

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

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11. The Fifty Cent Obverses and Reverses

By Dr. J.A. Haxby

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THE OBVERSES

The 50 cent obverse is distinctive among the Victorian Newfoundland denominations in that the portrait was not derived from that for a coinage for another government. Victoria's effigy is not diademed but laureated with a braid of hair going below her ear and ending in a "bun" of hair at the back. Two small hair locks hang down from the bun. The laurel wreath is tied at the back with a ribbon, the ends of which can be seen dangling just behind her neck. As previously published in Coins of Canada ⁷, two major obverse varieties exist--- the differences are in the Queen's face and neck. Superimposed upon this are some legend variations, which for reasons that will become clear, also occupy our attention in the present paper.

Before proceeding with the specific details of these obverses, let us first review some of our beliefs regarding punch deterioration and how the Royal Mint dealt with the problem ^{2,3}. During the Victorian period, the working hubs or working punches (a working punch is one used for die as opposed to matrix sinking) had all the details (except, sometimes, for the H mint mark and part of the date) that were to be on the struck coins. As a given punch continued to be used, it often happened that the date digits and legend letters began to distort and break up. Such punches were often still used and the defective characters thus introduced into the dies were usually, although not always, repaired in each die. The commonest method was to repunch them with the same individual digit or letter punches which had been used to date and letter the original matrix. More rarely a different size and/ or style character was used or the repair was made with a graver.

Obverse 1 (1870-81, 1885-98)

The portrait on the initial obverse has facial features which convey a somewhat youthful look, but certainly not as youthful as the first laureated bust on the other denominations. Particular note should be made of the mouth, with its typical "young" protruding upper lip (figure 1).

Based on the specimens we have examined to date, it would appear that the Obv. 1 dies were all sunk from a single working punch. Coins from the earliest dies show no signs of repair of the lettering; the example in Fig. 2a is an 1870. The legend deteriorated shortly thereafter, however, and several letters were routinely repunched. One of these was the W in NEWFOUNDLAND. Through 1881 it was repaired by repunching with the original (small) W. 1876H specimens (Fig. 2b) clearly show this repunching. After a brief absence in 1882, Obv. 1 was restored in 1885, with the legend flaws still present. Thus, the continued use of the same working punch is strongly suggested. Interestingly, the original W punch seemed to now be unavailable (presumably because it had been worn out or lost). So every Obv. 1 die from 1885 to 1898 has the broken (small) W repaired with a larger, wider figure. So far, we know of three such dies: one for 1885, another for 1888 and a third for 1894-98. All three have traces of the small W still visible beneath the larger letter; this is best seen on the 1885 die (Fig. 2c). Another sidelight is that the final Obverse 1 die apparently was poorly stored after its use in 1894. When used in 1896 and 1898, it had a group of "splotches" in and around the D of NEWFOUNDLAND.

What probably happened was that it was not properly greased and it rusted, leaving some small pits in the legend. The pits were manifested as raised "splotches" on the struck coins.

Obverse 2 (1882H, 1896-1900)

A direct derivative of the first obverse, Obv. 2 was introduced in 1882. On its portrait are longer and deeper depressions above and in front of her eye and behind her nose. A similar depression extending downward from the corner of the Queen's mouth gives it a "droopy" appearance. The effect of age is further developed by making the upper lip repressed. Other ways in which the two portraits differ are (a) the first portrait has a small raised triangular projection from the back of the ear (see arrow) (b) the second portrait has a more rounded front bust tip and rear neck profile and (c) the truncation on the second portrait is wider.

With the new obverse comes a return to the original, undeteriorated legend (including the small W) seen on the early Obv. 1 issues. There was little legend disintegration on the Obv. 2 punch, so the dies always have a small W in NEWFOUNDLAND. Thus, in 1896 and 1898, when both obverse varieties were used, the coins differ not only in the portrait but also in Obv. 1 having a large (over small) W and splotches at the D, while Obv. 2 pieces have a small W and no splotches.

The obverse derivation scheme most consistent with the data and our concept of the die-making practices of the period is presented in Figure 3. The master punch, which was in all likelihood very close in detail to the Obv. 1 design seen on the coins, sank a working matrix (W.M.) to initiate the series in 1870. From this working matrix was raised the working punch (W.P.) that in turn sank all of the Obv. 1 dies. In order to produce Obv. 2 the master punch was used to sink a second Obv. 1 matrix, from which was raised Obv. 1 W.P. #2. This punch was transformed into the Obv. 2 W.P. by re-engraving the face and neck (all the changes are such that they could have been done on a punch).

The reader may wonder why a simpler scheme was not chosen: omit Obv. 1 W.M. #2 and show Obv. 1 W.P. #2 as a second punch from Obv. 1 W.M. #1. We decided upon the scheme in the figure because there is a certain amount of precedence for a new matrix each time a new punch was made and because of the presence of the small triangular projection (see above) on the first but not the second portrait. Examination of this projection leads one to conclude that it was either in the original model or was introduced into the design in a matrix (but not a punch). Although Obv. 2 was derived from Obv. 1, there are no physical signs of removal of the projection. Moreover, the projection is so unimportant it is doubtful if any attempt would have been made to remove it even if it were present. The hypothesis that makes the best sense is that the master punch lacked the projection but was otherwise identical to the Obv. 1 on the coins. The projection arose in Obv. 1 W.M. #1 and was thereby passed on to the working punch and dies. Now if Obv. 1 W.P. #2 had been made from Obv. 1 W.M. #1, then it is obvious that Obv. 2 should have the projection. A second matrix, thereby avoiding the reuse of the first, resolves the situation.

The Newfoundland 50 cent obverses have not entirely escaped the attention of others ⁴⁻⁶. Gary Patterson of New Jersey was the first to publicly note the "splotches" vs. normal 1896 and 1898 pieces and J. G. Johnson of Coin World extended this observation in realizing that the "splotches" obverse die was associated with a large W in NEWFOUNDLAND and the normal obverse of 1896 and 1898 was associated with a small W ⁶.

THE REVERSES

The reverses of the Newfoundland 50 cents offer another instance of an interesting facet of English die-making. It is one we have touched upon previously: a "pivotal" design that was the source of an early design but did not itself appear on the coins until later. In this series, we are dealing with three reverses:

Reverse A (1870-80)

The design consists of intertwined arcs, separated from the date and legend in the center by a circle of beads. Around the periphery of the design, the arcs end alternatively in either a loop or an oval bead. On the first design seen on the coins these loops are thick; hence, the designation thick loops reverse in Coins of Canada ⁷.

As discussed in the first paper of this series ⁸, the A working punch was dated 187-. The dies used in 1880 were sunk from this punch, so in addition to adding the 0 to each it was necessary to also punch an 8 over the 7.

Reverse B₁ (1881-1888)

Although superficially resembling the previously described design, Rev. B₁ possesses distinct and important differences. The details of the device are delicate; compare, for example, the peripheral loops in Figure 4. They are quite thin ⁹ on Rev. B₁. Furthermore, both the rim denticles and the inner beaded circle are new. This reflects their incorporation into separate matrices for the two reverses. Is there any direct tie between Rev. A and B₁, then, or is one merely a good (but independent) copy of the other? Once again photographic overlaying ⁸ is helpful. Application of that technique reveals (a) the devices of the two reverses are superimposable allowing, of course, for the slightly thicker nature of that on Rev. A (b) when the devices are lined up, the 50 CENTS portion of the design also overlaps. So the designs are closely related and were not completely independently engraved. Examination of the second reverse, however, leads one to the conclusion that its design could not have been produced from the first. The metal removal required (from a punch) would have been impractical. The order of derivation had to be the opposite: B→A. Whether the master punch in this case was exactly like B₁ in the device is not known. What is clear, though, is that the production of the A device involved strengthening the B one in a matrix and then further refinements were made on a punch raised from the matrix.

At least during the period 1882-88, the B₁ working punch had the partial date 188-.

Reverse B₂ (1894-1900)

With the issues of the 1890's the Mint was again faced with a similar situation to that which led to the 1880 overdates: the working punch (B₁) had an obsolete third date digit. The problem was solved by producing a new matrix from a partly modified B₁ punch. The details of the new matrix are distinct enough to merit a separate listing (although its thin loops and other close ties to B₁ keep it within the B category). B₁ and B₂ have in common the legend and 18 of the date, the inner beaded circle and most of the device. The date borne on the B₂ working punch was 18--, so both the third and fourth digits had to be punched into the dies. The rim denticles are new, being longer on B₂, and differently placed relative to the devices (see figure 4). The most distinctive device alteration was in the loops, which on Rev. B₂ tend to be slightly oval shaped and on B₁ are more round.

The change in decade to 1900 once again required steps to be taken to correct the partial date on the working punch. For the first time in this series, the design current at the time of change was not replaced. It would appear that the 8 was ground off the hard B₂ working punch, leaving only 1---. The 900 had to be punched into the dies by hand.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is a pleasure to record that the page of illustrations accompanying this paper was printed by Hans Zoell (Hobby Printing and Duplicating, 92 Jarvis St., Toronto). Also, Gary Patterson, a New Jersey specialist in the Newfoundland coinages, deserves recognition for tirelessly checking specimens to confirm our contentions in this paper. Finally, some of the photos used for illustrating this paper are now the property of Western Publishing Co., Racine, Wisc., whom we wish to thank for permission to reproduce here.

REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES

1. Haxby, Dr. J.A. and R.C. Willey, Coins of Canada, 1st Ed., Western Publishing Co., Racine, 1971, pg.89
2. Gaspar, Dr. P.P. and Dr. J.A. Haxby, "The 'VICTOEIA' Farthing of 1856: R over E or E over R ?", Spinks' Numismatic Circular, 78, 91 (1970).
3. Gaspar, Dr. P.P. and Dr. J.A. Haxby, "A Misspelling Variety of the 1844 half Farthing and the Naming of Victorian 'Blundered Die' Varieties". Spinks' Numismatic Circular, In Press.
4. The obverses are discussed in New Netherlands Coin Co.'s 59th Sale Catalogue; we prefer not to comment further upon this report because it is grossly confused and would require too much space to adequately resolve.
5. Patterson, Gary. Personal Communication.
6. Johnson, J.G. in the Collectors' Clearinghouse column of Coin World, Aug. 25, 1971.
7. Haxby, Dr. J.A. and R.C. Willey, Coins of Canada, pg. 90.
8. Haxby, Dr. J.A., Trans. Can. Numis. Research Soc., 7, 42 (1971).
9. In Coins of Canada we lumped both B₁ and B₂ under the thin loops designation for the sake of simplicity.

Please Note

An error was made in the April 1971 issue of the Transactions in omitting the second part of the title for Dr. Haxby's first paper in this series. The correct title should read:

Die Varieties of the Newfoundland Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria.

1. The 1880 second 8 over 7 ten and fifty cents.

My apology to Dr. Haxby - Ed.

Figure 1. Full Sides and Obverse Facial Details



Figure 2. Details of the W in NEWFOUNDLAND of Various Obv. 1 Dies.

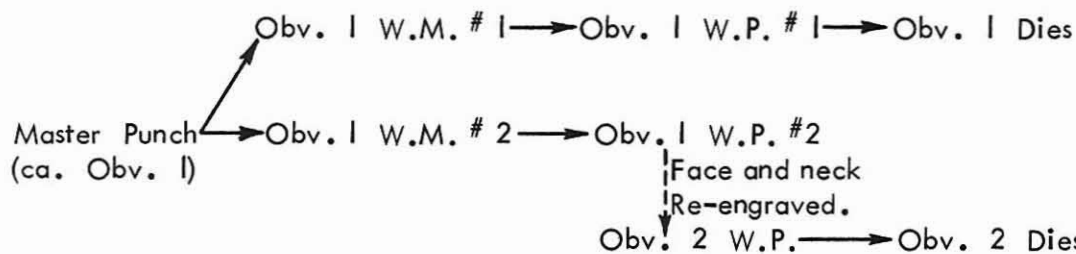


a. Undeteriorated Small W

b. Small W Repunched With Original (Small) W

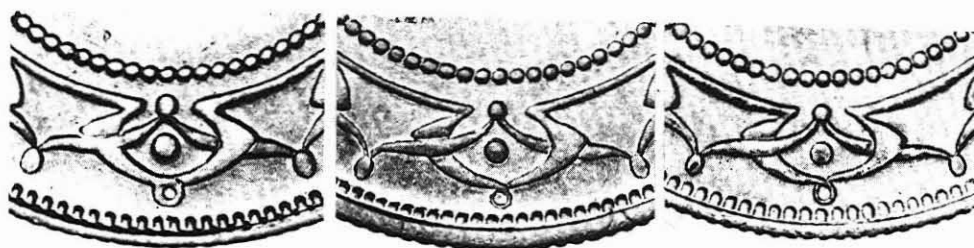
c. Small W Repunched with Large W

Figure 3. Proposed Scheme of Derivation of Obverse Dies



W.M. is working matrix, W.P. is working punch and the dotted line indicates the transformation of one variety of working punch into another.

Figure 4. Reverse Loop Details



Reverse A

Reverse B₁

Reverse B₂

Figure for the Haxby-Tannahill paper on the 1885 "over 65" Newfoundland 50 cents.



A "FAKED" OVERDATE OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND FIFTY CENTS OF 1885

By Dr. J.A. Haxby and C.C. Tannahill

An interesting, and as far as we are aware, unrecorded forged overdate in the Newfoundland 50 cents series is a specimen of the 1885 issue with the second 8 altered on the coin to appear as though it were punched over a 6. The final two date digits are shown in the lower right hand corner of the page of illustrations accompanying the immediately preceding paper in this issue of our Transactions. Only the single coin has been seen so far, but there may be other similar pieces.

Three pieces of evidence support our contention that the coin is not a genuine 1885 over 1865. The first and most direct is that one can see obvious signs of tampering with the second 8. A groove has been cut in its left side and higher magnification examination of the left edge of the 8 reveals abrasion marks--- probably made in an attempt to cause it to appear straight, as would be expected if a 6 really were in that position.

The second fact speaking against this being a true overdate is that the reverse is the second or "thin loops" variety. (see Coins of Canada by Haxby and Willey) and more specifically Reverse B₁ on page 5 of this issue of the Transactions. Rev. B₁ was not introduced until 1881; a hypothetical 1885 over 1865 overdate should have the first or "thick loops" reverse (Rev. A).

Finally, the normal date 1885's were apparently struck from two reverse dies, differing in the position of the final date digit. The 5 on the "overdate" exactly corresponds in position to that on one of the two normal dies.

REGINA PARKING TOKENS

By C.C.Tannahill

In 1964 a real estate syndicate approached the City of Regina with an offer to purchase an entire block on Broad Street, two blocks from the centre of downtown Regina, which was only used for parking and a playground. After much discussion, City Council approval was given for the purchase with the stipulation that the complex built on the site contain an equal amount of parking as was now being provided. The plans presented to Council were for a twenty storey hotel, an enclosed mall and a parkade. The Builder had obtained partial financing and on acceptance of the offer to purchase, construction was started, but was halted in a few months as financial arrangements were at a stalemate. Nothing was done for at least six months because the starting contractor could not obtain suitable financing and it appeared that everything would be abandoned.

Another real estate group made an offer on the just started project which was accepted and construction began again but with many changes in the plans. In September of 1967 the complex was opened. The hotel, named the Regina Inn, has 15 storeys, 240 rooms with all but the corner rooms having a balcony. It has convention facilities for up to 1500 people, a swimming pool on the second floor, a steak house, a theatre restaurant, a cocktail lounge and the Captain's Mug, a 400 seat beverage room. The enclosed mall contains seventeen stores and a health spa. There is an underground theatre that seats 800 and the parkade will handle 700 cars.

In the summer of 1969 a copper slug was issued for use by the Regina Inn and by Safeway's, and given to patrons using the hotel or purchasing groceries from Safeway's. It was good for one hour's parking which is 25¢ per hour.

In April of 1971 new tokens were issued. Five different tokens are used so that each outlet, as specified on the token, is charged back a portion of the costs of parking.

