

# NUMISMATICA CANADA

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*From the editor:*

Its finally here. Not just spring but our March issue of *Numismatica Canada*. Thanks is once more given to all of our contributors. A lot of good reading has been sent in to make this another great issue.

Dr. Haxby continues with his series on the 1859 narrow 9 large cents with lots of fantastic illustrations of die clogs, cracks and re-punched characters.

Lorne Barnes has given us the first of a series he is doing on the Courteau listed varieties of the Front View Bank of Montreal tokens. This paper gives descriptions and illustrations of the "tall tree" varieties.

The obituary of a second well-known Canadian numismatist from the past, Dr. Langstroth, has been submitted by Chris Faulkner.

Ronald Greene continues with his chronicling of British Columbia tokens with the token of a Kelowna Ice Cream and Tea Parlor as his topic.

Both M1el Kyle and myself have supplied articles covering southern Ontario material, with Blyth, and Arkona tokens and businesses, and Depression era Scrip from Orillia being discussed.

**Please Remember:** If you haven't paid your dues for 2011, this will be the last issue received. Dues to Canadian residents are still \$20.00 per year. Unfortunately postal costs and the lower value of the US dollar have forced us to raise our dues to American members to \$25.00. Please send in your dues to the secretary-treasurer, Len Kuenzig, Box 21018, Meadowvale RPO, Mississauga, ON, Canada L5N 6A2. Cheques should be made payable to the CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS or simply C.A.T.C.

Thanks is given to the Calgary Numismatic Society for generously making their hospitality suite available to various numismatic groups during their Spring 2011 Numismatic Fair held at the Raddison Hotel in Calgary on March 5<sup>th</sup>. Thanks is also extended to Eric Jensen for chairing an informal meeting of the CATC. His report is available in this issue.

Thanks and have a great spring everyone.

# Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria

## XI. Dies of the Province of Canada 1859 Narrow 9 Cent: Reverse E Die Sets, Part 2

By

Dr. James A. Haxby, F.C.N.R.S  
(All rights reserved by the author.)

### Catalog of the Reverse E Die Sets (Continued)

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#### A Word About Clogged Dies

In this paper a number of die clogs will be presented. Die clogs can sometimes be the fastest way to identify an obverse die. Although clogs can appear in the beads of the inner beaded circle, only those in the letters of the legend will be noted here. Clogs in letters reduce the height of part of the letter, such as a cross bar, a serif or the entire base. Sometimes a clog is manifested as a gradual tapering of the affected area, but it can also cause a precipitous drop, at times down to the level of the field. More than one clog can be associated with a particular die or even die state. For any given die each clog pattern is assigned a number starting with one. Remember that clogs are transient and can come and go, so most dies that come clogged also exist without any clogging.

#### The Reverse E5 Die Sets

Obverse o2, coupled with reverse die E5.

Obverse 2a, coupled with reverse dies E5, E5a, E5b and E5c.

#### Obverse o2

State	Summary of Re-Punched Letters & Die Cracks in Die o2
	VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA • CANADA
1	□
2	●

#### Re-punched Letters

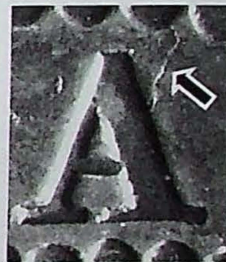




**Clash Marks & Die Cracks**



Clash Marks in VICTORIA (States 1&2)



State 1



State 2

**REGINA**

**Die Clogs**

State	Clog	Clogged Letters in Die o2
1	1	VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA. CANADA
2	2	VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA. CANADA
2	3	VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA. CANADA

Clog 1 (State 1)



GRATIA



REGINA



CANADA

Clog 2 (State 2)



VICTORIA

GRATIA

REGINA

**Note:** For the clogged crossbar in REGINA in Clog 2, see the die crack to that letter shown above.



CANADA

Clog 3 (State 2)



VICTORIA



REGINA



CANADA

**Figure 24.** Obverse o2 Details

Since the first state observed for this die already has clash marks in the obverse legend, one must assume the likelihood of the existence of an earlier state without such marks.

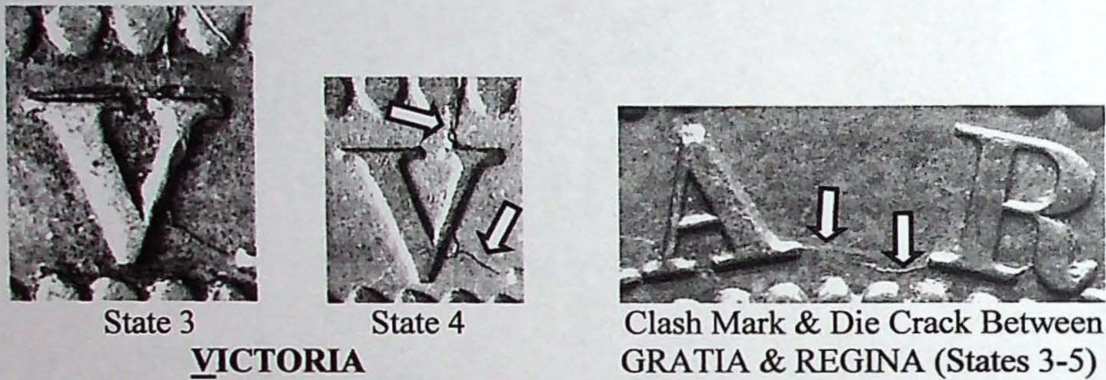
**Obverse o2a**

State	Summary of Re-Punched Letters & Die Cracks in Die o2a	
	VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA • CANADA	
1		○
2		●
3	○	●
4	●	●
5	●	■

**Re-punched Letters**



**Die Cracks and Clash Marks**



**Die Clogs**

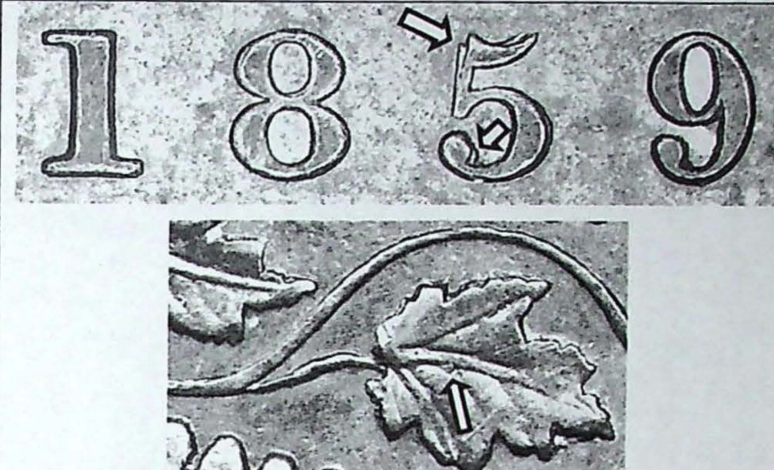
State	Clog	Clogged Letters in Die o2a
3	1	VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA. CANADA
5	2	VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA. CANADA



**Figure 25.** Obverse o2a Details



**Reverse E5**

	<b>Re-Punched Characters</b>		
	ONE	CENT	1859
	<b>P9 Detail</b>	Slips onto L9 Made During P9 Repair	
	<b>O,K,N curved</b>	1: M O/B VN (tip)	
E5			

Leaf 9 Detail

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

State	Summary of Die Cracks and Collapse in Die E5															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1																
2														○		
3					●				●					■		
4					●				●					■		



State 3



State 4



State 2



State 3

Leaf 5

Leaf 14

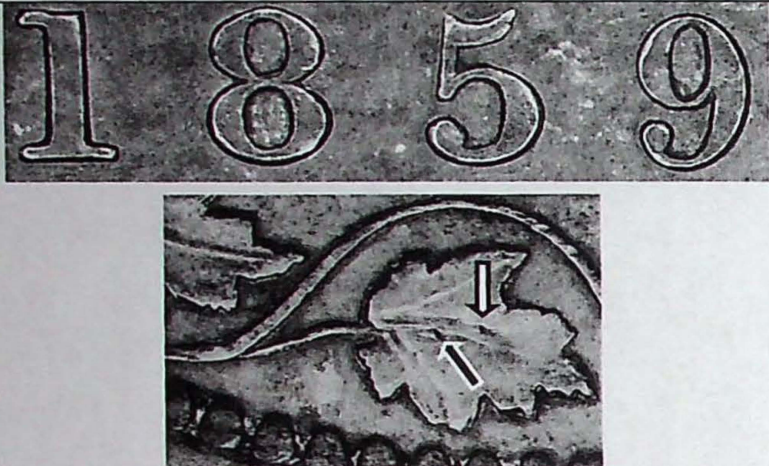


“Ragged” Vine Near Leaf 16

**Figure 26.** Reverse E5 Details

Reverse E5 is unusual in having a ragged, barely intact, vine loop near Leaf 16. That, plus the major re-punch of the 5 in the date, is die-defining.

**Reverse E5a**

	<b>Re-Punched Characters</b>		
	ONE	CENT	1859
	P9 Detail	Slips onto L9 Made During P9 Repair	
	O,M,M	1: L A VN (tip) 2: M B VN (tip)	
E5a			

Leaf 9 Detail

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

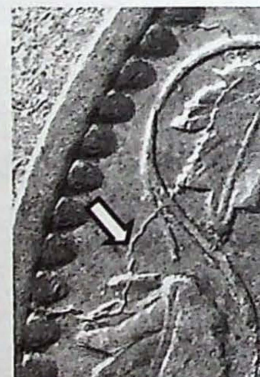
State	Summary of Die Cracks and Collapses in Die E5a															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1																
2							[Wavy line]				●	[Dotted line]		●	●	



N in ONE



Leaf 11  
(State 2)




Leaves 13-14  
(State 2)

**Figure 27.** Reverse E5a Details

This is an unusual die because significant re-punches in the reverse legend are so seldom seen.

**Reverse E5b**

	<b>Re-Punched Characters</b>		
	ONE	CENT	1859
	<b>P9 Detail</b>	Slips onto L9 Made During P9 Repair	
	<b>O,M,M curved</b>	1: M A N 2: M A N 3: M O N	
E5b			

Leaf 9 Detail

Shorthand for Leaf 9 Detail

State	Summary Die Crack and Collapse in Die E5b															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1																
2				●	~~~~~											



Leaf 4 (State 2)

**Figure 28.** Reverse E5b Details

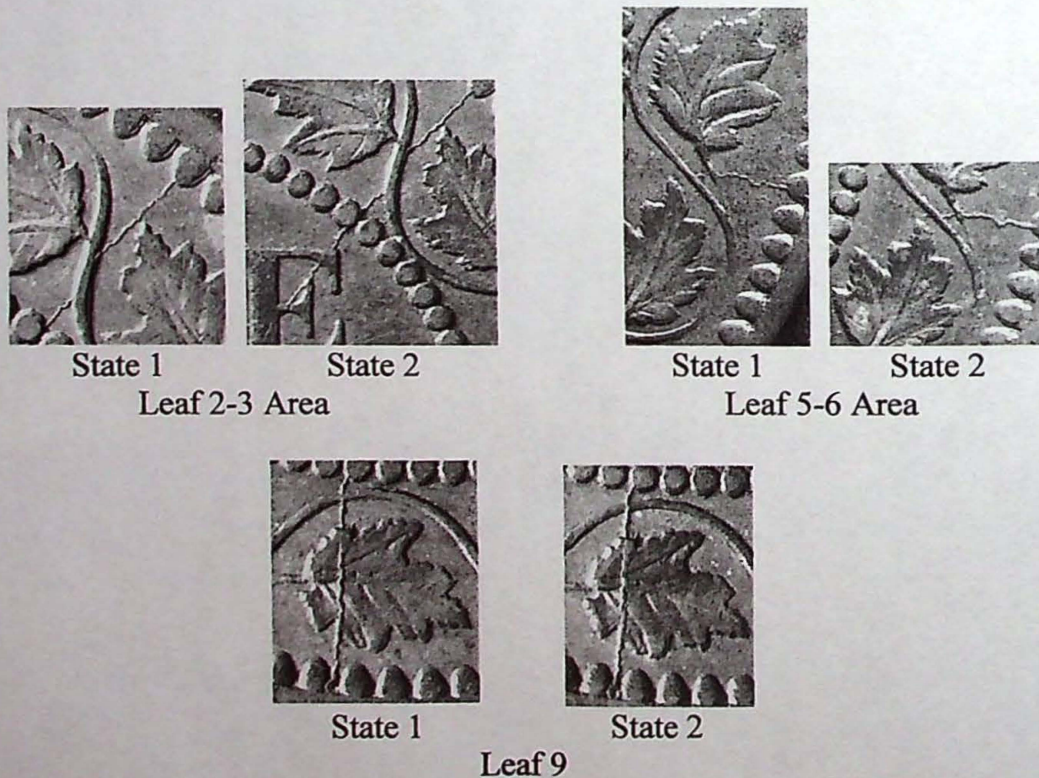
**Reverse E5c**

	<b>Re-Punched Characters</b>		
	ONE	CENT	1859
	<b>P9 Detail</b>	Slips onto L9 Made During P9 Repair	
	<b>O,N,M curved</b>	1: L A VN (tip) 2: M O M	
E5c			

Leaf 9 Detail

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

State	Summary of Die Cracks and Collapse in Die E5c															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1			○	▬				□	●							
2		●		▬				○	●							



**Figure 29.** Reverse E5c Details

This is another die with Leaf 9 slips that are difficult to see, especially the long slip. One of the hallmarks of this die E5c is vine loops at leaves 6 and 10 which disappear into the field of the coin.

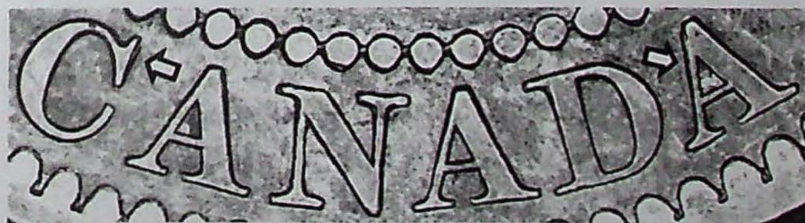
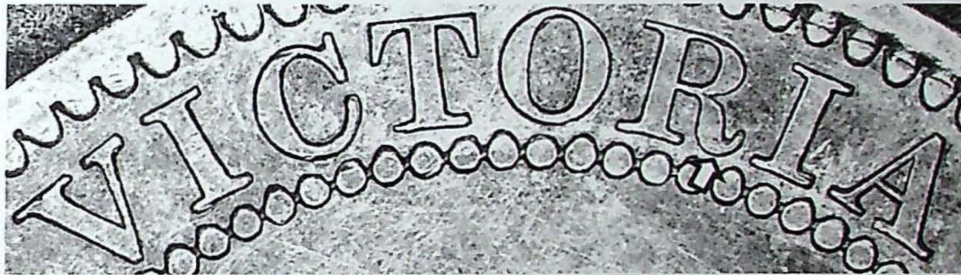
**The Reverse E6 Die Set**

Obverse o3, coupled with reverse die E6.

