

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



Officers of the CNRS

Officers of the CATC

President.....Harry N. James
Vice-president.....Scott E. Douglas
Secretary-treasurer.....R. A. Greene

President.....Harry N. James
Vice-president.....Scott E. Douglas
Secretary-treasurer.....Len Kuenzig

Numismatica Canada Editor.....Harry N. James

VOLUME 9. No. 3.

Sept. 2010

Issue No. 35

In This Issue

From the editor.....	103
Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria - IX. Dies of the Province of Canada 1859	
Narrow 9 Cent: Introduction, Reverse Die Groups and Die Nomenclature.....by.....Dr. James Haxby FCNRS..	104
C.A.T.C. Looking Back.....by.....Len Kuenzig.....	121
"Attributed Canadian Maverick Tokens" compiled by Eric Jensen - A Review by Len Buth FCNRS.....	123
Torch Relay and Largest Cup of Hot Chocolate.....by.....Lorne Barnes.....	126
J. Scott - Proprietor - Western Dairy Farm.....by.....Len Buth FCNRS.....	129
Holland Dairy, Fort William, Ontario.....by.....Len Buth FCNRS.....	131
Columbia Farthing Update.....by.....Ian Hartshorn.....	132
J.R. Goring and R.J. Goring of Welland Port and Smithville, Ontario.....by..... Harry N. James FCNRS.....	134
Merchants and Tokens of West Montrose, Ontario.....by.....Harry N. James FCNRS.....	137
J.A. Williams & W.E. Edwards - General Merchants, Shetland, Ontario.....by.....Mel Kyle FCNRS.....	142
Warwick, Ont. General Merchants Robert McKenzie and A. E. Menery.....by.....Mel Kyle FCNRS.....	145
New Finds.....contributed by Mel Kyle and Lorne Barnes.....	147

Officers of the C.N.R.S.

President.....Harry N. James
Vice-President.....Scott E. Douglas
Secretary-treasurer.....R. A. Greene



Officers of the C.A.T.C.

President.....Harry N. James
Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave.,
St. Thomas, Ontario Canada N5R 6A1
harryjames6@gmail.com



Vice-president.....Scott E. Douglas
273 Mill St. E., Acton, Ontario Canada L7J 1J7
scott.douglas@sympatico.ca

Secretary-treasurer.....Len Kuenzig
Box 21018 Meadowvale RPO, Mississauga, ON L5N 6A2
len.kuenzig@sympatico.ca

Editor of *Numismatica Canada*.....Harry N. James
Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St. Thomas, Ontario Canada
N5R 6A1 harryjames6@gmail.com

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:

Fall is upon us and hopefully everybody had a great summer. There were many coin shows to attend including of course the RCNA annual convention in St. John, New Brunswick. Congratulations is given to the organizers of that event; a fantastic few days were well spent in that city.

We have a good issue for this season with another great piece from Dr. James Haxby, his *IX. Dies of the Province of Canada 1859 Narrow 9 Cent: Introduction, Reverse Die Groups and Die Nomenclature*.

For all the years I have been collecting, I have heard many discussions and debates concerning the identification of the four listed varieties of the 1859 cents. For the most part, collectors have really never been certain of what they had or how to tell them apart properly. This in depth well researched paper can let the average collector forget what has been typically listed in the past and it will be seen that the 1859 date alone could form an immense collection.

In addition to this, Len Kuenzig has given us another glimpse at the past through the pages of back issues of the old "*Cee Tee*".

Eric Jensen has created a wonderful new research resource for token collectors. This work has been reviewed by Len Buth and is already proving to be a worthy tool for collectors to identify "maverick" pieces.

The only numismatic item relating to the Olympic Torch Relay for the 2010 Winter Games in Canada was issued in St. Thomas, Ontario, and Lorne Barnes has given us a good history of this medal.

Len Buth gives us one positive identification for a "maverick" piece, and information on another.

Ian Hartshorn has supplied us with another update to the Columbia Farthing series. Mel Kyle and myself have contributed more history from south-western Ontario including tokens and businesses from Smithville, West Montrose, Shetland and Warwick.

Thanks to all of our contributors. Your efforts are truly appreciated.

Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria

IX. Dies of the Province of Canada 1859 Narrow 9 Cent: Introduction, Reverse Die Groups and Die Nomenclature

By

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

(All rights reserved by the author.)

Introduction

Canadian numismatic studies in which a serious attempt was made to identify all the dies involved in the production of a particular coinage have a rich history dating back well into the 19th century. The numismatists of that distant time were primarily interested in pre-Confederation tokens and were often very concerned about die varieties. The engravers of the token dies more often than not had limited technology. The use of matrices and full-side punches was the exception rather than the rule. Most engraving establishments simply engraved each die from scratch. Even the letters and digits in the design were sometimes produced with a graver, rather than being punched into the dies.

The first token series to be thoroughly studied by die was the bouquet sous of the 1830s, consisting of a small number of issues from Lower Canadian banks and a much greater number of imitations, produced locally, in England and in the U.S. The rarer varieties were eagerly pursued and fetched sizable sums. In the early 20th century publications on other token series were written by such notables as Dr. Eugene Courteau, Robert McLaghlan, Howland Wood (blacksmith tokens) and Judge Lees (Ships Colonies & Commerce tokens), to name a few.

But by the late 1930s preferences had begun to change: more collectors followed the decimal series than tokens. In 1938 Winnipeg barber and coin enthusiast Burt Koper began a short-lived periodical called The Canadian Coin Topics. Contained in it was the pioneering work of A.R. Prince, who touched on decimal varieties in much more detail than previous writers had done. Some of his work dealt with Province of Canada large cents.¹ Koper would later produce separate monographs of his own work, one of which covered the Province of Canada cents.² These early decimal variety studies marked an important beginning for what is today a lively aspect of Canadian numismatics. That the Province of Canada cent would become the object of early decimal die studies is quite logical, since it contributes the largest group of die varieties in the entire series.

¹ A.R. Prince, "Keys to the Varieties of the One Cent Pieces of the Province of Canada, 1858 and 1859", in The Canadian Numismatic Coin Topics, August 1938.

² Burt Koper, Canadian Provincial 1858-1859 Copper Cents, privately published, Winnipeg, 1944.

The seeds for the complexity of the Province of Canada cent varieties were sewn by several factors. First was the sheer size of the coinage. Some L20,000 in cents were ordered, culminating in two deliveries totaling 9,690,388 pieces.³ Such a large coinage naturally required the production of a sizeable number of dies. Second was the new alloy, bronze, with which the Royal Mint had no experience. It was harder than copper and so tended to accelerate die degradation. And third was the willingness of the Mint at that time to continue using obverse and reverse punches on which the lettering and even devices had begun to deteriorate and to repair the defects at the die stage. Thus, virtually every die constituted a new die variety.

Jack Griffin, Ontario farmer and avid coin and token collector, began a long period of decimal variety collecting and study, perhaps as early as the late 1940s.⁴ Griffin actively collected the varieties of the Province of Canada cent, eventually amassing a collection that numbered about 900 pieces. In 1992 he published a monograph on the varieties of the B.N.A. cents, including those for the Province of Canada.⁵ The number of entries for the 1859 Narrow 9 totaled over 250. Unfortunately, his monograph contained no illustrations and the descriptions were so brief that they allow the unequivocal identification of only a limited number of dies from which the varieties arose. Furthermore, die pairing (the combination of obverse and reverse dies) and die states were not addressed. An updated version of this work, published in 2010⁶ after Jack's death, now contains a few illustrations, but otherwise retains the limitations of the original version.

Recently, Rob Turner's studies of the 1858 and 1859/8 Province of Canada cent dies have been an important step forward.^{7 8} His work is decidedly superior to that of his predecessors. Finally, the last two editions of the Charlton catalog have begun an escalation in listings of the Province of Canada 1859 Narrow 9 cent sub-varieties, first by expanding the number of repunched 9 varieties⁹ and most recently by including varieties stemming from the repunching of letters or date digits.¹⁰

³ Dr. James A. Haxby, "Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria. VI. – Royal Mint Overdates and the Use of Stale-Dated Dies.", *Numismatica Canada*, Dec. 2008, pg. 171. Turner also mentions this in Turner I.

⁴ He looked at the entire early decimal series, but only his work on the large cents has been published. His 1960 paper on the obverse varieties of the Dominion large cent, to which we referred in Varieties xxx and xxx, remains a landmark contribution to the study of Canadian die varieties.

⁵ Griffin, Jack, *Some Die Varieties of the Large Cents of British North America and Canada*, Toronto, 1st Ed. 1992.

⁶ Griffin, Jack, *Some Die Varieties of the Large Cents of British North America and Canada*, Toronto, 2nd Ed. The Charlton Press, 2010.

⁷ Turner, Rob, *The 1858 Cents of Provincial Canada*, privately published, 2007. Hereafter referred to as Turner I.

⁸ Turner, Rob, *The 1858 Cents of Provincial Canada Volume 2*, privately published, 2008. Hereafter referred to as Turner II.

⁹ *Canadian Coins Volume One. Numismatic Issues*, 64th Ed, The Charlton Press, Toronto, 2010.

¹⁰ *Canadian Coins Volume One. Numismatic Issues*, 65th Ed, The Charlton Press, Toronto, 2010.

Our involvement with the Province of Canada cent die varieties dates from the 1960s. It began as a casual accumulation of some of the more interesting varieties, but soon became a decades-long compulsion of collecting the 1859 Narrow 9s by die and die state. The collecting of this series has progressed in fits and starts to the point that today more collectors than ever are turning their attention to the sub-varieties. But, the most vexing problem is and always has been one of organization: how can one easily identify the varieties and the dies from which they came?

The present paper is the introductory installment in a subseries within the Victorian Varieties series in which the results of our study of the 1859 Narrow 9 cents will be presented. Subsequent papers provide detailed descriptions and illustrations of the obverse and reverse dies, as well as their known pairings.

This subseries is in fulfillment of an announcement made back in December of 2008.¹¹ It was our original intention to publish this work in book form, but the size and hence cost of such a book would be substantial, potentially eliminating many of the very people for whom it was intended. Serializing the work here offers the advantage of much lower costs and provides others the opportunity to report any dies that they find are missing. Our ultimate goal is to identify all the dies used to strike the 1859 Narrow 9 cent. The only possible way such an ambitious goal can be achieved is through the cooperation of the other major collectors of this fascinating coinage, which we earnestly solicit.

The Provincial Cent Reverse Punch and Its Deterioration

Before plunging into our scheme for the organization of the Province of Canada reverse dies it is important for the reader to appreciate that all the reverse dies were sunk from a single punch.¹² With continued use this punch suffered the usual deterioration of the letters and digits, (as did the obverse punch) but the reverse also lost pieces of the device (maple wreath): parts of three vine loops and part or all of several petioles (leaf stems).¹³ Turner has already discussed this breakage.^{14 15} The delicate nature of Wyon's rendition of the vine and petioles certainly played a major role in the reverse punch deterioration. Of course, whatever flaws were present on the punch at any given time were transferred to all the dies it sank, which between May 1858 and June 1859 ultimately totaled some 402 dies in the case of the reverse.¹⁶

¹¹ Victorian Varieties VI, pg. 171.

¹² [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.

¹³ 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

¹⁴ Turner I, pg. 107.

¹⁵ Rob Turner, Dies & Diadems, privately published, 2010, pp. 13-15. Hereafter referred to as Turner III.

¹⁶ [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.

At the point the reverse punch was modified (by grinding off the last 8 in the date)¹⁷ for sinking dies for 1859 deterioration had already occurred in some parts of the device. For the purposes of this paper the most important of those sites were the petioles to leaves 6 and 8 (completely gone), the petiole to leaf 9 (2nd half broken off) and loop 7 (a small gap in the center). The leaves, petioles and vine loops are numbered according to Rob Turner's system, which is illustrated in Figure 1 below.¹⁸



Figure 1. The Turner Provincial Cent Leaf Numbering System

Punch breakage would continue throughout most of the die sinking period for the 1850s. New loci of deterioration were the vine loop at leaf 2 and the petiole to leaf 10. After each new breakage point was introduced, its ultimate fate would play out independently of the other points. Some remained stable after the initial breakage event and others deteriorated further. The deterioration of the Provincial punch as it was being used to sink the 185- dies is shown in Figure 2. Each "event" is an arrow intersecting a line marked with the cumulative number of dies sunk. Die number 1 is the first 185- die sunk after the last 8 had been ground off the 1858-dated punch. Abbreviations used in Fig. 2 and for the remainder of the paper are: Lp = loop, L = leaf and P = petiole (stem).

¹⁷ Dr. James A. Haxby, "Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria. VI. – Royal Mint Overdates and the Use of Stale-Dated Dies.", *Numismatica Canada*, Dec. 2008, pg. 172.

¹⁸ Turner I, pg. 135. We use this system here and in future papers with Rob's kind permission.

¹⁹ Turner's represents the second system for cent leaf numbering. The first was the Watts system, suggested in 1956 and continued by us in *Victorian Varieties IV*, in which the leaves were numbered clockwise with leaf 1 tucked under the vine loop at 1:00 (see *Victorian Varieties VI* for references). In his books Rob Turner has used a different system, where leaf 1 is moved one leaf to the left. Because the newer system is the only one most modern researchers know, we feel there is little choice but to adopt the newer one.

