

NUMISMATICA CANADA

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From the editor:

Greetings everyone and I hope this issue of *Numismatica Canada* will help make your Christmas and New Year Holiday a joyful occasion. Its hard to believe that the season is upon us.

On a sadder note, the collecting world has lost two well known numismatists during the fall. Serge Laramée of Boucherville, Quebec died October 17th at the age of 64, and George Fraser died on the 1st of November at the age of 99 years.

Serge operated Le Groupe Trans-Québec. He handled many auctions for the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association shows. He was active in both the Association of Numismatic Dealers and the Canadian Stamp Dealers Association. He was a respected numismatist for over 45 years.

George Fraser was a veteran of World War II. He operated an owner-operator taxi business in Toronto for many years where he developed an interest in coins through the change he received in fares. He was very active in the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association as well as the Canadian Paper Money Society. He was also a fellow of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society.

Both gentlemen will be sorely missed and sympathy is extended to their families.

This Christmas season brings us the second installment of Dr. Haxby's Series X of his *Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria*. This part of course is dealing with the dies of the Province of Canada 1859 Narrow 9 Cent. The first part of this study which appeared in the September issue of *Numismatica Canada* has stirred some interest into this very large and complex part of the Canadian large cents. I, myself, for one have started to pay attention to these cents; the 1858 and 1859 dates being pre-confederation my interest is already somewhat piqued.

An interesting account of collection of Waterloo County (Ontario) tokens has been given to us by Rick Craig. This collection was started by the late Fred Bowman, a well-known pioneer in the token field. It was acquired by John Shaw of Kitchener, another well-known local numismatist who in turn sold the collection to William English. The collection is now broken up but its history has been kept intact through Rick's article which he has gleaned from the pages of notes kept by John Shaw as he added to the collection while it was in his possession.

Ron Greene has continued with his series on British Columbia token issuers with an article on the Bulkley Dairy of Smithers, BC. Chris Faulkner has supplied us with the obituary of an early Canadian numismatist, B.M. Bateman along with a bit of Bateman's personal history. Mel Kyle has contributed another piece of history from Lambton County, this time from Bickford, Ontario and I have two articles also from south-western Ontario from Waterloo County.

Please remember - DUES FOR 2011 ARE NOW PAYABLE. Please send in your payment to C.A.T.C., c/o Len Kuenzig, secretary-treasurer, P.O. Box 21018, Meadowvale RPO, Mississauga, ON L5N 6A2. Our mailing costs are again soaring and it is now costing us more to print and mail a copy to the United States than we receive in membership dues. We are still able to keep our cost for Canadian members at \$20.00 but unfortunately will need to raise the cost to U.S. collectors to \$25.

Thanks everyone and the C.A.T.C. wishes each and everyone of you a **Merry Christmas** and **Prosperous New Year**.

Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria

X. Dies of the Province of Canada 1859 Narrow 9 Cent: Description Conventions & Reverse E Die Sets, Part 1

By

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

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Introduction

Correction to Reverse Group Sorting Scheme

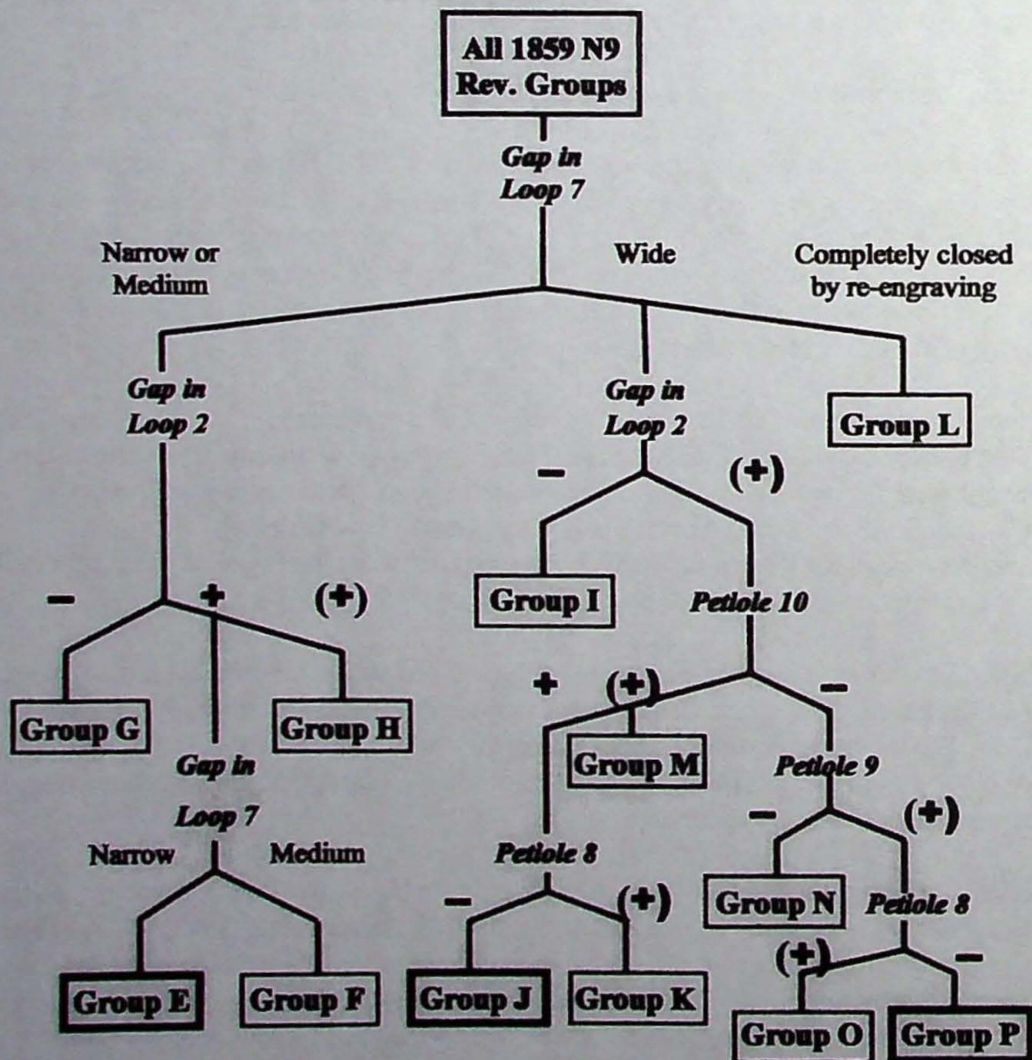


Figure 8. Sorting Scheme for the Reverse Groups of the 1859 N9 Cent (Revised)¹

¹ In this subseries on the 1859 N9 cent, the figures and tables are numbered continuously from Victorian Varieties IX.

The first paper of this subseries presented the twelve reverse groups for the 1859 Narrow 9 cent, along with a general overview of the deteriorative and repair features seen on the 1859s.² The current paper begins a catalog of the individual Group E reverse dies and the obverse dies associated with them.

But first there is a correction from the previous paper, Victorian Varieties IX, and some conventions to establish for the descriptions to come in the die catalog. The correction involves the sorting flow chart (Figure 7 in that paper). The + symbols on the right side of the chart should have been (+), indicating *repaired* petioles, rather than originals. The information in the corresponding table (Table 1) was given correctly. The corrected (and slightly reorganized) flow chart appears in Figure 8 above.

Die Presentation Format

In the die catalog to follow, each die will be presented in a standard format that includes both photographs and tables. Since all the coins involved are of the same type, one must rely on small, sometimes tiny, details in differentiating one die from another. Photographs are the most powerful way of showing such details, but for the purpose of screening of 100+ dies experience has taught us that they are not always the most expedient. In the latter situation a tabular summarization of standard sorting criteria can be very useful. The die catalog entries will therefore include some very detailed tabular information on the most common points of differentiation, or *markers*. To aid the reader in understanding what we're getting at hypothetical reverse and obverse catalog entries will be presented and explained.



Figure 9. The Province of Canada Cent Reverse & Obverse Types

² Dr. James A. Haxby, "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", *Numismatica Canada*, Sept. 2010, pp. 104-20. Papers in this series are referred to a Victorian Varieties VIII, IX, X, etc. Since this paper is part of a subseries, the figures and tables are numbered continuously from Victorian Varieties IX.

Treatment of Reverses

The *markers* used for differentiating reverse dies are 1) re-punched characters (letters and numerals); 2) the shape and thickness of petiole 9 and any slips up onto leaf 9 made during its repair; 3) die cracks (both radial and circular); 4) die collapses; and 5) clash marks. In this series of papers shorthand conventions have been adopted for indicating both the presence and the strength of some of these markers.

Re-Punched Letters and Numerals

Re-Punched Characters		
ONE	CENT	1859
P9 Detail	Slips onto L9 Made During P9 Repair	
O,N,N	1: S A M 2: L O N 3: M O/B M	

Figure 10. Shorthand Descriptions of Re-punched Characters and Leaf 9 Characteristics of a Hypothetical Reverse Die

The first tabular element deals with re-punched letters in the denomination and date, as well as the characteristics of Petiole 9 and any engraving slips on Leaf 9 (see Figure 10).

Grading Re-punches

Grade	Symbol	Comment
Nominal	T	Solid gray.
Medium	R	White outlined in black.
Major	9	Solid black.

Table 2. Grade Categories of Re-punched digits or letters

Re-punches are rated as *nominal*, *medium* or *major*.³ Characters placed in the nominal category show either no re-punching at all or such trivial evidence of re-

³ Occasionally, in late die states the signs of character re-punching can be blurred or even eliminated by wear. The grades assigned to particular re-punches apply to the earlier states when they are most visible.

punching that it is not worth mentioning. Medium re-punches are more significant, but there are potentially numerous other dies with a similar conformation. Likely, the combination of two or more medium re-punches might be required to establish the identity of a given die. Major re-punches are those that are so unusual as to have the potential to identify the die just by that feature alone.

The reader will sometimes be surprised at our choice of category for some re-punches. The choice does not simply rest on how pronounced the re-punch is. For example, some relatively impressive-looking re-punches of the N of CANADA will not rise above "medium" (because there are numerous similar), while some less spectacular re-punches of other letters will be termed "major".

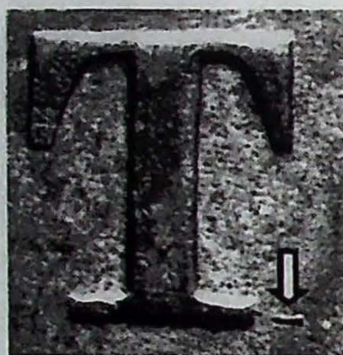


Figure 11. Probable Re-Punched T in CENT in the Province of Canada Reverse Matrix

For the most part when we talk about re-punched characters we mean re-punches that took place at the die stage. However, not all re-punches arose in dies. Some took place on matrices, especially when they were being "lettered". The most spectacular case of this on the Province of Canada cent has been noted⁴ but has not hitherto been recognized for what it almost certainly is: a re-punching of the T in CENT (Fig. 11). In lettering the matrix Leonard Wyon apparently initially positioned the T too far to the right, then changed his mind and re-punched it to the left. Only part of the base of the first T remains. We have seen several examples of re-positioning legends and dates on 19th century Royal Mint matrices.

Another probable matrix re-punch is manifested as a doubling along the right side of the last A of GRATIA. Although we cannot recall seeing it during our examination of the obverse matrix many years ago, this doubling is so common on 1859 cents that is, too, is a strong candidate for a matrix re-punch. In any case all re-punches of the right side only of that letter will receive a nominal rating. On the other hand, any evidence of re-punching on the left side of that A places it in a higher category.