The tokens are described as follows :

| | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|---------------|----|--------------|
| 207F-K | (both sides blank) | C:R:20 | R4 | |
| | REGINA/CENTRE/MALL | | | |
| 207G-K | 1 hour parking paid | P1(b):R(h):39 | R1 | |
| | THE/CAPTAINS/MUG | | | |
| 207H-K | 1 hour parking paid | P1(r):R(h):39 | R1 | 3,000 issued |
| | THE NEW/TIKI/THEATRE RESTAURANT | | | |
| 207J-K | 1 hour parking paid | P1(w):R(h):39 | R1 | 1,000 issued |
| | THE INN/STEAK HOUSE | | | |
| 207K-K | 1 hour parking paid | P1(w):R(h):39 | R1 | 1,000 issued |
| | ELIZABETHIAN/BALL ROOM | | | |
| 207L-K | 1 hour parking paid | P1(y):R(h):39 | R1 | 1,000 issued |

The blue token is used by Safeway's and the Health Spa.
The yellow token used also by the Canadiana Ballroom.

"COINS OF CANADA" by J.A. Haxby & R.C. Willey

Review by Rupe Killick

The new catalogue published by Whitman and written by Haxby and Willey has been reviewed several times, but only one reviewer ever got past the pricing of the decimal coins. This has been a cause of complaint, and many have not taken the trouble to study the book, but so what? Since when has one fish justified rejecting the whole catch?

It's time to look at the whole catch. For years many said that Canadian decimal coins offered no more problems to solve and no more undiscovered varieties. As for the pre-1867 issues, Breton and Leroux were said to have done all that was to be done, as if Courteau and others did not matter at all. In other words, the straits were all fished out. How wrong they were! Anyone even casually leafing through this book will see that Haxby and Willey cast their nets into these supposedly exhausted waters and came back loaded to the gunwales with fish. They have brought in the best catch in years!

The Introduction alone is worth the price of the book. It is better than anything written for other catalogues of Canadian, American, or foreign coins. After a short history of the coinages before 1867, there is an excellent section in matrices, punches, and dies. The production of matrices, punches, and dies is clearly explained, perhaps for the first time in numismatic history. This basic subject has never before, to the reviewer's knowledge, been adequately discussed for beginning or advanced collectors. Few collectors understand this subject. Dr. Haxby's work will fill a long-standing gap in numismatic knowledge as far as the average collector is concerned.

The Introduction continues with a section on mints, mint marks, and quantities issued, followed by definitions of major and minor varieties and freaks. These definitions are welcome indeed, for the study of "varieties and variants", as one writer refers to them, has been badly confused by lack of clear definitions of terms, and by too much importance attached to many items which are freaks and nothing else. The Introduction ends with the usual remarks on condition, rarity, value, commemorative coins, and numismatic associations.

Since the appearance of this book, the collecting of Canadian decimal coins will be much changed. The number of varieties which went unnoticed till now is large. Some may find it hard to believe that so many fish were swimming around, just waiting for someone to set his nets! The best examples are the changes in the portrait of Queen Victoria on all denominations over the forty-year period of the coinage. Five portraits are to be found on the cent, five on the five-cent piece, six on the ten-cent piece, five on the twenty-five-cent piece, and four on the fifty-cent piece.

The varieties of the 1859 cents have been clearly described and photographed for the first time. The wide, bold 9 was used only for overpunching the 1858 dies at the beginning of the year 1859. The narrow 9 was used for the new 1859 dies. This narrow 9 is often seen thickened. This is the result of distortion from extensive use of the dies. This thickened, narrow 9 is often confused with the wide 9 used on the overdate. The so-called "narrow 9 over 8" is a double-punched narrow 9 rather than an overdate. This can be clearly seen from the illustration. The so-called "narrow 9 over wide 9" is another double-punching of the narrow 9. This can easily be seen in the illustration.

Another fish caught in the authors' nets is the interesting fact that a dotted 1936 cent was found in the Pyx at the time of the 1937 trial of the pyx at the mint. Also, the dots on the ten-cent pieces are larger than those on the quarter dollar, which is contrary to the theory that the holes in the smaller dies clogged during striking. The authors suggest in view of these facts that the cents and ten-cent pieces were struck but never issued. Obviously there is more work to be done here.

The "shoulder strap" bit has come in for some attention. This has been shown by Dr. Haxby, evidently the first to examine this obverse of 1953 very closely, to be a fold of the queen's gown, above the shoulder. On the original die this and other details did not strike up well, and it was necessary to re-engrave these details and lower the relief to get a better impression.

The varieties and freaks previously listed in other catalogues, such as the "far 6" five-cent piece of 1926, the dotted 1947 five-cent piece and quarter, and the "hoof" flaws of the fifty-cent pieces of 1946 and 1949 are listed and illustrated. The "Arnprior" and other water line variants in the silver dollars are listed as well. These items, the authors explain, are continued because they have become deeply entrenched in the habits of collectors, even though they properly belong in a specialised catalogue of minor varieties and freaks rather than a standard general catalogue. The "no water lines" dollar of 1952 is not a simple case of overpolishing of the die. It is a deliberate issue from a different die with a larger triangle of land to the right of the canoe. The matrix, not the die, was altered. The result was apparently unsatisfactory, for in 1953 the mint returned to the older die with the water lines.

The confusion over the five types of silver dollars of 1965 is finally over for anyone who uses this book. The variety with the medium-sized beads is explained and illustrated. It was struck from a special die to determine whether a concave field would result in longer die life. The experiment was a success, and new matrices, punches, and dies were made. The resulting coins have a concave field and even larger border beads.

There are one or two small omissions and a pricing error or two, which is understandable in a first edition. There is no illustration of the different types of reeding used on the edges of the nickel ten-cent pieces of 1968, struck at Ottawa and at Philadelphia. Also, illustrations of the varieties of the 1947 fifty-cent pieces are lacking. The price of the 1966 dollar with small border beads is obviously in error, and the prices of the two varieties of the 1870 fifty-cent piece were switched around. These mistakes are very small, and do not take anything away from a book as valuable as this.

Now it is time to turn to R.C. Willey's share of the catch. The classification of the Canadian coinages before 1867 - the Colonial coinages - has been completely overhauled. Some four hundred varieties are listed, many for the first time in a standard catalogue. In order to list these varieties and show the results of the latest scholarship in this field, the author found it necessary to abandon the traditional classification of Breton and develop a new system.

In the course of writing this section several past beliefs have been demolished. The "Double de l'Amerique Françoise" of 1670, which has for years been described as a piece of 15 deniers, is listed as what it actually is, a copper piece of two deniers. Another belief torpedoed by the author is the one that the coins of the French regime were issued only for use in Canada. None of the coinages listed is purely Canadian. They were all intended for use in every French colony in the New World. In the section on New France the mousquetaire and half appear for the

first time. These coins were issued from 1709 to 1713 for use in France and all French colonies, and large numbers were sent to Canada to supply change. These coins have as much right to a place in Canadian catalogues as the sous marqués of 1738 to 1764, which were also sent to Canada in large numbers.

The "anonymous and miscellaneous" tokens have been completely reorganised. Most of the pieces listed by Breton in this group have been attributed to one or another of the Canadian colonies, and are now listed under their respective colonies. For example, the Wellington tokens, the Tiffins, and the Bust & Harp tokens appear under Lower Canada; the "Trade & Navigation" tokens under Nova Scotia, and the "Ships Colonies & Commerce" pieces under Prince Edward Island.

Some pieces listed in other works have been omitted. It has been known for years that the Anchor Money was never intended for use in Canada. They were used in Mauritius and the West Indies, few if any getting into Canada at all. The "Colonial" copper of 1823 has also been omitted. They are definitely known to be patterns struck for Sierra Leone, not for any Canadian colony. The Franco-American jetons have been left out because of the need for much serious work in this field to distinguish originals from the various classes of re-strikes.

The "British Colonies" token of 1825 and the "Trade & Navigation" penny of 1838 are now listed as "Doubtful pieces". Recent work has shown that these pieces were respectively struck for Jamaica and British Guiana. They are included in this catalogue because specimens were in use in Canada even though their original circulation was elsewhere.

The Newfoundland listings begin with the Magdalen Islands penny of 1815, the islands at this time being administered by Newfoundland. It does not imply that the token circulated in Newfoundland. The islands were governed from Newfoundland from 1809 to 1825, when they were transferred to Lower Canada. To-day they are a part of the province of Quebec.

Several varieties of the Rutherford tokens are listed, followed by the rare pieces issued afterward, and then the decimal coinages. The decimals are arranged by Dr. Haxby, who has shown several varieties of the coinage of Queen Victoria. More fish that had been swimming about under our noses all these years! There are one or two mistakes here, again understandable in a first edition and easily corrected in the next.

The Prince Edward Island listings begin with an excellent account of the holey dollars and why they were issued, and also laying to rest the story that the dumps were overweight. Next follows a short listing of the principal varieties of the "Ships Colonies & Commerce" tokens. The local tokens and the 1871 cent are then listed.

Nova Scotia listings include a great number of varieties of both the private tokens and the semi-regal issues, with illustrations of the portions of the coins showing the points of difference of the varieties. Two overdates are listed and illustrated for the first time - the "Trade & Navigation" penny of 1814 over 1804, and the penny of 1843 over 1840. One variety which was left out was the 1861 cent with the reverse of the 1862 and 1864 cents. The common 1861 cent shows a large bud to the right of the A in SCOTIA, while the scarcer one shows the smaller bud characteristic of the cents of 1862 and 1864.

The New Brunswick section begins with an extremely rare piece intended for some issuer of Saint John, but refused because the name of the city was spelled St. John's in error. The McDermott token is listed as what it really was - an

advertising piece. It is too small to have been used as a halfpenny token. The decimals, classified by Dr. Haxby, are well described and their chief varieties are listed for the first time and illustrated. Unfortunately the wrong grading guide was inserted here, the queen's head being laureate and not diademed.

Lower Canada represents the largest portion of R.C. Willey's share of the catch. Many varieties listed and illustrated here have not been listed since the days of Courteau. An expanded listing of the Wellington tokens begins the section. Those struck for original English circulation appear first, followed by the lightweight pieces struck on Canadian order. Next follows a listing of anonymous and private tokens, including the "short hull" variety of the "Ships Colonies & Commerce" type. This variety was found in large numbers in a hoard in Quebec, along with other tokens such as 125, 126, and 136 to 139. After this comes a listing of the Bust & Harp and Tiffin pieces.

The blacksmith tokens are listed - not all known varieties - for the first time in a standard catalogue. These crude pieces are well known but for some reason never got into the catalogues till now. The pricing of the commoner varieties will undoubtedly correct some of the outlandish ideas of their value in the auction room, but that of the rarer types needs some revision. Most are rarer than the author realised at the time this section was put together.

The "Vexator Canadensis" tokens are listed as what they really are. These are a couple of fish that have never before been properly identified. Caught in the author's nets and also those of other writers, they have at last been thoroughly examined and properly identified. The obverse legend of these coins may be read "Vexator" or "Venator", meaning a tormentor or a trapper. The reverse legend fits either interpretation of the obverse. The coins were designed to evade the law against forgery by using different inscriptions; to evade the laws against sedition or treason by making the satirical legend deliberately ambiguous; and to evade a law of 1825 against the further import of private tokens by using the date 1811. These are a very cleverly devised pair of coppers quite unlike anything issued elsewhere at any time. The author, with the help of researchers in the British Isles, has demolished the theory that these pieces were struck in 1811 and were an attack on Sir James Craig.

A new treatment of the well known bouquet sous follows. The early bank tokens are listed first, followed by the anonymous sous, in a way quite different from previous listings. Instead of illustrating the obverse and reverse of each variety, the twenty-seven obverse dies and the twenty-one reverse dies are illustrated separately, and the traditional varieties are indicated by the way the dies were combined to produce the varieties. Additional details are given to enable the reader to distinguish the dies. The numbers according to Breton are used to identify the pieces, but they are listed not in Breton's sequence but according to the source of the dies.

The listings of Lower Canada conclude with the Habitant and Side View tokens and the famous Bout de l'Isle Bridge tokens and the four-penny Lauzon token. Upper Canada listings are expanded, beginning with the proofs for the Copper Company of Upper Canada and explaining the true nature of the so-called re-strikes. Additional varieties of the Brock and sloop tokens are listed, along with what few blacksmiths are definitely known to belong to Upper Canada.

The coinages of the colony of Canada are listed separately for the first time. Previously the Bank of Montreal and Quebec Bank tokens were listed with the earlier ones of Lower Canada and the Bank of Upper Canada tokens with those of Upper Canada. This has been corrected by the author, for these pieces were intended for use in the whole of the re-united colony of Canada. In this section of Front View penny

of 1837 is described as a mule, which it actually is, not being known in Canada till 1870. The four varieties of the 2 in the date of the 1852 penny of the Bank of Upper Canada are listed, but unfortunately only two of them have yet been illustrated.

The section on the Colonial issues ends with a listing of the tokens of the Northwest and Hudson's Bay Company before 1870. The gold coinage of British Columbia was omitted because these coins are patterns for a gold coinage which was never issued. They will be included in a later edition in a chapter on patterns.

A short listing of the notes of the Bank of Canada since 1935 brings the text to an end, in deference to the growing interest in Canadian paper money. It is hoped to add to this section in later editions.

The final feature of the book is a bibliography compiled by the authors. This is an excellent guide to available literature on Canadian numismatics, divided into sections for each of the early colonies and for the decimal issues. Included in the bibliography are reports of the Royal Mint and the Royal Canadian Mint, certain English works on copper coins and tokens, and the French sources of the information to be found in the section on the coins of the French regime. The bibliography is a worthwhile addition to the catalogue, and a feature which has been sorely needed up to the present time.

Information on designers and engravers and mints is given as far as it is correctly known by the authors. So much misinformation has appeared in the past on this aspect of numismatics that the details found here are welcome indeed. The identity of the engraver of the reverse dies of the silver coinage of 1902 to 1936 and of the cents, nickel five-cent pieces, and gold coinage of George V has for far too long been unknown to collectors. This engraver has now been identified, and the authors are currently being flattered by seeing the information being used by other writers.

"Coins of Canada" by Haxby & Willey will be recognised as the most significant work on Canadian coins produced in the present period of coin-collecting. The authors went out and cast their nets and really worked, returning with an enormous catch that will benefit all collectors of Canadian coins. As for the pricing of the decimals, one fish is not enough cause to reject the whole catch, and nobody, amid all the quarrelling about prices, has realised that prices can and will be changed in the next edition if experience has shown that the original prices were not accurate.

THE MARTYRDOM OF SARAH MAXWELL

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



The Hochelaga Protestant Elementary School was a three story brick structure on Prefontaine Street a short distance north of Sherbrooke Street in Montreal. The older pupils used the class rooms on the lower floor, the second floor rooms being occupied by the kindergarten presided over by Miss Keyes and the first grade pupils presided over by Miss Campbell. The upper floor was the living quarters of the janitor. Sarah Maxwell was the school principal.

On Tuesday, February 26th. 1907, there were approximately 150 pupils in attendance when, at about 2:30 P.M. some of the pupils in the lower floor class rooms noticed smoke coming out of the hot air registers. The pupils on the lower floor were quickly evacuated but the smoke filled the halls and stairways so rapidly that before the younger pupils on the second floor could be shepherded to the stairways the hallways and stairwells were filled with dense smoke. The class of Miss Campbell somehow got down the stairs but the kindergarten pupils of Miss Keyes, being younger and slower moving, found the stairway completely blocked by smoke and so were compelled to return to their class room. Miss Keyes then broke the glass in one of the windows and screamed to workmen across the street to bring ladders. The principal, Sarah Maxwell, entered the room at about this time and took about half of the children over to another window where she also broke the glass. The room was entirely filled with smoke when the workmen managed to get a ladder to the window where Miss Keyes was doing her best with her young pupils. Miss Keyes and some of her pupils were unconscious when they were taken down the ladder but a number of her charges were already dead. The ladder was then moved to the window where Miss Maxwell was trying to protect her group. However, by the time the ladder was moved, flames were coming out of the window and all of the children at this window were suffocated. Miss Maxwell's body was later found near the cloakroom where she apparently had gone to look for some of the missing children. Sixteen of the kindergarten children died from smoke suffocation.