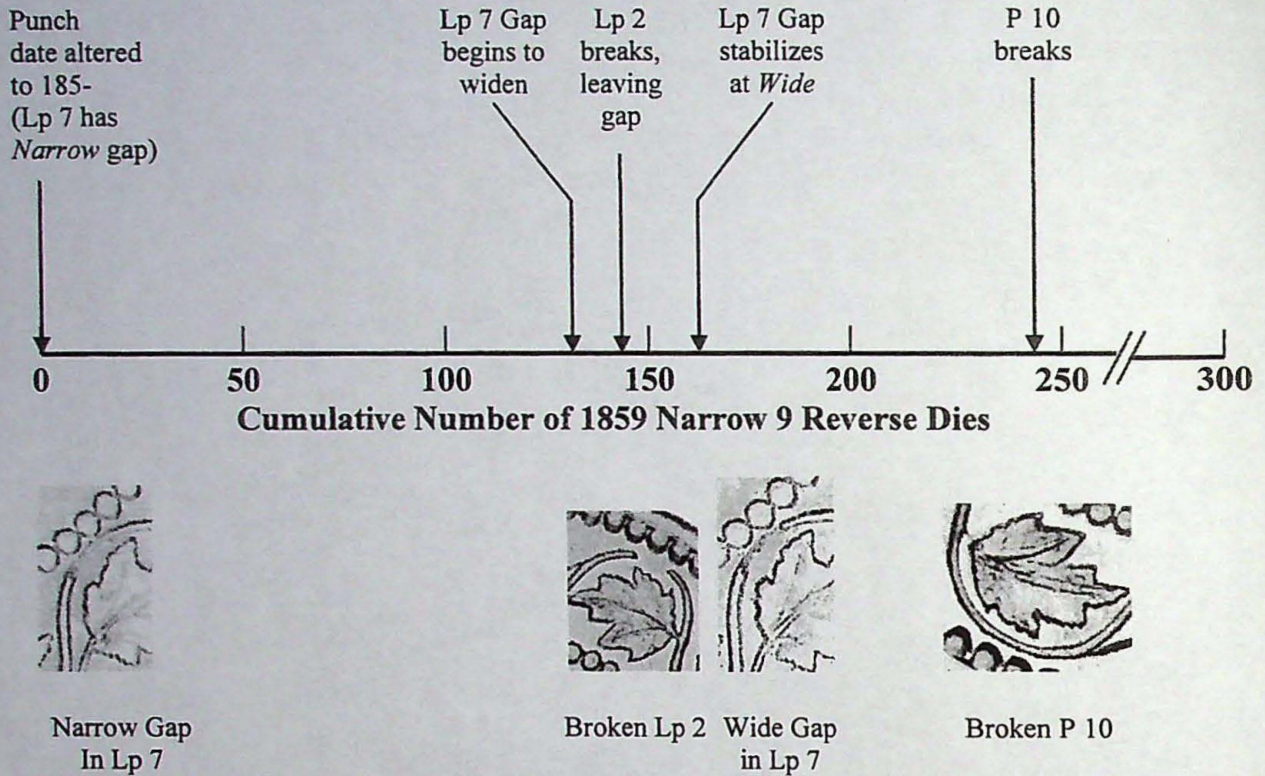


Figure 2. The Deterioration Sequence of the Provincial Reverse Punch

The Repair of Punch Defects Introduced Into the Dies

In the process of completing the dies the defective portions of the device were sometimes repaired. As the reader will see, some areas were almost uniformly repaired, while others were rarely repaired.

Petiole 9

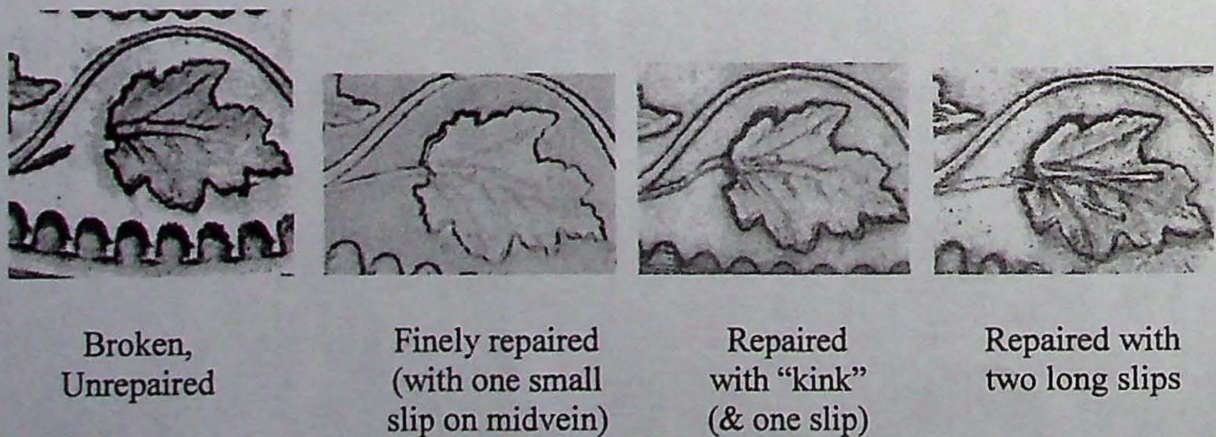


Figure 3. Broken and Repaired Petioles 9 on 1859 Cent Reverses

The petiole to leaf 9 is one of the defective areas already present on the punch when the first 1859 dies were sunk. It is believed to have broken very early in the production of the 1858 dies, probably after the third die.²⁰ The portion that broke off was the second half, toward the edge of the leaf (Fig. 3, panel 1).²¹ Remarkably, for the remainder of the life of the punch P 9 seems to have remained stable. It is also one of the most consistently-repaired features in the design. Turner found that the broken P 9 was rarely left unrepaired on the 1858 and 1859/8 dies^{22 23} and the same seems to hold for the 1859 N9s. We have found only one such die so far.

For the 1858 and 1859/8 dies Turner recognized that the exact shape and thickness of the repaired P 9 (the “new” portion of the petiole closing the gap between the broken end and the leaf edge) is an important diagnostic point in identifying dies.²⁴ That is also true for the 1859 Narrow 9s (see panels 2-4). However, another related feature that can be equally important is something that can be called “slips”. These are gouges that can often be seen on the *surface* of Leaf 9 itself. During the process of repair, the engraver appears to have made one or more cuts with his burin *toward* the base of the leaf. Sometimes the burin continued up onto the leaf, gouging it. These slips, of which there are up to four or five on some dies, come in various thicknesses and lengths. The leaf in panel 2 has one fine slip, running along the midvein of the leaf. On the coin in panel 4 the two slips are so characteristic they alone are sufficient to identify the die that struck the coin. Although the more delicate slips tend to have worn off heavily-circulated coins, the pattern and number of slips can be powerful diagnostic points when present.

Petioles 8 and 10

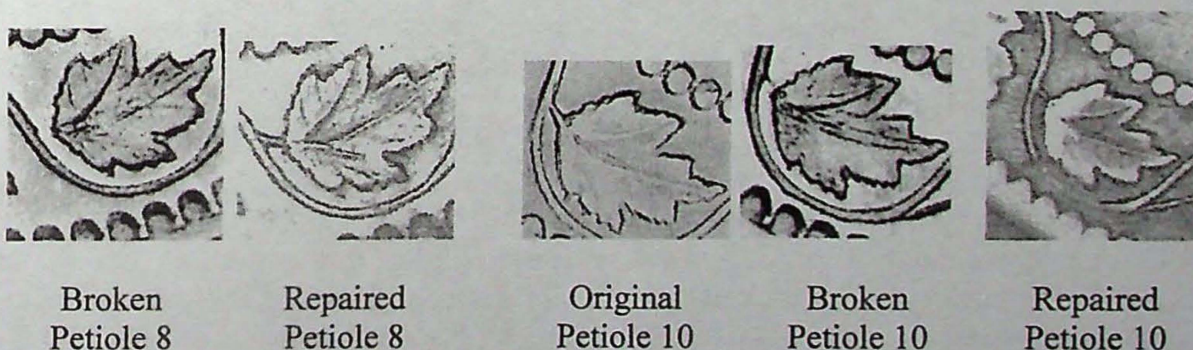


Figure 4. Breakage and Repair of Petioles 8 & 10 on 1859 N9 Cents

²⁰ Turner I, pg. 226.

²¹ Panels are numbered from left to right and from top to bottom where there are two rows.

²² Turner I, pg. 226.

²³ Turner II, pg. 112-13.

²⁴ Turner I, pg. 213.

Petiole 8 was another area already broken when the first 1859 N9 dies were sunk (Fig. 4, panel 1). However, on a few dies it was repaired (panel 2). That makes the situation for this petiole very straightforward: if it is present on an 1859 N9, then it *must* be a replacement.

Petiole 10 (panel 3) was much more durable; it didn't break (panel 4) until at least 83% of the 1859 N9 dies had been sunk. In fact P10 was the last part of the wreath lost from the punch during the Provincial coinage. But, since P10 also existed in an original, unbroken state on the N9s, one must take care in deciding whether an intact P10 is original or repaired. There are two things that help in differentiating between original and repaired. The first is the shape of the petiole in its original state (panel 3). The original shape is triangular, broadening as it approaches the base of the leaf. Any re-engraving after the petiole broke off would be expected to produce a new version of more or less constant width. Furthermore, the presence of any slips on the leaf itself would be a certain confirmation that the petiole had been repaired. To date we have recorded only a single die on which P10 is repaired with certainty (panel 5).

Vine Loop 2

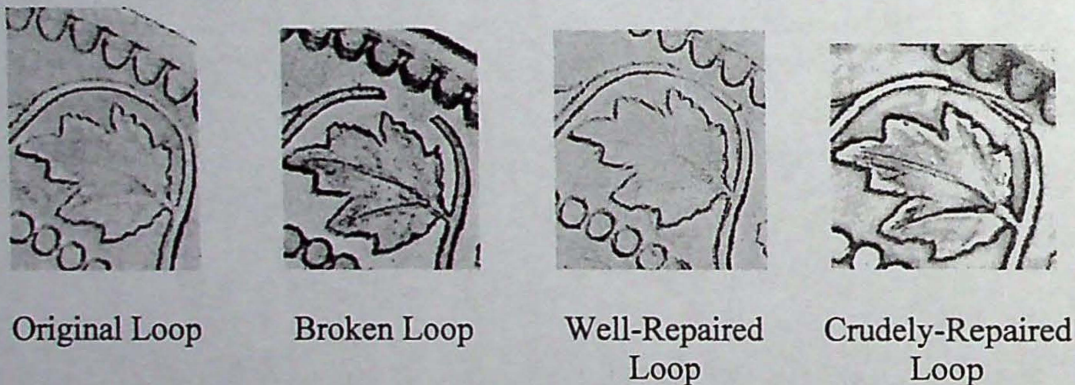


Figure 5. Loop 2 Breakage and Repair on 1859 Narrow 9 Cents

The first panel in Fig. 5 shows Loop 2 in its original state, before any deterioration occurred. It broke just short of the 50% mark in the cumulative total of 1859 N9 dies sunk (see Fig. 2), and apparently did so in a single step, as there seem to be no intermediate stages (panel 2). On some dies Lp 2 was left unrepaired, but on most the gap was closed again, or nearly so. The skill with which the closure was accomplished was highly variable. The closure in panel 3 was reasonably neat, but that in panel 4 was obviously much less so (and thereby provides another unique die marker).

Vine Loop 7

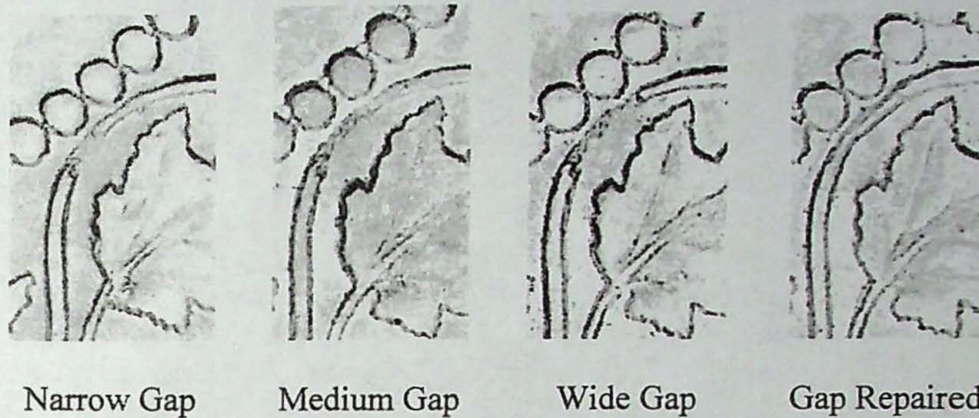


Figure 6. Loop 7 Deterioration and Repair on 1859 N9 Cents

The first 1859 Narrow 9 dies made had a gap in Loop 7 already, inherited in the *narrow* configuration (Fig. 6, panel 1) as it existed on the reverse punch following the removal of the last 8 in the date. The gap is about the width of one of the adjacent beads. For some time (about 135 dies), Lp 7 remained stable. Then it began breaking again. Frustratingly, it did so in a series of small steps, with pieces breaking off the *right-hand side* of the broken vine loop. At the end of the process, which consumed no more than about 20 dies, the gap stabilized in a conformation called *wide* (panel 4). At this point the width of the gap is about 2 beads (in the circle above) and its right-hand end lines up with a gap between two beads.

Coins displaying Lp 7 with the incremental breaks in between the narrow and wide states, can be said to have a *medium* gap. Unlike the narrow and wide gaps, then, the medium gap is not a single conformation, but *several*; the illustrated example (panel 2) is a middle stage. Earlier stages look more like the narrow gap and later stages look more like the wide gap. This will all be discussed and illustrated at the appropriate time when the dies with the medium gap are described in detail.

Grouping the Reverse Dies

Early in our work on the 1859s we concluded that, following an initial sort into 1858, 1859/8 and 1859 Narrow 9, the most useful method for sorting the dies had to take into account the device deterioration.^{25 26} Such an approach was not exactly new. In his 1944 monograph Koper divided the Narrow 9 reverse varieties on the basis of the width of the gap in Lp 7.²⁷ He recognized a *narrow gap* (as on the later 1858 dies, all

²⁵ The theoretical figures for the dies used were discussed in *Victorian Varieties VI*. For the 1858 obverses this number is the number of dies destr.

²⁶ The theoretical figures for the dies used were discussed in *Victorian Varieties VI*. For the 1858 obverses this number is the number of dies destr.

²⁷ Dr. James A. Haxby, "Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria. VI. – Royal Mint Overdates and the Use of Stale-Dated Dies.", *Numismatica Canada*, Dec. 2008, pp. xxx.

the 1859/8s, and many 1859 N9s) and a *wide gap*, which occurred only on the later 1859 N9s. Koper probably didn't understand the nature of these gaps, but he still used them as a convenient means to help sort the coins into groups.²⁸

Much later Rob Turner, unaware of Koper's work (or ours), chose the deterioration of the Lp 7 and Lp 13 as a tool to sort his 1858 dies into three groups: RA, RB and RC.²⁹ The overdates make up a single group, RD.³⁰ A key difference between Turner's grouping method and the one we use for the 1859 Narrow 9s is that we incorporate the aspect of device *repair* (or lack thereof) at the die stage. Indeed, if our method of group assignment were applied to the 1858 and overdate dies, the total number of groups would jump from four to twelve for those two dates.³¹ However, we begin the reverse group designations for the 1859 Narrow 9s with E.³² This is to reduce confusion that might result by giving the first N9 group a letter far above where Rob's groups left off.

