

TRANSACTIONS  
*of*  
THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC  
RESEARCH SOCIETY

Ships Colonies and Commerce  
Agriculture and Commerce

The Mottoes on coins and jetons of New France

The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy  
Medal for Bravery

Wa-Wa Guardsmen Tokens

Institut Canadien Francais d'Ottawa

A few thoughts on Medal Definitions

The Blueberry Tokens of Richmond, B. C.

Tokens of Manitoba (Addenda to 1st edition 1969)

The Great McColl Mystery

Tokens Attributed

J. J. Prenoveau

R. C. Willey

Ross W. Irwin

C. C. Tannahill

Sheldon S. Carroll

Larry Gingras

Larry Gingras

Donald M. Stewart

Donald M. Stewart

Ken Palmer

President - Douglas J. Ferguson  
Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Vice-President - Paul Siggers  
Editor - Larry Gingras

## SHIPS COLONIES AND COMMERCE

### AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

By J. J. Prénoveau

Slogans on tokens: Cette remarque dans la dernière livraison de "Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society" m'a rappelé que j'avais une note à ce sujet qui pourrait contribuer à jeter un peu de lumière sur certaines pièces classées par Breton dans la section "divers" des jetons canadiens.

Dans le "Quebec Mercury", édition du 20 août 1810, j'ai relevé la note suivante:

"Montreal August 13 - On Monday last arrived here from Upper Canada His Excellency the Right Honorable Francis James Jackson, His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

On Friday last the merchants of Quebec gave a public dinner at the Union Hotel to the Right Honorable Francis James Jackson.

After the dinner the following toasts were proposed by the President Honorable Sir M. Gill and translated and repeated in French by Mr. Justice Panet".

Il y eut d'abord les "toasts" d'usage à Sa Majesté et à la personne du visiteur, puis il y eut certains "toasts" qui réfèrent aux slogans ou aux événements que certaines pièces marquent, notamment :

Success to the Patriots in Spain and Portugal  
The immemorial memory of Lord Nelson

In his response Honorable Jackson proposed toasts to :

Union in the Council and Prosperity to the Commerce and Agriculture of the two Canada.  
Ships, Colonies and Commerce.

Selon W. A. D. Lees, dans "The Ships, Colonies and Commerce tokens of Canada" P.16, c'est à Napoléon Bonaparte que serait attribué ce thème alors qu'il déclarait en 1805 que "Ships, Colonies and Commerce" étaient les trois choses qu'il désirait et qui donnaient aux anglais un avantage sur les français.

Si Napoléon peut en revendiquer la paternité nous croyons qu'au Canada le message fut introduit au moins à l'occasion du passage en 1810 de l'Honorable Jackson et par des marchands qui firent circuler les jetons portant ces légendes.

Il y eut plusieurs types et de nombreuses variétés de jetons portant la mention : "Ships, Colonies and Commerce" ; ceci porte à croire qu'il a eu diverses sources d'émissions.

Parmi les pièces qui portent cette mention deux sont datées de 1815 soit les nos 995 et 996 de Breton ; une seule porte au revers une valeur "One Half Penny Token".

Sur certaines des pièces classées sous le No. 997 l'initiale "H" apparaît, soit les Nos de Lees 23 à 33 et sur d'autres on trouve deux "H" soit les Nos de Lees 34 à 46. M. Lee suggère à la page 3 de son ouvrage que cette initiale pourrait référer à la marque du graveur anglais Heaton. Ce qui en ferait des pièces de fabrique anglaise.

Sur les Nos 1 et 2 de Lees, le bateau arbore un pavillon américain De plus, le No 1

porte les lettres W. & B. N.Y. attribué à Wright & Bale de New York. Ces faits portent à croire que certaines de ces pièces furent frappées en Amérique.

Selon un commentaire recueilli de "The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal", Vol. 1, No 3, janvier 1890, page 100 et reproduit à la page 16 de l'étude révisée de M. Lees, publiée en 1961.

M. Metcalf écrit :

"I can tell you what the 'Ships, Colonies and Commerce' cost James Duncan & Co, and Beer & Sons, Charlottetown merchants. It was one shilling and seven pence, sterling per pound of about ninety-six coins. This with freight added, would make the cost in the Island currency about two shillings five pence, giving a margin for profit of one shilling seven pence, or nearly seventy percent".

Ici M. Metcalf ne dit pas clairement si ces pièces venaient d'Angleterre ou des États-Unis. Nous présumons qu'elles venaient d'Angleterre et qu'il s'agit de jetons faisant partie du groupe 23 à 46 qui est d'ailleurs le groupe le plus commun.

Lees No 1 vient apparemment des États-Unis.

Lees Nos 2 et 8 ont un lien de parenté dans les lettres du revers; ce dernier a un lien direct avec l'avvers de Breton 1003 et le revers de Breton 1002; également 1002 et 1006 ont le même revers.

Il me semble difficile de croire qu'on aurait commandé en Angleterre le jeton Lees No 2 battant pavillon Américain pour usage au Canada.

Cette pièce comme d'ailleurs celles qui s'y relient par la fabrication me semblent être des produits locaux.

Lees Nos 3 et 4 ainsi que Breton 998 sont de même origine et furent probablement frappés localement.

Quant aux autres thèmes évoqués lors des "toasts", nous les retrouvons sur certaines pièces qui évoquent les succès de l'Angleterre dans les guerres d'Espagne.

Breton et d'autres ont classé un certain nombre de ces pièces parmi les jetons canadiens. Il n'est pas prouvé que ces pièces nous appartiennent.

Le jeton classé dans Breton au No 982 pourrait célébrer la mémoire de Nelson comme l'a prétendu McLachlan.

Enfin le vœu du Ministre "Union in the Council and Prosperity to the Commerce and Agriculture of two Canada", a pu inspirer la légende des jetons Breton Nos 723 et 725 qui portent à l'avvers:

"Success to the Commerce of Upper and Lower Canada".

émis probablement vers 1815-1820.

Il pourrait également y avoir dans le vœu de Ministre la source lointaine de la légende sur l'avvers des bouquets sous "Agriculture & Commerce".

SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE

AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE

By J. J. Prénoveau

NOTE: This article has been translated into English by R. C. Willey.

Slogans on tokens! This phrase in the last issue of the "Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society" reminded me of a note on this subject in my possession, which may help to throw a little light on certain pieces listed in the "Anonymous" section of Breton's work on Canadian tokens.

In "The Quebec Mercury" of August 20, 1810, I found the following note:

"Montreal August 13 - On Monday last arrived here from Upper Canada His Excellency the Right Honourable Francis James Jackson, His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

On Friday last the merchants of Quebec gave a public dinner at the Union Hotel to the Right Honourable Francis James Jackson.

After the dinner the following toasts were proposed by the President, Honourable Sir M. Gill, and translated and repeated in French by Mr. Justice Panet."

First there were the usual toasts to His Majesty and to the person of the visitor. Then there were certain toasts referring to slogans or events marked by certain tokens, notably:

- Success to the Patriots in Spain and Portugal
- The Immemorial memory of Lord Nelson.

In his response the Honourable Jackson proposed toasts to:

- Union in the Council and Prosperity to the Commerce and Agriculture of the two Canadas.
- Ships, Colonies, and Commerce.

According to W.A.D. Lees, in "The Ships Colonies & Commerce Tokens of Canada" page 16, this remark should be attributed to Napoleon Bonaparte when he said in 1805 that "Ships Colonies and Commerce" were the three things he desired, and which gave the English an advantage over the French.

If Napoleon can claim to have first coined the phrase, we believe that in Canada the message was introduced at first on the occasion of the visit of the Honourable Jackson in 1810 and by the merchants who circulated the tokens bearing these inscriptions.

There were several types and numerous varieties of tokens bearing the legend: "Ships Colonies & Commerce"; this leads one to believe that there were different sources of issue.

Among the pieces which bear this legend, two are dated 1815 (Breton 995 and 996); one of these is inscribed "One Halfpenny Token" on the reverse.

On certain pieces listed under Breton 997 is seen the letter "H"-Lees 23 to 33- and on others are found two letters "H"-Lees 34 to 46. Lees suggests on page 3 of his work that this initial is probably that of the English engraver Heaton. This is found on tokens of English manufacture.

On Lees 1 and 2, the ship flies an American flag. Moreover, Lees 1 shows the letters W.&B.N.Y., attributed to Wright & Bale of New York. These facts lead one to believe that some of the tokens were struck in America.

According to an observation collected by "The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal", Vol. 1 No. 3 January 1890, page 100, and reproduced on page 16 of the revised edition of the study by Lees, published in 1961, Mr. Metcalf writes:

"I can tell you what the 'Ships Colonies & Commerce' cost James Duncan & Co. and Beer & Sons, Charlottetown merchants. It was one shilling and sevenpence sterling per pound of about ninety-six coins. This, with freight added, would make the cost in the Island currency about two shillings fivepence, giving a margin for profit of one shilling sevenpence, or nearly seventy per cent".

Here Mr. Metcalf does not clearly say whether the tokens came from England or the United States. We presume that they came from England and that he alludes to tokens making part of the group Lees 23 to 46, which is besides the commonest group.

Lees 1 apparently came from the United States.

Lees 2 and 8 are related because of the lettering of the reverse; the latter is connected directly with the obverse of Breton 1003 and the reverse of Breton 1002; Breton 1002 and 1006 alike have the same reverse.

It appears difficult for me to believe that an order would be placed in England for Lees 2, bearing an American flag, for circulation in Canada.

This piece, like those which are related to it be fabric, seem to me to be local products.

Lees 3 and 4 and Breton 998 are of the same origin and were probably struck locally.

As for the other ideas expressed at the time of the toasts, we find them on certain pieces alluding to the success of England in the wars in Spain.

Breton and others have listed a number of these pieces in the Canadian series. It has not been proved that these pieces belong to Canada.

Breton 982 could probably allude to the memory of Lord Nelson, as McLachlan claims.

Finally, the wish of the Minister - "Union in the Council and Prosperity to the Commerce and Agriculture of the two Canadas"- could have inspired the legend of Breton 723 and 725, which bear on the reverse : "Success to the Commerce of Upper and Lower Canada". These tokens were probably issued between 1815 and 1820.

There could also be in the wish of the Minister the distant source of the legend on the obverse of the Bouquet sous, "Agriculture & Commerce".

## THE MOTTOES ON COINS AND JETONS OF NEW FRANCE

By R. C. Willey, F.R.N.S.

France made use of religious mottoes on her coins from the middle of the thirteenth century till the revolution. Most of these mottoes were familiar to the Colonists of New France, where special colonial coinages were few and far between, and French coins were generally in use. The jetons of the Campagnie des Indes bore mottoes or slogans relating to the wealth of the colonies or to the power of France in the New World.

Most French silver coins bore a motto introduced with the first issue of the gros tournois by St. Louis IX in 1266. This inscription was first rendered, with abbreviations, as BENEDICTUM SIT NOMEN DOMINI NOSTRI DEI IESU CHRISTI, or Blessed be the name of our Lord God Jesus Christ. It was later simplified to SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM or Blessed be the name of the Lord. This is a quotation from the second verse of Psalm 113. This legend was used for billon coins as well, when this alloy was introduced for denominations higher than two deniers. In New France it was seen on all the principal silver coins of France, and was used in France until 1791.

The gold coinage bore the legend CHRISTUS REGNAT, CHRISTUS VINCIT, CHRISTUS IMPERAT, which is a sentence from the Easter Lauds in the Roman Catholic Church. It was used as the battle cry in the first crusade. It means, Christ reigns, Christ conquers, Christ commands. In the course of time the legend on the coins was shortened to CHRISTUS REGNAT VINCIT IMPERAT.

Both these legends are suitable to the coinage of the line of kings who were officially styled "Their Most Christian Majesties". The title was never shown on the coinage, but was used on numerous jetons of Louis XIV and Louis XV, who were designated on them as REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS.

The coinage of 1670 for all the French colonies in the New World was of the same design as the contemporary French coinage, differing only in the motto. For the Colonial coinage the king chose GLORIAM REGNI TUI DICENT or "they shall speak of the glory of thy kingdom", a quotation from the eleventh verse of Psalm 145. It was also meant to allude to the glory of the kingdom of France in the days of "Le Roi Soleil". Louis XIV at this time was beginning to consolidate his power in France. He had subdued the nobility and required the chief nobles of the land to be in constant attendance at court in his magnificent new palace at Versailles, where he could keep an eye on them. In 1670 he had just taken over the personal direction of the affairs of New France, and wanted to have his power acknowledged in the New World as much as he intended it to be in the Old World.

Later in the reign, Louis XIV began his career of conquest, first invading the Netherlands. The Dutch and Flemish proved stubborn, and soon much of Germany was in the field against him, and after 1688 the English. It was in 1691 that the first French coins came out expressing a prayer, DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM, OR, "O Lord, make the kingdom safe". Things were becoming difficult, and after the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession, Louis found himself in real difficulty. This prayer from the old French liturgy was retained on the smaller silver coins to the end of the reign, which, in Davenport's words, "opened with great promise, lapsed into magnificence, and ended amid the curses of an exhausted and disillusioned people".

The reign of Louis XV saw no changes in the mottoes, except that the liturgical

prayer was discontinued. The "Christus Regnat" legend of the gold coinage was also used on the petit louis d'argent of 1720, which was one of the grossly inflated coins issued at the instigation of John Law. Apart from this, all the silver coinage bore the traditional "Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum". This legend was used for the billon sous marques and halves which first came out in 1738. It also appeared on the colonial copper of 1721-1722, which is the only French copper coinage ever to have a motto. The only legends on all other French or Colonial copper were the Royal titles and the value and date.

The jetons were frankly propagandist. Both the types and the inscriptions were used to acquaint any and all users of jetons that LUDOVICUS XV REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS was a power to be reckoned with in the New World. The first jeton of the series, that of 1751, shows an Indian, symbolical of Canada, standing on the banks of a river, with lilies growing on the shore, symbolical of the French settlements. The legend is SUB OMNE SIDERE CRESCUNT, or "they grow under every constellation". Some varieties show an alligator, symbolical of Florida, emerging from the water. The legend was appropriate, for the French had planted colonies on every continent of the globe except Australasia, which had not yet been fully explored.

The jeton of 1752 shows Mercury flying over the sea towards a shoreline, with the motto UTRIQUE FACIT COMMERCIA MUNDO, which means "He establishes trade with each world". Mercury is the Roman god of commerce and, not so oddly as one may think, the protector of thieves. The jeton implies that, under the protection of the king of France, Mercury is able to foster commerce in the New World as well as in the Old.

The jeton of 1753 shows the sun shining over two hemispheres, with the legend SATIS UNUS UTRIQUE or "One is enough for both worlds". The sun is, of course, the French monarchy, still radiant with the grandeur of the days of Louis XIV, and shedding its rays of power over the New World and the Old.

In 1754 a jeton appeared with a motto alluding to the industries and produce of Canada. A beaver is seen at work on a dam, while corn grows on the banks of the river. The legend is NON INFERIORA METALLIS or "Not inferior to precious metals". The beaver and the corn symbolise the fur trade and agriculture respectively, the legend saying that furs and grain are by no means inferior in value to gold and silver. Some explorers had set out into the interior of New France in hope of finding rich mines such as the Spaniards had discovered in Mexico and South America. They quickly learned the value of furs as a substitute means of amassing wealth.

The jeton of 1755 carries the idea a bit further. The vessel of the Argonauts is depicted, with a fleece at the masthead, and the inscription NON VILIUS AUREO. This legend means that the beaver pelt is "worth no less than the Golden Fleece". The French quickly learned the value of beaver pelts, and attempted to keep a monopoly of the fur trade in the hands of trading companies. These companies had extraordinary powers in New France, and tolerated no competition whatever. But the lure of making a fortune in a single season was too strong to be denied, and hundreds of men left the colony and set off into the woods each year to trade on their own. These "Coureurs du bois", as they were called, could never be completely suppressed by the French authorities. Many of them made their fortune in a season or two, retiring to a life of ease in France, while others lost everything they had.

In 1756 a jeton was struck alluding to the loyalty of the French wherever they went as colonists. A swarm of bees flies from one hive to another situated across a stream. The legend is SEDEM NON ANIMUM MUTANT, meaning, "they change their home but not their character". The French colonists of that time, wherever they went

and whatever conditions they contended with in their new home, were still French. They never forgot their ancestry nor their loyalty to the French king. In contrast to the English colonists in America, who were always quarrelling and jangling with one another and with their governors sent out from England, the French remained united in a common loyalty. It was only when the French governing classes forgot this and were interested only in themselves that Canada was lost by France.

In 1757, France being at war, a more bellicose tone was adopted for the jeton of that year. A warrior, armed with a javelin and a shield emblazoned with the lilies of France, is accompanied by Neptune holding his trident, upon a shell gliding over the waves. The legend is PARAT ULTIMA TERRA TRIUMPHOS, or "the farthest lands prepare triumphs." At first France was victorious. Braddock had been killed in an unsuccessful attempt to drive the French out of the Ohio Valley in 1755, Oswego in New York had been taken in 1756, and French raids were making life generally miserable for the English colonies.

In 1758 the final jeton of the series was issued. On this piece a flight of eagles is seen flying across the sea. The legend is EADEM TRANS AEQUORA VIRTUS, which means, "The same valour across the seas". The eagles represent French soldiers and colonists, whose bravery in hardship was the same wherever they might happen to be. Indeed the French fought bravely, but in 1758 the tide turned. At the precise time the English learned to work together, the French forgot, and they paid for their quarrels with their entire empire in North America. Louisbourg was taken in 1758, Quebec was captured in 1759, and Montreal in 1760. Attempts by French armies to retake Quebec failed, and the governing classes sailed for France, abandoning the colonists whose loyalty and courage they had rewarded so ill. In 1763 France ceded Canada and all territory east of the Mississippi River to Great Britain, retaining only the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon for the use of her fishermen. Louisiana and all lands west of the Mississippi were given, without the knowledge of the inhabitants, to Spain.



THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND METALLURGY

MEDAL FOR BRAVERY

By Ross W. Irwin

The very rare Edward Medal was instituted in 1907 to recognize heroic acts performed by miners and quarrymen who endangered their own lives in saving, or attempting to save, the lives of others from perils in mines or quarries within the King's Dominions. In 1909 the award was extended to industrial employment. Over the years about six of these medals have been awarded in Canada.

The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Medal for bravery was founded in 1933 by the Chairman of the Medal for Bravery Committee, Everett Alfred Collins. It recognizes great valour displayed to save life in mines or plants of Canadian mining companies. Each recipient of the award also receives an embossed citation of his heroic conduct.

The Medal for Bravery Committee includes a Chairman, a representative from each province and a screening sub-committee who make recommendations to the Council of the Institute.

The first award was made in 1935 and the last one in 1964. There have been 48 medals awarded over this period.

The medal is circular and has a ring for suspension. The obverse bears the crest of the Institute, a Beaver facing left on a log, superimposed on crossed hammer and sledge, with the date 1898 in the lower field. An annulus surrounding the crest bears the inscription CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF MINING & METALLURGY.

The reverse bears two wreaths of 6 single maple leaves tied at the base with a rectangular box. In the upper field the words FOR BRAVERY in two lines. The name and date of the award is engraved in the field.

WA-WA GUARDSMEN TOKENS

By C. C. Tannahill

WA-WA GUARDSMEN/REGINA, CANADA/MIDWEST SESSION/AUGUST 20 - 22, 1970

S207D-D 1 ZEM ZEM Pl. black with gold lettering, square with rounded corners. 30X25 R3

S207D-Dv1- 1 ZEM ZEM Pl. black with white lettering, same as 207D

The Midwest Area of the Shrine consists of 12 temples from the United States and Canada, namely : Osman Temple, St. Paul, Minnesota ; El Zagal Temple, Fargo, North Dakota; Yelduz Temple, Aberdeen, South Dakota; Abu-Bekr Temple, Sioux City, Iowa; El Riad Temple, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Kem Temple, Grand Forks, North Dakota; Zuhrah Temple, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Aad Temple, Duluth, Minnesota; Naja Temple, Deadwood, South Dakota; Khartum Temple, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Zor Temple, Madison, Wisconsin and the host for the Midwest Summer Session, Wa Wa Temple of Regina.

The Guardsmen Unit was host to similar units from the other temples. In the United States it was the Provost Units, and an "Oasis" was established in the Regina Curling Club rooms, which was right down town and close to all the Shrine activities of the Session. Tokens were issued for use at the bar, the plastic tokens with gold lettering (issue 200) being given out to the visiting Nobles and could only be used at the Oasis of the Guardsmen. The plastic token with white lettering (issue 100) were sold to those that wanted more drinks than the free drinks supplied by the host unit. They were sold for 60¢ and were good for any drink at the bar. By the use of the two tokens it was quite easy to account for the amount the host club owed to the bar for the complimentary drinks.

## INSTITUT CANADIEN FRANCAIS D'OTTAWA

By Major Sheldon S. Carroll, F.R.N.S.

Canadian token collectors have long been familiar with the tokens issued by the Institut Canadien Français d'Ottawa. Dr. Joseph Leroux in his supplement to the 2nd Edition of his "Canadian Coin Cabinet", issued in 1898, listed three denominations, 5¢, 10¢ and 15¢ and assigned them numbers 1070 t, u, and v respectively. These pieces are all 30mm in diameter and all three denominations are found in both aluminum and brass. It is interesting to note that, in spite of Dr. Leroux, these pieces bear only numerals, i.e. neither the word or symbol for cents appears on them. There is another issue, perhaps a later one, consisting of four pieces, struck by Pritchard & Andrews, Ottawa, as the first issue probably was. This issue also bears only numerals without the word or symbol for cents. The denominations and diameters are as follows: "1", 26mm; "2", 22mm; "10", 21mm and "10", 30mm. This second issue, if indeed it was a second issue, is found only in aluminum.

It has commonly been accepted by many Canadian collectors that the Institut Canadien Français d'Ottawa was a business college and that these pieces were business college tokens. This has now been proven to be false. On November 26, 1970 an old stone building on York Street in Ottawa was badly damaged by fire. The Ottawa Citizen reports that this building was built in 1860 for the Institut Canadien Français d'Ottawa, a political club, the forerunner of the Rouge and Liberal parties. This information opens up a whole new avenue of thought. Why did a political club issue tokens? Did the various denominations stand for cents and if so were they issued for purchases at a bar or in a canteen? If the denominations did not stand for cents, were they used in card games in the manner of whist counters or poker chips? We may never know but on the other hand this information may turn up some day.

## A Few Thoughts on

### MEDAL DEFINITIONS

By Larry Gingras, F.R.N.S.

When asked by our President to serve on the Medal Standardization Committee with Mr. Fred Bowman, one of the first thoughts that entered my mind was : "How do we define a Medal"?

Some ten years ago I brought this point up and placed the question before several of our top scholars but the answers received were no better than what we already had. One suggested "Webster" had the answer ; another referred me to "Oxford" ; but as you will see on the next page, they both leave something to be desired. Some may consider me too fussy, but I think not. Since we are trying to arrive at a standard format for the listing of medals, surely one of the first things we must do is to determine just what it is we are discussing. The American Numismatic Association must have been concerned also because they set up a committee to study the matter a few years ago. The definition this committee came up with in 1967 is one of the best I have seen but still it could be more specific. Consider the following:

#### DEFINITION

#### OBJECTIONS

##### FUNK & WAGNALS

A piece of metal commonly circular with head or effigy of a person struck upon it or engraved with a figure or scene or allegorical group. Medals in this sense are commemorative or official and not intended for currency.

Medals do not have to be struck or engraved; they can be cast.  
Does not have to be metal.  
Not always to commemorate.  
Who is to say what is official?

##### NELSONS

A piece of metal like a coin with a figure or inscription stamped upon it; a reward of merit.

The top from a small can of evaporated milk is metal, like a coin(shape), with an inscription stamped upon it.

##### WINSTON

A coinlike piece of metal marked with a design or with words to commemorate some event, deed, etc., or to serve as a reward or decoration for merit.

Does not have to be metal.  
A "Badge" given out at conventions etc is coinlike(shape), metal, and marked with words to commemorate.

##### MERRIAM-WEBSTER

1. A metal disk bearing a religious emblem or picture.
2. A piece of metal issued to commemorate a person or event or awarded for excellence or achievement.

1. Does not have to be metal or round or restricted to religion.
2. A "Trophy" is usually of metal and awarded for excellence.  
The famous "Golden Spike" is a piece of metal issued to commemorate an event.

##### COLLIERS ENCYCLOPEDIA

A medal is a specific type of decoration; it is made of metal, usually in the shape of a coin, and embellished with an inscription, head, or other device.

Does not have to be metal.  
A "Metal Broach" is a specific type of decoration in the shape of a coin and embellished with an inscription etc.

COLUMBIA ENCYCLOPEDIA

A piece of metal, struck or cast, often coin-shaped. The obverse and reverse bear bas-relief and inscription.

Does not have to be metal, cast or struck.  
Does not have to bear bas-relief.  
A "StoreCard" would come under this.

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

- 1. A metal disk having a figure or inscription on it, worn as a charm or ornament
- 2. A piece of metal, usually in the form of a coin, cast or struck with a device etc., intended to preserve the remembrance of a notable event or of an illustrious person, or to serve as a reward.

- 1. Does not have to be round or metal. A round "Metal Broach" with a figure is worn as an ornament.
- 2. Does not have to be metal, cast or struck. The world famous "Oscar" is a piece of metal cast with a device to serve as a reward.

OXFORD, THIRD EDITION

- 1. A metal disk bearing a figure or an inscription, used as a charm or trinket.
- 2. A piece of metal, usually in the form of a coin, with an inscription, or device or figure to commemorate a person, action or event; also as a distinction awarded to a soldier, a student, etc., for a heroic action for merit, or for proficiency or skill in any art or subject. In collector's use, extended to include coins.

- 1. Does not have to be metal or a disk. A "Long Service" medal comes under this BUT is not used as a charm or trinket.
- 2. Does not have to be metal. A metal "Trophy" or "Plaque" with an inscription on it is often awarded for skill.

Coins NOT included.

CASELL'S

A piece of metal, often in the form of a coin, stamped with a figure and inscription to commemorate some illustrious person or event.

Does not have to be metal or stamped.  
Does not have to be stamped with a figure AND inscription .

AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY

A flat piece of metal, circular in form, bearing an inscription, device etc., issued to commemorate a person, action, or event, or given to serve as a reward for bravery, merit, or the like.

Does not have to be metal or circular. A flat metal "Serving Tray", circular in form, bearing an inscription, is often given to serve as a reward for merit, or the like.

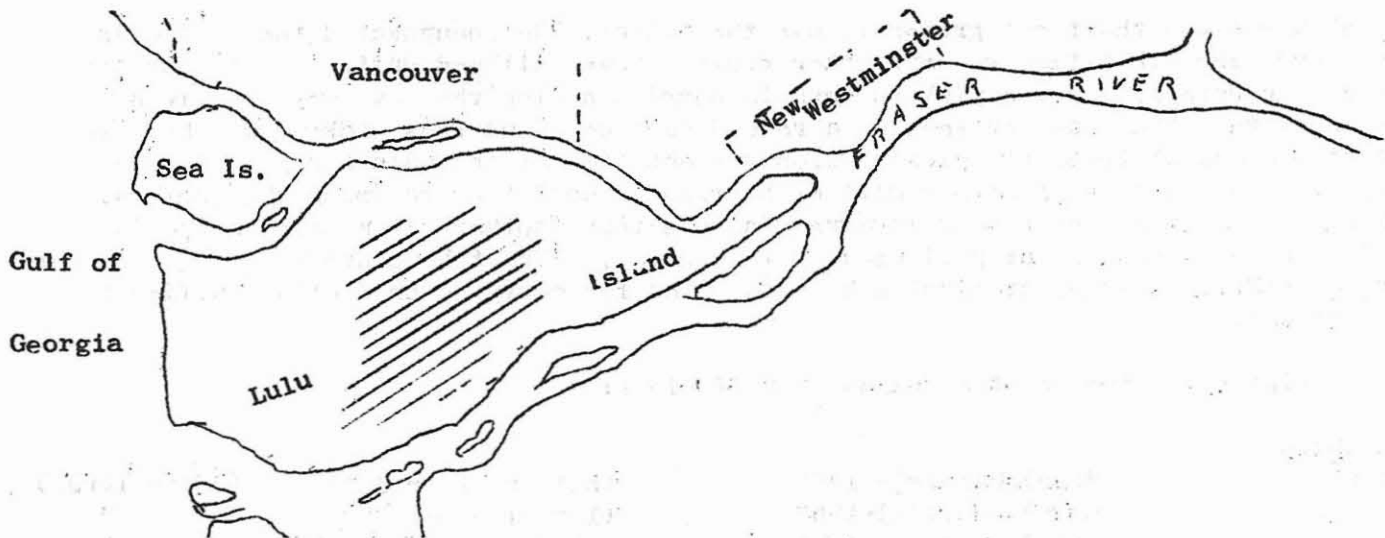
A. N. A. STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE

Usually a piece of metal, marked with a design or inscription, made to honor a person, place or event; not intended to pass as money.

A metal "Plaque" or "Statue", marked with a design or inscription, is often made to honour a person.

## THE BLUEBERRY TOKENS OF RICHMOND, B. C.

By Larry Gingras, F.R.N.S.



The Municipality of Richmond, British Columbia, consists of Sea Island (site of the Vancouver International Airport), Lulu Island (the largest) and several smaller islands situated in the mouth of the Fraser River.

Hugh McRoberts was the first man to settle these islands. Having completed several road-building projects for the Crown Colony of British Columbia in 1862, he received his pay in government script which he used to purchase 1560 acres of land on Sea and Lulu Islands. He gave his farm the name "Richmond". It is interesting to note that the McRoberts farm on Sea Island later became the Thomas Laing farm where our Federal Minister of Public Works, Arthur Laing, spent his childhood.

The municipality was somewhat slow in developing. Although many great things had been promised for the islands throughout the years, it was not until the early 1950's that progress really got underway. Up to this time Richmond was considered mostly as a farming community and was often referred to as the "breadbasket" of Vancouver. I recall when I made my home on Lulu Island in 1951 it was impossible to obtain mortgage money for any housing, and private funds, when available, demanded a very high rate of interest. But this is now all in the past. Dairies and farming have given way to industry and housing, and the Real Estate fraternity will verify it is easier to obtain mortgage money for development in Richmond than in any other community in Canada. Further proof of the confidence big business has in the future of Richmond is seen in the fact that the Hudson's Bay Company built a store in the municipality in 1969, the first occasion where the Company has built a second store within any metropolitan area. The other store, of course, is across the North Arm of the Fraser River in Vancouver, some ten miles away.

The islands are all flat, having been built up by sedimentary deposits from the Fraser over a period of many thousands of years. The soil is very rich and the only stones found are those which have been imported from the mainland. There is, however, a portion of Lulu Island which is "Peat Moss" - a most ideal soil for the growing of blueberries. This is the area of Richmond in which we are interested. (See shaded section on drawing)

The first planting of blueberries was undertaken by the Johnston Brothers, Bert, Ed, and Harry, in 1921. Today there are more than one thousand acres of this land devoted to the growing of about two dozen different varieties of blueberries. During 1953 the B. C. Blueberry Co-Operative Association was formed and the bulk of the crop is sold through this agency under the trade name of "Lulu Belle".

"Bud" March was the first grower to use the tokens. He inaugurated the system in 1967 and since that time several other growers have followed suit. The tokens are used as counters. As the pickers turn in berries during the day they are given the tokens rather than cash or keeping a record on paper, and these tokens may be cashed in at the end of the day's picking upon presentation at the main berry shed. You will notice the price paid per pail of berries is not standard among the growers. This does not mean one grower is more generous than another- it merely indicates a difference in the size of pail used by the grower. The tokens are made in Vancouver by Listo Products Ltd., the holes being drilled for carrying on a clip supplied by the grower.

A description of some of the tokens is as follows:

**MARCH/FARM**

Blank	P1(b):R(h):28½- 1967	(half pail or 55¢)	(white ltrs.)
Same but	P1(g):R(h):28½-1967	(1 pail or \$1.10)	" "
Same but	P1(y):R(h):28½-1967	(10 pails or \$11.00)	" "

**BILL'S/FARMS**

Blank	P1(o):R(h):32 -1970	(10 lb pail or 70¢)	(white ltrs.)
Same but	P1(k):R(h):32 -1970	(20 lb pail or \$1.40)	" "
Same but	P1(w):R(h):32 -1970	(10 black or \$14.00)	(black ltrs.)

**ROYAL**

Blank	P1(g):R(h):28 -1967	(half pail or 55¢)	(white ltrs.)
Same but	P1(y):R(h):28 -1967	(1 pail or \$1.10)	" "
Same but	P1(r):R(h):28 -1967	(10 pails or \$11.00)	" "

NOTE: A fourth piece, identical to the above except for being made from "blue" plastic, is also used at this farm. It was never used nor intended to be used as a token. It is merely an identification tag carried by the picker.

**I. G. T. FARM (1970)**

I have not seen these tokens. The owner of the farm was not available at the time of going to press.

TOKENS OF MANITOBA

(Addenda to 1st Edition of 1969)

By Donald M. Stewart

ALTONA

0120d The Commonwealth/General/Merchants/Altona, Man.  
Good for/10¢/in trade A:O:23

AUSTIN

0220c The Peoples/Store/Austin, Man.  
Good for/25/cents/in trade A:R:24  
d 10 A:R:21½

BRANDON

0430a Obverse as 0380a  
Dominion Exhibition/Brandon/July 15th to 25th/  
(grandstand)/good for 50¢ on/\$5.00 purchase/  
of photos at Cole's/831 Rosser Ave./Brandon B:R:29 1913

0590a Obverse as 0380a  
Dominion Exhibition/Brandon/July 15th to 25th/  
(grandstand)/good for 10¢ on/\$1.00 purchase at/  
Kennedy's/Pharmacy/Rosser Ave. & 11th St. B:R:29 1913

0790a Obverse as 0380a  
Dominion Exhibition/Brandon/July 15th to 25th/  
(grandstand)/good for \$5.00 on a/\$50.00 purchase at/  
Vincent & McPherson/Furniture Store/during Fair Week B:R:29 1913

DAUPHIN

1160d Cruise Dairy/Phone 101/Dauphin, Man.  
Good for/1/quart/Jersey milk A:S:29  
e pint/homo or/standard milk A:Re:34X20

ELGIN

1290a I am good for/one/shave/P.R.Janz/Elgin, Man.  
(Not seen) A:C1:30

1292b The Peoples Popular Store/D.McLellan/Elgin,/Man.  
Good for/50¢/in merchandise A:O:27

EMERSON

1330a Gateway House/good for/10/cents/at bar/Emerson Man  
Uniface B:R:23½ c1882

FLIN FLON

1390a Flin Flon/Bakery/Flin Flon, Man.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread A:R:25

1460b P. & G./Bakery/Flin Flon  
Good for/1/loaf A:Sc9:27



GLADSTONE

1560 Mr. A Dewar operated the bakery from 1914 to 1919 then returned to Scotland. He returned to work in Brown's Bakery at Rivers, Man. until 1927 when he had his own bakery in Gladstone until 1960.

GLENBORO

W. J. Heaslip/Glenboro/Man.  
1650b Good for/2/loaves/bread A:V:32X25

HOLMFIELD

It is reported that this store was built in 1901 and destroyed by fire in 1960. There were 10¢, 25¢, and \$1.00 tokens but all were burned.

HORNDEAN

John W. Wiebe/General/Merchant/Horndean,Man.  
1960g Good for/5.00/in merchandise A:R:35

LETELLIER

J. B. Gravelines/this check/is/not transferable/  
Letellier,Man.  
2150a Good for/\$1.00/in trade A:S:23½

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS

H. B. C./L/G/R  
2160c 25 A:R:26

MANITOU

O. Wagner & Co./General/Merchants/Manitou,Man.  
2290d Good for/10¢/in trade A:O:25  
e 5¢ A:O:22

MORDEN

R. G. Barrett/Barber/Morden.  
2670a Good for/1/shave A:R:25½

NEEPAWA

The J. Brown Co'y Ltd/General/Merchants/Neepawa,Man.  
2900b Good for/50¢/in merchandise A:S:27

OAK LAKE

T. R. Hogg/Oak Lake,/Man.  
2990a Good for/1/shave A:R:25

ROBLIN

3480 It is reported these tokens were used at Rossburn, Russell and Shoal Lake also.

THE PAS

N. Frechette/The Pas,Man  
4200b Good for/one quart/milk A:R:28

THE PAS (cont)

- 4210a L. Godin/The/Pas/Manitoba  
Good for/one/loaf A:O:24
- VIRDEN
- 4370a A. E. Joerger./Virden,/Manitoba  
Good for/one/shave B:R:25
- WINNIPEG
- 4650a The Bell/Hotel/Winnipeg, Man.  
Same A:R:25
- 4660a Amend to R. Blube
- 5140b The T. Eaton Co Limited/good for/5¢/at/soda fountain/  
Winnipeg, Canada.  
Same A:R:30½
- 5180j Edisonia/Winnipeg  
Good for/one/tune B:R:24  
(the "E" and "W" on obv. are almost touching)
- 5290a Empress/Lanes/Checking  
Uniface C:R:21 (p) c1970
- b Empress/Lanes/Shoes  
Uniface Z:R:21
- 5370a Free Admission/P.B.  
Uniface (flower centre on lower obv design) B:R:19  
b Same (star centre on lower obv design) B:R:19  
c Same (initials P.B. much smaller) B:R:19  
(Formerly listed as 9020a but now identified as the  
Free Admission Theatre, 525 Main St., with P. Bidon  
the proprietor)
- 5440a Horatio H. Kemp had a barbershop at 176 Princess St. in 1898.  
In 1899-1900 he was located at the Grain Exchange Building,  
164 Princess St. and remained there until 1904.
- 5530a Home Made/Bread/544/Ellice Ave.  
Good for/1/loaf A:S:24 c1910  
(Formerly listed as 9140a but now confirmed as  
Winnipeg, with Herbert Rogers the baker.)
- 5550a J. & H.  
Good for/one/tune Gs:R:20 c1910  
b Good for/5¢/in trade B: R:21  
(William Jones and James E. Harrison were barbers  
and tobacconists at 606 Main Street and also ran  
Edisonia(see 5180) at 608 Main Street.)
- 5558a Julius Bros./10¢/Cafe  
Pay/10¢/Cashier A:R:25 c1914

WINNIPEG (cont.)