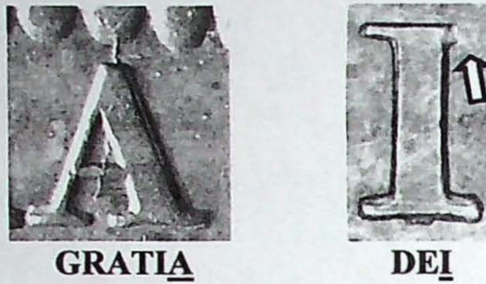
**Obverse o3**

State	Summary of Re-Punched Letters & Die Cracks in Die o3
1	VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA • CANADA
1	○

**Re-punched Letters**



**Die Crack and Die Clog**



**Figure 30.** Obverse o3 Details

**Reverse E6**

	<b>Re-Punched Characters</b>		
	ONE	CENT	1859
	<b>P9 Detail</b>	Slips onto L9 Made During P9 Repair	
	O,N,N	1: L A N 2: S O M 3: M O V N	
E6			

Leaf 9 Detail

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

State	Summary of Die Cracks in Die E6															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1												●			●	



Leaves 12-13



Leaf 15

**Figure 31.** Reverse E6 Details

---

**The Reverse E7 Die Set**

Obverse o4, coupled with reverse dies E7, E7a and E7b.

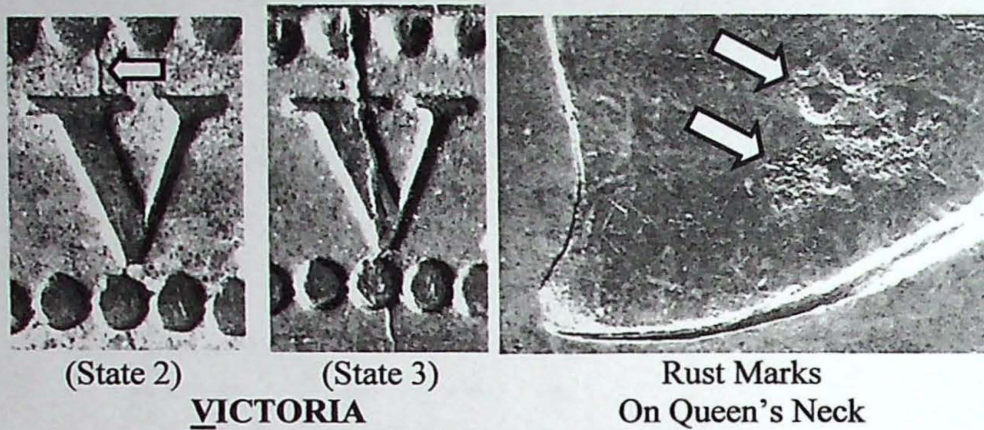
**Obverse o4**

State	Summary of Re-Punched Letters & Die Cracks in Die o4
	VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA • CANADA
1	
2	○
3	●

**Re-punched Letters**



**Die Cracks & Rust Marks**



**Figure 32.** Obverse o4 Details

Although the re-punched R in GRATIA is quite unusual, the quickest way to identify this obverse is by the large raised area on the Queen's neck, the cause of which appears to be rusting of the die. This is the most dramatic example of die rust in the entire series. We have never seen this obverse without the rust spots.

**Reverse E7**

	<b>Re-Punched Characters</b>		
	ONE	CENT	1859
<b>P9 Detail</b>	Slips onto L9 Made During P9 Repair		
<b>O,M,M center</b>	1: M A K 2: L A K		
<b>E7</b>			



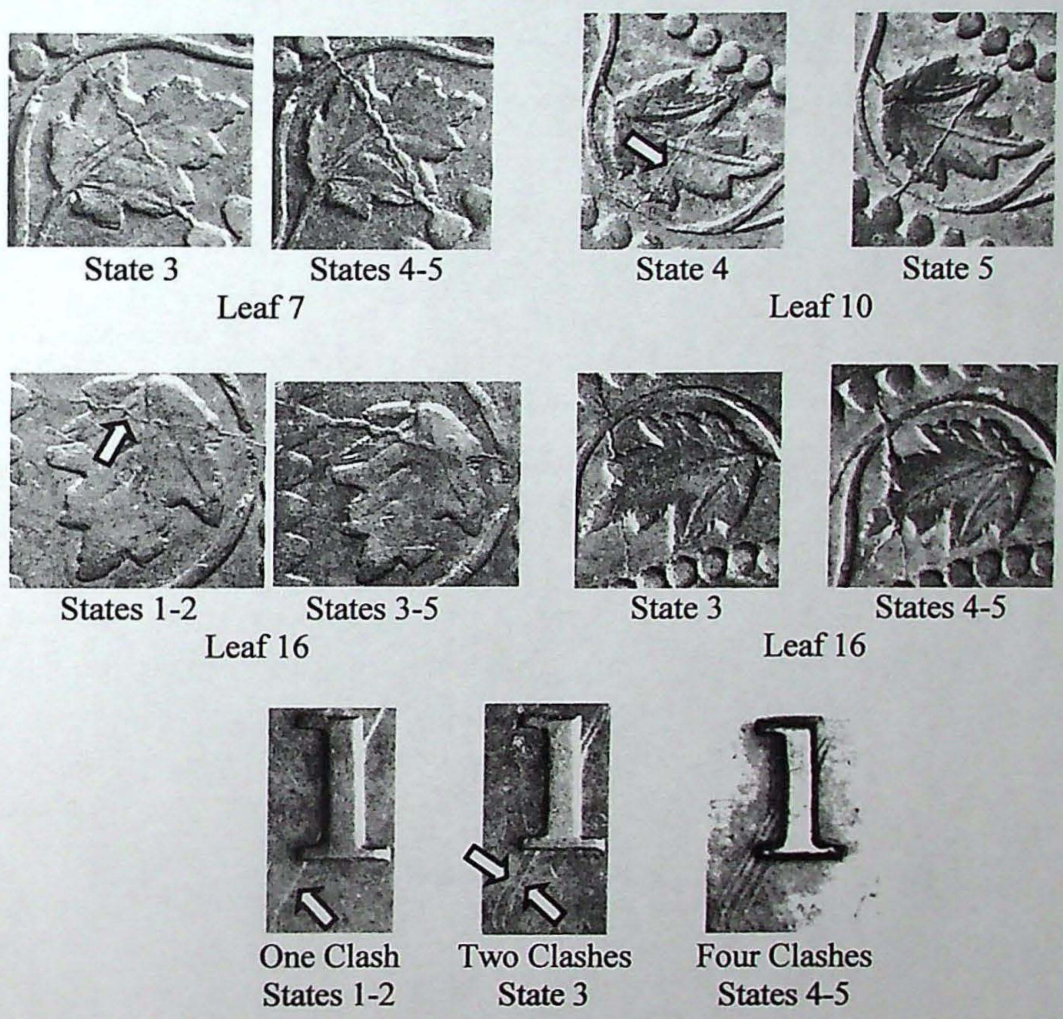
Leaf 9 Detail

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



State	Summary of Die Cracks in Die E7															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1							○						○			
2							○						●			
3							●						●			●
4							■			○			●		.....	●
5		∞					■			●			●		.....	●

**Die Cracks & Clashes**



Multiple Die Clash Marks Near 1 in Date

**Figure 33.** Reverse E7 Details

**Reverse E7a**

	<b>Re-Punched Characters</b>		
	ONE	CENT	1859
	<b>P9 Detail</b>	Slips onto L9 Made During P9 Repair	
	<b>O,K,N curved</b>	1: M O VN (tip) 2: M B VN (tip)	
E7a			

Leaf 9 Detail

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

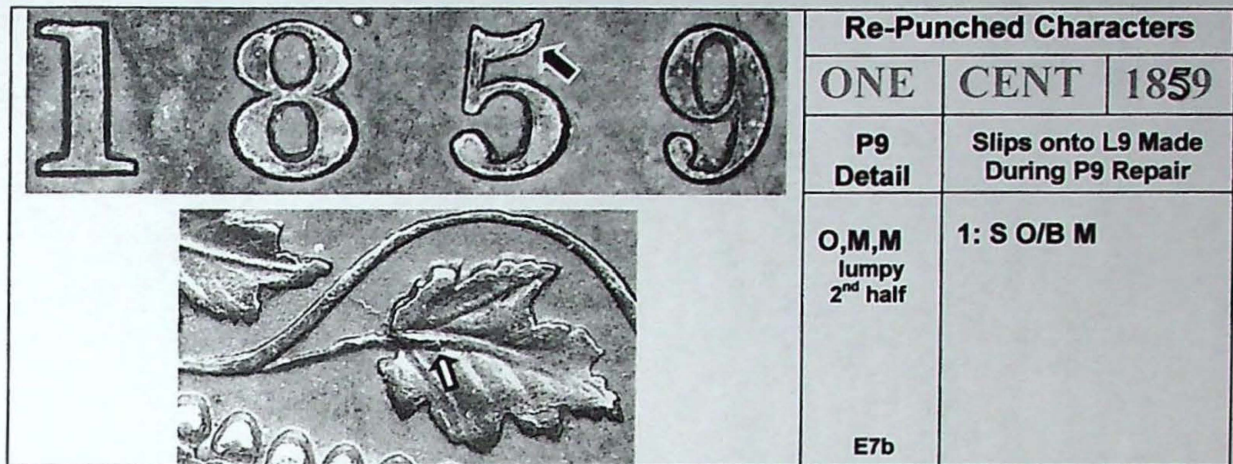
State	Summary of Die Cracks in Die E7a															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1																
2						□		○								



Leaf 8  
(State 2)

**Figure 35.** Reverse E7a Details

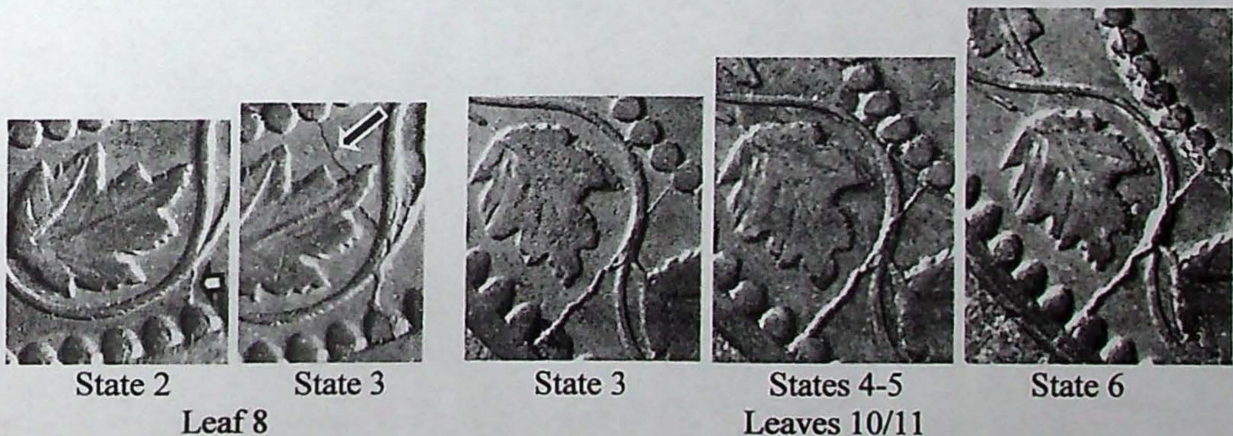
**Reverse E7b**



Leaf 9 Detail

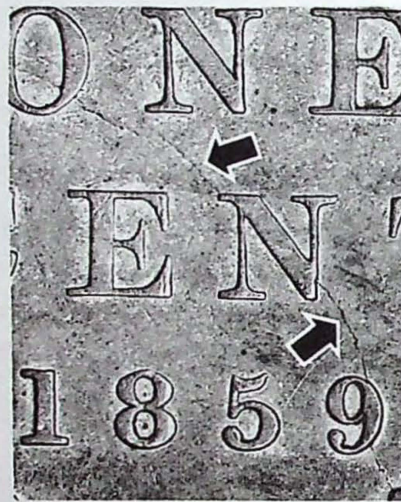
Shorthand for Leaf 9 Detail & Legend/Date Re-punches

State	Summary of Die Cracks in Die E7b															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1																
2				○			○									
3				●	□		● ●			●						
4				●	□		● ●			■						
5				●	□		● ●			■ ●	□	●	□	□	□	
6				■	□		● ●			■ ●	□	●	□	□	□	



Reverse E7b was a very durable die, of which we have traced six states. The initial state lacks die cracks. Two cracks appear in State 2; that at Leaf 7/8 runs from a denticle to the vine, but does not touch Leaf 8. In the later states this crack has a branch that goes through the tip of Leaf 8. In State 3 a crack between Leaves 10 & 11 appears; in later states it runs along the beads of the inner circle. Also in State 3 a crack runs diagonally across the center, but at that point the field is still flat. In State 4 the field is buckling, so everything inside the inner circle of beads to the left of the

crack is rising. Several new cracks make their appearance in States 5 and 6. The easiest way to differentiate State 5 from State 6 is the crack at Leaf 4.



Crack through center (State 4)

**Figure 36.** Reverse E7b Details

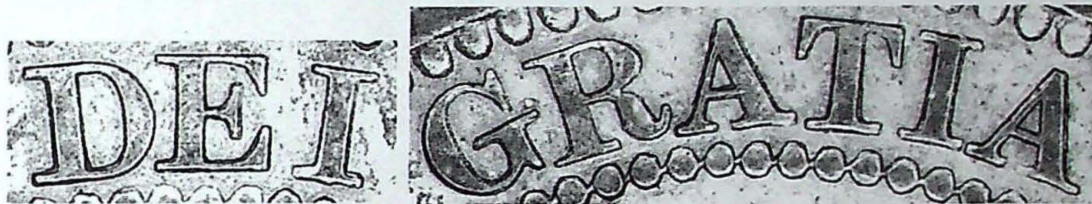
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**The Reverse E8 Die Set**

Obverse o5, coupled with reverse die E8.