The building was not again used as a school but when a new school was built on Parc George Boulevard in Montreal North it was named the Sarah Maxwell School. Three stained glass windows in memory of Sarah Maxwell were installed in St. Mary's Church and a wing in the Montreal Children's Hospital was named the Sarah Maxwell Wing.

In December, 1907, the Dominion Jewelry Co. requested permission to manufacture and sell memorial medals in connection with the death of Miss Maxwell but the Protestant Board of School Commissioners refused to grant permission for the project. We have not been able to ascertain who issued the existing medals nor how they were distributed, The only specimen known to the writer is in the collection at the Chateau de Ramezay in Montreal, who also have a specimen with blank reverse.

THE DAIRY TOKENS OF NEW BRUNSWICK

(A Tentative Listing)

By Geoffrey G. Bell

This tentative listing of known New Brunswick dairy tokens consists of those issued to customers over the past sixty years. All were sold to the customer for cash and were redeemable for the quantity of milk or cream stated on the token.

This listing also includes one token known as a "Bottle Check". Customers were required by dairies to pay a small cash deposit on milk and cream bottles which was redeemed by the dairy when returned with the bottle.

Composition: Two different types of solid materials have been noted:
(1) metal (2) plastic

Shapes: The shapes of these tokens can be stated under two general headings:
1. Regular Shapes - includes those shapes such as round, rectangular, etc.
2. Irregular Shapes - includes several irregular shapes designed to hang inside the neck of the bottle.

Measurements: All measurements are the horizontal X the vertical at the widest points.

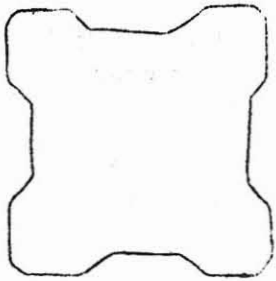
Colors: Many colors and shades of colors have been noted in this listing. Generally, only the closest basic color is indicated.

Symbols Used:

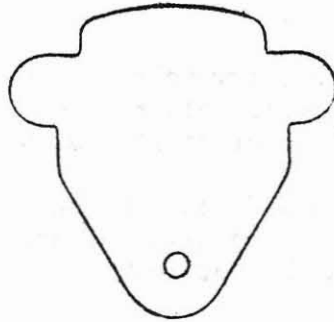
| <u>Compositions</u> | <u>Shapes</u> | <u>Other</u> |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| A Aluminium | S Square | (T.H.) Top holed |
| B Brass | SN Notched square | (B.H.) Bottom holed |
| P1 Plastic | Re Rectangular | (C.H.) Centre holed |
| | R Round | |
| | TR Triangular | |
| | OC Octagonal | |
| | BH Bull head | |
| | CH Cow head | |
| | HS Heart shape | |
| | CR Cross | |
| | BS Bell shape | |
| | TS Tee shape | |
| | FLC Four-leaf clover | |
| | MC Milkcan | |
| | MR Mushroom | |
| | BRS Bread | |
| | SX Squared X | |

I would appreciate hearing of N.B. milk tokens not shown in this listing, and am indebted to the following whose help made this listing possible.
Don Allen, Sheldon Carroll, Alton Eisner, Douglas Ferguson, Ray Mabee, Dick Masuda, Ken Palmer, and Donald Stewart.

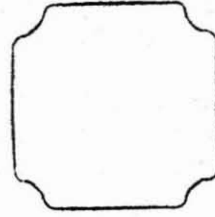
SHAPES



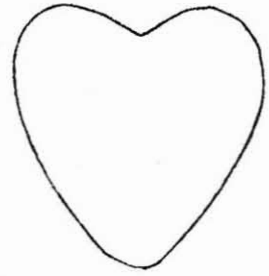
SQUARED X



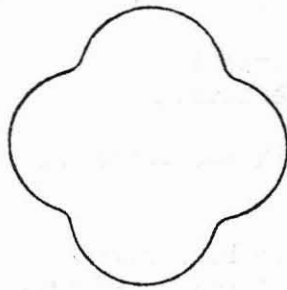
COWHEAD



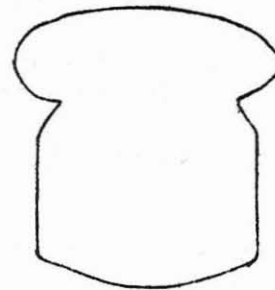
NOTCHED SQUARE



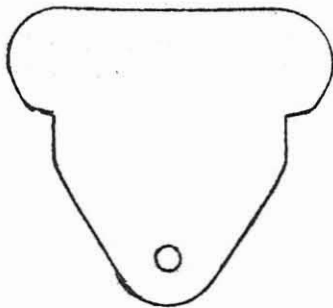
HEART



FOUR-LEAF CLOVER



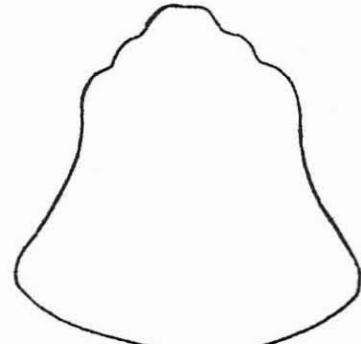
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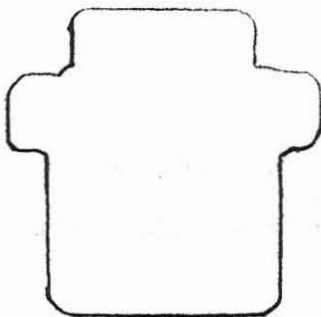
BULLHEAD



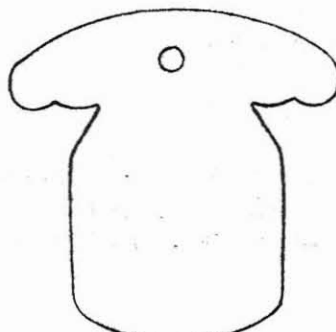
MUSHROOM



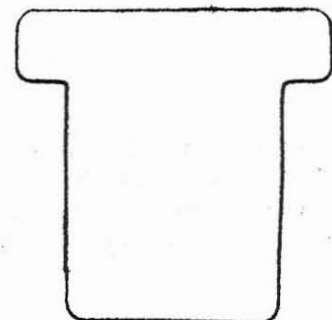
BELL



CROSS



MILKCAN



TEE

Bathurst

Laiterie Bay Chaleur/Romeo/S./Hache/L1.6-2387/Dairy
Good for/1/quart

A:CH 41X42 (B.H.)

Laiterie Bay Chaleur Dairy/Ward & Payne/L1.-6/2387
Good for/1/quart

A:CH 41X42 (B.H.)

The Bay Chaleur Dairy was operated by Romeo S. Hache. The dairy was taken over by Ward & Payne who in turn sold out to the Northumberland Co-op of Newcastle. Co-op tokens are being used in Bathurst.

Homestead Guy Branch/Bathurst, N.B./Phone/6-3156
Good for/1 (in circle)/quart

A:TS 40X39 (T.H.)

Homestead Dairy/Bathurst/N.B./546-3156
Good for/1 (in circle)/quart

A:TS 40X39 (T.H.)

Meadowbrook Dairy/Past. Milk/ Erle Branch/Tel.866
Good for/1/quart

A:TS: 40X39 brown (T.H.)

Meadowbrook Dairy/Mrs. Earl Branch/Past.Milk
Good for/1/quart of milk

A:TS: 40X39 brown (T.H.)

Mrs. Earl Branch/Dairy/Meadowbrook (N in Branch reversed)
Good for/Ho 1 Mo/quart milk

A:TS: 40X39 red (T.H.)

Meadowbrook Dairy/Homo milk
Good for/1/quart milk

A:TS: 40X39 (T.H.)

Meadowbrook/Dairy
One pint

P1:R:37 green (C.H.)

Campbellton

Grey's Velvet Ice Cream Co. Ltd./Gray's/Velvet/Dairy/Products/Campbellton/N.B.
Good for/1/quart/milk

A:MC:41X42 (T.H.) (vars.)

Maple Dairy/Campbellton/N.B.
Good for/1 quart/milk

P1:R:37 red (B.H.)

Canterbury

English's/Dairy
Good for/1/quart milk
Good for/1 quart/milk

A:TS:40X39
P1:R:21 red (C.H.)

Centre Napan

MacDiarmid's/Dairy/Homo/Milk/Centre Napan,N.B.
Good for/1/quart

A:MC:42X42 (T.H.)

Dalhousie

Laiterie/Inter-cite/Dairy/Dalhousie N.B.
Bon Une/Pinte/Good one/quart

P1:SX:33 blue (T.H.)

Dalhousie/Dairy/Dalhousie,N.B.
Good for/1/quart of milk

A:CH:33X36 (B.H.)

Dalhousie Junction

Crystal/Dairy/Dalhousie Jct.N.B.
Good for/1/quart milk
Good for/1/quart

A:TS:39X39
A:TS:39X39 (T.H.)

Edmundston

Sanitary Dairy/Dial/RE-5-7123/Edmundston,N.B.
Good for/1/quart milk
Good for/1/Cream

B:BS:44X44
B:BS:44X44

La Laiterie Sanitaire/Tel./RE.5-7123/Edmundston
Good for/1/quart/milk

A:R:35

Laiterie Notre Dame/Tel./1094/Edmundston/N.B.
Good for/1/pint
Good for/1/pint

A:CH:41X41 purple (T.H.)
A:Recut CH:29X41 purple
)T.H.)
A:CH:41X41 orange (T.H.)
A :Recut CH:28X41 orange
(T.H.)

Good for/1/quart
Good for/1/quart

Laiterie Notre Dame/735-7163/Edmundston/N.B.
Good for/1/quart/Homo/or/Standard milk

A:CH:41:41 gold (T.H.)

Laiterie Notre Dame/REpublic/5-7163/Edmundston/N.B.
Good for/1/quart/Homo/or/Standard milk
Good for/1/quart/Homo/or/Standard milk

A:CH:41X41 orange (T.H.)
A:Recut CH:29X41 orange
(T.H.)

Fredericton

Thistle Dairy Ltd./Fredericton/N.B.
Good for/½/pint/cream
Good for/1/quart/skim milk
Good for/1/homo quart
Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk
Good for/1/homo quart
Good for/1/quart/skim milk
Good for/1/quart/2% milk

A:CH:33X35 gold (B.H.)
A:CH:33X35 blue (B.H.)
A:CH:33X35 green (B.H.)
A:CH:33X35 red (B.H.)
A:FLC:35X35 red (T.H.)
A:FLC:35X35 green (T.H.)
A:FLC:35X35 Lime (T.H.)

Thistle/Dairy Ltd./Fredericton/N.B.
1 quart/pasteurized/cream
1 pint/pasteurized/milk.
1 quart/pasteurized/milk

P1:R:28 blue (C.H.)
P1:R:28 green(C.H.)
P1:R:28 red (C.H.)
(above 3 have white ltrs.)

General/Dairies Ltd./Fredericton,N.B.
Good for/1/homo quart
Good for/1/quart/2% milk
Good for/1/quart/skim milk
Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk
Good for/½/pint/cream
Good for/1/homo quart
Good for/1/quart/skim milk
Good for/1/homo quart

A:HS:31X33 red (B.H.)
A:HS:31X33 lime (B.H.)
A:HS:31X33 green (B.H.)
A:TS:33X33 red (T.H.)
A:TS:33X33 (T.H.)
A:TS:33X33 gold (T.H.)
A:TS:33X33 blue (T.H.)
A:TS:34X33 gold

Grand Falls

Grand Falls/Grand/Falls N.B./Dairy

Good for/1/quart/2% milk

Good for/1/pint

Good for/1/quart milk

A:CR:39X38 red (T.H.)

A:TR:41X38

A:R:39

Grande-Anse

Laiterie Evangéline Enrg./Bon pour/1 chopine de lait/

pasteurisé/ou/homogénéisé

Uniface

Pl:Re:50X44 green

Moncton

McKay's/Dairy/Ltd.

Good for/1/quart/past. skim milk

Good for/1/homo quart

Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk

Good for/1/quart 2% milk

A:CR:33X32 green (T.H.)

A:CR:33X32 (T.H.)

A:CR:33X32 red (T.H.)

A:CR:33X32 brown (T.H.)

Model Dairy/Moncton/N.B./Tel.25684 (4 inverted)/J.L.Colpitts

Good for/1/homo pint

A:TS:40X39 (T.H.)

(Model Dairy was taken over by McKay's Dairy.)

Mittons/Dial/6-3333/Dairy

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:CH:41X42 (B.H.)

Mittons/Dial/386-3333/Dairy

Good for/1/quart/homo milk

Good for/1/quart/2% milk

Good for/1/homo quart

Good for/1/quart/of 2%

A:CR:39X38 red (T.H.)

A:CR:39X38 green (T.H.)

A:CH:35X35 red (B.H.)

A:CH:35X35 green (B.H.)

Sunrise/Dairy/Ltd.

Good for/1/quart of milk

Good for/1/quart/of 2% milk

Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk

Good for/1/quart/non fat milk

Good for/1/quart/2% milk

Good for/1/quart/of 2% milk

Good for/1/quart of milk

Good for/1/quart/non fat milk

A:CH:41X41 (B.H.)

A:CH:41X41 glue (B.H.)

A:CH:41X41 green (B.H.)

A:CH:41X41 red (B.H.)

A:CH:33X35 blue (B.H.)

A:CH:33X35 blue (B.H.)

A:CH:33X35 (B.H.)

A:CH:33X35 red (B.H.)

Brookfield/pasteurized

Good for/1/quart of milk

Good for/1/quart/milk

Good for/1/pint of milk

Good for/qt./skim milk

Good for/1/quart milk

Good for/½/pint/cream

A:SN:26

A:SN:26

A:Oc:27 (vars.)

A:TR:33X30 (vars.)

A:TS:39X39 red

A:HS:37X41

Brookfield/Dairy/Ltd./homogenized

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:FLC:34 (vars)

Brookfield/homogenized

Good for/1/quart/milk

Good for/1/quart milk

A:FLC:34

A:CR:39X38

Moncton , cont.

Brookfield/Dairy/Products/Homogenized

Good for/1/quart/homo milk

Good for/1/quart milk

A:CH:41X40 (B.H.)

A:CH:41X40 (B.H.) (vars.)

Brookfield/Skim milk

Good for/1/quart/milk

Good for/1/quart milk

Good for/1/quart milk

Good for/1/quart milk

A:TR:33X30

A:CR:39X38 blue

A:CR:39X38 (T.H.)

A:CR:39X38 red

Brookfield/Guernsey/Gold/2% Homogenized

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:MR:40X44 red (B.H.) (vars.)

Farmers/Co-operative/Creamery Co./Moncton,N.B.

Good for/10¢/when/returned/with bottle

A:Oc:25

Newcastle

Co-op Dairy/Tel./75/Newcastle/N.B.

Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk

Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk

Good for/1 (small)/homo quart

Good for/1 (large)/homo quart

A:CH:42X42 red (B.H.)

A:CH:42X42 (B.H.)

A:CH:42X42 (B.H.)

A:CH:42X42 (B.H.)

Co-op Dairy/Newcastle/N.B.

Good for/1 (small)/homo quart

Good for/1 (large)/homo quart

Good for/1 (large)/homo quart

Good for/1/skim milk/quart

Good for/1/quart/skim milk

Good for/1/pint milk

A:CH:42X42 (B.H.)

A:CH:42X42 (B.H.)

A:CH :42X42

A:CH:42X42 blue (B.H.)

A:CH:42X42 blue (B.H.)

A:CH:42X42 gold (B.H.)

Co-op Dairy/Tel./622-1660/Newcastle/N.B.

Good for/2%/quart milk

A:MC:42X42 green (T.H.)

Allison/Dairy/Farm/Newcastle,N.B.

Good for/1/quart

A:TS:39X39 (T.H.)

Allison Dairy Farm/New/Castle/New Brunswick

Good for/1/quart

A:TS :39X39 (T.H.)

Petitcodiac

Wood & Dell/Petitcodiac/N.B.

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:S:25

Plaster Rock

Tobique/View/Farm/Plaster/Rock

1 pint/pasteurized/milk

1 quart/pasteurized/milk

P1:R:28 green (C.H.)