5740a Nelson Johnson had the Manitoba Hotel barbershop about 1898-99 but is said to have been burned out. He moved in 1899 to Thistle (now Portage Ave. E.) and Main St. in 1899 and with his brother, Grant W. Johnson, as Johnson Bros. They are not recorded after 1903.

Manitoba Hotel/D. J. Money,/Prop./Winnipeg,Man.  
5730b Good for/10¢/in trade B:R:24½

Maple Leaf Hotel/W. W. Whaley,/Prop./Winnipeg,Man.  
5840b Good for/10¢/in trade/at the bar A:R:25

A. Markowitz/Bakery/169 Gomez St.  
5860c Same as b but "P B" c/s on rev. A:Sn:25  
d Good for/2/loaves/of/bread A:Sn:25  
e Same as d but "P B" c/s on obv. A:Sn:25

Dan J. Murphy/Cigars/and/Tobaccos/Winnipeg  
5960b Good for/5¢/in trade B:R:20

National/Hotel/Winnipeg  
5970a Good for/1/drink A:Sc8:24½

Ormond/Watchmaker/and Jeweler/Main St./Winnipeg,Man.  
6140c Check/No\_\_\_\_\_ B:R:29  
(correct 6140b to read size 29.)

Royal/Dairy/Wpg/-/made in usa  
6440f Good for/1 quart/milk (like e but small narrow letters) Flg:R:23  
g Same Flk:R:23

St. Nicholas/Hotel/Winnipeg.  
6480c Good for/one/drink B:O:22

Sutherland/Hotel/F. Curry,/Propr.  
6650a Good for/1/drink A:R:20 c1914

United Cigar Stores/576/Main St./Winnipeg.  
6730a Good for/5¢/in trade A:R:21

The West Hotel/Chas. F. Byrnes/Propr./Winnipeg,Man.  
6810a Good for/10¢/in trade B:R:25

West Hotel/Winnipeg  
b 5¢ in trade this store B:R:21 (h-star)  
(see 4260a and 5760a for this reverse.)

Windsor Hotel/N. Rosenblat/Prop./Winnipeg.  
6860f Good for/10¢/in trade A:R:25

W W C  
6980b Dingwall/Winnipeg A:R:21 (p)

ADVERTISING AND COMMEMORATIVE

WINNIPEG

- Turnbull and McManus/Doors,/Sask/Etc./Winnipeg,/Man.  
 8570a Uniface B:R:38  
 8600a Correction Western/Brand the/pocket

MAVERICKS

- 4  
 9010a Same B:R:25 McColl 1212  
 9020a See 5370b  
 9140a See 5530a  
 Jerry Murphy  
 9240b Good for/5¢/drink or cigar B:Re:31X19  
 9260a It is reported the head office was not in Seattle, Wash.  
 but may have been in Everett, Wash.  
 Seeburg/Select-o-matic 200/Manitoba  
 9270a 20 (musical notes) Z:R:19  
 (Neither Seeburg nor their distributors recall this token,  
 but say it was usual for test tokens to be used.)

RARITY TABLE

A rarity table should be considered as a rough guide only, as new finds change it constantly. Some tokens shown as common may still be difficult to acquire if they are available only through one person.

0120d	R10	2150a	R10	5370a	R 8	6680a	R 3
0220c-d	R 8	2160c	R10	b	R 7	6700b	R 5
0430a	R 9	2290d-e	R10	c	R 9	6730a	R10
0590a	R 9	2670a	R 9	5530a	R 8	6810a	R10
0790a	R 9	2900b	R10	5550a-b	R 7	b	R 9
1160d-e	R 7	2990a	R10	5558a	R10	6860f	R 9
1290a	R10	4200b	R 7	5730b	R10	6960a	R 5
1292b	R10	4210a	R 9	5840b	R10	b-d	R 2
1330a	R10	4370a	R10	5860c-e	R 7	e	R 5
1390a	R 7	4650a	R 8	5960b	R 8	f	R 2
1460b	R 7	4880a	R 2	5970a	R10	6980b	R 8
1540a	R 9	5140b	R 8	6440f-g	R 1	8570a	R10
1650b	R 9	5180j	R 7	6480c	R 9	9010a	R 8
1960g	R10	5290a-b	R 1	6650a	R10	9240b	R 8
						9270a	R 8

To all who have offered information and assistance go my thanks, and in particular mention should be made of J. W. Astwood; J. D. Ferguson, F.R.N.S., F.C.N.R.S.; L. Gingras, F.R.N.S., F.C.N.R.S.; K. A. Palmer, F.C.N.R.S.; and Ed Parker.

## THE GREAT McCOLL MYSTERY

By Donald M. Stewart

For Canadian token collectors, perhaps the most valuable auction or sale catalogue is that which was issued by W. R. McColl of Owen Sound, Ontario. In his sale catalogue, McColl listed many hundreds of tokens and medals, giving the number struck in each metal for many of them. Today, the whereabouts of many of these pieces is unknown, while the rarity of others makes them true collector's items.

The great mystery is not with the present location of his material, Nor is it with the identification of the issuers of the tokens and their place of business, although he has caused considerable research by describing the location as N. W. T. perhaps, rather than naming the city. No, the great mystery is WHEN was his undated catalogue published ?

Very little of the material in the list is dated. That which is, generally carries a date in the 1880's or 1890's, but one piece does show 1901. On this evidence, probably, most references to the McColl Sale have placed it as 1902. A closer examination shows that lot No. 254 was a token issued by J. Henderson of Pincher Creek, Alberta. As the Province of Alberta was created in 1905, we can place the catalogue no earlier than this. In fact, it seems likely it was issued later than this. Lot No. 199 lists the Hallier & Aldridge token and this bakery is first listed in the 1907 Edmonton directory. On this evidence, a good guess might be 1907 but further study by others may permit an accurate dating of this catalogue.

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

By Ken Palmer

C.N.R.S. No. 326

Carleton Place, Ont.

High Street Bakery/good for/1/loaf  
We sell/flour/and/groceries/W.Jenkins

A:O:27

A recent letter received by Mr. Palmer from (Mrs.) Barbara Walsh, Librarian of the Public library, Carleton Place, Ontario states:

"Mr. William Jenkins did have a bakery here in Carleton Place, and it was situated on High Street. As late as 1904 the business directory of Carleton Place lists him as a baker, although later he opened a complete grocery store on the main street, Bridge Street. The building is still there although no longer a bakery."

ROSS IRWIN ASKS YOUR ASSISTANCE

In a recent letter from Ross he mentions he is compiling an inventory of the medals given by municipalities to soldiers who returned from the Boer War and World War 1. Should you have any of these medals, Ross would appreciate having a complete description of them along with a rubbing. Possibly you may know of someone else who has such a medal. If so, please pass the information along. The inventory is coming along very well - to date Ross has been able to assemble descriptions on about fifty such pieces.

TRANSACTIONS  
*of*  
THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC  
RESEARCH SOCIETY

The Newfoundland Savings Bank and the Treasury Notes of the Newfoundland Government 1834 - 1962	C. F. Rowe
Harmony Industrial Association Script	C. C. Tannahill
Overstruck Colonial Coins	R. C. Willey
Die Varieties of the Newfoundland Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria	Dr. J. A. Haxby
The Mount Allison Commercial College Currency	Ray Mabee
Manufacturers, Designers, & Engravers of Colonial Coins	R. C. Willey
The McColl Sales List	Ken Palmer
The Bakery Tokens of Ontario (A Tentative listing) Part 1	Ken Palmer
The Danford Roche Token	Donald M. Stewart
Previously unpublished data on Jamaican note issues of the Royal Bank of Canada, 1911 and 1938	Don Allen
Tokens Attributed	Ken Palmer

President - Douglas J. Ferguson  
Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Vice-President - Paul Siggers  
Editor - Larry Gingras

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SAVINGS BANK

AND

THE TREASURY NOTES OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT

PART 1

1834 - 1962

By C. F. Rowe

<u>INDEX TO PART 1</u>	PAGE
Events leading up to the founding of the Newfoundland Savings Bank	23
The establishment of the Newfoundland Savings Bank	25
Location	25
Management	26
Newfoundland's First Bank Robbery	26
Branch Banks	27
Treasury Notes 1834-1855	27
Cash Notes - 1901-1909	32
 <u>ILLUSTRATIONS</u>	
One Pound Note 1834-1850 without signature or date	28
Cash Note Series 1901-1909 by the Department of Public Works	32

Sincerest thanks are offered to all those who have assisted me in compiling this article. I am deeply grateful for the loan of photographs, access to records and advice particularly :

Mr. F. Burnum Gill, Administrator of the Newfoundland Archives.

Mr. Gordon Duff of the staff of the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. Norman Williams, New Westminster, B. C.

Dept. of Finance, Confederation Bldg.

The Newfoundland Law Society Library.

Gosling Memorial Library, Reference Section.

Memorial University Library, Newfoundland Section.

Mr. John Fagan, Supt. H. M. Penitentiary.

Mr. Ted Drover, Curator Newfoundland Mercantile Museum.

Mr. D. H. Murray, St. John's

Hon. R. F. Sparkes, retired Manager Newfoundland Savings Bank.



To understand the circumstances and reasons for the establishment of the Newfoundland Savings Bank one should briefly review the general condition of the people and the economic situation as they existed during the twenty years or so prior to its coming into existence.

During the period of the French Revolution and the American War of 1812-1815 Newfoundland enjoyed a period of unprecedented prosperity. With the French and American fishing fleets unable to prosecute the fishery on the Grand Banks the European markets for fish became a complete monopoly of the Newfoundland fishing merchants. The fishery itself was also an extremely productive one throughout the entire period with prices reaching record high values.

Other contributing factors to the booming economy of the Island were the large number of military personnel established in St. John's. The soldiers of the garrison provided considerable employment to the settlers and the expenditure of large sums of money in wages and the purchase of supplies. A great number of "prize" vessels with their cargoes, captured during the American War, were also brought into St. John's. So numerous were these captured vessels that it was said that one could cross the harbour by jumping from the deck of one vessel to the other without the risk of getting one's feet wet.

Great fortunes were made by the merchants, some reputedly as high as £20,000-40,000 in a single season. Of all this great accumulation of wealth none went to the improvement of the country, for having realized their fortunes - the sole purpose of practically all, if not all the merchants - they returned to their home countries to retire to a life of financial comfort and a much less vigorous climate.

The ordinary settler or planter on the other hand spent his money recklessly with little thought of the future. The few who did manage to save a small portion of their earnings for want of a proper institution left them in the care of the merchants.

During the same period St. John's experienced the arrival of many thousands of immigrants, mostly from Ireland; who, hearing of the prosperity and the chances of profitable employment, made their way to Newfoundland often under terrible conditions of transportation. So great was the influx of immigrants that within the short space of three or four years the population of St. John's more than doubled. In one year alone nearly 7,000 immigrants landed in St. John's.

The few years of prosperity were shortlived. With Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo, peace came to Europe by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. Early in 1815 a further settlement brought the American War to an end. The return to normal conditions by the great powers resulted in rapid development of the fisheries by the French and Americans who heavily subsidized and otherwise encouraged their fishing operations on the Grand Banks. This unfair competition resulted in the rapid loss of markets formerly monopolized by the Newfoundland merchants so that by the end of 1815 Newfoundland was to experience the total collapse of its fishing industry. With the loss of markets and the price of fish falling to one quarter of its wartime value large numbers of mercantile firms suffered financial disaster and bankruptcy. Some quickly realized what they could do from their investment and fled the country. Only a very few were able to survive the catastrophe.

The planters and fishermen were to suffer most. Without further means of obtaining supplies for the prosecution of the fishery, and many having lost their wages for their past summer's work when the merchants found themselves insolvent and unable to settle their accounts with the fishermen in the fall, unemployment and starvation suddenly descended upon them. Those who did manage to save a little of their earnings in the days of prosperity also found themselves in the same desperate situation, for having left them in the care of the merchants for safekeeping, found

that their savings too were lost when the merchants were forced to close their doors.

Many of the population fled to Canada and the United States. Some of the more destitute of the immigrants, who only a short time before came to the Island with great hopes of procuring profitable employment, were shipped back to Ireland at public expense. About a thousand others were sent to Halifax.

Nor was that all. Newfoundland, and St. John's in particular, was to witness what was one of the darkest periods in her history. Other disasters quickly followed. Amongst the terrible conditions of hunger and unemployment, St. John's was to experience a series of tragic fires that laid waste most of the town, rendering thousands homeless, to add further to their suffering and misery. The first of these fires occurred during the month of February 1816, in the midst of one of the most severe and coldest winters in the memory of the population, leaving 1500 people homeless and a major section of the business premises in ruins together with large quantities of foodstuffs that the people had to depend on. The following summer saw nothing but despair, relieved only by the generous help of gifts of food and clothing from abroad. In November 1817 two other fires occurred leaving hundreds more homeless. Practically all of the remaining stores, wharves and warehouses along the waterfront were destroyed.

The fishery of 1816 continued poor and prices for what fish were caught remained at a very low level. Even the weather during the summer was against the fishermen, being very wet and unsuitable for the curing of fish. To make matters worst, if that could be considered possible, the spring seal fishery of 1817 was recorded as another failure.

The spring of 1818 brought a measure of encouragement. The fisheries showed a remarkable comeback, with a considerable improvement in prices in the foreign markets, giving the fishermen, at long last, a more encouraging outlook for the future. Above the ruins of the great fires which earlier ravaged the town, new streets were laid out so as to provide more adequate protection from future fires, or so it was thought. Much work was provided by the construction of new homes. Public buildings and business premises of a much more substantial type of construction than their predecessors were beginning to take shape.

Conditions continued to improve steadily and by 1832 the population had benefited remarkably by the construction of roads on the outskirts of St. John's and to nearby settlements. A much more liberal policy of granting land was introduced and many small farms were to be seen along the countryside as it began to be opened up. The encouragement of agriculture greatly assisted the settlers in the provision of vegetables and livestock and improved generally the economy of the town.

Great changes were also taking place with regard to the administration of justice and the political life of the Colony. In 1824 an Act was passed by the British Government which set up a judicial system whereby the people at last secured the right to a system of justice enjoyed by most other British subjects. Petitions to the Home Government in England finally established Representative Government in the Island. The first local legislature opened on January 1, 1833.

Even before the granting of Representative Government to Newfoundland enquiries were underway both at home and in England as to the possibility of establishing some sort of an institution whereby the working class could be encouraged to save a little of their hard earned money to help outfit themselves for the spring fishery without having to rely solely on the merchant for credit, and to tide them over a period of unforeseen difficulty. Many of the labouring class, with their bitter experience of the past and their dependence on public charity for support, continued to give little thought to the future. Any money that came their way was quickly

spent. This proved to be one of the greatest problems those in authority had to contend with. Some means had to be found to replace the old system of having their savings entrusted to the care of the merchants, as was the case prior to the crash of 1815, when so many had lost their meager savings.

Governor Cochrane, in 1825, attempted to put a check on the amount of able-bodied relief that burdened the economy of the town by issuing an order: "To such persons as were willing to work, and could find no employment, might be engaged at low wages in the repair of roads, or other works of public utility, until the extreme rigours of the season set in. These labourers were to receive at the rate of eighteen pence per day, two thirds of which was to be paid to them every Saturday, the other third held in reserve to provide them with absolute necessities during the winter, and that no relief whatever would during the winter be expended on them, or any others (being able to place themselves beyond dependency) who do not accept this offer." Could this have been the first instance of compulsory savings instituted in North America?

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND SAVINGS BANK

The newly elected legislature felt a growing concern for the need of a savings institution. One of the earliest Bills to receive their attention was a Bill for the establishment of a savings bank. On June 12, 1834, the Bill was given Royal Assent by the Governor, Sir Thomas Cochrane: "The Act for the Establishment of a Savings Bank" became law.

Contained in the regulations governing savings accounts were the following:

(a) No deposit of less than one shilling or more than fifty pounds would be accepted. Deposits of less than one shilling indicated that the depositor was not interested in really trying to set aside for the future, and over fifty pounds meant that he was of the "Upper Class" and for the Bank to accept such amounts would soon provide it with more money than it could profitably use. (b) The Act also laid down that the Treasurer of the Public Revenue was to be the Cashier of the Savings Bank.

Mr. Newman W. Hoyles, who was Treasurer of the Public Revenue at the time, was appointed Manager. His son-in-law, Mr. J. R. M. Cooke, was appointed Bank Clerk.

The Bank proved to be successful from its very beginning. By November 24, 1835, there was on deposit just over £1,022. A notice in the Newfoundland Gazette, under the signature of Mr. Hoyles on November 24, 1835, offered the sum of £300 Sterling for loan, tenders for which would be received until one o'clock of the 30th instant. Interest was paid on deposits at the rate of three percent and increased in 1838 by an additional one percent for all sums deposited twelve months previous to the close of accounts at the end of the year.

There were times when the Bank experienced periods of extreme anxiety as the fisheries fluctuated, disastrous fires occurred, or other local banks established in the Island either closed or met disaster, but the Newfoundland Savings Bank survived them all and continued to grow and prosper in its service to the people.

#### LOCATION

The office of the Savings Bank was first located in the Colonial Treasurer's Office but was destroyed by the Great Fire which swept St. John's on June 9, 1846. The money chests and records of the Bank were saved, however, and moved to Government House where the Bank conducted its business until it moved to the Colonial Building in 1850. It was there for thirty-five years, then moved to the Atheneum Building in 1885. This building occupied the site of the present Newfoundland Museum on

Duckworth Street. The Great Fire of 1892 drove it back again to the Colonial Building but it moved shortly after to a building which stood near the site of the present Evening Telegram Offices on Duckworth Street, at that time known as Dyer's Block. The Bank of Montreal purchased the old Commercial Bank building on Duckworth Street in 1894 and subsequently rented it to the Newfoundland Savings Bank, who later purchased it outright. The Newfoundland Government sold the Newfoundland Savings Bank as a flourishing concern, and at a considerable profit, to the Bank of Montreal on March 31, 1962. It is now an important branch of that institution.

#### MANAGEMENT

The title of the person having the management of the Savings Bank varied over the years from that of Treasurer, Chief Accountant, Cashier, Principal Accountant, and finally Manager. From the time of its establishment in 1834 the position has been held by the following :

Newman W. Hoyles	1834-1841
Patrick Morris	1841-1849
Hon. Edward Morris	1849-1886
Hon. E. D. Shea	1886-1904
L. O'Brien Furlong	1904-1908
W. B. Payne	1908-1910
C. F. Berteau	1910-1913
Hon. R. Watson	1913-1930
Hon. George Shea	1930-1932
Hon. Dr. Barnes (May-July)	1932
R. J. Crummey, O.B.E.	1932-1956
Hon. R. F. Sparkes	1956-1962

#### NEWFOUNDLAND'S FIRST BANK ROBBERY

It was while the Savings Bank was located in the Colonial Building that Newfoundland's first bank robbery took place, November 30, 1850. In the Royal Gazette of Tuesday, December 3, 1850, the following notice appeared : "On the night of Saturday last, or early on Sunday morning, some person or persons unknown broke into the office of the Colonial Treasurer (at the Colonial Building), and stole therefrom in notes and specie, the sum of £413. It appears that the robbers entered the office by a window which was forced open, and removed an iron chest containing the money to a lower apartment, where the chest was broken open, and the above sum abstracted therefrom. Circumstances indicate that several persons were concerned in the robbery and a proclamation has been issued by His Excellency the Governor offering a reward of £100 to any person or persons who shall give information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offenders and recovery of the stolen property, and a free pardon to any accomplice or accomplices who may give such information." The proclamation further described the amount of £413 to be made up of three hundred and sixty-five Treasury Notes of one pound each and forty-eight pounds in dollars and notes of the Bank of British North America.

Three and one half months elapsed before the thieves were apprehended, according to a notice which appeared in the Royal Gazette on March 18, 1851 : "The late robbery at the Colonial Treasurer's Office. Two men named Joseph Kavanagh and Michael Whelan one of whom had been a labourer at the Colonial Building were arrested last week on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery at the Treasury. They have since, at an examination before the Magistrate, made confession of their guilt and been committed to gaol. The greater part (about £270) of the property stolen has, we understand, been recovered."

Kavanagh and Whelan were both sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment and the reward of £100 originally offered was reduced to £75 and paid to a Miss Sarah Perchard on June 14, 1851. It appears, however, that Miss Perchard disputed the reduction in the amount of the reward and on August 3, 1852, the Governor in Council approved the final payment of £25 to complete the £100 originally offered.

#### BRANCH BANKS

A number of branches of the Newfoundland Savings Bank were established in the outposts. The first was at Harbour Grace, C. B. , about 1857. Others were later established at Heart's Content, Bay Roberts, Bell Island, Grand Bank, Placentia, Wesleyville and Grand Falls.

From 1938-1949 the Post Office in 53 settlements throughout the Island acted as agents for the Savings Bank based on a similar system operating throughout the British Postal System. The first of these was at Marystown in Placentia Bay.

#### TREASURY NOTES 1834-1855

The only notes to be circulated through the Newfoundland Savings Bank were authorized by an Act dated September 28, 1834, in the amount of £5,600 Sterling. They were of large denominations consisting of the following values :

20 One Hundred Pound Notes  
50 Fifty Pound Notes  
44 Twenty-Five Pound Notes

The notes were interest bearing at the rate of 6% from their date of issue. The Act provided that the notes "shall be indented and impressed with the words "Newfoundland" signed by the Treasurer of the Colony, and countersigned by the Commissioners, and contain the following figures and words :

No. Colony of Newfoundland  
£ Treasurer's Office

By a Law of this Colony, the bearer of this note is entitled to receive at the Treasury the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ with interest at the rate of six percent, per annum, from the day it was issued by the Treasurer.

Dated at St. John's, Newfoundland the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of Our Lord 183 ."

The 1834 issue was placed on the market November 15, 1834. By 1835 first redemption of these notes took place and by November 5, 1836, all had been redeemed and destroyed.

It was not until August 4, 1846, that a further amount of £20,000 was authorized using the same format as those of the 1834 issue made up of the following values :

200 Fifty Pound Notes  
200 Twenty-Five Pound Notes  
500 Ten Pound Notes

These were also interest bearing but at a lower rate of 5%. The total circulation of all notes of the 1846 issue amount of £7,800 according to the records of 1853 and continued at that level until all outstanding notes were recalled in 1855. It must be assumed that the notes of the 1846 issue had been redeemed prior to 1853 with none remaining outstanding. It is clear that the aforementioned notes were not for the use of the ordinary citizen but were used only as temporary loans by the Bank and for short term investment by the merchant as a safe and profitable security for any surplus cash that he might have.

It was not until 1850 that notes for general circulation more suitable to the ordinary people's needs were authorized by an Act dated April 30, 1850. These notes were authorized by the Treasury to raise credit for the redemption of the Public Debt of the Colony and under no account was the total issue to exceed £ 20,000 at any one time.

The notes were of the following values and amounts :

200 Ten Pound Notes  
1,000 Five Pound Notes  
16,076 One Pound Notes



Unlike the earlier issues the notes did not bear interest and were of different wording which is clearly defined in the Act:- "which Notes shall be in the form following - that is to say - 'Island of Newfoundland. By Law, the Bearer of this Note is entitled to receive, at the Treasury, the Sum of            Pounds Currency, in Specie. Dated at St. John's, Newfoundland, the            day of            A.D. 185 .'  
All of which Notes shall be of the same date, and shall be signed by the Colonial Treasurer, and countersigned by two at least of the said Commissioners to the said Treasurer."

Only a very few of the One Pound denomination are known and none of the Five or Ten Pound values are believed to exist. The One Pound Notes were originally printed four to a sheet and bound in volumes of 250 sheets or one thousand pounds, signed and dated by the Commissioners and passed to the custody of the Treasurer for his signature at the time of their release. The printing was done by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. Ltd. of London on specially prepared watermarked paper. The watermark ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND occurred four times on each sheet so that each note bore a complete watermark in its centre. The printing of the One Pound Notes was in black.

On March 7, 1851, the British Government in a dispatch to the Governor drew his attention to the provisions contained in the Royal Instructions relating to his commission as Governor by which he was not to propose or assent to any law whatever whereby Bills of Credit, or any other negotiable securities of whatever nature, may be issued in lieu of money on the credit of the said Island, or whereby any Government paper currency or any coin, save only the legal coin of the realm, may be made or declared to be legal tender without the special permission of Her Majesty in that behalf first obtained. It was further stated that such Acts should have contained a suspending clause to permit time for the Privy Council to study the proposals of the Act before advising Her Majesty's assent.

The Committee of the Privy Council in their deliberations on the proposed Act was of the opinion that the restrictions placed upon the circulation of the notes of the Bank of British North America only allowed for a very small number of its notes to circulate in proportion to the amount of coin in circulation which was considered adequate to the merchant's wants for the community and, secondly, that the provisions made for their convertibility into specie on demand was inadequate. The Act was therefore disallowed and the Governor ordered to have it repealed.

From the date of the passing of the Act on April 30, 1850, to its repeal on March 7, 1851, the local legislature had proceeded with its implementation by procuring the necessary notes. A number of these notes were eventually dated October 15, 1850, signed by the Commissioners and probably released to the Treasurer for circulation. How many were circulated is not known but the story of the First Bank Robbery lists 365 as being included in the amount of money stolen at the time. From the illustration of the partially signed sheet it would appear that the amount circulated would be in the vicinity of 6,200 at the most.

(Editor's note : Due to the difficulty of securing good reproductions of half-tone photographs on the mimeograph machine, the partially signed sheet referred to by Mr. Rowe is not shown in this printing. The sheet contains four notes numbered 6201, 6202, 6203, and 6204. An example of an unsigned note appears on the preceding page.)

The Act of April 30, 1850, was eventually revised and submitted to Her Majesty's Privy Council as a new Act dated May 31, 1851. This time the Act contained the proviso clause that no action be taken for its implementation until it had received the approval of Her Majesty's Ministers.

The Privy Council were still not wholly agreeable to the revised Act. Because of the provisions made for the securing of the redemption of the notes on demand by retaining in the Treasury a reserve of specie equal to one third of the notes in circulation at any time, and a further clause providing for the termination of the issue at the expiration of ten years, it was recommended to Her Majesty that the Act be allowed. Its confirmation was dated December 5, 1851.

It has not been possible to determine what exactly happened with regard to the notes authorized by this Act. It is, however, interesting to note that all notes in circulation under Act 4, August 1846, were recalled during the year with their redemption paid in specie. The amount of notes in circulation was given as £7,800. It would appear that they were never circulated, and if indeed attempts were made to place them in circulation it proved a failure, for the competition by the local bank was such that being the receiver of the greater number of the notes through their customers (mainly the merchants) they were immediately sent to the Treasurer for redemption in specie with the bank circulating their notes as replacement. This was more to their advantage than if they supported the Government issue.

To surmount this problem the local Government passed another Act on August 4, 1855, to amend the Act of May 31, 1851, with the following provisions :

1. That Notes of lower denominations consisting of

10,000 One Pound Notes  
5,000 Ten Shilling Notes  
20,000 Five Shilling Notes

be issued to replace a portion of the One Pound Notes and all the high value Notes of the earlier Act.

2. That the Newfoundland Government was to have the exclusive right

to issue Notes for a value less than 20/-.

By the enactment it was anticipated that the lower value notes would gain greater favour with the general public and that, by having the exclusive right to circulate the smaller values, they would eliminate the difficulty experienced in the past in keeping their notes in circulation by competition from other banks.

The British Government once again was found to be strongly opposed to the measures. After going into great detail with the problems experienced in the past in other colonies where much more favourable conditions existed, they found the experiment to be a failure and advised the Governor that they could not recommend its approval. The Act was therefore suspended until further discussion and clarification of certain points contained in the Act were agreed upon with the local Government.

It was not until April 28, 1857, that approval was granted and then only with strong reservations and advice to the Governor to bring the whole subject again before the Legislature, together with the British Government's advice and recommendations that the local Government would, of their own accord, abandon the proposition which was considered so unsound.

There is no evidence to show that the issue was ever placed in circulation. The Bank of British North America was finding itself in a difficult situation from the competition by the Union Bank of Newfoundland which was established in 1854. It was hardly thought likely that the Government (whose members were so closely connected with the Union Bank, both on its directorate and as shareholders in the capital stock) would permit the competition offered by the Government Notes to interfere with the successful operation of the Union Bank, which had already established very favourable relations with the mercantile operations and general public of the Colony. By the end of the 1854-55 fiscal year the Union Bank averaged a monthly circulation of its notes to the value of £33,932, which appeared sufficient to take care of the needs of the Colony.

The amount of outstanding notes reported in the 1875 Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure on December 31, 1874, was \$136.00. If all the outstanding notes were of One Pound denomination, taken at the rate of \$4.00 Local Currency to the pound there would be only 34 outstanding. Considering the natural loss at sea and destruction by fire etc., the number in existence must be very small indeed.



RECAPITULATION OF 1834 - 1857 TREASURY NOTES

DENOMINATION & NUMBER OF EACH TYPE AUTHORIZED.

<u>DATE OF ACT</u>	<u>INTEREST BEARING</u>				<u>DEMAND NOTES</u>				<u>REMARKS</u>	
	<u>£100</u>	<u>£50</u>	<u>£25</u>	<u>£10</u>	<u>£10</u>	<u>£5</u>	<u>£1</u>	<u>10/-</u>		<u>5/-</u>
Sept. 20, 1834	20	50	44							Interest bearing @ 6% not used in general circulation, all redeemed.
Aug. 4, 1846		200	200	500						Interest bearing @ 5% not used in general circulation. Recalled in 1855 and redeemed in specie.
Apr. 30, 1850					200	1,000	16,076			Non interest bearing. A limited number probably circulated. Act Disallowed by British Government, and ordered repealed Mar. 10, 1851.
May 31, 1851					200	1,000	16,076			Approved Dec. 5, 1851 but amended Aug. 4, 1855.
Aug. 4, 1855							10,000	5,000	30,000	Act suspended June 14, 1856. Approved Apr. 28, 1857, in all probability never issued.
Actual number of Notes authorized	<u>20</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>500</u>	NIL	NIL	<u>10,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	
Actual number of Notes circulated		£ 7,800					2,600	NIL	NIL	

THE NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT CASH NOTE ISSUE 1901-1909

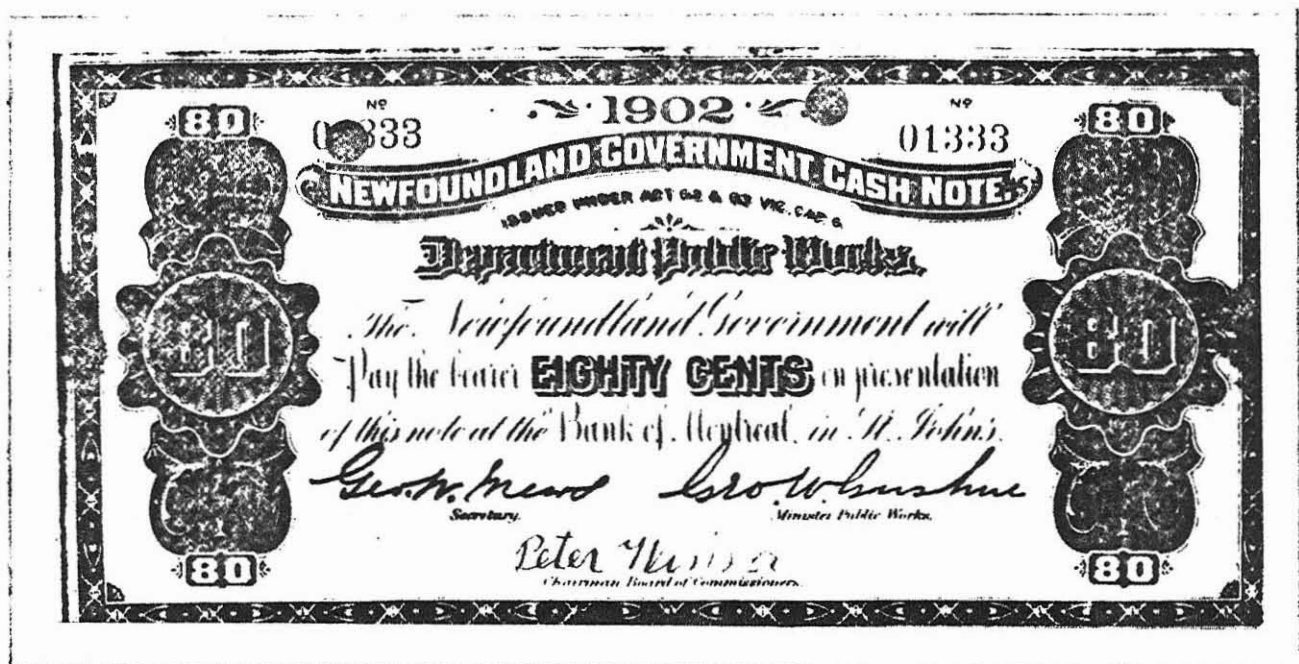
for use in the department of public works

The Newfoundland Government in 1899, as a means of convenience for the prompt payment of labour and material for road construction and maintenance, devised a system of payment by means of what are today referred to as the Black and White Cash Notes. By this method the delay of sending invoices for material and time sheets for labour for payment to the Department in St. John's was eliminated. The risk involved of mailing specie and bank notes to the Road Superintendent, and the further problem of their safekeeping while in the hands of the Road Commissioner or Superintendent were not legal tender until signed by him before issuing them for payment and were therefore a much more convenient and secure means of handling funds.

The notes were issued only for the purpose of making payment for roads' work by the Department of Public Works, and the total issue was limited to the amount voted by the Legislature for such work to be undertaken during the fiscal year. Their distribution was to be taken care of by the Superintendent or Commissioner appointed in the area where the work was to be performed. He was supplied with a sufficient number of the notes to cover the amount voted for the specific project in his location and this amount would be advanced to him in whole or in part as the work progressed. He was directly responsible for the accounting of these funds to the Minister of the Department in St. John's, and could at any time be called upon to produce his books and vouchers.

The notes were printed on white paper in black ink with the date printed in the centre top in red ink. The signatures of the Minister and the Secretary of the Department were printed on the note with that of the Chairman of the Local Road Board, left blank to be filled in when the note was actually issued. The printing was done by the American Bank Note Company, New York, in denominations of 40 cents, 50 cents, 80 cents, one dollar and five dollars.

The Cash Notes were authorized to pass current and be legal tender and were payable on presentation to the Bank of Montreal. Once received by the Bank of Montreal for payment they were to be immediately taken out of circulation, cancelled and charged to a Cash Note Repayment account held by the Bank for the Government for their liquidation.



The amount of each issue and their denominations are given in the following table for each year of issue.

YEAR	DENOMINATION				
	40¢	50¢	80¢	\$1.00	\$5.00
1901	45,000	54,755	47,500	27,000	6,200
1902	17,500	15,000	65,000	50,000	5,000
1903	5,000	5,000	60,000	50,000	8,200
1904	5,000	5,000	59,896	57,500	8,000
1905	5,000	5,000	13,000	100,000	15,000
1906	1,990	2,000	4,994	49,992	25,000
1907	2,000	2,000	5,000	50,000	25,000
1908	2,000	2,000	5,000	50,000	25,000
1909	200	1,200	400	50,000	5,000
	83,690	91,955	260,790	484,492	122,400

Total Notes issued - all denominations - 1,043,327

Total Value -\$1,334,578

NOTE: These amounts differ somewhat from earlier published records. The amounts given in the above table are the actual number of notes issued and not the amount authorized by the Legislature. The information was taken directly from the check off register of notes issued by the Department of Public Works.

The register was a specially prepared leather bound volume supplied by the manufacturers of the notes bearing serial numbers corresponding to those of the notes supplied for each denomination. The serial numbers of the notes were checked off against the register as they were redeemed by the bank so that a careful check of all notes issued and outstanding was available.