⁴ Rob Turner realized that this feature was common to all Province of Canada cent reverses, but thought it was accidental damage resulting from a "slip of an engraver's tool". Cf Turner III, pp. 16-17.

Getting back to our hypothetical example in Fig. 10, one is being told by the entries that the N in CENT has a medium re-punch and the 9 in the date has a major re-punch.

Leaf 9 Features



Figure 12. Reference Points For Estimating the Length of Engraving “Slips” on Leaf 9

There are two aspects of Leaf 9 with which we will be concerned. The first is the *petiole*, the stem that attaches the main part of the leaf to the vine. The reader will recall from *Victorian Varieties IX*⁵ that the last half of this stem broke off the reverse punch early in the 1858 coinage. From then on every freshly-sunk die lacked the second half. On all but a few dies this stem was repaired. The repair involved graver cuts toward the base of the leaf. More often than not, the cuts began at the termination of the original piece of petiole and only slightly overlapped it, if at all. That is the case for the leaf shown in Fig. 12.

Another thing about Petiole 9 repair that is illustrated in Fig. 12 is that the repaired portion can appear to be in two sections, in this case a short thin piece and a thicker piece. For descriptive purposes, then, P9 is divided into three sections and each is described separately. Each section, from left to right, is characterized by one or two letters, separated by a comma. On the hypothetical die, the P9 designation is O,N,N.

Abbreviation	Meaning
O	Original conformation.
N	Thin.
VN	Very thin.
M	Medium.
K	Thick.
S	Tapering downward in thickness toward leaf edge.
—	Very weak or missing.

Table 4. Abbreviations Used in Description of Petiole 9 Sections

⁵ *Victorian Varieties IX*, pg. 109.

The abbreviations used in describing the three sections of Petiole 9 are shown in Table 4. Each abbreviation can apply to each section, except O (original conformation) can only apply to the first half.

<u>Length</u>		<u>Ending Location</u>		<u>Weight</u>	
S	Short	A	Above the midvein	VN	Very thin
M	Medium	O	On the midvein	N	Thin
L	Long	B	Below the midvein	M	Medium
VL	Very Long	A/O	Above & on the midvein	K	Thick
		O/B	On & below the midvein		

Table 5. Abbreviations Used in Description of Engraving “Slips” on Leaf 9

The final aspect of Leaf 9 is the engraving “slips” were made up onto the surface of Leaf 9 during the process of Petiole 9 repair. On any given die between zero and four such slips were made. The slips are numbered and the order of listing proceeds downward from the *height of the ending point* of the slip on the leaf. Each slip is described by abbreviations for three parameters separated by commas: the length, the location of the end relative to the leaf midvein and the weight or thickness of the slip. According to the abbreviations, slip #2 in the hypothetical die in Fig. 10 is long, ends on the midvein and is thin.

The abbreviations for the three parameters are detailed in Table 5. The markings in Fig. 12 show the criteria we used for describing slip length. In order to fall into the next longer category a slip had to end across the dividing line.

Die Cracks and Collapses

State	Die Cracks and Collapses at Leaf Number(s):															
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Figure 13. Shorthand Designations for Die Cracks and Collapses for the Various States of a Hypothetical Reverse Die

For the charts related to die cracks and collapses on the reverse, each leaf in the maple wreath is represented as a box with the small leaf number at the top. The presence of a symbol in a box indicates two things: 1) a crack or collapse touches that leaf; a symbol on the dividing line between two boxes (as with boxes 8-9 in Fig. 13) indicates a crack running between two leaves and touching neither and 2) the strength

or grade of the crack or collapse. Cracks are shown by circles, squares and dashed lines; collapses are bars. Since cracks and collapses tend to worsen as the die wears, it is useful to divide each die into distinctive *states* (State 1 being the earliest seen).

Radial Cracks



Grade	Symbol	Comments
Micro	□	Very tiny and hard to see; easily missed. Best seen by tilting the coin.
Small	○	Easily visible, but can be overlooked because of its small size.
Medium	●	Large enough to be detected in a quick scan with a glass. Not likely missed.
Large	■	Very obvious to the naked eye.

Circular Cracks

Micro	—————	Very tiny and hard to see; easily missed. Best seen by tilting the coin.
Small	Easily visible, but can be overlooked because of its small size.
Med/Lg	Can be detected in a quick scan with a glass or the naked eye.

Table 6. Grade Categories of Die Cracks

Most die cracks seen on the Province of Canada cents are of two types: *radial* (running approximately perpendicular to the circles formed by the rim denticles and the inner round beaded circle) and *circular* (running approximately parallel to these circles). Table 6 reviews how each type die crack is graded. Radial cracks are divided into four categories and circular cracks are divided into three. As a rule circular cracks do not reach the thickness of radial cracks. A large circular crack generally means that die failure is imminent; a chunk is about to break off the side of the die.

A die collapse, once formed, tends to increase in depth rather than footprint. So, grading of collapse severity is largely a matter of expressing depth. For simplicity we give only two grades: low relief (expressed by the symbol ) and medium-high relief (symbol ).

We can now interpret die cracks and collapses given for the hypothetical die in State 3 in Figure 13. The interpretation of this example is as follows:

Radial cracks: two medium to Leaf 4, a large to Leaf 6, a medium between Leaves 8 & 9, a medium to Leaf 12, a medium between 13 & 14, and a medium to Leaf 15.

Circular cracks: micro/small crack connecting leaves 6-7 & 8 and large crack connecting leaves 10, 11, 12 & 13.

Collapses: small collapse affecting leaves 4, 5 & 6 and large collapse affecting leaves 11, 12, 13 & 14.

Treatment of Obverses

The *markers* used for differentiating obverse dies are 1) re-punched letters; 2) die cracks (both radial and circular); 3) die collapses; 4) clash marks; and 5) die clogs. Only 1, 2 and 5 will be shown in tabular form.

Re-Punched Letters and Die Cracks

<u>VICTORIA</u>	DEI		GRATIA	REGINA .	<u>CANADA</u>
1					
2 □		□			
3 ○		●		●	□
4 ●		■		●	● ●

Figure 14. Shorthand Tabular Expression of Re-punched Letters & Die Cracks for a Hypothetical Obverse Die

The tabular entry for the re-punch and die crack characteristics of a hypothetical obverse die is shown in Figure 14. It consists of two sections: the upper row of boxes (containing the letters of the legend) and the lower four numbered rows (corresponding to the four known states for that die). The sections provide two separate functions. The upper section is part of the entry for that die in the master die sorting tables to be provided at the end of the catalog for each reverse die group. This section shows the presence and grade of re-punched letters and the presence (but not grade) of radial and circular die cracks for the *latest state* seen for that die. A radial crack within a word is indicated by a solid line under the letter the crack touches or comes closest to. A radial crack between words is represented by the symbol |. A circular crack appears as a dotted line above the letters involved.

The grading of the re-punches in the upper section and the grading of the die cracks in the lower (die state) section is as already presented for the reverses in Tables 2 & 6 above.

We can now interpret the shorthand information for the obverse die in Fig. 14:

The upper section tells us that in its most advanced state this die has medium re-punches of the IA in VICTORIA, the G in REGINA and the N in CANADA. There is a major re-punch of the R in REGINA. There are radial die cracks to the V of VICTORIA, between the I of DEI and G of GRATIA, to the A of REGINA and to the C of CANADA.

Die Clogs

Clog 1	VICTORIA	DEI	GRATIA	REGINA .	CANADA
Clog 2	VICTORIA	DEI	GRATIA	REGINA .	CANADA
Clog 3	VICTORIA	DEI	GRATIA	REG INA .	CANADA

Figure 15. Shorthand Tabular Expression of Die Clogs for a Hypothetical Obverse Die

Die clogs are largely restricted to the obverse. Diagnoses of weak date digits being cause by die clogs are, in our experience, largely incorrect. The cause in that case is usually die surface buckling with consequent failure to fully strike up the “weak” feature. In any case die clogs are an interesting phenomenon because they come and go and are independent of die state. Obverse die clogs can involve parts of letters (especially serifs or crossbars) and/or beads in the inner circle. We will only attempt to deal with the letters here.

Because of their transient nature, die clogs are cataloged separately from die cracks and re-punched letters. In Table 15 clogged letters are shown as black and bold letters of a different font from the rest of the legend. In the example in Fig. 15 we see that the first die clog involves only two letters (the R and N). The second clog is an extension of the first, spreading to the IA of VICTORIA. But, the third clog is a completely new one, encompassing only the G of REGINA.

Despite their transient nature, die clogs can be a very useful sorting tool for quickly identifying a particular die showing that feature.

The Use of Sorting Tables in Die Attribution

It undoubtedly will have occurred to the reader that we have gone to a great deal of trouble to describe the various die markers in shorthand, as opposed to simply relying upon photographs. The real utility of the sorting tables will only become clear at the end of each reverse die group and at the conclusion of this series when the full sorting tables are presented. In the meantime, the reader can rely on the photographs, a more intuitive and certainly more satisfying method of attributing one’s coins.

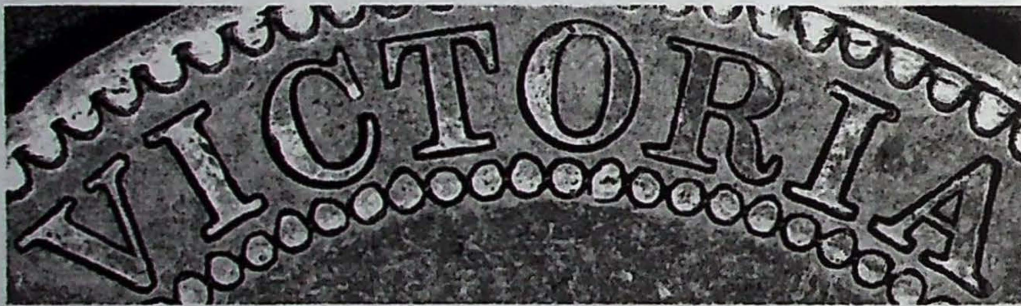
Catalog of Reverse E Groups

The Reverse E dies comprise by far the largest proportion of the 1859 Narrow 9 cent reverse dies. By our estimate about 135 such dies were made. This figure was arrived at by multiplying the previously-estimated⁶ total number of 1859 N9 dies *used* (298) by the observed percentage of occurrence of Group E dies (45). We have expressed the opinion that some 60 of the 126 reverse dies sunk in 1858 were produced after the 8 was ground off the reverse punch and would ultimately become 1859 Narrow 9s.⁷ If this holds true, then almost half of the 1859 Narrow 9 reverse Group E dies were sunk in 1858.⁸

The Reverse E1 Die Set

This die set consists of obverse O11, coupled with three reverse dies. The first two were 1859/8s (dies RD2 and RD4).⁹ They appear to have been followed by 1859 N9 die E1.

Obverse O11



⁶ *Victorian Varieties IX*, pg. 120.

⁷ *Victorian Varieties VI*, pg. 171.

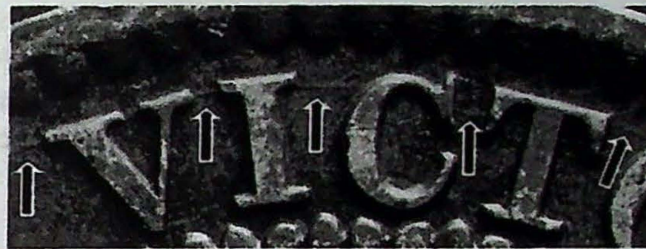
⁸ [British] National Archives, MINT 14/15 *Account Book of Dies, Matrices and Puncheons Left Good and Sunk or Defaced 1853-69*, pp. 279, 286-87.