P1:R;28 red (C.H.)

Rogersville

Rogersville Dairy/Rogersville,N.B.

Good for/1/pint

Good for/one quart

A:TR:41X38 (T.H.)

A:TS:40X39 (T.H.)

Sackville

Sackville Dairies/Tele./274/Sackville,N.B.

Good for/1/quart

A:TS:39X39 (vars.)

Green Gables/pasteurized/milk/Tel.424/Dairy Farm

Good for/1/pint

A:TS:39X39 bronze

Green Gables Dairy/Phone 424/Sackville/N.S.

Good for/1/quart milk

A:TR:41X38

Good for/1/quart milk

A:TR:41X38 (recut)

Green Gables Dairy/Phone 424/Sackville,N.B.

Good for/1/quart milk

A:TR:41X38 gold (B.H.)

Good for/1/quart milk

A:TR:41X38 gold(B.H.) (recut)

Green Gables Dairy/Sackville/N.B.

Good for/1/quart milk

A:TR:41X37 gold (B.H.)

Good for/1/quart milk

A:TR:41X37 gold(B.H.) (recut)

Saint John

Baxter/Dairies/St.John/N.B.

Good for 1/2/Gal 2% milk

A:BRS:27X36 green(T.H.)

Good for/1/2/gallon/homo milk

A:BRS:27X36 red (T.H.)

Good for/1/2/gallon/skim milk

A:BRS:27X36 (T.H.)

St. Andrews

St. Andrews Dairy Ltd./St./Andrews/N.B.

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:TS:39X39 (T.H.)

Good for/1/2/pint/cream

A:TS:39X39 yellow(T.H.)

St. George

Dewar's Dairy/St./George/N.B.

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:TS:40X40 blue (T.H.)

St. Quentin

North/Shore/Co-op/Thessalon

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:MC:41X42 red (T.H.)

Laiterie Martel/St. Quentin/N.B.

Bon pour/1 chopine

A:CH:41X42 blue (T.H.)

Bon pour/1 pinte

A:CH:41X42 red (T.H.)

Woodstock

General Dairies/Ltd./New Brunswick

Good for/1/pint

A:MC:42X42 green (T.H.)

Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk

A:MC:42X42 (T.H.)

Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk

A:MC:42X42 red (T.H.)

Good for/1/pint/cream

A:MC:42X42 bronze (T.H.)

SASKATCHEWAN HOMECOMING MEDAL - 1971

By C.C.Tannahill

SASKATCHEWAN (printed on a ribbon below the Prairie Lily) / 1971
SASKATCHEWAN HOMECOMING / (bugler) / WELCOME / HOME goldine:R:32

In 1968 the Tourist Branch of the Department of Industry and Commerce suggested to the Government, as a means to stimulate their segment of the Department, that 1970 should be promoted as a HOMECOMING YEAR. Saskatchewan would not be celebrating an anniversary for a number of years and this would place Saskatchewan's name along with the many provinces that were celebrating. It was accepted as a good idea and plans were started. After noting that Manitoba was celebrating in the year of 1970 it was decided to postpone the Homecoming Year until 1971.

A special committee was appointed with C. Springstein as Director and Roger Franklin as co-ordinator. The Homecoming Committee sent a letter to every householder in the province, asking each one to list former residents of Saskatchewan that might come back in 1971 for a visit.

This mailing brought back many answers with lists of names and these were sorted out and readied for mailing in late 1971. 150,000 letters were mailed out, from these lists, and were expected to contact 525,000 persons. This mailing went out to every province in Canada, every State in the United States, and to 33 foreign countries. The replies from this mailing resulted in sending out a second mailing of 55,000 letters which they felt would reach 275,000 persons.

The Committee decided to have a commemorative medal as well and had Jack Glasser, artist with the Department of Industry and Commerce, prepare a design. After several designs were prepared, one was selected and given to the Barry Cubbon Agencies along with an order for 100,000 medals. The order was placed with Osborne Coinage of Cincinnati, and in March of 1971 the Homecoming Committee took delivery of 100,500 goldine medals. At this time the Committee notified all the local committees that the medals would be made available to them at 16¢ each. Around 200 of the local committees ordered medals, most of them to be used as a means of raising money for their projects as they were sold for 50¢. The parent Homecoming Committee purchased 4,000 of the medals for give-away purposes. As of November 1st, 1971 there were approximately 9,000 medals left.

At the recent annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Tourist Association, held in Regina, it was pointed out that the Homecoming '71 promotion was two years in the planning and involved an estimated 6,000 residents. Delegates were told that 2.39 million people visited Saskatchewan parks during the year, an increase of 13 per cent. Many of the towns surveyed after the homecoming celebrations suggested the event should be held every seven to ten years. Besides being a financial success in most communities it "cemented old friendships".

CALENDAR TOKENS OF CANADA

By Leslie C. Hill

A relatively small but fascinating series of tokens, the Calendars, have received little or no attention from cataloguers in the past, therefore a brief summary of the known issues may prove interesting. One of the difficulties encountered in accurately listing the Calendar tokens is their relative scarcity; of the eleven varieties listed below, four appear as unique in our records, the commonest (if we may be excused for using the term) is recorded in only six collections. No doubt other varieties unknown to us at this time, and additional specimens of the listed Calendars will come to light in due course; we would appreciate hearing from anyone with additional information.

Our present check list will be confined to the Calendar tokens with the rotating disc; the Obstetric calendars, Sports dates, etc., may be considered at a later date. All of the disc type Calendar tokens except one, are of the Advertising, or Metallic Business Card Token type, the exception being a commemorative. These have been issued in three groups, the 1901-1950 series, the 1907-1927, and the 1911-1931 group. Each group uses the same Calendar reverse, with the obverse side being used by the issuer for advertising.

These may be described as follows;

1901-1950 group

Reverses,

The body of the token has the years from 1901 to 1950 spaced around the border, and the initials of the days of the week in a continuous circle near the center of the token. A disc is fastened to the body of the token at the center by a pin around which it can be rotated. This disc has a section cut out at the top in order for the user to see the year on the token, and it also has a cut-out window near the center for seeing the initials of the days of the week on the body of the token. The months are stamped on the top of the disc, and the days of the month near the bottom under the window. When the desired month is placed under the year, then the date of the month will appear lined up under the appropriate day of the week as seen through the window. For a Leap Year the months of JAN & FEB are repeated and underlined (this information and directions for use are stamped on the disc). Around the center pin appears, "Calendar /1901 to 1950//Patent"

McCaw obverse.

William McCaw (around top)/Office 404/Transportation Bldg./120, St. James St./
Montreal/The Life & Accident/Insurance Expert/He Gives You The Best Value/
For Your Premiums/"Talk With McCaw."/ It Pays.

Reeded edge

A(luminum) R(ound) 44½m(illimetres)

Sadler & Haworth obverse

Sadler & Haworth (around top)/Tanners/And/Manufacturers/Of/Oak Leather Belting/
-./Montreal, Toronto,/St. John, N.B./Winnipeg, Vancouver (around below)

Reeded edge

A

R

44½mm

(This Calendar is listed under the Tokens of Manitoba as #8540a and in the Tokens of British Columbia and Yukon as #8150b)

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

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Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Editor - Larry Gingras

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL, 1869 - 1918, FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE

1867 CONFEDERATION MEDAL OF CANADA

Transcribed from the longhand originals and edited by

A. E. H. Petrie,

Curator, National Medal Collection, Public Archives of Canada

(1)

On the recommendation of the Hon: the Secretary of State the Committee advise that the medals in gold, silver & bronze, struck in London by order of the Canadian Government, in commemoration of the Confederation of the Provinces, be distributed in the manner recommended in his memorandum, dated 4th November 1869, hereunto appended.

(Signed) John A Macdonald

9 Novr./69

Appd.

I. Y. (Actually, J. Y. - the initials of the Governor General, Sir John Young, who was created Baron Lisgar in 1870.)

(2)

Memorandum

Le Soussigné a l'honneur de faire rapport que les médailles frappées à Londres par ordre du Gouvernement Canadien en commémoration de la Condédération du Canada sont reçues, et consistent: en une médaille d'or, cinquante médailles d'argent et cinq cent médailles de bronze.

Et il a l'honneur de recommander :

- 1^o Que la Médaille d'or soit présentée à Sa Majesté la Reine, de la part du Gouvernement Canadien;
- 2^o Qu'une médaille d'argent soit donnée à chacun des seize membres de la Conférence tenue à Londres en 1866-7 pour régler les conditions de l'Acte de la Confédération;
- 3^o Qu'une Médaille d'argent soit donnée à chacun des 4 membres du Gouvernement Fédéral, le 1^{er} Juillet 1867, qui ne formaient pas partie de la Conférence de Londres;
- 4^o Qu'une médaille d'argent soit aussi donnée à chacune des personnes dont les noms suivent, savoir:

- 1^o S. A. R. le Prince de Galles
- 2^o Le très Honorable M. Cardwell
- 3^o Le Comte de Carnarvon
- 4^o Le Duc de Buckingham & Chandos
- 5^o Le Comte de Granville
- 6^o Le Comte de Derby, ex-Premier Ministre
- 7^o Le Vicomte Monck
- 8^o S. E. Sir John Young
- 9^o L'Honorable Colonel Gray (Ile du Prince Edouard)
- 10^o L'Honorable George Brown
- 11^o L'Honorable John Rose

- 50 Qu'une médaille d'argent et une médaille de bronze soient placées dans la Bibliothèque du Parlement Fédéral.
- 60 Qu'une médaille de bronze soit accordée:
- 10 à chacun des 181 membres de la Chambre des Communes du Canada.
- 20 à chacun des 72 membres du Sénat du Canada.
- 30 à chacun des membres de la Conférence de Québec relative à la Confédération, qui ne formaient pas partie de la Conférence de Londres et n'appartiennent ni à la Chambre des Communes ni au Sénat
- 40 à chacun des membres de la Conférence de Charlottetown, qui n'ont pas été membres des Conférences de Londres ou de Québec, et ne sont membres ni du Sénat ni de la Chambre des Communes:
- 50 Au Vicomte Monck;
- 60 à S. E. Sir John Young;
- 70 au Greffier des Conférences de Londres et de Québec.
- 80 A chacune des Institutions suivantes:

Province d'Ontario:

- 10 Victoria College, Cobourg
- 20 School of Medicine, Toronto
- 30 School of Medicine, Kingston
- 40 Canadian Institute, Toronto
- 50 Institut Canadien, Ottawa
- 60 Athenaeum Institute, Ottawa
- 70 University College, Toronto
- 80 Education Office, Toronto
- 90 Knox College, Toronto
- 100 St. Basil's College, Toronto
- 110 Trinity College, Toronto
- 120 Congregational College, Toronto
- 130 Queen's College, Kingston
- 140 Regiopolis College, Kingston
- 150 Albert University, Belleville
- 160 Hellmuth College or London Collegiate Institute, London
- 170 Ontario College, Picton
- 180 Le Collège d'Ottawa, Ottawa
- 190 Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock
- 200 Law Society, Osgoode Hall, Toronto
- 210 Board of arts and manufacturers, Toronto
- 220 St. Michael's College, Toronto
- 230 Legislative Library, Toronto

Province de Quebec

- Natural History Society, Montreal
- Literary & Historical Society, Quebec
- Education Office, Quebec
- McGill University, Montreal
- Morrin College, Quebec
- Lennoxville College, Lennoxville
- L'Université Laval, Québec
- Le Séminaire de Québec, Québec
- Le Séminaire St-Sulpice de Montréal, Montréal
- Le Collège de St-Hyacinthe, St-Hyacinthe
- Le Collège de Nicolet, Nicolet
- Le Collège de Lévis, Lévis



The most splendid official medal that our country has had emanated from its political Confederation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, promulgated in 1867. Intended as a special honour for those who helped realize this unification, particularly in the political area, this magnificent commemorative -- three inches in diameter -- is a masterpiece of two major artists of the Wyon family, England's most noted coin and medal engravers of the 19th Century. Queen Victoria granted Joseph Shepherd Wyon (1836 - 1873) a special sitting for her likeness on the Confederation Medal's



obverse, whereas its reverse is a joint work with Joseph's brother, Alfred Benjamin Wyon (1837 - 1884). The latter side shows Britannia extending Canada's Confederation or Dominion Constitution of 1867 (known as the British North America Act) to the first four of our Provinces to enter that affiliation; taking them clockwise from top to bottom, these would be Upper Canada (Ontario), Lower Canada (Quebec - with fleur-de-lys on her sleeve), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. In addition, these female figures might be taken to personify Agriculture, Commerce, Mining, and the Forest Industries.

Le College des Trois-Rivieres, Trois-Rivieres
Le College de Ste-Marie, Montreal
Le College de Sainte-Marie-de-Monnoir
Le College de Rimouski, Rimouski
St. Francis College, St. Francis
Presbyterian College, Montreal
Le College de Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatiere
Le College de Ste-Therese, Ste-Therese
Le College de L'Assomption, L'Assomption
Le College de Rigaud
Le College Masson, Terrebonne
Institut Canadien-Français, Montreal
Mercantile Library Association, Montreal
Institut Canadien, Quebec
Normal School (McGill), Montreal
Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal
Laval Normal School, Quebec
Collège de St-Laurent, Co. of Jacques Cartier
Collège de Varennes
Legislative Library, Quebec

Province de la Nouvelle Ecosse

Dalhousie College, Halifax
St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish
Acadia College, Wolfville
St. Mary's College, Halifax
Education Office, Halifax
Legislative Library, Halifax

Province of New Brunswick

University of New Brunswick
Baptist Seminary
Methodist Academy, Sackville
Presbyterian College, Miramichi
Roman Catholic College, Miramichi
Education Office, Fredericton
Legislative Library, Fredericton

Ottawa, 4 Novembre 1869.

(Signed) Hector L. Langevin

Secrétaire d'Etat

(3)

The Committee of Council on the recommendation of the Hon: the Secretary of State advise that a distribution of the medals, commemorative of the Confederation of the Provinces, be made in conformity with the annexed Supplementary Report - dated 5 November 1869.

(Signed) John A Macdonald

9 Novr./69

Appd.

J.Y. (Initials of the Governor General,
Sir John Young)

(4)

Le soussigné a l'honneur de faire le rapport supplémentaire qui suit, as sujet des Médailles frappées en commémoration de la Confédération:

Le soussigné recommande qu'une médaille d'argent soit accordée:

- 1^o A l'Honorable Sir E. P. Taché, Président de la Conférence de Québec.
- 2^o Au premier Ministre de chacun des Gouvernements de la Province du Canada, de la Province de la Nouvelle Ecosse et de la Province du Nouveau Brunswick, immédiatement avant le premier Juillet 1867, s'il n'y a pas de ja droit autrement.
- 3^o A Sir Hastings Doyle
- 4^o A l'Honorable M. Wilmot, Lieut-Gouverneur du Nouveau Brunswick.

Le soussigné recommande aussi qu'une médaille de bronze soit accordée:

- 1^o A chacun des Membres de chacun des Gouvernements des Provinces du Canada, de la Nouvelle Ecosse et du Nouveau Brunswick, immédiatement avant le premier Juillet 1867, qui n'a pas droit à une médaille d'argent ou à une médaille de bronze, de quelqu'autre manière;
- 2^o Au King's College, Windsor, N. Ecosse.
- 3^o Au Presbyterian College, Woodstock, N.B.
- 4^o Au Museum du Mechanic's Institute, St. John, N.B.
- 5^o Au Roman Catholic Dorchester Academy, Memramcook.
- 6^o Au Collège de Montréal (St-Sulpice), Montréal.

Ottawa, 5 Novembre 1869.

(Signed) Hector L. Langevin,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

(5)

On the recommendation of the Hon: the Secretary of State the Committee advise that the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal be added to the list of the institutions entitled to receive a copy of the Bronze Medal struck in commemoration of the Confederation of the Provinces.

(Signed) John A Macdonald
7 Dec / 69

Appd.

J. Y. (Initialled by the Governor General,
Sir John Young.)

(6)

On the recommendation of the Hon: the Minister of Justice the Committee advise that a Confederation Medal in Bronze be transmitted to Frédéric Gautier, Esq., Consul General of France on July 1st 1867, for his acceptance.