To be continued

HARMONY INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION SCRIPT.

By C. C. Tannahill

No. 487

Tantallon, N. W. T.,

\_\_\_\_\_ 189

The Harmony Co-Operative Industrial Association,



*Will receive this certificate in payment for merchandise or  
for all debts due to the Association for the amount of  
Five Dollars.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*President*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Secretary*

50	50	50
25	25	25
25	25	25
10	10	10
10	10	10
10	10	10
10	10	10
5	5	5
5	5	5
5	5	5

In 1891 a number of people in the districts of Beulah, Virden and Oak Lake, Manitoba, began to think and talk of the possibilities and the potential of self-help through co-operation. A number of meetings were held and as a result two brothers, who were the most enthusiastic of the group and the idea, James E. and Walter C. Paynter were asked to prepare a brochure on the project. Both brothers had taken an active part in the discussions at the meeting and had done some reading along these lines. They prepared a constitution and by-laws for a co-operative organization to be known as the Harmony Industrial Association. A prospectus was also prepared showing that the Association was to be capitalized at \$100,000.00, which was made up of 500 shares at \$200.00 each.

It was no small dream that was presented to a large group of interested people at a meeting in Beulah in 1894. The prospectus as presented to the meeting showed James E. Paynter as President, Walter C. Paynter, Vice-President, Walter C. Vincent, Secretary and W. B. Gurney as Treasurer.

The site chosen for the colony was at a point adjacent to the mouth of Big Cut Arm Creek where W. C. Paynter had taken up his homestead a few years previous. The Prospectus presents the location as follows -:

- Land - this is of two classes, light loam with gravel and sandy sub-soil but chiefly loam for a few inches with a clay sub-soil.
- Water - this is of good quality and plentiful.
- Timber - there is an unlimited supply of timber for wood and house logs all along the valley.
- Limestone, building stone, sand and gravel are in abundance.

The prospectus also states - "by placing a sawmill on the Assiniboine at the mouth of the Qu'Appelle, spruce lumber can be obtained to furnish all requirements of the Association. In fact, here we find these things freely supplied by nature which with industry and skill may be made to contribute to our comfort and

prosperity. It is the intention of the Association to manufacture our own boots, shoes, clothing, furniture and other needs of the community".

The constitution provided for the following departments and the duties of each department were clearly outlined.

Department of Finance	
"	" Public Works
"	" Education and Recreation
"	" Manufacturing
"	" Agriculture
"	" Distribution
"	" Sanitation
"	" Cuisine

Members were to have freedom of expression and to exercise individual tastes, desires and preferences in social, domestic and religious affairs, but consideration was to be shown for the aspirations, feelings and ideals of others. Section 13 states "No member shall vote for himself for any office, and for any member to ask another to vote for him shall be evidence sufficient to show that he is unworthy of public trust". Another provision was that each child should receive a graduated sum per year until 18 years of age, this amount to be determined by the directors. Provisions for withdrawal from the Association was outlined, after three years, applications could be made and the leaving member would be paid in cash, stock or implements depending on the circumstances of the Association at this time.

The Department of Education and Recreation was responsible for the provision of a teacher, books and material necessary to instruct children in those lines which they showed the most aptitude. The school age was 18 years and no member could allow his children to grow up in ignorance.

The duties of the Department of Sanitation were to over-see the healthful condition of the homes, factories and other buildings ; to instruct in the laws of hygiene and furnish medical treatment to members and their families without charge. It is noted in the ledger that script was issued on several occasions as sick benefit allowances.

All materials discovered, produced or invented were the property of all the members of the Association, provided that the Association gave the necessary assistance for such production. An interesting item stated in the constitution was the section stating that a man's capabilities fix the measure of his duties and credits. A man who was capable of more than he produced did not deserve as much credit as one who was less able but did his best. This apparently did not produce too much controversy as it was never mentioned in any of the minutes that were viewed.

A large number of people were interested in the project so a charter was applied for and obtained from the Northwest Territorial Government, Regina, in 1895. When the charter was received and the final preparations for the start of the colony drew near a number of the former enthusiasts withdrew from the Association. Walter C. Vincent, Secretary, and W. B. Gurney the Treasurer did not join and so it was necessary to change the executive. Robert Greer was appointed Vice-president and W. C. Paynter was appointed Secretary, and a short time later took over the duties of Treasurer as well.

The first construction started on the site in 1895 but it appears that very little was done until the spring of 1897. Among other things, delay was caused by the difficulty which arose over the fulfillment of homestead duties by those living

in the colony instead of being actually domiciled on the homestead land. The Association asked that all homestead land in Township 18, Range 31 be allocated to the Association. Actually, provision for this was established by the Federal Government in June 1898, although there is no record of the number of homesteads taken up under this provision.

W. C. Paynter and family returned to Beulah from the homestead for Christmas, 1896. In February, 1897, he returned to his homestead with his family and the family of G. E. Sanderson. As soon as the grass was good enough for pasture in the spring Bob Greer and J. E. Paynter drove their 45 head of cattle up from Beulah, assisted by Herb Carter. They then returned to Beulah to work on their rented farms and to do carpenter work in that area. In the late summer J. E. Paynter and family moved to the new site starting the village. The village was called "HAMONA" and was taken from the bible. Hamona-H was a city of refuge in Isreal and meant multitude. In the fall Rube Burdett and family joined the colony, bringing the logs for their house with them. Several other families came around this time.

Seven houses were built, including bachelor quarters. Rent and fuel were provided free of charge. A large stone building was built to serve as store and supply house, as well as a stone stable, ice house, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, and hen house. A well was dug and a wash house was built on the site with a washing machine for the use of all in the colony.

The Hamona public school district was organized in 1897 with Herbert Spalding as the first teacher. Classes were held in Burdett's kitchen until Easter, 1898, when the new stone school was completed. R. W. Huston was teaching at this time, as he was a member of the colony. The school was not strictly a colony effort. It was a regular school and benefited the surrounding area as well. Additional members arrived during 1898 in the persons of W. H. Hall and family; S. Sanderson and family; John Selkirk and family; Colin Shand; Edgar Parker and son, Silas; R. W. Huston; W. L. Wendeatt; and Bob and Annie Greer. A number of these were active members of the Association but were cleaning up their affairs in Beulah.

George Sanderson was the farm manager and was allowed to hire help to oversee all the farming operations. The store, managed by W. C. Paynter, played a very active part in the colony as it not only supplied the needs of the colony but helped to supply some of the requirements of the people in the surrounding area - to other homesteaders in a 20 mile radius. A brief look at the store ledger is most interesting. Flour was selling at \$2.50 per C.W. ; green coffee 25¢ per pound; sugar 5¢; shoes ranged in value from 75¢ to \$1.50; overalls \$1.00; straw hat 15¢; and a suit of clothes sold for the princely sum of \$11.00 .

Lime was manufactured by burning limestone slabs found in the nearby hills. Most of the lime produced was sold to Thomas Grayson of Moosomin for cash. In 1898 the records show that the colony produced 1,221 bushels of lime which they teamed 30 miles south to Moosomin and received 27½¢ per bushel. Some 22 shipments were made between May 7th and September 27th for a total value of \$335.82 .

The livestock and dairy departments were also hard at work. A butcher shop was opened and cattle belonging to the colony were slaughtered to provide fresh meat and the ice house was used to keep the meat in good condition. Many of the surrounding settlers made use of the butcher shop. Purchase of the meat by a member of the colony was by script. A Melotte cream separator was purchased, one of the first to be brought to Saskatchewan. This, along with a barrel churn, served as a factory to produce butter. The surplus not required by the community was traded to McNaughton & Co., Moosomin, for needed supplies, and was sold there under the trade name of "Hamona Butter".

A carload of flour was ground (part of the wheat being obtained from Beulah) and exchanged with the Ruskin-Co-operative-Colony in British Columbia for lumber, salmon and fresh fruit. (At this time the mailing address was Tantallon, Assiniboia, with the post office on the Douglas farm and so named after the Tantallon Castle in Scotland. The post office was moved to the village of Tantallon when the railway came through in 1903).

The members of the colony had pooled their assets including their limited cash. Everything was evaluated and credited to them as share capital in the Association. The Association was capitalized at \$100,000.00 which was to be made up of 500 shares at \$200.00 each. However, it is interesting to note in the 1899 ledger that all assets, not including land, totaled \$8,390.90. The buildings were valued at from \$10.00 to \$600.00, cattle \$23.00 each and horses at \$50.00 each. The land under cultivation was considered an asset at \$2.50 per acre. Oats brought 25¢ per bushel and wheat 45¢. The records show that the colony had 134 acres under cultivation, had 55 cattle and 17 horses. They also owned some pigs and chickens, as well as enough farming equipment to adequately do the required work.

Payment to all members of the colony was made in script of \$1.00 and \$5.00 denominations. This script was honoured by parties outside the colony as cash on transactions and was later redeemed by the Association. If a member required cash for a trip outside, it was provided whenever possible and upon returning they would turn in the balance remaining and receive script in payment.

The constitution that was accepted for the colony showed that each adult was to receive \$1.00 per day for work performed but the ledger of 1899 shows that single members received 45¢ per day, the graduated payments to the men with the largest number of dependents show them receiving 77½¢ per day. In addition, a distribution from the operations was paid that year which ranged from 15¢ to 32½¢ per day. The original constitution called for a payment of 4% on the members invested capital, but this was discontinued in 1898, after considerable controversy, as not being in keeping with the spirit of co-operative principles, and by some, with teachings of the Bible.

Every hour was closely accounted for and placed on the ledger. The time account in the 1899 ledger was shown thusly :

1899	TIME ACCOUNT			1899
	DAYS	PER DAY ALLOWANCE	CREDIT PER DAY	CREDIT AMOUNT
John Selkirk	301½	77 1/3	\$223.62	
R. Greer	302½	56	\$169.40	.21½ \$64.04
W. C. Paynter	300½	61	\$183.30	.16½ \$49.58
Colin Shand	293	45	\$131.85	.32½ \$95.22
S. J. Parker	304½	45	\$137.03	.32½ \$98.96
G. E. Sanderson	239	45	\$107.54	.32½ \$77.67
R. W. Huston	75	45	\$ 33.75	.32½ \$24.37
W. Sanderson	167	45	\$ 75.16	.32½ \$54.27
Leah Sanderson	25	45	\$ 11.25	.32½ \$ 8.12
A. Greer	3	45	\$ 1.35	.32½ \$ .97
S. J. Bjornson	22	45	\$ 9.90	.32½ \$ 7.15
James Paynter	40½	55	\$ 22.28	.22½ \$ 9.11
S. Anderson	268½	59	\$158.18	.18½ \$49.67
S. Sanderson	267½	62½	\$167.17	.15 \$25.12

The membership at the start of 1899 was :-

Paynter - Walter, Lila, Charles Roy, Frederick William, Lila Evelyn, and Clara.

Paynter - James, Mima, and Pier.

Greer - Robert, Annie, Herbert Earl, and Ernest Mervin.

Anderson- Signur, Gacobina, Dagmar, Olga, and Laura.

Selkirk - John, Maggie, Robert, Maggie, Alice, and Jessie.

Parker - Edgar, Gertrude, Arthur Clifford, and Edith May.

Hall - W. H. , Jane, Jeanette, Mabel, Charles Leslie, Lillian, Ralph, and Victor.

Sanderson- George, Nellie, and Leah.

Colin J. Shand; Silas J. Parker; R. W. Huston; S. J. Bjornson.

The W. H. Hall and family show up in the roll of membership but do not appear in the ledger as having done any work for the year 1899 so it is quite possible they left early in the year. In the spring, James Paynter's health failed and he and his family returned to Beulah, later moving to British Columbia.

The educational and recreational phases of life were very active. Dances, sleigh and toboggan rides took place in the winter as well as fishing on the nearby river. Debates were quite popular as the colony consisted of people who held very strong beliefs in politics, economics and religion. The Sandersons were from a Quaker family and took their religion quite seriously, while others were confirmed atheists.

The charter granted to the Association terminated in 1900 and to have the charter renewed it was necessary that the members on the Association membership roll vote for the renewal with a two-thirds majority. When the vote was taken this was not forthcoming and so it was impossible to continue on as the Harmony Industrial Association. It appeared that the colony was prospering, in fact this group suffered less financially during this period than the homesteader who worked alone. However, as in most ventures human nature must be taken into consideration, and this appeared to be the final blow to the dream built up by the originators. Various reasons were mentioned in the records as to the action taken by the voters in their chance to continue on with the Association. Some of them are :

1. Too many different religious philosophies.
2. There was a feeling among some of the members that others did not use their capabilities to the best advantage for the colony.
3. A faction wished to practice communal living to the detriment of the family unit.
4. The membership had not grown as had been expected.
5. The railroad was expected to come up the valley through the colony but came through 8 miles away.

The wind-up of the affairs and distribution of assets were accomplished without any serious difficulty, being handled by a committee as directed in the original charter. Everything was settled to the apparent satisfaction of all members by September of 1900. All buildings that could be moved were purchased by members on their credits and moved to their homesteads in the immediate vicinity. All that remains of the venture are the ruins of some of the stone buildings that were in Hamona.

The dream was ended for many of the members but several continued on with their ideas and participated in the organization of other co-operative ventures. Possibly their doctrines were in advance of their time because it was many years before free education to the age of 18 became a reality. They had family allowances and health benefits and these were not brought forth again for many years.

Here a concept flared briefly, but long enough to provide several interesting



numismatic items in the script that was issued and used from 1895 to 1899. Very few specimens of the script have been found, in fact I have only seen one specimen of each denomination used, the \$1.00 and the \$5.00 .

On the \$5.00 script, the little squares at the bottom represented one cent or space for 35¢. On the side were nine spaces at 5¢ each, twelve at 10¢, six at 25¢ and three at 50¢, all of which were printed in the squares. When the holder of the script came to the store he had the amount of the purchases punched out, and when all the amounts were punched out the script was surrendered and filed in order to show that it was redeemed. The \$1.00 script had 35 spaces representing 1¢ each, plus nine squares at 5¢ and two squares at 10¢.

It is doubtful if many specimens of this script are in existence as it did not circulate outside of the community to any extent, and on the winding up of the affairs of the Association, I would think most members would redeem any script on hand as otherwise it would be a total loss. Here is one item the dreamers did not foresee - the value of the script 70 years later.

#### 1970 LITERARY AWARD

At our Eight Annual Meeting, it was decided that our Literary Award would not be restricted to articles appearing in the C.N.A. Journal. Thus, it is now necessary to consider all articles on a Canadian Numismatic Subject published during 1970 whether in a magazine, newspaper, club bulletin or elsewhere, without restriction. The problem of coverage and selection is evident.

Our Committee is most concerned that no eligible article be overlooked and request your assistance by drawing any worthy article to their attention. Please forward your information to Fred Bowman or Donald Stewart as soon as possible.

## OVERSTRUCK COLONIAL COINS

By R. C. Willey, F.R.N.S.

In Colonial times many of the coins in use were overstruck. During the French regime many overstruck French coins were in use, the best example being the third form of the sou marqué, struck in 1692 over old douzains. Much of the silver coinage of Louis XIV is overstruck, it being the practice to call in the coins and stamp them with a new device and re-issue at a higher value. The result of these "Réformations" was inflation, leaving France with an enormous debt. The regents of France continued the practice during the minority of Louis XV. The "Système" of John Law produced a grossly inflated coinage in 1719 and 1720, most of which was overstruck. The silver écu, half, third, sixth, and twelfth, struck from 1720 to 1724, were all overstruck, older coins being called in by Edict of September 1720 and struck with new designs. The petit louis d'argent (Leroux 254c) and the silver livre wrongly attributed to the Compagnie des Indes (Leroux 254d) were not. The Edicts of December 1719 and September 1720, under which these coins were struck, specified that they be struck on new flans. Overstriking came to an end when the French currency was stabilised in 1726.

Among the earliest copper tokens imported from England after 1810 were anonymous pieces struck over other English tokens. This practice of striking new tokens over old ones was well known in England. The tokens of Samuel Guppy of Bristol were issued in enormous quantities in 1811 and 1812. They consisted of pennies, halfpennies, and farthings. Late in 1812 they were withdrawn from circulation and were used as blanks for the striking of anonymous coppers.

The TRADE AND NAVIGATION tokens of 1812 were struck over Guppy tokens and sent to Nova Scotia. The farthing, a very poor example of an overstrike, was imported by a Halifax merchant named Haliburton. The 1813 tokens were also struck over Guppy halfpennies and pennies. The halfpenny of 1813 showing a frigate under topsails, with the TRADE AND NAVIGATION legend is another overstrike. The penny of 1814 is not, to my knowledge, overstruck.

Guppy halfpennies were also used as blanks to strike the 1813 spread eagle tokens, imported to Canada by a Boston merchant who settled in Montreal. It is to be remembered that the lightweight imitations dated 1813, 1814, and 1815, issued much later, were not overstruck.

The anonymous Wellington pennies and halfpennies of good weight were all struck over Guppy pennies and halfpennies. These are the pieces Breton numbers from 969 to 972. The lightweight halfpennies dated 1814 (Breton 979) were not overstruck, nor were any of the other Wellington pieces, except possibly the MONTREAL halfpenny dated 1816. This token (Breton 531) was issued as a speculation and brought its anonymous issuer an enormous profit on account of its very light weight. R. W. McLachlan, in his "Descriptive Catalogue of Coins, Tokens, and Medals issued in or relating to the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland" (1886) reports having seen a specimen struck over a Portuguese copper 5 reis.

Another anonymous piece struck over Guppy halfpennies was the VICTORIA NOBIS EST halfpenny. Rarely does this piece not show the evidence of overstriking. This piece bears a uniformed bust said to be that of Lord Nelson, yet it does not resemble either Lord Nelson or the Duke of Wellington.

The Guppy tokens were not the only ones used as blanks for striking Wellington tokens, evidently. It was reported by D.L.F. Sealy in "Coins" (England) that a

specimen of Breton 971 has been found struck over a halfpenny of a type bearing the reverse legend PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER. It was apparently not clear over which type the coin was struck. The only halfpennies with this reverse legend are the TRADE AND NAVIGATION halfpennies and Breton 966, the anonymous piece inscribed FOR GENERAL ACCOMMODATION on the obverse. Evidently not all these undertypes were sent to Canada after all !

Two overstrikes are known among the Blacksmith series. The very rare Breton 1008 in copper (Wood 19) exists struck over the Blacksmith token Wood 6. It is also known, oddly enough, struck over a George IV English halfpenny of 1825. Breton 1008 being dated 1820, the existence of this bizarre overstrike proves incontrovertibly that the token was struck in or after 1825 and dated 1820 to evade the well-known but ineffective law against private tokens.

Perhaps the best known overstruck Colonial piece is the Bouquet sou Breton 674, designed and engraved by Jean Marie Arnault. This piece was struck over numerous older tokens rendered obsolete when the banks would no longer take them except by weight. In brass the sou is found struck over Tiffins and Bust & Harp tokens. In copper it exists struck over a Brock token of Upper Canada, which would produce a specimen on a very thin flan, and over the SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE token Lees 2. There are specimens in copper clearly showing the date 1820 as part of the undertype. These pieces are probably struck over Tiffin imitations in copper (Charlton 196a), the Bust & Harp token of 1820 in copper, or the anonymous copper Breton 1011. There is a piece in the Bank of Canada collection, which may be a trial piece by Arnault for a sou token not issued. Its obverse is that of Breton 673 combined with an anonymous reverse. The piece was struck over an 1833 sloop token of Upper Canada.

Early in 1970 the discovery was reported in "Coins" (England) of a penny of Sedbury, Gloucestershire, struck over a Wellington penny Breton 970. This proves that not all the anonymous Wellington pieces were sent to Canada, a fact hitherto unsuspected by collectors on either side of the Atlantic Ocean. It is well known that there are English tokens struck over others, but this was the first one struck over a token intended, it had always been thought, to be sent to the Canadian Colonies.

Since then it has been discovered that Breton 970 was used as an undertype for a penny of Scorrier House in Cornwall. The collection of the Bank of Canada has a specimen of the Scorrier House penny Davis 26 of Cornwall, struck over a specimen of Breton 970. Both these pieces and Breton 970 were designed by Thomas Halliday. Whether there be any significance or not to this fact cannot be established without more research into the nineteenth-century token coinage of England. It need hardly be said that there is still work to be done in the field of Colonial coins. It was by no means completed in 1934 with the publication of the last of the works of Courteau.

DIE VARIETIES OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND DECIMAL COINAGE  
OF QUEEN VICTORIA

By Dr. J. A. Haxby

Figure 1. 10 Cent Overdates



a.

b.

Figure 2. 50 Cent Overdates



a.

INTRODUCTION

b.

c.

One of the more interesting kinds of die variety to be found on the coins produced at the Royal Mint during the last century is the overdate. Overdates have long intrigued numismatists, who seem readily inclined to collect them as varieties separate from the non-overdates.

It is generally assumed among students of coinage techniques that these varieties were created by altering the necessary portion of the full date in each die by overpunching with individual digit punches. However, a lack of information on the methods employed to make the dies of this period has tended to impede further progress.

The primary purpose of this paper is to establish that overdates can potentially arise by more than one mechanism and to cover in detail the overdates of the 1880 Newfoundland 10 and 50 cents. Additional comments on the more general aspects of this subject are to be found in a separate paper <sup>1</sup>.

The present contribution is the first of a series on the die varieties of the 19th century Newfoundland decimal coinage - a companion series to that already being published under the title, "Die Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria" <sup>2</sup>.

THE 1880 NEWFOUNDLAND 10 CENTS OVERDATE

In 1964 John Ford, Jr., writing in the New Netherland Coin Co.'s 58th sale catalogue <sup>3</sup>, described the 1880 Newfoundland 10 cents listed therein as being overdated---the second 8 was over a 7. This was, to the best of our knowledge, the first such report. Recently, this peculiarity has been independently rediscovered and published <sup>4</sup>. In addition Ford ventured to make the claim that all

of the 10 cents for 1880 are overdated.

This writer's personal research in the Newfoundland decimal coins has confirmed Ford's statements; furthermore, the rather small issue (10,000) of 10 cents for this year <sup>5</sup> was apparently struck from a single reverse die. Showing around the periphery of the second 8 in the date (on the coins) are unmistakable traces of a 7 (figure 1a). If one studies the 10 cents for the period 1870-80, it is possible to delve further into the nature of the overdate. Two reverse varieties, arising from two separate sets of matrices and punches, are known. Reverse A (1870) has Roman 1's in the 10 and date, whereas reverse B (1872-80) has Arabic 1's and different beads at the rim and in the inner circle. These varieties have already been reported and partially illustrated <sup>6</sup>. Study of the 10 cents of 1872-76 by photographic overlaying (see reference 7 for an explanation of the technique) reveals an important fact: the 187- portion of the date is unchanging, both in the positions of the individual digits relative to each other and in the position of the three-digit element relative to the device. Thus, the punch(es) (probably punch) which sank <sup>8</sup> the 1872-76 reverse dies contained as part of the design the date element 187- <sup>9</sup>. The date was later completed by hand in each die.

Next, the relationship of the 7 on the 1872-76 issues to the vestigial 7 on the 1880 issue was determined by photographic overlaying. To minimize any possible prejudice, we proceeded as follows. An enlarged print of the 1880 reverse, containing the date and a portion of the device, was prepared and a small piece of tracing paper taped over the second 8 in the date. Between the tracing paper and the print was placed a piece of thick white paper that could later be removed without disturbing the position of the tracing paper. Upon the print was then shone (using a suitable negative in a photographic enlarger) the image of the corresponding area of an 1872H 10 cents. When the design elements on the print and the projected image were aligned, the 7 in the date of the 1872H was outlined in dotted lines on the tracing paper. At that point the enlarger was turned off and the piece of white paper removed so that the 8 over 7 complex in the print could be seen; the 8 was traced with solid lines and the traces of the 7 at its periphery filled in. The results of the experiment can be seen in figure 1b; the shaded areas fall exactly over the three corners of the 7 on the 1872-76 issues. This shows that the 1880 die was undoubtedly sunk from the same working punch used in 1872-76 (or at least a punch from the same matrix).<sup>13</sup>

#### THE 1880 NEWFOUNDLAND 50 CENTS OVERDATES

The existence of overdates in the 1880 50 cents seems to have remained unreported until last year, when a summary of <sup>10</sup> and comments <sup>11</sup> upon our research on these pieces was published in Coin World. There are two 1880 50 cent reverse dies, both of which are overdated. The date element of the first is shown in figure 2a. Two corners of the original 7 can be seen; there also appears to be a trace of the horizontal bar in the upper loop of the 8. The second variety is known to us only through photos of a well circulated specimen <sup>12</sup>. It differs from the first in that both upper corners but not the bottom tip of the 7 show and the second 8 and 0 are positioned to the right of those on the other variety.

When the 7 from the issues of 1870-76 is superimposed upon the 1880 date elements (as described for the 10 cents), it lines up exactly with the traces of the 7 around the 8 in both varieties (figure 2b&c). Note that in the second the bottom of the 1870's 7 lies underneath the 8; it would therefore not be expected to show on that particular variety.

## DISCUSSION

Traditionally, Victorian Royal Mint overdates have been considered to arise when fully dated dies were altered for use in some later year. Many of the well-known overdates in the English copper penny and halfpenny series fall into this category. For such a mechanism to apply to the Newfoundland overdates, the dies would have first borne the date 1870 and then been later overpunched to change it to 1880. For the 10 cents, at least, that mechanism is questionable. (As noted earlier, the only reverse variety known for 1870 arose from a different matrix-punch combination than the later issues.) Let us exclude this pathway and consider two others.

Both of the other pathways involve the existence of dies dated 187-, in which the 7 was overpunched and the 0 added in the blank space. The first necessitates a hypothetical practice of storing partially dated dies from year to year. Photographic overlaying establishes beyond any doubt that the punches that sunk the 10¢ dies of 1872-76 (and probably 1880) <sup>13</sup> and the 50¢ dies of 1873-80 contained the partial date 187-. Thus, the dies, when freshly sunk, did not have a complete date. What is not known, however, is whether it was the practice to immediately complete the date in all of the dies or whether some were left incomplete. If 187- dies were remaining in storage from 1876 (the immediately preceding year of coinage for Newfoundland), then they were surely the ones that were used.

The second alternative assumes that there were no 187- dies on hand in 1880 when the new coinage was ordered. What would the Mint do? The reverse punches for the 10 and 50¢ were now inappropriate due to the presence of the 7. Three paths were potentially available: (a) remove the 7's from the punches and sink the dies (b) make new punches (c) sink the dies with the old punches and correct the 7 by overpunching with an 8. Now in the early 1880's the Royal Mint was very hard pressed to execute all the many coinages for which they received orders, so time was important. Clearly, the mechanism requiring the least time would be (c). The production of new matrices and punches would have been quite time-consuming and removal of the 7's would also have taken some time <sup>14</sup>.

During the process of this study, we examined the other Newfoundland denominations for 1880 and found no overdates. Photographic overlaying tells us why. The reverse punches used for them in the 1870's had only 18--, not 187-, so the change of decade did not present any difficulties.

In summary, the Newfoundland 1880 second 8 over 7 10¢ and 50¢ are unusual overdates in that the penultimate digit is the one that was overpunched. The overdating apparently occurred in dies dated 187-, with the 0 added at the same time as the 7 was altered. The data on hand do not allow one to decide whether the dies were ones stored since 1876 or were freshly sunk in 1880.

## FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCES

1. Haxby, Dr. J. A., "Nineteenth Century Royal Mint Overdates". Manuscript in preparation.
2. Haxby, J. A., C.N.J., 13, 313 (1968), et seq.
3. New Netherlands Coin Co. 58th Sale Catalogue, Sept., 1964.
4. Berk, H. J., in Collectors' Clearinghouse column in Coin World, April 15, 1970.
5. Annual report of the Royal Mint for 1891.

6. Haxby, Dr. J.A. and R.C. Willey, Coins of Canada, 1st Ed., Western Publishing Co., Racine, 1971.
7. Haxby, J.A., C.N.J., 14, 147 (1969).
8. The production of die or matrix from a punch is commonly called "sinking" a die or matrix. The converse operation of making a punch from a matrix is called "raising" a punch. The terms are doubtless tied to the fact that the device and lettering on a matrix or die are sunken below the plane of the field, while on a punch they are raised above it, just as on the finished coins.
9. To date we have no evidence that logotypes (small hand punches bearing more than one digit or letter) have ever been used by British die makers. That the element 187- never varies in its position relative to the rest of the design and the documented existence of full reverse punches bearing partial dates for contemporary series strongly supports our contention for the series in question.
10. Haxby, J.A., in the Canadian Section of Coin World, June 24, 1970.
11. Johnson, J.G., in the Collectors' Clearinghouse column of Coin World, July 1, 1970.
12. The photos were loaned to us by J.G. Johnson of Coin World, whose assistance is gratefully acknowledged.
13. One cannot be absolutely certain about 1880, because of the possibility that a matrix, punch and die(s) of the second reverse variety were made in and bore the date 1870 but the dies not used to strike coins in that year.
14. The removal of details (by filing) from punches in the soft state was not at all uncommon; however, attempting it on already hardened punches would be another matter. It is possible that the 7's were partially removed and that this accounts for the virtual absence of traces of the 7's inside the loops of the 8's.

## THE MOUNT ALLISON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE CURRENCY

By Ray Mabee

Who among us has not considered the nostalgic dream of the treasure map, the sunken galleon, or the oaken chest with ourselves playing the lead roll as hero? A rather unrealistic train of thought you will agree, with those of us whose passion is the merchant's token or paper money. However, finds are made on occasion that keeps the door open to our fanciful speculation. One such find fell to my good fortune when I heard of the sale of articles from a bleak Victorian farm house some miles from where I live. The home was once the habitation of a prosperous family that had yielded no children in recent generations. A quick reconnaissance of the home revealed several desirable articles, but one odd low cabinet caught my eye with its inlaid doors, which when opened exposed a series of drawers and more drawers. The price was set and agreed upon and I was now the owner of a goodness-knows-what, and even more important - what would I ever do with it. On moving the cabinet out, I was struck with two surprises, one that the cabinet was crammed with everything from Victorian time tables to bullet molds, none of which, on examination, was of the slightest interest to the former owner. The second shock came when I was told to take the lower part of the cabinet that I had not seen previously but consisted of drawers and was now being used as a stand for washing dishes. I now had possession of a very old walnut veneer chest on chest which later proved to be Queen Anne, the original drawer pulls being 1695. The fate of the chest is still undecided.

Meanwhile, a systematic search of the drawers brought to light a folder with a small hoard of bills. My immediate reaction was to close the folder and after a long breath to open it up slowly to see if they were still there. Examination of the bills revealed hitherto unknown denominations of the Mount Allison Bank Commercial College. These bills are hardly in the class with most of the Canadian broken bank notes but many of the Canadian Commercial College notes are either unique or very rare and there is a story to be told about them that will interest numismatists.

The Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy was established in Sackville, N.B., in 1843, as a school for boys and in 1854 the ladies' college opened. At a meeting of the Board of Regents in Charlottetown, P.E.I., on June 27th, 1874, President David Allison expressed his conviction of the desirability of doing a work similar to that done in the Commercial Colleges of the country and intimated that he had provisionally enjoined the services of Samuel E. Whiston, Esq. to take charge of such a department at Mount Allison at a salary of nine hundred dollars and a motion of nomination was confirmed. Whiston was described as a teacher of most skilful penmanship and bookkeeping and was the first head of a department that continued for over three-quarters of a century. Whiston's signature is affixed to the bills of the Mount Allison Commercial College as cashier. His signature is also shown on a five cent College note that may be a part of a series used in Charlottetown. In addition to the Charlottetown branch of Eaton's Actual Business College, established in 1873, there was a branch in Halifax established in May 1867 where J.C.P. Frazee was principal and a branch in Saint John, N.B., established in February 1867, where A.H. Eaton was Principal and President. It is my opinion that Mr. Samuel E. Whiston was Principal of the Charlottetown branch when hired by the Mount Allison Board of Regents.

On August 13th, 1874, the Commercial Department of Mount Allison was opened along with other branches of the institution for the fall term having been furnished and meeting all the requirements of a first class commercial college. The regular course was to include everything taught in the best commercial colleges, that is, merchandising, railroading, banking etc.

In this department the student's practical knowledge of bookkeeping was put to the test. When commencing the first set of "Actual" the student was given \$1,000.00 in college currency as a capital to invest. The use of cards representing merchan-



dise made the work nearly as practical as though he were in a business establishment keeping books. (The Halifax Business College and Writing Academy, designed to educate young men for business, had an earlier beginning than its Mount Allison counterpart but it is interesting that the students were furnished with a capital of about \$2,000.00 in college funds consisting of neatly engraved bank notes issued by the College Bank and a quantity of merchandise with which to begin business - buy, sell, barter, ship, buy and sell on commission, discount, etc,etc. J.C.P.Frazer was the Principal and Proprietor.)

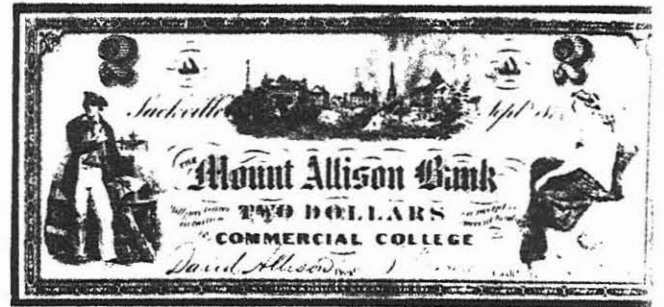
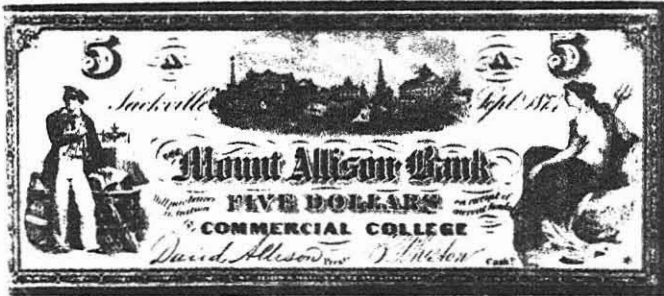
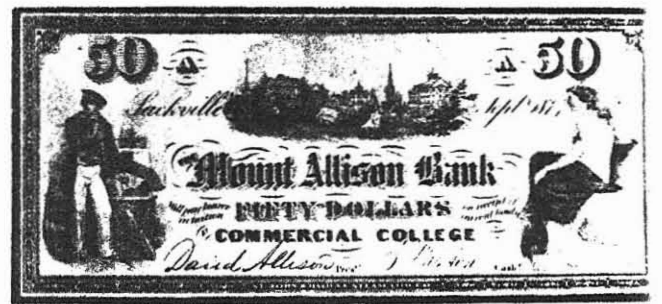
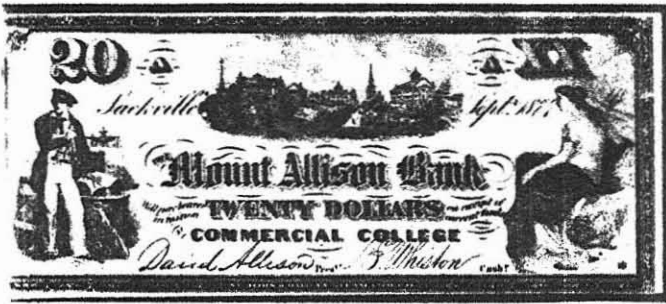
The bills were used to the close of the nineteenth century although Samuel Whiston continued as head of the Commercial College at Mount Allison until only 1878. No mention is made of him after this date.

The use of Commercial College Currency as a teaching aid was an effective means of training young men, many of whom became leaders in the business life of this nation. Requirements at the school were high - just what one would expect from a Wesleyan school of the Victorian era. One postscript to requirements requested the parents not to furnish their sons with fire arms, the use of which was prohibited.

The bills in my collection were issued to a student who entered the Commercial College in the first term of its operation in 1874 and in this way the bills are in very fine condition compared with the usual fair to good run of commercial college notes. The quality of the paper is not as durable as negotiable bills that contributes to the usual undesirable condition. The bills were printed by the St. John and Halifax Lith. Co. in black and are uniface. The vignette at the left of the note is identical to that used on the Westmorland Bank \$1.00 notes only in reverse. The central vignette showing the campus of Mount Allison University is a likeness of the city as it was in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The original pencil drawing used for this vignette is in the Archives of the University. These bills were well printed, comparing favourably with some of the bank notes of the period and it is conceivable that they could have passed as genuine notes.

Only one bill was known to the Mount Allison University and it is a poor specimen beautifully framed and hanging in the President's office. The notes are in the following denominations and range from unique to R 7 : \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00, \$100.00, and \$500.00.

The Mount Allison bills may have an additional series of fractional notes and varieties of the dollar series since the bills were used for many years and must have required at least a second printing.



MANUFACTURERS,  
DESIGNERS, & ENGRAVERS OF COLONIAL COINS

By R. C. Willey, F.R.N.S.