⁹ Turner II, pp. 88. The use of his die designations is with Rob's kind permission.



VICTORIA	DEI	GRATIA	REGINA .	CANADA
3			■	

*States 1 & 2 have so far only appeared with 1859/8 reverses.



Circular Crack Through VICTORIA

Figure 13. Obverse OI1 Details

As noted in the summary table this die is relatively nondescript with regard to re-punches. The T of GRATIA has a rotational re-punch of its lower portion (which is fairly common), there is a re-punch along the upper left of the A in GRATIA and there is a very small re-punch of the top of the serif of the C of CANADA. Also in the first three letters of CANADA is a clash mark, from part of the serpentine vine and one leaf of the wreath (arrows).

The fastest way to identify this die on the 1859s is by the spectacular radial die crack through the N of REGINA. Micro circular cracks exist as noted.

Reverse E1

	Re-Punched Characters		
	ONE	CENT	1859
P9 Detail	Slips onto L9 Made During P9 Repair		
O,N,N curved	1: M A VN (Tipe Only) 2: M A VN		
1			



Leaf 9 Detail

Shorthand for Leaf 9 Detail



VICTORIA	DEI	GRATIA	REGINA .	CANADA
1		—		
2*		●		

*State 2 has so far appeared only with the 1859/8 reverse.




R in GRATIA
(State 2—1859/8)

Figure 15. Obverse OG3 Details

Obverse OG3 is the second die to bridge both the overdates and the 1859 N9s. However, as we noted previously, the first use of this die seems to be with the 1859 N9, not the overdate die. As seen with the 1859 N9, this die has no cracks. A crack through the R of REGINA (in State 2) comes after it was associated with the overdate die. The most prominent feature of this obverse is a spectacular triple-punched G in REGINA, which is die-defining.

Reverse E2

	Re-Punched Characters		
	ONE	CENT	1859
P9 Detail	Slips onto L9 Made During P9 Repair		
O,N,N curved	1: M A M (tip) 2: L A N (tip) 3: M O/B M		
2			



Leaf 9 Detail

Shorthand for Leaf 9 Detail

Rev. Die #	Die Cracks and Collapses at Leaf Number(s):															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
E2				○	●	○	●						●	○		

Die Breaks and Collapses

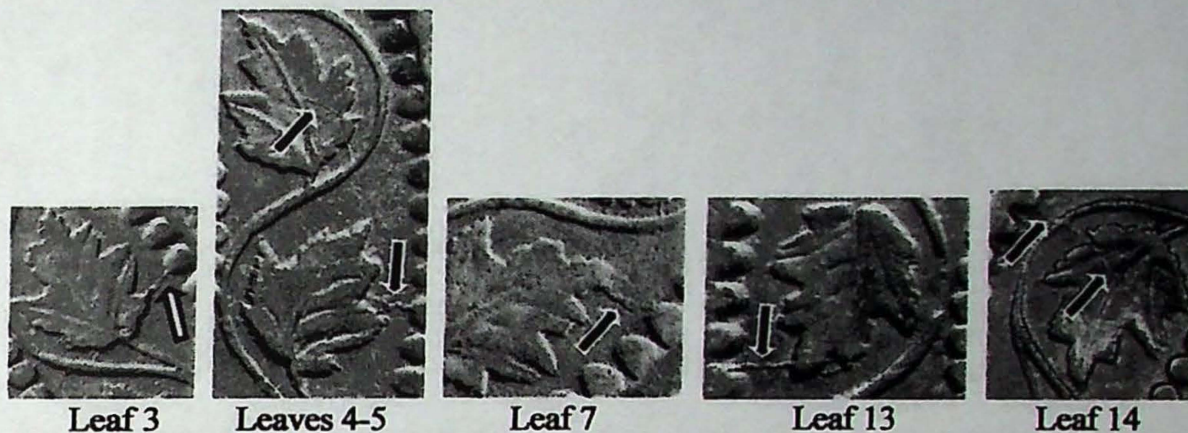


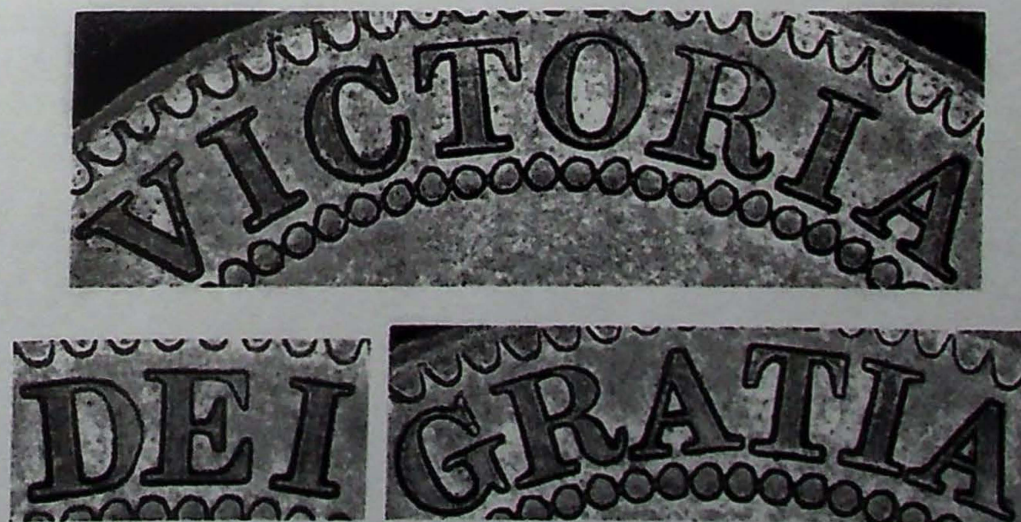
Figure 16. Reverse E2 Details

Die E2 is scarce and on the only piece we have seen already shows signs of deterioration in the form of cracks and a collapse. There are undoubtedly earlier states. Of the three slips on Leaf 9 only the lower one (touching the midvein) shows clearly.

The Reverse E3 Die Set

Obverse OG4, coupled with 1859/8 reverse die RD9 and 1859 N9 reverse dies E3, E3a E3b and E3c.

Obverse OG4

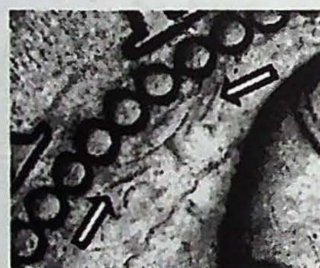




	VICTORIA	DEI	GRATIA	REGINA .	CANADA	
1						
2						
3						



Circular Die Crack in VICTORIA




Clash Marks
Near Forehead

Figure 17. Obverse OG4 Details

Obverse OG4 had a long life and is associated with four 1859 N9 reverses of which two have a significantly re-punched 9. It has only three re-punched letters of note, the first A in CANADA being close to die-defining. The re-punched serif of the C of CANADA doesn't always show well. In State 3 we see the appearance of clash marks near the Queen's forehead, showing part of the vine and the beaded circle from the reverse.

Reverse E3

	Re-Punched Characters		
	ONE	CENT	1859
	P9 Detail	Slips onto L9 Made During P9 Repair	
	O,N,N curved		
	3		

Leaf 9 Detail

Shorthand for Leaf 9 Detail & Legend/Date Re-punches

Rev. Die #	Die Cracks and Collapses at Leaf Number(s):															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
E3						○										

Die Breaks and Collapses



Leaf 6 Detail

Figure 18. Reverse E3 Details

The first reverse die, E3, we have recorded in this group is scarce and seems to be the first significantly re-punched 9 in the series. Petiole 9 has been skillfully repaired and in this case there are no slips onto Leaf 9. The only die crack observed is a small radial crack to Leaf 6.

Reverse E3a

	Re-Punched Characters		
	ONE	CENT	1859
	P9 Detail	Slips onto L9 Made During P9 Repair	
	O,N,N straight	1: M O M	
3a			

Leaf 9 Detail

Shorthand for Leaf 9 Detail & Legend/Date Re-punches

Rev. Die #	Die Cracks and Collapses at Leaf Number(s):															
E3a-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
E3a-2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Die Cracks

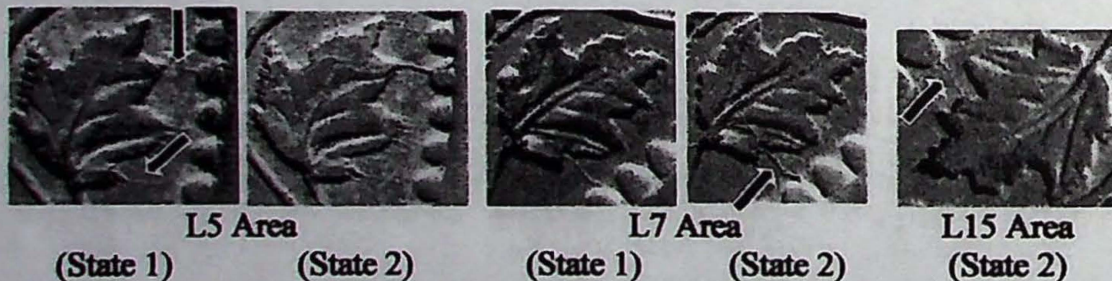


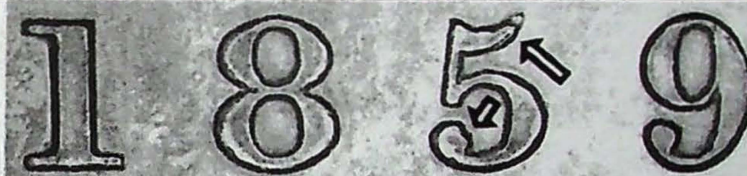

Figure 19. Reverse E3a Details

This is a well-known die with what is to us the most pronounced re-punching of the 9 in the entire series. In the catalogs it is listed as 1859 Re-punched N9 #2. The history of how and why that designation came about might be of some interest. Prior to 1971 the Charlton catalogs listed four varieties of the 1859 cent: an 1859 Wide 9/8, an 1859 Re-engraved Wide 9, an 1859 Narrow 9/8 and a (plain) 1859 Narrow 9. Of the four only two were correctly attributed. The 1859 Re-engraved Wide 9 was simply some of the true overdate dies with weakly-showing 8s and the 1859 Narrow 9/8 was one of the re-punched Narrow 9s being misdiagnosed as an overdate. In the first edition of *Coins of Canada* (1971), we renamed the 1859 Narrow 9/8 as the 1859 Re-punched N9 #1 (because it was then the only one in the catalog) and listed die E3a as 1859 Re-punched N9 #2. The reason the latter was included was because there had

been confusion among dealers and collectors between the two varieties and it seemed better to list and illustrate them both.

Because of the timing of the use of reverse E3a (early in the 1859 coinage and in the middle of a die set), we believe it is extremely unlikely that this reverse was associated with any obverse besides OG4. That means, then, that the major re-punching of the first A in CANADA can be used as an ancillary marker in the attribution of the reverse.