(Signed) John A Macdonald
27 Dec / 69

Appd.

J. Y. (Initialled by the Governor General,
Sir John Young.)

(7)

On the recommendation dated 12 January 1872, of the Hon. the Secretary of State, the Committee advise that a further distribution of the Medals Silver and Bronze struck in favor of the Confederation of the Provinces be made as follows, viz: -

To His Excellency the Governor General - a Silver Medal
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald - 1 Bronze
Hon. Sir F. Hincks - Silver
Hon. Mr. Howe - Silver
Hon. Mr. Morris - Silver
Hon. Mr. Aikins - Silver
Hon. Mr. J. H. Pope - Silver
Hon. Judge Dunkin - Silver
Hon. Lieut. Col. Bernard - Silver
His Honor Lieut. Governor Trutch - Silver
Honorable Dr. Helmcken - Silver
Honorable Dr. Carroll - Silver
J. Scriver, Esqre. - Bronze
Honorable George Alexander - Bronze
Wm. Henry Lee (Clerk of the Privy Council) - Bronze

(Signed) John A Macdonald
16 Jan / 72

Appd.

L. (Initialled by Lord Lisgar, the Governor General)

(8)

On a Memorandum dated 13th February 1885, from the Secretary of State, representing that application has been made for copies of the bronze issue (the only one now remaining) of the Medal struck by Order of the Government of Canada, in the year 1869, in commemoration of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, and recommending that he be authorized to add the annexed Supplementary List in the distribution of the Confederation Medal.
The Committee advise that authority be granted to the Secretary of State accordingly.

(Signed) John A Macdonald

Appd.

Lansdowne
20 . 2 . 85

(9)

Supplementary List - Distribution of Confederation Medal

His Excellency the Governor General (Lord Lansdowne)
His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B.
The Right Honourable the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.
The Honourable Sir W. B. Richards, Kt., late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
of Canada
The Fraser Institute, Montreal
The Honourable Sir William Young, Kt., late Chief Justice of Nova Scotia
The Honourable William Collis Meredith, D.C.L., late Chief Justice of the Superior
Court of the Province of Quebec

The Honourable Frank Smith
The Honourable J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State of Canada
The Honourable D. A. Smith, late a Member of the House of Commons 1st Parlt.
George Stephen, Esquire, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. of Canada
The Count de Premio-Real, Consul General for the Kingdom of Spain
The Honourable Hector Fabre, Agent General for the Province of Quebec at Paris,
France
The Reverend Antoine Labelle, St. Jerome, P.Q.
The University of Manitoba
Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, N.W.T.
The Library of the Legislature, Manitoba
The Library of the Legislature, Victoria, B.C.
The Free Public Library, Toronto.
The Keeper of Records, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa

(10)

On a Memorandum dated 5th November 1885 from the Secretary of State representing that application has been made on behalf of certain persons for a copy of the medal struck in commemoration of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces.

The Minister recommends that Mrs. Draper, widow of the late Hon. William Henry Draper, C.B., in his lifetime Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the Province of Ontario, be awarded a Confederation Medal in consideration of the fact that her husband was one of the three Judges selected to swear in the first Governor General of the Dominion of Canada at Ottawa on the 1st day of July 1867.

That a copy of the medal be bestowed upon the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Wilson of Ontario, who served with Sir. W. B. Richards and the late Chief Justice Draper on the occasion referred to.

That the name of the Honourable William McDougall, C.B., formerly a Minister of the Crown in Canada, who suffered the loss at the time of the Red River troubles in 1869-70 of the copies in silver and bronze originally bestowed upon him, be included in the present distribution.

The Minister further recommends that the following names be added to the list of distribution.

- A. The Honourable Sir A.P. Caron, K.C.M.G., Minister of Militia & Defence.
- B. The Honourable Thomas White, Minister of the Interior.
- C. The Honourable J.S.D. Thompson, Q.C., Minister of Justice.
- D. His Grace Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec.
- E. His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario, Ottawa.
- F. The Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Cameron, of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice of Ontario.
- G. The Reverend Dr. Scadding, author of "Toronto of Old", and other interesting literary works.
- H. The Reverend H. A. Verreau, Principal of Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal.
- I. The Honourable J. Norquay, Premier of Manitoba.
- J. The Honourable Joseph Royal, M.P., formerly Attorney General of Manitoba.
- K. The Honourable W.J. Macdonald, Senator, a member of the first Parliament of Canada.
- L. The Seminaire de Ste. Thérèse, P.Q.
- M. St. Boniface College, Manitoba.
- N. Royal Military College, Kingston.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

(Signed) A. Campbell (Honourable Sir Alexander Campbell,
K.C.M.G., Minister of Justice)

Appd.

Lansdowne

7 . 11 . 85

(11)

On a Memorandum dated 14th December 1885, from the Secretary of State, representing that the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Hagarty took part as a Judge in the swearing in of the first Governor General of the Dominion on the 1st July 1867.

The Minister recommends that Chief Justice Hagarty be granted a copy of the Confederation Medal as was granted to the other Judges who took part in the ceremony above referred to.

The Minister further recommends that the following names be added to the list for distribution of the said Medals: -

1. The Honorable Gédéon Ouimet, Q.C., L.L.D., Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Province of Québec.
2. John George Hodgins, Esq., L.L.D., Deputy Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario and the author of various useful Canadian literary works.
3. The Library of the High Commissioner for Canada in London.
4. The Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.

(Signed) Hector L. Langevin

Appd.

Lansdowne

17 . 12 . 85

(12)

On a Memorandum dated 18th June 1886, from the Secretary of State recommending that authority be granted to forward copies of the bronze issue of the Confederation Medal to the following: -

1. The Most Reverend the Archbishop of Manitoba.
2. The Most Reverend the Metropolitan of Manitoba.
3. The Most Reverend the Archbishop of Montreal.
4. The Hon: G.E. Foster, Minister of Marine & Fisheries.
5. Sir R.G.W. Herbert, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be presented by the Honourable the High Commissioner for Canada in London.
6. Hon: J.B. Plumb, Senator.
7. Hon: E. Gérin, M.L.C.
8. J.C. Taché, Esq., Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.
9. Sandford Fleming, Esq., C.M.G.
10. Joseph Hickson, Esq., General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway.
11. The Library, Art & Natural History Association of Sherbrooke, P.Q., to be presented by Mr. Hall, M.P.
12. The Ecole Polytechnique of Montreal.
13. The Free Public Library of St. John, N.B., to be presented by Mr. Everett, M.P.

The Committee advise that the requisite authority be granted as recommended.

(Signed) Hector L. Langevin

Appd.

(Signed) Lansdowne

24 . 6 . 86

(13)

On a Report dated 1st December 1886, from the Secretary of State, submitting that copies of the Acts of the Legislature of the Islands of Bermuda, from 1690 to 1883, published under the sanction of the Governor & Her Majesty's Council, and of the several Official Reports of the Colony for the year 1885, have been presented to this Government, through the Chief Clerk of his Department who was lately in Bermuda, by the Honorable Cavendish Boyle, Colonial Secretary of Bermuda.

The Minister recommends that the said books be accepted by this Government and that the same be deposited in the Library of Parliament; and, that the thanks of the Government be returned to Mr. Boyle for the kindness which prompted their presentation.

The Minister also recommends that a copy of the Confederation Medal be forwarded to Mr. Boyle.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.

(Signed) A. Campbell (Honourable Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Justice)

Appd.

(Signed) Lansdowne
3 . 12 . 86

(14)

16th Decr. 1886.

The Committee on the recommendation of the Secretary of State advise that a copy of the Confederation Medal be forwarded to Mr. J. Gordon Brown, formerly Editor of the Toronto Globe.

(Signed) A. Campbell

Appd.

(Signed) Lansdowne
17 . 12 . 86

(15)

22nd June 88

The Committee on the recommendation of the Honorable the Secretary of State advise that authority be granted to the Secretary of State to present a Confederation Medal to His Highness Prince Roland Bonaparte in recognition of the interest His Highness has displayed in Canada, and of his useful researches concerning this Country.

(Signed) John A Macdonald

Approved

27th June 1888.

(Signes) Stanley of Preston

(16)

12th November 89

The Committee on the recommendation of the Secretary of State advise that authority

be granted to forward a copy of the Confederation Medal to His Honour John Schultz, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba.

(Signed) M Bowell

Approved

(Signed) W.J. Ritchie (Sir William Johnstone Ritchie,
Chief Justice of Canada, 1879-1892)

14 . 11 . 89

(17)

4th March 93.

The Committee on the recommendation of the Secretary of State advise that a further distribution of the Confederation Medal be authorized to the following Members of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, viz:

1. Honourable J.C. Patterson, Minister of Militia & Defence.
2. Honourable T.M. Daly, Minister of the Interior & Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
3. Honourable A.R. Angus, Minister of Agriculture.
4. Honourable W.B. Ives, President of the Queen's Privy Council.

(Signed) W B Ives (President of the Council, 1892-1894)

Appd. March 7/93

(Signed) Stanley of Preston.

(18)

24th March 93

The Committee of the Privy Council of the recommendation of the Secretary of State advise that a presentation of the Confederation Medal be authorized to the Honourable Frank Smith, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, and a Senator of the Dominion.

(Signed) W B Ives

Approved March 29/93

(Signed) Stanley of Preston

(19)

On a Report, dated 4th August 1893, from the Secretary of State submitting the annexed copy of a letter from Mr. J. A. Macdonell of Alexandria, Glengarry County, applying for a Confederation Medal for Sir Hugh Guion Macdonell, K.C.M.G., C.B., Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Portugal.

The Minister observes that Mr. Macdonell who is making this request states that he is not of the same family as the diplomatist for whom the favour is asked, and that if he were he would not make the suggestion, and sets forth as a reason why it should be granted the distinguished services rendered by the family of Sir Hugh Macdonell in the revolutionary war, throughout which his father and uncles, five or six in number, served with much distinction, and with great benefit to Upper Canada, the preservation of which to Great Britain was, in the opinion of the Military Secretary to Sir Guy Carleton, writing to the Under Secretary of State for War, under date the 23d June 1804, in a great measure due to the efforts of the Macdonells and their dependents.

The Minister, in consideration of the foregoing and other circumstances mentioned by Mr. Macdonell, concurs in the suggestion that it would be a graceful act on the part of the Canadian Government to evince its interest in the services rendered by Sir Hugh Macdonell's family, and its recognition of their value to the then future Dominion.

The Minister therefore, recommends that authority be given him to forward a copy of the Medal to Sir Hugh Macdonell as a mark of appreciation by the Government of the distinguished services rendered to Canada by his family.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

(Signed) W. B. Ives

Approved

15th Aug. 1893.

(Signed) A. Montgomery-Moore (Lieutenant-General Alexander George Montgomery Moore, commanding Her Majesty's troops in Canada, Administrator of the Government in the Dominion at this time.)

(20)

Alexandria, Glengarry, 1893

My dear Sir,

I beg to apply through you for one of the Confederation Medals for Sir Hugh Guion Macdonell, K.C.M.G., C.B. Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Portugal, under the following circumstances.

This gentleman is the son of Mr. Hugh Macdonell, who was a Loyalist Officer of the Revolutionary War, having served throughout that War as a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, in which Regiment his Father commanded a Company and in which another brother was also a subaltern officer, Two other of his brothers served throughout the same war as Officers in Butler's Corps of Rangers, one as a Captain and the other as a subaltern.

Of the services of this family in that struggle, Colonel Matthews, Military Secretary to Lord Dorchester (Sir Guy Carleton) writes as follows to the Under Secretary of War under date Chelsea College, 23rd June, 1804:- "X X X I was at that time quartered at Niagara and an eye-witness of the gallant and successful exertions of the Macdonells and their dependents, by which, in a great measure, the Upper country of Canada was preserved. x x x x Captain Macdonell's father and uncle, at that time advanced in years, had companies in that corps and in which his elder brother, afterwards an active and distinguished partizan, carried arms. The sons of both families, five or six in number, the moment they could bear arms, followed the bright example of their fathers and soon became active and useful officers in that and another corps of Rangers whose strength and services greatly contributed to unite the Indians of the Five Nations in the interest of Government and thereby decidedly to save the Upper Country of Canada and our Indian Trade".

Upon the conclusion of that War this gentleman's family settled in Glengarry. Upon the Province of Upper Canada being set apart, Captain Macdonell was appointed by General Simcoe, the first Lieutenant-Governor, to be Adjutant General of the Militia of the Province (vide letter of Lord Camden, Colonial Secretary to Lieutenant General Hunter, dated Downing Street, 2nd August, 1804, in the Archives). He served also as Senior Captain in the 1st Battalion, Royal Canadian Volunteer Regiment of Foot under Lieutenant Colonel the Baron de Longueuil, which garrisoned the ports of Lower Canada from 1796 to 1802, his elder brother Lieutenant Colonel John Macdonell commanding the 2nd Battalion which garrisoned the Upper Province.

In 1792, when Parliamentary Institutions were accorded to this Province, Mr. Hugh Macdonell was returned as one of the members for Glengarry, together with his elder brother before mentioned who was elected Speaker of the first Legislature of Upper Canada. He subsequently left Upper Canada, occupying a Diplomatic position in the Imperial Service abroad, his services being of a nature so meritorious as to draw forth repeated encomiums from Government and H.R.H. the Duke of Kent declaring that "his conduct was peculiarly gratifying to him who reflected with pleasure upon his being the first who brought him forward".

I mention these circumstances to show that Sir Hugh Macdonell is not unassociated with Canada, through his father, and that this family though they have long since ceased to reside in Canada were honourably identified with it in its infancy and I submit that it would be an appropriate and graceful act on the part of the Canadian Government to recognize the services which they rendered in former days in a manner which could not but be gratifying to Sir Hugh. That gentleman has himself pursued a most honourable career in the Diplomatic Service of the Crown, while his brother the late General Sir Alexander Macdonell, K.C.B., served with great distinction in the Crimean War where he commanded the 3rd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade (Medal with 3 clasps, brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel, C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish Medals and 5th class of the Medjidie) and in the Indian Mutiny (Brevet of Colonel, medal with clasp; also in the Campaign on the North West Frontiers of India in 1864 (Medal), as well as in the Expedition against the Mohammedan Tribes, which he commanded (Medal with clasp). He died about a year ago a Lieutenant General and Honorary General in the Service and Colonel Commandant of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade.

I may mention that the Committee which had charge of the Centennial Celebration of the Establishment of the Province of Upper Canada (Ontario) last year, recognized the identification of Sir Hugh Macdonell with the Province, the services of his family thereto and his own distinguished career which redounds more or less to the credit of the Country by forwarding to him one of the Medals struck to commemorate the Centennial Anniversary.

Permit me to add in conclusion that Sir Hugh Macdonell is not a member of the family to which I belong, and that if he were I would not make this suggestion.

I am, My dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. A. Macdonell.

The Honourable,
John Costigan,
Secretary of State for Canada,
Ottawa.

(21)

18 April 1894

The Secretary of State submits that it would be an appropriate and graceful action on the part of the Government to mark, in some way, its gratification at the success won by Mr. Philippe Hebert, the Canadian sculptor, in the recent international competition for designs for the statue to the late Sir John Macdonald.

The Minister observes that the eminence which Mr. Hebert has attained in his profession has brought honour to his native country, and his triumph in open contest with sculptors of the highest rank in Europe and in the United States, which has placed the Dominion in a most enviable position before the world of Art, might fittingly be recognized.

The Minister recommends that authority be granted to forward a Confederation Medal to Mr. Hebert.

The Committee advise that authority be granted accordingly, and that a communication in the sense of this Minute, if approved, do accompany the said Medal.

(Signed) W B Ives (President of the
Council, 1892-1894)

Approved
23d. April 1894
(Signed) Aberdeen

(22)

17 October, 1895

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, advice that authority be given for the presentation of a copy of the Confederation Medal to the Honourable Désiré Girouard, a puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada.