Looking at device deterioration and repair, then, one can separate the 1859 N9 dies into some twelve groups. The groups and their characteristics are shown in two ways below: as a table (Table 1) and as a flow chart (Figure 7). In the flow chart the groups that have the heavy box around the name are the "big three", the groups that contain 15% or more of the total dies and collectively amount to about 80% of the dies. The conventions Lp and P in the group table and figure have already been introduced. Additional abbreviations are: for Lp 7, N = narrow gap, M = medium gap, W = wide gap. For all other loops and petioles, + = unbroken original, -- = missing and (+) = added back by repair.

The order of the groups approximates the order in which the dies were *sunk*. There is some uncertainty about the correct placement of some of the small groups, but the larger groups are certainly in the correct order. As can be seen from Table 1, the first group, Group E, is huge, amounting to nearly half of the dies.

Attribution of the groups containing the medium gap in Lp 7 is a challenge requiring careful removal of dirt in that area. Remember, any unrepaired gap with more of the right side missing than the narrow gap and less missing than the wide gap satisfies the definition of medium gap. Fortunately, the medium gap dies constitute only about 8% of the total, so they are not encountered frequently.

²⁸ Some of the statements he made in describing various Canadian silver and bronze varieties were quite outrageous. For example, many simple repunchings of date digits on the silver became "overdates". And, we believe it was Koper who started the myth of an 1859 Narrow 9 over 8 overdate (later to be renamed by the writer "Double-punched Narrow 9 #1).

²⁹ Turner I, pg. 136.

³⁰ Turner II, pg. 40.

³¹ That having been said, it is not our intention to publish a die nomenclature system for the 1858s in competition to Rob's. His works fine and there is no reason to change it.

³² We do not use an R (for reverse) in our reverse group designations because there seems no need for it.

Rev. Die Group	Lp 7 gap	Lp 2	P10	P8	P9	Estimated Percent of All N9 Rev Dies
E	N	+	+	-	(+)	45
F	M	+	+	-	(+)	4
G	M	-	+	-	(+)	3
H	M	(+)	+	-	(+)	1
I	W	-	+	-	(+)	6
J	W	(+)	+	-	(+)	21
K	W	(+)	+	(+)	(+)	3
L	(+)	(+)	+	-	(+)	0.5
M	W	(+)	(+)	-	(+)	0.5
N	W	(+)	-	-	-	0.5
O	W	(+)	-	(+)	(+)	0.5
P	W	(+)	-	-	(+)	15
All Groups						100

Table 1. Characteristics and Frequencies of 1859 N9 Business Strike Reverse Die Groups

Nomenclature for Individual Dies and Die Pairs

The numbering for the reverse dies is based on the device groups presented in Table 1 and Figure 7. Die numbers begin with the capital group letter followed by a number. If a die is part of a *reverse die set* (two or more reverses linked to a common obverse), then each reverse in the group has the same numerical portion. The first die in the series has no lower case suffix, but each subsequent reverse has a lower case letter suffix. For example, in the E7 die set we have observed three reverses: E7, E7a and E7b, E7 being the first and E7b being the last used.

Assignment of the die usage sequence in the above die set was made possible by *staging* the obverse die; that is, noting deteriorative changes that occurred as a result of its continued use. Such changes could include clash marks, the appearance and progression of cracks and collapses, buckling of the field, wear striations and general blurring of the devices. Some hardy dies have up to ten recognizable stages (or states)! If one chooses to express the state of a die as part of the die name, the die state becomes a numerical suffix. Thus, E7b-6 is die E7b in state 6. The higher the state number, the more deteriorated the die is.

Since the Queen's portrait on the obverse punch did not undergo deterioration like the maple wreath did, the numbering system for the obverses must have a different basis. For the three *bridge* obverses that share 1859/8 and 1859 Narrow 9 reverses Turner's designations die designations are maintained: OI1, OG3 and OG4.³³

³³ Turner II, pp. 82-85, 88-89. With Rob's permission.

Serious thought was given to grouping the obverse dies based on repunching patterns in the legend, but at length we decided to make the obverses a single group "o" (for obverse). Following the "o" prefix is a number and sometimes a lower case letter. The lower case letter is used analogously to its use on the reverses. The only difference is that its use is determined by *obverse* die sets (where a single reverse die shares two or more obverses). Thus, we find that reverse E5 is coupled first with obverse o2, then with a second obverse, which by convention is designated o2a.

This brings us at last to the nomenclature convention for obverse-reverse die pairs. It has the obverse and reverse die names separated by a "/", e.g., o4/E7a.

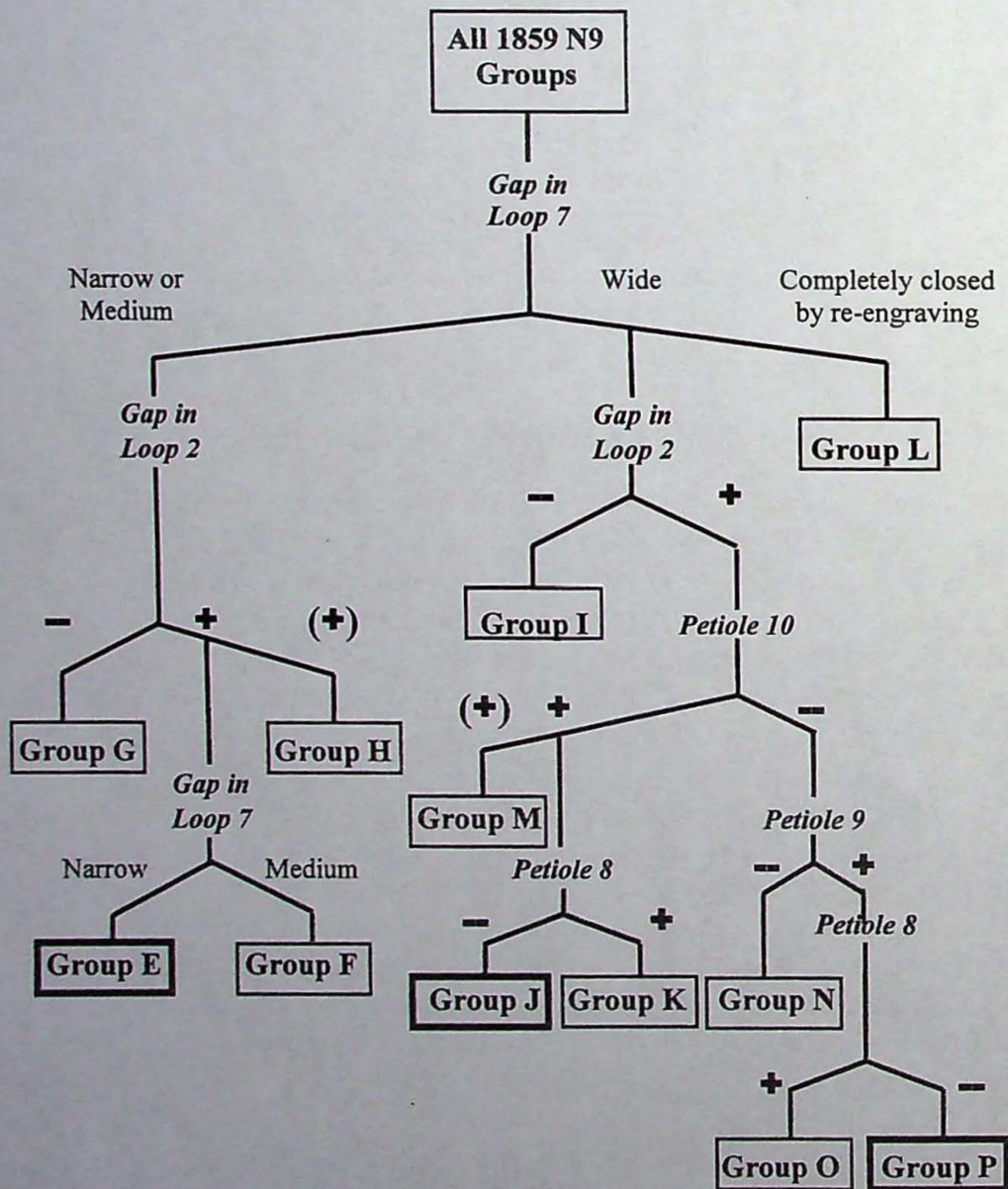


Figure 7. Sorting Scheme for the Reverse Groups of the 1859 N9 Cent

Other Features Which Aid in Attributing the 1859 Narrow 9 Dies

Having completed a survey of the device deterioration and its repair on the 1859 N9s, we can now turn our attention to several other features that result from changes in the dies and which can be useful in identifying specific dies.

Repunched Letters and Numerals

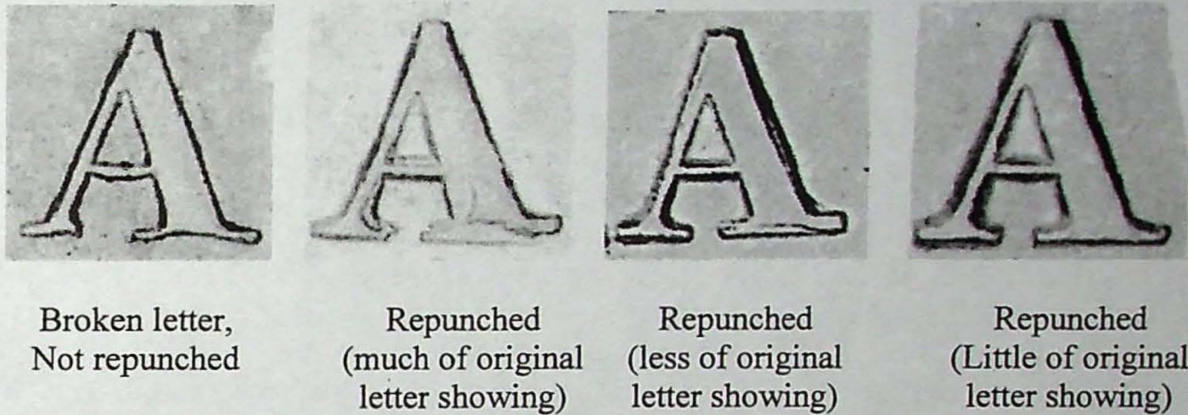


Figure 8. Repunching of the A of REGINA on 1859 N9 Obverse Dies

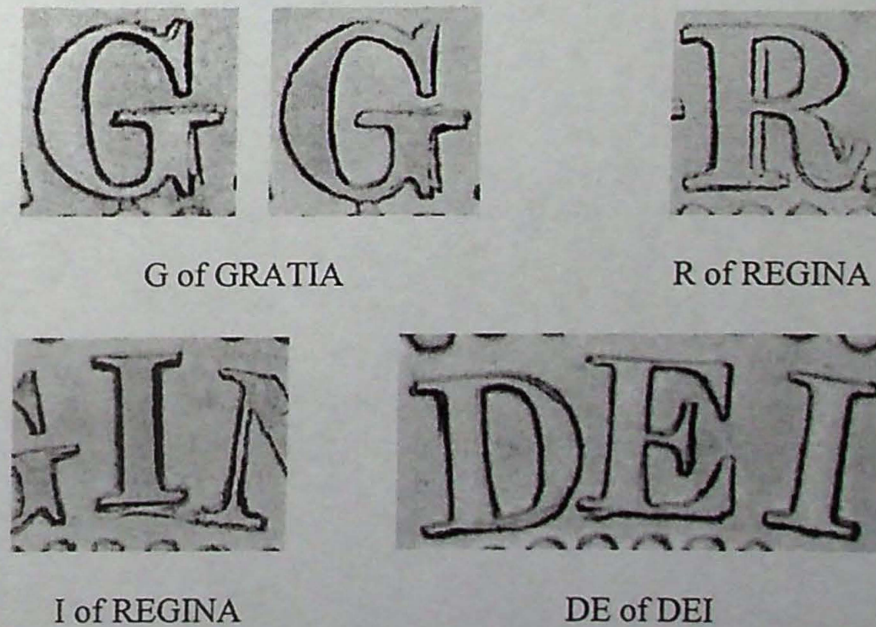


Figure 9. Other Repunched Letters on 1859 Narrow 9 Obverses

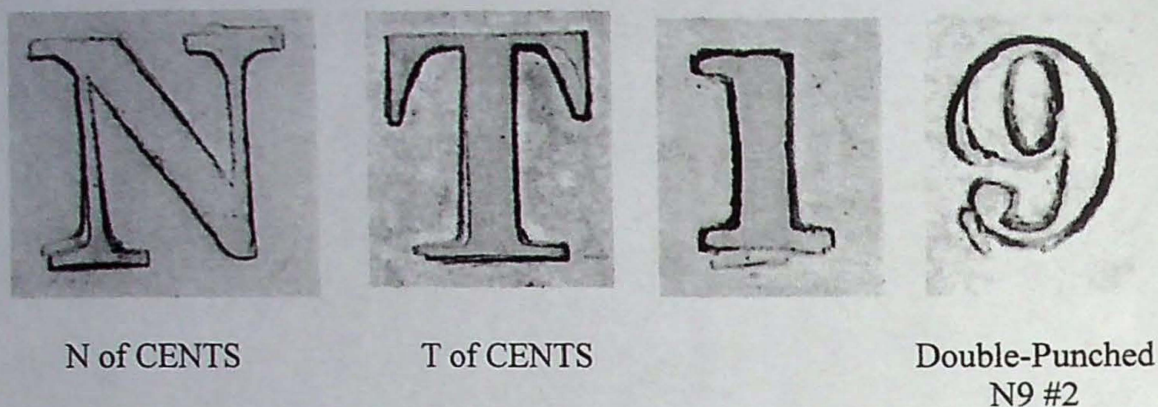


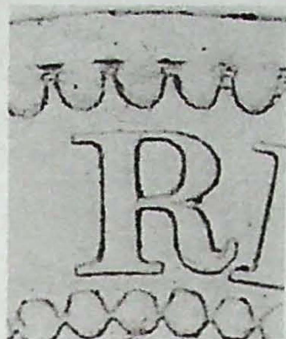
Figure 10. Repunched Characters on 1859 Narrow 9 Reverses

Potentially any letter or numeral on the 1859 N9 obverse or reverse dies can come with signs of repunching. The panels in Fig. 8 form a particularly interesting series of examples. In the first panel is something very seldom seen in this series: a defective character that should have been repunched, but wasn't. The "broken A" occurs on at least six dies. When it was repaired, there sometimes remained telltale signs of the original broken A. In panel 2 these signs are very obvious and in panel 3 they are less so. On the die that struck the coin in panel 4 the A was repunched so skillfully that one can hardly see any sign that it was done.