Reverse E3b

			Re-Punched Characters		
ONE	CENT		1859		
P9 Detail	Slips onto L9 Made During P9 Repair				
M,M,M curved	1: M A M 2: M A M 3: S O M 4: S B M				
			3b		
Leaf 9 Detail			Shorthand for Leaf 9 Detail & Legend/Date Re-punches		

Rev. Die #	Die Breaks and Collapses at Leaf Number(s):															
E3b-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
E3b-2									●			—	■			

Die Cracks and Collapses



Leaf 9 Area
(State 2)



Leaf 13 Area
(State 2)



File Marks in Denticles
Near Leaf 6

Figure 20. Reverse E3b Details

Die E3b is the first die with multiple slips on Leaf 9 where they all show clearly and constitute an important attribute for identifying this die. It is also the first example of a die where the repair of Petiole 9 involved cutting over the original first half. Another interesting feature of this die, though one has to look hard to see it, is a set of file marks in the denticles near Leaf 6. The initial state of this die has no cracks.

Reverse E3c

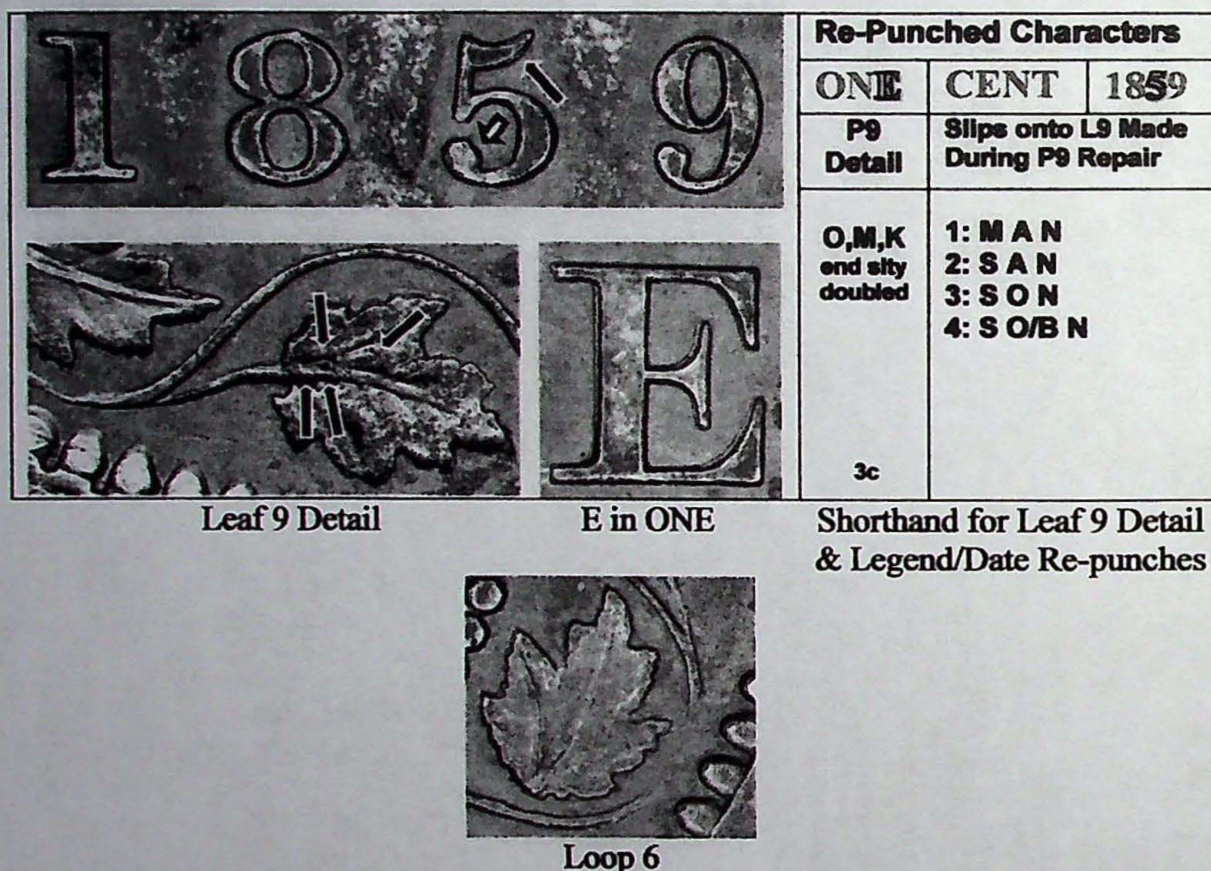


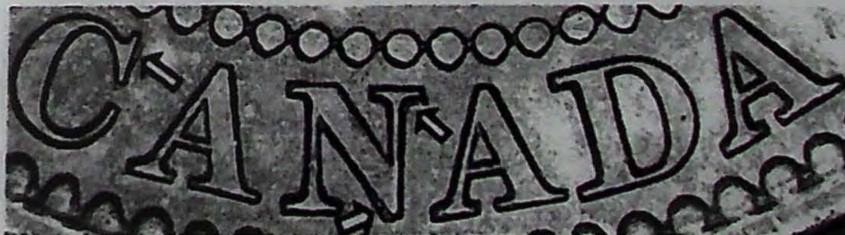
Figure 21. Reverse E3c Details

Like its immediate predecessor, die E3c has four slips on Leaf 9. However, they are in different places and are not as clear. One important marker is a nicely re-punched E in ONE. Also useful in attributing this die is the fact that it has been partially over-polished, leaving the vine loop at Leaf 6 seeming to dip partly below the surface of the die.

The Reverse E4 Die Set

Obverse o1, coupled with reverse die E4. That is, we now begin the die sets where the obverse die is no longer associated with overdate reverses.

Obverse o1



	VICTORIA	DEI	GRATIA	REGINA .	CANADA
1	□		○		
2	○		●		

Re-punched Letters & Die Cracks

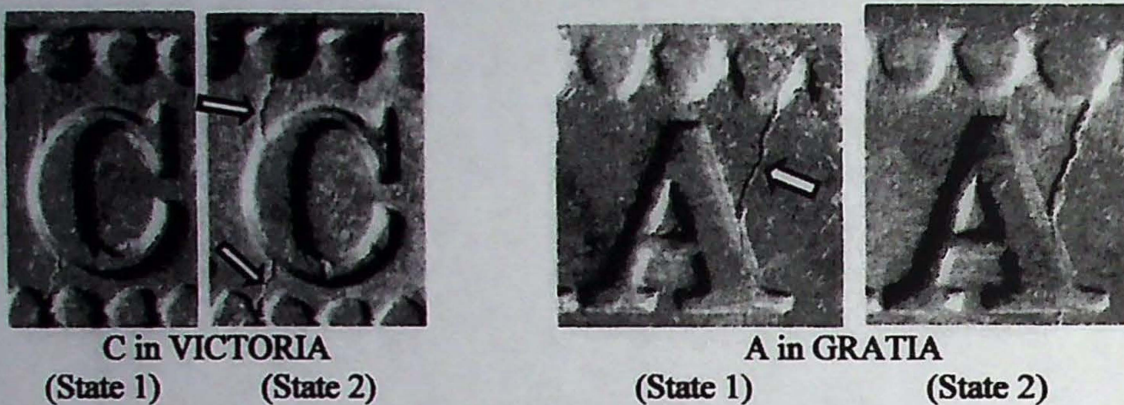


Figure 22. Obverse die Details

Obverse die 01 has only two noticeable points of re-punching in the legend, both in CANADA. The re-punched C is a very common conformation. That of the upper part of the N is also frequently seen, but it is much less common to see signs of doubling at the lower left as well. Both states of this die observed so far have die cracks to help guide us.

Reverse E4

		Re-Punched Characters		
		ONE	CENT	1859
		Slips onto L9 Made During P9 Repair		
		1: M A M 2: M A O M		
		4		

Rev. Die #	Die Breaks and Collapses at Leaf Number(s):															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
E4-1														○		
E4-2														○	○	

Die Cracks



Leaves 14-15
(State 2)

Figure 23. Reverse E4 Details

Reverse E4 has some useful markers to aid in its identification. There are two clear slips on Leaf 9, some die cracks and, most importantly, a very nice rotational double-punched T in CENT.

Detailed Checklist of Dies Presented in This Paper

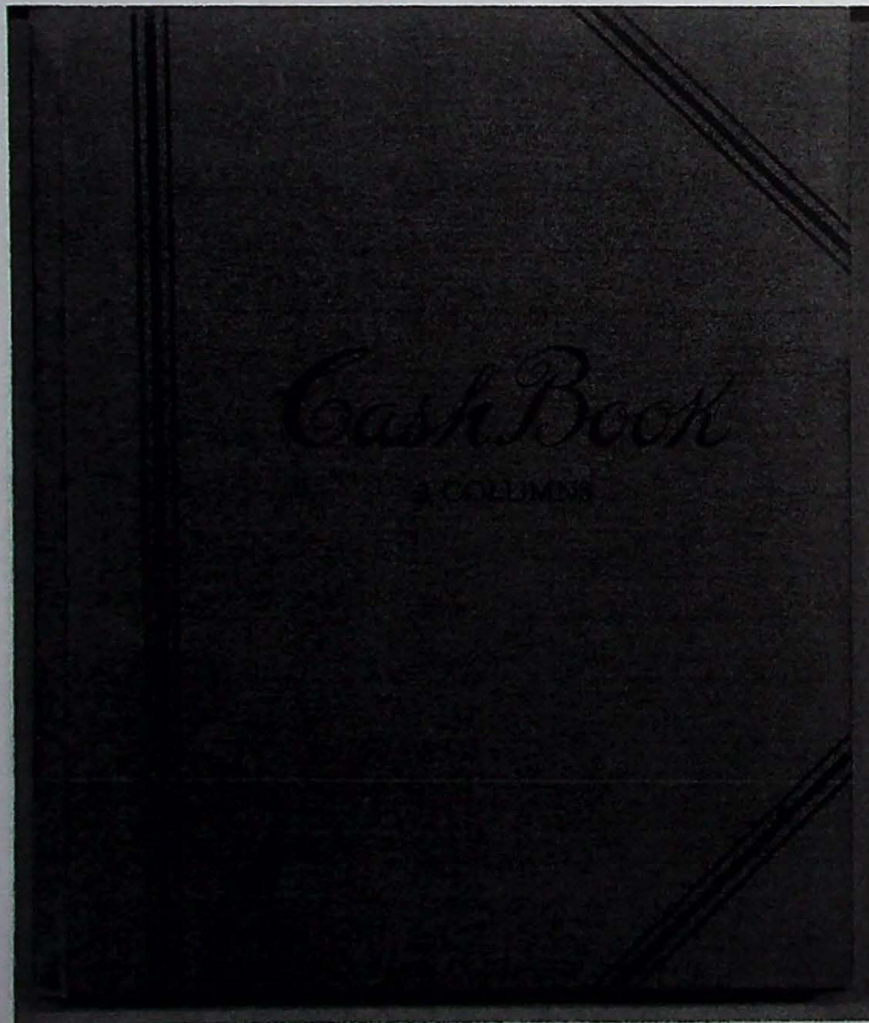
For those who are interested in die states we will include a detailed checklist of known die combinations for all the dies presented in each paper. The list for this paper is as follows (reverse dies in italics are 1859/8 dies):