(Signed) M. Bowell
Approved
22 . 10 . 95
(Signed) Henry Strong
Deputy Governor

(23)

8 June 1897

The Committee on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, advise that he be authorized to present to Major General Charles Walker Robinson, C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital, a bronze copy of the medal struck in commemoration of the Confederation of the Provinces now forming the Dominion of Canada, in recognition of General Robinson being the first Canadian born subject of Her Majesty to whom the Distinguished Service Pension was awarded.

(Signed) R.J. Cartwright (The Hon. Sir Richard John
Cartwright, K.C.M.G., G.C.M.G., Minister of
Trade and Commerce.)

Approved
Aberdeen
14 . 6 . 97

(24)

15 April, 1898

The Committee of the Privy Council on the recommendation of the Secretary of State advise that he, the Secretary of State, be authorized to present to the Superior of the St. Charles Borromeo Seminary and College of Sherbrooke, a Bronze copy of the Medal struck in commemoration of the Confederation of the provinces now forming the Dominion of Canada.

(Signed) R. J. Cartwright
Approved
Aberdeen
19 . 4 . 98

(25)

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated 18th August, 1916, from the Secretary of State, representing, -with reference to the issue of a Medal to commemorate the Confederation of the Provinces of Canada, - that a few copies of this Medal are in the keeping of the Secretary of State, for distribution in such manner as may be from time to time directed by Order in Council.

The Minister states that it has been brought to his attention that no copy of this Medal is in the collection of such material in the possession of the Royal Mint at Ottawa, and that the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint has made application for a copy, to add to such a collection.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be directed by Order in Council to hand to the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, Ottawa, one Confederation Medal, in bronze, to be added to the collection at the Royal Mint.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

(Signed) R. L. Borden.

Approved

Arthur - (Signature of His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur, Duke of
Connaught, Governor General of Canada)

28th August 1916

(26)

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 26th September, 1916, from the Secretary of State, referring to the issue of a Medal to commemorate the confederation of the provinces of Canada, and stating that a few copies of this Medal are in the keeping of the Secretary of State for distribution in such manner as may be from time to time directed by Order in Council; that it has been brought to the attention of the Minister that no copy of this Medal is in the collection of such material in the possession of the Royal Mint, London, England, and that the Deputy Master of the Mint has made application for a copy to add to such collection.

The Minister recommends that he be directed to present to the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, London, England, one Confederation Medal, in bronze, to be added to the collection at the Royal Mint.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

(Signed) R Rogers (Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister
of Public Works, 1912-1917)

Approved

Arthur - 29th September 1916

(27)

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, advise that a request made by Sir Hugh John Macdonald for a copy of the Confederation Medal, in bronze, be granted, and that the Secretary of State be authorized to send one of the Medals in his keeping to Sir Hugh John Macdonald.

(Signed) R. L. Borden.

Approved.

Devonshire. 4 . v . 18

BIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE WORKS:

- (1) Canadian Men and Women of the Time, A Hand-book of Canadian Biography, Edited by Henry James Morgan. (William Briggs, Toronto: 1898.)
- (2) Encyclopedia Canadiana. Grolier of Canada Limited, 1966. . . .
- (3) The Macmillan Dictionary of Canadian Biography, by W. Stewart Wallace. Third Edition. Macmillan, Toronto: 1963.

Photographs of the Confederation medal were supplied through the courtesy of the Public Archives of Canada.

o o o o o o o

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

CNRS No.

| | | | |
|------|---|------------|---------------------------------|
| 80 | J. Broadbent/Home made/Bread Good for/1/loaf | A:R:24 | <u>Ottawa, Ont.</u> |
| 291 | Greers Bakery/Good for/1/Loaf Blank | A:Sc8:28 | <u>Ottawa, Ont.</u> |
| 647 | Aug Roy/Good for/1/Loaf Blank | A:O:27 | <u>Ottawa, Ont.</u> |
| | (Above three tokens attributed by J. Douglas Ferguson) | | |
| 166 | From the/Crown Bakery Good for one/quart/Powassan milk | A:Re:32X19 | <u>Cobalt, Ont.</u> |
| 191 | S. Dine/& Co. Good for/1/loaf of bread | A:R:25 | <u>Sault Ste Marie Ont.</u> |
| 494 | A.J. Millar/Baker Good for/1/loaf | A:R:28 | <u>Renfrew, Ont.</u> |
| 1061 | The Swan/Bakery and/Confectionery Good for/1/loaf | A:Re:32X19 | <u>Hamilton, Ont.</u> |
| | (The above four tokens attributed by Ken Palmer) | | |
| 484 | Melanson's/Book Store Good for/1/in trade | A:R:25 | <u>Moncton, N.B.</u> |
| | (Attributed by Geoffrey Bell) | | |

THE GLADMAR CASH STORE TOKENS

By C.C. Tannahill

THE GLADMAR/CASH/STORE/GENL. MDSE./GLADMAR, SASK.
Good for 25¢ in trade A:R:25

THE GLADMAR/CASH/STORE/GLADMAR,/SASK.
Good for 10¢ in trade with every \$1.00 purchase A:R:25

In 1909 several homesteaders, William Ehrhardt, Fred Ehrhardt and the three Watland Bros., Zacharias, Sigvart and Antony, discovered a coal seam in southern Saskatchewan and mined this for their own use. Other homesteaders in the area heard about the discovery and came considerable distance with oxen and horses to obtain fuel for winter and cooking. As a result the area became a center of activity and in 1910 a post office was opened with P. Black as the first postmaster. The responsibility of naming the post office fell to Mr. Black and so he took the first part of his son's name, Gladstone, and the first part of his daughter's name, Margaret, and called it Gladmar. The post office was built on NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10 -3 - 19 W2.

The Eidsness Bros., Reginald, Olaf, Berger and Einind with their mother opened the Gladmar Cash Store late in 1910 and also started a coal mine on SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11-3-19 W2. The nearest railways were at Radville, 25 miles away, and at Dooley, Montana, 28 miles to the south. Coal was being hauled from several mines over a radius of 25 miles and Gladmar was a very busy place.

Bert Eidsness, a cousin from Norway, and Berger opened a blacksmith shop and garage in 1915. A community hall was built in 1915 by donations and free labour and this became the center of social activity for miles around. Many travelled up from Montana to attend the many dances etc. held in the hall. Music for the dances was usually supplied by an orchestra from Plentywood, Montana, and the "whoop and holler juice" supplied by the local bootleggers.

In 1929 the railway came through from Estevan, several miles south of Gladmar and a new townsite was selected straight south of the original site. The post office was moved to the new site in the spring of 1930 and the Cash Store shortly after. At this time it was operated by Reginald and Olaf with Mrs. Berger acting as the clerk. Berger became the first Imperial Oil agent and Einind the first International Harvester dealer. Most of the buildings from the former site were moved to the new Gladmar. The Eidsness family sold the coal mine to Bernard Tangedal in 1924 and in 1940 all coal mining in the area was discontinued.

The tokens were first issued in 1915 and were in use until the store closed in 1937. The second token was issued from the new store in 1930 in an effort to stimulate trade and to bring all the old customers from the original Gladmar to the new town.

L. A. ANDERSON & HIS TOKENS, FRONTIER, SASK.

By C. C. Tannahill

L. A. Anderson/Dept./Store/Frontier, Sask.
Good for \$1.00 in merchandise

A:R:35

Anderson Dept. Store/Frontier,/Sask.
Good for 25¢ in merchandise
" " 10¢ " "

A:Sc8:28

A:Sc8:25

Louis Anderson was first attracted to Canada by the advertisements the Canadian Government placed in the United States papers. They offered special excursion rates of one (1¢) cent per mile return to any prospective homesteader on the prairies. In 1909 Mr. Anderson came up to Canada to look over the land and decided to settle in the White Mud area. In 1910 he moved his cattle and effects, taking advantage of the offer of a railway car to anywhere in Western Canada for \$60.00, and arrived at his homestead on May 1st, 1910. Mrs. Anderson joined him on May 18th of the same year. Later in the year a prairie fire wiped out all their feed for the stock and after much searching, which took him many miles, enough feed was obtained for the winter.

Mrs. Anderson, being one of the few women in the area, baked bread for many of the neighbors and of course when they came to pick up the bread it was always at mealtime and they stayed to eat as well. Due to this it became a centre of activity and on February 13th, 1913 the Rapdam Post Office opened on Mr. Anderson's farm. It seemed that the many neighbors who came for their mail always wanted something else and so Mr. Anderson started a store to supply these needs, hauling supplies in over 50 miles.

In 1923 the railway came through the area and Frontier was started. At this time Mr. Anderson moved his building to town on skids, placing it close to the elevator, and in 1924 moved the building "uptown", still keeping one corner of the store for the post office.

The tokens were issued around this time and were used until 1935 when Mr. Anderson was told the Government had outlawed tokens and so he withdrew them from circulation. He sold out to the Frontier Co-Op in early 1944.

The above information came from Mr. Anderson who is now in his 92nd year.

THE BAKERY TOKENS OF ONTARIO

(A tentative listing)

By Ken Palmer

Corrigenda

Volume 7 - 2 Part 1

Page 56

Alexandria - J. Robertson, 1 loaf, rect.
Remove line-marker to read "/Alexandria, Ont."

Alton - MacQuarrie & Co., ½ loaf
Insert period to read "/of bread."

Alvinston - Bindner's, 1 loaf
Insert period to read "/of bread."

Page 57

Arnprior - D.H. Slater, 1 large loaf & 1 small loaf
Insert periods to read "/loaf."

Aylmer - W.C. Talbot, 2 loaves & 1 loaf
Insert periods to read "/Aylmer."

Beamsville - McNeil's, one loaf
Insert period to read "/Beamsville."

McNeil's, one half loaf
Insert new obverse to read "At McNeil's/Industry/Bakery/Beamsville"

Belleville - E.B. Harris , ½ loaf bread
Insert period to read "/loaf bread."

Page 58

Berlin -H.A. Deitrich, 1 loaf bread, 23mm
Insert new obverse to read"H.A. Deitrich/Twin City/Bakery/Berlin"

Brockville -Wm. Hunt, 1 loaf
Insert period to read "/Brockville."

Bradford -A. Sutherland
Insert a comma after "Sutherland;" on both tokens.
Note "(L.I.)" after "bread", on both tokens.

Page 59

Carleton Place- H.R. Bowland, 1 loaf
Insert line-marker to read "H:R./Bowland."

Chesley -Wm. Buckley, "widely spaced" Chesley.
Insert period to read "/loaf of bread."

Page 60

Coldwater -J.C. Parker, 1 loaf
Insert period to read "/Coldwater."

Deseronto -R.Marrigan, ½ loaf, 25mm
Insert period to read "/loaf of bread."

R.Marrigan, 1 loaf (c/s "void")
Insert period to read "/of bread."

Volume 7 - 4 Part 2

Page 107

Georgetown -J.J. Gibbons, 1 loaf
Change to read: J.J. Gibbons/etc.

Page 108

Guelph -Powell & Co., ½ loaf
Insert period to read "/Guelph."

Hamilton -Jackson's, one unslice loaf, green
Change description to read "P1:R:28: Green C.H."

R. Skerrett
Delete period after "Hamilton"
Delete period after "cents"

Page 109

Havelock -J.V.A. Coon, small loaf
Delete period to read "/in merchandise"

Page 110

Kincardine -C. Sturgeon, one loaf
Add the characteristics "A:Scl6:31"

Kitchener -After Kitchener add "(refer to Berlin)"

Lindsay -A.B. Terry, ½ loaf
Delete period to read "/loaf of bread"

Page 111

Lucknow -T. Reid, ½ loaf
For brevity these are usually referred to as the "narrow ½" and
"wide ½" tokens.

Page 112

Milverton -G. Guenther, 1 loaf
Insert an additional line to read "/Baker/&/Confectioner/"

Page 113

Orillia -F.T. Ross, ½ loaf
Insert line-marker to read "½/loaf of bread"

Page 115

Ottawa -D. Lee, 1 P.A. obv, 28mm
Insert period to read "/D. Lee."

L.G .Marineau, 1 loaf, Alum.
Insert comma to read "/Ottawa,/"

Morrison-Lamothe, Alum
Delete period to read "/Bakery Limited"

Page 117

Penetanguishene-J.C. Lee, one loaf
Delete "Ont." to read "/Penetanguishene"
Delete line-marker to read "/of bread"

Page 118

Port Dover -James B. Leaney, 1 loaf
The second listed token requires a new obverse to read
"James B. Leaney/Port Dover/Ont."
Delete period also to read "/of Bread."

Page 120

Southampton-J.A. Wells, 1 loaf, Alum & Brass
Insert periods to read "/of bread."

St. Catharines-A.Meyer, 1 loaf fancy, C.H.
This token is bi-facial and should be listed under a separate obverse.
Also, insert a comma (both sides) to read "/A. Meyer,"

Page 121

Tara -W. Collins, 1 loaf, oval
List a different obverse to read "W. Collins/general/and/fancy grocery/
Tara, Ont."

Page 122

Trenton -R.M. Foster, 19mm
Delete "1" and insert "½" to read "½/"

Page 124

Winchester -A.W. Beach, 1 pan, 38mm
Insert period to read "/Groceries."

My thanks to the many collectors who have sent me accurate descriptions of tokens in their collections. Also, thanks to those who have submitted information of additional listings of bakery tokens. These will appear under a separate title, "1st Addenda."

THE BAKERY TOKENS OF ONTARIO

By Ken Palmer

1st Addenda

Caledonia

Lyle - Not seen (Reported by E. Culp that this bakery definitely used tokens)

Cobalt

From the/Crown Bakery

Good for one/quart/Powassan Milk

A:Re:32X19

(The Crown Bakery sold milk which was shipped in by train in cans from Powassan)

Fort William

H. Serido/Fort William/Ont.

Good for/25¢/four loaves

A:Oc:22

Hamilton

R. Skerrett/223/York/St./Hamilton

Good for/3/cents

A:R:25½

Hanover

Schinbein - Not seen (Reported by A. Schefter from information received from a Mrs. Schinbein)

Kincardine

H. J. Gibson/Baker/&/Confectioner/Kincardine,/Ont.

Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

A:Sc8:28

Kingsville

John Cooper/& Son/Bakers/Kingsville,/Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of/bread

A:Sc4:29

Linwood

N. W. Smith - Not seen (No. 1017 on McColl's sales list)

Ottawa

Ottawa Bakery/½/Dompierre & Co.

Blank

C:R:20

Pembroke

F. Lehmann/Baker/&/Confectioner/Pembroke

(Note 2 N's in Lehmann)

Good for/1/loaf/bread

A:R:30

English & Davison/Pembroke/Bakery

Good for/½/loaf bread

A:S:23

Peterboro

Lang - Not seen (No. 1118 on McColl's sales list)

H. Powell/Baker/Peterboro/Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Sc8:29

Port Arthur

The Palace Bakery/J.L. Johnson/Prop./Port Arthur

Good for/1/loaf of/bread/spot cash

B:R:24½

Port Hope

Richmond/Baker/Port Hope/Ont.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Sc8:29

Renfrew

A. J. Millar/Baker

Good for/1/loaf

A:R:28

Rockland

Rockland Bakery/1/2/loaf

Blank

A:R:24

Sault Ste. Marie

S. Dini/& Co.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:R:25

Schreiber

James Scott/Baker/Schreiber, Ont.

Scotch Bakery/good for/one/loaf

A:Oc:23

Thedford

G. F. Forrest/Thedford/Ont.

Good for/5¢/loaf/of/bread

A:Sc8:29

Toronto

1 loaf/of/bread/M. L. (ane)

Blank

B:R:25

Trenton

Crown/Bakery/John A. Simpson

Good for/one/loaf/of bread

A:S:23

Vienna

Brown's/Grocery/Vienna, Ont.

Good for/3/loaves/bread

A:Oc:25

Uxbridge

J. Cherpaw - B:Re:44X19 - Not seen . reported in an article appearing in
"Can. Coin News" in 1964

West Lorne

J. Kiefer/West Lorne/ Ont.

Good for/one/loaf/bread

A:Oc:25

SOME THOUGHTS ON A NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR COINAGE DIES

By Dr. J.A. Haxby

In the study of the die varieties of the British North American regal coinages the situation sometimes arises where one wishes to catalog a series of varieties occurring within the confines of a given year's coinage of a single denomination. Most writers have tended toward naming varieties according to the most prominent characteristic. We, however, feel that cataloging dies is preferable. The primary reason for this is that in using only names for varieties one tends to lose sight of the fact that many individual varieties arise from several separate dies. There is thus more heterogeneity than would be suggested by terms like the 1859 wide 9 over 8 Canadian cent. This note summarizes the numbering system currently in use by us. It is hoped that it will prove useful to others conducting similar studies.