**ARNAULT, Jean-Marie**

Jean-Marie Arnault was a French engraver who came to Montreal about 1827 to cut the dies for some medals for the Sulpician Order. While in Montreal he cut the dies for the sou token of J.H.Roy, the "Rebellion" sou of the Banque du Peuple, the Molson halfpenny, the rare halfpennies ascribed to the City Bank (Breton 672 and 673), and the anonymous Bouquet sou Breton 674. Arnault returned to France in 1843.

**BELLEVILLE MINT**

This was a private mint operated by John Gibbs. It struck the Bouquet sous imported by Dexter Chapin (Breton 670,675-683,685-688,691-705) and the Banque du Peuple sou (Breton 715) issued in 1838. The dies were cut by Gibbs.

**The TIPPLING BLACKSMITH**

It was, according to R.W.McLachlan and others, a blacksmith of dissolute habits, living in Montreal, who issued the first of the barbarous class of metallic discs called for convenience the "blacksmith" tokens, making his own halfpennies to pay for liquor. He deliberately left his dies unfinished, the better to imitate the battered, worn-out, old English and Irish Tower halfpennies of George III which were the only legal copper currency.

An outline of a bust was engraved on one die and an incomplete Britannia or harp on the other, with no legends. The coins were then darkened, probably by overheating, to create the illusion of age and wear. The weight was not too much different from that of the old regal copper. The types, however, were reversed because the blacksmith, and others who emulated him later, were ignorant of the principles of die-sinking and cut the types to face the same way as on the coins they used as models.

It was an easy way to counterfeit copper, and soon Lower Canada was flooded with the products of this technique. The banks were finally obliged to intervene and refuse to take them except by weight.

**BOULTON & WATT**

This famous mint in Soho, Birmingham, began to produce in 1786. Not until after 1815, however, was anything produced for Canada. The Habitant tokens of 1837, the Bank of Montreal "Front View" tokens of 1842-44, and the New Brunswick tokens of 1843 were struck by this mint.

The firm was dissolved in 1848 and the assets were sold. The dies were acquired by W. J. Taylor, with disastrous results. All the "rare mules" of Canadian with other types, offered late in the last century, are the results of jiggery-pokery perpetrated by Taylor.

**COTTERILL, HILL & CO.**

This firm, of Walsall, Staffordshire, struck the "side view" tokens of 1838 and 1839 for the Bank of Montreal. The coinage of 1838 was returned by the bank because the workmanship was inferior to that of the Habitant tokens of 1837, and the copper was brassy. The 1839 coinage was in better copper, but was refused by the

bank as being of even worse fabric than the 1838 coinage.

#### DU VIVIER, BENJAMIN

Medallist to Louis XV and Louis XVI. He designed and engraved a bust of Louis XV used on the Jetons of 1751, 1752, and 1754 for the Compagnie des Indes.

#### GOSSET, CAPT. WILLIAM

Capt. Gosset was Treasurer of the Crown Colony of British Columbia from 1858 to 1863, when he resigned and went to England. When it was proposed to establish a mint at New Westminster, he submitted designs for the gold coinage, which were approved. The dies for the coinage were cut by Albert Küner of San Francisco.

#### HALLIDAY, THOMAS

Thomas Halliday was a gifted medallist of Birmingham, who worked for Boulton & Watt, Sir Edward Thomason, and others. He was the teacher of many of the greatest of English medallists, including William Wyon.

He designed and engraved numerous tokens of Colonial Canada, including the "R.H." tokens, the TRADE & NAVIGATION tokens sent to Nova Scotia, Picard's battle tokens issued in honour of the Duke of Wellington, most of the SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE tokens, and the anonymous Wellington tokens Breton 969 to 973, 974, and the Fen-insular pennies Breton 984 and 985.

Most of the Nova Scotis private tokens are Halliday's work. These are the tokens of J.A. Barry, Hosterman & Etter, and the anonymous issues inscribed SUCCESS TO NAVIGATION & TRADE and GENUINE BRITISH COPPER. The Tiffin tokens, imported into Lower Canada, are also Halliday's work.

Most of the pieces designed by him show a small H somewhere in the design.

#### HEATON MINT

Ralph Heaton & Sons is a Birmingham firm, established in 1819 and now known as "The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd." It serves as an auxiliary to the Royal Mint when that mint is overworked. After the dissolution of the firm of Boulton & Watt, Heaton began to produce coinages for many British colonies as well as for England itself. For Canada it produced the following issues :

- 1840 "Success to the Fisheries" tokens of P.E.I.
- 1846 Rutherford Bros. halfpennies of Newfoundland
- 1850 Bank of Upper Canada coinage
- 1852 Coinage for the Quebec Bank and the Bank of Upper Canada
- 1854 Coinage of New Brunswick and the Bank of Upper Canada
- 1855 "Self-Government" and 1855 "Cents" of P.E.I.
- 1856 The Mayflower coinage of Nova Scotia
- 1857 "Self Government" and "Success to the Fisheries" tokens for Prince Edward Island. Bank of Upper Canada coinage.
- 1858 The rare 1858 ship token of Newfoundland
- 1860 "Fishery Rights" token of Newfoundland
- 1871 The Prince Edward Island cent.

Early Heaton proofs are inferior in quality to their later proofs and those of the Royal Mint, sufficiently so to be mistaken for ordinary strikings.

#### HILL, J. C.

Designed and modelled the reverse for the cents of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and for the half cents.

#### INGRAM, THOMAS WELLS

A Birmingham die-sinker who worked many years at Soho. He designed the Lesslie tokens of Upper Canada.

#### LA ROCHELLE

This mint in France was empowered by Edict of June 1721 to coin copper for the French colonies in America. Pieces of 4½, 9, and 18 deniers were to be struck, but only the 9 deniers was struck. These coins were issued in 1721 and 1722, but were not popular in New France. The greater part of the issue was returned to France in 1726.

#### LYONS

This mint participated in the coinage of the mousquetaire of 30 deniers, the fourth form of the sou marqué, from 1709 to 1713. The coins were issued for use in France and all the French colonies. Large shipments were sent to Canada.

#### MARTEAU, FRANCOIS

A Paris medallist and goldsmith, whose medallistic career ran from 1720 to 1759. He designed a head of Louis XV, which was used for the obverse of jetons of the Compagnie des Indes in 1752, 1754, 1756, and 1758.

#### McCARTHY, DENNIS

A Charlottetown metal-worker who made crude pennies to pay for liquor, it is said. The pennies are copper blanks stamped with the initials D.M.C.

#### MCCAUSLAND, PETER

Another Prince Edward Islander who made his own pennies, but it is not said of him that they were made to buy liquor. His coins are copper blanks, of extremely variable weight, stamped with the initials P.E.I.

#### MEISSONIER, JUSTE AUREL

A Paris medallist, to whom a bust of Louis XV used on some of the jetons of the Compagnie des Indes is sometimes ascribed.

#### METZ

A French mint which shared with Lyons the production of the mousquetaires of 1709-1713

#### MINTON, T.J.

The engraver of the reverse die for the Newfoundland cent of Queen Victoria, first coined in 1865. This reverse was designed by Horace Morehan.

#### MOSSOP, WILLIAM STEPHEN

A medallist of Dublin, who struck many Irish copper tokens of the early nineteenth century. He produced the Nova Scotia token Breton 880, for the reverse of which he used a ship type inscribed FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRADE, which he had used for an anonymous Irish token in 1804. He may also have produced the tokens of Carritt & Alport, which are somewhat similar in workmanship.

#### PARIS

The mint at Paris struck the GLORIAM REGNI coinage of 1670 for use in New France, Acadia, the French settlement of Newfoundland, and the West Indies. These are the

only coins intended for use in Canada which were struck in Paris. Most of the metropolitan French coinage of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was struck in Paris, and much of it appeared in Canada in the course of time.

#### FARKES, ISAAC

A Dublin medallist, who produced the "Marquis Wellington" token Breton 978.

#### PERPIGNAN

Shortly after France acquired this city from the Spaniards, a mint was opened there. In 1717 it was empowered to strike a copper coinage for the French colonies. The coinage was to be of pieces of 6 and 12 deniers. The project had to be abandoned because the copper available locally was brassy and brittle. Only a few examples (Breton 504 and 505) were successfully struck. A further attempt was made in 1720, again without success.

#### PISTRUCCI, BENEDETTO

The only connection this gifted and irascible engraver has with Canada lies in that the Bank of Upper Canada chose to adapt his superb portrayal of St. George slaying the dragon for the obverse of their copper coinages of 1850, 1852, 1854, and 1857.

#### PONTHON

The identity of this brilliant engraver has never been learnt. He worked for Boulton & Watt from 1794 to 1796, and designed the halfpenny of the Copper Company of Upper Canada.

#### ROETTIERS, CHARLES NORBERT

Engraver-general of French coins from 1753 to 1772. Among his many products were the reverses for the Franco-American jetons of 1752 and 1754.

#### ROETTIERS, JOSEPH CHARLES

Among the many products of this engraver, who worked at Paris from 1727 to 1752, is the reverse of the 1753 jeton of the Compagnie des Indes.

#### ROUEN

This French mint participated with La Rochelle in the issue of the copper pieces of 9 deniers of 1721. Its output of these coins was less than that of La Rochelle.

#### ROYAL MINT

Strange as it may seem, no Canadian colonial coinages were struck at the Royal Mint. During the period from 1840 to 1860, the Royal Mint was overworked because of English domestic needs, and work on Colonial coinages had to be farmed out to Heaton of Birmingham. The Nova Scotis coinage of 1856 was intended to be struck at the Royal Mint, but was struck in Birmingham.

#### SHERIFF, JOHN

A die-sinker of Liverpool, who once was a pupil of Halliday. He cut the dies for the Sloop tokens of Upper Canada.

#### SOULLARD, JEAN

A Quebec engraver who, as stated by Adam Shortt, made the puncheons with which Spanish dollars were to be stamped in 1683 to pass for four livres.

#### TAYLOR, W.J.

The activities of this engraver some years after acquiring all the Boulton & Watt dies had disastrous consequences. He made re-strikes of all the patterns and proofs for the English copper coinages of the reign of George III, and created a shambles which was not properly sorted out until the publication of C. W. Beck's work on the English copper coinage in 1958.

In addition to these re-strikes, he created mules which entered the market in those days, when moral standards were reputed to be so much higher than nowadays, as rare unpublished patterns and proofs. The following mules of Canadian types are known:

The obverses of the 1843 New Brunswick and the 1821 St. Helena halfpennies.

The obverses of the 1843 New Brunswick and the Bank of Montreal Front View halfpennies

The obverse of the Habitant halfpenny with the reverse of the 1843 New Brunswick halfpenny

The obverse of the Habitant halfpenny with the reverse of the 1844 Bank of Montreal halfpenny

The reverses of the Habitant halfpennies of the Bank of Montreal and the Banque du peuple

The obverse of the Habitant halfpenny with an Australian type depicting a standing female figure.

An obverse die of the Front View penny with a reverse die of the City Bank Habitant penny of 1837. The dies used for this mule were not used for any of the varieties of the regular issue of either coin. All specimens are lighter in weight, except for a few "proofs", which are heavier than the currency strikings.

#### THOMAS, J. ROCHELLE

A London coin dealer who acquired a reputation for being a jiggery-pokerist in 1894 when he announced the sale of "re-strikes" of the Copper Company of Upper Canada halfpenny of 1794. These pieces were struck in proof from quite different dies, and caused considerable controversy and some litigation after their appearance.

#### THOMASON, SIR EDWARD

A Birmingham die-sinker and medallist, who began to produce in 1809. He struck the Peninsular pennies of the Wellington series, Picard's battle halfpennies in honour of Wellington, the penny of the Magdalen Islands, and the anonymous halfpennies Breton 1004 and 1005. Other tokens, designed by Halliday, may have been struck by Thomason.

#### TRUE, BENJAMIN C. OR DANIEL

Two die-sinkers, Benjamin C. and Daniel True, were working in Troy, New York, during the period of the Hard Times tokens in the United States. One of these men cut the dies for the Starbuck store card, the reverse die of which was used, in the last stages of disintegration, to produce two rare Blacksmith tokens, Wood 27 and 29

#### VIGER, JACQUES

The first mayor of the City of Montreal, Jacques Viger was an artistically gifted man, who designed the coat of arms of the newly-incorporated City of Montreal in the 1830's. His design was used for the reverse of the Habitant tokens and for the Bank of Montreal tokens of 1838, 1839, 1842, and 1844.

WALKER, JOHN, & CO.

A Birmingham firm of medallists who struck the Thistle tokens of Nova Scotia and the 1832 halfpenny token of Upper Canada (Breton 732). It is probable that they may have struck the token of the Northwest Company in 1820, for the workmanship of this piece is similar to that of the Nova Scotia tokens of 1823.

WARIN, JEAN

A Belgian medallist, Jean Warin settled in France in 1627 and began to work for the Paris mint in 1629. Most of the French coinage from 1640 til his death in 1672 was designed by him. He also cut the dies. The GLORIAM REGNI coinage of 1670 was his work.

Ignoring the opposition of the Cour des Monnaies, Warin introduced the mill and screw in 1640, greatly improving the appearance and quality of the French coinage. The correct spelling of his name is Warin, the spelling Varin being phonetic.

WRIGHT & BALE

A firm of engravers and manufacturers of tokens in New York. The firm was established in 1829, and shortly afterwards struck the SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE tokens showing a ship flying a flag resembling the American flag (Lees 1 and 2). In 1835 the firm was re-organized under the name of Bale & Smith.

WYON, GEORGE WILLIAM

To commemorate the untimely death in 1862 of this talented engraver at the age of 26, an obituary medalet was produced, combining a suitable obituary inscription with the reverse of the New Brunswick twenty-cent piece of 1862. A drawing of this piece is shown in Bowman's work on Canadian patterns.

WYON, JOSEPH SHEPHERD

The designer of the great Confederation medal of 1867, this engraver produced the Nova Scotia cents showing a large bust of Queen Victoria on the obverse and the crown in a wreath of roses on the reverse. The design was not accepted, the large bust being somewhat too "breasty" for Victorian tastes, and the reverse lacking the mayflower of Nova Scotia.

WYON, LEONARD CHARLES

This extremely gifted engraver succeeded his father, William Wyon, as Chief Engraver at the Royal Mint in 1851, and held the post till he died in 1891. He cut the dies for the Nova Scotia coinage of 1856, the obverse being his own design, and the reverse that of John S. Thompson, a Halifax botanist.

He designed and engraved the Canadian coinage of 1858, the New Brunswick silver coinage, the Newfoundland silver and gold coinage of Queen Victoria, and the obverses of the bronze coins of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The Prince Edward Island cent of 1871 is also his work.

WYON, PETER

Peter Wyon designed and engraved the anonymous Irish penny dated 1805 (Breton 975), which had a limited circulation in Canada. He also designed the 1811 VINCIT AMOR PATRIAE halfpennies of Walthamstow, Essex, which also appeared in very small numbers in Canada. The "Lion" halfpennies are also his work.



#### WYON, THOMAS, THE ELDER

Designed the BRUTUS and Mercury halfpennies of Walthamstow, Essex, which turned up in Canada in very small numbers after their removal from circulation in England.

#### WYON, WILLIAM

William Wyon and his son, Leonard Charles Wyon, represent the pinnacle of the genius of the Wyon family. William Wyon was Chief Engraver at the Royal Mint from 1828 to his death in 1851. The only connection of William Wyon with Canada lies in the use of his head of Queen Victoria for the obverse of the New Brunswick copper coins of 1854. The head from an obverse die for the English halfpenny was used for the New Brunswick penny, and the head from an obverse die for the English farthing was used for the New Brunswick halfpenny.

#### THE GREAT McCOLL MYSTERY, PART 11

By Donald M. Stewart

In a recent article, it was pointed out that some doubt existed regarding the date when W. R. McColl issued his well known sale catalogue. A request for assistance in determining the date brought many replies and illustrates how much can be accomplished by pooling our knowledge.

One very interesting letter drew attention to page 23 of Bert Koper's Price List No. 42 issued about 1945, which refers to McColl's "1915 Catalogue". Several letters rightly pointed out the reference to Alberta in Lot No. 254, J. Henderson, Pincher Creek, Alberta, could refer to the District of Alberta, created in 1882. While there is no corroborating evidence placing Hallier and Aldridge of Lot No. 199 in business prior to 1907, the reason appears to lie with a lack of any City of Edmonton directories between 1900 and 1907.

It remained for K. A. Palmer to produce conclusive proof of a 1902 or early 1903 dating of the catalogue when he located a brief biography of McColl in the August, 1904 Numismatist. Mr. Palmer's comments on McColl will be of great interest to those who responded to the request for assistance.

## THE McCOLL SALES LIST

By Ken Palmer

For many years I have been gathering information relating to the numismatic activities of W.R.McColl, A.N.A. No. 254. Mr. McColl had accumulated a huge collection of Canadian, British, United States and foreign coins, tokens, medals etc. which he disposed of in part while residing in Owen Sound, Ontario. His sales list, comprising 45 pages, has become a most useful hand-book and check-list for token collectors throughout Canada and the United States.

It was interesting to read Mr. Don Stewart's notes on the McColl subject which appeared in the January, 1971, Transactions titled "The Great McColl Mystery" in which Don expressed some concern about the date of publication of the McColl sales list. The answer to this problem is contained in one of the articles by A.R.Frey, F.R.N.S., which ran serially in the Numismatist beginning in the April, 1902 Edition and concluding in the August, 1907 Edition. The title of this series was "The Tokens and Medals Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers".

Fortunately, at this time, Mr. McColl was a member of the A.N.A., and had issued his own tokens. Therefore, he was one of the subjects of Mr. Frey's article appearing in the August, 1904 Edition of the Numismatist. Excerpts from this article appeared as follows :

"Last year Mr. McColl decided to dispose of his extensive collection of Canadian and United States coins and pattern pieces, and issued a pamphlet describing them. This list comprises a large number of tokens never catalogued before, and the majority of them were in proof or uncirculated condition. Some of the pieces were disposed of by him by means of this catalogue and the remainder will be sold at auction by Geoffrey C. Adams next September."

"In September, 1903 he (McColl) moved to Berlin, Ontario, where he is still in business."

(Mr. McColl was a tailor by trade and operated a clothing store in Owen Sound which he sold in 1903)

Mr. Frey's article would leave no room for doubt as to the approximate date of issue of McColl's sales list which would be early 1903.

It should also be mentioned that lot #254 lists a bar check of John Henderson, Pincher Creek, Alberta. "Alberta" would be at that time the "District of Alberta". Lots #407,408,409 and 410 consist of a series of General Merchants due bills issued by Whyte & Co., Moosomin, Assa. (i.e. the District of Assiniboia)

It was in 1882 that designations were given to four geographical areas of the Northwest Territories by the MacDonalld Government in Ottawa. This came about after much prodding by the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General of Canada (1878-1883). These areas were named the Districts of Saskatchewan, Assiniboia, Athabaska and Alberta. The latter was named by the Governor-General's wife, Princess Louise, in honour of her father, Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria. In 1905 Athabaska and Alberta became the Province of Alberta; Assiniboia and Saskatchewan became the Province of Saskatchewan.

THE BAKERY TOKENS OF ONTARIO

(A Tentative Listing)

PART 1

By Ken Palmer

ABBREVIATIONS USED

<u>Composition</u>	<u>Shape</u>
A - Aluminum	Oc - Octagonal
B - Brass	Ov - Oval
C - Copper	R - Round
P - Plastic	Re - Rectangular
WM - White metal	S - Square
	Sc - Scalloped

All measurements are in millimeters, Horizontal X Vertical

AILSA CRAIG

E. O. Webb/Baker/and/Confectioner/Ailsa Craig.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Sc4:28

ALEXANDRIA

J. Robertson,/Baker,/Alexandria,/Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Re:33X20

J. Robertson/Baker/Alexandria,/Ont.  
Good for/4/loaves/of bread

A:Sc10:30

ALMONTE

A. B. Merillees/Baker/Almonte, Ont.  
Good for/one/loaf

C:Sc4:28

ALTON

MacQuarrie & Co./Bakers/Alton, Ont.  
Good for/1/2/loaf/of bread

A:Sc4:30

ALVINSTON

At/Bindner's/Bakery/Alvinston, Ont  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Oc:25

Isaac Bond/Baker/Alvinston, Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Sc8:29

Harkness Bros./Bakers/Alvinston.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:S:22

AMHERSTBURG

Samuel Cox/Baker  
Good for/1/loaf bread

A:R:23

W. F. Curtis/Baker  
Good for/one/loaf/bread  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Sc8:29

A:Sc8:29

ARNPRIOR

Crown Bakery,/good for/1/loaf/W. Daze.  
Headquarters/for/wedding cakes/and/confectionery

A:R:30

Crown Bakery,/good for/1/2/loaf/W. Daze .  
Headquarters/for/wedding cakes/and/confectionery

A:R:25

ARNPRIOR Cont.

D.H.Slater/Arnprior/Ont.

Good for/1/large/loaf

A:Oc:28

Good for/1/small/loaf

A:Oc:24

R.S.Watson,/Arnprior,/Ont.

Good for/1/large/loaf.

A:Oc:27

Good for/1/small/loaf.

A:Oc:24

J.L.Whyte

Good for/1/loaf

A:R:25

ATIKOKAN

Atikokan/Bakery/Atikokan/Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:R:25

AYLMER

W.J.Martin/Baker,/Aylmer/Ont.

Good for/2/loaves/of bread.

A:Sc4:29

W.J.Martin./Baker/Aylmer/Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:S:24

McTavish's/Bakery/&/Confectionery/Aylmer

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Oc:20

J.H.Strachan/Snowflake/Bakery/Aylmer,Ont.

Good for/2/loaves of bread

A:Ov:30X21

Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

A:Oc:25

W.C.Talbot/Baker/& Confectioner/Aylmer

Good for/2/loaves/of/bread

A:R:25

W.C.Talbot/Baker/&/Confectioner/Aylmer

Good for/1/loaf/of bread

A:R:20

BARRIE

Bryson/Bros./Barrie.

Good for/1/small loaf

A:Sc8:25

BEAMSVILLE

At McNeil's/Industry/Bakery/Beamsville

Good for/one/loaf bread

A:R:29

Good for/one/half/loaf bread

A:R:25

BELLEVILLE

E.B.Harris

Good for/1/2/loaf

A:Oc:22

Good for/one loaf

A:Re:31X23

(Top & Bottom  
curved out)

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:S:22

Good for/1/loaf

A:Ov:32X22

Good for/1/2/loaf bread

A:Oc:22

BERLIN

Good for/one loaf/Louis Bardon/Berlin.

All dough/mixed by/machinery

A:R:28

Good for/half loaf/Louis Bardon/Berlin.

All dough/mixed by/machinery

A:R:25

BERLIN Cont.

H.A.Dietrich/Twin-City/Bakery/Berlin.

Good for/1/2/loaf bread

A:Oc:18

Good for/1/loaf bread

A:Oc:23

Good for/one/loaf bread

A:Oc:22

Naciuk's/Bakery

Good for/1/loaf/of bread

A:Oc:23

BLYTH

J. Stothers/Blythe,Ont.

Good for/one/loaf/bread.

A:Sc8:28

J. Strothers/Blythe,Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:R:24

(Note: Name spelled incorrectly-should be "Stothers")

BRACEBRIDGE

Black Bros./Bakers/Bracebridge

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Sc9:29

David/Luery/Bracebridge

Good for/1/small loaf

A:Oc:22

BRADFORD

A.Sutherland Baker Bradford/good for/4 lb/loaf of bread

Blank

B:R:28

A.Sutherland Baker Bradford/good for/2 lb/loaf of bread

Blank

B:Sc8:28

BRAMPTON

J.Golding/Brampton/Bakery

Good for/1/loaf or bread

A:R:24

BROCKVILLE

Good for one/small/loaf/Campbell's/Bakery

Blank (dotted ring)

A:R:26

Wm.Hunt/Confectioner/Brockville

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:R:25

BRONTE

Bronte's Model Bakery/J.Dobson/prop.

Good for/1/loaf/of bread

B:R:25

Good for/1/2/loaf/of bread

A:R:25

Good for/1/2/loaf/of bread

B:R:25

BRUSSELS

At/Ballantyne's/Bakery/Brussels.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Re:33X19

G.Thomson,/Baker/Brussels,Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Sc4:29

CALEDONIA

A.E.Jones(curved)/Baker/Caledonia,Ont. (small letters)

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Re:33X19

A.E.Jones(straight)/Baker/Caledonia,Ont. (large letters)

Good for/1/loaf of bread (star before & after "l")

A:Re:33X19

CALEDONIA cont.

A.E.Jones/Baker/Caledonia.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Re:33X19

Albert E. Jones/Baker,/Caledonia.  
Good for/one/loaf of bread

A:Re:33X19

Seldon's/Bakery/and/Confectionery  
Good for/one/loaf of bread.

A:Sc8:29

CARLETON PLACE

H.R.Bowland.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Re:32½X20

We sell/flour/and/groceries/W.Jenkins  
High Street Bakery/good for/1/loaf

A:Oc:27

CHATHAM

J.H.Bogart/Grocer & Baker/203 Queen St./Chatham,Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Re:32X19

Joseph Waterhouse/Park St./Chatham,/Ont.

Good for/5/loaves/of/bread

A:Oc:25

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:R:25

Ask for/Wing's Bread/Chatham,Ont.

Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

A:Sc4:28

CHESLEY

Buckley's/Chesley/Ontario/Bakery  
Good for/one/half/loaf of bread

A:R:20

Wm.Buckley,/Chesley (closely spaced),/Ont.

Good for/one/half/loaf of bread

A:S:20

Wm.Buckley,/Chesley (widely spaced),/Ont.

Good for/one/half/loaf of bread

A:S:20

CHESTERVILLE

The Chesterville/Dairy  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Oc:27

CLARENCE CREEK

Francis Barbeau/Boulangier/Clarence Creek,Ont.

Bon pour/un/gros pain

A:Re:32X19

Bon pour/un/petit pain

A:Sc8:25

CLIFFORD

G.E.Scott/Baker/&/Confectioner/Clifford,Ont.

Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

A:Sc4:29

CLINTON

Bartliff's Bakery/Phone 1/Clinton

Loaf of bread/good for/1

A:Oc:28

COBALT

Crown/Bakery/Cobalt

Good for/one loaf/bread

A:Oc:29

L.Zanin/Cobalt,

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Re:33X20

COLDWATER

J. C. Parker, /Baker/&/Grocer/Coldwater.  
Good for/1/loaf

A:Sc8:29

COLLINGWOOD

Brown Bros./Leading/Bakers/&/Confectioners/Collingwood, Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

A:Sc4:28½

Brown Bros./Leading Bakers/&/Confectioners/Collingwood, Ont.  
Good for/½/loaf of bread

A:Ov:30X21

Ditson Bros./Bakers/Collingwood, Ont.  
Good for/½/loaf of bread

A:S:23

COOKSTOWN

W. J. Broley/Baker/Cookstown  
Good for/½/loaf  
Good for/1/large loaf

A:Sc8:30

A:R:25

COURTRIGHT

Kerr's/Bakery/Courtright/Ont.  
Good for/one/loaf/bread

A:R:25

DELHI

J. M. Wilson/Delhi, Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Re:32X19

DESERONTO

R. Murrigan/Baker/Deseronto  
Good for/½/loaf of bread  
Good for/1/loaf/of bread.

A:R:25

A:R:28

R. Murrigan/Baker/Deseronto (c/s "void")  
Good for/1/loaf/of bread

A:R:28

DRESDEN

J. B. Baxter & Son/Bakers/Dresden.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Re:32X19½

N. Perry, /The/People's/Baker/Dresden.  
Good for/one/loaf

A:Oc:22

DUNDAS

Geo. Lees/Baker/Dundas.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread  
Good for/one/loaf/of/bread  
Good for/half/loaf bread

A:R:25

A:R:25

A:R:19

DUNNVILLE

M. J. Cleary, /Baker/&/Confectioner/1900  
Good for/one loaf./M. J. Cleary.

B:R:24½

V. E. Griffin/General and Fancy/Grocery/Dunnville, Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Ov:31X22

(Note: Error - should be "J. E. Griffin")

DURHAM

E. A. Rowe/Baker/Durham, Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Re:32½X19½

DUTTON

C. W. Hodder/Dutton, Ont.  
Good for/2/loaves/of/bread

A:Sc8:29

To Be Continued

THE DANFORD ROCHE TOKEN

By Donald M. Stewart

The Danford Roche Company Limited/(harp)/1904  
Good for 5c on a dollar purchase/5/on Fridays only

A:R:31

This attractive token, a long-time resident in a box of mavericks, proved once again that one of the fascinations in token collecting is the story behind each token.

The trail led to the Town of Newmarket in Ontario, where as early as 1884 the name of Danford Roche and Co. signified "The Leading House". No ordinary country store, this was a departmental store worthy of a large city. It is said that fashion shows were held each Spring and Fall, with bands of Aurora and Newmarket on hand to attract and entertain the visitors. Gradually, the owner's magic touch failed and the firm fell on hard times.

In an effort to reverse the tide, the Danford Roche Company Limited was incorporated on December 31, 1902. The Directors of the Company, in addition to Danford Roche, were John Allan, James Charles Brodie and John Herbert Brimson, all salesmen, and Herbert Alfred Willett, druggist, all of the Town of Newmarket. This token, issued in 1904, was probably a belated attempt to attract more custom to the store, but it failed and Cochenour Bros. departmental store took over the location later that year. Danford Roche had another short-lived try at the same location about 1911.

The ambitious Mr. Roche at one time operated stores in Toronto and Aurora. The latter, at Yonge and Wellington Streets, was purchased in 1884 by the James Whimster Company, later Whimster & Wilcox of Aurora and Bradford, who are known for the token they issued. It may of some interest that Danford Roche was an uncle of the Canadian novelist, Mazo de la Roche.

The assistance of Mr. John McIntyre of Aurora in supplying information from the book, "History of the Town of Newmarket," by Ethel Willson Trehella and "Aurora - Its Early Beginnings" is gratefully acknowledged.



PREVIOUSLY UNPUBLISHED DATA ON JAMAICAN NOTE ISSUES OF THE  
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, 1911 and 1938

By Don Allen

Note issues of Canadian chartered banks for so-called Southern Branches have been a primary interest of mine since the 1950's, and I have endeavoured to publish promptly those findings of sufficiently general interest to warrant such publication. (The A.P.N.A. Fall Rally address extracted in January's C.N. Journal and its accompanying bibliography identify pertinent references.) Note issues for Jamaica, denominated in Sterling, are perhaps the most challenging of Southern issues, and I find in my records unpublished data on these releases which it seems fitting to share at this time of increased general interest in the material. The data pertain to issues of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Liability for redemption of these notes, the one and five pound issues of 1911 and the corresponding, small-format releases of 1938, passed from the bank of issue to the Government of Jamaica in July, 1958, with the payment of Can.\$9052.80, equivalent to the total balance outstanding. Included in this sum were 491 old-style pound notes and 143½ old-style five-pound notes, a total of £1208, 10 shillings, along with 305 'New Issue' pound notes and 74½ 'New Issue' fives, a total of £677, 10 shillings.

Records show that 35,500 sheets of four one-pound notes, 'New Issue', notes numbered 108001 - 250000, and 3,000 sheets of five-pound notes, notes numbered 008001 - 020000, were destroyed at the printers' on May 27, 1949, the last shipments of notes to Jamaica having comprised, on June 4, 1940, one-pound notes 064001 - 088000 (New Issue) and five-pound notes 004001 - 008000 (New Issue), and on February 11, 1941, one-pound notes 088001 - 108000.

The Jamaican note authorization of the Royal Bank of Canada had been £100,000.

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

By Ken Palmer

C.N.R.S. No. 151

Ottawa, Ont.

The/Consumers/Electric/Company.  
Pritchard & Andrews - Ottawa

B:R:24

The Consumers Electric Company was incorporated in 1901. It produced and sold electric power to customers in Ottawa, Ontario, in competition with other electric companies. Indications that a monopoly was developing between Consumers and the Ottawa Electric Company forced the City of Ottawa to purchase Consumers on May 17, 1905. The price was \$200,000.

The source of this information is "Ottawa, old & new" by Lucien Brault, M.A., Ph.D., Honorary Historian of the City of Ottawa. (1946).

C.N.R.S. No. 458

Ottawa, Ont

C. B. McLean/1/Bottle.  
Pritchard & Andrews, Ottawa

B:R:25

Bradstreet's Business Directory of 1908 lists under Ontario, -Ottawa, C. B. McLean, Grocer. Long thought by collectors to be a "Dairy Token", it would appear that this is a "Liquor Bottle" check. During that period grocery stores in Ontario were licensed to dispense liquors.

MAURICE M. GOULD TO BE HONOURED

We have received a press notice to be released April 17, 1971, which opens by saying :

"Pieces of Eight - Pieces of Eight - Shades of Captain Flint ! These strange cries are not what you would usually expect to hear at a coin collector's convention, but that is the way it will be here to-night at Fresno (Calif.). The Awards Banquet of the three day Spring Convention of the California State Numismatic Association will be held here at Del Webb Townhouse. It will be telecast over the major networks and one of the features will be the presentation of the MR. TREASURE HUNTER AWARD of 1971 to Maurice M. Gould, the noted numismatic authority."

Maurice is being honoured for the help he has given to treasure hunters (coins, that is) through his newspaper columns, lectures , and so on. Congratulations to a real nice guy.

**TRANSACTIONS**  
*of*  
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC  
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

The Newfoundland Savings Bank and the Treasury Notes of the Newfoundland Government 1834 - 1962	C. F. Rowe
Odds and Ends	
Counterfeiting in Colonial Canada	R. C. Willey
Book-Review - War Medals and Decorations of Canada	
We've got your number	Ray Mabee
Preliminary Listing of Alberta Car Wash Tokens	Donald M. Stewart
Pioneer Recognition Medals of the Canadian Confederation Centennial Committee of British Columbia	Larry Gingras
The Harry Healy Tokens of Old Crow, Y.T.	Donald M. Stewart
Collectors of Canadian Coins of the Past	Fred Bowman

President - Douglas J. Ferguson  
Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Vice-President - Paul Siggers  
Editor - Larry Gingras

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SAVINGS BANK

AND

THE TREASURY NOTES OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT

PART 2

1834 - 1962

By C.F.Rowe

<u>INDEX TO PART 2</u>	PAGE
Cash Notes - 1910 - 1914	64
The Proposed Government Cash Note of 1911	67
The Note Issue of 1920	71
War Savings Stamps	73
Bibliography	75
<u>ILLUSTRATIONS</u>	
Cash Note Series 1910-1914 by the Department of Finance	65
The Proposed Government Permanent Cash Note - 1911	69-70
The Newfoundland Government Note Issue of 1920	70
A War Savings Stamp Card	74
A war Savings Certificate	74

CASH NOTES ISSUE 1910 - 1914

The Legislature late in 1909 had under consideration the broadening of the use of the earlier Cash Notes by the Department of Public Works, to permit their use by other departments of Government.

To meet this requirement a new Bill would have to be passed by the Legislature, authorizing the proposed notes to be issued through the Department of Finance, to be signed by the Colonial Secretary and the Minister of Finance. The requirement for a third signature was dropped. The necessary legislation was prepared by the Minister of Justice for submission at the next session of Parliament, and was passed on March 22, 1910, titled "An Act to Authorize certain payments under Public Services of the Colony by Cash Notes and for other purposes." Their primary function was for "the purpose of making payment in connection with the Road, Marine Works and Permanent and Casual Poor Services of the Colony."

Approval of the Act by the Secretary of State for the Colonies was forwarded to the Government on July 16, 1910, by His Excellency the Governor, Sir E.D.Shea, with further instructions to all departments of government "that all Cash Notes, whether of the old issue or the new, shall immediately upon coming into possession of a government office be sent forward for redemption by the Bank of Montreal, and withdrawn from circulation."

Another provision of the Act was that the notes were to circulate as legal tender but when presented for payment, to the Bank of Montreal, were to be immediately cancelled, and after a lapse of one year from the close of the fiscal year in which they were issued, were to be destroyed in the presence of the Auditor General, and any notes remaining unissued in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal

year, after the departments had been supplied with the quantity allocated by the Legislature, were to be checked by the Auditor General and destroyed in his presence.

Messrs. Whitehead Morris & Co., Ltd., London, England, were retained to design and print the notes at a cost of one and a half pence each.

To readily identify the Notes from the earlier issues, notes of a totally new design with tintings of various colours for each denomination were procured. The design, as shown in the illustration of notes dated for the fiscal year 1910-1911, was used for all values. These values consisted of twenty-five cents, fifty cents, one dollar, two dollars and five dollars denominations. The printing was in black ink on a specially prepared, fairly thick, smooth finished paper. The notes were printed in colours that were claimed by the manufacturers to be impossible to photograph, making them secure against forgery. The date, according to the fiscal year, was printed in red in the top centre.