**Obverse o5**

**Re-Punched Letters in Die o5**



**Clash Marks**



Clash Mark above CANADA

Die Clogs

State	Clog	Summary of Clogged Letters in Die o5
1	1	VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA. CANADA



**Figure 37.** Obverse o5 Details

Obverse o5 is a very scarce die, which so far has been traced only in association with another scarce die, reverse E8. It has very few markers. Other than the clogs in REGINA and CANADA, which must be considered transient and not necessarily present in all examples, the most distinctive marker for o5 is a nick in the outer loop of the R of VICTORIA.

Reverse E8

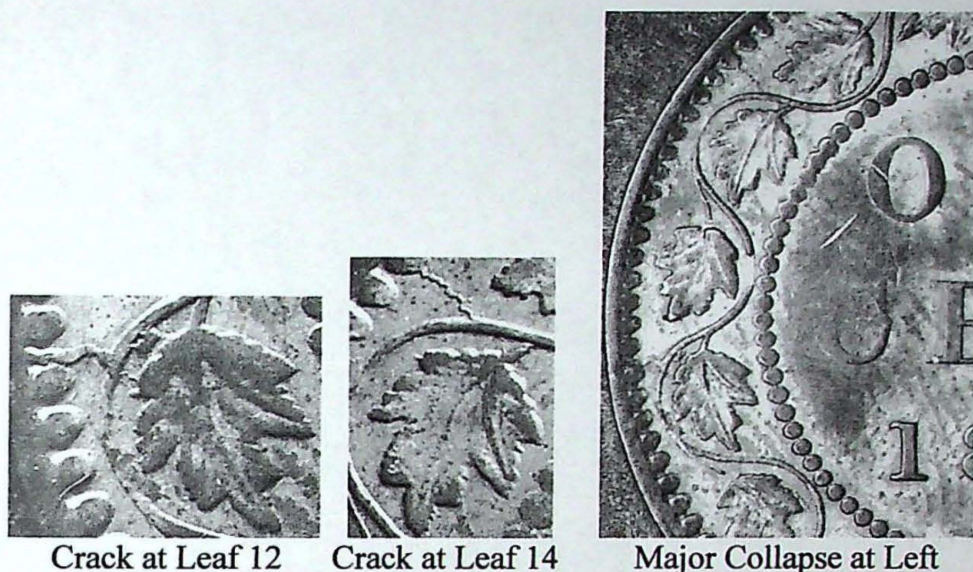
	<b>Re-Punched Characters</b>		
	ONE	CENT	1859
	<b>P9 Detail</b>	<b>Slips onto L9 Made During P9 Repair</b>	
	<b>O,M,M dip in 2<sup>nd</sup> half</b>		
E8			

Leaf 9 Detail

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

State	Summary of Die Cracks and Collapse in Die E8															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1											●	■	□	□		

**Die Cracks and Collapse**



Crack at Leaf 12

Crack at Leaf 14

Major Collapse at Left

**Figure 38.** Reverse E8 Details

In the only state we have seen die E8 is already significantly cracked and has a massive collapse. The collapse is so large that much of the C of CENTS and part of the O of ONE do not strike up well (or at least wore very quickly). Even the Queen's bun doesn't fully strike up. In that state E8 could not have lasted much longer.

**The Reverse E9 Die Set**

Obverse o6, coupled with reverse die E9.

**Obverse o6**

State	Summary of Re-Punched Letters & Die Cracks in Die o6	
	VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA • CANADA	
1		
2	○	
3	○	○
4	●	●

Re-punched Letters



Die Cracks

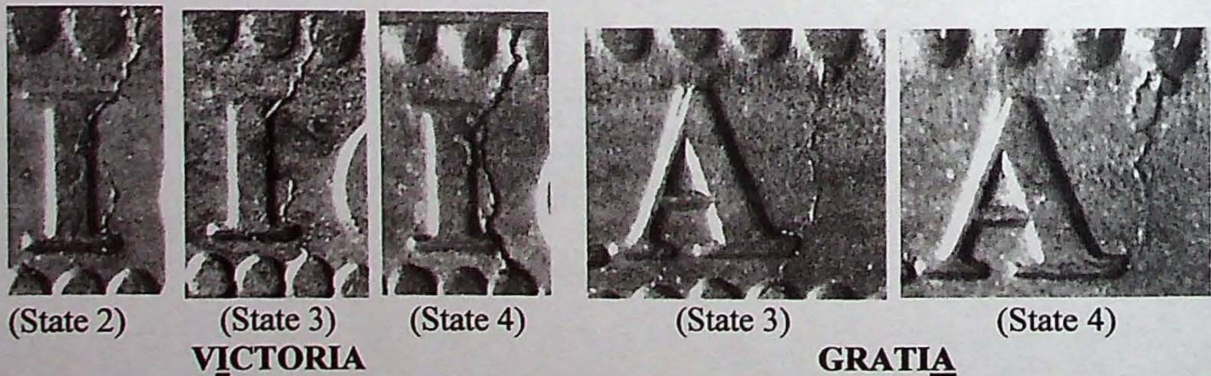


Figure 39. Obverse o6 Details

No fewer than four letters in the legend have major re-punches in die o6. The combination of the A in REGINA and N in CANADA, for example, is die-defining.



**Reverse E9**

		<b>Re-Punched Characters</b>		
		ONE	CENT	1859
P9 Detail		Slips onto L9 Made During P9 Repair		
O,M,M kink		1: M B N		
E9				

Leaf 9 Detail

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

State	Summary of Die Cracks in Die E9															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1																
2			○													
3	●		●				○				○	●				
4	●		●				●				○	●		□		
5	●		●				●				●	●		○		



Leaf 1 (State 3)



State 2



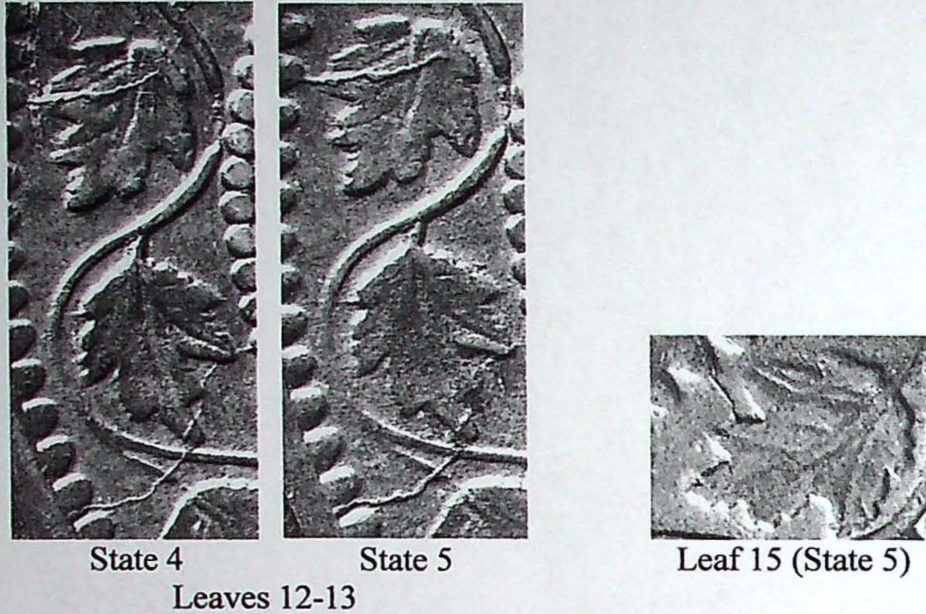
State 3



Leaf 7/8 Area (State 3)

Leaf 3

Die E9 is another die with several states; all can be differentiated by die cracks. The first crack to appear is at Leaf 3, the presence of which separates State 2 from State 1. In State 3 four new cracks appear and that at Leaf 3 broadens. In State 4 an additional crack (at Leaf 15) forms. In going from State 4 to State 5 all six cracks worsen; that at Leaf 12 is a convenient diagnostic point.



**Figure 40.** Reverse E9 Details

**The Reverse E10 Die Set**

Obverse o7, coupled with reverse die E10.

**Obverse o7**

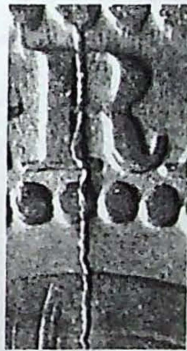
State	Summary of Re-Punched Letters & Die Cracks in Die o7
1	
2	
3	■

**Re-punched Letters**





Die Crack and Clash Marks



GRATIA (State 3)



Clash Marks Above head (State 2)

Clogged Letters

State	Clog	Clogged Letters in Die o7
1	1	VICTORIA DEI <u>GRATIA</u> REGINA. CANADA





REGINA.

State 1 comes either clogged or not clogged. So far, no clogs have been found in the other states. State 3 is associated with a dramatic crack through the R of GRATIA. Amazingly, there of no sign of this crack in the two earlier states. State 2 is differentiated from State 1 by the presence of clash marks above the Queen's head.

**Figure 41. Obverse o7 Details**

**Reverse E10**

	<b>Re-Punched Characters</b>		
	ONE	CENT	1859
P9 Detail	Slips onto L9 Made During P9 Repair		
K,K,K	1: M A VN (tip) 2: M O M 3: S O M		
E9			

Leaf 9 Detail

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

Overpolished Die  
At Leaf 2  
(State 1)

Tiny Rust Spots  
Near Leaf 14  
(State 1)

Clash Marks  
Near Leaf 2  
(State 2)

Field buckling  
(State 2)

**Figure 42. Reverse E10 Details**

Reverse E10 has some unusual features. First it was over polished during its preparation, leaving some parts of the design in lower relief than normal. Evidence of this is seen in the Leaf 2 area. The loop is quite thin and the leaf “bottoms out” leaving a flat area in the center. Second, there are tiny raised spots on each side of the beaded circle near Leaf 14 which we believe are from pits in the die due to rusting. The two states of this die are separable by the more deteriorated nature of State 2: clash marks are present near some leaves (e.g. Leaf 2) and the field is beginning to buckle (note, for example, the ridge between the T of CENTS and the 9).

**The Reverse E11 Die Set**

Obverse o8, coupled with reverse die E11.

**Obverse o8**

Summary of Re-Punched Letters & Die Cracks in Die o8	
State	VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA • CANADA
1	∞ ●

**Re-punched Letters**





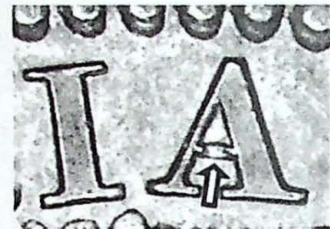
**Die Cracks and Clogs**



**VICTORIA**



**REGINA**



**Clog in VICTORIA**

**Figure 53.** Obverse o8 Details

**Reverse E11**

	<b>Re-Punched Characters</b>		
	ONE	CENT	1859
	<b>P9 Detail</b>	Slips onto L9 Made During P9 Repair	
	O,N,N curved	1: L A VN (tip) 2: M B N	
			E11

Leaf 9 Detail

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

State	Summary of Die Cracks in Die E11															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1					○		○						●			

**Die Cracks**



Leaf 5



Leaf 7



Leaf 13

**Figure 54.** Reverse E11 Details

**The Reverse E12 Die Set**

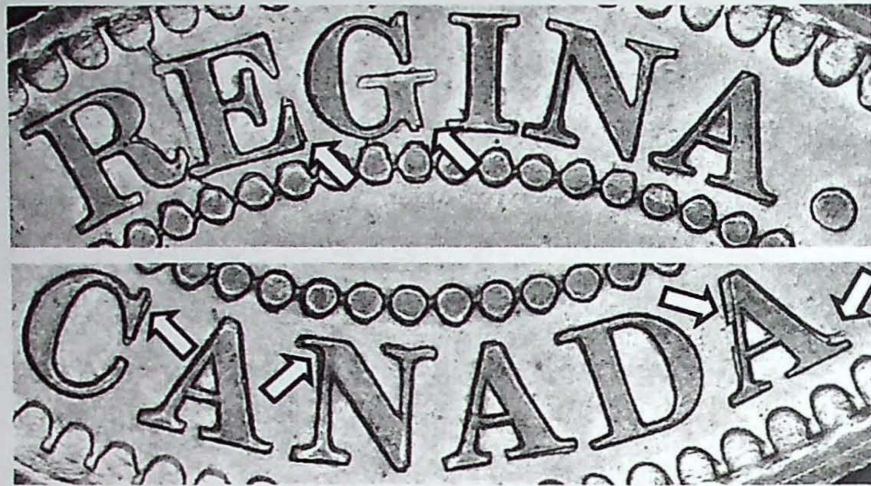
Obverse o9, coupled with reverse die E12.

**Obverse o9**

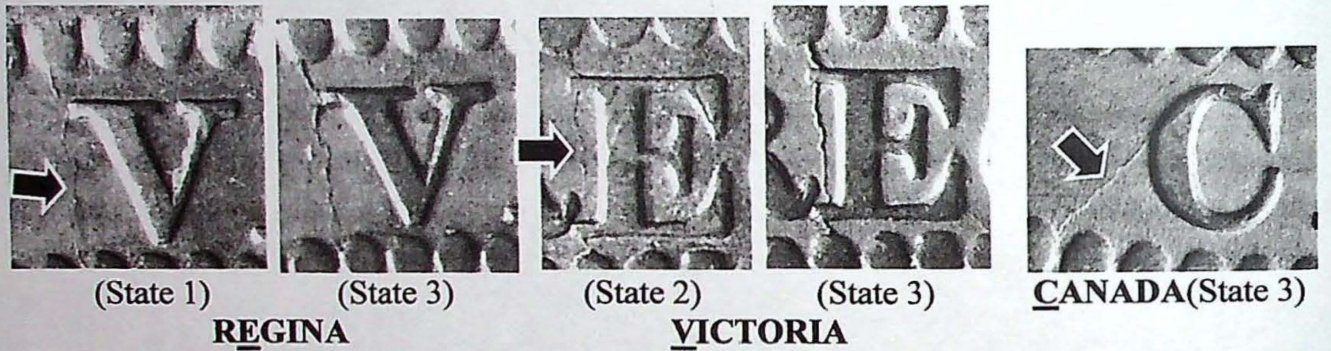
State	Summary of Re-Punched Letters & Die Cracks in Die o9		
	VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA • CANADA		
1		□	
2	□	○	□
3	○	●	□

**Re-punched Letters**





Die Cracks



Die Clogs

State	Clog	Clogged Letters in Die o9
1	1	VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA. CANADA
3	2	VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA. CANADA



**Figure 46.** Obverse o9 Details



The re-punched last A in CANADA is die-defining.