Each die receives a four-part designation, with the parts separated by /'s. The first part gives the denomination, the second is a letter for the side of the coin (O = obverse, R = reverse), the third is the date of the coin for which the die was first used and the fourth is a numeral for the die. Hence, the tenth obverse die for the 1858 Province of Canada cent would be given as :
1¢/O/1858/10.

WM. CHRISTIE & HIS BAKERY TOKEN

By Geoffrey Bell

Wm. Christie/Baker/Moncton, N.B.
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:O:22

William Christie was born in 1846 in Lerwick, Shetland Islands. At the age of 39, he came to Moncton and in 1896 set up the Moncton Bakery on East Main St., then the prime business center of Moncton. (The site was later to be occupied by the New Brunswick Wire Fence Company.) Later, the bakery was moved to lower Lutz Street, and when Mr. Christie retired in 1920, the bakery had moved to the corner of Main and Vulcan (Pearl) Streets.

On his retirement, Mr. Christie sold his business to Docithe Bourque and the name of the bakery became the Maple Leaf Bakery. Mr. Christie died in 1948 at the age of 102 years.



THE MEDIAEVAL INNS & THEIR TOKENS

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



At first glance one might think he is looking at an unpublished variety of a six-pence from the reign of James I, but actually it is a token in current use at one of the most interesting dining places to hit the Vancouver scene for many years. Like most tokens, the advertising value is taken into consideration when issuing them, but their main purpose is to pay for alcoholic beverages, and the particular style and inscription was chosen to lend additional colour to the Inn where they are used.

Robin Hughes is the type of person who enjoys dining out but felt that in most restaurants there was basically little difference in the choice of food, the manner of serving it, and in the overall atmosphere. Being a native of England he was familiar with his country's history and he had operated a drinking place based on the old English style. Put all these ingredients together and it is easy to understand why, when deciding to open a place for dining, he would choose to reproduce the setting of an old Mediaeval Inn.

What is now the older business section of Vancouver, was called Gastown back in the 1860's after "Gassy" Jack Deighton, a saloon-keeper of that era. A few years ago there was talk that the old business section was an eyesore to Vancouver and should be demolished to make way for modern skyscrapers and the like. There were others (with more influence apparently) who felt it wrong to wipe out Vancouver's history with a bulldozer and in recent years there has been a concentrated effort to rejuvenate this section and still retain its old charm. The area is once again called Gastown and it is here in one of the old buildings that Hughes chose to open the first of his Mediaeval Inns in January of 1971. In a modern setting the Old World atmosphere would have been lost. The second Inn was opened on Broad Street in Victoria during November of 1971, and a third is planned for Seattle, Washington.

The interior of the Inns is as one might expect - a suit of armour here, battle axes there, and the light coming from a few scattered candles.

The lower floor of the Gastown Inn is set up with booths along the side walls and long picnic style tables in the center, all very rough in style and unpainted of course. The waitresses, or "wenches" as they are called, are dressed in peasant costume, leaving a little to the imagination, and apart from the food, could be one of the reasons why this is a popular spot for businessmen to have lunch.

Banquets, quite different from the normal, are served nightly on the upper floor, and the public is invited to attend at "eighteen crowns per squire". There are several courses to the banquet, all eaten without the help of cutlery, and consisting of such delicacies as Game soup, Pacific prawns, Pheasant, Manor beef, Vegetables, Cheeses, Fruits, Wild nuts, and Mead, with wine flowing freely, and all of this served by well-endowed wenches.

It is at these banquets that the tokens are issued and used. Two tokens are given to each guest attending and they are usually redeemed before the banquet begins, at the rate of one token for a drink of beer and two tokens for a hard drink.

The obverse die used for striking the Gastown tokens was also used in the striking of the tokens for the Victoria Inn. The only difference in the reverse die is that the word "Victoria" is used in place of Gastown.

The tokens were manufactured by Pressed Metal Products of Vancouver, with an antique bronze finish somewhat lacking in uniformity, and thus creating the appearance of age.

Further to the opening paragraph, and for the benefit of those unfamiliar with the coinage of James I (1603 - 1625) , it may be well to point out here that the James I sixpence were made of very thin silver and in their unclipped state measure slightly over one inch in diameter. The obverse inscription on the token is consistent with the sixpence issued in the years 1604-1619 except for the lack of a stop between Hib and Rex, but the bust has no exact counterpart in any of those used for the James I coinage. My sincere thanks to Mr. Gordon Dickie for verifying this information.

HANKEY 'S BANK

By Paul Siggers, F.R.N.S.

During the period when British Columbia was progressing from wilderness to western mans' concept of civilization, trading by barter was initially the only form of business transaction practical. As years progressed, the need for a more standard medium of exchange led to the use of "Cash Orders", and in still later years to banking.

The first bank in Vernon, B.C. was opened by Gerald Alers-Hankey, acting as agent for Wulffson and Berwickes Ltd (Merchant Bankers) of London, England and Vancouver, B.C. on November 1st, 1892. These bankers controlled the Okanagan Land and Development Co. of Vernon, owning most of the building lots in the townsite. Hankey was to be their local manager, with the bank being a "profitable sideline" dealing mainly in mortgages, and the discounting of "cash orders". These cash orders were similar to the Goldsmith Notes of England but none are known to remain from this era.

The "profitable sideline" was in for a severe shock however, because on the same train that brought Hankey to Vernon on October 29, 1892, there arrived Campbell Sweeney, representative for the Bank of Montreal. It took the Montreal two months to get underway, and when they opened on December 1, 1892 most of Hankey's business went across the street. Some accounts indicate that he folded before the end of the year. A further account by local businessman, William Pound (1859-1949) written in later years reveals : "G.A. Hankey was an important community figure in those days as he conducted the one and only bank, a privately owned enterprise" - and this was in March, 1893 ! There is no doubt he continued to be a figure of local importance through the years, being elected Mayor in 1902.

All records of the operation were destroyed in 1943 on his death, and nothing but scattered records now survive of his bank. We do know he was in real estate and insurance until 1927 but other than this it is a blank. Gerald Alers-Hankey died in Vernon on August 22, 1943.

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

- | | |
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| 58. Unlisted Bouquet Sou | Sheldon S. Carroll |
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President - J. Douglas Ferguson

Vice-President - Paul Siggers

Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Editor - Larry Gingras

Excerpts from
THE BEAVER CLUB JEWELS

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

" In those days we dined at 4 o'clock and after taking a satisfactory quantity of wine, perhaps a bottle each, the married men . . . and some others, retired, leaving about a dozen to drink to their health. We now began in right earnest and true Highland style, and by 4 o'clock in the morning the whols of us had arrived at such a degree of perfection that we could all give the war-whoop as well as Mackenzie and McGillivray. We could all sing admirably, we could all drink like fishes, and we all thought we could dance on the table without disturbing a single decanter, glass or plate by which it was profusely covered, but on making the experiment we discovered that it was a complete delusion, and ultimately, we broke all the plates, glasses, bottles, etc. and the table also . . ."

In these words, Colonel Landmann, in his "Adventures and Recollections", describes a Beaver Club dinner he attended as a guest in December of 1797. Landmann goes on to say :

" I was afterwards informed that 120 bottles of wine had been consumed at our convivial meeting, but I should think a great deal had been spilt and wasted".

One cannot help but agree with this observation. Another account of a Beaver Club dinner tells us :

". . . by six or seven o'clock I had, in common with many of the others, fallen from my seat. To save my legs from being trampled on, I contrived to draw myself into the fireplace, and sat up in one of the corners, there being no stove nor grate. I there remained very passive, contemplating the proceedings of those who still remained at table, when at length Sir Alexander Mackenzie, as president, and McGillivray, as vice-president, were the last retaining their seats. Mackenzie now proposed to drink to our memory, and then, give the war-whoop over us, fallen foes or friends, all nevertheless on the floor, and in attempting to push the bottle to McGillivray at the opposite end of the table, he slid off his chair, and could not recover his seat whilst McGillivray, in extending himself over the table in the hope of seizing the bottle which Mackenzie had attempted to push to him, also in like manner began to slide to one side, and fell helpless on the floor".

Many other interesting stories are told about the antics of the members and their guests, following dinner. It is said they would sit on the floor, one behind the other as if in a canoe, taking in hand various objects that were handy, such as pokers and canes, and going through the motions of paddling, while singing songs of the voyageur. They would also give vivid demonstrations of how they had shot the rapids by straddling an empty wine keg and riding it from the table to the floor. There would be many stories told of their adventures into Indian territory, and one can imagine they would take special delight in relating their encounters with men of the Hudson's Bay Company.

To read only these accounts of Beaver Club meetings, one would be quite justified in coming to the conclusion that members of the Club and their guests were nothing more than a bunch of rowdy alcoholics, but such was not the case. It would be well to point out that the details brought out in these accounts refer primarily to the activities of those who remained on after the more sedate members and guests had called it an evening. To arrive at a more charitable picture we must consider the rules of the Club, the high esteem held for many of the members and guests, why the Club was formed, and what took place during the early hours of the dinner meetings.

Montreal, in the latter part of the 18th century, was the fur trading center in Canada, apart, of course, from the vast operations of the Hudson's Bay Company along the shores and inland of Hudson's Bay. Business, for the most part, was conducted during the season of open water, and at freeze-up traders would return to Montreal to relax and enjoy themselves and to prepare for another expedition to Indian territory the following spring. It is not difficult to understand their desire to relax and enjoy themselves in sumptuous wining and dining and partaking of some of the luxuries of civilization. Partying of all kinds was common during the winter months but there was felt a desire, and the atmosphere was just right, for the forming of a club composed exclusively of men of the fur trade. What these men were looking for was a club where all members had something in common. A club where the members could let off steam, tell of their adventures and dangers in Indian territory, and conduct business under the most congenial conditions.

In 1777 several Montreal traders, including Peter Pond, Maurice Blondeau and Nicholas Montour, formed a small partnership to compete against the Hudson's Bay Company. Historians mention a partnership of 1779 in which 16 shares were held by 9 different partners, and they also tell us that in 1787 the "North West Company" partners divided their stock into 20 shares. Just when this partnership, or partnerships, became officially known as the North West Company does not seem to have been determined and it is of little consequence to this study. What we are concerned about, is, that it was these men who in February of 1785 were responsible for forming the Beaver Club of Montreal.

In looking over the list of members it is evident that membership in the Club was not reserved exclusively for the North West Company men, but we may be quite certain the men of the Hudson's Bay Company would not be allowed in the door, at least not until after the Union of 1821. While it is true the records mention Lord Selkirk at a Beaver Club dinner in 1803, we must bear in mind his attendance there was as a guest only, and undoubtedly both parties had an ulterior motive in setting up this meeting, as we will see later.

Originally the Club consisted of 19 members. As time went on, others who qualified were admitted, but membership was not allowed to get out of hand since one of the club rules states there were to be no more than 55 regular and 19 honorary members at any time. During the 42 years of the Club's existence there were about 100 admitted to membership, many of whom have their names perpetuated in the naming of streets, towns and institutions in their honour..

Regular meetings of the Club were held fortnightly from December until April and occasionally during the summer months, which is said to have been the means of entertaining officers of the ships transporting Company furs to the markets of Europe.

One of the rules of the Club stated that no member was to have a party at his house on club days nor accept invitations. If he was in town he was obliged to attend of face disciplinary action. The only excuse for not attending was being indisposed.

One of the objects of the Club was : "To bring together, at stated periods during the winter season, a set of men highly respectable in society, who had passed their best days in a savage country, and had encountered the difficulties and dangers incident to a pursuit of the fur trade in Canada". Another object was : "to afford a means of introduction into society to such traders as might from time to time, after a long absence, retire from the Indian Country". It was indeed a great honor to be a member of the Club or to be invited as a guest to one of their dinners.

There were a number of rituals which took place at the dinner meetings, one of them being the passing of the Calumet, or peace pipe, a custom among the Indians emblematic of peace. There were also five toasts which had to be offered : 1. The Mother of all Saints; 2. The King; 3. The Fur Trade in all its Branches; 4. Voyageurs, Wives and Children; 5. Absent members. Following this, the members and their guests were permitted to pursue their own pleasures.

Guests were often invited to attend Beaver Club dinner meetings. On September 17, 1808, a dinner was held at Mr. Dillon's Montreal Hotel on Place d'Armes where 19 guests attended. Among the most notable at that meeting were General Drummond, and John Jacob Astor the well known New York fur trader. Mr. Astor had been a guest on several occasions. Some of the other prominent names recorded in the Minute Books as guests include : General Brock in 1808 and 1810; Washington Irving; Thomas Moore in 1804; Captain By in 1808 and 1827; Peter Grant and Sir John Franklin.

Lord Selkirk is said to have been a guest at a Beaver Club dinner in 1803 where it is believed by some, that he took advantage of their hospitality and no doubt their inebriated condition, to ask questions probing into North West Company affairs which proved to be advantageous to the Hudson's Bay Company and detrimental to his host. The North West Company, at that time was endeavouring to gain control of the Hudson's Bay Company and Selkirk now had knowledge of some of their plans.

Due to the absence of official Beaver Club records up to 1807 it is not known just where the meetings were held during the first twenty years. It has been said the headquarters of the Club were at Beaver Hall, the home of Joseph Frobisher in Montreal, but Beaver Hall was not built until about 1800. Frobisher was a wealthy man who enjoyed sumptuous dining, and following his retirement from the fur trade in 1798, at the age of fifty-nine, dining became somewhat of a passion with him. So great was his love of dining that he kept a special diary entitled "Diary of my dinners" in which he recorded his Beaver Club dinners, his invitations to dine out, and guests he entertained at Beaver Hall. How often Frobisher and his wife, Charlotte, may have opened their elegant home for Beaver Club dinners has not been recorded.

It has been established the Club held meetings fortnightly from December to April, and often during the off-season, and that they met regularly until 1804. For the next three years there seems to have been little, if any, activity.

From the Minute Book of 1807 (the earliest official record of the Club preserved) we find that in January of that year the Club was revitalized and five new members were elected. No sooner had they been admitted when they put forth a motion to change the name to the "Voyageurs Club". The motion was defeated, but apparently Jacques Giasson, one of the early members whose jewel is still preserved, was so put out that he never attended another meeting.

A few meetings were held at the City Tavern on St. Paul Street that year but were later moved to the Montreal Hotel on Place d'Armes where they continued until

1815. During the 1815-1816 season the Club met at the City Tavern as well as at Palmer's Hotel, and in 1817 they moved to the Mansion House Hotel on St. Paul Street.

The records for the years around 1821, which saw the Union of the North West and Hudson's Bay Companies, are somewhat obscured, but we know a big dinner was held in May of 1824 at the Mansion House Hotel where fifty attended.

The meetings then appear to have ceased until January of 1827 when George Simpson, recently appointed Governor of Rupert's Land, made an attempt to revive the Club. Ten members met at the home of William Blackwood where they elected to membership James Keith, Hugh Faries, and George Simpson. Two dinners were held that year at the Masonic Hall Hotel - one on the 3rd of February and the last to be recorded on the 5th of March.

With the building of trading posts throughout the west, it became less dangerous to travel into the wilderness. The rough and tough devil-may-care fur trader was becoming a thing of the past, and no longer did they have a competitor whose territory they could invade. That which caused the Club to be formed, held it together, and made the meetings so interesting to the members, was now gone. The attempt by George Simpson to revive the Club in 1827 was doomed from the start. The spirit just wasn't there and the Beaver Club faded into oblivion.

A unanimous vote by the members was necessary before a person could be admitted to membership in the Beaver Club, and upon admission the new member was obliged to have a gold jewel made to certain specifications, suspended from a blue ribbon and worn at all meetings or be subject to a fine of one dollar. From time to time members were requested to suspend their jewels from a black ribbon out of respect to the memory of a member who had passed away.

