958 h	Wapella	W. J. Bragg General Merchant (good for 5¢ in merchandise)	A	Sc8	24	10	
6960 t	Wapella	Dodge City Days Rodeo, Uniface	P	R	38	1	
7202 s	Whitewood	H. Ashwood N. W. T. (good for 1 shave)	A	R	25	10	
7310 e	Willowbunch	A. Gaudry Willowbunch (50¢), (on 1797 Cartwheel)	C	R		10	
7390 f	Woodrow	Woodrow Trading Co. - General Merchants (good for 25¢ merchandise)	A	R	28	10	
7805 h	Yorkton	J. J. Gabel (good for 5¢ in trade)	B	R	25	10	

Review of *Alaska and Yukon Tokens, Private Coins of the Territories*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition by Ronald J. Benice, 2010, McFarland & Co. Publishing, Jefferson, N.C. 364 pages, illustrated

Having both of Ron Benice's earlier editions of the Alaska Catalogue I looked forward to obtaining Ron Benice's third edition which for the first time has added the Yukon. In many ways it is very nice and despite some of my negative impressions noted below it is useful and a worthy addition to any library of token catalogues. It certainly will be required by any collector of Alaska tokens. The photographs and scans of the various tokens, many (1600) of which are illustrated, are generally excellent and the author provides a lot of very interesting historical background. If he questions the authenticity or origin of a token it seems to be with good reason.

There are certain inconsistencies which I think should have been remedied. On page 2 Ron writes that "Single-use paper items, wooden nickels, poker chips without denominations and tool chits have been excluded." Then the very first item in the catalogue is a single-use paper item and many follow through the Alaska pages. Perhaps they deserved a section of their own in the same way that he has separate sections for transportation tokens, food stamp change tokens, prison tokens and i.d. tags. Since Ron has separate sections for so many categories I think he should have handled Masonic mark pennies on their own rather than in with the trade pieces. They are after all not a trade item.

However, it is my specialty, the Yukon, rather than Alaska which leaves me most disappointed. The earlier Yukon tokens are well handled. I disagree with some of his conclusions as to the issuers – many Dawson City tokens just used initials and there can several merchants or potential issuers with the same initials – but his suggestions are reasonable and may be as valid as the generally accepted issuers. I would have liked to see the fantasy piece, the Lace Garter Saloon, more clearly shown as such to warn the unwary. Doing so would have been a service to the novice collector. Ron has cut off the modern tokens, largely plastic, at 1989, which is more than twenty years ago, and was before the Leslie C. Hill and Scott Simpson catalogue of 1990, so that this catalogue in no way acts as an update to that excellent catalogue. Additionally he has failed to mention any of the trade dollars issued as fund raisers since the 1960's. Admittedly many of them never were used for trade, although they could have been so used and I think that they should have been included.

Listing suggested prices in a catalogue is a double-edged sword. The dealers love to have prices, but it tends to date the catalogue and limit its life span. I think that Ron has covered the question very well. The values that he has suggested generally seem to be quite in tune with the market, although the modern Yukon plastics seem high.

The catalogue is available from the publishers at US\$49.95 at:

[www.mcfarlandpub.com](http://www.mcfarlandpub.com)

or 1-800-253-2187

When I checked out the web-site there was a \$4.00 handling charge, but no indication that postage was included or extra.

Alaska Rare Coins, P.O. Box 72832, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99707 is offering the catalogue at US\$52.00 priority mail shipping included to Canadian addresses.

[akcoins@mosquionet.com](mailto:akcoins@mosquionet.com)

The author, Ronald J. Benice is also selling them at US\$50 postpaid to U.S. or Canada, and will autograph them on request.

Ronald J. Benice  
4452 Deer Trail Blvd  
Sarasota, FL 34238

[Benice@Prodigy.net](mailto:Benice@Prodigy.net)

(Payment to the US should be drawn on US banks)

Review by Ronald Greene

February 2010

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### Collector Needs Help Identifying Tokens

Collector Paul Bourgoïn states that he has a few tokens which have been in his family for at least 100 years or so and he is wondering about their origins. Can any member help him identify these tokens?

Good for 5 cents in trade.	Roy & Durio Saloon
Good for 5 cents in trade.	L. & D. CO'S
Good For 5 cents in trade.	A.T.S.&BRO.
Good for 5 cents in trade.	OLOCOTT NOVELTY CO. 106 QUEBEC
Good for 5 cents in trade.	Machine No.36 CONT.S.M. CO.
Good for 5 cents in trade.	O.N.G.
Good for one tune:	on both sides an "A"
Good for one 5 cent cigar:	reverse - good for one tune "H"
Good for 5 cents in trade:	reverse C, D, M, O, R, S, (each letter different token)
Good for 5 cents in trade:	OLOCOTT NOVELTY CO. QUEBEC 106, 109, 202 (each number different token)

**New Token Finds:**

**Valetta, Ont. Kent County**

GRAHAM & HOPE / GENERAL / MERCHANTS VALETTA / ONT.  
GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN MERCHANDISE

from Lorne Barnes 23 Dec. 2009

A-Sc10-33



**Smithville, Ont. Lincoln County**

J.R. GORING & SON / MERCHANTS / SMITHVILLE.  
GOOD FOR / 50¢ / IN / MERCHANDISE

from Harry N. James 7<sup>th</sup> February 2010

A-R-31



This token was found for me at the Paris Coin show in February by Mel Kyle. It exhibits considerable damage from being buried for a good length of time, and because of missing letters in the merchant's name took several hours of searching through Canada Census records for the years 1901 and 1911 to come up with the correct identification.

J. R. Goring was who is listed in 1901, was succeeded by his son, Roland in the business and who is listed there in 1911.