In general the extent to which the repunching of a character is detectable depends on three factors: the number of separate impressions made with the correcting punch, the position of the correcting punch relative to the broken character, and the final depth of the correcting punch impressions. If the correcting punch wasn't hit hard enough (as was the case in Fig. 8, panel 2), then even perfect punch positioning wouldn't prevent some evidence of the broken character from remaining.

Although repunching details can be very useful tools for die identification, one must use great care. For example, the two repunched Gs in panels 1 and 2 in Figure 9 look alike at first glance, but they are really slightly different and are not from the same die.

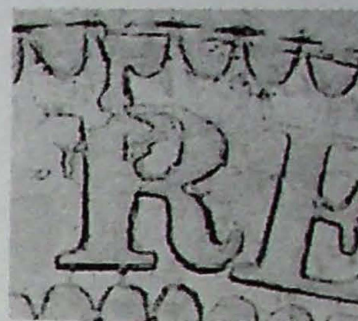
The reader will find with experience that some repunches occur on many dies (e.g. doubling on the *right* side of the A in GRATIA) and should essentially be ignored. These cases will be pointed out later in the detailed descriptions of the dies.

Die Cracks

State 1



State 2



State 7

Figure 11. Progression of Die Cracks on a Provincial Cent Obverse Die

Die cracks are an extremely useful tool for quickly zeroing in on the attribution of many 1859 N9 dies, both obverse and reverse. Some dies seem to have been cracked the moment the first coin was struck. More often, cracks develop during use. In any case, once present, cracks tended to continue to extend until the die was retired. A good example of crack appearance and extension can be seen on the R of REGINA on the die illustrated in Fig. 11. In State 1 there is no sign of any cracking. In State 2 a crack runs from a rim denticle to the top of the R, then splits into two small branches to the sides. In State 7, the final stage recorded for this die, all three parts of the crack have enlarged grotesquely and the field as well shows many irregularities.

Die Collapses**Figure 12.** 1859 N9 Cent Showing a Large Area of Die Collapse at the Left

Die collapses are a phenomenon primarily restricted to the Province of Canada cent and largely, though not exclusively, restricted to the reverse. A die collapse is manifested on the coins as a raised area, covering up to 20% or more of the surface. With a well-developed collapse, like that on the coin in Figure 12, wear in the highest areas can be accentuated greatly. There can also be multiple collapses on the same die. We have seen as many as three collapses on a single reverse.

One assumes collapses are due to inadequate mixing of the die steel. Whether they are due to air pockets or compression of pockets of contaminants is unclear. In any case, collapses are another useful tool at our disposal for identifying dies.

Clash Marks, Rust Marks and Overpolished Areas



Figure 13. Clash Marks on 1859 N9 Cents

The process by which clash marks arise has long been known to collectors: when the dies come together in the absence of a blank, the opposing surfaces can mark each other. Die clashes are very common of Province of Canada cents. One can take advantage of clash marks in die identification, particularly when they are as spectacular as the examples in Figure 13. In the top panel we see an obverse with multiple, heavy clash marks outlining the vine loops and leaves from the reverse. And in the lower panel the tops of I and A from the REGINA in the obverse die show clearly flanking L 11 (arrows).

Die Clogs



Figure 14. Clogged VI-T on an 1859 N9 Obverse

The final feature in this overview is different from the others in that it is not permanent. Die clogs result from material getting into the letters or beads and preventing those parts of the design from fully striking up. Interestingly, some dies have a clog, are cleared and then get a second, different, clog. For difficult dies, clogs can sometimes be helpful in identification.

Conclusion

An important purpose of this subseries is to provide standards against which others can compare their 1859 Narrow 9 Province of Canada cent varieties. In future installments in this series the dies will be presented as *reverse die sets*. That is, each obverse die and all the reverses associated with it will be described at the same time. A given reverse die set will have anywhere from one to ten reverse dies. In that way readers can readily determine whether they have any "new" dies in their holdings.

It is our hope to provide an installment in this series in each issue of this journal until the entire 1859 coinage has been covered. The size of each installment will vary depending upon the need for space for the contributions of others, but should average at least 20 pages per issue.

Based upon the surviving die records, our calculations for the number of dies used to produce the business strike 1859 Narrow 9 cent give 298 reverse and 106 obverse dies.³⁴ Some things are immediately clear from these numbers. The first is that there will be many more reverse die sets than obverse die sets and that as more dies are identified an reverse:obverse die ratio of about 2.8:1 should be approached.

Undoubtedly no one has coins struck from all the dies, obverse or reverse. Some kind of collaborative process is necessary in order to clearly identify as many reverses as possible. Individuals reporting new findings piecemeal on websites like the excellent Canadian Coin Reference Site (<http://www.canadiancoin.com/>) is helpful, but very inefficient for such a large and complex group of dies. It is our fervent hope that the other major collectors of the 1859 Narrow 9 cent will embrace the present project and share their findings with us. Those who do so, of course, will get full credit for their contributions.

It should be stressed that the ultimate aim of our work is not necessarily to produce a book at the end. As stated in the Introduction, such a work would have to sell at a price that would be beyond the means of many of the collectors for whom it would be intended. In our view it is far better to distribute the material in the way we have chosen, at least for the time being.

The next paper, Die Varieties X, begins coverage of the reverse group E die sets, beginning with the three sets that arose from the "bridge" obverse dies used also with 1859/8 reverses. At the conclusion of each die group sorting tables to facilitate the identification of the obverse and reverse dies will be provided.

³⁴ [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.

C.A.T.C. Looking Back

The Year is 1986, Volume 15, Issue # 75. President is Harry James ,Barry Uman is V.P. and Sec. Treas. & Editor was Ken Palmer. In this issue there are 26 articles.

J L Giroux wrote on the " La Cie De Brasserie Beauport" This medal was struck in 1904 for St-Jean Baptiste Holiday. It is listed in Bowman, 1140a, brass, 31mm. Ralph R. Burry's article was on Script, another facet of Numismatics. He wrote about paper script from Vancouver. His article describes the collecting of older script and he compares it to collecting paper money.

Duff Malkin also wrote on Vancouver script Duff also had three other pieces on the Frank Baker Buck, Pappas Stores, and the Italian Community Center script.

Ken Palmer had a number of pieces to present this month . The first article was on a Hamilton Temperance medal. This medal was presented to Fred Jones in 1899 for proficiency and Temperance. Kens next two articles were on tokens . One was for the Coinco coin acceptors, of Scarborough and the other was for The Windsor beach Token of Repentigny, Quebec. This token for many years was attributed to Windsor Ont, but in 1985 a Mr. Fred Quinn stated that he had visited this beach as a youth and it is in Quebec. Ken 's 3rd article was on Canadian Amusement tokens . A number of people from across Canada helped Ken with this piece on Amusement tokens. His next three articles were on tokens from 2 Breweries and a amusement park . The two breweries were for the Hamilton Brewing Co. , and the Bajus Brewery Co. of Kingston. The Hamilton Brewing Co. was established around 1880 and lasted until 1940 when it was closed. Bajus Brewery was believed to have been opened in 1794. Jacob Bajus purchased the company in the early 1850's, this brewery lasted until the 1920,s. Ken's Sauble beach Amusement tokens were plastic , the for use on the Bumper Cars and Go-Carts.

Jerry Remick had six articles in this publication. The first was the Mardi Gras Doubloons. He described their origin and who and why they are used during Mardi gras. Jerry then wrote about the quarterly news letter "Tec News". It was as short description of the founding of this news letter. Jerry ,s next review was on Canadian Trade Dollar, and Related Issues Hand Book by Jack Sauchenko. The U.S. Merchant Tokens 1845-1860 Catalogue was also reviewed by Jerry . The 192 page publication includes 2900 listings for Merchant Tokens. Jerry then wrote on two articles regarding Coin Week Canada for 1986.

Donald Whiting and David Johnston did an article on trade notes from the Merchant Association of Richmond Quebec. Larry Laevens also did a article on trade script from the Handy Andy Company of Montreal.

Ken Palmer , Larry Laevens and E . Culp did an article on "Sandy Mctire" Coupons. These were for the use in the Canadian Tire Gas Stations. It describes the paper used, and the different prefixes that were used.

A four page review of all the Wildwood, Alta. Trade Dollars , Medallions and Tokens that have been minted since 1965. This was done by Michael S. Turnbull .

Larry Laevens and Duff Malkin wrote on 2 Lottery Corps issue ticket scratchers. One was .for the Ontario Lottery Corp and the other was for British Columbia Lottery Corp.

The last items for this month's issue were for the annual Financial Statement ,bimonthly membership report and free advertisements for members. The free advertisement had 10 pages of trade dollars in a mail bid auction by Frank Quinn.

A NEW TOKEN RESEARCH RESOURCE

“ATTRIBUTED CANADIAN MAVERICK TOKENS”

COMPILED BY ERIC JENSEN

A REVIEW

Fellow C.A.T.C. member Eric Jensen, Calgary Alberta, has recently completed a new token database which will be both of interest to collectors, and useful for token research purposes.

The document currently totals around 100 pages; is very user search friendly in electronic PDF format [portable document file]; and given Eric's generosity, is available free for the asking! This has been a monumental project for Eric, and while he has not kept track of the hours expended, it will add up into the hundreds.

The rationale for Eric having taken on his project is best copied from his Introduction in the document as follows:

“This listing is a compilation of attributed Canadian maverick tokens extracted from a multitude of sources. Whenever I was attempting to attribute maverick tokens I always seemed to reach first for “Attributed Canadian Maverick Tokens – C.A.T.C.” compiled by Cecil C. Tannahill. Since this document was issued over 30 years ago I realized that it was somewhat out of date, but non-the-less I always found it a great starting point. I had also been keeping various other lists and notes, none that ever seemed to be where I thought they were when I needed them, so I made the decision to start a database of attributed Canadian maverick tokens.

As my database grew I felt that sooner or later I would have to bite the bullet and do a proper job of making as comprehensive a list as I could – one stop shopping, I hoped. The result is this document which basically is to me only a fresh starting point, and hopefully will be of use to others as well.

To compile this listing I first entered most of the tokens that are listed in the “Attributed Canadian Maverick Tokens – C.A.T.C.”. I then reviewed the Canadian token books I had on hand and extracted what I thought could be classified as mavericks. I felt that the source of where I obtained the information was very important so I included a column titled “Source Code”. The explanation for the codes used is located at the end of this document.

Generally the mavericks listed are ones that do not have the city or town named, or in many cases, do not indicate which Province they are from.

This approach seemed to follow what Cecil Tannahill did in his publication. After completing a review of the reference material at hand I went through thirty years of "The Canadian Token" and eight years of "Numismatica Canada" both being the Canadian Association of Token Collectors club newsletters. In each case I used the most current reference I could find, replacing the older references in the database where I could. I choose to do this rather than try to list multiple references."

In making this electronic resource available at no charge, Eric has two requests: a] advise him of any errors, and b] to please submit any new attributed listings that should be added to the file. Eric intends to update the file as needed, and to continue to share any updated version with those interested.

For the technical minded readers, Eric used Microsoft Access as his main database, transferred to Microsoft Word, and then finally converted the file in to PDF which can be read and searched using the free Adobe Reader, or any other PDF software program. Eric has provided all needed narrative on his abbreviations, sources, user tips etc. Given the length of the file, saving the file to your desktop for ready use is the best option. It can be printed but 100 pages will consume a lot of paper, and may need to be repeated as updated versions become available.

Below is a brief sample of how the alphabetical listing appears in the document:

<i>Name</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>Prov.</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Good for</i>	<i>source code</i>
<i>Avonlea Trading Co. Ltd.</i>	<i>Avonlea</i>	<i>SK</i>	<i>0360</i>	<i>Loaf</i>	<i>G1</i>
<i>Aylmer Bakery, R.H. Sayer</i>	<i>Aylmer</i>	<i>QC</i>		<i>Loaf</i>	<i>B10b</i>
<i>Ayrshire Dairy Medicine Hat</i>	<i>Cranbrook</i>	<i>BC</i>	<i>C8210</i>	<i>Milk</i>	<i>E1</i>
<i>Ayrshire Dairy Medicine Hat</i>	<i>Medicine Hat</i>	<i>AB</i>	<i>M340</i>	<i>Milk</i>	<i>F</i>

<<< **B** >>>

<i>B & M Dawson</i>	<i>Dawson</i>	<i>YT</i>	<i>Y1350</i>	<i>¢</i>	<i>D1</i>
<i>B (Bowling)</i>	<i>General</i>	<i>BC</i>	<i>0860</i>	<i>ns</i>	<i>E1</i>
<i>B B B B B B B B</i>	<i>Montreal</i>	<i>QC</i>		<i>¢</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>B B Canteen</i>	<i>Quebec City</i>	<i>QC</i>		<i>¢</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>B C F C A Annual College Revelstoke</i>	<i>Revelstoke</i>	<i>BC</i>	<i>R0660</i>	<i>ns</i>	<i>E1&2</i>
<i>B H G C (Broome Hill Golf & Country Club)</i>	<i>Sooke</i>	<i>BC</i>	<i>S5540</i>	<i>ns</i>	<i>E1</i>

Next shown is part of the "sources and codes" used in the listings [again copied from the original, but with much detail such as exact volumes, etc. deleted here]:

A – Attributed Canadian Maverick Tokens – C.A.T.C. – Cecil C. Tannahill (1979)

B – The Canadian Token (Newsletter of the Canadian Association of Token Collectors)

- C – Numismatica Canada (Combining the Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society and Cee Tee of the Canadian Association of Token Collectors]*
- D – Yukon Numismatica by Leslie C. Hill and Scott A. Simpson 1990*
- E – E1 – British Columbia Numismatica Trade Tokens – Compiled by Leslie C. Hill 1980*
E2 – British Columbia Numismatica Trade Tokens Supplement #1 Compiled By Leslie C, Hill 1984
- F – Alberta Trade Tokens by Donald M. Stewart 1987*
- G – G1 – Saskatchewan Numismatica by Cecil C. Tannahill 1980*
G2 – Saskatchewan Trade Tokens Replacing Addenda #1 & #2 by Cecil C. Tannahill
G3 – Saskatchewan Trade Tokens Third Addendum June 1987 by Ron L. Rogal
G4 – Saskatchewan Trade Tokens 1996 Checklist by Ronald L. Rogal
- H – Manitoba Trade Tokens 2006 by Jim W. Astwood*
- I – I01 - Trade Tokens of Ontario – Fred Bowman 1972*
- N – The Currency And Medals of Newfoundland 1983 by C. Frances Rowe, James A. Haxby and Robert J. Graham*
- Z – Z 1 Eric Jensen – July 2010*
(I have included these tokens from information provided to me by Alberta token collectors and from my own token collection. They are not currently listed in any published document that I am aware of.)