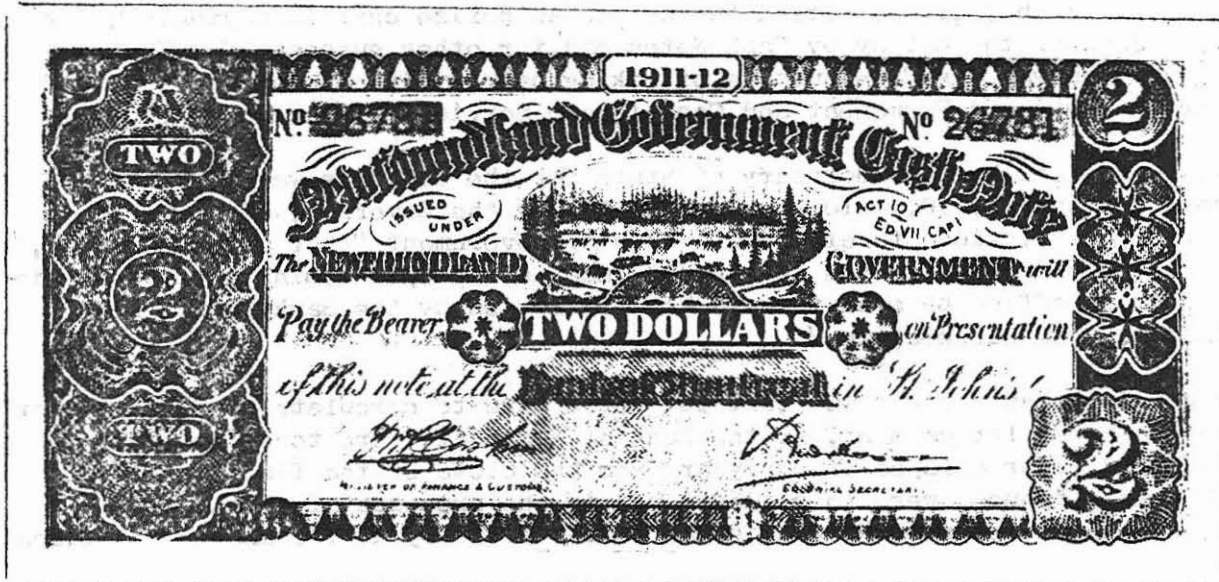
The colouring of the notes was as follows:

<u>FACE</u>	<u>REVERSE</u>
25¢ Dull rose red	Blue centre deep gold either side.
50¢ Dull rose red	Green centre, dull rose either side.
\$1.00 Green	Dull rose red.
\$2.00 Yellow	Light orange brown.
\$5.00 Dull red to left and right of note; bottom portion blue; pale dull red top portion.	Dull rose centre portion, light green either side.

Almost immediately after their release numerous complaints were made against them both as to design and durability. The three main complaints were:

1. The paper used was of too heavy a quality, and were bulky.
2. The colours ran if the note was wet by either salt or fresh water.
3. It would be much more convenient for counting if the value was printed in the top right corner.

After considerable investigation and exhaustive testing both by the Government and the Whitehead Morris Co., it was agreed to use a slightly thinner paper for future issues, and that the insertion of the value in the top right corner would be supplied at a very nominal additional cost. The complaints against the quality



of the dyes used in the tinting were proven to be groundless and it was decided to continue using the same colouring but of a slightly more intense value. The basic fault was that continued wear on a rather elaborate engraving tended to spoil the appearance. As the life of the notes was extremely limited, it was decided to continue with the existing design and colouring rather than to incur the expense of having to come up with a new design and new plates.

The initial cost of printing the notes was later reduced from 1½d each to 1¼d each on the recommendation of the printer to have a sufficient quantity of notes prepared for an estimated five year period, providing space for the date and serial number which would be added when the order for the year was placed by the Government.

The number of notes of each denomination supplied to the Government is listed as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>DENOMINATION</u>				
	<u>25¢</u>	<u>50¢</u>	<u>\$1.00</u>	<u>\$2.00</u>	<u>\$5.00</u>
1910-1911	10,000	7,000	56,000	10,000	37,000
1911-1912	8,000	20,700	73,000	29,000	35,000
1912-1913	20,750	81,250	171,700	22,000	25,800
1913-1914	12,000	20,000	44,000	19,500	15,800
	50,750	128,950	344,700	80,500	113,600

Total notes issued - all denominations- 718,500

Total value - \$1,150,862.50

The Cash Note issue was terminated with the 1913-1914 series. The reason stated in a letter from the Hon. M.P. Cashin, Minister of Finance at the time to the Colonial Secretary, dated April 1, 1914, was that there was then in the treasury seventy-seven thousand dollars worth of cash notes and that the banks were also pressing for the redemption of a considerable portion of a large stock of silver which they had on hand.

It appears that, although contrary to the ruling laid down in the Act requiring that all unexpended notes remaining in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year be destroyed, the balance of the notes on hand March 31, 1914, were issued later during the year and by December 15, 1914, there were no cash notes left in stock in the Treasury.

Much inconvenience was caused by the lack of these cash notes. Silver took their place in St. John's, and wherever banks were established in the Island cheques were issued to the recipients but much difficulty was experienced where banking facilities were not available. To alleviate the problem, serious consideration was given to permitting the local banks to import and circulate \$17,000.00 worth of \$1 and \$2 notes. Permission for this idea did not materialize. Silver remained the only means of payment where cheques could not be readily cashed. Notes of the Canadian banks for amounts of \$5.00 or over were also brought into use.

The number of outstanding notes is not accurately known but from 1915 to 1919 an amount of \$4,500.00 was carried as reserve by the Auditor General for the redemption of outstanding cash notes. This reserve was discontinued in the 1920 Revenue and Expenditure account. This would tend to indicate the very small number of notes surviving today, if one would take into account the number irretrievably lost by wear, fire, etc. Of the few that do exist the predominant value is that of the 25 cents which was frequently given by godparents and friends to children as keepsakes at the time of their birth, or some other special occasion, and are held by their present owners as treasures which they are reluctant to part with at any price.

THE PROPOSED PERMANENT CASH NOTE - 1911

An order was placed with the Whitehead Morris Co. early in 1911 for the supply of Cash Notes for the 1911-12 fiscal year but at the same time the Government was giving serious consideration to the authorization of a permanent Cash Note that would be re-issued from the Treasury. The matter had been discussed by the Prime Minister with officials of the Colonial Office in London when he visited there in the fall of 1910. He was of the opinion that any problems arising from the proposal, would be settled to the satisfaction of the local and home governments.

The earliest correspondence relating to the proposal is contained in a letter of enquiry to the Auditor General by the Colonial Secretary, dated April 3, 1911, advising him of the proposal and seeking advice for the information of the Government as to what was necessary to be done in connection with note issue.

A tentative reply indicating the problems facing the proposal, was forwarded to the Colonial Secretary by the Auditor General on April 5, 1911. The Auditor General's final report was contained in a letter of April 21, 1911, which is probably best quoted in its entirety :

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE  
ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND

APRIL 21st, 1911

Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 3rd inst. in which you acquaint me that the Government propose introducing legislation authorizing the issue of a permanent cash note that can be re-issued from the Treasury and asking me to report, for the information of the Government, as to what is necessary to be done in connection therewith, I beg leave to state that, with some few changes, the present Rules and Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council with regard to the issue of Cash Notes are sufficient to meet the changes later on. The foregoing applies to the modus operandi relating to the issue of the notes and the provision made for their encashment. With regard to the register, it will be quite impossible to re-register the repeated issue of notes either in the Treasury or in the issuing department, unless a staff of clerks is employed which would be more costly than the annual printing of the notes.

As to protection: I can devise no scheme which will adequately protect the revenue from possible fraud after the notes have been issued for several departments. At present notes are sent out in blocks of numbers so that the issuing department can tell on reference to the allocation books to whom each block has been sent. This is possible because notes are now issued from their original packages. In the case of re-issue this will not be possible as notes returning to the Treasury are all mixed up as to numbers and it would be impossible to obtain any regularity of sequence even if the Government were disposed to assume the cost of sorting them for re-issue. To issue broken numbers would mean entering the number of practically every note issued on each allocation sent out. The Government will appreciate the amount of work this would entail. Another method which could be adopted, is the stamping of each note when re-issued with a new serial number. This would entail quite as much work as the other plan, it would mean the complete defacement of the note in a very short time for it is quite possible for notes to be issued ten or more times in each year. In addition it would not be humanely possible not to make such mistakes as would render abortive the complicated system which would be required if the idea of stamping each note when re-issued were carried out.

I am of the opinion that it is quite impossible to safeguard the notes if re-issued, except by a complicated and laborious and consequently, costly system which after all would be ineffective.

If, as I assume, the Government desire to establish the permanent cash note as a circulating currency to take the place of cash, then each department must be prepared to take the same risks with regard to these notes when sending them out as they do when they send out silver. But it must be borne in mind that it will not be only the department which will suffer if everything goes wrong, the responsible official sending the notes out will suffer equally.

In the event of the change it will be necessary to order about \$400,000. of notes of 25¢, 50¢, \$1 and \$2 denominations of a different design from the present. The old notes will be cancelled and destroyed as they come in. A permanent Cash Note Account will be opened in the Bank, subject to the same condition as the present one. The re-issue must be from the Treasury so that I could control them; the Bank would, for value received, surrender them to the Treasury cancelled. The new notes would be of different design from the present ones in order to prevent confusion. The Rules and Regulations of the Governor-in-Council should be altered by eliminating all reference to serial numbers, registry and cancellation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

(sgd,) H, C. Berteau

Comptroller & Auditor General

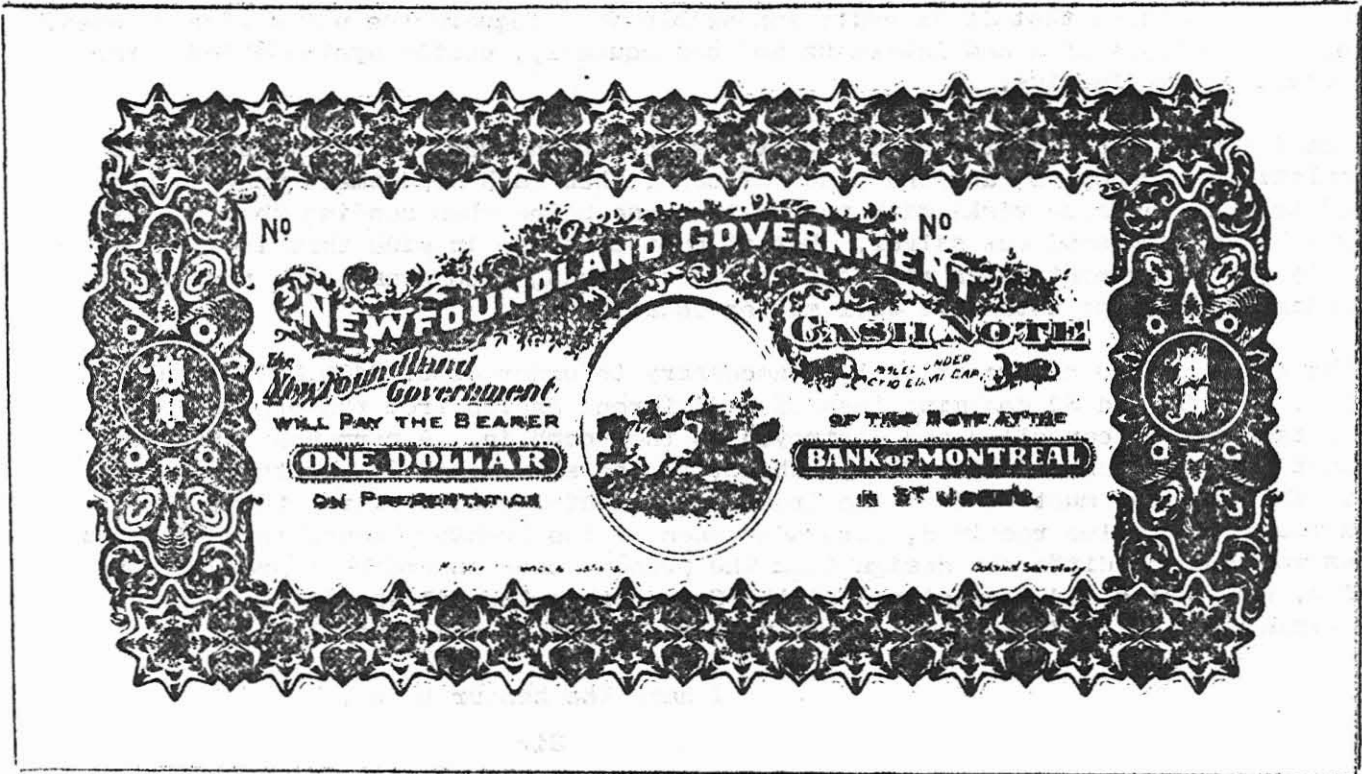
Hon. R. Watson,  
Colonial Secretary.

In the meantime the order for the 1911-12 cash notes was suspended by the Government shortly after its placement with the Whitehead Morris Co., as it was thought possible that the Permanent Cash Note might be available for the coming fiscal year. This proved to be impracticable and the Company was requested on March 31, 1911, to proceed with the completion of the regular cash note issue as quickly as possible.

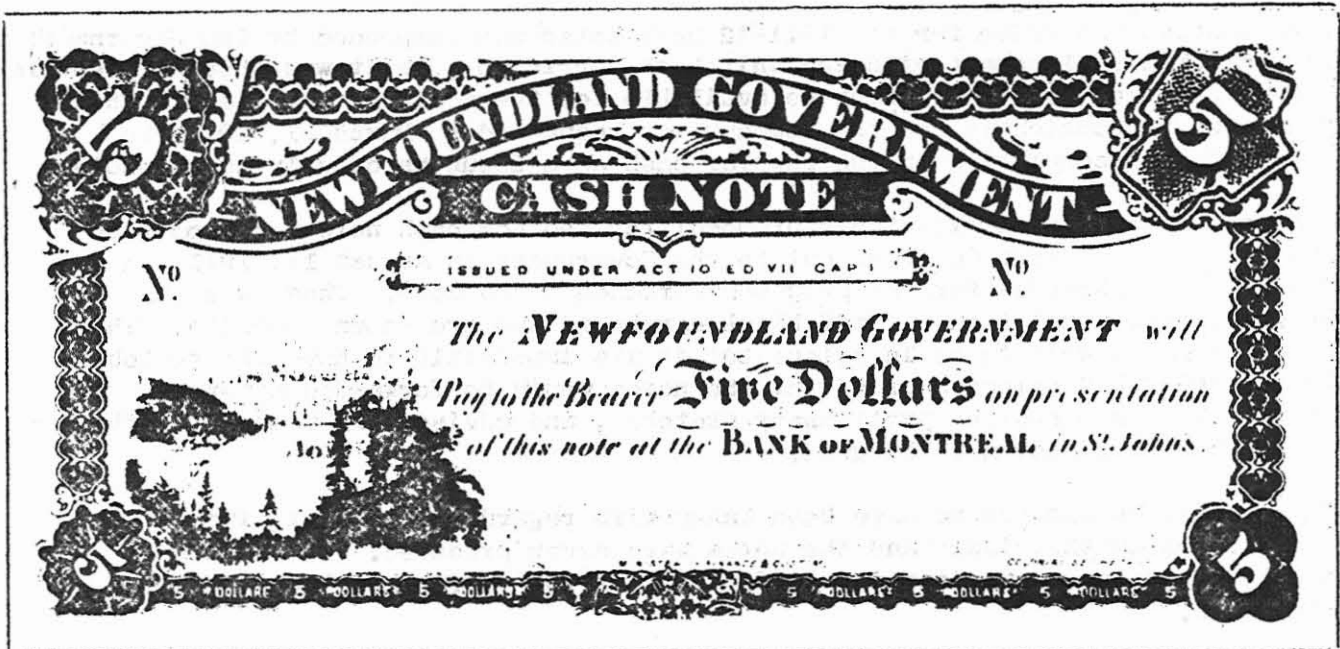
The Government continued with their proposal for the new cash note for some time and the Whitehead Morris Co. sent out to the Government on August 11, 1911, a series of three sketches for the proposed Permanent Cash Note. These were in black and white, mounted on a stiff black cardboard and are shown herewith. The notes when issued were to be in colour but it was impossible to have the sketches coloured. Finished coloured proofs of the notes would be forwarded after the Government had examined the preliminary sketches, and advised the Company of their decision as to the design to be used.

No further action appears to have been taken with regard to the designing or implementation of this issue and the notes were never produced. The series of cash notes then in use was carried on for another two years when they too were discontinued.

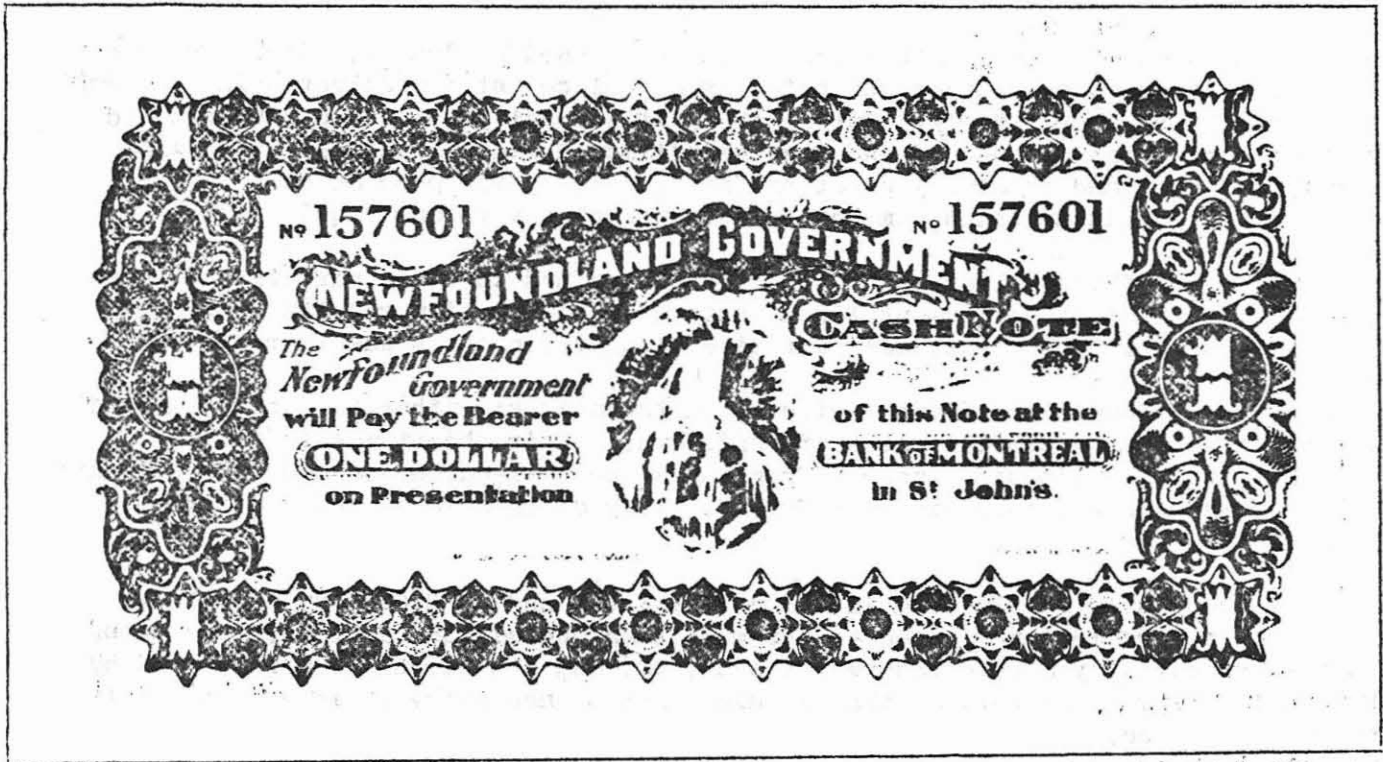




DESIGN FOR THE PROPOSED PERMANENT CASH NOTES - 1911. No. 1.



DESIGN FOR THE PROPOSED PERMANENT CASH NOTES - 1911. No. 2



DESIGN FOR THE PROPOSED PERMANENT CASH NOTES - 1911. No. 3



NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT NOTE ISSUE JANUARY 2, 1920

## THE 1920 NOTE ISSUE

The note issue of 1920 was authorized by an Act passed on June 5, 1919. By this Act it was intended to provide the notes as a replacement for silver coinage which had been in very short supply. During the past several years the Government had to import in excess of one and one quarter million dollars in silver which was quickly absorbed and to a very great extent hoarded by the population. This practice left an insufficient amount for the normal day to day requirements.

India was stockpiling silver which affected the priced in world markets. So much so, in fact, that the Government found that to issue one silver dollar would actually cost \$1.20, thus any consideration along these lines was impracticable.

The Government found itself faced with two alternatives: either to import one and two dollar notes, or provide notes of their own. Their object was to derive whatever profits which might accrue from the issue of local notes and thus prevent the benefits from going outside the Colony. They decided to go ahead with the issue of their own notes.

The issue consisted of \$300,000 in two dollar notes and \$600,000 in one dollar notes with a circulation limited to not more than one million dollars. The issue was to be secured by a gold reserve of \$250,000, and its circulation regulated by the availability of silver, so that it might not be necessary to issue the total amount authorized.

The one dollar was printed in deep blue, showing a portrait of King George V to the left and the head of a caribou to the right. There are four known combinations of signatures:

C.H.Renouf	&	H.J.Brownrigg
F.A.Hickey	&	H.J.Brownrigg
G.W.Bursell	&	H.J.Brownrigg
J.S.Keating	&	H.J.Brownrigg

The two dollar was printed in light brown and showed a mining scene in its centre with the head of a caribou to the right. The reverse of both notes was similar, showing the official seal of the Colony with a ship and anchor supporting either side. The printing was done by the British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa.

The Canadian banks, which were established in the Colony after the failure of the local Union and Commercial Banks in 1894, circulated their own notes of issue to replace those of the earlier banks. The exception was the introduction of the temporary Cash Notes of 1901-1914 and the one and two dollar note issue of 1920.

Although the notes of the Canadian banks were freely circulated as the normal means of exchange, they were never authorized by the Newfoundland Legislature as legal tender for use in the Colony, and until such time as the required enactment authorizing them as legal tender was passed. the holder of a note of a Canadian bank could present them to the bank for redemption in gold. The Newfoundland Government note issue of 1920 was therefore the only legally authorized bank note to circulate at the time, and was used by the banks in lieu of their own notes of similar value. The banks restricted their note circulation to denominations of five dollars and over.

The convertibility of the notes of the Canadian banks into gold gave rise to serious problems for the Canadian Government in the early 1930's when the rate of exchange on the American dollar rose sharply. Newfoundlanders could pay for their

imports from the United States by demanding gold for their Canadian notes and having it shipped to the States in payment of their accounts. Savings as high as twenty per cent could at times be made on a transaction. Canadian firms could also send their notes to an agent appointed in St. John's to have them redeemed with gold and shipped for payment of their debts in the States at a similar saving.

The financial difficulties of the Newfoundland Government at the time were such that sufficient pressure was brought upon it by the Canadian Government to have the desired legislation enacted for the legalization of the notes of the Canadian banks.

By the Act the notes of the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the Royal Bank of Canada were to pass legal tender in Newfoundland in satisfaction of any obligation to pay on gold coin or other specific legal tender. The banks would not be under obligation to redeem their notes with gold or gold coin on demand. The Act was deemed to have effect as from December 31, 1931.

The Newfoundland notes continued to be legal tender in the Island until redeemed. Their redemption was undertaken by the passing of an Act, dated March 18, 1939, titled "The Newfoundland Notes Act - 1939." By this Act the Newfoundland notes were secured on the general revenue of the Colony and redeemable in legal tender other than Newfoundland notes on presentation at the office of the Department of Finance and such other places as the Commissioner of Finance would, from time to time, direct. The Commissioner was to maintain a Redemption Account with the Bank of Montreal, maintaining a sufficient credit to the account, for the redemption of outstanding Newfoundland Notes.

The following statement of Treasury Notes as at December 8, 1939, will be of interest:

Total Notes printed	600,000 X \$1.	\$ 600,000.00
	300,000 X \$2.	<u>600,000.00</u>
		\$1,200,000.00
Total notes redeemed and destroyed		<u>1,181,704.00</u>
		<u>18,296.00</u>
Original cost of printing 900,000 notes		25,972.90
Less amount deposited by Finance Dept. Dec. 8, 1939		8,000.00
Balance at credit in Bank of Montreal Dec. 8, 1939		<u>323.10</u>
		<u>\$ 18,296.00</u>

(Sgd.) Illegible  
Accountant

(Sgd.) M. J. Ryan  
Auditor

8 December 1939

We certify that the Newfoundland Treasury Notes which were redeemed on October 20 and November 28, to the value of Nine Hundred (900) Dollars and Nine Hundred and Ninety Eight (998) Dollars respectively, were destroyed by us today. We further certify that Treasury Notes to the value of One Hundred and Ninety Three Thousand (193,000) Dollars, and Seventy Eight Thousand (78,000) Dollars, of the

denomination of \$1 and \$2 respectively, which were unissued and held in safekeeping were also destroyed by us today.

These notes are included in the total of \$1,181,704.00 being total value of notes redeemed and destroyed to date.

(Sgd.) Illegible  
Accountant

(Sgd.) M.J.Ryan  
Auditor

8th December 1939.

From the above statement it will be seen that the actual issue of the one dollar note was 407,000 and of the two dollar note 261,000. The outstanding notes were valued at \$18,296.00. Additional redemptions of notes reduced the amount of the issue outstanding to approximately \$12,000.

On September 3, 1948, the Canadian Bank Note Company, successor to the original printers, the British American Bank Note Company, requested permission of the Newfoundland Government to have the Steel Dies, Rolls and Plates of the 1920 Bank Note Issue destroyed. The necessary permission was granted by the Newfoundland Government and the official certificate of destruction, covering a detailed list of 29 items, dated September 30, 1948, is in the Department of Finance files.

#### WAR SAVINGS & NATIONAL SAVINGS STAMPS

The Newfoundland Government, through the medium of the Newfoundland Savings Bank, in its efforts to raise money for the war effort, organized a National War Savings effort mainly to encourage school children to save a portion of their money. Savings Stamps were issued with a face value of ten cents. These were sold through the schools and post offices then placed on cards by the purchaser until the amount of \$2.50 was accumulated. The card would then be forwarded to the Newfoundland Savings Bank and exchanged for a war savings certificate, registered in the name of the holder, for which interest would accumulate. In 1947 with the end of hostilities the stamps were redesigned and the wording changed from War Savings Stamps to National Savings Stamps. The colour of the stamp was also changed from blue to red. In lieu of cards with space for twenty-five stamps, booklets were supplied containing sufficient space for 150 stamps or fifteen dollars on six pages of \$2.50 each. As each page was completed it was detached and forwarded to the Newfoundland Savings Bank for deposit in the name of the holder to bear interest at three percent. The stamps were reprinted again in 1951 with the colour changed to blue, but were only in use for a short period as the National Savings Program was terminated in 1957.

The Newfoundland Savings Bank was reluctant to discontinue this encouragement for savings to school children and over-printed the 1951 issue of National Savings Stamps with the words Newfoundland Savings Bank in three lines in red. With the sale of the Newfoundland Savings Bank to the Bank of Montreal on March 31, 1962, the program was discontinued and the remaining stamps withdrawn.



**NEWFOUNDLAND WAR SAVINGS STAMP CARD**

(25 ten-cent War Savings Stamps to be affixed in the spaces shown)



Name of Holder  
(Block Letters)

Age (if under 10 years)

Signature

Signature of Employer  
(if delivered by Employer)

*7 yrs.*

*HAROLD*

*WELLS*

Address *BISHOP'S FALLS*

Date *Sept. 23, 1943.*

A COMPLETED WAR SAVINGS STAMP CARD



CERTIFICATE RECEIVED FOR COMPLETED CARD AT COST OF \$2.50 AND REDEEMABLE FOR \$3.00. SIX YEARS AFTER DATE OF ISSUE.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- A History of the Island of Newfoundland - by Rev. Lewis Amadeus Anspach.  
Published 1819, London.
- Newfoundland in 1842 - Sir Richard Henry Bonnycastle; Published in London by  
Henry Colburn, 1842, in two volumes
- History of Newfoundland By D.W.Prowse, Q.C. Published by Macmillan & Co.,  
London, 1895.
- Newfoundland the Oldest British Colony by Joseph Hatton and the Rev.M.Harvey.  
Published by Chapman & Hall Ltd., London, 1883.
- Newfoundland or A Letter Addressed to a Friend in Ireland in relation to the  
condition and circumstances of the Island of Newfoundland by Hon.Thomas  
Talbot, Sampson Low, Marston, Searl & Rivington, London,publishers in 1882.
- The History of Newfoundland from the Earliest Times to the Year 1860 by Rev.Charles  
Pedley. Published by Longman,Green,Longman,Roberts & Green,London,1863.
- Newfoundland As It Was and As It Is in 1877 by Rev.Philop Toque, A.M., Published  
in Toronto by John B.Magurn, 1878.
- When Was That in Newfoundland by H.M.Mosdell,M.B. Published by Trade Printers &  
Publishers Ltd., St.John's, 1923.
- The Newfoundland Almanac 1845 by Joseph Templeman,Ryan & Withers. Publishers.
- The Newfoundland Almanac 1872, compiled, printed and published by John Woods,  
St. John's.
- The Newfoundland Almanac 1877, compiled,printed and published by John Woods,  
St. John's.
- The Newfoundland Savings Bank June 12, 1834 to March 31, 1962. A pamphlet by  
Hon. R.F.Sparkes, 1962.
- Papers Relating to the Island of Newfoundland. A report of the state of Newfoundland  
for the information of the Rt.Hon. Earl Bathurst. Printed by order of  
the House of Commons February 25, 1824.
- Report of Select Committee of House of Assembly on the Savings Bank. The Newfound-  
lander, April 4, 1853.
- A letter to Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley from I.W.Gahan,dated November 14,1833.  
Colonial Records. Vol. 63, No.1833, page 170.
- Newfoundland From its Discovery in 1497 to 1852 from The Pilot, 1852, in the  
Newfoundland Archives.
- 12 June 1834 An Act for the Establishment of a Savings Bank in Newfoundland.
- 20 Sept. 1834 An Act to authorize the Issue of Treasury Notes.
- 4 Aug. 1816 An Act to authorize the Issue of Treasury Notes.
- 30 Apr. 1850 An Act to authorize the Issue of Treasury Notes, and for the  
reduction of the Public Debt of the Colony.
- 7 Mar. 1851 Disallowance of Act 30 April 1850 by H.M.Privy council.
- 31 May 1851 An Act to authorize the Issue of Treasury Notes, and for the  
Reduction of the Public Debt of the Colony.
- 10 Nov. 1851 Despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject of the Act to  
authorize the issue of Treasury Notes and for the reduction of the  
Public Debt of the Colony.

- 5 Dec. 1851 Despatch from the Secretary of State, transmitting an order of Her Majesty in Council, specially confirming the "Act for the Issue of Treasury Notes, etc.
- Dec. 1853 Extract from Blue Book, 1853, showing amount of paper currency in circulation.
- Dec. 1854 Extract from Blue book, 1854, showing amount of paper currency in circulation.
- 4 Aug. 1855 An Act to Unite the Offices of Colonial Treasurer, and Collector of Customs and Revenue at the Port of St. John's, into one office.
- 4 Aug. 1855 An Act to Repeal and Amend certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty, entitled "An Act to authorize the Issue of Treasury Notes and for the Reduction of the Public Debt of the Colony.
- Dec. 1855 Extract from Blue Book 1855 showing amount of paper currency in circulation.
- 14 June 1856 Despatch from Colonial Secretary to Governor Darling re. Act passed in Newfoundland Legislature 4 August 1855.
- 30 May 1856 Enclosure forwarded with Despatch of 14 June 1856 by H.M. Treasury Chambers re. Act 4, August 1855 containing the views of the Treasury on the proposed Act.
- 13 Sept. 1856 Despatch from Governor of Newfoundland to Secretary of State for the Colonies re. Act Aug 4, 1855 and Secretary's Despatch 14 June 1856.
- 13 Sept. 1856 A further letter contained in above Despatch from the Governor to the Colonial Secretary containing Extract of Minutes of Executive Council dated 7 July and 16 August 1856 together with Report of a Committee of that body on Issue of Promissory Notes.
- Dec. 1856 Extract from Blue Book showing amount of paper currency in circulation.
- 28 Apr. 1857 Despatch to Governor to be submitted to Executive Council re. notes of lower denominations than 20/-.
- 17 Apr. 1857 Re. Treasury Chamber's recommendations - Issue of Notes less than 20/- included in above Despatch.
- 27 Mar. 1862 An Act to provide for the Better management of the Savings Bank.
- 19 July 1899 An Act to authorize certain payments under the Road Services of the Colony by Cash Notes and for other purposes.
- 23 Dec. 1909 Copy of Minutes of Council re. Use of Cash Notes by other Departments.
- 28 Dec. 1909 Letter to Minister of Justice from Deputy Colonial Secretary re. Use of Cash Notes by Other Departments.
- 28 Dec. 1909 Letter from Deputy Colonial Secretary to Comptroller and Auditor General re. Use of Cash Notes by Other Departments.
- 22 Mar, 1910 An Act to authorize certain payments under the Public Service of the Colony by Cash Notes and for other purposes.
- 8 July 1910 Letter from Colonial Secretary to Comptroller re. Act 28, March 1910, and cost of supply of new notes.
- 16 July 1910 Colonial Secretary's advice to Auditor General that Colonial Secretary had approved the Act of March 22, 1910.
- 18 July 1910 Official notice from Governor to Colonial Secretary re. March 22, 1910.
- 22 July 1910 Reply of Colonial Secretary to Governor.



- 10 Oct. 1910 Whitehead Morris Company to Colonial Secretary re. Printing of Cash Notes 1911-12 stating amount supplied by them for 1910-11 issue, and printing of five years supply.
- 15 Oct. 1910 Colonial Secretary's acceptance of agreement for printing five years supply in letter to Whitehead Morris Company.
- 5 Nov. 1910 Governor's communication to Colonial Secretary re. Colouring of Cash Notes.
- 12 Nov. 1910 Colonial Secretary's letter to Auditor General stating Governor's complaint and requesting investigation,
- 10 Nov. 1910 Colonial Secretary's letter to Whitehead Morris Co. re. colouring of notes and complaint of Governor.
- 29 Nov. 1910 Auditor General's report to Colonial Secretary re. testing of Cash Notes.
- 30 Nov. 1910 Colonial Secretary's letter to Prime Minister re. Auditor General's Report re. testing of Cash Notes.
- 2 Dec. 1910 A further letter from Whitehead Morris re. Cash Notes and their colouring.
- 8 Dec. 1910 Letter to Whitehead Morris Co. with Government's concurrence with their findings and ordering them to proceed with 1911-1912 issue.
- 16 Dec. 1910 Further correspondence from Whitehead Morris Co. re. testing of Cash Notes.
- 30 Dec. 1910 Letter from Whitehead Morris Co. to Colonial Secretary re. colouring and paper for 1911-1912 Cash Notes.
- 5 Jan. 1911 Colonial Secretary's reply to Whitehead Morris Co. with suggestion that denomination of notes be entered in top right hand corner.
- 6 Jan. 1911 Colonial Secretary's letter to Whitehead Morris Co. re complaints of colouring of Cash Notes.
- 3 Feb. 1911 Whitehead Morris Co. reply to Colonial Secretary's letters of Jan. 6, 11 and 14.
- 22 Mar. 1911 Colonial Secretary's order to proceed with execution of order with suggestions contained in Whitehead Morris letter of Feb. 3.
- 24 Mar. 1911 Further letter by Colonial Secretary to Whitehead Morris Co. re. notes to be printed as previously with exception of positioning of denominations which are to be entered in top right hand corner.
- 3 Apr. 1911 Notice by Colonial Secretary to Auditor General re. proposal to introduce a Permanent Cash Note.
- 5 Apr. 1911 Auditor General's interim reply re. proposal of Permanent Cash Note.
- 6 Apr. 1911 Colonial Secretary's advice to Auditor General re. Prime Minister's discussion with officials of Colonial Office in London re. Permanent Cash Note.
- 21 Apr. 1911 Auditor General's report to Colonial Secretary re. proposal to introduce Permanent Cash Note.
- 11 June 1911 Colonial Secretary's order to Whitehead Morris Co. for supply of Cash Notes for 1911-12.
- 14 June 1911 Letter to Whitehead Morris Co. re. positioning of denominations of notes.
- 11 Aug. 1911 Letter from Whitehead Morris Co. enclosing three sketches for design of Proposed Permanent Cash Note.