**Reverse E12**

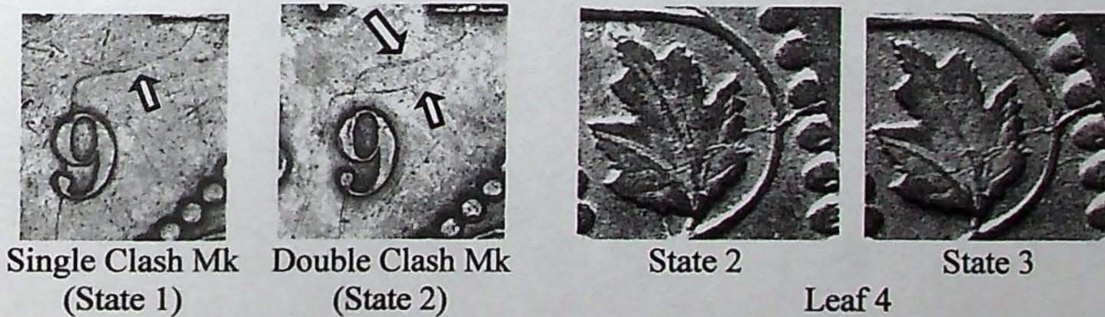
	<b>Re-Punched Characters</b>		
	ONE	CENT	1859
	<b>P9 Detail</b>	Slips onto L9 Made During P9 Repair	
	O,K,K	1: L A N 2: S O N	
E12			

Leaf 9 Detail

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

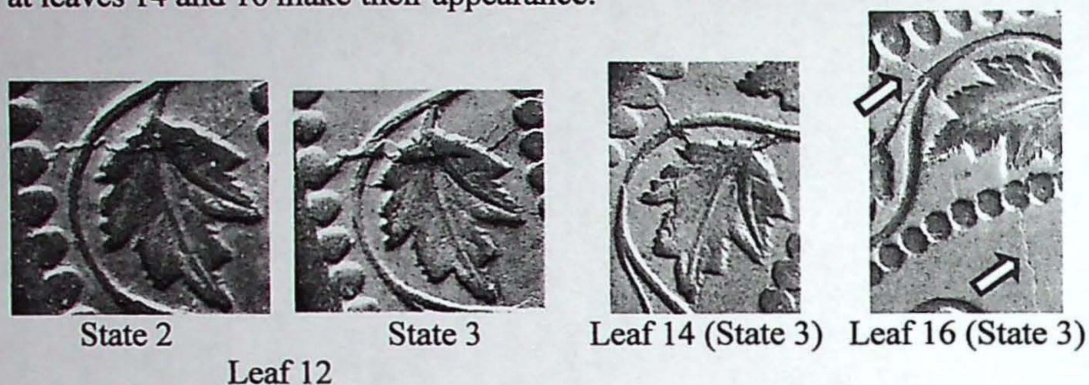
State	Die Cracks and Collapse in Die E12															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1																
2				○								●				
3				●								■		●		○

**Die Clashes & Cracks**



Reverse E12 has two repair slips on Leaf 9, the upper one being quite long and making the die easy to identify. This reverse is known in three states, the first (State 1) having no cracks or collapses, but it does have a single profile clash mark extending through the left side of the 9. One assumes there is previous untraced state in which the clash mark is missing. On States 2 & 3 the die has rotated and there is a second clash mark that is well to the left of the

9. In State 2 cracks appear to leaves 4 and 12. These cracks worsen in State 3 and new cracks at leaves 14 and 16 make their appearance.



**Figure 47.** Reverse E12 Details

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**Checklist of Die Combinations (Including Die States) Presented in This Paper**

o2-1/E5-1	o3/E6	o4-2/E7b-2	o6-3/E9-4
o2-2/E5-2	o4-1/E7-1	o4-2/E7b-3	o6-4/E9-5
o2a-1/E5-3	o4-1/E7-2	o4-2/E7b-4	o7-1/E10-1
o2a-2/E5-4	o4-1/E7-3	o4-2/E7b-5	o7-2/E10-2
o2a-3/E5a-1	o4-1/E7-4	o4-2/E7b-6	o7-3/E10-2
o2a-4/E5a-2	o4-1/E7-5	o4-3/E7b-6	o8/E11
o2a-5/E5b-1	o4-1/E7a-1	o5/E8	o9-1/E12-1
o2a-5/E5b-2	o4-1/E7a-2	o6-1/E9-1	o9-2/E12-2
o2a-5/E5c-1	o4-1/E7b-1	o6-1/E9-2	o9-3/E12-2
o2a-5/E5c-2	o4-2/E7b-1	o6-2/E9-3	o9-3/E12-3

# Trying to Make Sense of Courteau's Attributes of the Front View Bank of Montreal Tokens *By Lorne Barnes, CATC #1200*

There are several die variations to the Province of Canada, Bank of Montreal series caused by deterioration and reworking of the dies. Doctor Courteau published his findings in 1919 and gave numbers with written descriptions. This compilation includes Courteau's numbering system and definitions, Breton numbers, Charlton's numbering system to aid the modern day collector, and additional definitions and pictures to aid in Courteau's definitions.

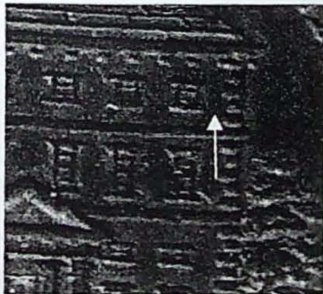
Courteau's descriptions will be included in this reference and are in quotation marks.

"A careful examination of these tokens will reveal in many specimens small defects and cracks in the dies. Some of these I have purposely omitted to mention when the identification of the token is otherwise certain. The mere presence of a die crack is not enough to constitute a distinct die variety."

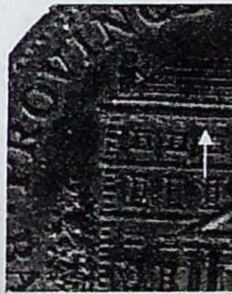
"I have, however, made exceptions in certain cases, more especially when describing the pennies of this series, when the description of the die crack will aid in their identification and subsequent classification."

"In order to facilitate the description of the half pennies, I have neglected the chronological order and will divide them into three groups, viz., the "Tall Trees," the "Heavy Trees" and the "Small Trees."

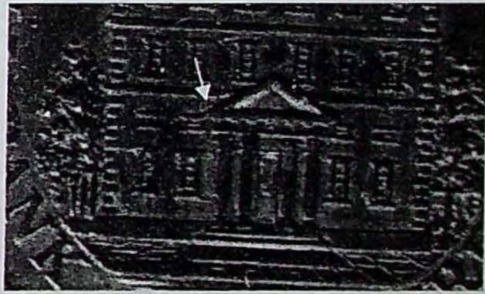
"In the last two groups, the heavy and the small trees, there is a small defect in the die having the form of a line running from the first upper right window to border-stone, and the sixth cornice block<sup>1</sup> from the left, and the left half of porch roof are recut. This induces me to believe that they are from the same obverse die, though evidently the "Heavy trees" group from the die after it had been retouched."



First upper right window



Sixth cornice block



Left half of porch roof

"These half pennies are found with two distinct letters M in Montreal, the opened one and the closed one. In the opened M variety, the angle formed by the central part of the letter comes down on the line with both feet, but points towards left one; whereas in the closed M variety, the angle does not come so low and points towards right foot."

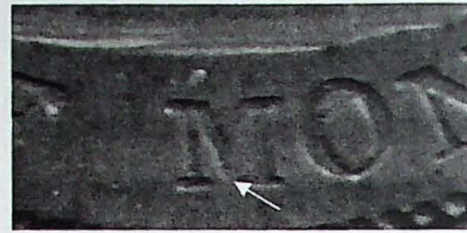


The walkway horizontal lines are double cut on the "Tall trees" variety.

<sup>1</sup> a projecting horizontal molding along the top of a wall or building



Points towards left foot (Opened M)



Points towards right foot (Closed M)

“Since the varieties with the opened M are more numerous, in the description I shall avoid mentioning them in all cases, but will do so for the closed M. Same remark regarding those dated 1842, they will be mentioned in all cases, whereas the 1844 tokens will be so only where the date changes. (\*)”<sup>2</sup>

“To avoid repetition in describing reverses, I think it best to mention here that there are two varieties of beaver on shield, one with a long nose and the other with a short one. In the long nose variety the beaver has rather the head of the common house rat – the nose being too sharp, and the ornamental leaf surrounding the garter to the left is always met with a long inside point at bottom, hence a wide, deep notch;”



Long nose beaver



Long inside point at bottom of leaf

“whereas in the short-nose the head resembles more closely that of a beaver and the inside point at bottom of left leaf is short, hence notch more superficial and angular.”



Short nose beaver



Short inside point at bottom of leaf

“With this in view, I believe that the task of collectors in identifying varieties will be much easier. The collector must be careful, when grouping his tokens for the purpose of identification, that he keeps each variety of tree groups separate. By doing this he will avoid mingling the “Tall trees” varieties with either of the other groups, and vice versa.”

<sup>2</sup> (\*) Therefore when the date is not given, it will be understood that it is 1844.

“Moreover, he should ascertain whether the coin he wants to classify bears a *long* or a *short* nosed beaver, a *circular* or an *oval* period – particularities mentioned after the description of each variety, and find out if these particularities correspond with the coin he desires to identify.”



Round period after “SALUS”



Oval period after “SALUS”

“For instance, a “Tall trees” variety with a long nosed beaver and an oval period will bring him to No. 41, while a “Tall trees” variety with a short nosed beaver and a circular period will either be No. 42 or No. 43, and so on.”

### GROUP I – TALL TREES COURTEAU NO. 40 TO 45.



C40 - Breton 527 - Charlton PC-1A1

“40. Obv. Front of a building. Province of Canada – Bank of Montreal. The M in Montreal is closed at bottom. The left fence has always three upright palings in the whole three groups, where as the right varies in many instances; this fact will be mentioned in each case. In this group the right fence has three upright palings proper.”

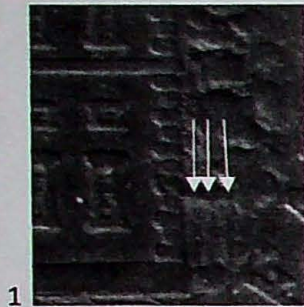
“Rev. The Arms of the City of Montreal with the motto Concordis Salus on garter. Bank Of on left ribbon end, Montreal on right, incused. Surrounding the arms Bank Token-Half Penny, dated 1842. The beaver has a short nose: the period after Salus is circular. From one state of the die. R. 7.”

*“Short nosed beaver, circular period.”*

“The varieities dated 1842 are all met with the figure 1 recut at the top.”

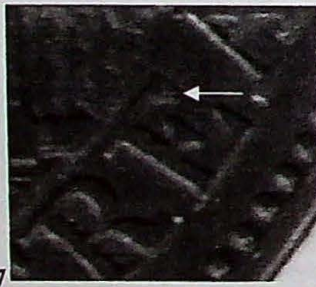
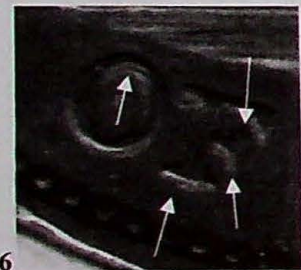
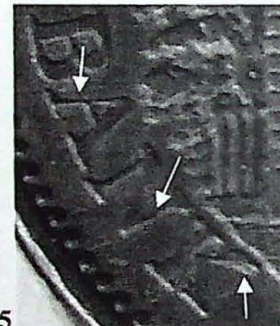
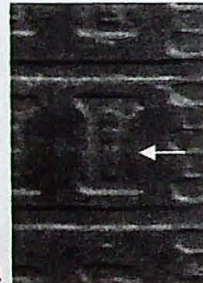
**Obverse: C40**

- Tall trees.
- Closed M (curved to right).



1. The right fence group has always three complete upright palings.

**Additional information:**



2. Inner moldings show on the gable of the porch.
3. The right foot of the K in BANK is higher than the left foot.
4. The right window of the middle story has a defect on the outside edge on the right vertical trim.
5. The left leg of the A in BANK is slender, the right arm of the N resembles an old fashion tack (tapered), and the upper serifs of the K are doubled.
6. The O's in both OF are re-cut on upper inside. The F at 6:30 is doubled on bottom centre and the serif of short arm is slender and flat at its ends.
7. The E in MONTREAL is doubled on the inside of the top arm.
8. The top right of the T in MONTREAL sometimes touches the walkway.

Reverse: C40, Dated 1842

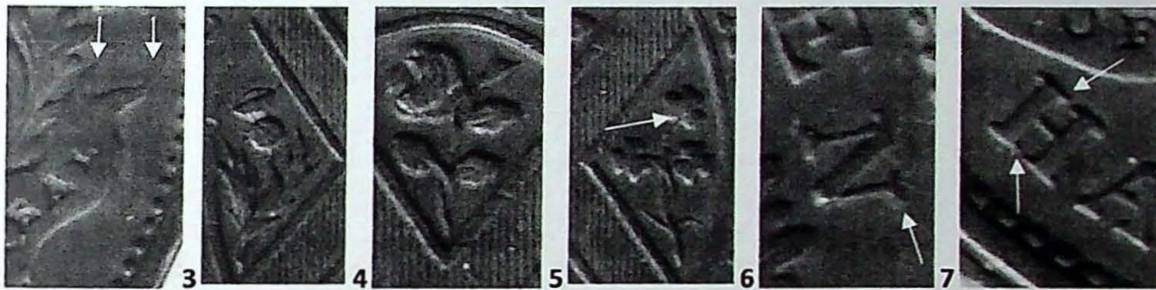
- Short nosed beaver.
- The period after Salus is circular.



1

1. The figure 1 is recut at the top left.

**Additional information:**



2. The right ribbon ends are pointed, but do not extend.
3. The thistle shows all parts as well as hair around the bulb.
4. The rose has a continuous stem.
5. The top shamrock is attached to the stem.
6. The right arm of the N in TOKEN is re-cut on lower top right serif.
7. The H in HALF is re-cut on the bottom of upper right serif and the left foot's right serif is re-cut and thin.