To obtain a copy of this useful file, simply make your request to Eric at egjensen@telus.net and the document will be sent to you by return email. As this file is around 3 MB in size a high speed internet connection is recommended. In the rare instance a member may not be able to receive this file electronically, Eric could provide a hard copy by mail, but in that case a fee will be necessary to cover his printing and mailing costs.

Readers may be aware Eric has been involved in two other major research undertakings which he published: “*Alberta Medallions & Similar Type Stuff*”, which he co-authored with Alf Wrigley [1st. edition 1986, 2nd edition 1989 with Supplements in 1992, 1998, 2004 and 2009]; and “*Newfoundland & Labrador Medallions*” which was started in 1999, and appeared in various issues of the CT.

On behalf of fellow C.A.T.C. members, I wish to thank Eric for his undertaking of this project and for his generosity in sharing it free of charge.

Submitted by Len Buth

TORCH RELAY AND LARGEST CUP OF HOT CHOCOLATE

By Lorne Barnes

The Government of Canada was committed to ensuring the games were a success and managed wisely. It has also strived to maximize the investment of Canadians in the games and in the Olympic Torch Relay.

Through its contribution and involvement in the Olympic Torch Relay, the Government of Canada gave all Canadians across the country the opportunity to experience the Vancouver 2010 Winter Games by making them "Canada's Games." After the torch made its way across the ocean from Greece to Victoria, British Columbia, the Flame was carried by 12,000 torchbearers and traveled 45,000 kilometres from coast to coast to coast.

The Olympic Torch Relay lasted 106 days and brought together the entire country as Canada prepared to welcome the 2010 Winter Games.

St. Thomas was chosen as a host of the Torch Relay and received \$15,000 from federal and provincial grants to organize their event scheduled for December 22, 2010. St Thomas was the fifty-fourth day of the 2010 Winter Olympic Torch Relay. The torch started the day in Brantford, Ont., and arrived in St Thomas in the early afternoon, however their celebration began in the morning.

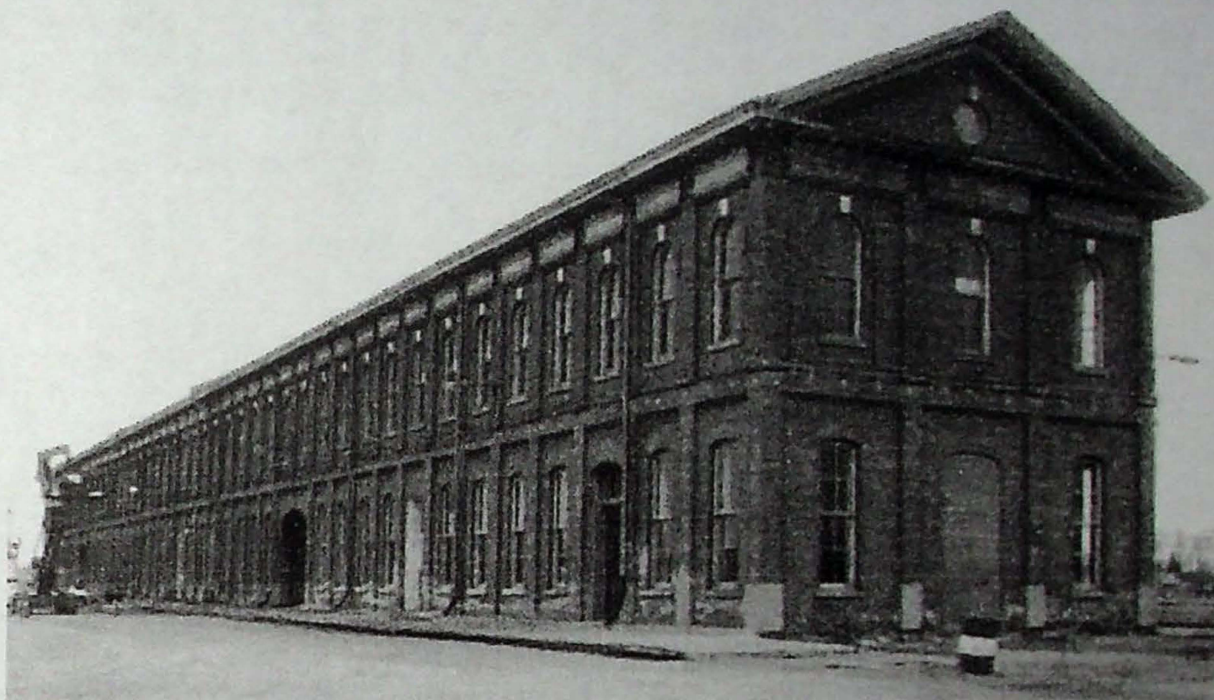
December 22, 2010 not only represented the arrival of the torch, it was the day St. Thomas attempted a Guinness World Record. A giant cup, named "the Cocomotive" was manufactured by Advanced Stainless in Aylmer, Ont. to aide in the record. The giant cup featured at the community celebration held 70 gallons of hot chocolate, enough to warm about 1,800 people. The number 70 had historical significance to both St. Thomas and the county of Elgin as they were incorporated in 1852. The cup's volume of 70 gallons was chosen by adding the numbers 18 and 52 together to represent the close relationship between the city and the county.

Chef James Meadows of the Real Canadian Superstore mixed the hot chocolate and the Salvation Army with the help of volunteers served the hot beverage to the crowd free of charge in Salvation Army cups.

The people from left to right drinking the hot chocolate are St. Thomas Alderman Dave Warden, Chef James Meadows, St. Thomas Mayor Cliff Barwick, MP Joe Preston, and MPP Steve Peters. Top centre is Donald Houghton of the St Thomas Numismatic Association.



Jim Waite, the Canadian Olympic curling coach and resident of St. Thomas, kicked things off when he carried the torch down Talbot Street to the CASO station for the special ceremony, which included igniting a ceremonial cauldron.



The CASO station on Talbot Street has been a landmark in St. Thomas, Ont. for more than a century and a quarter. The building was the originally part of the Canada Southern Railway built in 1872, it was bankrupt by 1874, and sold to the Vanderbilts who owned the Michigan Central Railroad. The station was the headquarters of the Michigan Central RR, and the second floor served as its head offices.



MP Joe Preston (centre), presented a commemorative plaque to the City of St. Thomas for welcoming the Olympic Flame to their community. The plaque symbolizes the legacy that will endure in communities long after the flame is extinguished. Jim Waite is holding the microphone while St. Thomas mayor, Cliff Barwick, accepts the plaque.

The first modern Olympic Games were held in the summer of 1896. The organizers added skating to the Summer Games in 1908, but eventually decided that winter sports were perhaps best left to the winter. The first Olympic Winter Games were held in 1924, in Chamonix, France.

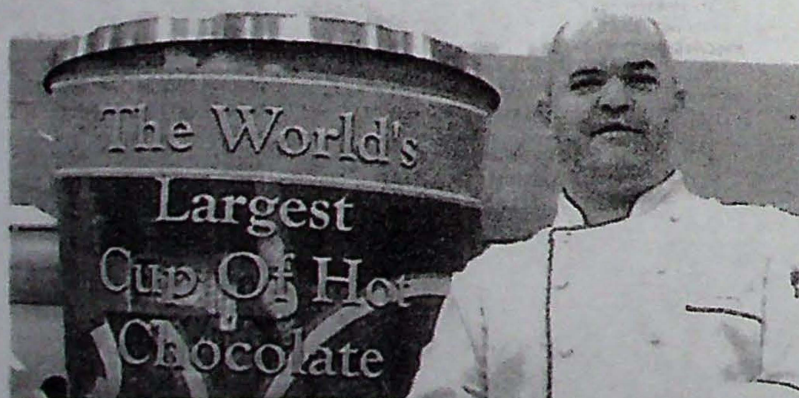
The first gold medal at the first Olympic Winter Games went to speed skater Charles Jewtraw of the United States; however, Finnish speed skater A. Clas Thunberg was the overall star. He earned medals in all five speed skating events: three gold, one silver, and one bronze. The Canadian ice hockey team won all five of their matches, outscoring their opponents 110 to 3.

In that first Olympic Winter Games, 16 nations participated, bringing 258 athletes (11 women, 247 men) to compete in 16 events.

During the Vancouver 2010 Olympic Winter Games, many more athletes, approximately 2,500, competed in 15 sports, and over 86 separate medal events.



This limited edition 31mm cast zinc souvenir token recognizes the arrival of the Olympic torch and the world's largest cup of hot chocolate on December 22, 2009. The Guinness World Record for the largest cup of hot chocolate became official in March of 2010.



World's Largest Cup of Hot Chocolate

It's official! The 318.231 litre (70 gallon) 'Coccomotive' cup of hot chocolate served at the 2010 Olympic Torch Relay on December 22 now holds the Guinness World Record. The cup itself was

made by Advanced Stainless in Aylmer and the hot chocolate brewed by Chef James Meadows (above) from the Real Canadian Superstore.

St. Thomas city alderman Dave Warden praised the "total team effort" to set the record.

Courtesy of the St Thomas/Elgin Weekly News March 31, 2010

Sources:

www.vancouver2010.com

stthomas.siteseer.ca

Canadian Heritage

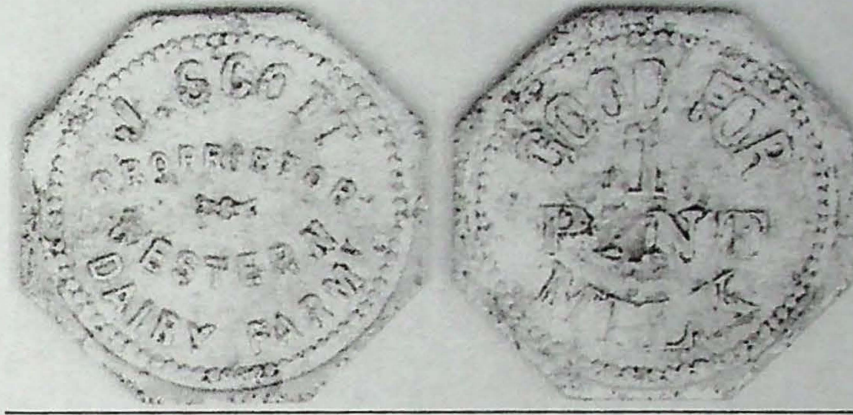
www.joepreston.ca

St Thomas/Elgin Weekly News

Donald Houghton

J. SCOTT – PROPRIETOR – WESTERN DAIRY FARM

Len Buth – FCNRS



aluminum - actual size 25mm

Obverse: J. Scott / Proprietor / Western / Dairy Farm.

Reverse: Good For / 1 / Pint / Milk

The token shown above was listed in *The Canadian Token* [CT] Volume 4, # 1, January 1975, Issue 11 - in a "Supplement of Maverick Tokens" - page 7 [pages are unnumbered] as #131. It was submitted by Kenneth Palmer.

The token has also appeared in a number of other publications. Melvin Reiter in his *Catalog of Dairy or Milk Tokens and Related Exonumia* recorded this token under Toronto, Ontario, with a rarity 10 factor and stated the following: "Note: Indications were that this token of J. Scott was from Ontario or Quebec in a summer 1996 auction of Jeffrey Hoare Auctions, Inc., 319 Springbank Drive, London, Ontario N6J 1G6. The attribution of J. Scott Dairy, 351 High Park Avenue, Toronto Junction, operating years 1899-1908, is from Dave Thomas and Bob Marchant's *When Milk Came in Bottles: A History of Toronto Dairies* [Port Hope: Cowtown Publications, 1997]. Further, the die work is similar to that of Pritchard & Andrews – Ottawa."

The writer is not aware of any other dairy tokens with a reverse the same as shown above, which have been attributed as having been made by Pritchard & Andrews

The Hoare Sale mentioned was Sale #53, June 21-23, 1996, and Lot 1307 contained the subject token described as "J. Scott Western Dairy Farm Pint, Alum." It was in a lot of 4 other maverick tokens, and sold for \$25. on an estimate of \$50.

The listing in the book by Thomas & Marchant mentions that the dairy was owned by James and Margaret Scott, and that in 1909 Margaret operated a grocery store at 293 Dundas St. W., Toronto.

The Ontario Dairy & Creamery List 1900-1950 edited and compiled by Glen C. Phillips in 1989 also records "James Scott – dairy – 1900-1908" at Toronto Junction. None of the three references mentioned above listed a "Western Dairy Farm" under Toronto or Toronto Junction.

The information regarding years of operation and location for James Scott were verified by searching through Might's and Dun's directories for Toronto, ON. Their residence from 1902-1908 was also shown at 351 High Park Avenue. The 1912 directories have the Scott's residence at 127 High Park Ave., where they were still located in 1921. The grocery operation for Margaret Scott in 1909 was also listed on Dundas St. W. The directories had no listing for Western Dairy Farm.

The data above, while probable, does not conclusively prove that the James Scott of Toronto Junction referred to in this article was either the proprietor of the Western Dairy Farm, or that the subject token was used in his operation. The information is nevertheless recorded here in the event someone may be able to provide additional facts leading to positive attribution, or so that other collectors finding this token may have some data to begin any further research.

HOLLAND DAIRY
FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO

-Len Buth, F.C.N.R.S.



Aluminum - actual size 26mm

The subject token appeared in The Canadian Token [CT] publication Volume 9, # 6, November 1980, Issue # 43, page 236, under "Mavericks – Unidentified Listings Continued" as #1196.

To date it does not appear to have been attributed in the CT or Numismatica Canada. Kenneth A. Palmer did not list it in his "Dairy Tokens of Ontario" published in 1989, nor was it included in "A Guide to Ontario Tokens" published by Harry N. James in 2006.

The token is listed by Melvin Reiter in his "Catalog of Dairy or Milk Tokens and Related Exonomia" published in 2002. Reiter states his attribution to Fort William, Ontario was provided to him by a resident of Fort William.

The Holland Dairy at Fort William is also listed in "The Ontario Dairy and Creamery List – Volume 11 1951-1965", edited and compiled by Glen C. Phillips and published by Iron Gate Publishing Co, Sarnia, Ontario in 1994. Phillips states the dairy operated from 1957 to 1965.