- 1911 Proceedings of Legislative Council - re. second reading of a Bill re. Newfoundland Cash Notes.
- 23 Mar. 1912 Order to Whitehead Morris Co. for 1912-13 Cash Notes.
- 27 Mar. 1914 Use of silver instead of Cash Notes - letter from Secretary, Dept. of Public Works to Colonial Secretary.
- 1 Apr. 1914 Dept. of Finance letter to Colonial Secretary re. use of surplus silver coin.
- 15 Dec. 1914 Letter to Colonial Secretary re. shortage of Cash Notes.
- 17 Dec. 1914 Advice to Commissioners of Public Charities re, use of silver in lieu of Cash Notes.
- 18 Dec. 1914 A letter by the Colonial Secretary re. use of silver and cheques recommended in lieu of Cash Notes.
- 22 Dec. 1914 Letter suggesting use of one and two dollar Cash Notes.
- 23 Dec. 1914 Colonial Secretary's introduction of Minute of Council re. authorization of Dominion of Canada one and two dollar notes.
- 13 Sept. 1915 Colonial Secretary's instructions re. use of silver.
- 18 Mar. 1939 An Act respecting Newfoundland Cash Notes.
- 18 Mar. 1939 An Act respecting the Currency.
- 8 Dec. 1939 Statement of Treasury Notes as at 8 Dec. 1939.
- 4 Dec. 1942 Notice of Redemption of certain Newfoundland Treasury Notes by the Bank of Montreal.
- 30 Sept. 1949 Canadian Bank Note. Co. Ltd. inventory of steel dies, rolls and plates for 1921 one and two dollar notes.
- 1962 Spring Issue of the Newfoundland Quarterly. The Newfoundland Savings Bank - A Newfoundland Peculiar by Hon. R.F. Sparkes, Manager, Nfld. Savings Bank.
- 1962 The Newfoundland Quarterly, Vol. LXI No. 1. The Newfoundland Savings Bank. Reprint of an editorial in the Evening Telegram.

EDITOR'S NOTES :

An omission was made in the April , 1971 issue of the Transactions. On page 32, first paragraph, line 7 , please insert the following between Superintendent and were :                    were both overcome since the Cash Notes.

In the manuscript submitted by Mr. Rowe there were many more photographs than are shown in this printing. The photographs are excellent, but unfortunately some of them are very difficult to reproduce on our Mimeograph. My apology to Mr. Rowe for not being able to show all of them.

ODDS AND ENDS

On page 19 of the January 1971 Transactions please correct the following error in typing. In the first line the word "Sask" should read : "Sash".

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Received from Don Stewart the other day was a Zerox copy of page 8 of "Money Talks, Vol. 2 No.1 July 1940". I am sure you will find this page from the past to be very interesting. It reads as follows:

"Prof. T. Mabbott, of New York City, sent us a print from a Breton Nos. 527 which has on the Obverse the view of the Bank of Montreal incused, and has on the reverse the obverse of a United States cent.

Mr. Sheldon S. Carroll, of Norwich, Ont., has sent us a print of a very unique Hudson's Bay Trade Dollar. Obv.; H.B.Co., One Dollar in Trade, all in five lines. Size 1½ inch and of solid bronze. Reverse has the same lettering as on obverse. Mr. Carroll mentioned that he only knows of six of these specimens.

A few years ago I obtained from a trapper a few unique H.B.Co. Trades, tokens, and are as follows:

Obverse: H.B.Co. Anion Lake, Sask. 5 Dollars in Trade. Anion Lake, Sask.  
Reverse as obverse M.W. and octagon shape, size 2 inches.

2nd one: Same as last, but 2½ Dollars. Size 1 3/4 inch. W.M.

3rd one: Same as before, but One Dollar. Size 1½ inch. W.M.

4th one: Same as last, but 50¢. Size 1 inch. W.M.

5th one: Same as last, but 25¢. Size 3/4 inch, W.M.

These were obtained in 1936 by me, and I took them to the head office of the H.B.Co. and found out that they had been in use in Saskatchewan at about 1820 , or prior to that."

(No, the errors are not mine. This is the way it appeared in Money Talks. Once again it shows that in numismatic research we must remember past writers and their typewriters were not infallible. Ed.)

0 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0

TOKEN ATTRIBUTED

Beaver Preserve/Canada  
Beaver token/No.

B:R:33

Ray Mabee tells us : "The tokens were used in the James Bay area from about 1930-1950. A woman started the preserve when beaver were about killed off from the area. The tokens were for Indians only. It was a government plan but Hudson's Bay Co. had something to do with the administration".

## COUNTERFEITING IN COLONIAL CANADA

By R.C. Willey, F.R.N.S.

From earliest times the counterfeiter has been present to wreak havoc with his fraudulent products. The ancient Greeks, the Romans, and the Byzantine Empire were at times troubled with false coin, as was mediaeval Europe, and penalties were stern and often cruel. In Colonial Canada, counterfeiters were in evidence from the middle of the seventeenth century.

New France was confronted with the problem of counterfeiting of both coins and card money frequently, and dealt with the crime according to the French criminal code, which was until the French Revolution the most drastic in Europe. Death, banishment, torture, and mutilation were all meted out as circumstances dictated. Robert Ripley's "Believe it or Not" states somewhere that in New France one counterfeiter, to pay for his crime, had one arm tied behind his back for three years.

Faux monnoyeurs, or those who made the dies for false coins, were very severely dealt with. In the middle ages they were executed by most cruel means, and in later times hanged. In the course of time those who struck false coin or uttered them were treated the same way. Falsifiers of card money and notes were treated as faux monnoyeurs in New France.

The transactions of the Superior Council at Quebec are full of cases of the punishment of counterfeiters. De Meulles, in 1685, decreed that any who forged his card money were to be sued as forgers and as robbers of the Royal Funds. In 1686 the intendant De Champigny repeated the regulation against forgers of card money. He was flogged in the public squares of Quebec and at the gate of the Parish Church of Notre Dame, receiving six lashes at each place, fined ten livres, ordered to make good the value of the cards he forged, and sentenced to three years' compulsory service beyond sixty leagues from Quebec.

In 1691 the penalty of death was enacted for the first time for counterfeiting of card money. In 1711 and in 1729 forgers of card money were to be treated by the authorities as faux monnoyeurs. The Edict of 1720, by which the "John Law" coinage was issued, provided that those who counterfeited these or any other French coin were to suffer death.

A strange case came up in 1714. Genuine card money being in badly worn condition, there was plenty of false cards about, but those made by John de La Haye and John Joublin, English prisoners of war, were so poorly made that no one was deceived. They were arrested at Montreal for having forged twenty livres' worth of cards in denominations of two, four, and eight livres. It was recommended that they be set free and allowed to leave Canada, since they were prisoners of war and their productions were not acceptable to anyone and therefore there had been no loss to the revenue.

It was an isolated case of lenience. It had become necessary in 1729 to remind all and sundry that forgers of cards and notes were to be punished as faux monnoyeurs, and in 1731 an example was made to show what any would-be forger could expect, even though the accused in this case was not put to death. There was a lengthy examination, and the Question Ordinaire, torture to obtain a confession, was applied to Francois Pelletier. This done, there was a second examination followed by the Question Extraordinaire, torture applied to obtain the names of any accomplices. After all was found out, Pelletier was fined fifty livres and

suffered the confiscation of all his property, and was banished from Canada for life. He was kept in prison until a ship was found whose captain was willing to take him to the West Indies.

It evidently was not enough, for the general statement against faux monnoyeurs had to be repeated in 1733, and 1736 Louis Mallet and his wife Marie Moore were hanged for the forgery of card money. There still was a large number of false cards circulating, and finally it was suggested that the Ordonnances and Bills of Exchange be printed to combat the forgery of these fiscal instruments. In 1748 the first printed Ordonnances and Bills of Exchange were issued. At the same time it was recommended that forgers of these be put to death rather than banished for life. The Intendant said that the Colony and the revenue were suffering from the activities of rogues who did not care whether they lived in Old or New France. Later some were hanged for forging these kinds of paper money and for altering the genuine by raising the denominations.

After the conquest, the British military authorities at Quebec issued an ordinance to regulate the currency in 1764, in which the clipping or mutilation of coins in any way was forbidden. This law provided for a fine of ten shillings for the first offence and twenty shillings for the second offence of uttering clipped or cut coins.

In 1774 the Quebec Act was passed, whereby the old French civil law was retained in the Colony, but the French criminal law was replaced by the British criminal law. Treatment of counterfeiters was still harsh, but not nearly as cruel. The counterfeiting of gold and silver coins by any means was considered as high treason and punishable by death. The uttering of false gold and silver was considered a felony. Clipping of gold and silver was high treason.

The forgery of copper was only a misdemeanour. It was punishable by two years' imprisonment, the guilty parties being compelled to find surety for good behaviour for an additional two years. In 1771 the forgery of copper became a felony. In vain did these enactments stem the flood of counterfeit copper in the British Isles. In the end it was the Soho Mint that put an end to the curse of false copper.

In the thirteen original English colonies in America, and in Nova Scotia, the local authorities attempted to control counterfeiting and clipping by means of that favourite instrument of correction, the pillory. The patent authorising the issue of the Rosa Americana coinage provided for "such corporal, pecuniary, or other punishments as by law may be inflicted" for counterfeiting that coinage.

In 1753, at Halifax, one David Dodge was convicted of importing and uttering counterfeit Spanish doubloons. He was imprisoned for six months and compelled to find security for good behaviour for another six months. John Burnside, convicted of uttering false sixpences and Spanish quarter dollars, spent half an hour in the pillory.

In 1757 John Young was convicted of forging Spanish dollars and pistareens. Under the British criminal law this was high treason and punishable by death. He was kept in prison till a decision could be obtained whether or not this provision of the law extended to Nova Scotia. It was ruled in England that it did not, and that the offence was to be treated as a high misdemeanour. Young thus did not lose his life, but was undoubtedly punished for his crime.

The Legislative Assembly in Halifax enacted in 1758 that those guilty of counterfeiting, washing, clipping, rounding, or scaling any foreign coins circulating in the colony or uttering any such coins were to be pilloried for an hour, one

ear being nailed to the pillory, and then publicly flogged through the streets and obliged to pay the costs of the action. This harsh law was extended in 1812 to cover the forgery of Treasury Notes, first issued in that year.

Counterfeit halfpennies and farthings were being brought into Nova Scotia from England in such quantities that the Legislative Assembly was forced to enact in 1787 that anyone convicted of importing false copper would forfeit all such copper found in his possession and be obliged to pay a fine of at least twice the value of the said false copper, the money to be used for the relief of the poor.

The "housecleaning" Act of 1817, whereby the private tokens were to be withdrawn and replaced by semi-regal copper, provided for the application of the terms of the Act of 1787 to all those who continued to use private tokens after the time appointed for their complete withdrawal. It was later enacted that the tokens be eliminated by 1820. The forgery of the proposed semi-regal copper was to be dealt with as was the forgery of foreign coins, to wit, under the harsh provisions of the Act of 1758. The first semi-regal coinage of Nova Scotia were issued in 1823.

The Colony of Quebec, as Canada was officially termed from 1763 to 1791, was obliged to deal more rigourously with counterfeiters than the terms of the Act of 1764 allowed. In 1777 all those who forged coins or mutilated them by clipping, washing, rounding, and filing, as well as those who passed such false or impaired coins into circulation were made liable to a fine of a hundred pounds. This applied to foreign as well as English coin.

In the early nineteenth century the demand for small change grew considerably, and counterfeit copper coins circulated side by side with the genuine. In Nova Scotia the early private tokens were forged by casting in brass. These casts are heavy and very crude. They are known of the "Trade & Navigation" pennies and halfpennies, the Broke tokens, and the tokens of John A. Barry, John Brown, Starr & Shannon, and W.A. & S. Black, as well as of the tokens depicting on the reverse a ship with the word "Halifax" in the exergue. This very crude technique was extended to the thistle tokens and even to the mayflower tokens of 1856.

Struck counterfeits abound of the thistle tokens of 1832. There was a scarcity of copper in Nova Scotia about 1835, which was most obligingly supplied by a "private mint" in Montreal. These pieces were struck on thinner flans in pale bronze or brass, and are of somewhat inferior workmanship. These counterfeits include the famous "1382" halfpenny. These pieces were shipped from Montreal to Saint John, New Brunswick and then taken across the Bay of Fundy to Nova Scotia and used to pay fishermen for their catch. By this means large numbers of them were put into circulation.

In New Brunswick the halfpenny of 1854 was counterfeited in brass. In Newfoundland the Rutherford halfpennies of 1841 and the undated Rutherford halfpennies were counterfeited in brass. These are struck counterfeits, somewhat cruder and on thick flans. The "Stella" variety of the 1846 Rutherford halfpenny may be a struck counterfeit, if not a variety legitimately struck by another coiner whose style was inferior to that of Heaton & Co.

Prince Edward Island was troubled with forgeries of the holey dollars and dumps. In 1814 it was published that forgers and utterers thereof would be prosecuted to the full rigour of the law, but in vain, for the Treasury was obliged to withdraw the holey dollars and dumps from circulation. The merchants, grown accustomed to an adequate supply of silver, agreed to accept the forgeries in trade, thus raising them to the status of tokens.

It was in Lower Canada that the counterfeiting of copper was practised on the grand scale. Struck counterfeits in brass were made of the Bust & Harp tokens within a very short time after the originals were illegally imported. Because of the shortage of copper, these brass pieces were accepted, and large quantities were made. After the Tiffin tokens were imported in 1832, counterfeits of the halfpenny began to make their appearance. The first were in lightweight copper, and were of good workmanship. Later the coins were counterfeited in brass, of light weight and variable workmanship. These brass Tiffins circulated in enormous quantities for several years.

Then a blacksmith of Montreal developed a new technique. A man of dissolute habits, he made his own halfpennies by buy his drinks. The legal copper coinage at that time was an insufficient, dwindling supply of battered, worn-out, old English and Irish halfpennies of George III. The blacksmith imitated these by cutting on his dies an outline of a bust and a partly drawn Britannia or harp. No dates or inscriptions were used, and the coins were darkened by overheating before being passed off, creating a perfect illusion of age and wear.

Soon there were many "mints" producing such pieces, which are known among collectors as "blacksmith" tokens. They were made by people ignorant of the principles of die-sinking, for the types are reversed. They cut the types on the dies to face the same way as on the coins they used as models, resulting in coins with the reversed types.

Certain of the private tokens of Lower Canada were counterfeited as well. The "spread eagle" tokens of 1813 on thin flans, and all those dated 1814 and 1815 are counterfeits of Breton 994. The Wellington halfpenny Breton 987 was counterfeited in brass. The specimens of the Roy sou Breton 671 are actually counterfeited. These were made without the knowledge of J. Roy by a journeyman employed by the coiners. This individual was in the habit of running off a few sous from the dies whenever he wanted beer. He was careless about the weight, and his work is on much thinner flans. They were detected at once, and Roy had to withdraw and redeem his sous to avoid discredit.

The Bouquet sous Breton 670 and 675 to 712 are counterfeit. In 1835 the Bank of Montreal issued its first coppers, featuring a bouquet of the heraldic flowers on one side and the value in French in a wreath on the other. These were introduced to supply the need for copper after the banks refused to accept the brass Tiffins and blacksmiths and other trash except by weight. They proved instantly popular, and about 1837 counterfeits appeared. These were imported from Belleville, New Jersey, and later from Birmingham. They bear the same design, but without the bank name. They are lighter in weight than the bank sous, but are of good workmanship. These pieces circulated widely despite efforts to discredit them as "bad sous". They were finally refused by the banks when the Habitant tokens were released.

In Upper Canada there were some cases of counterfeiting, the Lesslie twopence being counterfeited by casting. The well-known halfpenny dated 1820, showing crossed spades over an anvil, was forged in the "blacksmith" style. Brass forgeries are known of the halfpennies of the Bank of Upper Canada.

Counterfeiting of American silver was carried on in Canada in late Colonial times. Recently a set of moulds was found for the casting of counterfeit American half dollars of 1861. These were made for one Dan Buckley, who was imprisoned for counterfeiting. They came to light in the Ottawa valley and are now in the Bank of Canada collection.

The decimal coinage was counterfeited in its turn, the earliest being a forgery

in nickel of the twenty-cent piece, which is rather crude. With this the story of counterfeiting in Colonial Canada comes to an end, except to say that during this period bank notes were at times forged, but less often after the engraving techniques of the American Bank Note Company and other firms was perfected.

#### BOOK REVIEW

"WAR MEDALS AND DECORATIONS OF CANADA", by Ross W. Irwin, 1971. 108 pages, price \$4.50. Available from local coin dealers or directly from the distributor Charlton Coin & Stamp Co. Ltd., 92 Jarvis St., Toronto 1, Ont.

The second edition of Ross W. Irwin's WAR MEDALS AND DECORATIONS OF CANADA has just been released. The first edition has been out of print for over a year. This revised catalogue of war medals and decorations earned by Canadians or won in Canada fills a vacuum in an increasingly popular area of Canadian numismatics. The catalogue lists and describes all applicable war medals and decorations, polar, coronation, long service and efficiency medals as well as police medals and special awards. There are 102 items described in this catalogue, over half of them are illustrated. This is an improvement over the first edition.

The section of war medals represents years of research and brings together significant numerical information on medals issued to each regiment. There is also a great deal of supporting data from many reference works.

An introductory section explains the system followed in Canada for the granting of awards and also contains technical information not repeated in detail in the main text.

The numbering system has been simplified for numismatic reference purposes.

A price and check list accompanies the catalogue as an insert. This is bound to be controversial but establishes a base which did not exist before.

The catalogue is 5½ by 8½ and has a limp paper perfect binding. It is offset printed on heavy bond paper. There are 5 photographic plates.



## WE'VE GOT YOUR NUMBER

By Ray Mabee

Joseph LeRoux, M.D., author of "The Canadian Coin Cabinet" (1892) sets out a rarity list for numismatic items that persists to this day. A similar rarity list for describing coin collectors may also be drawn from the same numbers and their terminology. It is highly improbable that this work will endure with the eminent doctor's, but it may serve as a moment of humor or challenge.

### R1 COMMON

A collector or rather an accumulator who has no knowledge of coins, except that he is attracted to them and hoards the odd specimen over a period of years. Attracted by the bright surface, the new design, or the well-worn appearance of an old or mutilated coin. Has warped ideas of their value. Very suspicious.

### R2 EASILY OBTAINED

An accumulator stimulated by a collector with a higher rarity number who shows an interest in R1's fist full of gems. Often made dangerous by having a Blue Book placed in his hands. Specimens are liberated from the bureau drawer and placed tenderly on layers of cotton batting in a small box.

### R3 NOT EASILY OBTAINED

Attends first meeting manoeuvred by the strategy of an R5. Easy to impress at this stage by a well conducted programme and friendly atmosphere. Purchases his first coin at a reasonable price. Many lose future of a higher R number at this point if sold a bad bill of goods. R3 is very fragile at this point.

### R4 OBTAINED WITH DIFFICULTY

An R6 with his B. Unc. charm sells the R3 on membership in the local club and its far reaching benefits. Membership may be followed by a subscription to a numismatic publication even on the same night. Fatherly advice from older R4's and higher rarities ensure direction in collection. A time of growth and experience necessary for further upward circulation. Young R4 may have to be lured away from purchasing anything and everything that is shiny.

### R5 RARE

A stable collector who has demonstrated his interest in displaying, participating in club programmes or acting responsibly on committees. Accepts an executive post in the local club. Likely to suffer his first rim nick when criticized, but because of his R5 status is big enough to maintain his rating. Often does some of his best work at this stage of growth by being responsible for a successful medal design or researching some local token or medal. His own collection improves in quality and shows signs of specialization. Reaches out to regional and national memberships for further fellowship.

### R6 VERY RARE

Normally looked up to for his knowledge in his area of specialization. Assumes his responsibility as Club President and/or regional executive positions. At this rarity, additional circulation raises the possibility of a bad rub or a dig. An R6 should have a hard shell or plastic holder at this rarity

and upwards. Continued growth in his ability to direct, speak, write and correspond with Rk's to R10's. This rarity often underrated.

#### R7 EXTREMELY RARE

The R7 elected to the Presidency of regional associations and the executive of national associations has a great voice in the future of the hobby and should exercise every quality of leadership while in the crisp years of his leadership. All care should be taken to keep an ear open to the voices of the R4's and to have our publications speak to them and not over their obverse. Giving and sharing of one's information and material to assist and encourage all rarities and improve our national archives and museums. Care must be taken not to overgrade or to place oneself in a higher rarity.

#### R8 PRECIOUS

Having been elevated to the Presidency of national numismatic associations he has not lost his concern for the welfare of the local clubs or his willingness to assist the R3's or R4's. Being on display nationally and internationally his image must not become tarnished. His collection matures and enhanced by personal research all being shared with his fellow R numbers.

#### R9 VERY PRECIOUS

A past president of national and international organizations but continues to serve numismatics in an even more effective way by aiding and assisting the R6's - R8's from his wealth of knowledge and experience. In demand for speaking, judging, and writing. The R9 draws a crowd of admirers wherever displayed. Has acquired an attractive tone.

#### R10 EXTREMELY PRECIOUS (ALMOST UNIQUE)

The R10's past contribution to numismatics has become legendary. The very presence of the R10 demands respect. The patina of years only adds to his beauty. Owned by national interests for everyone to enjoy. Will never be lost or forgotten by generations of collectors and numismatists.

Often the most beautiful or interesting coins in our collections have a low rarity number. They are all necessary to complete a series regardless of their mintage. Collectors at every phase of the hobby cycle are essential for completeness. We have a great hoard of leadership hidden away in our organizations undergrading themselves, having a fear of being on display and to our shame sometimes excluded from our set by our failing to accept a new variety.

Remember, others have our number too !

PRELIMINARY LISTING OF ALBERTA CAR WASH TOKENS

By D.M. Stewart

CALGARY

Good for one cycle/P.A.L./Coin Wash

Uniface

B:12 sided:24

(Pacific Assemblies Ltd.)

Used by Southwood 66 Service  
11032 Elbow Drive S.W.

EDMONTON

Clean/Car

Uniface

B:12 sided:24½

A:12 sided:24½

Used by Terrace Heights Service (Mohawk Gasoline) of  
7303 - 101st Avenue.

Evans/Shell

Uniface

B:12 sided:24½

A:12 sided:24½

Used by Evans Shell Service Station  
8419 - 118th Avenue since June, 1969  
One token with \$3.00 Gas.

Top/Fort Trail/Car Wash/Insert/A3 (in Groove)

B 5 (in Groove)/C 6 (in Groove)

Zinc:R:29

Used by Fort Trail Car Wash Ltd, 12869 Fort Road.

104/St

Uniface

B:owl-shape(P):24½X26

104 - St

B:owl-shape(P):24½X26

Used By 104 St. Car Wash Ltd. 6206-104th Street.

Top/Insert/A 3 (in Groove)

B 5 (in Groove) C 6 (in Groove)

Zinc:R:29

Stock token being used by Wizz-in Car Wash Ltd.  
7110 - 82nd Avenue.

LETHBRIDGE

Supersonic Car Wash uses blank red, Blue and white plastic poker  
chips to control free wash with gas purchase.

SPRUCE GROVE

Owl/Car wash

Uniface

B:Owl-shaped(p):24½X26

Owl/Car/Wash

Uniface

B:Cat-shaped:25X26½

Owl/Car Wash

Uniface

B:12-sided:24½

WHITECOURT

Moose/Country  
Uniface

B:Owl-shaped:24½X26  
A:Owl-shaped:24½X26

Used by Moose Country Tourist Services Ltd.

MAVERICKS

Found at Edmonton

ACC  
Uniface

B:Owl-shaped(p):24½X26  
A:Owl-shaped:24½X26

EZ/Car Wash Ltd.  
Uniface

B:Owl-shaped(p):24½X26

Klean/Kar  
Uniface

B:12-sided:24½

Top/25¢/Car Wash/Insert/A 1 (In Groove)/Koin-o-Mat  
B 5 (In Groove)/C 6 (In Groove)

Zinc:R:29

Teddy/Bear  
Uniface

B:Owl-shaped(p):24½X26

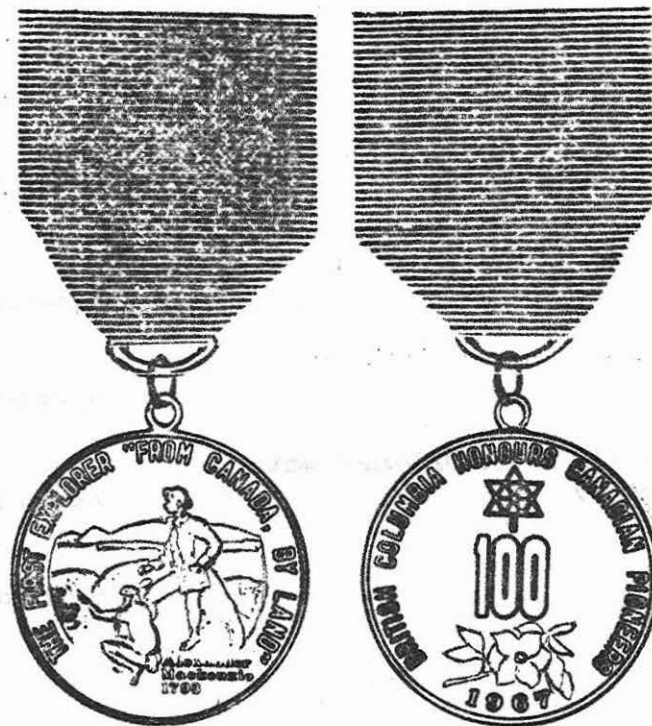
Should you know of any other Alberta Car Wash tokens, please send complete details to Don.

P.S. The P.A.L. token is also used in Calgary at :

Clean Car Centre Ltd.,  
5515 - 4th Street N.W.

PIONEER RECOGNITION MEDALS  
of the  
CANADIAN CONFEDERATION CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

By Larry Gingras, F.R.N.S.



In order to take part in the Dominion-wide centennial celebrations of 1967, the government of British Columbia set up the Canadian Confederation Centennial Committee of British Columbia with administrative offices in Victoria under the general chairmanship of Mr. L.J.Wallace. Throughout the province 412 communities organized their own local centennial committees but this was later reduced to 384 due to the merging of several adjacent committees for more efficient administration.

Almost 350 commemorative projects were carried out during the centennial year financed by per capita grants from the Federal and Provincial Governments and the local communities. As a result of these commemorative projects a wide variety of community assets have been accumulated valued in excess of \$15,000,000.

One of the primary concerns of the Centennial Committee was to provide recognition for the pioneers and the natives whose lives spanned a period of great growth and development. With this in mind the Committee decided to strike a specially designed medal to be presented to "Any person who was either born in Canada or a resident of Canada prior to January 1, 1892." It was however, "not necessary that such a person shall have had continuous residence in Canada since that date but must be a resident of British Columbia NOW."

Each local committee was asked by the Provincial Committee to appoint a sub-committee to assume responsibility for the registering of pioneers in their community and the forwarding of applications for medals to the head office in Victoria for final processing. Applications were to be forwarded to the Provincial Centennial office not later than November 19, 1966, in order that processing could be completed in time to make the presentations possible in 1967. The Local Committees were also expected to arrange for a suitable function during 1967 at which time the medals would be presented.

During the centennial year the pioneers who registered received cards with the following greetings:

The Premier of British Columbia  
and Mrs. W. A. C. Bennett  
offer their best wishes and congratulations to

---

on being a  
Canadian Centennial Pioneer, 1967

They thank you for all you have done for this country and this Province, and sincerely hope that you will continue to be of service to Canada and to British Columbia, and that you will enjoy many happy returns of this historic year.

It is recognized that without you Canada would indeed be the poorer.

(Sgd.) W.A.C. Bennett  
Premier and President of the Executive Council.

The Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia  
and Mrs. G. R. Pearkes  
feel deeply honoured to congratulate

---

on being a  
Canadian Centennial Pioneer, 1967

They desire to thank you for services rendered your country, and to wish you and yours the very greatest blessings in the future. You have done your work well, and Canada is the richer for your years here.

(Sgd.) George R. Pearkes  
Lieutenant-Governor.

All application forms received are being preserved in the Provincial Archives since it is felt many of them contain information that could be of great value in future historical research. Although they show the pioneers were born in many parts of the world, the majority first saw the light of day in Ontario. The oldest to register was Mrs. Mary Hallaway, a native Indian born near Chilliwack in 1857. Of those who registered, 40 were born before 1868.

Early in 1968 there appeared a short notice in the Vancouver Province saying that Mrs. Susan Campbell, who had spent all her life at Bella Bella, had passed away there, and that it is believed she was between 115 and 120. It goes on to say that three of Mrs. Campbell's 11 children are still living, one of them being Angus Campbell, aged 78. If this son were still living in British Columbia, it would probably be the only case where a parent and offspring were both eligible for the Pioneer Medal. A search of the records shows that Mrs. Campbell did receive the medal but there is no record of her son, Angus, having registered.

The Local Centennial Committees sent out their own invitations to registered pioneers in their area inviting them to the presentation ceremonies. Pioneers in Vancouver received a card worded as follows:

The Centennial Committee of Vancouver  
cordially invites you to attend a  
  
RECEPTION  
  
in the British Columbia Ballroom of the Hotel Vancouver  
Tuesday, May 23rd, from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m.  
to receive a Pioneers' Centennial Medal  
  
R.S.V.P. on enclosed card

#### THE MEDALS

I found a number of conflicting statements regarding the number of medals presented. For example: A press release from the Canadian Confederation Centennial Committee of British Columbia, dated December 14, 1966 states:

There are 8,528 Canadian Pioneers now living in British Columbia. This number of applications for Pioneer Medals has been received and approved by the British Columbia Centennial Committee..... The Provincial Centennial Committee had expected more applications. "I feel many who are qualified have not applied", L. J. Wallace, general chairman of the Provincial Committee, said today. "There will be disappointed pioneers when presentation ceremonies are held next year. This is unfortunate but unavoidable. Applications closed November 19th....."

A letter from the Centennial Committee of British Columbia dated March 11th, 1968 (four months after the closing date for applications) contains the following paragraph:

Just over 12,000 Pioneer Medals were presented to those persons who qualified for this award which was completed in 1967.

The matter was finally cleared up recently by Willard E. Ireland, Provincial Librarian & Archivist for British Columbia, who had served on the Centennial Committee. Mr. Ireland points out that the letter of March 11th, 1968 was only a rough estimate, and that the news release of December 14, 1966 was probably the count as of that date, "but we continued to accept valid applications long after the original registration date. From the records now available a total of 10,949 medals were issued --- 5382 females, 5567 males. No medals were presented to distinguished persons and the Archives did receive two medals".

The medals were struck by Pressed Metal Products of Vancouver, and the metal used is referred to as being a composition. There is no record of them being struck in any other metal. They have an oxidized silver finish with a muted navy blue ribbon to signify the role played by British Columbia as Canada's Pacific Maritime province.

As a reminder of our early association with Canada, the obverse depicts Alexander Mackenzie near Bella Coola, some 260 air miles N.N.W. of Vancouver. Mackenzie, a partner in the North West Company, made several expeditions to the Canadian north-west. In 1793 he crossed the Rockies and reached tidewater near Bella Coola on July 22nd, and is credited with being the first white man to reach the Pacific by land from Canada.

On the reverse we see a large "100" indicating, of course, 100 years of confederation. The geometric maple leaf above is also emblematic of Canadian Confederation and below is the floral emblem of British Columbia, the Dogwood.

My sincere thanks to Mr. Gordon Dickie and to Mr. Willard Ireland for their kind co-operation in making important information from their files available to me.



THE HARRY HEALY TOKENS OF OLD CROW, Y.T.

By Donald M. Stewart

Harry/Healy		
Good for/ 25¢/in trade		A:R:24
Good for/ 50¢/in trade		A:R:30
Good for/\$1.00/in trade		A:R:38

These tokens from the Old Crow Trading Post are amongst the rarest of the fur trade tokens used in Northern Canada. Only ten specimens are known.

The village of Old Crow was established on the north bank of the Porcupine River, a mile west of the junction with the Old Crow River, about 1912. A seasonal fishing camp had existed nearby for many years prior to this. The village is said to have been named for a respected old Indian Chief, Crow, "I walk." His other name, ZZEHGITTILIT, "to keep away from smoke, he always sits by the wigwam hole" was recently given to the village's modern school.

Old Crow is located in the northern Yukon, 132 miles southwest of Aklavik, 145 miles west of Fort McPherson and 160 miles east of Fort Yukon, Alaska. The village is built on a flat of land some 30 feet above the Porcupine River in an area once covered by timber but now quite open. At present it has a permanent population of 180 people, of whom the majority are Vanta Kutchin, "the people of the lakes", a sub-group of Loucheux Indians. Most live in spruce log cabins, which are inexpensive to build, yet comfortable in winter and summer.

The postmaster, Neil McDonald, a resident of Old Crow since 1913, recalls they were lucky to receive mail four times a year until the 1920's when the mail from Fort Yukon came once a month by dog team in winter. Later, when Air Alaska gave monthly mail service from Fairbanks and Fort Yukon until 1959 when Connolly Dawson Air Service began delivery which has now reached a twice-a-week basis. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment was moved from New Rampart House on the Alaska-Yukon border to Old Crow during the summer of 1929.

Dr. T. C. Boon records early missionary work in this area by Robert McDonald and Bishop Bompas and reports that an early convert, John Tizya, gave his teachings in the Tukudh language in the skin houses by firelight. After Mr. Tizya saw log cabins for the first time, he built the first log cabin near the Old Crow River and laid the foundation for this settlement. A daughter-in-law reported "Here John Tizya used his own cabin for church and called the people to service by beating a frying-pan with a stick. He used up a good many frying-pans before he was given a bell by Bishop Stringer. Later the people built their own church, mission house and small schoolhouse."

The Kutchin have a long history of barter with Coastal tribes and also traded with the Eskimo. Dentalium shells and beads made from these shells were a recognized currency as well as a personal adornment. Sir J. Richardson wrote "to be accounted a chief among the Kutchin, a man must possess beads to the amount of two hundred beavers." As early as 1814 trade with white man was carried on at Fort Good Hope. The Hudson's Bay Company established Fort McPherson in 1840 and Fort Yukon in 1847. La Pierre's House 50 miles west of Fort McPherson operated until 1890. For the Kutchin, hunting and trapping for furs has long been a means of obtaining trade goods.

Unfortunately, little is known about the trader who established the Old Crow Trading Post. It is said that Harry Healy and Charlie Strom operated a small steamboat for Dan Cadzow out of New Rampart House, Yukon for three years beginning in 1913. They then began trapping near Campbell River half-way between New Rampart House and Old Rampart, Alaska. Later they moved down to Old Rampart and operated a trading post. In the 1920's, Healy moved to Old Crow where he operated the Old Crow Trading Post. The Old Crow River passes through an area of swamps and lakes known as the Old Crow Flats where thousands of muskrat have their home providing an excellent source of fur. It was not unusual for one trapper and his family to trap 2,000 furs in a season. Some years later, Healy went into partnership with a local native, Joe Netro, and then sold out to him.

For awhile afterwards, Healy stayed on in Old Crow, but left in September, 1933 in a small boat to go to Campbell Creek. He was never seen again by the community and it is thought that he met with an accident on his way. When Dr. Douglas Leechman photographed the trading post in 1946, he reports everything was still on the shelves as it had been when the doors were closed. Under the counter, he found a pail half full of tokens, but Dr. Leechman only saved two or three sets. The final resting place of these tokens is unknown, but the Porcupine River could probably tell the story.

Old Crow itself is facing the challenge of civilization. Oil company crews moved into the area in 1969 and are threatening the peace of Old Crow Flats. Even the R.C.M.P. have exchanged their huskies for snowmobiles. It is to be hoped that some happy compromise of the old and new cultures will evolve from these activities.

The co-operation and assistance received from the Canada Post Office, The Diocese of Rupert's Land, Miss Edith Josie, Neil McDonald, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and in particular, Dr. Douglas Leechman is gratefully acknowledged.

#### Bibliography

- The Diocese of Rupert's Land : Letter of February 9, 1970  
Josie, Miss Edith : Letter of February 24, 1970  
Leechman, Dr. Douglas: "The Vanta Kutchin", National Museum of Canada,  
Queen's Printer, 1954  
: Letter of January 29, 1970  
McDonald, Neil : Memorandum to Canada Post Office, April 8, 1970  
: Letter of February 27, 1967  
Richardson, Sir J. : "Arctic Searching Expedition", London, 1851  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police : Letter of February 10, 1970

## COLLECTORS OF CANADIAN COINS OF THE PAST

By Fred Bowman, F.R.N.S.

PART I

### MARTIN ANDERSON

Mr. Anderson lived in Greenwood, N.S. He joined the A.N.A. in 1901 holding number 294. His collection consisted mostly of U.S.A. coins in addition to Canadian. He died in 1923 and his collection was gradually disposed of to other collectors but most of them going to a Vancouver dealer in 1960.

### CHARLES E. ANTHON

Professor Anthon was a past president of the A.N.A. His large collection of world coins was sold at auction in five parts by Bangs & Co. in New York in November 1879. It contained a fine lot of Canadian coins including a number of patterns as well as such rarities as a McDermott, Leslie 2D, Molson and a side view penny.

### D. ARCHAMBAULT

Mr. Archambault was born on a farm at Pointe-Aux-Trembles on February 26th, 1864 and entered the goldsmith's trade in Montreal in 1884.

He started collecting coins in 1890 and in a short time became so fascinated by his newfound hobby that in 1892 he ordered a personal token struck. When the trial pieces appeared it was found that several words were wrongly spelled so, after only twelve specimens were struck the dies were corrected, turned down to a smaller size and the new token Breton 635 was issued. Some trial pieces exist with the centre part of either the obverse or reverse or both being blank.