C41 - Breton 527 - Charlton PC-1B2

“41. Obv. Same as No. 40. In many instances, this is found with defects in the die that blocks either the upright paling next to building, to the right, or the left chimney, or both.”

“Rev. Same as No. 40. Dated 1844. The beaver has a long nose; the thistle sprig has no stem; oval period after Salus. R.2.”

*“Long nosed beaver, oval period.”*

**Obverse: C41**

Same attributes as C40.

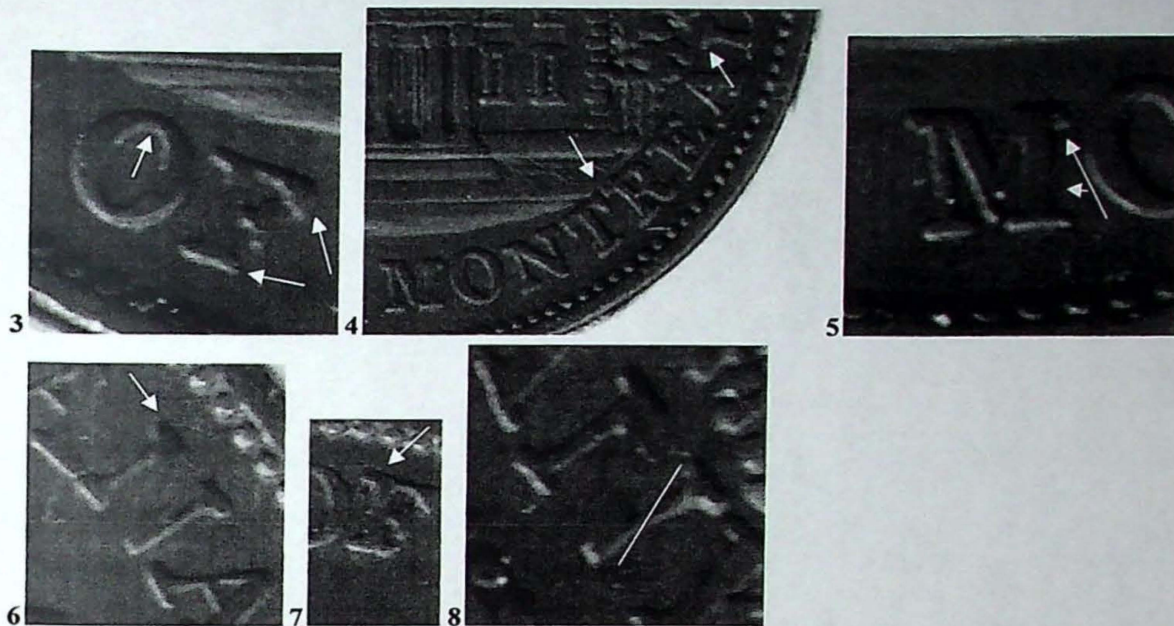
- Tall trees.
- Closed M (curved to right).
- Inner moldings show on the gable of the porch.
- The right foot of the K in BANK is higher than the left foot.
- The right window of the middle story has a defect on the outside edge of the vertical trim.
- The left leg of the A in BANK is slender, the right arm of the N resembles an old fashion tack (tapered), and the upper serifs of the K are doubled.



1. The die is filled between right side of building's bottom two blocks and half of the left paling in the right fence group.
  2. The die is filled to right of the left chimney.
- As mentioned by Courteau, number 41 can be found with all three upright palings with no defect at left chimney or just one defect or both defects together.



**Additional information:**

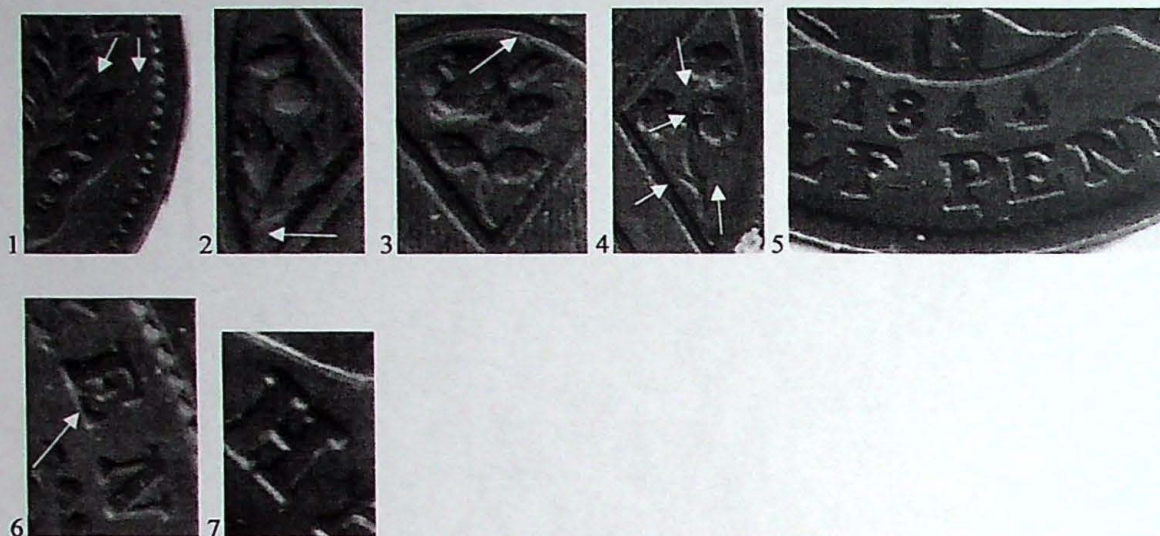


3. The re-cut O's in OF are not as noticeable, but still re-cut on upper inside and the F at 6:30 shows no doubling at bottom centre, but does show doubling at end of top arm. The short arms of the F's have slightly thicker serifs and is pointed at top and rounded at bottom. A tool mark is noticeable on lower right serif.
4. The T and R in MONTREAL touch the walkway above. The L is re-cut on upper left serif.
5. The M in MONTREAL is doubled on outer right side.
6. The upper left serif of the N in CANADA is doubled.
7. The F at 12:00 is re-cut on the top of left side.
8. A tool mark runs from left to right at 30 degrees to make the upright of the arm of the N in BANK appear like it is not connected.

**Reverse: C41, Dated 1844**

Same attributes as C40.

- Short nosed beaver.
- The period after SALUS is oval.
- The right arm of the N in TOKEN is not re-cut on lower top right serif.



1. The left end on the right ribbon is pointed and the right end is rounded.
2. The thistle is missing its lower stem as well as the hair around the bulb.
3. As C40 the rose has a continuous stem, but the bud's left side at the top extends to touch the garter.
4. The sprig between the left shamrock and top shamrock is barely noticeable, the stem to the right shamrock is broken at the main stem, lower right sprig is faint and points to the last S in SALUS, and the bottom left sprig is long and grows fainter at its end.
5. The right 4 in date sits slightly higher than the left 4.
6. The bottom arm of the E in TOKEN has a piece missing on the top.
7. The H in HALF is not re-cut.



C42-45 – Breton 527 – PC-1B1

“42. Obv. Same as No. 40”

“Rev. Dated 1844. The beaver has a short nose; the period after Salus is circular; the right ribbon end has long points with the left almost straight. R.2.”

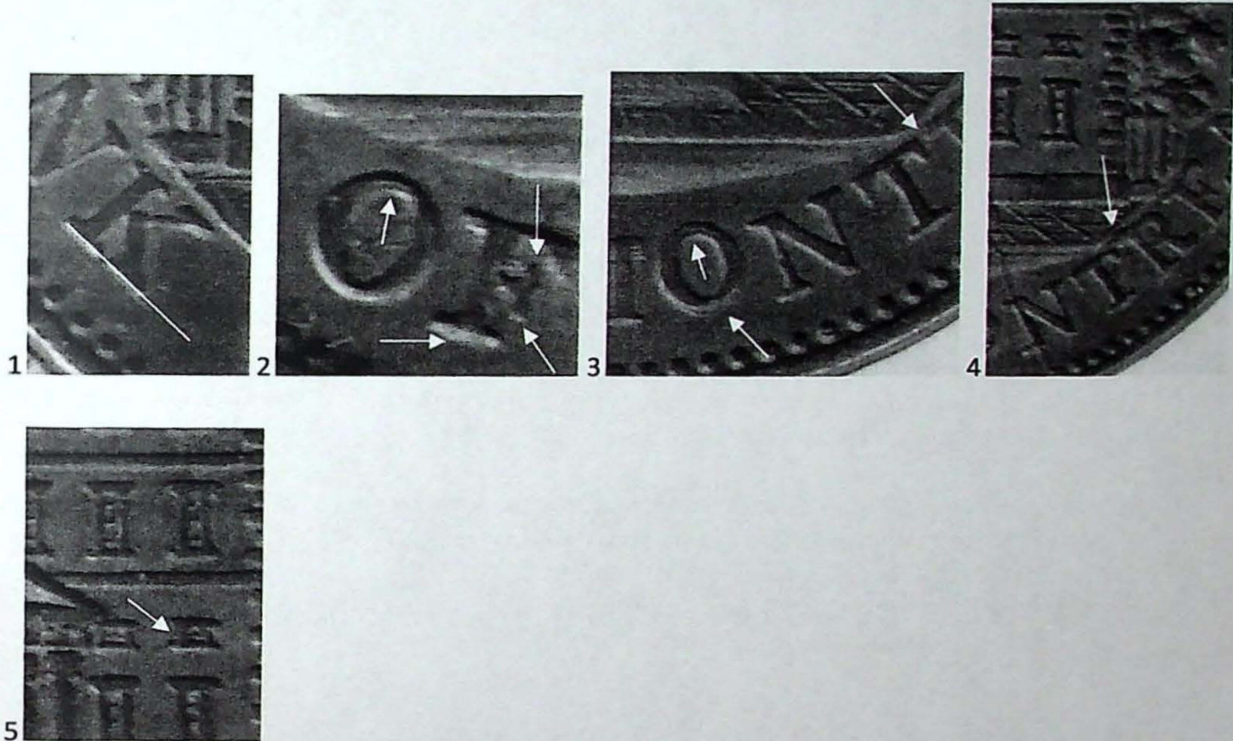
*“Short nosed beaver, circular period.”*

**Obverse: C42**

Similar attributes as C40.

- Tall trees.
- Closed M (curved to right).
- Three palings complete in right fence group.
- Inner moldings are faint or sometimes missing on the gable of the porch.

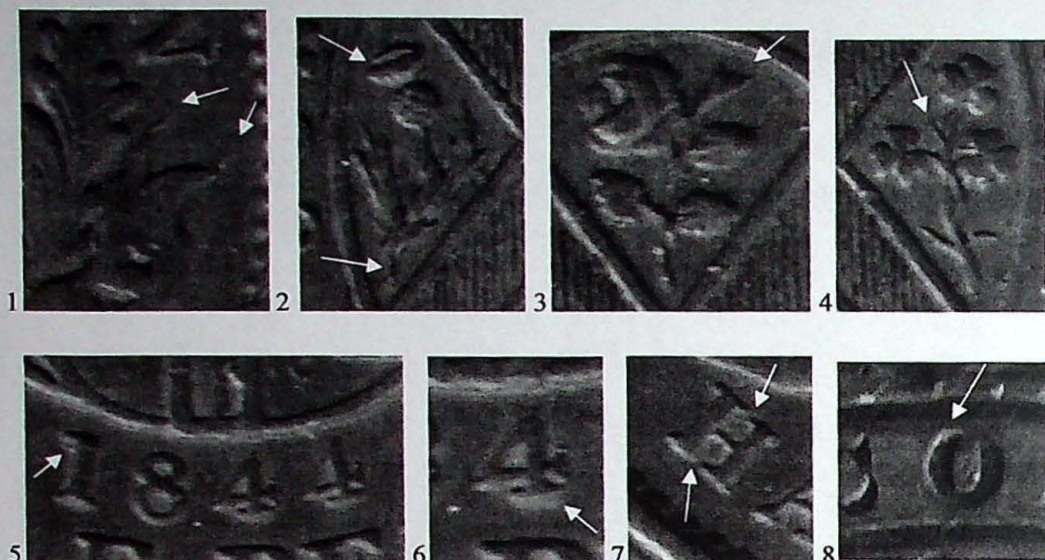
**Additional information:**



1. The right foot in K in BANK is even with left foot.
2. The O's in OF are still re-cut on upper inside, but the F at 6:30 is doubled across most of the bottom. The short arm of the F's has thin serifs and is rounded at top and flat at bottom.
3. The O in MONTREAL is heavily doubled in upper inside and lower bottom.
4. On most examples there is a huge blob at the top left of the R and top right of the T in MONTREAL to the walkway. Picture 3 shows no blob at the R and T.
5. The vertical left trim of the first small from right on first story is twice as thick.

**Reverse: C42, Dated 1844**

- Short nosed beaver.
- The period after SALUS is circular.



**Additional information:**

1. The right ribbon has long points the left one has a gentle curve.
2. The left side of the flower is missing and the lower stem appears as one.
3. The bud is missing most of the three extensions.
4. The shamrock has a sprig between the left and top shamrock, top shamrock is connected to the stem, the stem to right shamrock is connected to the main stem, and the lower right sprig points to the last S in SALUS.
5. Sometimes the 1 in date is re-cut; an extension is seen under the upper serif. Like C41, the right 4 in date sits slightly higher than the left 4, but the first 4 is re-cut and turned slightly counterclockwise.
6. The first 4 is re-cut and turned slightly counterclockwise.
7. The H in HALF is re-cut on the bottom of upper right serif and the left foot's right serif is re-cut and thin.
8. The first O in CONCORDIA shows a tool mark on top outside left.

"43. Obv. Same as No. 40, but the letters F are old style and M in Montreal defective, which gives it a clumsy appearance; the C in Canada is recut."

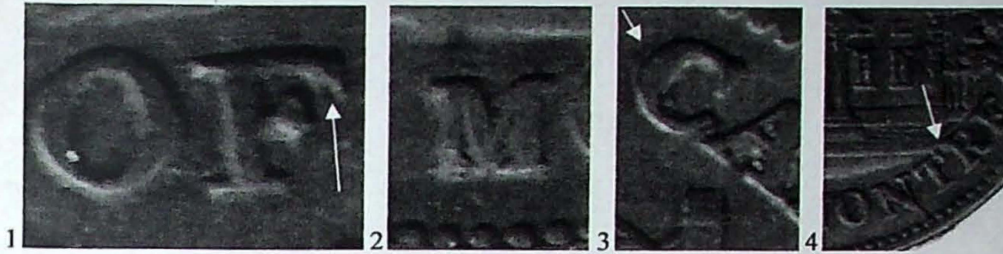
"Rev. Long points at right ribbon with its left bent abruptly. The 4's in the date are closed together and last one placed higher up. Close 44. R.3."