The book "Milk Bottles & Dairies of Thunder Bay & Area, 1906-2003" by Dave MacLean contains several paragraphs on the Holland Dairy. In summation, the book provides the following data. In 1953 Herman and Jennigie Prenger purchased the 300 acre farm and dairy from Alex Germain. The Prengers subsequently sold the operation in 1957 to three Dutch families, namely: Durk and Pietertje Miedema, Jack and Betty Miedema and Ken and Jean Terpstre. In 1959 Jack and Betty sold their share to the other two families. In 1961 Ken and Jean gave up their share to Durk and Pietertje. The remaining family continued operations for a few years but found the business too much to handle by themselves, which resulted in the selling of their customer list to Palm Dairies of Fort William [for which tokens are known].

Based on the foregoing, it appears sufficient data now exists to remove this token from the maverick status and formally attribute it to Fort William, Ontario.

As will be recalled, Fort William and Port Arthur amalgamated in January 1970, to form Thunder Bay, Ontario.

COLUMBIA FARTHING UPDATE

By Ian Hartshorn

This new variety reported by Scottish collector B. Neilson is the another addition in the quest to catalogue the Columbia Farthings. This new variety is the result of B. Neilson's research. I have obtained one of these varieties and aware of three others, two yet to be confirmed. I submit that No. 23 is warranted.



No. 23 (Obv: N + Rev: 2)

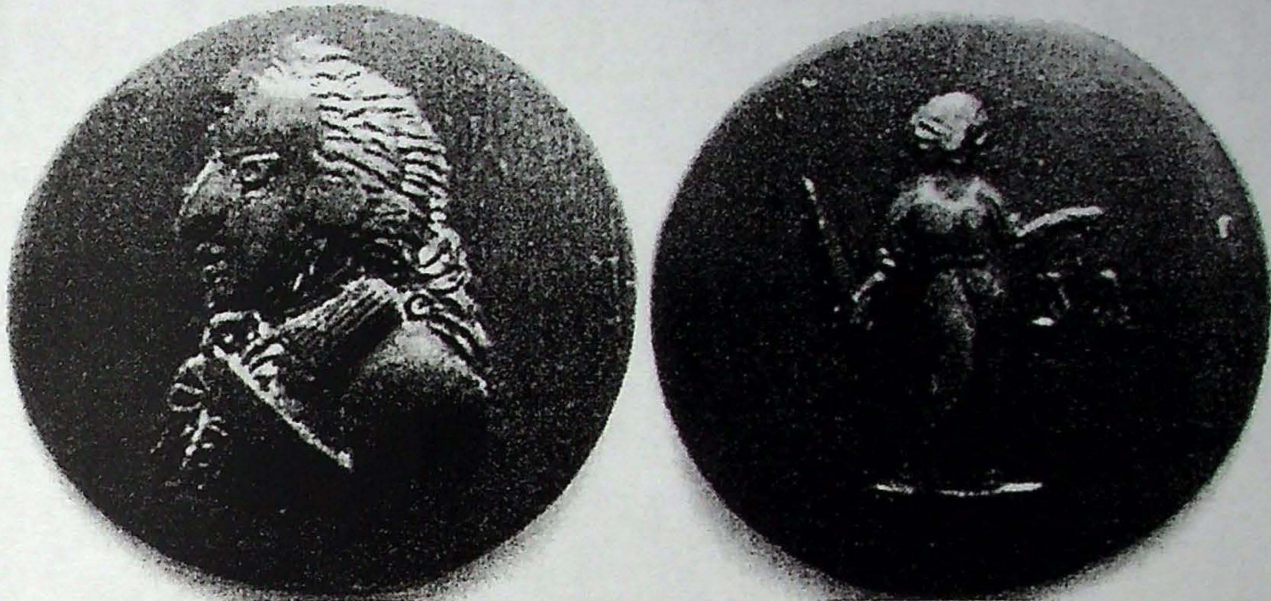
This obverse is also used on No. 20, the reverse used on Nos. 3 & 21

This NEW OBERVERSE variety reported by Canadian collector M. Molenda. We both were bidding on this piece at auction, as we realised this obverse had not been reported before. I have not seen this variety, based on the photos submitted a tentative 24 is warranted.



This obverse has the hair starting under the letter B in COLUMBIA, similar to No.3. However the lettering unlike No.3 is spaced and no stop after COLUMBIA. The closest similar obverse I can find with facial features, neck and base line are Nos. 12 - 14. The reverse is the same as No. 20.

.. The next piece submitted by B. Neilson is in the style of Nos.6, 7 & 8. 21.3mm, 0° die axis (upright). At this stage it is not known whether this piece should be included to M. Kyle's list, or placed in associated medals/medalets.



A different portrait of the Duke of Wellington (appears to be the preferred attribution) on the left facing bust. The reverse standing Justice in a similar pose has more hair.

On behalf of the Columbia Farthing Club a special thank you to –
M. Molenda & B. Neilson.
<http://members.optusnet.com.au/~ihartshorn/columbia.htm>

J. R. Goring and R. J. Goring of Welland Port and Smithville, Ontario

by Harry N. James FCNRS

In Paris, Ontario at a coin show held this February, I purchased a previously unknown due bill token from Smithville, Ontario. The token showed evidence of being buried for a long period of time and displayed damage with a few letters missing. The obverse read J. ? - ORING & SON / MERCHANTS / SMITHVILLE.

After a rather extensive search through the 1901 and 1911 Canada Census records, I was able to determine that the merchant's name was J. R. Goring. His location of Smithville was already on the token.

The 1901 census listed J. R. Goring as a merchant in Gainsborough Township of Lincoln County. In this census his son was listed as a pharmacist. The 1911 census listed R. J. Goring as a merchant in Smithville which is in Grimsby Township of Lincoln County. From the census records it was easy to determine that J. R. Goring was James Goring and that R. J. Goring was his son, Roy or Roland. Neither James R. Goring nor his wife, the former Mary Cavers was mentioned in the 1911 census.

James R. Goring was born in the year 1853 on the Creek Road near Welland Port. He was one of five children being supported by their mother. The father had passed away when James was quite young.

The village of Welland Port came into being during the late 1790s. It gained some fame in 1837 when William Lyon McKenzie stopped there during his escape to the U.S. following the attempted rebellion of Upper Canada. It was given the name Welland Port in 1841 when a post office was established there. Before this time people had to go to either Smithville or St. Catharines to get their mail. Luke Cavers had the first post office in his hotel.

James eventually went into business in Welland Port. He was in partnership with a Mr. John Cavers in a general store. He later bought Caver's interest and operated his store by himself for a number of years. A fire destroyed his store about 1882 and he rebuilt. By 1898 the post office was located in the store and James Goring was the postmaster.

The 1905 - 06 Ontario Gazetteer and Directory lists this store as Goring & Co. By 1908 it is listed in the R. G. Dun Directory as R. J. Goring. J. R. Goring was still the postmaster. At this time Roy Goring also had a branch store in Port Rowan, Ontario in Norfolk County.

The first telephone exchange office was opened in Welland Port in 1906 in Mr. Goring's store, Mr. Goring being the first local manager. This store also burned in 1910. Following this fire, his son Roy purchased the business of R. Murgatroyd & Sons in nearby Smithville. Together the father and son established their well known business as J. R. Goring & Son. This store was located on the main corner of Smithville at the intersection of St. Catharine and Griffin Streets.

The three story store had been built in the mid 1800s by Mr. Murgatroyd and by the time the Gorings were proprietors it handled groceries, hardware, clothes, shoes, furniture, etc. In front of the store there had been well from which many of the town people would obtain their water.

An early resident of Smithville, Violet Finn gives a description of the store which is printed in *West Lincoln - Our Links With the Past. 1784 - 1984* published by the West Lincoln Historical Society in 1985.

Violet Finn states that dry goods, clothing and millinery were located on the main floor. The owner of the store had a glass surrounded office up near the ceiling from where he had a clear view of the whole store. At the back on the south side of the building a few steps led you into the grocery section. At the north side four or five steps took you into the show department. Along the north wall a flight of stairs took you up to the next floor into the furniture section.

When a customer made a purchase the clerk would put the bill along with the customer's money into a can. This can would be pulled by a string nearly up to the ceiling where it would run along a track into the office. The owner would place the correct change into the can and then send it back to the clerk.

The token is round, made of aluminum and 31 mm in diameter.

J. R. GORING & SON / MERCHANTS / SMITHVILLE.

GOOD FOR / 50¢ / IN / MERCHANDISE

A-R-31

HOLIDAY SPECIALS

For the Holiday Trade we are offering reasonable very close prices--on sale this week and next.

Blue Point Oysters-solid meats, Best Naval Oranges, Holly and Cranberries

GROCERIES

20 Raisins	Special Assorted Spices	41 50
20 Raisins	Yellow Sugar	1 00
20 Raisins	Granulated Sugar	1 00
10 Short Oil	White Sugar	35
1 Turbide 1	Blended Raisins	25
2 Turbide 1	Chocolate Candies	15
The Trade 1	100 Raisins	15
20 Raisins	Special Raisins	15
2 Raisins	Special Raisins	15
2 Raisins	Special Raisins	15
2 Raisins	Special Raisins	15
2 Raisins	Special Raisins	15

CANDY

2 Raisins	Special Candy	15
2 Raisins	Special Candy	15
2 Raisins	Special Candy	15

TOYS

Special Toy, Dolls and Doll costumes--dozens of dolls, Wiggins, Special Toys, Dolls, from 10 to 25.00

Gift Suggestions

Watches, Pens, Cigarettes, Jewel Boxes, Stationery, Ties, Pocket Knives, Handkerchiefs, Cuff Links, Buttons, Money Clips, Tooth Brushes, Glasses, Rings, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Toy Clocks, Five O'clock Tea Sets, Soap, Sponges, and Tapes.

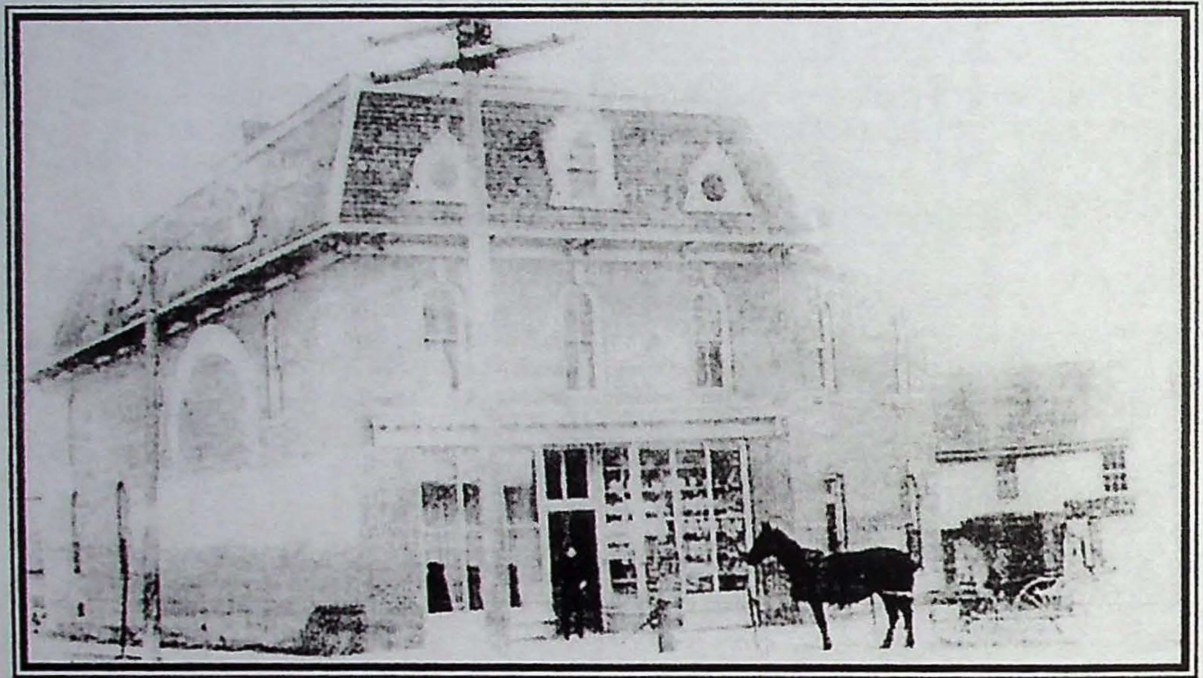
We are in this medium of extending to you all our warmest wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year!

F. J. Goring

Merchandise Broker Wellandport, Ont.



Ad of R. J. Goring which appeared in the *Dunnville Chronicle* during 1908. Above is the 50¢ due bill token discovered in February 2010.



J. R. Goring & Son Store, Smithville

Sources:

Memories of Smithville 1787 to 1950, West Lincoln Historical Society, 2009.

West Lincoln - Our Links With the Past. 1784 - 1984, West Lincoln Historical Society, 1985.

Canada Census, 1901 and 1911.

Ontario Gazetteer & Directory, 1905 - 1906, Union Publishing, Ingersoll, Ontario.

Dun, R. G. & Co., Mercantile Reference for the Dominion of Canada, 1908.

Merchants and Tokens of West Montrose, Ontario by Harry N. James FCNRS

Two merchants are known to have used trade due bill tokens in West Montrose. These were H. Stucky and John P. Jupp.

West Montrose, according to the Waterloo County Atlas of 1877 was a small post village in the Township of Woolwich, on the Grand River, 15 miles from Berlin (Kitchener). The population in 1877 was 100 and Amos Michener was the postmaster and general merchant. The population swelled to about 200 in 1890 but had shrunk to about 50 by 1906. This reduction in population was due to the fact that they had no railway and the main highway had been moved leaving the village with no major transportation mode and slightly off the beaten path.

Today West Montrose is famous for being the only place in Ontario to have a covered bridge still in use over a public road. This bridge was erected in 1881 and has survived over the years in spite of being possibly demolished at various times.

The history of West Montrose today mainly concerns this bridge and the village's general stores, particularly the one still in existence today.

The first store in West Montrose was located beside the river on what is now Rivers Edge Drive. Simon & Good were merchants there in 1874. Amos Michener was the store keeper and postmaster in 1885 and Henry Lehman was listed as a merchant in the village in 1896. Herbert Stucky is listed as proprietor here in 1905. This store is no longer in existence, the site eventually giving way to a garage business.