### LOUIS FRANCOIS GEORGES BABY

The Honorable Mr. Baby was Minister of Inland Revenue in the Federal cabinet. He was an ardent coin collector and his collection was willed to the College at Joliette.

### STANLEY CLARK BAGG

Mr. Bagg was born at Montreal in 1820. He attended McGill College and became a notary in 1842. He was, next to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the largest landed proprietor on the Island of Montreal.

He enlisted as an ensign and took part in the battle of St. Eustache during the rebellion of 1837, subsequently rising to the rank of captain of cavalry. He took a great interest in the various benevolent, literary and scientific societies of Montreal. He was for many years a vestry-man and warden of Christ Church Cathedral in Montreal.

He was one of the founders of the Antiquarian Society of Montreal and was president for a time. He wrote extensively for newspapers on various subjects including that of numismatics and composed a number of hymns. He also wrote a number of books on ancient coins, local history and archeology.

He was a member of many numismatic societies in the United States, England and other countries. He was also a member of numerous charitable, welfare and religious societies. Bagg Street in Montreal was named after his family.

He was married in 1840 to the eldest daughter of Robert Matheson of Philadelphia. He died at Fairmount Villa, his hospitable home in Montreal on August 8th, 1873. His coin collection, which he had worked on over many years, consisted mainly of English and Ancient Greek & Roman coins.

#### EDWARD WARREN BARTON

Mr. Barton was born in Boston, Mass. in 1846 and came to Canada with his parents when less than a year old. He lived for practically all of his life in Toronto, much of the time at 20 Givens Street. He was an alderman for several years and an enthusiastic member of the Oddfellows.

He started collecting coins as a boy and derived a great deal of pleasure in the study of his coins up to the time of his death. His collection consisted mainly of Canadian, British and British Colonial coins and he was always most pleased to place his knowledge at the service of fellow collectors. His knowledge of Canadian coins was profound. He could name all of the bouquets, sous and ships, Colonies & Commerce pieces by number without referring to catalogues.

He joined the A.N.A. in 1902. He endeared himself to all collectors who came his way by his ever evident wishfulness to help them in their collecting and invariably presented them with a specimen of his personal numismatic token.

He died in Toronto on September 23rd, 1918 at the age of seventy-two years.

#### WILLIAM LANDER BASTIAN

Mr. Bastian was born in Montreal on March 4th, 1860. His parents came from Cornwall, England, and he inherited much of his directness of speech, honesty of purpose and ruggedness from his Cornish ancestors. He operated a coal oil and chinaware store on St. Catherine Street in Montreal.

He began collecting coins as a boy and during his short life he acquired well over fifty thousand Canadian and Foreign coins and war medals. He enjoyed discussing numismatics with other collectors and his home became a rendezvous for collectors from far and near. After his wife died in 1895 he appeared to lose all interest in his favorite hobby. He died on July 17th, 1896 at the early age of thirty-six years.

He had been a member of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal which he joined in 1884 and was a member of the council for two terms.

The week after his death his home was broken into and nearly all of his rare coins were stolen. The robbers must have been experienced numismatists as only the rare pieces were taken. The part of his collection not stolen was sold to a syndicate headed by P.N. Breton.

#### DR. R. M. BATEMAN

Dr. Bateman lived in Pickering Ontario, and was a graduate of Victoria University when it was located in Cobourg before affiliating with the University of Toronto. He was a general medical practitioner with his office on Danforth Ave. in Toronto.

He joined the A.N.A. in 1894 with number 83 and resigned in 1908 when he moved to Toronto but again joined in 1919 with the number 2105. This membership terminated in 1926 at the time of his death.

His collection which was very strong in Canadian tokens and paper money was sold about 1950 to Lindsay McLellan of Hamilton.

### CHARLES EDWARD BELANGER

Mr. Belanger was born in Montreal in 1877 and was a member of the A.N.A. from 1901 to 1931 holding number 313. His collection consisted largely of the coins and medals of the Popes in addition to Chinese and other oriental coins. He died in Montreal in 1945.

### ADELARD J. BOUCHER

Mr. Boucher was born in Maskinonge, Quebec on June 20th 1835. He was descended from Marin Boucher who came to Canada at the beginning of the seventeenth century from Langy in the province of Perche, France. Both of his parents died when he was but a young boy and he was raised by a paternal uncle. He attended St. Mary's College, Baltimore, where he spent six years and where he acquired great fluency in the English language. He completed his education by spending the next four years in various educational institutions in France. In 1854 he was married to Philomene Rousseau and this union was blessed with fourteen children.

On his return from France he first held a clerkship in the law office of Georges Etienne Cartier and in 1854 he took over the position of Secretary of the Montreal and Bytown Railway Company. In 1855 he was appointed secretary to the Seignorial Commission which he held until 1958. After this he devoted most of his time to the field of music. He was organist and choirmaster in a number of Montreal churches and organized various musical associations. He operated music stores in Montreal and Quebec and edited a number of musical periodicals.

His interest in numismatics started when he acquired a few strange coins which turned up in an old seignory and from then on his interest in numismatics remained with him until his death.

In conjunction with Stanley C. Bagg, James A. Manseau and Major L.A. Hugué-Latour he organized the Montreal Numismatic Society in 1862. This was the first numismatic society in Canada and it is still active after more than a century. He was the first president of the society which soon drew such dedicated numismatists as Joshua L. Brondson, James Rattary, Alexander Murray, James Ferrier, J.E. Guilbault and others into its membership. In 1863 he was commissioned by the society to act with Messrs Brondson and Rattary to compile a catalogue of Canadian coins. This was the first catalogue of its kind ever put together but it was never published.

He assembled a number of collections. The first was sold at auction by John J. Anton in 1866 and brought about \$400. He then formed a fine collection of Canadian medals which he sold to R. W. McLachlan. He again formed a collection of Canadian coins and added a collection of Papal coins and coins of the world. This was sold at auction in New York by Lyman H. Low in 1901.

He died in Montreal on November 16th, 1912.

### PIERRE NAPOLEON BRETON

Mr. Breton was born at Montreal on June 10th 1858, the son of Francois Breton. He was educated at the Institution of the Christian Brothers and at the age of thirteen he commenced to provide for himself. His first employer was a money changer with whom he worked for four years deriving a general knowledge of coins and foreign exchange which greatly aided him in his business as a coin dealer in later years. He then took a position with Beauchemin & Valois, booksellers, and later with Cadieux & Derome.

In 1889 he started in business for himself as a dealer in stationery and shortly after this added a department of coins.

He published his first illustrated catalogue of Canadian coins in 1890 and added a supplement in 1892. In 1894 he published his "Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada". This is still one of the most authoritative and sought-after books on Canadian numismatics. It was reprinted in 1963 .

In 1912 he issued a revised edition which contained all of the illustrations of his 1894 publication but omitted the historical references. A large number of the more popular medals were also included in this publication.

He was married in 1879 to Marie Louise Lafrican and a family of fifteen children blessed this union.

Besides selling coins across the counter he had a number of major coin sales, the first being in the 1880's. In 1891 he sold an extensive collection to the Quebec Provincial Government for a numismatic museum in Quebec.

S. H. & H. Chapman sold a collection for Mr. Breton in Philadelphia in 1901 which included many of the Canadian rarities. Another collection was sold at auction in New York by Lyman H. Low in 1902.

As a dealer over many years Mr. Breton had the confidence of all the collectors with whom he did business. He enjoyed entertaining interested collectors at his place of business and derived much pleasure in discussing numismatics in all its branches with customers.

He was a member of the A.N.A. from 1901 to the time of his death, holding number 312.

He died in Montreal on November 10th 1917.

#### JOSHUA L. BRONDSON

Mr. Brondson was one of the charter members of the Montreal Numismatic Society. He acted with Mr. Boucher and Mr. Rattary in compiling the catalogue of Canadian coins in 1862.

He later moved to Toronto where he was employed as a commercial traveller. Because of financial difficulties he was forced to sell his collection. Part of it was purchased by R. W. McLachlan and the balance was purchased by Henry Legatt which was then sold at auction in Montreal in 1867.

#### C.P. BROWN

Mr. Brown is unknown to present day collectors beyond the fact that he issued a personal numismatic token from his home in Colbourne, Ontario in 1903

#### H. G. BROWN

Mr. Brown's collection was sold at auction in New York by Lyman H. Low on November 16th, 1904. It included 29 lots of Canadians among which were a B673 bouquet sou, a Lachine Railway token and a Canada Militia button token.

#### HARVEY BRUBACHER

Mr. Brubacher was born on a farm about three miles from Kitchener, Ontario. He inherited the farm from his parents and worked it for a number of years. Being without children he decided to sell his farm and move into town. He moved to Waterloo where he lived for several years, then purchased a house on the Preston Road where he spent the rest of his days.

When he sold the farm he decided to use some of the proceeds to further his

favorite hobby of coin collecting which had long intrigued him. He built up a very sizeable collection of Canadian coins which included many of the rarer pieces.

#### DR. A.N. BRUSHFIELD

Dr. Brushfield was an English collector of British Colonial coins. He was a former vice-president of the British Numismatic Society and read a paper before that Society describing the Wellington tokens.

His collection was sold at auction by Glendinning & Co. in London on July 30th, 1945. It included eighty-five lots of Canadian coins among which were such rarities as the Gloriam Regni 5 sol, 8 jetons, 5 side views, 7 Bout de L'Isle bridge tokens, a Maysenholder, a Copper Co. original, a Jamaica cask, 2 wheat sheafs, a North West, a G.R.5 Spanish dollar, 10 patterns and many others.

#### J. B. CALDECOTT

Mr. Caldecott was an English collector of British Colonial coins. He read a paper before the British Numismatic Society on the G.R.5 Spanish dollar in 1890.

His collection was sold at auction by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge in London on June 11th, 1912. It included many Canadian rarities such as a Newfoundland 1865 plain edge proof set, New Brunswick 10¢ of 1871 and 5¢ of 1875, a Magdalen Island proof, 2 G.R.5 Spanish Dollars, Canada 1858 plain edge proof set, R.D.I., North West, 3 side views, 13 patterns and many others.

#### FABIEN RENE EDOUARD CAMPEAU

Mr. Campeau was born in Quebec on July 8th, 1844. He was educated at the College of Levis and at the Quebec Seminary. He was employed for a number of years in the hardware business and then accepted the position of accountant and cashier with the Minister of Inland Revenue at Quebec.

In 1878 he founded "La Societe de Secours Mutuels Franco-Canadien" and served as president. In 1887 he was made a Chavelier of the Order of St. Sulpice. In 1886 he was General President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. The government of France accorded him the Academical Palm with the title of Officier D'Academie. In 1891 he organized the Ottawa Canning Co. Ltd. and became its first president.

He was an avid collector of many things; insects, minerals, curiosities and naturally old coppers and medals. His main interests, however, eventually turned to numismatics at the expense of his other hobbies.

He collected the coins of foreign countries but his main interests were in the field of Canadian coins and medals. He was an enthusiastic seeker after rarities and, when possible, acquired each item in duplicate so both sides could be shown in his cabinet.

He was president of the Numismatic Society of Ottawa of which he was one of the founders. This Society issued a token bearing his name as President and that of F.X. Faquet as Secretary. His personal numismatic token featuring the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa was issued in 1888.

TO BE CONTINUED

**TRANSACTIONS**  
*of*  
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC  
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

The 1892 2 over 1 Canadian ten cents; an unpublished overdate	Dr.J.A. Haxby
Tokens of the "Rainbow Country"	R.C. Willey
The Bakery Tokens of Ontario - Part 2	Ken Palmer
Wooden Money of Saskatchewan	C.C. Tannahill
A few notes re British Columbia Tokens	Larry Gingras

President - Douglas J. Ferguson  
Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Vice-President - Paul Siggers  
Editor - Larry Gingras



THE 1892 2 OVER 1 CANADIAN TEN CENTS: AN UNPUBLISHED OVERDATE<sup>1</sup>

By Dr. J.A. Haxby

(All rights reserved by the author.)

About ten years ago, during a survey of date variations in the Canadian decimal coins, we made several observations regarding the 1891-2 10¢. Without exception, the date on the 1891 21 leaves variety was composed of small digits, while that on the 22 leaves variety had large digits. The date elements are illustrated in Figures 1a & b.

On almost all of the 1892's, the date appeared awkward (Figure 1c) due to the presence of a small 9 in association with large 18 and 2. The 9 is from the same hand punch used to date the 1891 21 leaves dies. A single 1892 specimen, however, had a large 9 (from the same punch as was used for the 1891 22 leaves dies). When we obtained the large 9 piece, its date was clogged with dirt and remained in that state for some four years.

In the meantime only one similar specimen was encountered and it was badly mutilated. In fact up to the time of writing we have still seen only the two specimens, compared to many of the small 9 counterpart. When the dirt was finally removed, we were rather surprised to find that the large 9 coin was a double variety; the 2 is over a 1! From the rarity of the variety it is probably safe to conclude<sup>2</sup> that a single die was involved and that it was used for a brief time.

As is almost always true of overdates, only portions remain of the digit that was overpunched. The lower arrow in Figure 2a indicates the vestiges of the right hand part of the 1's base. As it extends toward the front of the 2, this base is broken; the drawing in Figure 2b shows how the 2 over 1 complex appears when viewed toward its bottom edge. Two pieces of the upright stroke of the 1 can be seen (Figure 2a, upper two arrows). One joins the outside loop of the 2 to its base (in the photo the piece does not seem to touch the base because of the lighting used). The other is a slightly curved region within the inside the 2's loop.

The 2 over 1 complex is graphically depicted in Figure 2c. The three raised pieces of the original 1 are shaded in solid black.<sup>3</sup> The drawing was made from an actual photograph. If one superimposes upon it<sup>3</sup> the style and size 1 used in the dates of the 1891 22 leaves coins, Figure 2d is obtained. The 1 is outlined with a dotted line, and was positioned by lining up its right base with the piece protruding to the right of the base of the 2.

One is immediately struck by the excellent positioning of the 2 over the underlying 1. If the engraver were attempting to punch in the 2 in such a way as to leave as little as possible of the 1 visible<sup>4</sup>, he succeeded very well. The most critical areas---the top and bottom---are mostly covered by the 2. It is interesting that the upper remains of the 1 are not from one of the edges but are from the center of the upright.

The fact that the only portions of the overpunched figure(s) in an overdate that are consistently clearly visible beneath the new figure(s) are those at

the periphery begs an explanation. The 1880 second 8 over 7 Newfoundland 10¢, discussed in a previous paper<sup>5</sup>, is an even more extreme example than the present case. There, no trace whatsoever can be seen of the 7 within the loops of the 8, despite the unambiguous indication from photographic overlaying<sup>5,6</sup> that it should go through these regions. The basis of the phenomenon is the subject of current investigation and a report of our findings will appear in a future contribution.

#### FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCES

1. Unpublished, that is, except for its inclusion in the decimal section of: Haxby, Dr. J.A. and R.C. Willey, Coins of Canada, 1st ed., Western Publishing Co. (Whitman Coin Supply Division), Racine, 1971
2. The same conclusion is justified for the 1893 round top 3 ten cents.
3. The technique is similar to that outlined in reference 5.
4. He undoubtedly was; the overpunched figures on Royal Mint overdates are in general well positioned.
5. Haxby, Dr. J.A., Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society, 7, 42, 1971 .
6. Haxby, J.A., C.N.J., 14, 147, 1969

FIGURE 1.

NORMAL 1891-2 DATE ELEMENTS.



a. 1891 21 leaves (small date only)



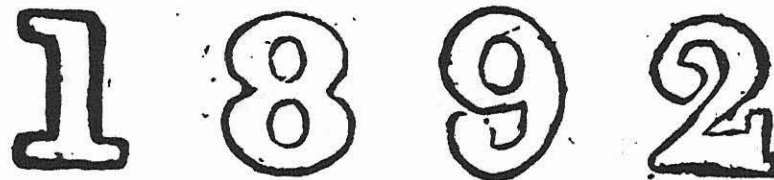
b. 1891 22 leaves (large date only)



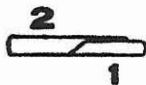
c. 1892 small 9

FIGURE 2.

THE 1892 LARGE 9, 2 OVER 1.



a. Photo of the actual coin.



b. Drawing of the base of the 2 over 1 complex seen from the bottom.



c. Drawing of the complex seen from above.



d. Complex with an appropriate 1 superimposed.

## TOKENS OF THE "RAINBOW COUNTRY"

By R.C. , Willey, F.R.N.S.

Espanola is situated on the Spanish River some forty-odd miles west of Sudbury, on the way to Sault Ste. Marie. The town of Espanola was founded about 1899. The Spanish River was well known to early lumbermen and fur traders, who discovered on the banks of the river a half-breed family who spoke Spanish.

About the end of the eighteenth century an Indian band made a raid into Mexico and captured a Mexican woman. She was traded from tribe to tribe, working her way slowly northward and eastward, until she came into the hands of one of the Indian tribes living along the north shore of Lake Huron. She married an Indian and settled down on the banks of the river, and taught her children the Spanish language. Because of this unusual pocket of Spanish speakers in a region where French and English and Ojibway were the common tongues, the river came to be called by the traders the Spanish River. Descendants of this family still reside in the region, bearing the name Espaniel.

After the fur traders explored the region, lumbering companies were created. Several small towns sprang up, most of which are still in existence. Spanish River was founded on the mainland at the mouth of the river, and Spanish Mills on an island nearby. About 1900 the two communities united to form the town of Spanish, and the island was abandoned by its inhabitants in favour of the mainland. The towns of Walford, Massey, and Webbwood and Nairn were founded about a century ago.

Espanola was first settled about 1899, when the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company was organised. The company built a groundwood mill at a waterfall in the river, to which a railway line was built in 1902. The company expanded, and built a paper mill for the production of newsprint in 1911.

About 1915 the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company issued a series of aluminum tokens as part of a profit-sharing scheme. Those who took their pay partly in these tokens were given a substantial discount off the price of goods bought at the company store. These tokens were accepted in change locally at par with Canadian coins, and were made the same size as the coins they represented.

Specimens of these pieces are hard to find nowadays. The set consists of denominations of 1, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents and a dollar. Paper scrip was issued as well, but no specimens of this have yet been seen by the writer. The tokens bear on the obverse the legend THE SPANISH RIVER PULP & PAPER CO.LTD. MERCANTILE DEPARTMENT ESPANOLA ONT. in six lines. The reverses are inscribed GOOD FOR 1¢ IN TRADE in three lines, the numeral corresponding to the values being large.

There are evidently two issues, for the writer has seen a small, thick, octagonal aluminum five-cent token bearing these inscriptions. This was obviously the first issue, for in 1915 and until 1922 the regular Canadian five-cent piece was the small silver "fish scale." The second issue includes a cent token the size of the Canadian smallcent and a five-cent token the size of the nickel five-cent piece. The first issue five-cent token is the only one of the series which is not round.

These tokens were in use until about 1928, when they were taken out of circulation. Shortly afterward the mill was acquired by Abitibi Power & Paper. The tokens

were on the mill premises for years afterwards, but their whereabouts to-day is not known.

The Espanola Dairy was started by Isador Piche about 1919. Milk was obtained from farms in and around Espanola, Webbwood, and the Lee Valley. On the death of Isador Piche in 1936, the dairy was bought by Alfred Paquette & Sons, who issued aluminum tokens in 1937.

The tokens were for a pint and for a quart of milk. The pint tokens were used until 1956, when the sale of milk by the pint was discontinued. The quart tokens were used intermittently till 1962. Both tokens are square and made of aluminum. The obverse is inscribed ESPANOLA DAIRY A. PAQUETTE & SONS in four lines. The reverse bears the legend GOOD FOR 1 QUART (or PINT) MILK in four lines.

In 1956 red plastic tokens, square, good for a quart, were introduced. They alternated with the aluminum tokens as people hoarded the tokens in anticipation of a rise in the price of milk. When the aluminum tokens were thus hoarded, the plastic ones were issued at the new price, the dairy redeeming the old ones at the old price of milk. The process was reversed for the next rise in milk prices.

The Espanola Dairy was bought in 1962 by Farquhar's Dairy, which has branches in Little Current, Massey, and Elliot Lake. Tokens are used by the dairy at Elliot Lake, but not at Espanola.

Two bakery tokens were used in Espanola years ago. From 1913 to 1920 or thereabouts, G. Tasso owned a bakery, and issued aluminum tokens for a loaf of bread. Until quite recently the old bake oven stood in a vacant lot on Second St. in Espanola. After giving up the bakery business, Tasso became a general merchant, and was in business until the spring of 1970. The Tasso token is square.

Charles Gouge operated a bakery in Espanola from 1920 to 1939. His rectangular tokens in aluminum, good for one loaf, are remembered by many older residents of Espanola. Both Gouge's and Tasso's tokens are inscribed on one side with their names, and bear the words, "Good for one loaf" on the other.

Massey, about fifteen miles down the Spanish River from Espanola, made use of a dairy token some years ago. It is an aluminum token, good for one quart of milk. This token was replaced later by a green metal one issued by Farquhar's Dairy, which had bought out the Massey Dairy. This is also a quart token. This was in turn replaced by green and yellow tokens of Farquhar's Dairy, which were good in Massey and in Elliot Lake. The green one was good for a quart of milk, and the yellow one for a jug of milk.

In the days of the lumbering industry in Massey a large uniface meal token was issued by the Spanish River Lumber Company. This was struck in white metal on a broad, thin flan. The inscriptions are incuse and artificially blackened to make them more easily read. The inscription is "The Spanish River Lumber Co. Ltd. Massey", surrounding a circle which encloses the words, "Good for 1 Meal".

Nairn Centre, about ten miles up the Spanish River from Espanola, was originally called Nairn. To avoid confusion with the village of Nairn in the south of Ontario, "Nairn-on-Spanish" adopted the name of Nairn Centre. Before this change of name, a small restaurant in the village issued a round aluminum token redeemable for a cup of coffee. This restaurant was adjacent to Bob's B-A Service Station, and was operated by the wife of the proprietor of the service station. It was a popular place among truck drivers and other travellers. The tokens

were in use until the restaurant burned down in 1962. The obverse of the token is inscribed "Bob's B-A Service Station & Grill Nairn, Ontario". The reverse is inscribed, "Good for one Cup of Coffee with Bob & Mildred."

Little Current, the largest community on Manitoulin Island, is the place of issue of a set of tokens listed in the second supplement to Leroux's "Medailler". These pieces (Leroux 1073s,t,u,v) were issued by B.H. Turner Ltd. shortly before 1900. These are in denominations of 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, and 50¢, and were struck in aluminum the same size as the coins they represented. These are yet another example of trade tokens used to supplement the meagre supply of Dominion of Canada silver coins. The Turner firm was a well-established clothing firm, and its tokens were acceptable all over Manitoulin Island. Evidently a few "Patterns" were struck, for specimens are known in brass, stamped VOID. The Turner firm is still in business to-day, and still controlled by the family.

In recent years a summer festival on the Island, known as the "Haw-Eaters" festival, has been celebrated. To raise funds, the committee each year has issued dollar tokens, but these pieces are more like commercial medals, even though redeemable anywhere on the Island during the summer tourist season. The first was struck in 1969 by the Lombardo Mint. It bears on the obverse an adaptation of the Voyageurs design of the Canadian silver dollar, with appropriate inscriptions. On the reverse is a map of Manitoulin Island, with an inscription proclaiming the fact that it is the world's largest island surrounded by fresh water.

The 1970 issue was struck by the Wellings Mint. At the suggestion of the writer, who pointed out that the Voyageurs type was copyrighted by the Crown, which took a dim view of its use for commercial purposes, the obverse was changed. It shows a view of the swinging bridge joining the Island to the mainland at Little Current, with a ship below and appropriate legends. A sprig of "Haw" berries is seen at the bottom of the design. It also appears on the 1969 dollar. The haw berry is a local species of blueberry, of which, it is said, many local inhabitants are inordinately fond. Thus a native of Manitoulin Island is known on the mainland as a "Haw-eater."

The reverse of this piece shows a map of the island, with a deer and small wigwam above and a fish and pleasure boat below. The inscriptions have been augmented to the point that it was necessary to cover a portion of the map at the right, which violates all the principles of good design. Again, the writer commented on this, and is now waiting to see what the Haw-eaters have done for 1971.

Manitoulin Island was sacred to the Indians in days gone by, being visited by nearly all Indian tribes, including the Iroquois. No warfare took place on the Island in those days, it being one of the few places where all tribes could meet in peace. About 1862 it was ceded to the Crown by the Indians and opened to white settlement. Large Indian reservations are on the Island. The Island has an interesting history, and the "Haw-eater" festival is one way in which the local residents, white and Indian, recall it.

THE BAKERY TOKENS OF ONTARIO

(A Tentative listing)

PART 2

By Ken Palmer

ABBREVIATIONS USED

Composition

A - Aluminum      F - Fibre  
 B - Brass          L - Lead  
 C - Copper  
 P - Plastic  
 WM - White metal

Shape

Oc - Octagonal  
 Ov - Oval  
 R - Round  
 Re - Rectangular  
 S - Square  
 Sc - Scalloped

All measurements are in millimeters ; Horizontal X Vertical

EGANVILLE

From/Lisk's Bakery/Eganville,/Ont.

Good for/1/loaf

A-Oc-27

Good for/2/loaves

A-R-30

ELMIRA

C. Schwindt/Baker/Elmira, Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-R-25

ELORA

Jas. Christie/Scotch/Bakery.

Good for/1/2/loaf/of/bread.

A-R-24

Good for/1/2/loaf/of/bread.

B-R-24

Good for/1/2/loaf/of/bread

C-R-24

Good for/ 1 /loaf/of/bread.

A-R-28

Good for/ 1 /loaf/of/bread.

B-R-28

Good for/ 1 /loaf/of/bread.

C-R-28

D . Massie./Baker/Elora, Ont.

Good for/1/2/loaf of bread

A-Sc4-28 1/2

Good for/1/2/loaf of bread

B-Sc4-28 1/2

Good for/1/2/loaf of bread

C-Sc4-28 1/2

Good for/1/2/loaf of bread

W-Sc4-28 1/2

Good for/ 1 /loaf of bread

A-R -25

Good for/ 1 /loaf of bread

B-R- 25

Good for/ 1 /loaf of bread

C-R- 25

Good for/ 1 /loaf of bread

W-R- 25

ESPANOLA

Chas. Gouge/Bakery/Espanola

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Re-32X19

G. Tasso/Baker/Espanola

Good for/one/loaf

A-S-24

EXETER

Statham's/Bakery/Exeter, Ont.

Good for one/5¢/loaf/of/bread

A-Oc-27

FERGUS

A. H. Foote/Baker/Fergus  
Good for/1/2/loaf/of bread.  
Good for/1/2/loaf/of bread.

A-R-25  
A-Sc4-29

FOREST

D.C.Jamieson/Baker/Forest, Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Sc8 -29

FT.ERIE

H. Paulus/Baker/Fort Erie, Ont.  
Good for/5/in/merchandise

B-R-20

FORT WILLIAM

Italian Bakery/&/Grocery/Louis Belluz/Prop./Fort William,Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-S-23

Peter Bellus/Baker/&/Grocer/Fort William,Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf

A-Sc8-30

GALT

Golden Bakery/Galt  
1/loaf bread

A-sc9-27  
(gold - C.H.)

J. Graham/Galt.Ont.  
Good for/ 1/2 / loaf  
Good for/ 1/2 / loaf/of bread  
Good for/ 1 / loaf

A-R-27  
A-R-26  
A-R-29

W.A.Hunter/Baker/and/Confectioner/Phone 237/Dickson St.,Galt.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Ov-31X22

W.A.Hunter/Baker &/Confectioner/Phone 237/Dickson St.,Galt.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Ov-30X21

David Smith/Baker/North Water St/Galt,Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Sc8-29

GANANOQUE

W.S.Yule/Baker/Gananoque.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-R-25

GEORGETOWN

J.J.Gibbcs/City Bakery/Georgetown.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Ov-30 1/2X22

GLENCOE

McLachlan & Vair/Bakers/Glencoe, Ont.  
G ood for/one loaf/of bread

A-R-25

GORE BAY

G.Peters/Baker/Gore Bay/Ont.  
C.Landreville/Good for/2 1/2 / cents/1897

C-R-16  
(Alum "L" insert)  
A-R-16  
C-R-16  
(Alum "L" insert)

Good for/one/5/cent/loaf bread  
(blank)



GUELPH

Thos. Cleghorn/Baker/McDonald Str./Guelph

Good for/ 1/2 / loaf of bread

A-Re-32X19

Gordon St. Bakery/R. Johnston/Guelph.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Sc4=28

Gordon St. Bakery,/R.Johnston,/Guelph

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Sc4 -28

Model Bakery/Powell & Co./Guelph

Good for/ 1/2 / loaf of bread

A-O-25

At/Geo.Williams/Guelph,/Ont.

Good for/half/loaf bread

A-R-25

George Searle/Guelph, Ont.

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread.

A-Sc8 -29

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-R-30

HAMILTON

A.M. Ewing/Hamilton (Diamond)

Good for/1/loaf/of bread ( 2 dots)

A-R-21

Good for/1/loaf of bread ( 2 dots)

C-R-21

A.M.Ewing/Hamilton. (Bar)

Good for/1/loaf/of bread (2 Stars)

A-R-20

J.W. Geiger,/302/King St./ West./Hamilton.

Good for/one/half/loaf bread

A-R-21

J.W.Geiger,/302/King St./West/Hamilton.

Good for/one/loaf bread

A-R-25

Wm. Hazel/Jr/Hamilton/Ont.

Good for/1/loaf/of bread

B-R-22

R.B.Hill/Hamilton.

Good for/one/loaf

A-R-29

H. Howes/Baker/232-234 King W./Hamilton,Ont.

Good for/ 1/2 / loaf of bread

A-Ov-30X22

Jackson's/Bakeries/Ltd.

One/unsliced/loaf

P1-R-28 Green C.

One/sliced/loaf

P1-R-28 Red C.H.

Jarvis/Home Made/Bread/241 Hunter E./Phone 2458

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-R-25

Wm.Lees & Son,/Hamilton.(3 plumes in centre)

Good for/one/loaf

B-R -29

J.H.Rodgers,/Baker/232 York St./Hamilton,Ont.

Good for/one/loaf bread

31 1/2 X 21 1/2

J.F. Sheehan,/Baker/Hamilton.

Good for/one/loaf bread

A-R-25

R/Skerrett/223/York/St./Hamilton.

Good for/6/cents.

B-R-25

HAMILTON Cont.

Mark Smith & Co./173/York St./Hamilton  
Good for/one/loaf bread

A-R-25

Sunshine/Bread Co.Ltd./Hamilton.Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Re-32X19

The Swan/Bakery and/Confectionery  
Good for/1/loaf

A-Re-32X19

HANOVER

At/G.A.Rozel's/Bakery/Hanover,Ont.  
Good for/one half/loaf bread.

A-R-25

HARRISTON

J.Hucks/Baker/Harriston.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Sc8-28

At/Weber's/Bakery/Harriston,Ont.  
Good for/one half/loaf bread

A-R- 25

HARROW

N.G.Hope/Bakery/&/Confectionery/Harrow,Ont.  
Good for a/5¢/loaf of bread

A- R- 25

HAVELOCK

J.V.A.Coon/Grocer/and/Baker/Havelock,Ont.  
Good for/small/loaf/orvalue/in merchandise.

A-R-25 1/2

HAWKESBURY

Jos. Hurtubise/Baker/Hawkesbury, Ont.  
Good for/one/large/loaf  
Good for/one/small/loaf

A-S-31

A-O-29

Good for/one/small loaf/W.Wilson  
Hawkesbury/Ont.

A-O-27

HEPWORTH

A.F.Cunninghams/Baker/Hepworth :  
Good for/half/loaf bread  
Good for/one loaf/of bread

B-R-25

A-R-25

INGERSOLL

Geo. A. Bone/Bakery/Ingersoll  
Good for/one/loaf of bread

A-S-26

(notched corners

Chas. Allin/Baker/Ingersoll.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-R-25

INWOOD

N.W. Smith/Baker/West End./Inwood,Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Sc4 28

KEMPTVILLE

A. Robinson,/Baker  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Ov-32X22

A. Robinson,/Baker.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Re-33X20

KENORA

City/Bakery/Kenora.

Good for/one/loaf

A-R-28

KINCARDINE

C. Sturgeon/Baker/&/Confectionery./Kincardine.

Good for/one loaf/of/bread

KINGSTON

W.J. Crothers/King St./Kingston.

Good for/1/2 /loaf of bread

A-R-20

Good for/ 1 /loaf of bread

A-R-25

Jas. J. Lackie's/Bakery/Kingston, Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-R-25

Good for/2/loaves of bread

A-R-25

R. H. Toye/Baker/Kingston

Good for/1/2 /loaf of bread

A-R-25

R. H. Toye/Baker/Kingston.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-R-28

R. H. Toye/Baker/Kingston

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Re-32X18

KINGSVILLE

John Cooper & Son/Bakers/Kingsville/Ont.

Good for/1/loaf/of bread.

A-Sc4-29

KITCHENER

Naciuk's/Bakery

Good for/1/loaf/of bread

A-O-23

LANCASTER

John Caron/Baker/Lancaster, Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Re-33X20

LEAMINGTON

F. Harrison

Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

B-Sc8-29

LINDSAY

T.J. Allen,/City Bakery/Lindsay, Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Re-33X20

A.B. Terry/Confectioner/Lindsay.

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread.

A-R-20

LONDON

O.J. Bridle/451/Dundas St./Phone 1065/London.

Good for/1/loaf/of/bread.

A-R-25

One loaf/1/B.F. Brighton (incuse)

Blank

W-R-24 1/2

LONDON cont.

Fitzgibbons Bakery/326/Ridout St./London, Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread A-Sc4-28 1/2  
Good for/1/loaf of bread (8 struck) B-Sc4-28 1/2  
Good for/1/loaf of bread (8 struck) C-Sc4-28 1/2  
Good for/1/loaf of bread (8 struck) W-Sc4- 28 1/2

D. Gilmore/London

Good for/1/loaf A-Sc8-28

J. Gwalchmai/Baker/London, Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread A-Sc8-29

H & J. MacFie/Bakers/Corner of/King & Ridout/St's./London, Ont.

Good for/1/loaf/of bread. A-O-27

W.D. Miller/London/Ont.

Good for/one/loaf/bread A-Sc8-28

Good for/1/loaf of bread A-Sc8-28

R. Willis/No. 639/Dundas St./London, Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread. A-Sc8-29

LUCAN

T.A. Webb/Baker/and/Confectioner/Lucan.

Good for/1/loaf of bread A-Sc8-28

LUCKNOW

Dominion Bakery/Good for/ 1/2 / Loaf/T. Reid/Lucknow

(2 of 1/2 protrudes beyond "F" in loaf)

Beaver A -R-18

Beaver (2 of 1/2 does not extend to end of "F" in loaf) A-R-18

Dominion Bakery/Good for/1/loaf./T. Reid/Lucknow

Coat of arms A-R-28

MacKenzie's/Bakery/Lucknow,/Ont.

Good for/1/loaf. A-Sc8-28

MADOC

Thos. Caverly/Baker/Madoc, Ont.

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf/of bread A-R-25

MARKDALE

J.G. Mathews/Baker/Markdale, Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread A-Sc10-31

MASSEY

E.F. Malleau/Massey/Ontario

good for/one/loaf A-R-23

MERRICKVILLE

J. Cranstoun/Baker, Grocer/and/Confectioner/Merrickville,/Ont.

Good for/1/loaf/of/bread A-Sc8-28

J. Cranstoun & Son/Bakers/and/Confectioners/Merrickville/Ont

Good for/1/loaf/of bread. A-Sc10-30

MILDMAY

Henry Keelan/Baker/Mildmay, Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Sc4-28

MILFORD BAY

Muskoka Bakeries/Milford/Bay,/Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-R-26

MILVERTON

G. Guenther,/Baker/Confectioner/Milverton,Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-S-23

MITCHELL

C.J. Moore/Baker/Mitchell, Ont.

Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

A-R-25

Wm Stoneman/Red Front/Grocery/Mitchell.

Good for/one/loaf/of/bread

A-R-25

MOUNT FOREST

Burk's Bakery/Mount Forest/Ont.

Good for/1/loaf.

A-R-28

NEW HAMBURG

O. Voegtler,/Baker/New/Hamburg/Ont.

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread

A-O-24

Good for/1/loaf

A-o-28

NIAGARA FALLS

Jas. Healey/Baker/Niagara Falls.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-O-25

Wm Marshall/Baker/Niagara Falls, Ont.

Good for/one/loaf

A-Sc4-29

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE

Jas. MacPhee/Baker/Niagara-on-the-Lake

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Sc8-29

NORTH BAY

At Ernest Gauthier/North/Bay.