*"Short nosed beaver, circular period."*

**Obverse:** C43

Similar attributes as C40.

- Tall trees.
- Opened M (curved to left).
- Three palings complete in right fence group.
- Inner moldings show on the gable of the porch.
- The right foot of the K in BANK is even with the left foot.



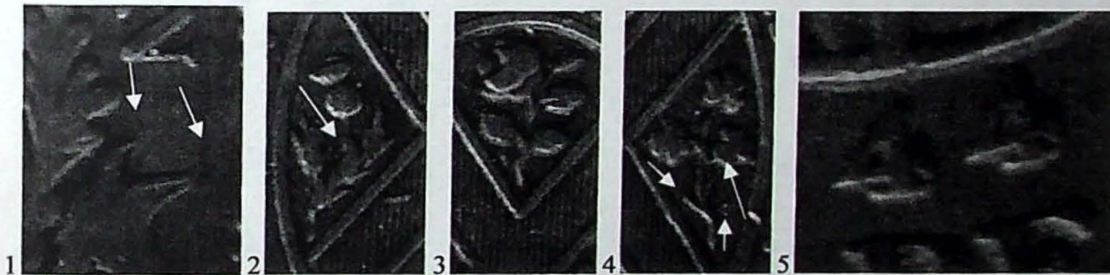
1. The F's are the old style and the middle arm's lower serif is short and the O's are not re-cut.
2. The M in MONTREAL has a compact look that gives it an awkward appearance.
3. The C in Canada is re-cut on the right side.

**Additional information:**

4. Sometimes the T of Montreal touches the walkway or in some cases the T and R touch the walkway.

**Reverse: C43, Dated 1844**

- Short nosed beaver.
- The period after Salus is circular.
- The H in HALF is re-cut on the bottom of upper right serif and the left foot's right serif is re-cut and thin.



1. The right ribbon has long points and the left one bends up hastily.

**Additional information:**

2. The points off the leaves are not as long and slender, the stem from the bulb is covered by the leave, and bottom stem is thicker.
3. The bud is missing most of the three extensions.
4. The lower left sprig is not as long and is blunt at the end, right shamrock is attached from the bottom, and end of the lower right sprig lacks detail.
5. The right 4 in date sits noticeably higher than the left 4.

“44. Obv. Same as No. 40. The defects in the die are more numerous on this than on No. 41, several extend to the roof.”

“Rev. The period after Salus is oval and both points of right ribbon are short. The 4’s in the date are widely spaced, with the top of first one directly under the bar of buckle. Wide 44. R.3.”

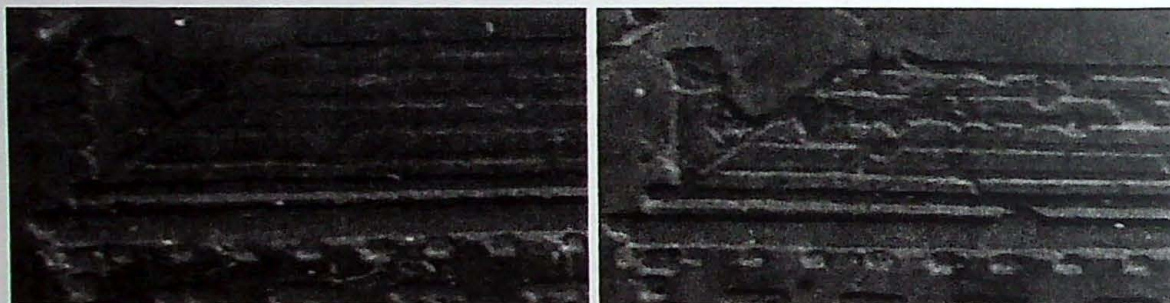
*“Short nosed beaver, oval period.”*

**Obverse: C44**

Similar attributes as C40.

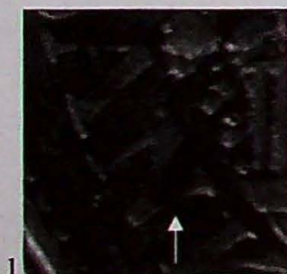
- Tall trees.
- Closed M (curved to right).
- Lower half of left paling in right fence group is plugged.
- Inner moldings show on the gable of the porch.
- The right foot of the K in BANK is higher than the left foot.
- The short arm of the F’s has thicker serifs and is pointed at top and rounded at bottom.

Courteau states that No. 44 is same obverse as No. 40. Technically it is, but No. 44 show the attributes of C41.



As mentioned by Courteau, the above two pictures show an early strike on the left and a later strike on the right. The roof does bare the brunt of the die deterioration

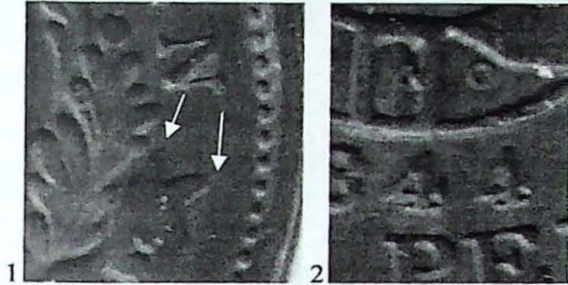
**Additional information:**



1. As in C41, the right arm of the N in BANK has the appearance of being broken.
- As the die deteriorates letter doubling become more pronounced in MONTREAL and CANADA.

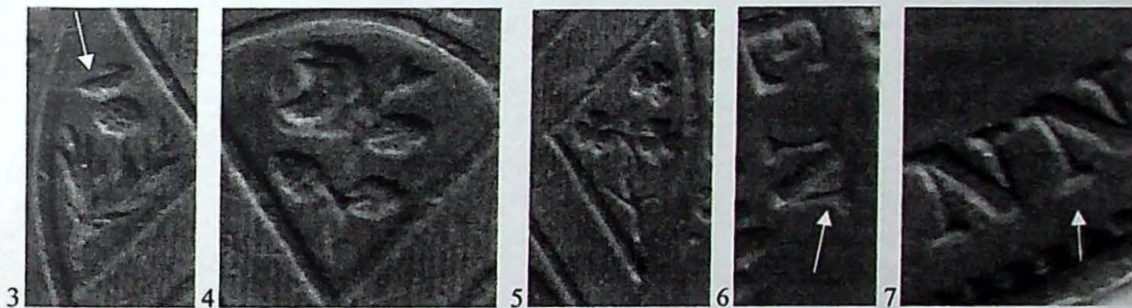
**Reverse: C44, Dated 1844**

- The period after Salus is oval.
- Short nosed beaver.
- The H in HALF is re-cut on the bottom of upper right serif and the left foot's right serif is re-cut and thin.
- The first O in CONCORDIA shows a tool mark on top outside left.



1. The ends on the right ribbon are pointed, but do not extend.
2. The 4's in date are widely spaced and the right 4 sits lower than left 4.

**Additional information:**



3. The left side of the flower is weakly struck.
4. The stem of the rose does not touch the intersection of the two leaves.
5. The shamrock has a short sprig between the left and top shamrock, top shamrock is connected to the stem, the stem to right shamrock is connected to the main stem, and the lower right sprig curves down and points to the period.
6. The N in TOKEN is re-cut on the upper right outside arm.
7. The left foot of second N in PENNY is re-cut.

“45. Obv. Resembles No. 43, the F's are also old style but double cut, the letter C is perfect; the M in Montreal is rather of the opened M variety.”

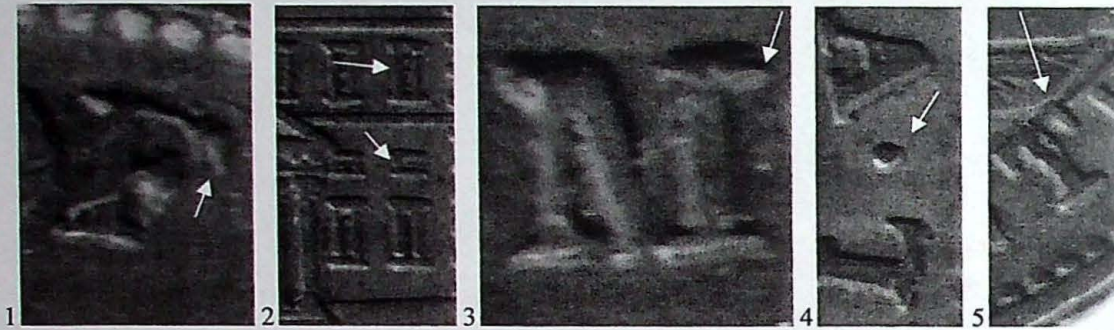
“Rev. Same as no. 44, but the 4's in the date are closer together with top of first one to the left of bar. R.2.”

*“Short nosed beaver, oval period.”*

**Obverse: C45**

Similar attributes as C43.

- Tall trees.
- Opened M (curved to left).
- Three palings complete in right fence group.
- Inner moldings show on the gable of the porch.
- The right foot of the K in Bank is even with the left foot.



1. The F's are similar to C43, but the top right serifs extend further out.
2. The right window of the middle story has a defect on the outside edge on the right vertical trim and the small window on first story also shows a defect to its right vertical trim.

**Additional information:**

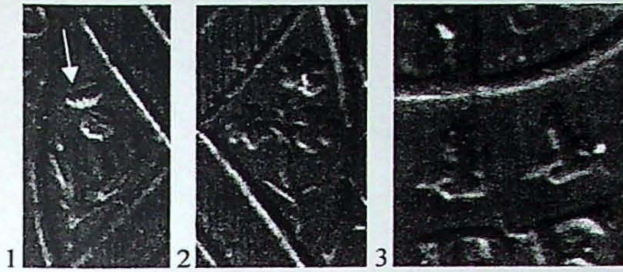
3. The top right serif of M in Montreal is notched on the outside edge.
4. Period between L of Montreal and last A of Canada is oval.
5. The T in Montreal touches the walkway.

**Reverse: C45, Dated 1844**

Similar attributes as C43.

- Short nosed beaver.
- The period after Salus is oval.
- Both ends of the right ribbon are short.
- The stem of the rose does not touch the intersection of the two leaves.
- The N in token is not re-cut.
- The left foot of second N in Penny is re-cut.
- The H in HALF is re-cut on the bottom of upper right serif and the left foot's right serif is re-cut and thin.
- The first O in CONCORDIA shows a tool mark on top outside left.





1. The top left half of the thistle's flower is missing.
2. The shamrock has a short sprig between the left and top shamrock, top shamrock is connected to the stem, and the stem to right shamrock is connected to the main stem. The lower right sprig curves down and points to the period and its end has a faint sprig that points down.
3. The 4's in the date are closer together and the top of first 4 is left of the right outside edge of the buckle.

\*\*\*\*\*

### CATC Members & Guests Meet At The Calgary Money Fair

The Calgary Numismatic Society (CNS) generously made their hospitality suite available to numismatic related clubs on Saturday March 5 during their spring 2011 Money Fair being held at the Radisson Hotel in Calgary. Local CATC members took advantage of this generous offer to hold an informal meeting. Eric Jensen chaired the informal meeting which attracted six members and five guests.

Eric gave a brief overview of the history and purpose of the CATC and CNRS, discussed and showed past issues of *Numismatica Canada* and had membership applications available for guests. James Williston provided printouts of the CATC website for those interested.

Eric gave an overview of the *Attributed Canadian Maverick Tokens* electronic document that he has made available to token collectors free of charge. He also highlighted the work he and four other Alberta token collectors have been undertaking in the past year to come up with a comprehensive listing of Alberta trade tokens.

It has been twenty-four years since Donald Stewart issued his *Alberta Trade Tokens* book and a great number of new trade tokens have been issued or discovered since then. Eric pointed out that Don's *Alberta Trade Tokens* book will always remain the go-to document for collectors of Alberta trade tokens. The in-depth information related to Alberta trade tokens and the excellent illustrations make this a "must have" for any serious token collectors bookshelf. The Alberta trade token listing being compiled will not be illustrated as is Don's book however it will have the complete wording found on each of the more than 3,600 tokens being listed. It is hoped that this comprehensive listing will inspire someone to undertake an illustrated version.

It was generally felt that holding these well advertised informal numismatic club meetings at the various coin shows being held across Canada goes a long way to add interest for local club members as well as gives us the opportunity to promote our clubs to others.

Thanks again to the Calgary Numismatic Society for making the room available to the CATC and also to James Williston for organizing the event, signage and advertising.

**Obituaries From Yesteryear (II):  
L.A. Langstroth, 1876-1946**

**PROMINENT CITY DENTIST PASSES**

**Dr. L.A. Langstroth Succumbs While on Short Business Trip to Fredericton**

The death of Dr. Leigh A. Langstroth, prominent in many activities in Saint John since beginning his dental practise here at the turn of the century, occurred suddenly in Fredericton yesterday. Dr.Langstroth was in Fredericton on a short business trip when he became ill.

A son of Dr. Samuel H. Langstroth and the late Julia (Stockton) Langstroth, he was of pre-Loyalist settler stock on his father's side, and his mother's forebears were of Loyalist descent. He was born at French village, King's County, but was brought up in Sussex [New Brunswick], where the family lived in later years. After graduating from the old Saint John Grammar School he studied for his profession at the Philadelphia College of Dentistry, now part of the University of Pennsylvania. He received his degree of doctor of dental surgery with the class of 1899 and then returned to Canada.

Dr. Langstroth began his practice here in 1900. Of late years his son, Dr. R.S. Langstroth, now a lieutenant-colonel, stationed at Fredericton, had been associated with him.

**Active Fraternally**

In fraternal circles, Dr. Langstroth was identified with the Masonic fraternity, and was a past master of Albion Lodge No. 1, A.F. and A.M. He was also secretary of the Carleton Royal Arch Chapter for some years.

Climaxing many years as an ardent marksman, in February of last year Dr. Langstroth was presented with a life membership in No. 174 Saint John Civilian Rifle Association at the annual meeting. His shooting prowess dated back to 1893, when he made his first trip as a rifle shot to Sussex. In 1896 and 1900 he was named to Canada's Bisley team for the Empire meet. Dr. Langstroth was a strong promoter of rifle skill among the boys of the city.