In 1902, a second store was built by John P. Jupp, just above the river, on the other side of the bridge at what is now the corner of Covered Bridge Drive and Hill Street. This store is still in operation today. The Canada Census lists John P. Jupp as a farmer in both 1901 and 1911, although by the latter date he was well established in his store. He was born in 1851 and married to the former Nancy Letson. He and his wife had a son, John L. Jupp, born in 1888, a daughter, Matilda, born in 1894 and an infant son, George, who had died at three months of age about 1885.

Mr. Jupp sold his store in 1915 to Albert Richter. In 1916 John P. Jupp passed away.

Albert Richter operated the business until March 1st, 1929 when he sold to Sylvester and Dorothy Gingrich. The store has changed hands several times and has seen a number of changes over the years, although it has preserved much of its history. It still has its original tin ceiling. It is now operated by two Old Order Mennonite women under the name of "The Lost Acre Variety". Incredible home baked goods such as butter tarts and scones can be purchased and should be sampled by anyone visiting the village.

When John Jupp operated the store he referred to it as "The New Store". His ads in the

Elmira Advertiser appeared once a week during 1908. I found no ads for him either before or after this year, but in these ads he was still referring to the name "The New Store".

John Jupp took farm goods in exchange, using due bill tokens to pay for credits owing to the nearby farmers.

His tokens ranged from 1¢ to \$1, were made of aluminum and octagonal in shape. They ranged from 18 mm in diameter for the cent to 35 mm in diameter for the dollar.

The tokens:

J.P. JUPP / GENERAL / MERCHANT / WEST / MONTROSE, / ONT.	
GOOD FOR / 1¢ / IN MERCHANDISE	A-Oc-18
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN MERCHANDISE	A-Oc-20
GOOD FOR / 10 / CENTS / IN MERCHANDISE	A-Oc-22
GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN MERCHANDISE	A-Oc-24
GOOD FOR / 50¢ / IN MERCHANDISE	A-Oc-28
GOOD FOR / \$1 ⁰⁰ / IN MERCHANDISE	A-Oc-35



The following two ads were in the pages of the *Elmira Advertiser* in 1908.

THE NEW STORE

West Montrose, Ont.

We have just opened up a new assortment of Rubbers for Ladies, Men and Boys. Also Mens and Boys Heavy Rubbers and Socks, and Felt Shoes. All of which we are offering at right prices. Call and see them. We have also just received a shipment of Horse Blankets lined and unlined, also new robes in different styles and prices. Men s fur and fur lined Coats at low prices. Now is your time. Give us a call, see our goods and get our prices. Produce taken in exchange.

John P. Jupp, General Merchant, West Montrose.
from the *Elmira Advertiser* of 7th the March, 1908.

SOME "IF" S"

If you come our way, we'll send overflowing values your way.
If you leave a dollar with us, it is merely exchanging the money for the equivalent in dry goods and groceries.
What we give you will be as sound and genuine as the money.
If you are a careful spender this store will appeal to you on this score of economy.
If you are anxious to secure goods which aren't afraid of the closest scrutiny, this is a good place to come to. It is a good place to come to For every reason that makes one store better than another.
Glad to greet you at any time.

The West Montrose Store,
John P. Jupp, Proprietor.

From the *Elmira Advertiser* of 9th May, 1908.

Herbert Stucky* also made use of due bill tokens in the other store that formerly operated in West Montrose. They ranged from 1¢ to \$2 in denomination, were also of aluminum and scalloped in shape. Their diameters ranged from 22 mm for the cent to 37 mm for the \$1 and \$2 tokens.

Stucky's tokens:

H. STUCKEY / DEALER IN / GENERAL / MERCHANDISE / HARDWARE, / PATENT
MEDICINE / WALLPAPER ETC. / WEST MONTROSE.

GOOD FOR / 2⁰⁰ / IN / MERCHANDISE A-Sc12-37

GOOD FOR / 1⁰⁰ / IN MERCHANDISE A-Sc12-37

GOOD FOR / 50 / IN MERCHANDISE A-Sc11-35

H. STUCKEY / DEALER IN / GENERAL / MERCHANDISE / HARDWARE, / PATENT
MEDICINE / WALLPAPER ETC. / WEST MONTROSE

GOOD FOR / 25 / IN MERCHANDISE A-Sc10-31

GOOD FOR / 10 / IN MERCHANDISE A-Sc8-28

GOOD FOR / 5 / IN MERCHANDISE A-Sc8-25

GOOD FOR / 1 / IN MERCHANDISE A-Sc8-22

There is no comma after hardware on the 1¢ or 5¢.

*Herbert Stucky's surname is listed in various records as either Stuckey or Stucky.



Two dollar and ten cent tokens of H. Stuckey



Store of J. Jupp, now the Lost Acre Variety
March of 2010

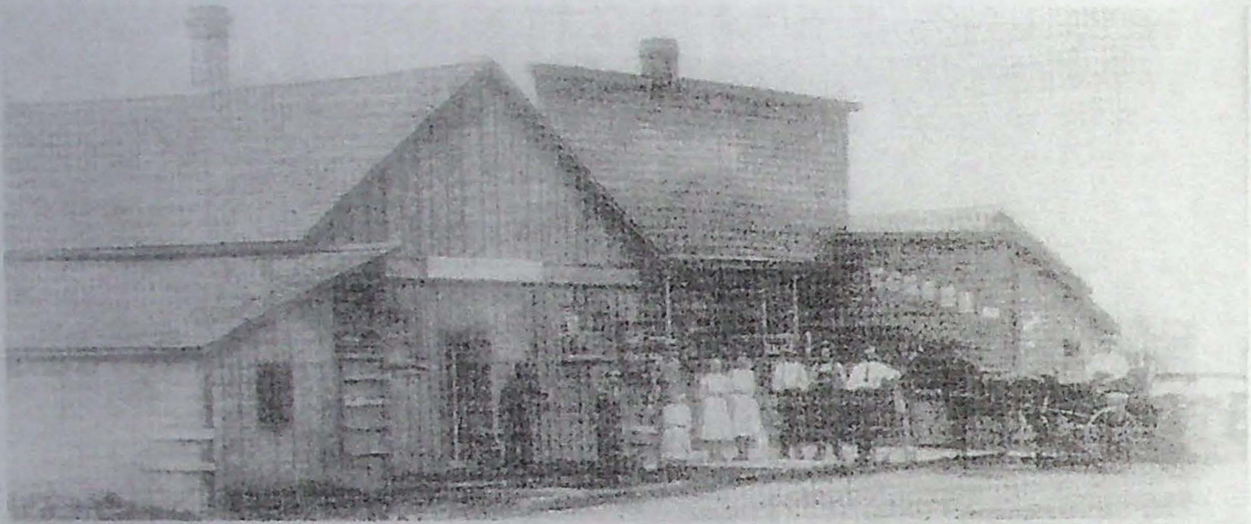
Sources:

Elmira Advertiser, 7th March, 1908 and 9th May, 1908.

Gingrich, Del, *Kissing Bridge*, Pandora Press, Kitchener, 2009.

J. A. Williams & W.E. Edwards ~ General Merchants Shetland, Ont.

By M. H. Kyle



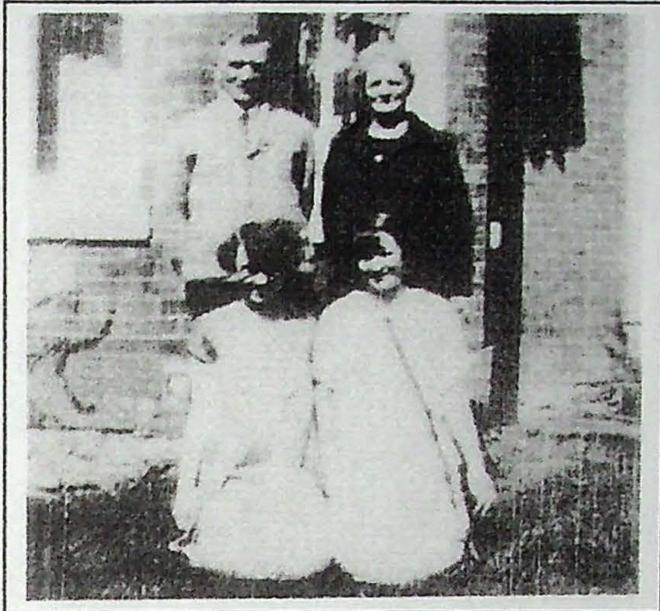
STORE AND POST OFFICE owned by John Williams from 1902-1909 -- Left to right - Alonzo Badgley, Levi Badgley, Reta Badgley, Verdu Badgley, Royal Badgley (grandfather), Rilla Williams, Verna Williams, unknown, unknown, John A. Williams - owner.

Williams Store corrected dates 1904-1912 ~Photo courtesy of Shetland Church and Community 150 years 1835-1985



Photo courtesy of the Lambton Heritage Museum

This photograph was taken by the G.A.Hadden Artistic Studio from Alvinston, Ont issuer of his own Good For 25¢ token. Although the store above is little changed from the other photo the inclusion of an automobile dates it later, probably during the W.E. Edwards period. The store burnt in 1919..



Mr. an Mrs. (Hannah) John Williams and daughters Verna and Rilla..

Photo Lambton Library courtesy Shetland Church and Community 150 years 1835-1985

John A. Williams purchased the store of Thomas E. Risk on the 22nd Sept. 1904 at a cost of \$900.00. according to the Land Registry documents. H.H. Mann is listed in the directories of 1902 or 1903. there is no record of a purchase, Mann must have rented from T.E. Risk. The oral history has Williams start date as 1902, this seems to be in error.

John Williams and his wife Hannah operated the store as well as the post office located within the General Store buildings. Mr. Williams hauled supplies from Newberry with a team of horses and wagon, if the number of buildings in the store complex is any indication he must have held a rather large inventory. The store was sold to William A. Edwards on the 10th of February 1912 for \$1000.00. The only known token issued by Williams would have been in service less than eight years.

**J. A. Williams / General / Merchant / Shetland, Ont.
Good For / 1¢ / In Trade B-Oc-18**



This is the only example reported to date of a J. A. Williams Due Bill. This token is very difficult to find, although there may very well be other varieties, Williams may have redeemed the outstanding tokens and disposed of them before he sold the store which would account for their scarcity.

Wm. E. Edwards and his wife **Lillie (Smith)** purchased the **Shetland General Store** from **John A. Williams** on the 10th of February 1912, they operated the store and lived in the attached living quarters until it burnt on the 24th of May 1918. The Edwards family moved to the tenth concession of Euphemia Township Lambton County after the fire. The land the store had been located on was sold to **Clifton Willson** on May 12th 1920 for \$225.00.

The store a local land mark since the 1880s was a former church building that had been replaced with a brick structure, **Andrew Ward** moved it to a triangular property formed by a concession road and the river road, subsequent merchants reported to have operated in the building were **Alfred J. Pesha**, **Royal Badgley**, **Thomas Risk** and **H.H. Mann**, **John Williams** and **Wm. A Edwards**.

The post office continued to be located in the store as it was with the previous owner, as well as managing the store the office for the **Inwood** and **Bothwell** telephone exchange was also added. The loss of the store and its many services must have had quite an impact on this small community.

W.A. Edwards / Shetland / Store
Good For / 5 / In / Trade B-Oc-18



The merchant due bills of **W.E. Edwards** are quite common, perhaps the result of the fire that destroyed the business preventing a recall, there may have been a small hoard that surfaced, In any case all that have been seen are in high grade suggesting they saw very little service or a short time in circulation.

Material Sources: **Shetland Church and Community 150 years 1835-1985~** Written and compiled by **Mary E. Rose** ~Printed by **Quad Printing(Bothwell) Inc.**, and documents held in the **Lambton County Library** and the **Lambton Heritage Museum**.

Warwick, Ont. General Merchants Robert McKenzie and A.E. Menerey.

By M.H. Kyle.

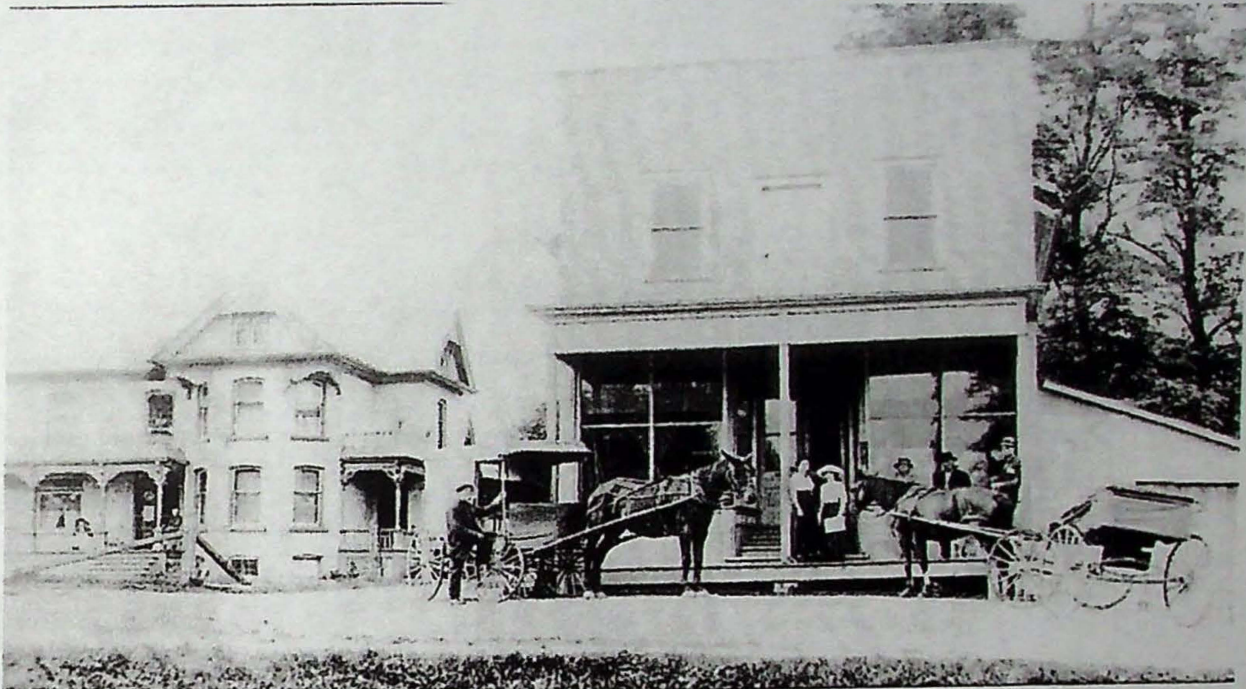


Photo courtesy of the Lambton Heritage Museum
Early view of the McKenzie General Store and their brick house.