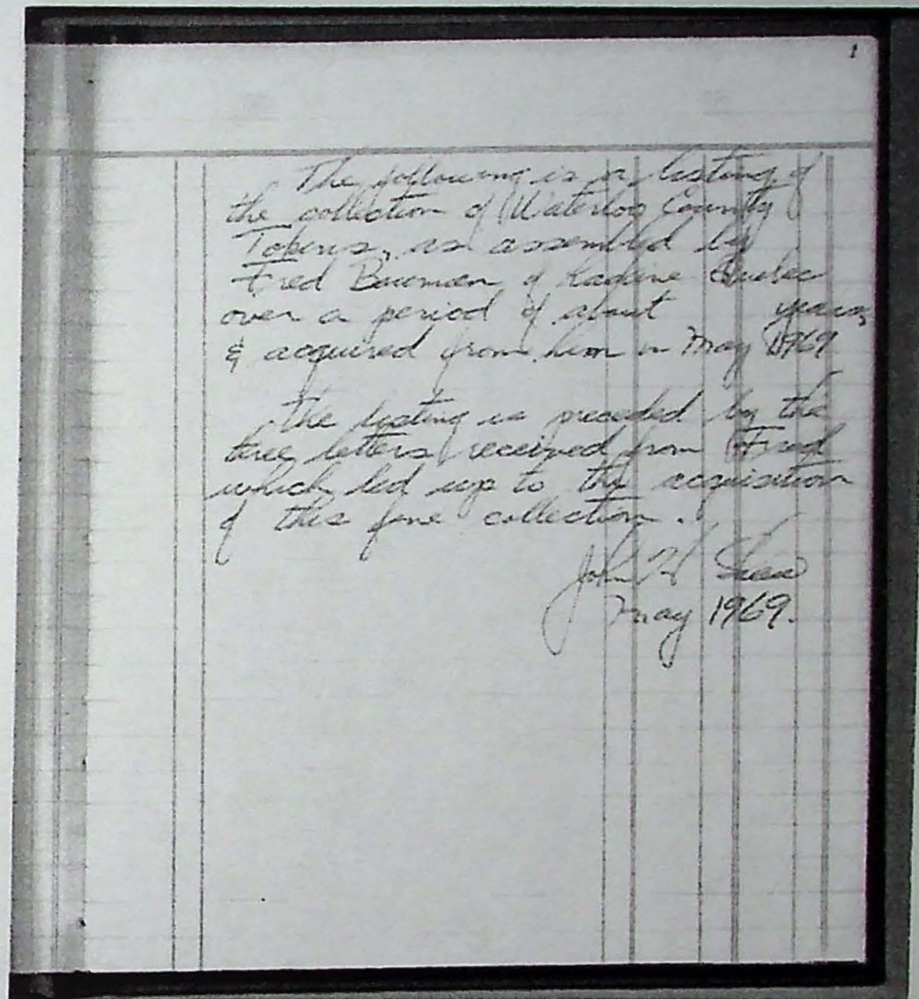
OI1-1/ <i>RD4</i>	o1-1/E4-1
OI1-2/ <i>RD4</i>	o1-2/E4-2
OI1-2/ <i>RD2</i>	
OI1-3/E1	
OG3-1/E2	
OG3-2/ <i>RD6</i>	
OG4-1/ <i>RD9</i>	
OG4-2/E3	
OG4-3/E3a-1	
OG4-3/E3a-2	
OG4-3/E3b-1	
OG4-3/E3b-2	
OG4-3/E3c	

THE BOWMAN, SHAW, ENGLISH COLLECTION OF
WATERLOO COUNTY MERCHANT TOKENS

Opportunities to record and preserve significant events in the evolution of our hobby come along all too infrequently and must be recognized when it does happen. Such an opportunity has been created by Mr. John Shaw of Kitchener, Ontario.

In his pursuit of collecting merchant tokens and memorabilia of Waterloo County Ontario he kept a simple but accurate record of each step along the way and included relevant correspondence and documentation. This was kept in the form a cash ledger book which I was fortunate to acquire from Mr. Shaw at the Ontario Numismatic Association 2009 Convention in Kitchener. This paper attempts to make collectors of similar interests aware of its existence and highlight some of the important aspects of this collection's history and disposition.





Page 1 reads:

“The following is a listing of the collection of Waterloo County Tokens, as assembled by Fred Bowman of Lachine Quebec over a period about (space) years, & acquired from him in May 1969. The listing is preceded by the three letters received from Fred which led up to the acquisition of this fine collection.

John H. Shaw May 1969.”

210-53rd Ave.,
Lachine, Que.
May 4th 1968.

Dear John:-

Thank you so much for the rubbings and descriptions of additional Ontario trade tokens.

I have started typing the second edition but have not got far enough ahead to affect the ones you list.

Any that come along in the future will just have to go into a postscript.

I have disposed of a lot of my coins and books but am keeping the books relating to Canadian Numismatics and as for coins I am keeping ~~some~~ Canadian trade checks etc.

I am, however, tempted to let my Waterloo County tokens go. It would be very difficult to put a price on these but I am sure that we could work out something for those pieces you would want. You have a list of what I have. Please let me know your thoughts on the matter.

Sincerely -

Fred Bowman

Page 2 reads:

"Dear John:

Thank you so much for the rubbings and descriptions of additional Ontario trade tokens. I have started typing the second edition but have not got far enough ahead to affect the ones you list. Any that come along in the future will just have to go into a postscript. I have disposed of a lot of my coins and books but am keeping the books relating to Canadian numismatics and as for coins I am keeping Canadian trade checks etc. I am, however, tempted to let my Waterloo County tokens go. It would be very difficult to put a price on these but I am sure that we could work out something for those pieces you would want. You have a list of what I have. Please let me know your thoughts on the matter.

Sincerely, Fred Bowman"

210 - 53rd ave.

Larchmont, Conn.

May 12th 1969

Dear John:

Thank you for the rubbings and the two tokens.

I am so glad that my Waterloo County tokens will remain in Waterloo County. I will get them out of the bank, value them and send them on to you within the next week or two.

I have been selling many of my coins and books and we are using the proceeds to take a cruise tour of the South Pacific Islands, touching on New Zealand, Australia (our third time here), and Japan at the time of the Expo there. Next January and lasting three months. We are counting the days.

Sincerely

Fred.

Page 3 reads:

"Dear John,

Thank you for the rubbings and the two tokens. I am so glad that my Waterloo County tokens will remain in Waterloo County. I will get them out of the bank, value them and send them on to you within the next week or two. I have been selling many of my coins and books and we are using the proceeds to take a cruise tour of the South Pacific Islands, touching on New Zealand, Australia (our third time here), and Japan at the time of the Expo there. Next January and lasting 3 months. We are counting the days.

Sincerely, Fred."

Page 4 reads:

210 53rd.Ave.
Lachine,Que.
May 14th.1969

Dear John;

Here are the Waterloo County tokens. I have included the Communion tokens that relate to Waterloo County.

The total figure,\$675, may seem pretty high but I think they average out pretty close to the prevailing rates for these pieces.

If any seem to you to be too highly rated please cut them down to what you think is fair.

I am in the process of selling all my coins and coin books except those books relating to Canadian numismatics, as I hope to still do a lot of research on the Canadian series. The coins of course do not do me much good locked away in the bank, so I thought I might as well get rid of them.

With the proceeds Alice and I have booked passage on a cruise ship to the south Pacific islands, Easter Island, Christmas Island, New Zealand, Australia, New Guinea, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan at the time of the Fair, then to Hawaii, Los Angeles, Acapulco, through the canal and back to New York. Leaving next Jan.

I feel that I have had my fun out of my coin collection so now I am figuring # to put it to some use.

Sincerely



210 - 53rd ave.
Lambton, Que.
May. 26/68

Dear John:

I am so glad that my Waterloo County tokens go back to Waterloo County.

Take as long as you like for the balance.

The gambling token is one used by the gambling fraternity in Kitchener and perhaps some of the other gambling centres in Western Ontario. It was given to me by my brother but he knew nothing of its background.

Many of these pieces were used, and possibly are still being used in so-called social clubs in Montreal.

Possibly if you know any of the heavy gamblers around Kitchener you could get information on them, and possibly some of the other denominations.

Sincerely,
Ernest.

Page 4a reads:

"Dear John,

I am so glad that my Waterloo County tokens go back to Waterloo County. Take as long as you like for the balance. The gambling token is one used by the gambling fraternity in Kitchener and perhaps some of the other gambling centres in Western Ontario. It was given to me by my brother but he knew nothing of its background. Many of these pieces were used and possibly are still being used in so-called social clubs in Montreal. Possibly if you know any of the heavy

gamblers around Kitchener you could get information on them, and possibly some of the other denominations.

Sincerely, Fred”

The above refers to entry number 53 on page 12 of the ledger which describes a round, 39 mm. gambling club token from Berlin (Kitchener).

Page 5 below shows the first of the listing pages in alphabetic order by town and given Shaw numbers as recorded in the Bowman part of his collection. There are 243 tokens listed on pages 5 through 39 each with its own number in the collection, a description of each one, including issuer, denomination, size, condition, value, and metal or finish. In a few instances there are notes recording if a piece was subsequently traded or sold, and to whom and for what it was traded.

AYR

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|-----|
| 1 | Commons Token
(Bowman # 49)
Lead - surface
Oval - 20 x 25 | | 10- |
| 2 | R. J. Neal Co
Aluminum - Octagonal - 19 | | 2- |

BADEN

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|------|----|
| 3 | W. S. Fowler
Aluminum - Round - 28 | Mint | 6- |
| 4 | - Same - - Copper | Mint | 6- |
| 5 | - Same - - White Metal | Mint | 6- |

BERLIN

- | | | | |
|---|--|------|----|
| 6 | Louis Bardou
Half Loaf
Aluminum - Round - 25 | | 5- |
| 7 | Louis Bardou
One Loaf
Aluminum - Round - 28 | Mint | 5- |

Pages 40 through 51 record in the same style and manner the additions to the Bowman collection made by John Shaw after acquiring the Bowman tokens. He resets his numbering system to 1 again and lists 92 additions in order of acquisition. There are more notations giving the source of some new ones, and in a few cases historical references on use and provenance of specific items.

40

JOHN H. SHAW COLLECTION

The following Waterloo County Tokens collected by myself are listed in order of acquisition.

- | | | | | |
|---|--|------|-----|--|
| 1 | HESPELER - Communion token - Bowman # 271 used at St. Andrews Presbyterian Church lead - Re - 20x28 | | | |
| 2 | Same as 1. | | | |
| 3 | BERLIN - Cityhood Medal 1912 Gold paint 39x43 with white, green & blue enamel. With red, white & black "PRESS" ribbon and 14x45 suspender. | | | |
| 4 | HESPELER - A. Wagner
5 VF
Brass - Round - 20 | 1966 | 100 | |

Included with the ledger is more correspondence from other prominent numismatists such as J. Douglas Ferguson, Louis Arpin, Joseph Guindon, and Cecil Tannahill. These gentlemen wrote regarding the sale or trades involved in adding some of the 92 new tokens.

Interesting among these letters is one dated Jan. 29, 1970 from Fred Bowman explaining that their much anticipated cruise to the south seas was cancelled on doctors' advice concerning Fred's health. They wintered in Florida instead. He also discusses the completion of his book "Ontario Tokens", second edition, and his talks with the Canadian Numismatic Research Society about publishing costs etc. There is also reference to the fact that he was planning to donate his 29 volumes of notes to the Bank of Canada collection.

A selection of tokens from the collection



Bowman 88-D-D

This is one of the more readily obtainable tokens from Berlin. It was issued by S. Brunk & Co. established in 1894 and was good for 10c towards clothing, boots and shoes. The design used is somewhat different from the style most often seen in this series as shown below.



Bowman 124-A-B



Bowman 88-F-A

This Berlin token issued by H. S. Hallman employs a different style again with a Peace / Dove obverse design and advertises subscriptions to The Gospel Banner at \$1.25 per year as well as coins with bible texts. This is a scarcer token.