He was an enthusiastic sportsman, both in fishing and hunting, and belonged to the Beaver Lake Fishing Club and the Bauld's Lake Fishing Club. Dr. Langstroth was a member and one-time president of the Thistle Curling Club. He was an authority on stamps and coins, having a valuable collection of both, and a favourite hobby, in which he was highly skilled, was weaving with the hand loom. For many years Dr. Langstroth had been a member of the Salvage Corps in the city.

Surviving are his wife, the former Miss Vera McPhee; one daughter, Mrs. C.H.D. Clarke, Toronto, and his son, Lt.-Col. Langstroth.

(From, *The Evening Times-Globe* [Saint John], February 11, 1946, p.8)

**Note:**

L.A. Langstroth was one of the major collectors of pre-Confederation Canadian tokens of the second quarter of the twentieth century. He joined the American Numismatic Association in 1921 and held membership no. 2193. In November 1925, and again in 1926, he attended Wayte Raymond's sale of the first two parts of the W.W.C. Wilson collection in New York. He bought heavily and acquired a number of important rarities, including Sideviews, Bridge Tokens, the Owen Ropery, Bouquet Sous, a McCarthy Penny, a Breton 956 McAuslane, Breton 999, 1000 and 1001, and an 1825 Bust and Harp. Langstroth was an especially avid collector of the Ships, Colonies & Commerce series and an ardent seeker after varieties. In 1917, after W.A.D. Lees published his catalogue of the varieties of Breton 997, Langstroth entered into correspondence with him, provided descriptions of his Breton 999 (Lees 5A) and Breton 1000 (Lees 5B), and drew Lees' attention to at least one new variety, Lees 36A, and possibly a second, Lees 10A. Although he does not appear to have published anything on numismatics under his own name, Langstroth did keep copious notes on the Ships series and compiled a listing of sub-varieties to Lees' numbers which was published by Warren Baker in his *Fixed Price Breton Listed Coins and Tokens* of April 1979.

After L.A. Langstroth's death on February 10, 1946, his collection went to his son, Robert S. Langstroth, also a dentist. The latter was primarily a philatelist, although he did hold membership in the Canadian Numismatic Association for a few years beginning in 1961. In 1962, he sold his father's collection to the Winnipeg stamp dealer, Kasimir Bileski, who in turn sold it to Regency Coin and Stamp Co. Regency sold most of the collection to John McKay-Clements of Haileybury, Ontario. His collection was sold at auction by Frank Rose of Toronto in May 1976 and the auction catalogue thankfully identifies a number of lots as ex-Langstroth.

Dr. Langstroth lived at 40 Orange Street, Saint John, and is buried in Fernhill Cemetery.

**- Submitted by Chris Faulkner**

## Winter & Chapin, Confectionery, Ice Cream and Tea Parlor

by Ronald Greene



K5077a

Aluminum: Oval(loop): 49½x29

The earliest reference we could find on this Kelowna, B.C. business was an announcement in October, 1919 announcing the purchase of Mr. Alsgard's Ice Cream and Tea Parlor. The announcement stated that, "Mr. Winter had come from Souris, Manitoba, having conducted a large store such as 'Alsgard's' for past 13 years," and that Mr. Chapin comes from Vancouver, B.C. where he has carried on business for past 10 years."<sup>1</sup> An advertisement in November featured the firm's own ice cream and "Special attention to Afternoon Teas and Light Lunches, at any hour. Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Bovril, Soups, Eggs, Bread, Buns, Sandwiches, Toast, Cakes, etc." and a fresh stock of high grade chocolates.<sup>2</sup>

### ANNOUNCEMENT

Having purchased Mr. Alsgard's

### *Ice Cream and Tea Parlor*

We wish to solicit your patronage and we can assure you we will use every endeavor to warrant your confidence.

Mr. Winter comes to you from Souris, Manitoba, having conducted a large store such as "Alsgard's" for past 13 years.

Mr. Chapin comes from Vancouver, B. C., where he has carried on business for past 10 years.

With our combined experience and with our motto, "Service First," we hope to prove worthy successors to Mr. Alsgard.

**WINTER & CHAPIN**

Alsgard's had been founded by Martin Alf Alsgard who arrived in Kelowna in 1910. When he sold the Ice Cream and Tea Parlor business to Messrs Winter & Chapin he had acquired both the Chevrolet and Studebaker automobile franchises in Kelowna. After he left Kelowna in 1925 he moved to the coast, settling at Powell River the following year where he ran

a hardware business. He then spent four years running a motel at Hope, B.C., returning to Powell River in 1941 and joining his son in the newspaper, *The Town Crier*.<sup>3</sup> As this is written, in December 2010, a grandson, Stewart Alsgard, is mayor of Powell River.

The partnership of Arthur B. Winter and Harry F. Chapin did not last very long. Unfortunately there are a number of issues of the newspaper missing in 1921 so we have not discovered when the partnership split up,<sup>4</sup> but in July 1921 there was a short mention, "The store and ice-cream parlour of Messrs. H.F. Chapin & Co. is receiving decorative attention at the skilled hands of Mr. T. Treadgold and staff, and its attractiveness is being very much enhanced."<sup>5</sup> In October of the same year H.F. Chapin & Co., offered cash prizes for an appropriate name for the business.<sup>6</sup> A panel of three Kelowna men, including Mayor Sutherland acted as judges, and it was announced that they had selected the name "Chapin's." Mr. Chapin continued to run Chapin's until 1950 when he retired. He passed away March 15, 1955.<sup>7</sup> He was said to be one of the early presidents of the Okanagan Cariboo Trail Association, a past president of the Canadian Club, a life member of the BPOE, a member of St. George's Masonic lodge and an active member of the First United Church.

Interestingly, after the split with Chapin, Arthur B. Winter entered into a partnership with Martin A. Alsgard and opened a confectionery, ice cream and tea parlor by December 1921 under the name of Alsgard & Winter.<sup>8</sup> By this time Alsgard had either lost or given up the Studebaker franchise. This competing confectionery did not last long, as Arthur B. Winter left with his family for Grand Forks in 1922 and the confectionery was operating under the name Alsgard's. In Grand Forks, Winter became a salesman for Rawleigh Products, until he retired in 1941.<sup>9</sup> His wife died in March 1943 and he died in December of the same year.<sup>10</sup>

It seems a bit unusual that a confectionery, tea parlour would issue a key finder as an advertising piece, but it would be an effective pocket piece as the owner of the keys would see the firm name every time he or she pulled out their keys.

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<sup>1</sup> *Kelowna Courier and Okanagan Orchardist*, October 2, 1919, p. 6. [hereafter *Courier*] According to the Henderson's *Vancouver City Directory* for 1912 and 1916 Mr. Chapin was the secretary of Vancouver Cartage in 1912 and running a grocery store in 1916

<sup>2</sup> *Courier*, November 6, 1919, p. 1

<sup>3</sup> *Powell River News*, July 2, 1970, Pioneer businessman passes; here since '26. The obituary spelled the name the original Norwegian way as Alsgaard, but all the Kelowna mentions just used Alsgard, and the family uses Alsgard.

<sup>4</sup> issues for all of May and for June 9<sup>th</sup>, 1921 are missing from the microfilm

<sup>5</sup> *Courier*, July 7, 1921, p. 5. The change of name would indicate that Winter was out of the business by then.

<sup>6</sup> *Courier*, Oct. 1, 1921, p. 7, and October 20, 1921, p. 7. The ownership of H.F. Chapin & Co., is shown as H.F. Chapin and James Bowes. The only Bowes in Kelowna listed in the BC Directory in 1922 and 1924 was J.J. Bowes, proprietor of the Lake View Hotel, who likely was an investor rather than an active partner.

<sup>7</sup> *Courier*, March 17, 1955, p. 1

<sup>8</sup> *Courier*, December 15, 1921, p. 2

<sup>9</sup> Rawleigh Products still exists. It advertises home remedies, household items, specialty foods, seasonings and spices, flavorings and extract. In Winter's time it used door to door sales people.

<sup>10</sup> *Grand Forks Gazette*, December 2, 1943, p. 1, and GR2951, Death Registration 43-09-634673, microfilm B13181

## Tokens & Businesses of Blyth, Ontario

by Harry N. James, FCNRS

*Blyth*, Ontario, formerly known as Drummond Village after an early settler, is located in Huron County on Highway four at the south-east corner of East Wawanosh and the south-west corner of Morris townships and to the north of the Hullet boundary.

The area was first settled in 1851. John Templeton, formerly of Goderich, built a log house and kept the first store in it.

The village was laid out in 1855 with William Drummond offering 200 lots for sale.

The village got a boost when the Lake Huron & Buffalo Railway came through. A post office was established in 1856.

By the 1860s there were four general stores, a steam sawmill, a stove and tinsmith shop, a carriage and wagon factory, etc.

Blyth was incorporated as a village in 1877 with a population of 500.

Three merchants in Blyth made use of trade tokens in conjunction with their businesses. These were, Frank Metcalf, a jeweler, Poplestone & Gardiner, dry goods merchants and Joseph Stothers, a baker. In much more recent times the Blyth Lions Club also made use of a token which was good for one drink.



Frank Metcalf was born in 1855 in Fullerton Township of Perth County. He moved with his family to Mitchell when he was 12 years of age. There he attended public and high school. This was followed by a course in college. For a few years he was employed as a clerk in a store. In 1878 he purchased his Jewelry & Stationery business in Blyth. He operated this business until 1912. After retiring, he was appointed as a Fruit Inspector by the federal government.

In 1880 he was married to the former Madelene Chowen. They had a daughter, Ella, born in 1882 and lived with his mother, Elizabeth and a sister-in-law, Agnes Babb. On the 7<sup>th</sup> of April of 1930 Mr. & Mrs. Metcalf celebrated their 50<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary.

In addition to his business interest, Mr. Metcalf had served as a school trustee, a councillor in 1892, village clerk, village auditor, county auditor, secretary-treasurer of the Blyth Agricultural Society and was a member of the Masonic order and the Independant Order of Foresters.

He also acted a a judge for fruit exhibits in both local fairs and major exhibitions.

The use of the telephone became a reality in Blyth when the first exchange was installed in

Frank Metcalf's jewelry store.

Frank Metcalf made use of a token which had been good for 25¢ toward the purchase of an engagement or wedding ring or a gold watch. This token was of aluminum, octagonal in shape and 24 mm in diameter.

FRANK METCALF / JEWELRY / STATIONERY  
 GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN ENGAGEMENT, / WEDDING RINGS / & / GOLD WATCHES  
 A-Oc-24



From a letterhead - letter dated September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1882

The second business to make use of tokens was that of Poplestone & Gardiner who had formerly been in business in Exeter, Ontario. They bought D. B. McKinnon's Dry Goods store in December of 1905. Their business was known as "The Mammoth Store". This store was located on the south-east corner of Queen and Dinsley Streets. A millinery department was above the main store and was operated by a Miss Porter. The store was in business in Blyth for many years.

Samuel A. Poplestone was born in 1870. His wife, Victoria was born in 1878 and they had a daughter, Jannette born in 1907 and a son, Samuel L. born in 1910. In 1908, Samuel Poplestone was the choir leader at St. Andrew's Church. By 1914 he was the recording secretary of the Loyal Orange Lodge.

Peter Gardiner, born in 1870 was married to the former Ellen E. (Nellie) Halls also born in 1870. They had one son, William C. born in November of 1904.

Ad from the *Blyth Standard*  
 Of July 19<sup>th</sup> 1917.

**WHITE COTIL CORSETS**

New styles for Autumn trade  
 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, 1.50

Ladies' Night Gowns  
 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50

Men's Night Gawn's & Pyjamas  
 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50

**MEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR**  
 Shirts & Drawers 50c to \$1.25  
 Combinations at 75c to \$1.50

ENGLISH PRINTS at 15c, 20c, 25c  
 BORDERIS PERCALES, 36 in. 25c  
**MEN'S STRAW HATS**  
 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50 2.00

Men's Raincoats English manufacture  
 \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00

**MEN'S TWEED SUITS**  
 \$10.00, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$18.00

**FLANNELETTES, 10c, 12½, 20, 25**

MEN'S Sax, Cashmere,	25c, 40c, 50c, 75c
MEN'S Sax, Silk,	90c, 75c
MEN'S Sax, Woolen,	25c, 35c, 40c, 50c
WOMEN'S Cotton Hose,	15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c
WOMEN'S Silk Ankles,	35c, 50c, 75c
WOMEN'S Cashmere,	35c, 40c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

**POPLESTONE & GARDINER,**  
 Blyth, Ontario.

**Remember the  
Mammoth Store  
of Blyth  
on July 12th**

We are offering the following  
specials for one day only, July 12th.

(1) **Dress Goods**  
In small check, large overcheck and stripes  
Regular price 50c. for **39c**  
Regular price .75c. for **62½c**  
Regular price \$1.00. for **82½c**

(2) Double threaded Flannelette, extra heavy, in  
one pattern, regular price 12 1/2-c, for **10c**

(3) Ladies' Buff Shoes, medium weight, regular  
price \$1.15, for **99c**

(4) **Ready-to-wear  
Clothing**  
(a) Men's Suits, in light and dark  
tweed, regular price \$5, for **\$3.99**  
(b) A large number of suits, ranging  
in price from \$5 to \$10; your choice  
for **\$2.50**

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER AND EGGS.

**POPLESTONE & GARDINER**  
Successors to McKINNON & CO.

From the *Blyth Standard* of July 11<sup>th</sup>, 1907



aluminum, scalloped in shape with 8 scallops and 28 mm in diameter. The other token was also of aluminum, round and 24 mm in diameter.

J. STOTHERS / BLYTH, ONT.  
GOOD FOR / ONE / LOAF / BREAD

A-Sc8-28

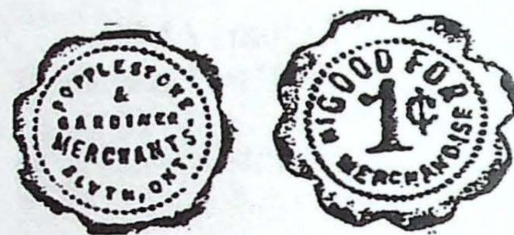
J. STROTHERS / BLYTHE, ONT. (Note mis-spelling of Blyth)  
GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF OF BREAD

A-R-24

Poplestone & Gardiner used due bill tokens in conjunction with their business. These would have been used to pay for the butter and eggs mentioned in their ad of July 11<sup>th</sup>, 1907. The tokens likely ran in denomination of from 1¢ to a dollar, but today only a 1¢ token is known. It was made of aluminum, scalloped in shape with 8 scallops and 22 mm in diameter.