Photo courtesy of the Warwick Township Historical Committee.
Warwick General Store (circa 2008) as seen today is the former McKenzie General Store.

Robert McKenzie (1851-1936) Builder, General Merchant and Post Master. Robert like his father William was a carpenter and builder, he is credited with the construction of a number of the houses in the village of Warwick and the surrounding area, the most notable and long lasting are the large white brick house and General Store building built in 1909, both standing and in use day.

The post office was located in the store with Robert as its postmaster, the post office was closed in 1969, the mail being delivered to three locations in the village, placed in large green metal containers, two of which can be seen at the left front of the store in the lower second photo.

The front view of the store building has little changed over the years, the rear is much changed with the addition of living quarters erected by L. S. Cook after he purchased the business in 1923, he continued the business until 1954. The store remains open having changed hands several times over the years.

The frame one and a half story building with a false front, center man door flanked by large show windows as is the store of Robert McKenzie seems to be the preferred building style of merchants in the small towns and villages in Lambton County, the larger towns tend to use the two story brick block style with one or more stalls for merchants. Most of the frame style buildings have been lost to fire. The Warwick General store is a survivor, it stands and is still in use today.

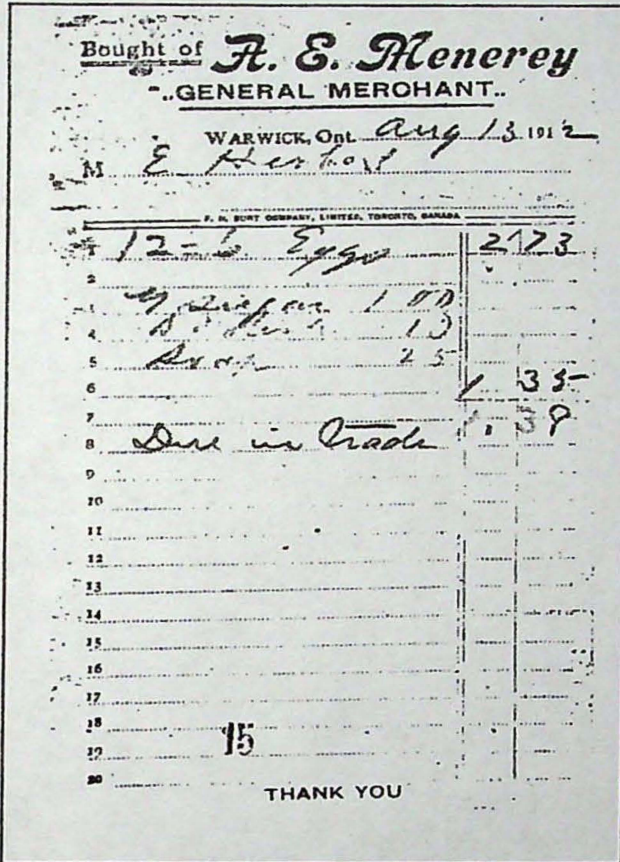
The Merchant Due Bills (Tokens) of Robert McKenzie were in use until the store was leased to R.B. Janes, date unknown, Janes is known to have been in business in 1921 and probably earlier. To date only two tokens of a possible set have been reported.

Robert McKenzie / General / Store / Warwick, Ont.
Good For / 50 / In Trade ~ reported, not seen by author ~ A- R-30
Good For / 2¢ / In Trade B-Oc-23



Bibliography ~The information in the text of this article is courtesy of the Watford Carnegie Library.

A.E. Menerey General Merchant Warwick, Ont.



Albert E. Menerey (1852-1919) was employed as a clerk in the store of Thomas G. Morris in the village of Warwick prior to opening his own store in 1906 (Menerey listed in the R.G. Dun Directory of 1909)

Victor Brown also had worked as a clerk in the Morris store, he took employment in the Menerey store when it opened, he was the stay in the store clerk while Menerey covered the rural routes in his horse drawn covered wagon, this arrangement continued until Albert died in 1919.

After Albert died the store was closed never to be reopen, it was later torn down.

The receipt on the left dated Aug. 13-1912 shows a credit of \$1.38 after selling 12 dozen eggs for \$2.73, a purchase of three items at \$1.35. The credit appears to have been paid in Due Bills.

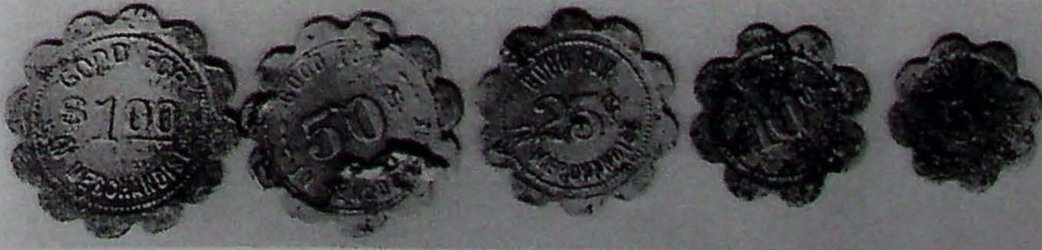
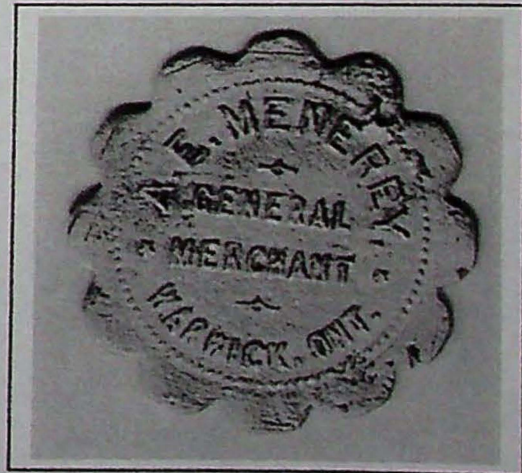
The Menerey Receipt courtesy of Gerald Herbert

A.E. Menerey, / General / Merchant / Warwick, Ont.

- Good For / \$1.00 / In Merchandise ~ A-Sc12-36
- Good For / 50¢ / In Merchandise ~ A-Sc11-34
- Good For / 25¢ / In Merchandise ~ A-Sc10-32
- Good For / 10¢ / In Merchandise ~ A-Sc8 - 29
- Good For / 5¢ / In Merchandise ~ A-Sc8 - 25

All of the above tokens were unearthed in Warwick some years ago, they were sold by a London, Ont. Coin Dealer, a 1¢ may also exist, it is unseen.

Most of the text in this article is courtesy of an article in Memories of Warwick Village by John Thompson Smith 1994, The Lambton County Library, Lambton Room.



New Finds

Tecumseh, Ontario *Essex County*

Bakery Token

DUGAL / BAKERY / TECUMSEH, ONT.
GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF BREAD
from Mel Kyle 4th June 2010

A-R-25



Walkerville, Ontario *Essex County*

Bakery Token

P. McMANUS / DISTRIBUTOR / WALKERVILLE. Cnstp'd "C"
GOOD FOR / ONE LOAF / BUTTERNUT / BREAD Cnstmp'd "C" A-R-??
from Mel Kyle 4th June 2010



Orillia, Ontario Simcoe County

Advertising Check

T. H. ROBINSON / DRUGGIST / ORILLIA

Stamped on the obverse of an 1848 US large cent.

This stamp is usually found on Bank of Upper Canada ½ pennies. From Mel Kyle 4th June 2010



Viriden, Manitoba

livery token

PALACE LIVERY / FEED / • AND • / SALE / STABLE / VIRDEN

GOOD FOR / ♦ / ONE FEED / ♦ / TEAM.

A-R-22

from Lorne Barnes 28 May 2010





Swastika, Ontario Timiskaming District
Good Luck Token
 SWASTIKA DRUG CO. LIMITED / (a swastika)
 / SWASTIKA, ONT.
 GOOD / LUCK A-R-??
 from Lorne Barnes 28 May 2010



Port Colborne, Ontario Welland County
Bakery token
 NATIONAL BAKING CO. / PORT / ☆ /
 COLBORNE
 GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF OF BREAD
 A-R-26
 from Lorne Barnes 28 May 2010

St. Davids, Ontario Lincoln County
Bakery Token
 THE / ☆ / ST. DAVIDS / ☆ / BAKERY
 GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF OF BREAD
 A-R-26
 from Lorne Barnes 28 May 2010



Frogmore/Fairground, Ontario Norfolk Co.
Due Bill Token
 KETCHABAW'S / GENERAL / STORES /
 FROGMORE / AND / FAIRGROUND, ONT.
 GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
 A-R-23
 from Lorne Barnes 28 May 2010



Classified ad page: This is a free service for members *Supplement for Sept 2010 issue of Numismatica Canada*

For sale: Custom made wooden tokens, wooden nickels, wooden commemoratives, wooden business and greeting cards. We hot stamp your wording and design onto the surface using either flat or metallic foils that come in a wide range of colours. Contact Bill at 519-273-1715 or cousins@wightman.ca for samples and pricing or by mail to Canada Wide Woods at General Delivery, Gadshill Station, Ontario N0K 1J0. Visit our website at: <http://www.canadawidewoods.net>.

Masonic Medals Wanted: including Canadian Craft lodges, York Rite, Scottish Rite and Shrine. Please send descriptions, condition and prices asked. Doug Franklin, 1319 Newport Ave., Suite 204, Victoria, BC V8S 5E8
E-mail frankli2@telus.net

For Sale or Trade: Medals and tokens of collectors, dealers and manufacturers available plus miscellaneous items. Send want list or request my listing. Contact Barry Uman, 242 Sedgfield, Pointe Claire, Qc H9R 1P2 or e-mail at clarinet@colba.net.

"An Illustrated Guide to Manitoba Trade Tokens" 2006 edition is now available from Jim Astwood. This is a fully illustrated, spiral bound soft cover book and is available for \$50 post-paid to Canada from J. W. Astwood, 52 Salme Drive, Winnipeg, MB R2M 1Y7.

"An Illustrated Guide to Ontario Bakery Tokens" is now available from Jim Astwood. This revised listing contains almost 750 listings with over 500 tokens illustrated. It is in full colour and is wire-bound so it will lay flat. It is available for \$30 postage-paid from Jim Astwood, 52 Salme Drive, Winnipeg, MB R2M 1Y7.

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

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

W.R. McColl 1903 Sales List - an Alphabetical Listing - a recently completed alphabetical listing of the McColl offering, by: 1)name 2)location 3)Province - by location, name and cross-referenced to Bowman, Hill, Stewart and Tannahill as applicable. The Ontario listing includes a separate section by County. 4)original numerical McColl list. Will facilitate locating names/attribution appearing in McColl which previously could be a time consuming task to find in his original list. Soft cover, spiral bound, 90 pages, 8 ½ X 11 inches. Copies C\$20. Each, plus postage - Canada: Bubble pack mailer \$3.25; Xpresspost \$7.00 Regional or \$10.50 National; USA \$7.00 surface or \$12.00 air. A private publication by Len Buth, P.O. Box 28012, Oakridge Postal Outlet, 1201 Oxford St., W., London, ON, Canada N6H 5E1. lbuth@webmanager.on.ca

For Sale: Collection of 67 winter carnival medals of which 43 are pre-1910, including an early letter to the Quebec winter carnival committee, etc. Complete listing & price available on request by e-mail or snail mail. Barry Uman, 242 Sedgfield, Pointe Claire, Qc, H9R 1P2 Canada e-mail clarinet@colba.net

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

FOR SALE: Canadian Municipal Trade Tokens, Medallions, and Trade Notes as well as private pieces, and US pieces. Some common and very scarce. Please check out my new website at www.zwiggystradetokens.com. In time, and it will take time, I will be adding more and more pieces. If you have any specific pieces you are looking for, please email me at admin@zwiggystradetokens.com or zwiggyst@shaw.ca and I can let you know if they are available.

Paying Top Prices for Newfoundland scrip, Maritime medals before 1920, Maritime local tokens and better Canadian chartered banknotes. Geoff Bell, P.O. Box 5079, Shediac, NB, E4P 8T8

For Sale: 100 Communion tokens from the duplicate collection of Rev. MacLennan; these remaining tokens are being discounted. For further information please contact Angus Sutherland at ajmacbagpipe@yahoo.com or write to Box 22013 RPO Water Street, Cambridge, ON N1R 8E3

"Canada's Money" various authors, John Kleeburg, ed. From the ANS Coinage of the Americas Conference 1992, new condition. Some authors, Richard Doty, Katen/Tayman, Graham Esler, Warren Baker. Some articles, The Magdalen Island Token, The So-called English Issues of the Bank of Montreal. \$20 plus post. Contact me at rstockley@videotron.ca or Richard Stockley, 222 Ste. Anne, Ste Anne de Bellevue, QC, Canada H9X 1N7. Visit my website at www.abebooks.com/home/stockleysbooks for more titles.

20,000 Coal Company Stores in the US, Mexico & Canada by Gordon Dodrill, 1971, card cover, 287 pgs, new. Arranged alphabetically, many illustrations. \$25 plus post. Email rstockley@videotron.ca.

For Sale or trade. 623 different Canadian & foreign amusement & arcade tokens most identified by Smith's amusement catalogue.. Barry Uman, 242 Sedgefield, Pointe Claire, Qc., H9R 1P2 E-mail clarinet@colba.net

Numismatically Norfolk, The fourth of a series of books on tokens or medals used by various south-western Ontario merchants and businesses is now available. This book covers the tokens used by merchants and businesses in 20 different locations throughout Norfolk County, Ontario and 78 different businesses. The book contains 100 pages of text and illustrations, plus contents and index and is available for \$18.00 plus \$4.00 postage from: Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St. Thomas, ON N5R 6A1. Or harryjames6@gmail.com Phone (519) 631-1884

SEEKING DONATION

The Royal Canadian Numismatic Association Library requires a set of the *Canadian Token* for its reference section. If you have a set (or large quantity of the issues) available for sale or donation please contact the RCNA Librarian, Dan Gosling, at dan@gosling.ca 780-922-5743.

FOR SALE: Canada Municipal Trade Tokens (Trade Dollars). Only eight needed to complete the set of base metals to 2006. Many plated issues and sets and silver included. I will consider offers for the complete collection. Contact: Randy Larsen, 131 Buckingham Drive., Stillwater Lake, N.S. B3Z 1G2. r-larsen@ns.sympatico 902-826-7704