Bowman 404-F-A

Oval shaped tokens are another variation from the more typical ones and Palmers in Galt offers one dinner with this token.



Bowman 404-N-F and 404-N-E

Dickson's Red Cross Pharmacy in Galt issued this pair of 1c and 5c tokens.



Bowman 404-B-A through B-F

This set of six denominations from 1c to \$1 was issued by J. H. Laird of Galt and features a blatant advertising reverse for the maker of the tokens, J. K. Cranston, also of Galt. "The Cranston Trade Due Bill" was the most often used manufacturer in this area at the time. I believe this design is from very early issues and is scarcer to find today. Later more common token issues by Cranston do not have such a prominent advertising component, or none at all.

James K. Cranston (1856-1916) attended Dickie Settlement School near the family farm in the Cedar creek area of North Dumfries Township. His career began by clerking in Alexander Elmslie's bookstore in Galt and evolved into operating his own store on Main St. Also at this time he started the Cranston Novelty Advertising Company which in addition to providing merchants with aluminum due bills for trade and advertising, introduced the first flat disc phonograph, and the first bicycle with 2 smaller wheels to Ontarians. James moved the operation to Toronto in 1905.



Bowman 484-B-A through B-F



Bowman 484-C-A, B, D, F

Above are shown two more examples of the scarce early type with Cranston advertising, by grocers J. E. Klager and B. C. Marlock both from Hespeler, Ont.

Another scarce set of six from Bricker & Diebel of Waterloo, Ont.



Bowman 1120-A-A through F



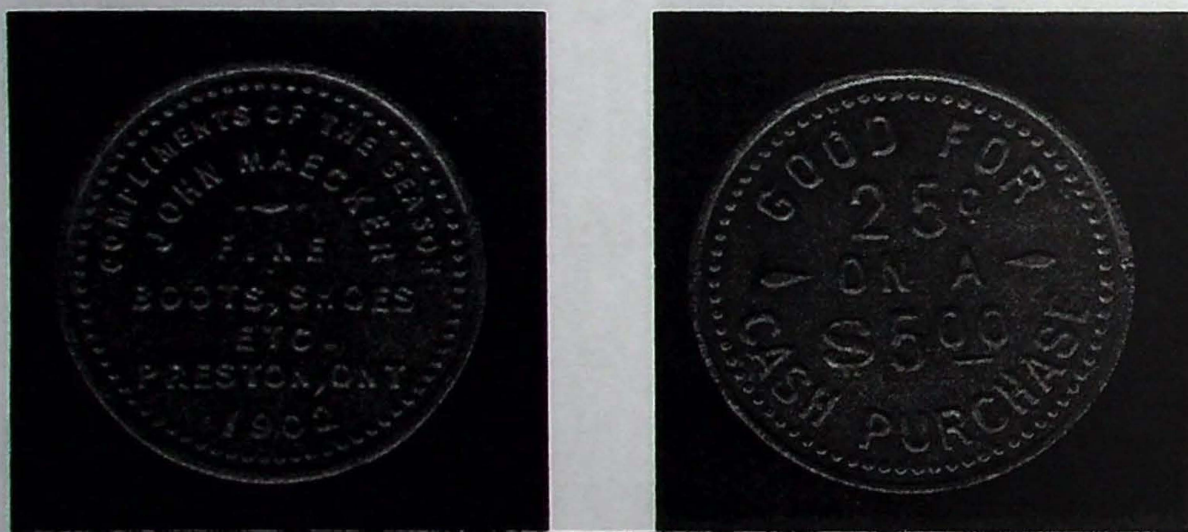
Bowman 804-A-E

Above is a 5c token in the more usual style by E.D. Eidt of Philipsburgh, Ont.

Below is a 5c token from St. Jacob's by I. B. Brubacher

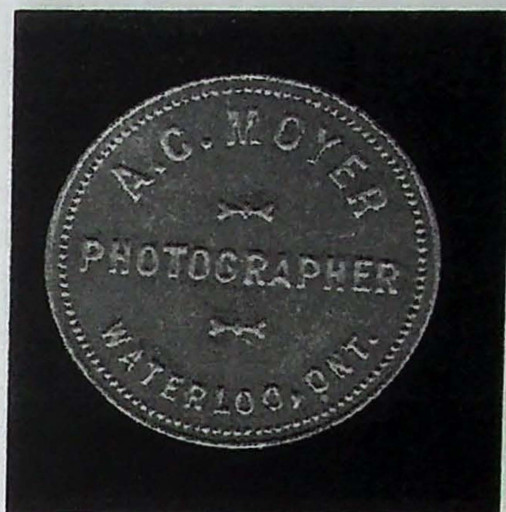


Bowman 986-A-E



Bowman 836-A-Cy McColl 445

Cranston produced this token in copper for collectors of the era. McColl's sales list of 1903 suggests only 10 of these were made in 1902 for John Maecker of Preston, Ont. Many examples of this practice are recorded by McColl whereby aluminum tokens were made for trade use and off metal strikes in brass, copper, and german silver were created for collectors only. The suggested low mintages may be taken as a guide but perhaps not to be accepted as 100% accurate.



Bowman 1120-B-C

Above is shown another Cranston produced token for A.C. Moyer, Photographer, from Waterloo, Ont.



McColl 686, suggested only 12 made in brass

This commemorative was struck for the International Saengerfest in Waterloo in August 1902.



Bowman 1128-D-E, 1128-D-F, 1128-C-E



Above is an interesting group of three tokens issued by the Queen's Hotel in Wellesley, Ont.

Two varieties show Louis Shaub as Proprietor; the third shows Hy. Kreutzwieser as Proprietor.

In addition to this record John Shaw also compiled a complete list of issuers of due bills, bread and advertising tokens from Waterloo County. This list was published by the Waterloo Historical Society in 2009. He lists 93 issuers from 21 communities. It includes 65 tokens in the Galt section which were all made by Cranston as advertising sales samples of the dies available to a prospective customer for trade tokens. McColl's 1903 list shows 57 of these.

The Shaw ledger alone would be a worthy preservation project, but the story does not end here. Further provenance and the ultimate disposition of the collection is known and recorded with the ledger.

The combined Bowman / Shaw collection was sold by John Shaw to William English of Midland, Ontario in 1978. Bill subsequently added to the collection over a period of 30 years.

In 2008 Bill English sold all but a few favourite pieces to a well known Ontario token dealer.

Then the collection was dispersed by the dealer to 5 prominent collectors. If the hope of it being kept intact was not to be realized, it is a good alternative that it today rests in only 5 hands and each knows of the history involved. The identities of the 5 is known and recorded with the ledger but as they are still active and may wish to not have names published, I have not done so.

Preserving the history and provenance of any items is always a worthwhile project but when it involves a part of the collection of such an important researcher and writer as Fred Bowman it is a jewel to keep intact.

I offer special thanks to John Shaw and Bill English for agreeing to have me tell their story if only in part.

References:

Fred Bowman, Trade Tokens of Ontario, 1972

Waterloo Historical Society

W.R. McColl, Canadian Medals and Business Cards, 1903

R. M. Craig

The Bulkley Dairy of Smithers, B.C.

by Ronald Greene



S5060c)

All are Pr/w:R:23 mm

S5060d)

“Bulkley” is 18.33 mm long

S5060e)

“Bulkley” is 14.53 mm long

It took a little sleuthing to find who ran this dairy. I started with two phone books in the BC Archives collection, 1964 and 1968 and worked my way both forward and backward. The first listing for the dairy was 1963 which gave the phone number and road name, Eckman Road. There was no Bulkley Dairy listed in 1962, but by going through the entire listings – fortunately Smithers was a fairly small community at the time and the family name wasn't Smith - I was able to find a John Holtvluwer on Eckman Road, with the same phone number that became the dairy's number. At this point, by using Canada411.com I was able to find two listings for Holtvluwer in British Columbia, both in the Smithers area. Phoning one I found that I had a nephew, and was directed to the other, John's son, Edward. Today, Edward lives on the farm homesteaded by his father.¹ The old milk delivery van is still there, awaiting restoration. The farm had been leased out from 1982, but Edward was able to reacquire the quota and cows in 1992. He suggested that I speak with his sister, Grace Deunk, who is the family historian and had worked in the dairy when she was growing up. Edward was only 4 or 5 years old when the Bulkley Dairy was closed.

When I was able to speak to Grace,² she said the family name is actually German, but that they had come to the Netherlands or the borders changed and the family became Dutch. She told me that her mother, Sylvia, was born in 1930 and came to Canada with her family from Holland in 1947. The family first settled at Lacombe, Alta, then moved to Smithers. Grace's father, Gerrit Jan, known in Canada as John, was born in 1924 in the Netherlands. He served with the Dutch army in Indonesia from 1945 to 1949, then came on his own to Canada. He was working in the bush, logging in the Smithers area when he met Sylvia.

John and Sylvia married in 1954, and had six children, four girls and two boys. The young couple acquired some land in the bush which they homesteaded, cleared it and made it into a dairy farm. John's brother joined them for a while, but he later left for Ontario. The Holtvluwers could not acquire a quota to ship milk to a dairy so, according to Grace being stubborn Dutchmen, they decided to operate their own dairy. Sylvia went to Vancouver and took the necessary courses to operate a processing plant.

John and Sylvia processed their own milk, pasteurizing it, later also homogenizing it. John may have been selling a limited amount of raw milk before they opened as Bulkley Dairy, but they started Bulkley Dairy in 1962. Both parents and the children worked very hard. There was no time for the children to participate in school sports, etc. All year long they would help run the plant and wash bottles. In the summer they would be clearing land. The family stopped operating the dairy in 1972. There were several reasons for quitting. One was the introduction of metric measurements which would have led them to quite an expense, several of the children were sick, and Sylvia was first diagnosed with MS. After they left the retail dairying the Holtvluwers were able to obtain a quota and shipped to

Dairyland which had a plant in Kitimat. I asked her about the Bulkley Valley Milk Producers Co-operative Association,³ which ceased business before they started, but she had not heard of it and did not recognize any of the names of the subscribers to that Association.

The herd was a grade herd, composed of Holsteins. Grace thought that her parents were milking about 50 cows. Milk was processed and put up in glass bottles, although they also did use cartons for a time. They ran the processing plant three days a weeks, and John delivered three days a week. He delivered door-to-door in Smithers, and some "trailer-courts" on the way home. He also had shelf space in several stores; Grace remembered SuperValu in Smithers, a store in Houston, and another to the west, possibly in Hazelton. She remembers going with her Dad on occasion when he did his "run." Large gallon size glass bottles were used in the stores.

On Good Friday, April 1966,⁴ an ice-jam built up on the Bulkley River caused by break-up ice moving down the river. The ice-jam caused flooding as well as endangering the bridge. Riverside residents were evacuated. Highways crews worked hard to get the ice moving, using tons of explosives. Unfortunately they were unsuccessful and the ice built up against the Highway 16 bridge where it crossed the Bulkley River about one mile (1.6 km) east of Smithers. The river proved to be irresistible. Timbers snapped like matchsticks and 150 feet (45 metres) of the bridge was swept into the river. The children had to board a train and moved into Smithers where they were billeted until a highway crossing was re-established. There was a helicopter base on Holtvluwers' side of the river and helicopters was used to ferry people and goods, including John, the milk, and empty bottles across the river until the bridge was replaced. I can't imagine that there were many other places in Canada where milk deliveries were carried by helicopter! A temporary Bailey Bridge was put in place and a new crossing built a mile and a half (2 km) upstream.

Sylvia passed away in 1995 after battling MS for more than two decades. John passed away in 1997.