POPLESTONE & GARDINER / MERCHANTS / BLYTH, ONT.

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



Due Bill of 1¢ of Poplestone & Gardiner.  
Note mis-spelling of name.

The third business to use tokens in Blyth was that of a long running bakery which had changed hands several times over the course of many years. The tokens were used while under the ownership of Joseph Stothers. There were two tokens used, one with the name probably correctly spelled as *Stothers* and the second with the name spelled *Strothers*. They were both good for a loaf of bread. The token with the correct spelling was of



The bakery was in existence as early as 1879 when it was owned by a Mr. Jenkins. He operated the business as a bakery and ice cream saloon. By 1881 it was owned by a George Shipley. Mr. Joseph Stothers became the proprietor in 1896 and it was now a bakery and restaurant. The bakery was burned out in 1901 but re-built. In 1906 Mr. Stothers had a gasoline engine installed to generate electric lighting and run the ice cream freezer. Mr. Stothers employed a baker. Two small mentions in the local newspaper mention a Mr. F. Everett, baker at Stothers, leaving for another position in Stratford on the 5<sup>th</sup> of December 1907. On the same date Mr. Milton Milkes was mentioned as being the new baker at Jos. Stother's bakery. Mr. Stothers operated this business until 1910. He was succeeded by Neil Taylor, then John Strang. The last owner was a Frank Holleyman, who purchased the bakery in 1927.

Joseph Stothers was born in September of 1859.\* He was married to Martha, born in 1863 and they had four daughters, Ann, born in 1891, Violet in 1899, Iona in 1901 and Madelene in 1906. Mr. Stothers died at the age of 74 in 1935.

\*There appears to be a discrepancy in the date of Stother's birth. The Census records have him born in 1859 but he would have been born in 1861 if he was in fact 74 years of age in 1935.



In 1990 the Blyth Lions Club made use of a plastic token for use at the annual steam engine show. The cost of the token was \$2.00 and it was for a bottle of beer.

BLYTH LIONS / ONE / DRINK  
Blank [yellow]

PI-R-28½

Sources:

Street, Susan, general editor - *Blyth - A Village Portrait* 1977.

Canada Census, 1901, 1911.

Repository of Blyth History, Brock and Janis Vodden, Blyth, Ontario. My thanks to Brock and Janis Vodden for the illustrations of the Poplestone and Gardiner advertisements, the illustrations of Frank Metcalf and his letterhead and for much of the information.

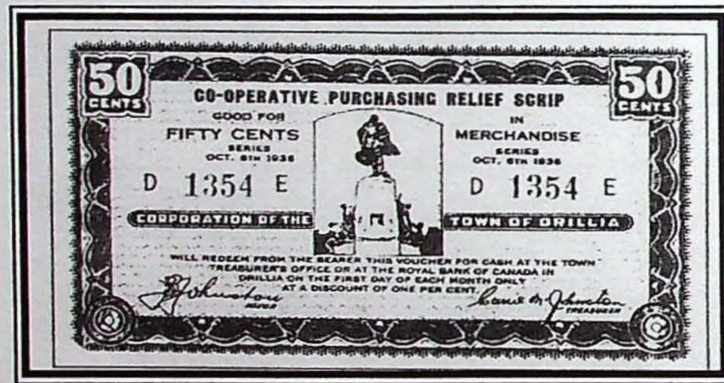
Laevens, Larry, Cambridge, Ontario, information on Lions Club token.

## Controversial Depression Era Mayor of Orillia Issued Relief Scrip.

By Harry N. James FCNRS

*Ben Johnston*, a controversial character was mayor of Orillia during the depression years. He kept taxes low partly by borrowing from the bank, but had other ideas such as closing Orillia's only high school, the Orillia Collegiate, to save money.

Another cost saving idea was borrowed from the city of Kitchener, Ontario, which had issued relief scrip to be given to people on relief instead of cash. The merchants could redeem the scrip at City hall at the rate of 97 cents on the dollar. The three cent differential paid bank interest on loans and provided a small surplus. Mayor Johnston's scrip paid 99 cents on the dollar but the merchant had to affix a 1¢ stamp on the dollar denomination every time it was used. After four stamps had been applied to the voucher the merchant could redeem it. The scrip was never popular and never made much profit and both Johnston and the scrip were voted out of office in the 1937 election. The scrip was issued in denominations of 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢ and \$1.



Source:

Richmond, Randy, *The Orillia Spirit*, Dundurn Press, Toronto, 1996.

**Fuller Bros. General Merchants Arkona, Ontario.**  
by M. H. Kyle



*Early photo of the Fuller Bros Arkona, Ont. store. SOURCE: Lambton Historical Museum  
(second location southwest corner of King and North Streets.)*

Brothers John L. and Wesley J. Fuller are listed as General Merchants in the 1896 R.G. Dunn Directory, the original location was between the Sterling Bank (Left side below) and the Queens Hotel that can be seen beyond the bank.



*King street looking east, courtesy Arkona Historical Society.*  
The second building on the right is the second location of the Fuller store as seen above.

The **Fuller Bros.** first store location was second from the northeast corner of King and North streets, it was purchased from Peter Dodds of Watford in 1892 after the death of his son Robert the previous year, their second location was on the southwest corner of the same streets, this the second location was purchased by John Fuller from Thomas H. Showler on the 26<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1900 at a cost of \$1300.00.

Joint ownership was established on 1<sup>st</sup> Sept. 1902 with John Fuller selling to John Fuller and Wesley Fuller for the sum of \$1.00, this partnership continued until the 5<sup>th</sup> of June 1928, at this time Wesley bought out his brother John taking sole ownership at a cost of \$1450.00. Wesley continued the business until the 2<sup>nd</sup> of July 1945, at this time he sold to Edward J. Roberts for \$1000.00.[1]

John and Wesley Fuller went into the Hydro Electric business with Thomas Mitchell in 1906, they built a dam on the Aus Sable river at Rock Glen located north of the Village, Two years later spring floods broke the dam, undaunted they formed the Rock Glen Power Company Ltd., rebuilt the dam that provided Arkona with electricity until eleven every evening except Saturday when the power was left on until midnight, Ontario Hydro began service to Arkona in 1926. locally produced power was phased out, the generator was dismantled in 1931, the dam dynamited in 1933 with the hope the fish would go farther upstream.[2]

Fuller Bros. and Brown Bros. ( both issued Due Bills ) were the Big Box stores of their time, both maintained large well stocked stores with equally large staff.

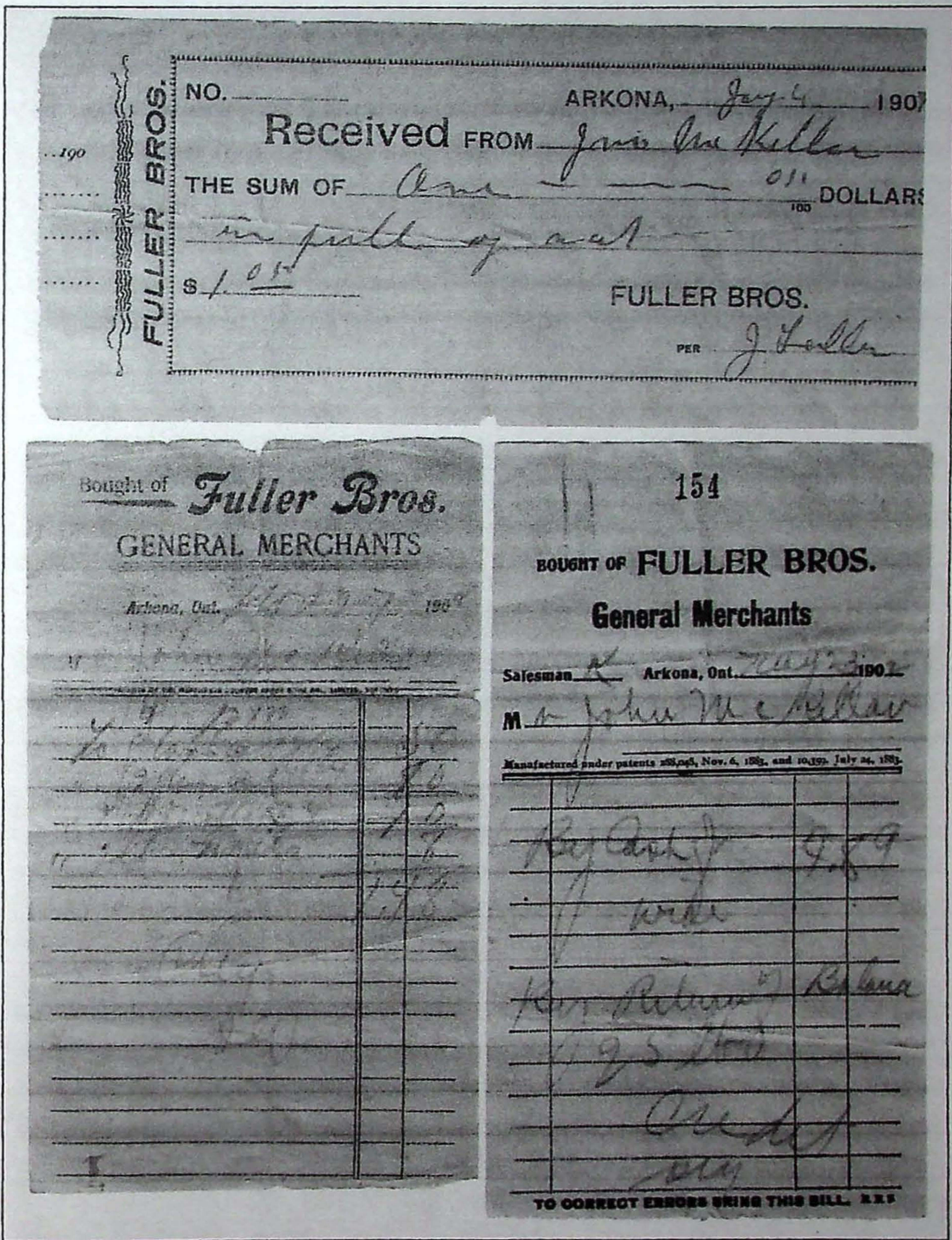


*Staff of the Fuller Bros. Store ~ courtesy Arkona Historical Society & Lambton County Library.*

Back: W. Sittlington, J. Fuller, W. Fuller

Middle: Ralph Rook, Len Irwin, Nellie Nelson, Frances Miller, Laura White, Joe Hall

Front: Reta Fair, Maude Eastman, Elva Fuller, Elva Neal, Nellie McLean



The Merchant Due Bills issued by Fuller Bros. are made up of three separate issues although the Fuller Bros. / General / Merchants / Arkona, Ont. have been supplemented with an additional 5¢ variety with 2 dots and the 1¢ is also issued in brass.

**Fuller / 100 / Bros.**  
**Good for / \$100 / In Trade** A-Oc-35  
**Fuller / 50 / Bros.**  
**Good For / 50¢ / In Trade** A-Oc-29  
**Fuller / 25 / Bros.**  
**Good For / 25¢ / In Trade** A-Oc-25  
**Fuller / 10 / Bros.**  
**Good For / 10¢ / In Trade** A-OC-23  
**Fuller / 5 / Bros.**  
**Good For / 5¢ / In Trade** A-Oc-18



**Fuller / 100 / Bros.**  
**Good for / \$100 / in Merchandise** A-Oc-35  
**Fuller / 25 / Bros.**  
**Good For / 25¢ / In Merchandise** A-Oc-25  
**Fuller / 10 / Bros.**  
**Good For / 10¢ / In Merchandise** A-Oc-22  
**Fuller / 5 / Bros. Good For / 5¢ / In Merchandise** A-Oc- 22



**Fuller Bros. / General / Merchants / Arkona, Ont.**

<b>Good For / 100 / In / Merchandise</b>		A-Oc-35
<b>Good For / 50 / In / Merchandise</b>		A-Oc-29
<b>Good For / 25 / In Merchandise</b>		A-Oc-25
<b>Good For / 10 / In Merchandise</b>		A-Oc-22
<b>Good For / 10 / In Merchandise</b>	(2 dots)	A-Oc-22
<b>Good For / 5 / In Merchandise</b>		A-Oc-21
<b>Good For / 1 / In Merchandise</b>		A-Oc-18
<b>Good For / 1 / In Merchandise</b>	(small letters)	B-Oc-18



- Sources:** [1] Land Registration documents held at the Lambton County Library.  
 [2] Canada Wests Last Frontier by Jean Turnbull Elford.  
 [3] With thanks to the staff at the Lambton County Library, Lambton Room.

## New Finds

### Windsor, Ontario Essex County

#### Merchant's Check

TEMKOW K / 949 / MARION AVE. / WINDSOR

GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE

A-R-20

Found by Mel Kyle 6<sup>th</sup> February, 2011 at the Paris Coin Show. Konstantine Temkow operated a confectionery at 949 Marion Ave. in Windsor at least as early as 1921. He later had a restaurant in connection and still later operated a billiards hall in these premises. The token was likely used in conjunction with the billiards business. (Harry N. James)



Actual size is 20 mm.

### Belle River, Ontario Essex County

#### Due Bill Tokens

PARENT'S / (design) / BELLE RIVER

GOOD FOR / \$1<sup>00</sup> / IN / MERCHANDISE

A-R-34

GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN / MERCHANDISE

A-R-25

Noah Parent operated a hardware store in Belle river from about 1892 until sometime after 1908. He was no longer listed in 1918. (Harry N. James - 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2011).





**Dashwood, Ontario, Huron County**

*Due Bill token*



J. C. REID & CO. / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / DASHWOOD, ONT.

GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN TRADE

A-R-25

A 5¢, 25¢, 50¢, and \$1.00 token are listed for this business. From Mel Kyle. 19 March, 2011.

**Linwood, Ontario, Huron County**

*Due Bill token*



THE T. RUGGLE CO. / A / MODERN / STORE / LINWOOD, ONT.

GOOD FOR / 50¢ / IN MERCHANDISE A-R-31

A 5¢, 10¢ token are also listed for this store. Contributed by Mel Kyle.

**Deseronto, Ontario, Hastings County**

*Bakery token*



M. WALKER, / DESERONTO, ONT.

GOOD FOR / ONE / LOAF BREAD

A-R-25

from Mel Kyle. 19 March 2011.