Good for/1/loaf/bread

A-R-21

Lake Bros./Bakers/North Bay. ("Bakers" 12mm long )

Good for/one loaf

A-Ov-30X22

Lake Bros./Bakers/North Bay. ("Bakers" 15mm long)

Good for/one loaf

A-Ov-30X22

NORWICH

Wm Gould/Baker/Norwich, Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Re-32X19 1/2

Good for/1/loaf of bread (10 struck)

B-Re-32X19 1/2

Good for/1/loaf of bread (10 struck)

C-Re-32X19 1/2

Good for/1/loaf of bread (10 struck)

W-Re-32X19 1/2

NORWOOD

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf./Tucker Bros.  
Blank

A-O-27

Good for/ 1 /loaf./Tucker Bros.  
Blank

A-R-30

OAKVILLE

R. Ferrah/Baker/Oakville.  
Good for/one/half/loaf bread

A-R-26

ORANGEVILLE

Frampton Bros./Bakers &/Confectioners/Orangeville, Ont.  
Good for/one/half loaf

A-Re-32X19

Wise Bros./Leading/Bakers/Confectioners/Fruiterers/Orangeville  
(small "leading/bakers")

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Ov-30X22

Wise Bros./Leading/Bakers/Confectioners/Fruiterers/Orangeville  
(large "leading/bakers")

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Ov-30X22

ORILLIA

W.L. Bennett/Baker/Orillia, Ont.

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread

A-O-25

Good for/ 1 /loaf of bread

A-R-25

J.F.Lawson/Baker/Orillia.

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread

A-O-25

Good for/ 1 /loaf of bread

A-R-27

F.T. Ross/Orillia.

Good for/ 1/2 loaf of bread

A-Sc8-28

Good for/ 1 /loaf of bread

A-Sc4-28

Geo. Vick & Sons/Bakers/&/Confectioners

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread

A-R-20

Good for/ 1 /loaf of bread

A-R-25

OSHAWA

D.M. Tod/Phone 73/Oshawa.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Re-32X19 1/2

OTTAWA

J.S.Balharrie & Sons/315/Rochester/St./Phone/Carling/78

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread

A-O-21

Good for/ 1 /loaf of bread

A-Sc8-29

J. Broadbent/Home Made/Bread

Blank

A-R-24 1/2

Good for/1/loaf

A-R-24 1/2

J. Cunningham/Good for/ 1/2 /loaf

blank

A-O-24

Blank

B-O-24

Blank

C-O-24

OTTAWA cont.

J. Cunningham/Good for/1/loaf blank blank	A-0-26 1/2 B-0-26 1/2
M. Cunningham/Good for/ 1/2 /loaf Pritchard Andrews Co	A-0-21
M. Cunningham/Good for/1/loaf Pritchard & Andrews - Ottawa	A-0-27
Ottawa Bakery/ 1/2 / A.J. Dompierre Uniface	BS-R-26
Ottawa Bakery/1/A.J. Dompierre Uniface	BS-R-28
Ottawa Bakery/A.J. Dompierre Uniface	B-Re-41X38
Ottawa Bakery/ 1/2 /A.J. Dompierre Uniface	L-R-26
Ottawa Bakery /1/A.J. Dompierre Uniface	BS-R-33
Ottawa Bakery/1/A.J. Dompierre Uniface	L-R-33
Ottawa Bakery/ 1/2 /Dompierre & Co. Uniface	B-R-22
Ottawa Bakery/ 1/2 /Dompierre & Co. Uniface	A-R-22
Ottawa Bakery/ 1/2 /Dompierre & Co. (L.I.) Blank	C -P-22
Ottawa Bakery/1/ Dompierre & Co. Blank	W-R-28
Ottawa Bakery/1/Dompierre & Co. (L.I.) Blank	C-R-28
Ottawa Bakery/1/Dompierre & Co. Uniface	B-R-28
Ottawa Bakery/1/Dompierre & Co, Uniface	W-R-28
Greer's Bakery/Good for/1/loaf The Pritchard Andrews Co. of Ottawa Limited	A-Sc8-28

OTTAWA cont.		
1/2 loaf/Iliffe	(crown)	
Uniface		B-R-19
1/2 loaf/Iliffe	(crown) (Incuse)	
Uniface		W-R- 19
1/2 loaf/Iliffe	(crown)	
Uniface		B-R-19
1 loaf/Iliffe	(crown)	
Uniface		L-R-19
Uniface		B-R-24
Uniface		L-R-24
1 loaf/Iliffe	(crown) (Incuse)	
Uniface		W-R-23
Charles Ledword/855/Somerset/St.		
Good for/ 1/2 /loaf		A-R-25
Good for/ 1 /loaf		A-R-28
Union Bakery/ 1/2 /D.Lee.	(L.I.)	
Blank		B-R-22
Blank		C-R-22
Union Bakery/1/D. Lee.	(L.I.)	
Blank		B-R-28
Blank		C-R-28
Union Bakery/1/D. Lee	(L.I.)	
Pritchard & Andrews Ottawa	)L.I.)	B-R-28
L.G. Marinéau/Ottawa,/Canada/Boulangier		
Bon pour/ 1 /pain		C -R-24
Bon pour/ 1/2 /pain		A-R-20
Bon pour/ 1/2 /pain		B-R-20
Bon pour/ 1/2 /pain		C-R-20
Bon pour/ 1 /pain		B-R-24
Bon pour/ 1 /pain		W-R-24
L.G. Marineau/Baker/Ottawa/Can./288 Clarence St.		
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread		A-R=24
L.G. Marineau/Baker/Ottawa,/Can./288 Clarence St.		
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread		B-R-24
Good for/1 loaf/of/bread		C-R-24
Morrison-Lamothe/Good for one loaf/Bakery Limited.		
Uniface		A -R-29
Good/for/one/loaf/Morrison-Lamothe Bakery Ltd.		
Uniface		F-R-29
Charles Pearce/Baker/Ottawa,/ Ont.		
Good for/1/loaf of bread		A-5c8-29



OTTAWA cont.

E. Renaud/325/Clarence/Ottawa/Boulangier	
Bon pour/ 1/2 /pain	W-R -20
Bon pour/ 1/2 /pain	C-R-20
Bon pour/ 1/2 /pain	B-R-20
Bon pour/ 1 /pain	C-R-24
Bon pour/ 1 /pain	W-R-24
Aug Roy /Good for/ 1/2 /loaf	
Blank	A-0- 22
Aug Roy/Good for/1/loaf	
Blank	A-0-27
B. Slinn/ 1/2 /loaf	
549 Bank St. & New Edinboro!/Confectionery	A- 0-25
O'Connor St. & New Edinboro!/Confectionery	B-O-26
Victoria/Bakery	A-S-25
549 Bank St. & New Edinboro!/Confectionery	B-R-25
O'Connor St. & New Edinboro!/Confectionery	A-R-25
B. Slinn/1/loaf/Pritchard & Andrews Ottawa	
O'Connor St. & New Edinboro!/Confectionery	A-R-28
O'Connor St. & New Edinboro!/Confectionery	B-R-28
Victoria Bakery/549/Bank St./&New/Edinboro!/and Confectionery	A-R-28
Victoria Bakery/549/Bank St./& 1/New/Edinboro'/and Confectionery	B-R-28
O'Connor St.& New Edinboro/Confectionery	
Blank	A-R-28
Slinn Brothers/1/loaf.	
Victoria Bakery/Cor./O'Connor/&/Queen./& Confectionery.	B-R-28
Slinn Brothers/1/loaf. (c/s "B.Slinn")	
Victoria Bakery/Cor./O'Connor/&/Queen./& Confectionery.	B-R-28
East End Bakery/ 1/2 /S. Slinn. (L.I.)	
Blank	B-R-21
East End Bakery/1/S. Slinn.	
Blank	B-R-28
East End Bakery/1/S. Slinn (L.I.)	
(as obverse, but double struck)	B-R-28
A. Sugarman/Ottawa.	
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread	A-R-25
<u>OWEN SOUND</u>	
D.B. McColl/Fancy/Cakes and/Confectionery/Owen Sound, Ont.	
Good/for/one small/loaf	A-R-25
D.B. McC oll/Fancy/Baker/&/Confectioner/Owen Sound, Ont.	
Good for/one/small/loaf of bread	A-R-25
McLaughlin & Sons Co./ Limited/Bakers &/Confectioners/Owen Sound. Ont.	
Good for/1/loaf of bread	A-Re-32X19

OWEN SOUND cont.

Shirley & Rathwell/Bakers/and/Confectioners/Owen Sound, Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Ov-30X22

Good for/1/loaf of bread (8 struck

B-Ov-30X22

Good for/1/loaf of bread (8 struck)

C-Ov-30X22

Good for/1/loaf of bread (8 struck)

W-Ov-30X22

PAISLEY

J. Hyde/Leading/Bakery/Paisley.

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread.

A-Sc8-29

PARIS

Station/Bakery/Paris.

Good for/one/loaf/of/bread

A-R-25

Good for/one loaf/of bread

A-R-25

PARRY HARBOR

J. Brint/Baker/Parry Harbor/Ont.

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread.

A-Sc8-24

PEMBROKE

F. Lehman/Baker/&/Confectioner/Pembroke

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf

A-R-25

Good for/ 1 /loaf/bread.

A-R-30

Leitch's/Pembroke/Bakery.

Good for/1/small/loaf.

A-R-25

Good for/1/large/loaf

A-R-30

W. McGaughey/1/Baker (L.I.)

Blank

B-R-28

PENETANGUISHENE

G. Copeland/& Sons/Penetanguishene,/Ont.

Good for/one/loaf/bread

A-Sc8-29

G. Copeland & Sons/Penetanguishene,/Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-S-22 1/2

J.C. Lee/Baker/Penetanguishene

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread

A-Sc4-29

Good for/ 1 /loaf of bread

A-R-25

J.C. Lee/Baker/Penetanguishene/Ont.

Good for/one loaf/of/bread

A-R-25

PERTH

W.A. McLaren/Baker/Perth, Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Re-32X19

PETERBORO

N. Lush & Sons/Machine Made/Bread/Bakery

Good for/1/small/loaf.

A-R-28

T. Lush,/Baker/Peterboro/Ont.

Good for/1/loaf/of bread.

A-Sc4-29

PETROLIA

J. Pitmen. (incuse)

Good for/1/loaf(incuse)

B-R-28

PETROLEA

Fletcher's/Petrolea,/Ont.

Good for/one/loaf/bread

A-Sc4-28

PICTON

Z. Herrington & Co./Confectionery/and/Groceries/Picton,Ont.

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread

A-R-25

Good for/ 1 /loaf bread

A-R-25

PORT ARTHUR

D.M. Davidson/Terms/Cash/Port Arthur

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Oc-25

Henry Foote/Baker/Port Arthur.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-R-25

O. Kivela & Co./Bakers/Port Arthur/Ont.

Good for/1/Doz./Buns

A-R-25

PORT DOVER

James E. Leaney/Port Dover,/Ont.

Good for/One/loaf/of/bread

A-Oc- 25

Good for/1/loaf/of bread

A -Oc-25

PORT HOPE

Try/John Curran's/Home Made/Bread/Port Hope,Ont.

Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

A-Sc4-28

A. Hugh/Baker/Port Hope,Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Re=32x19

John Wells/Baker/Mill St./Port Hope,Ont.

Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

A-Sc8-29

PRESCOTT

Go to/W. McGrory/for/Choice/Bread

Good for/1/small/loaf

A-Oc- 26

PRESTON

J. Proudfoot/Home Made/Bread/Preston,Ont.

Good for/one/small/loaf of bread

A-R-25

A. Roos/Home Made/Bread/Preston,Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Sc8-29

RAT PORTAGE

Peoples Bakery/Rat Portage

Good for/1/loaf

A-Re-32X20

RICHMOND HILL

D. Hill & Co/Richmond/Hill/Bakery

Good for/1/small loaf

A-Sc8-25

ROCKLAND

C. Raymond/Boulangier/Rockland,/Ont.  
 Bon pour/un petit/pain.  
 Bon pour/un gros/pain.

A-Oc-23  
 A-Oc-27 1/2

Rockland Bakery/ 1/2 /loaf  
 (Pritchard & Andrews-Ottawa)  
 (Blank)

A-R-24  
 B-R-24

Rockland Bakery/1/loaf  
 Blank  
 Blank  
 Pritchard & Andrews-Ottawa  
 T. Viau ( 2 varieties, 1 thin, 1 thick)

A-R-28  
 B-R-28  
 B-R-28  
 A-R-28

RODNEY

Lusty Bros./Bakers/Rodney  
 Good for/one/loaf/bread

A-Sc8-28

SARNIA

Fine Confections/Foulds/Sarnia/Ice Cream, Etc.  
 Good for/one/loaf/or merchandise  
 Good for/one/loaf/or merchandise (c/s "L" for Lucas)

A-R-25  
 A-R-25

Fine Confections/Foulds/Sarnia/Ice Cream,Etc.(c/s "L" for Lucas)  
 Good for/one/loaf/or merchandise

A-R-25

D.W.H. Lucas/Sarnia/Fine/Confections/Ice Cream Etc.  
 Good for/one/loaf/or merchandise

B-R-25

A.P. McAlpine/Baker/George St./Sarnia.  
 Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Re-32X19

J.E. McMann/Baker & Grocer/Cor./Albert &/Devine Sts./Sarnia,Ont.  
 Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Sc8-29

SAULT STE. MARIE

S. Dini & Co./Baker/Soo, Ont.  
 Good for/1/loaf of bread.

A-Sc8-29

T.S. Durham/Good for/2 lb. loaf/of bread (incuse)  
 Blank

B-Oc-26 1/2 T.H.

Good for/2 lb./loaf of bread/T.S. Durham (incuse)  
 Blank

B-Oc-26 1/2 T.H.

SEAFORTH

Crich Bros./Bakers/Seaforth, Ont.  
 Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Sc4-28

SIMCOE

G.W. Lea/Baker/&/Confectioner  
 Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-S-23

G.W. Lea./Baker/Confectioner  
 Good for/one/loaf of bread

A-S-25

Chas. F. Misner/Baker/Simcoe.  
 Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Re-32X19

SOUTHAMPTON

J.A. Wells/Baker/Southampton/Ont.

Good for/1/loaf/of bread

Good for/1/loaf/of bread

A-Sc10-30

B-Sc10-20

SPRINGFIELD

H.W. Nigh/Baker/&/Confectioner/Springfield, Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Re-32 1/2 X20

STAYNER

Wm. Reynolds/& Son/Stayner/Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-R-25

STIRLING

George Largow/Baker/Stirling, Ont.

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread

Good for/ 1 /loaf bread

A-Ov -30X22

A-Re-32X19

George Lagrow/Baker/Stirling, Ont. (spelling error "Lagrow"?)

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread

Good for/ 1 /loaf of bread

A-Ov-30X22

A-Re-32X19

ST. CATHARINES

East End/Bakery/W. Buchanan

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread

A-Sc8-24

The East End/Bakery/Buchanan's/Geneva St./St.Catharines, Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Sc4-28

B-Sc4-28

T . Fitzgerald/Baker/St. Catharines.

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread

Good for/ 1 /loaf of bread

A-R-25

A-R-28

W.J. Foley/Baker/St. Catharines.

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread

Good for/ 1 /loaf of bread

A -Sc6-29

A-Sc10-31

A. Meyer/St.Catherines, Ont. (note error St.Catherines)

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf bread

Good for/one/loaf of/bread

1 loaf fancy bread/A. Meyer

A-0-22

A-0 26

A-0-22(C.H.-4 Sq.

Shelly Bros./Bakers/St. Catharines.

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread

A-S-16

Shelly Bros./Bakers/St. Catharines

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread

A-S -24

Shelly Bros./Bakers/St. Catharines.

Good for/one half/loaf bread

A-S- 24

Shelly Bros./Bakers/St. Catharines.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Re-32X19

Wright's/Bakery/St. Catharines

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread

Good for/ 1 /loaf of bread

Good for/ 1 /loaf of bread

A-Sc4-30

A-Re-30X24

A-Sc4-30

ST. ISIDORE DE PRESCOTT

A. Villeneuve/St. Isidore/Ont.  
Good for/3 lbs./de pain

A-O-27

ST. MARY'S

J.G. Constable/Baker/St. Marys, Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Sc8-29

J. Farr/Baker/St. Marys, Ont.  
Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread  
Good for/ 1 /loaf of bread

A-Sc4-28  
A-Sc4-29

Harry Truer/Baker/&/Confectioner/St. Marys, Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A=Ov-30X32

ST. THOMAS

J.T. Palmer/711/Talbot St./St. Thomas  
Good for/one/loaf/bread

A-Sc4-28

Stephens'/Bakery/St. Thomas.  
Good for/one/small loaf

A=R=25

J.T. Stephens/Baker/St. Thomas.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread  
Good for/5/loaves of bread

A-Sc4-28  
A-Re-32X19 1/2

James Tapp/Baker/St. Thomas , Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

A-Sc4-28

STRATHROY

Strathroy/City Bakery/F.J. Brown  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Re-32X19(R.S.H.)

W.M. Smith/Baker/&/Confectioner/Strathroy, Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Re-32X19

R.C. Wilhelm/Baker/&/Confectioner/Strathroy, Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Sc8-29

TARA

W. Collins/General/and/Fancy/Grocery/Tara, Ont.  
Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread  
Good for/ 1 /loaf of bread

A-O-25  
A-Ov-30X22

TAVISTOCK

Mohr's/Bakery  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-R-25

THEDFORD

Thedford/Bakery/G.A. Elliott  
Good for/1/loaf

A-Re=32X19

Thos. Patterson/Baker/Thedford  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Re-32X19

THORNDALE

Jas. Harding/Baker/& /General/Merchant/Thorndale, Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A=Sc8-28

TILBURY

Tilbury Bakery/Tilbury/Ontario

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-R-26

TIMMINS

International/Timmins/Bakery

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A- R-25

TORONTO

Canadian Bakery/G.H. Bowen/1000/Bloor St. West/Toronto.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Sc8-29

Canadian Bakery/G.H. Bowen/1000/Bloor St./West,/Toronto.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Sc8-29

Dale & Harkes/Bakers/Woolsley St./Toronto.

Good for/one loaf/of/bread

A-R-25

Good for/1/loaf/of bread

A-R-20

Good for/1/loaf/of bread

B-R-20 (5 struck

Good for/1/loaf/of bread

C-R-20 (5 struck

Good for/1/loaf/of bread

W-R-20 (5 struck

Good for/3/loaves/bread/M.L. (m. Lane)

Blank

A-R-25

Good for/one/ 1/2 loaf/C. Schmidt

Blank

A-R-26

Blank

B-R-26

Blank

C-R-26

Blank

W-R-26

Blank

L-R-25

The/Harry Webb Co./Limited./Toronto.

Good for/one/small loaf

A=Re-38 1/2 X22 1

TRENTON

D.E. Clarke/Trenton/Bakery

Good for/1/small/loaf

A-R-25

Good for/1/loaf/of/bread.

A-R-25

R.M. Foster/Confectioner/Trenton

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A=R-24

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A=R-19

Walter Foster/Baker/Trenton.

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread

A-Sc4=28

Good for/ 1 /loaf of bread

A-Sc8-29

Foster's/Model/Bakery/Trenton,Ont.

Good for/ 1/2 /loaf

A-S-20

Good for/one loaf

A-Tr-28

TWEED

D. Beatty,/Central/Bakery.

Good for/one/loaf bread

A-Sc8-29

VANKLEEK HILL

Good for/1/small loaf./Wood Bros.

Vankleek Hill/Ont.

A-O-27

WALKERTON

F. Halley/Walkerton/Bakery  
 Good for/ 1/2 /loaf of bread

A-O-25

WALLACEBURG

Allens Bakery/Wallaceburg/Ont.  
 Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-R-27

McKenzie's Bakery/Wallaceburg/Ont.  
 Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-O-24

WARKWORTH

A.E. Riendeau/Provision/Merchant/Warkworth, Ont.  
 Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-R-24

WATERFORD

Series Bros./Bakers & Grocers/Waterford, Ont.  
 Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Re-32X19

WATFORD

A. Mavity/Baker/Watford, Ont.  
 Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Sc8-28

H. Stableford/Baker/&/Confectioner/Watford, Ont.  
 Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

A-O-25

WELLAND

Welland Bakery/W.H. Crowther  
 Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Ov -30X22

Dickie's Home Made/Mother's/Bread/Welland, Ont.  
 Good for/one/loaf bread

A-R-25

WESTBORO

W.G. Graham & Co./Westboro  
 Good for/ 1/2 /loaf/of bread.  
 Good for/ 1 /loaf/bread.

A-O-26

A-R-30 1/2

WEST LORNE

W.A. Meldrum/The Model/Bakery/West Lorne, Ont.  
 Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Sc4-28

WHEATLEY

James Reynolds/Baker/Wheatley.  
 Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Sc4-28

WIARTON

Good/for/half loaf/at/Buckley's  
 Our specialties/Bread,/cakes,/pastry,oysters,/confectionery,  
 ice cream/biscuits,fruits.

A-O-25

Good for/one loaf/at/Buckley's  
 Our specialties/bread,/cakes,/pastry,oysters,/confectionery,  
 ice cream/biscuits,fruits..

A-Sc8-29

Vienna/Bakery/Wiarton.  
 Good for/one/half loaf

A-R-25



WINCHESTER

Winchester Bakery/good for/ 1/2 /Pan/Bread  
Go to/A.W. Beach/for/choice/groceries A- R-30

Winchester Bakery/Good for/1/Pan/Bread  
Go to/A.W. Beach/for/choice/groceries A-R-38

Winchester Bakery/Good for/1/loaf/bread  
Go to/A.W. Beach/for/choice/groceries A-R-24

WINDSOR

I. Glaser/cake/Windsor, Ont./1414 Giles/Blvd.  
Good for/ lo 1 af/of bread A-R-21 1/2

A.L. Thibodeau/Baker/177 London St./Windsor.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread A-Sc4-28

WINGHAM

D. Loughheed/ Market/Bakery/Wingham, Ont.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread A-Sc4-28 1/2

WOODSTOCK

Harrison/Baker/Woodstock, Ont. (Star over and under "Baker")  
Good for/1/loaf of bread A-Sc8-30

Harrison/Baker/Woodstock, Ont. (Bar over and under "Baker")  
Good for/1/loaf of bread A-Sc8-28

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This listing was begun many years ago using as a starting point the list of these tokens included in Fred Bowman's Encyclopedia of Canadian Tokens. From it was obtained descriptions and details of some 350 pieces. My thanks to Fred for the kind loan of this information.

This listing, now over 450 tokens, has been supplemented by those included in the collections of J.D. Ferguson, Wes Ham and Ken Palmer.

Others who have made important contributions are : E. Culp. D. Stewart, R. Willey, C. Lehrbas, R. Low, L. Stewart, A. Baker and E. Staley.

A special thanks to Wes Ham whose valuable assistance with the typing has been much appreciated.

## WOODEN MONEY OF SASKATCHEWAN

By C.C. Tannahill

### ESTEVEAN

Don't take any wooden nickels/unless it's a/jubilee nickel/Estevan 60th/  
Diamond Jubilee/June 28/July 4/1899 - 1959  
Welcome to Estevan/the power city/Henders Drugs/Moss's Grocery/Perry's Hardware/  
McBrides Store/Sillers Ltd. Jewellery/during jubilee/week/  
good for 5¢ on any purchase

Issued in 1959 on the 60th anniversary of Estevan by the merchants specified on the nickel. At this time the power station was the largest in the Province and was powered by lignite which was surface mined just east of the city. Issue 1000. Black print.

### INDIAN HEAD

Two wooden nickels/ (small Indian head)/ 10¢  
Good for/10¢ at/Spurrier's/Shoe Shop/Indian Head,/Sask./made in U.S.A.

### LAURA

Frank Harding, C.N.A.#4114/Sask./tokens/and/medals/Laura, Sask.  
Good/for a cup/of/coffee

Issued in 1971. Black print. Issue 500

### MOOSE JAW

Wooden nickel/(picture of buffalo)/Canada  
Kinsmen/Moose Jaw/good/(Kin emblem)/for/one/Lip Likker

Issued at the Kinsmen Convention in Moose Jaw in 1960. Black print.

Wooden nickel/ (large Indian head)  
Moose Jaw Coin Show/April/28/1968/Moose Jaw, Sask.

The April 28,1968 in a circle and printed red with the rest of the print black. There is a variety of this where the date is not printed in red- it is just stamped in.

### REGINA

Wooden nickel/fun for all/(clown face)/face 5¢ value  
Redeemable/on any sundae/at your/Dairy Queen/Stores/in Regina

The two Dairy Queen Stores had a float in the Traveller's Day parade during the Regina Exhibition in 1959 and threw these nickels out as they passed along. Have been unable to find out the exact number printed.  
Black print.

REGINA cont.

Five Wooden Nickels/(picture of Mother Brown and made in U.S.A. small print in centre circle)/ 25¢

Mother Brown's Fish & Chips/(picture of Mother Brown) \$2.00 minium order

Mother Brown started her first store in Canada in 1965 and in 1970 opened up a store in Regina. The wooden nickels were issued then and given to every customer, regardless of the amount of their first order but could only be redeemed on a \$2.00 order. (Not just certain what is meant by a \$2.00 minium order)

Wooden nickel/(standing buffalo)/Scotia Bank  
Scotia Bank/our/money is/a good buy/Regina Sask.

T.L.G. Wilson, manager of the Park & Arcola Branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, a coin collector, suggested to the other managers that a wooden nickel be ordered as a means of publicity during Buffalo Days, July 26th to August 7th, 1971. It was locally agreed upon and the wooden nickels were ordered. Of the 5,000 nickels ordered, 625 were given to each of the 8 branches of the bank in the city. They were given out by the tellers during this period.

Service/suprême/from our/Esso team/Crosstown Esso/Albert & 4th/Regina,Sask./525-5577  
Wooden nickel/(running buffalo)/face value/five cents

Issued in 1971 by Crosstown Esso and given out with every sale of \$3.00 worth of gas. Can be redeemed on any purchase or service.  
Black print.

Don't take wooden nickels/(Indian head in centre)/for real money turn over  
Supermatic Car Wash/worth/25¢/on one wash/at/Albert & 26th/Avenue

The Supermatic Car Wash opened in 1958 and these wooden 25¢ were issued shortly afterwards. Black print. It is thought that 1000 were ordered.

Don't take wooden nickels/(Indian head in centre)/for real money turn over  
Canadian Numismatic Association/Sep./2-3-4/Convention/Regina-Canada/home of the  
Mounties/1959/produced by Phila-coin Co.-Regina

This is the same wooden 25¢that was issued by the Supermatic Car Wash. 200 were obtained and the sticker advertising the C.N.A. Convention was pasted on. These were given out at the registration desk.

Don't take wooden nickels/(Indian head in centre)/for the real McCoy see other side  
Wheatland Motel/Regina,Sask./Iris & Stew Acres

Iris & Stew Acres owned the Wheatlend Motel and issued this piece in 1960. This was given to all the people that registered at the Motel and they could redeem it for a coffee at the cafe in conjunction with the Motel. Black print. They could not remember the exact number ordered but thought it was 300.

Wooden nickel/(Indian head)/Season's greetings (green print)  
Season's greetings/from/Cec./Tannahill/Regina,Sask./President/Canadian  
Numismatic Assn. (red print)

Issued in 1959 and sent out as a Christmas greeting. 200 issued.

## SASKATOON

Souvenir/25¢/Saskatoon/Sask/Pion-era  
25¢ value at/redeemable/anywhere on the grounds/(covered wagon)/Pion-era

The Western Development Museum ordered 10,000 of these pieces to be used at their Pion-era Show of 1959. On looking through the files, the spelling of the word "grounds" was noticed by the manufacturer when there were only 1000 left to print. There is nothing to indicate whether the last 1000 did have the correct spelling and have not seen any one of these without the above spelling. Black print.

Wooden nickel/(Indian head)  
Souvenir/(covered wagon)/Saskatoon/Sask/Pion-era

This piece is listed by Larry Gingras but the Western Development Museum claim that no such piece was ever ordered by them and on looking through all the files, which are most complete, no mention was made by the manufacturer about such a piece or is there an order for one. On talking to the Curator of the Museum, he is quite certain that none were ordered and quite positive that they never received any.

Saskatchewan Diamond Jubilee/(picture of the province)/1905-1965  
Saskatoon/Fourth/Annual Coin & Stamp Show/Saturday/Oct.16, 1965/Sask.Canada

Issued for the Coin and Stamp Show in 1965. Issue 1,000. Blue print.

Don't take wooden nickels/(Indian head)/for real money turn over  
Good for admission/to/Saskatoon/Fifth Annual/Coin & Stamp/Show/ Oct.15,1966/  
Saskatoon, Sask.

Issue 1,000. Black print.

Canada/1867(centennial emblem)1967/Saskatoon Hub City of the west (this is around  
part of wheel with five spokes and showing the hub)  
Saskatoon Sask./6th/Annual/Coin & Stamp/Show/Oct.14 & 15, 1967

Issue 1,000. Blue print

Gill's Coin & Stamp Co. Ltd./Ph.242-1303/Stamps & Coins/Bought & sold/Box 707/  
Saskatoon Sask  
Saskatoon Sask/7th/Annual/Coin & Stamp/Show/Oct.5 & 6. 1968

Issue 2,500. Black print.

Saskatoon celebrates/1967/Canada's/Centennial  
Wooden nickel/(centennial emblem)/Saskatoon/Centennial Committee

Issued by the Centennial Committee to be handed out at the various celebrations held in the city. Issue 2,000. Black print.

## SWIFT CURRENT

Imperial Hotel/Ernie Vogel/Swift Current, Sask  
One/Wooden nickel/ (covered wagon)

Ernie Vogel, manager and part owner of the Imperial Hotel issued these pieces in 1960 and were handed out at the Swift Current Frontier Days which is held annually.

SWIFT CURRENT cont

Wooden nickel/ (standing buffalo)/Canada  
Kinsmen/(Moose Jaw blacked out)/good (Kin emblem) for/Dist. Three/one/Lip Likker

Issued at the Kinsmen Convention held at Swift Current in 1961. The following token was ordered but it was not received several weeks before the convention so they gathered up the tokens used in Moose Jaw the year before and blacked our Moose Jaw. Black print.

Eight wooden nickels/ Indian)/40¢  
Good for one/snakebite remedy/souvenir of/Swift Current/Frontier/Pow-Wow/  
May 1961/ Dist. No. 3 Kinvention.

Blue print.

WADENA

Wooden nickel/(Indian winking and saying HOW !)/Carry this and never be broke  
Good for/5%/discount on \$1.00/cash sale/Stan's Groceteria/Wadena, Sask.

Stan Sobchishin, proprietor of a confectionery and groceteria issued these pieces in 1960. The Wadena Co-op Store paid a 5% dividend earlier that year so Mr. Sobchisin issued these to combat this and to show the people that he gave a 5% dividend right away and they did not have to wait a year to know what they were going to receive. He thought that he had ordered 500 of these and would have plenty for a number of years. However, very few were returned and in February 1963 he did not have any left so discontinued the practice.

P. S.

Saskatoon/Co-op(as in a sign)/Assoc. Ltd./Shopper/owned/consumer/services/  
Ph. 244-6121  
Saskatoon,Sask./10th/Annual/Coin & Stamp/Show/Oct. 2 & 3, 1971

Black lettering. Issue 2,000

## A FEW NOTES RE BRITISH COLUMBIA TOKENS

By Larry Gingras, F.R.N.S.

During a trip to the interior, with my wife a few months ago, I picked up the following information which I hope will be of interest to collectors of British Columbia tokens.

### B.C.4540b

The Princeton Creamery was owned by Sid Atkinson and the tokens were in use between 1951 and 1959. Following a government order that all milk must be pasteurized, Atkinson took the raw milk to the Princeton Frozen Food Lockers Ltd. for processing. It was then returned to the dairy for delivery. Hence the initials P.F.F.L.L. on this token. Later on, Atkinson took a course in pasteurizing and processed the raw milk himself.

### B.C.9970

The Primrose Dairy is located in Glendale, a few miles north-east of Williams Lake.

### B.C.4580

The correct measurement of the \$5.00 token is 28mm  
The correct measurement of the \$10.00 token is 35½mm

### B.C.9980

There is a 10¢ token in this series identical to the 5¢ token in all respects except that the denomination is not enclosed in a beaded circle.

### B.C.1890 & 5700

The hoard of Cunningham tokens which has been known to exist in Prince Rupert for many years was located following the passing of Col. Johnston, and most of the tokens have now been disposed of by way of sales and gifts.

### B.C.5840

Frank Bros. issued three other quart tokens - blue plastic, green plastic, and red fibre.

### B.C.4350

Northern sold out to Palm about 1966. Palm is now using 4 different plastic tokens

### OLD HAZELTON

The Sargents are quite emphatic that the story about them having a hoard of B.C. tokens is not true. They do not have any of the Smith tokens and feel particularly bad that they do not have even one of the Sargent tokens. All they have are one or two Cunningham pieces which they intend to keep.

### PENTICTON

Carl's Flower Shop issued a wooden nickel in 1968.  
The Museum is coming along very well in their new building, and I had the pleasure of adding a few dozen B.C. tokens to their numismatic collection.

## ODDS AND ENDS

### DELETION

Ken Palmer has asked us to delete from his listing of Shell and Mirror Cards - the UXBRIDGE (Ontario) shell card of "Horsman & Co."  
Ken has confirmed this is not a Canadian piece, and believes it probably from Uxbridge, Mass.

### CORRECTION

In the July, 1971 issue of the Transactions, page 80, paragraph 4, fifth line between "card money" and "He was" please insert the following :

"In 1690 one Pierre Malidor was convicted of the forgery of card money."

### ADDRESS CHANGES

Paul Siggers            945 Seacote Road, Richmond, B.C.  
Maurice M. Gould - Box 1500 Tustin, Calif., 92680

### MEDAL DEFINED

At the ninth Annual Meeting of the Society held in Vancouver August 27, 1971, a motion was passed to accept the following definition for a medal:

"USUALLY A PIECE OF METAL, COINLIKE IN FORM, MARKED WITH A DESIGN AND/OR INSCRIPTION, MADE TO HONOUR, REWARD, RECORD OR COMMEMORATE A PERSON, PLACE OR EVENT."

### POSTPONEMENT

It was our intention to complete Fred Bowman's listing of "Collectors of Canadian Coins of the Past" in this issue, but we have been asked to put this off for a short while pending a few additions to the list. The entire listing will now appear in Volume 8.

TRANSACTIONS  
of the  
CANADIAN NUMISMATIC RESEARCH SOCIETY

INDEX TO VOLUME 7, 1971

BOOK REVIEWS

War Medals and Decorations of Canada Ross W. Irwin 84

CANADIAN DECIMAL COINS

Die Varieties of the Newfoundland Decimal Coinage of  
Queen Victoria  
1. The 1880 second 8 over 7 ten and fifty cents Dr.J.A. Haxby 42  
The 1892 2 over 1 Canadian ten cents; an unpublished  
overdate Dr.J.A. Haxby 100

CANADIAN MEDALS

The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy  
Medal for Bravery Ross w. Irwin 8  
A few Thoughts on Medal Definitions Larry Gingras 11  
Pioneer Recognition Medals of the Canadian Confederation  
Centennial Committee of British Columbia Larry Gingras 89

CANADIAN PAPER MONEY

The Newfoundland Savings Bank and the Treasury Notes  
of the Newfoundland Government 1834 - 1962 C.F. Rowe 22  
Part 2 of above C.F. Rowe 64  
Harmony Industrial Association Script C.C. Tannahill 34  
The Mount Allison Commercial College Currency Ray Mabee 46  
Previously unpublished data on Jamaican Note Issues  
of the Royal Bank of Canada, 1911 and 1938 H.Don Allen 62

CANADIAN TOKENS

Ships Colonies and Commerce J.J. Prenoveau 1  
Agriculture and Commerce R.C. Willey 5  
The Mottoes on Coins and Jetons of New France C.C. Tannahill 9  
Wa-Wa Guardsmen tokens Sheldon S. Carroll 10  
Institut Canadien Francais d'Ottawa Larry Gingras 13  
The Blueberry Tokens of Richmond, B.C. Donald M. Stewart 15  
Tokens of Manitoba (Addenda to 1st edition 1969) R.C. Willey 40  
Overstruck Colonial Coins Ken Palmer 56  
The Bakery Tokens of Ontario - Part 1 Donald M. Stewart 61  
The Danford Roche Token Donald M. Stewart 87  
Preliminary Listing of Alberta Car Wash Tokens Donald M. Stewart 93  
The Harry Healy Tokens of Old Crow, Y.T. R.C. Willey 103  
Tokens of the "Rainbow Country" Ken Palmer 106  
The Bakery Tokens of Ontario - Part 2 Larry Gingras 129  
A few Notes re British Columbia Tokens Ken Palmer 21 & 63  
Tokens Attributed



**CANADIAN WOODEN MONEY**

Wooden Money of Saskatchewan

C.C. Tannahill 125

**MISCELLANEOUS**

The Great McColl Mystery

Donald M. Stewart 20

The Great McColl Mystery , Part 2

Donald M. Stewart 54

The McColl Sales List

Ken Palmer 55

Manufacturers, Designers, & Engravers of Colonial Coins

R.C. Willey 48

Counterfeiting in Colonial Canada

R.C. Willey 80

We've got your number

Ray Mabee 85

Collectors of Canadian Coins of the Past

Fred Bowman 95