I would like to thank Grace Deunk for sharing her family's story with me.

¹ The road is now called Babine Lake Road.

² Telephone interview with Grace Deunk, May 24, 2010.

³ This dairy co-operative was incorporated in November 1953 and dissolved in February 1960. The file is in the BC Archives, Royal BC Museum, CP-00691, GR1772. The Co-Op also issued a token (S5110)

⁴ *The Interior News*, Smithers, B.C. April 13, 1966, p. 1.

Obituaries From Yesteryear:
R. M. Bateman, 1862 - 1943

Dr. Richard Bateman died February 1 at his house in Toronto, in his 86th year.

Born at Oakwood, Dr. Bateman at an early age moved to Scugog Island, where he later taught in the school house located on his father's farm, opposite Port Perry. After graduation from Eastman National business College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., he returned to Canada and entered Victoria College and received his licence from the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Bateman spent some months in Great Britain in postgraduate study. In 1887 he established a practice in Pickering, where he remained until 1907, when he came to Toronto, retiring 12 years ago.

An expert numismatist, Dr. Bateman had made a valuable collection of coins and specialized in Canadian tokens. He was a past master of Doric Lodge, A.F. & A.M., Pickering, and a charter member of Riverdale Lodge.

Surviving are his widow and three daughters.

(*Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 56, 3 [March 1947], 347).

Note:

B. M. Bateman joined the American Numismatic Association as No. 83 in 1894, then apparently resigned after some years, but renewed his membership with No. 2105 in 1919. He was a strong collector of pre-Confederation Canadian tokens and at the turn of the twentieth century was an active bidder in auctions of the period and corresponded with other collectors of his day. Bateman wrote to J. Douglas Ferguson in November 1943 in an attempt to interest him in the purchase of his collection or, failing that, to solicit his help in disposing of it. On Bateman's own admission in his letter to Ferguson, by that date his collection had lain dormant for almost twenty years. Much of Bateman's collection was acquired by Lindsay McLennan of Hamilton in 1950. McLennan sold his collection in the 1969 C.N.A. auction, which presumably included at least some of what he acquired from Bateman.

Reference: Bowman, Fred, *Collector of Canadian Coins of the Past* (Canadian Numismatic Research Society, 1972).

- submitted by Chris Faulkner

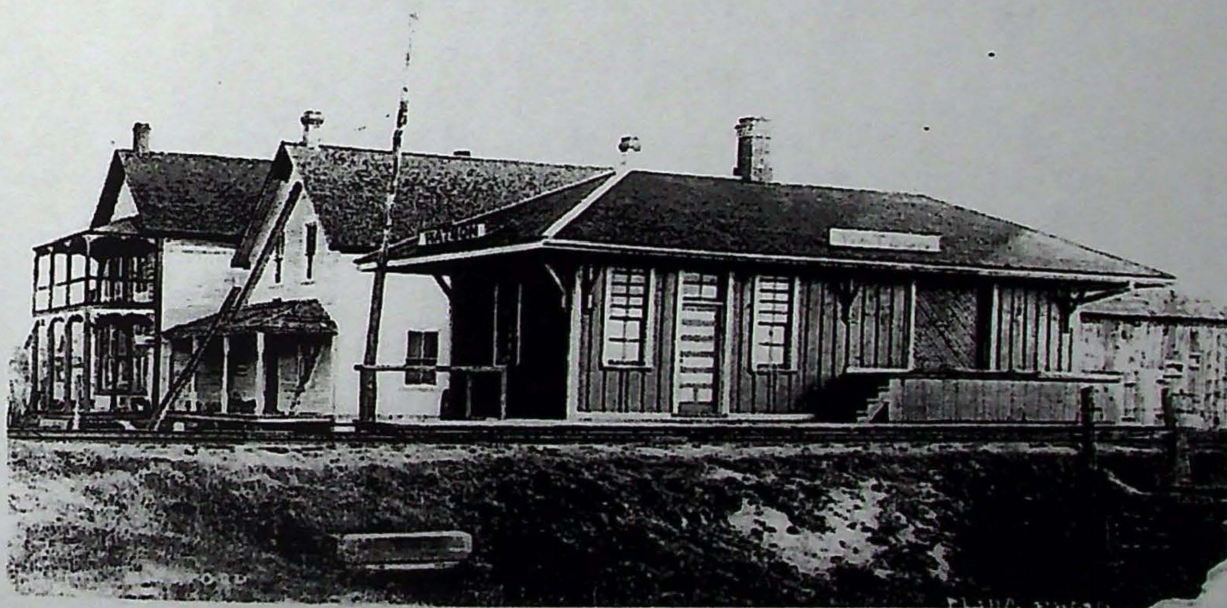
THE KNOWN TOKENS OF BICKFORD, ONTARIO.

By M. H. Kyle

Watson station was located in Sombra, Twp. In Lambton County, Ont. on the eastern shore of the St. Clair river fourteen miles south of Sarnia, this stop was on the Pere Marquette Railway (initially the Erie and Huron Railway) in 1887 the Postal Dept. required a name change, Watson was already in use.

The name Bickford was chosen to honor E.O. Bickford an officer of the old Erie and Huron Railway, the only General Merchant in the village Malcolm Webster now became postmaster. The Post Office remained in this building until the end.

Bickford's Post Office remained open until the 31st of July 1959, at this time the village was razed to make way for a C.I.L. Chemical Plant. All that remains to mark the existence of the village is the Cemetery.



This Pesha Photo of the Watson Station and General Store with residence of Malcolm Webster is courtesy of the Sombra Museum.

Amy Webster purchased the store property located on Lot-1 Conn: 15 in Sombra, Twp. on Oct. 31st 1894 for the sum of \$695.00, there may have been buildings on the property, however there is no confirming documentation. (Amy later transferred ownership to her husband Malcolm) Malcolm & Amy operated the store until they sold to Willis Sheffer on the 18th Mar. 1920 at a price \$2900.00.

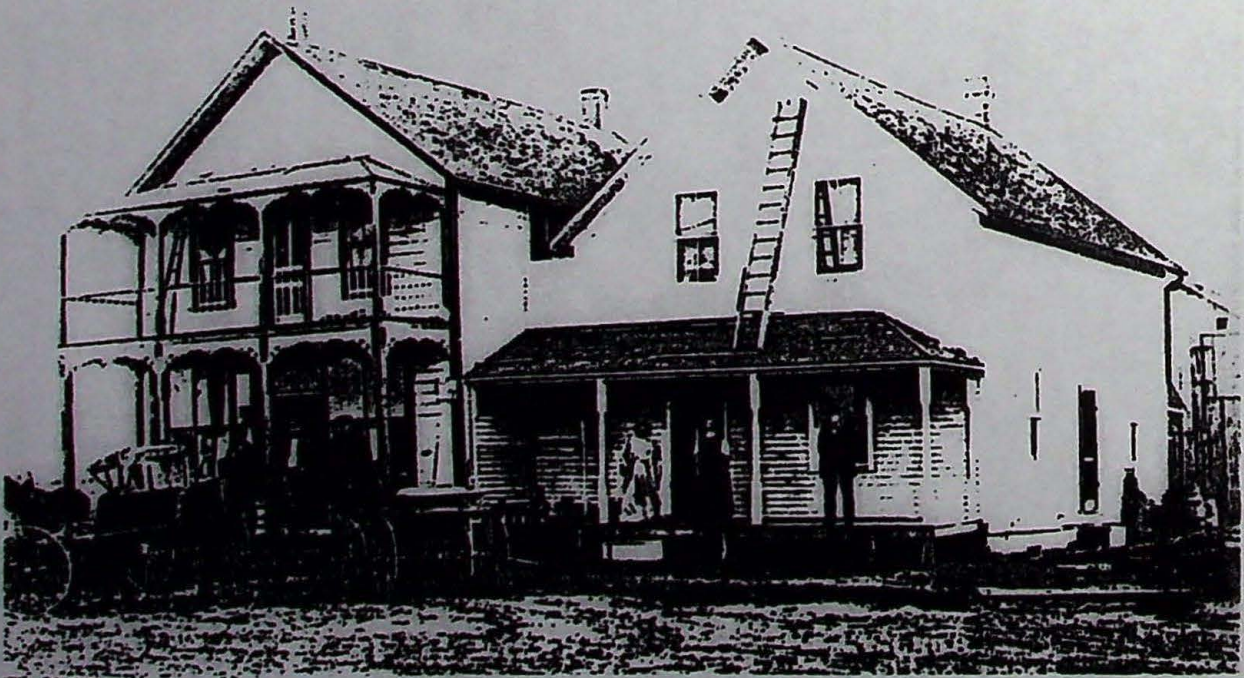
Willis Sheffer operated the store until selling to Fredarick and Lillian Rowell on the 26th of June 1922 at a cost of \$4000.00. The Rowells operated the store until the 7th Sept. 1923 then sold the store back to Willis H. Sheffer for \$2509.03

As well as the buildings the following store contents are listed.

2 long wooden Counters,
Notion Show Case,
1 Ribbon show case,
1 Toledo Scales,
1 Platform Counter Scales,
1 Candy Show Case,
1 Gum Case,
1 Cheese Case,

All groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes and all other stock and goods, wares, and merchandise, of every nature and kind whatsoever; scoops, funnels, measures, vinegar pumps, tobacco cutters, and all other fixtures and equipment used in connection with and generally the contents of the store,

The oral history has Thomas J. Hayes operating his General Store from this location as well, there is no documentation confirming this location, he may have rented from one of the above or the store was in another location.



This photo of the Bickford General Store courtesy of the Sombra, Ontario Museum.

M. Webster / General / Merchant / Bickford, Ont.

Good For / 50 / In / Merchandise	A-Oc-28
Good For / 25 / In Merchandise	A-Oc-25
Good For / 10 / In Merchandise	A-Oc-22
Good For / 5 // In Merchandise	A-Oc-20
Good For / 1 / In Merchandise	A-Oc-18



The 5 & 25 Varieties are courtesy of the Bank of Canada Collection.

W. H. Sheffer / General / Merchant / Bickford, / Ont.

Good For / 50¢ / In Trade	B-Sc11-36
Good For / 25¢ / In Trade	B-Sc10-31
Good For / 5¢ / In Trade	B-Sc8-25
Good For / 5¢ / In Trade	B-Sc8-25



The 5¢ Due Bill shown is the Aluminum variety.

Thomas J. Hayes / General / Merchant / Bickford, Ont.

Good For / 5¢ / In Trade A-R-22

The Due Bill Token of Thomas J. Hayes is listed by **Fred Bowman** in **Trade Tokens of Ontario** as # **92-B-E**

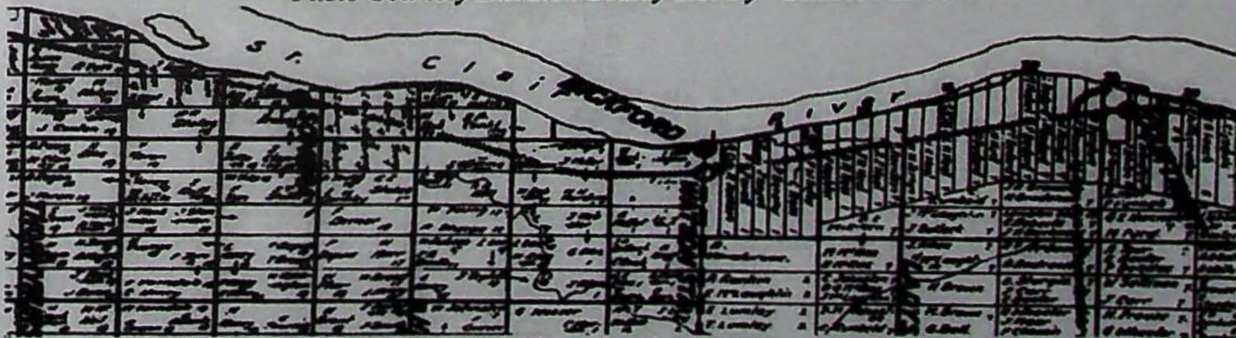
This token remains unseen by the author; an example or likeness of this token is unavailable at this time.



This photo seems to be a logging or lumber group as many of the men are holding peaveys. (a stout cant hook used for handling logs) the location looks to be on a Gov. Dock, the closest probably is at Sombra, Ont.

Willis Sheffer is the third young man from the right rear with arrow above his head, probably an early photo prior to being a merchant.

Photo Courtesy Lambton County Library~ Lambton Room



Map from Balden's Illustrated Atlas ~ Lambton, Ontario by Edward Phelps 1973

Sources: All the information with the exception of some of the Photos were made available from historical records including Registration documents held at the Lambton County Library, Lambton Room. Wyoming, Ontario.

Tokens of W. G. Forler, Opera House Store, Baden, Ontario

by Harry N. James FCNRS

At the end of the British-Boer War (1899 - 1902), there were several businesses throughout Ontario that made use of advertising tokens commemorating peace in South-Africa. These tokens depicted either a dove or clasped hands representing peace. Sometimes they were issued as part of a set of due bill tokens being good for either 10¢ or 25¢. Some businesses issued them strictly as advertising pieces and they had no monetary value at all.

A set of tokens was used by a merchant from Baden, Ontario which depicted the "Clasped Hands" device. The set appeared in four metals, aluminum, brass, copper and white metal. His tokens were strictly advertising and not used for trade purposes.

The Tokens:

OPERA HOUSE STORE / LEADING / GROCER / & / SHOE MERCHANT / NEAT REPAIRING
/ W.G. FORLER / BADEN, ONT.

BRITISH-BOER WAR / PEACE / IN / SOUTH / AFRICA / Oct. 11. 1899. TO May 31, 1902.
(Clasped Hands)

Unfortunately I have no tokens at this time for illustration.

The Union Publishing Company of Ingersoll describes Baden in their Ontario Gazetteer & Directory for 1905 - 06, as being located on the Grand Trunk Railroad, in Wilmot Township of Waterloo County, 9 miles west of Berlin (Kitchener). The nearest bank was located in New Hamburg, and there was a stage daily to Wellesley. The population was approximately 1,000.

An Amish Mennonite from Bavaria, Christian Nafziger encouraged people from Bavaria and Alsace & Lorraine to settle in the area in which Baden is now located.

A small village known as Weissenburg began to grow up through the farms in the area. In the 1850s Jacob Beck, formerly of Preston purchased 200 acres and divided it into lots. A village was laid out and was called Baden after the town of Baden-Baden in Germany.

Mr. Beck had a flour mill powered by water from Spring Creek. Eventually in addition to this there was a steam powered flour mill and two saw mills. A flax and linseed mill became the principal industry for this area. By 1864 there were four general stores and a brewery in operation.

Some time in the 1860s Mr. John Lorentz built a hardware store on the corner of Snyder's Road and Foundry Street. On the opposite corner of the same streets Philip Arnoldon erected an opera house which became the centre of social activity in Baden for many years. The lower part of the building housed a liquor store and a dry goods business. The opera hall was located on the upper floor. It consisted of a stage and dressing rooms. In addition to touring companies performing there,

school concerts and local events such a dances and box socials were held there.

Over the years the lower floor housed a harness shop and a 5¢ to a dollar store, amongst other businesses. It was here Mr. Forler had his grocery, hardware and shoe business. His business was known as the "Opera House Store". He is not listed in either the 1901 or 1911 Canada Census but is listed as a merchant in both a 1901 directory and in the *Gazetteer* of 1905 - 06. He was probably successor to Jacob Forler who operated a hardware business in Baden in 1896. William Forler's business is no longer listed by 1908.

The building succumbed to a fire some time during the 1940s and today, (2010) there is a pizza business at the approximate location.

Source:

More Than A Century in Wilmot Township, Historical Committee of the New Hamburg-Wilmot Township Committee, 1967.

Ontario Gazetteer and Directory 1905-6, Union Publishing Co., Ingersoll, Ontario.

Roseville, Ontario - Store & Token

by Harry N. James FCNRS



Roseville, Ontario is located in North Dumfries Township of Waterloo County. It is a little north-west of Hiway 401, just west of Cambridge (Galt) and almost due south of Kitchener. A one cent and a ten cent token are known to have been used there in the store of a Mr. F. A. MacDonald. It is very likely that they are from a set of

from 1¢ to 50¢ or \$1.

The store itself dates back to at least 1852. It was in this year that the post office was established in Roseville. John Detweiler, who was operating the store at this time became the first postmaster.

The 1861 census lists a Moses Gingrich as the owner of the store and postmaster. His store was described as a two-storey frame building. Moses Gingrich is still listed as the owner in an 1885-86 directory for Waterloo County. At this time the Veitch Brothers were also running a general store in the village. In 1895 a William Beattie was listed as owner and postmaster. The following year the directory mentions that E. Hillborn is postmaster and that J. Hillborn is a general merchant in Roseville. Records supplied by the Tweedsmuir Society state that Detweiler's store went through a succession of owners including Moses Gingrich, Beattie, Veitch, Cochrane, John Brown, F. A. MacDonald and a Mr. Rutherford. By comparing this information with that of directories covering this area, it looks as if Veitch took over from William Beattie and the Hillborns probably went into Veitch's old store. Apparently a Melvin Snyder bought the premises and remodelled them in 1910. He sold two years later to Albert Shelby. An Aubrey Pickard had the store in 1945 and sold the business to Elroy Ruby in 1955. The next two owners were Irwin Rung from 1962 until 1968 and then a William Fish. I believe the store is no longer in operation today.

The tokens:

Obverse - F. A. MacDONALD / GENERAL / MERCHANT / ROSEVILLE, ONT.

Reverse - GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN MERCHANDISE
GOOD FOR / 1¢ / IN MERCHANDISE

A-R-25

A-R-19

Canadian Association of Token Collectors

Treasurers Report for September 01, 2009-August 31 2010-11-09

Opening balance	7404.87	
CATC membership dues	2589.97	
Reimbursement from CNRS for printing	748.57	
Cost of printing		2986.67
Misc		37.08
Postage		1216.54
Cost of printing member ship cards		70.86
R.N.C.A. membership		35.00
Service Charges (banking)		202.79
Post office box Mississauga		190.79
		<hr/>
	10743.41	-4739.74
	Balance as of August 31 2010-11-09	6003.67

Your sincerely , Len Kuenzig

Issue 2

New Finds

Niagara-On-The-Lake , Ontario Lincoln County
Canning Token



☆DELHI CANNING CO ☆/ NIAGARA / ON THE / LAKE, / CANADA.

☆GOOD FOR☆ / 3 / CENTS A-R-25
from Todd Hume - 17th October, 2010

Canada and USA
Automotive Token

PONTIAC / (Indian Head) / CHIEF OF THE SIXES

PRODUCT / OF / GENERAL / MOTORS (within a wreath) / W. & H. Co. U.S.A.

There were 22 varieties of this automotive advertising token listed by Len Buth and Harry James. This is variety No. 23 and differs from the rest because of a lack of berries in the wreath. The left side has only 3 berries, the right has 2. The "A" of U.S.A. is to the left and below the right ribbon end. From Harry N. James, 17th October, 2010.

Aldershot, Ontario Wentworth County
Due Bill Token



G. H. SINCLAIR, / GROCEER / ALDERSHOT / ONT.

GOOD FOR / 1¢ / IN MERCHANDISE A-Oc-18

George H. Sinclair is listed as a general merchant in Dun's 1908 Gazetteer. From Harry N. James 13th September, 2010.

Hamilton, Ontario Wentworth County
Merchant Check

MARGARET / 5¢ / SERVICE / BEAUTY SHOPPE

H. BARNARD HAMILTON, CAN

from Ryan Lawson

(Shape, size, metal - not noted)

Toronto, Ontario York County

Expo Souvenir

SOUVENIR / TORONTO / 1911 / EXPOSITION / COMPLIMENTS OF / HAMILTON /
STAMP & STENCIL / WORKS LTD / DIESINKERS

GEORGIVS V D.G. BRITT:OMN:REX F.D. IND:IMP: (c/s 28)

C-R-24

from Ryan Lawson



Dundas, Ontario Wentworth County

Tool Checks

PRATT & WHITNEY Co. OF CANADA, DUNDAS / TOOL CHECK / 3 (incuse)

(Beaded reverse) [Top hole]

B-R-25

Same but with 54 (incuse) [Top hole and centre hole]

B-R-25

Same but with 3115 (incuse) [Top hole]

B-R-25



From Ryan Lawson

St. Davids Ontario Lincoln County

Canning Token

W.H.M. Co. / CANNING / Co. / ST. DAVIDS / ONT.
TOMATOES / 1 / PAIL

from Ryan Lawson

A-Oc-22



New Lowell, Ontario simcoe County

Due Bill Token

JAS. A. MATHER & SON / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / NEW LOWELL, / ONT.
GOOD FOR / 1 / IN MERCHANDISE

from Ryan Lawson

A-R-18



Powassan, Ontario Sudbury District

Dairy Token

RIVERDALE / DAIRY
GOOD FOR / 1 / QUART

from Ryan Lawson

A-CH-42x42 (pink)

My thanks to Ryan Lawson for these new finds and my apology for not having these listed much sooner. Ryan sent these descriptions to me about a year ago and although I saved them into my "Illustrations" file, I neglected to get them into the "New Finds" pages.



Heidelberg, Ontario Waterloo County

Due Bill Token

**OSCAR J. STEISS / GENERAL / MERCHANT / HEIDELBERG,
ONT.**

GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN MERCHANDISE

A-R-20

There are 10¢ and 1¢ tokens also known for this merchant. From Larry Laevens 9th

November, 2010. Heidelberg is mis-spelled as *Heidelberg* on the token.

Classified ad page: This is a free service for members *Supplement for Dec. 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 Sedgefield, 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 1/2 X 11 inches. Copies C\$20. Each, plus postage - Canada: Bubble pack mailer \$3.25; Xpresspost \$7.00 Regional or \$10.50 National; USA \$7.00 surface or \$12.00 air. A private publication by Len Buth, P.O. Box 28012, Oakridge Postal Outlet, 1201 Oxford St., W., London, ON, Canada N6H 5E1. lbuth@webmanager.on.ca

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 Sedgefield, 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

2011 Dues

Dues for the year 2011 are payable now. Please remit early to our secretary-treasurer, Scott Douglas. Remember, still only \$20.00 per year to Canadian addresses. Outside of Canada please remit in U.S. funds. We have had to increase dues for U.S. members to \$25.00. It is now costing us more than \$20.00 per year to print and mail out a copy of *Numismatica Canada* to the US.

Please make cheques payable to the C.A.T.C. and mail to C.A.T.C., c/o Len Kuenzig, Sec-Treas., Box 21018 Meadowvale RPO, Mississauga, ON L5N 6A2.

* * * * *

Name.....
Street.....City.....
Province or State.....Postal Code/Zip.....
Country.....E-mail.....

Merry Christmas and a
Happy New Year to All!!!