Most of the jewels known to exist today have the same basic designs, that is to say, the obverses show a beaver gnawing at a tree and the words "Industry & Perserverance", and the reverses show four men in a canoe and the words "Fortitude in Distress". An exception to this is the Aeneas Cameron jewel which is reversed and quite different.

Since all known jewels are hand engraved, there can be no two which are identical. On the following page a few jewels are shown in order to illustrate the significant change made in the basic designs somewhere between 1807 and 1814. Examining these photographs we see the obverses of the early jewels show a beaver gnawing at a tree with no visible branches, and the reverses show three white men and one Indian in a canoe about to go over a waterfall. On the obverses of the later issues we see a tree with large branches, and the reverses show four white men in a canoe and no waterfall. There is an exception in the McLellan jewel of 1814 which bears the later design except that there IS a waterfall. George Simpson had to be different - his jewel shows six men in the canoe. There are, of course, other differences but these are the ones which stand out most prominently, and indicate more than one engraver was involved in the manufacture of these jewels.

Notice the English speaking members had their jewels engraved in English and the French members in French, and the McLellan and Henry jewels which are enclosed in a gold ring for suspension. On the others, and particularly that of Simpson you will see the milling around the edge, and if you were to examine the jewels themselves you would see how very thin they are. My theory is that the jewels were made from gold coins circulating in Canada at the time, such as the Doubloon of Eight Escudos of Spanish America. The coins would be shaved down to remove all designs and legends, and this accounts for their being so thin.

To be eligible for membership in the Beaver Club, it was necessary that the person being considered must have spent a winter in the interior, and the year he wintered is shown on the reverse side of the jewel.

An indication that another engraver was involved is found in the Henry jewel, engraved in 1815, the most notable difference being the use of the "Long S" in the spelling of the word Distress.



Early design, 1785 to about 1814



Later design, about 1815 onward

NEW DISCOVERIES

UNLISTED BOUQUET SOU

by Sheldon S. Carroll, F.R.N.S.

Several years ago a previously unlisted variety of that much-studied Canadian series, "The Bouquet Sous of Lower Canada" . was discovered by James D. King, Ridgewood, New Jersey, a keen student of Canadian numismatics. This piece is now in the National Numismatic Collection and is illustrated and described here for the first time. This piece is in much better condition than the photograph suggests. The blurring of the legends is due to light striking rather than wear.

The obverse of the piece resembles the bouquet used on Breton 688 and 693 but has important differences. The reverse shows the wreath of 17 leaves without a ribbon which occurs only on Breton 683 and 683A. The major difference between the obverse of the new piece and Breton 688 and 693 is in the central leaf which is superimposed on the vertical stems. On Breton 688 and 693 this is a maple leaf. On the new piece it is a much larger leaf resembling an oak leaf but the tip of the maple leaf shows at the left. Another major difference is in the stems below the ribbon. Breton 688 and 693 show five stems but the new variety shows only four. It is believed that this is the first major discovery in the Bouquet Sous series in the past 60 years.



NUMISMATIC AUCTIONS LONG, LONG AGO

by Maurice M. Gould, F.R.N.S.

During the past couple of years I have been making a survey of coin auctions of approximately 100 years ago. These were held in the United States and they reflect what was collected, the interest and the values of that period. In my research I found that Canadian coins and tokens were offered in almost all auctions and I assume that there were many in the States who were bidding and purchasing them. It is true that during this period there were outstanding Canadian collectors and they probably also bid in the same auctions. The following is my survey on Canadian items, with prices realized - and one must not overlook the fact that when a coin brought five cents or ten cents, this was a great deal of money in comparison to today's inflationary values.

Medals were popular in coin sales and in the Bangs, Merwin & Company sale of May 7, 1875, a Montreal Young Men's Christian Association medal featuring their building, a very beautiful piece in proof copper, brought \$2.25. A Prince of Wales medal with the reverse "Victoria Bridge Opened by the Prince of Wales 1860," in copper, very fine, brought \$1.63. The same in white metal, proof, sold for 50¢. And the price certainly dropped as the same item in very good condition brought 7¢. A commemorative medal of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada in white metal sold for \$1.25.

The same company also had an auction on June 30, 1875, at which time the following prices were realized for decimal coins: 1858 ten cent, fair, scarce, brought face value; 1858 twenty cent, fair, scarce, sold for 21¢. In the 5¢ silver area, the 1870, 71, 72, and 74 brought 6¢ each in strictly uncirculated condition. In the 10¢ group, the 1870, 71, 72, and 74 sold for 12¢ each in top condition. Two twenty-five cent pieces, 1870 and 1871, brought 28¢ each in new condition and someone went overboard on the 1872 25¢ as he bid 31¢. In the fifty-cent area, the 1871 uncirculated brought 53¢.

In the same auction, the 1860 Prince of Wales medal brought 45¢ and the 1874 St. John Baptiste Society in white metal also brought 45¢. A Numismatic Society of Montreal medal in white metal brought the high price of 75¢.

In the Canadian copper coins, several Canadian one-cent pieces, including two of 1858 and two of 1859, uncirculated, brought 1½¢ each. The Devons & Bolton Worm Pastilles, which was considered very scarce and listed with the one-cent pieces, brought \$4.00, a considerable amount for that period.

A group of very nice tokens, including some scarce pieces, brought 1 3/4 ¢ each. Nova Scotia half cents and cents were evidently common as they brought only face value, as did the New Brunswick cents of 1861 and 1864.

The following lot, described as follows "Nova Scotia ½ penny token, 1823, beautiful bronze proof, very rare, as proofs were unknown to Sandham", brought \$2.00. The scarce McDermott token listed as "very rare" brought \$2.63. The City Bank ½ penny, un sou, 1837, uncirculated bright, brought 10¢, and the very rare sideview ½ penny, Bank of Montreal, 1839, was purchased for \$3.25.

To close this auction, a Victoria one-cent of 1858, uncirculated bright, brought 25¢.

While these prices may seem exceedingly low in some respects, in comparing them with other coins of the period and other countries, the bids indicated interest in the Canadian series far above the normal bidding on the coins of other countries.

Another sale of May 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1878, an outstanding four day sale, listed some Canadian material. The Leslie & Sons, Toronto and Dundas, 1822, 2d, listed as "Rare and Fair" brought \$4.25. This coin was called the "1799 large cent of Canada". A James McLaughlin, London, Ontario, token, "Dealer in Cigars and Tobacco". was listed by the cataloguer as "Very Fine and I believe scarce", and it brought \$1.87. Many tokens and store cards brought 1½¢ to 3¢ each and three Sir Isaac Brook tokens, the name spelled differently on each card, brought 11½¢ each.

Numismatic books were quite popular in these old auctions - a Sandham "Coins of Canada" with plates, Montreal, 1869, brought \$1.70. Conder's "English Tokens" with plates. 1798, sold for \$3.25.

In the September 6th auction of 1878, an 1822 Leslie's 2d, very fair but pierced, brought \$1.25. One of the rare Bridge tokens brought \$2.20 and the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Token, brought 45¢.

A tremendous auction which took place on November 11th through the 16th, 1878, the coins catalogued by W. Elliot Woodward, a famous numismatist of the day, featured the collection of Henry W. Holland, Esq. of Boston. He had a fine collection of Canadian material and the auctioneer stated, "The numbers in brackets refer to Alfred Sandham 'Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada', Montreal, 1869 and supplement to the same work, Montreal, 1872".

Many of the coins of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and various tokens brought 1¢ to 5¢ each. Lot #1249 fared a little better - it was listed as "Ship in full sail to right 'Nova Scotia and New Brunswick-Success' reverse, female seated, ½ penny token, fine and extremely rare and it brought \$6.00 in the Mott sale" - it was knocked down for \$2.75.

Two pieces that could be obtained at a lower price today were the W.L. White Halifax one farthing copper, rare, brought \$10.25 and the Halifax Steamboat Ferry Company token brought the magnificent price of \$14.00. This was before the hoard was discovered and the auctioneer mentioned that "This beautiful little token in copper of ½ farthing size is not mentioned by Sandham".

The Rare McDermott New Brunswick token, listed as "Fine, Proof, in copper, Very Rare" brought \$2.25; the "Vexator Canadensis" listed as "Not much worn but poorly struck as these pieces always are, extremely rare", brought \$1.30; and a splendid proof of the Bank of Upper Canada, 1854 Bank Token 1 penny, brought 25¢. There was a great deal of activity and an excellent listing of the "Doubtful Series", which brought 3¢ to 45¢.

An interesting lot, No. 1327 in this auction, "Rude bust facing right, physiognomy unmistakably Indian; reverse, Justice destitute of drapery, seated on what seems to be a section of stone wall; this queer piece is in fine condition and very rare". In spite of the unusual description, this piece brought \$1.00 and another of similar type, "head facing left, poor", brought 10¢.

There were many outstanding medallic pieces. I will select only a few which brought the highest figures:

"Obverse, a pointed shield divided into three parts, the upper part a landscape

with cattle 'Chambre d'Agriculture du bas Canada Cree en 1852', reverse- fame flying, Exposition, etc., splendid proof in gold, excessively rare in this metal, weight 38 pennyweights", and this brought \$30.00.

Another rarity was described as "A river, on the right bank the American eagle with the national arms on his breast; on the opposite side the beaver of Canada gnawing at the trunk of a dismantled tree, the British Lion lying on the ground at a distance beyond, with the legend, 'Upper Canada Preserved' ; the reverse, 'Presented by a Grateful Country for Merit' ; this medal from the collection of Dr. Clay cost Mr. Holland \$60.00 . It is of silver in Proof condition and the only one I have ever seen", and this item brought \$40.00.

A Beaver Club medal, very rare and in gold was offered. "The Beaver Club was composed exclusively of merchants belonging to the old Northwest Company and to be eligible for membership in the Society they must have made at least one voyage to the interior of the country". This unusual item brought \$22.50.

There is a small section on the Belleville Tokens, with the following comments by the auctioneer : "Owing to the mixed character of the inscription and designs on these tokens and to the fact there is a Belleville in New Jersey and another in Ontario, their origin has given rise to a great deal of discussion". Two different Belleville tokens brought \$1.02 each and one only 10¢.

Numismatic auctions long, long ago reveal the type of material offered, with information as to what was scarce and rare in that period, not necessarily punctuated by the prices the collectors paid. The number of pages devoted to Canadian material in some auctions indicated the desirability and I have found that there were bids on all material, not the case when coins of other countries were offered.

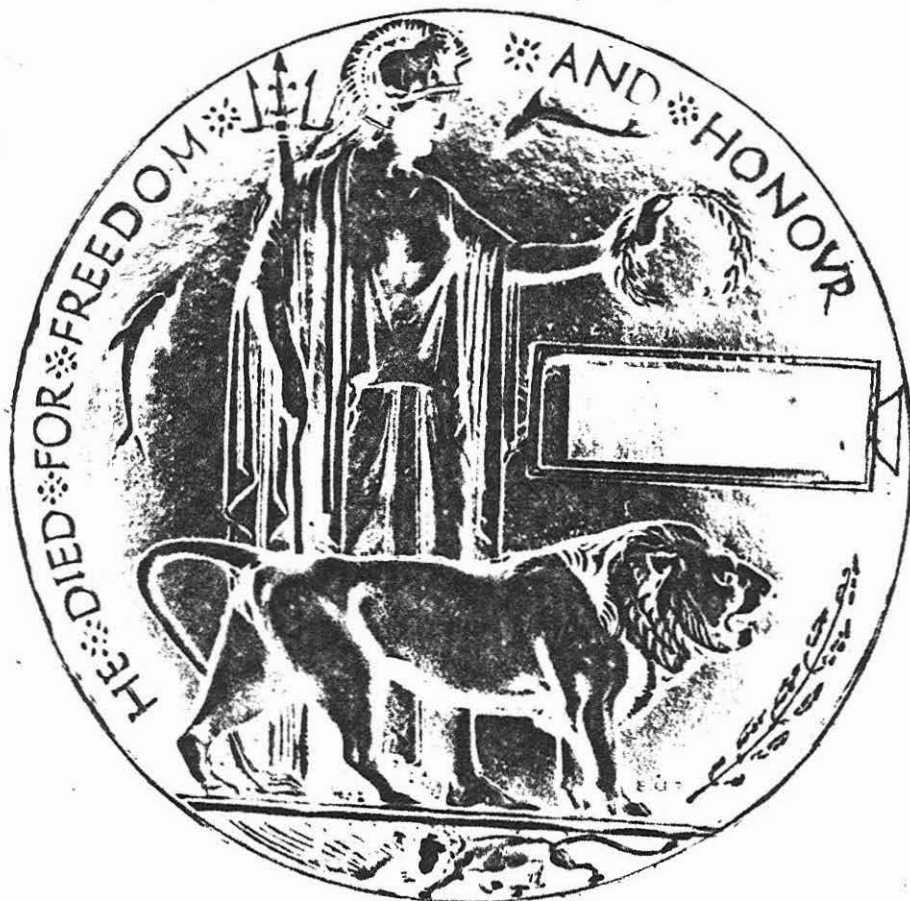
I hope some day to add to this article and include the offerings of the early Canadian auctioneers. All of these auctions I have described took place in the New York City area in the period mentioned.

WAR MEMORIAL PLAQUES AND MEMORIAL SCROLLS

by R. W. Irwin

On March 23, 1919, Major-General Mewburn, Minister of Militia and Defence announced in the House of Commons that a memorial plaque and a memorial scroll would be presented by His Majesties government to the next-of-kin of all Empire soldiers who had fallen in the war. These were issued in Canada by the Department of Militia and Defence as received from England and no application was required to receive them.

The memorial plaque is 121 mm in diameter and 3 mm thick and cast in gun metal bronze. Over 800 designs were submitted in open competition to a committee who selected that of E. Carter Preston of Liverpool, designer of the Distinguished Flying Cross. The plaque bears his initials "E CR P". The obverse design depicts Britannia standing, facing right, with a trident in her right arm and an olive branch in her left hand which is extended above a raised rectangular tablet in which bears the name of the person memorialized in relief. The full name of the person is in capitals with serifs. There is no unit or other identification. At her side stands a lion, erect, facing right, an oak leaf branch before it. Below the exergue line upon which the lion stands is a small lion killing a fallen eagle, symbolic of the British victory over Germany. The inscription reads HE * DIED * FOR * FREEDOM * AND * HONOUR *. Two dolphins are in the field behind Britannia's right elbow and before her face.



The reverse is uniface although those cast at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich bear a stamp "W" in a circle.

A hand stamped casting number is located (1) behind the left rear foot of the lion, or, (2) above the left rear foot of the lion and behind its tail. The second type have small size numbers and is associated with the "W" and circle stamp on the reverse. There were 60,000 was memorial plaques issued in Canada.

The memorial scroll and memorial plaque were to be issued at the same time but this proved impossible as the supply of plaques were late in arriving due to the scarcity of metal. The scrolls were largely issued in 1920 and 1921. There were 67,000 issued in Canada, to next-of-kin.

The scroll is a rectangular heavy paper bearing the words:

"He whom this scroll commemorates was numbered among those who, at the call of King and Country, left all that was dear to them, enduring hardships, faced danger, and finally passed out of the sight of men by the path of duty and self-sacrifice, giving up their own lives that others might live in freedom. Let those who come after see to it that his name be not forgotten".

This is followed by an inscription of the soldier's name. The scroll is surmounted by a device including the Royal Arms and Royal Cypher in colour.

The scroll was accompanied by a letter from King George V dated at Buckingham Palace which reads:

"I join with my grateful people in sending you this memorial of a brave life given for others in the Great War".

George R I

THE BURGESS GROCERY TOKEN

By Paul Siggers, F.R.N.S.



When, in the summer of 1887, the Canadian Pacific railroad arrived at the Cypress River, in Manitoba, a new townsite was established. The whole village of nearby Littleton vanished as its citizens loaded their buildings and their holdings onto anything that would move, and rushed over to the new townsite. Within months there were five elevators, four general stores, three churches, a couple of hotels, hardware stores and all the rest that goes to make a town.

In 1903 Alf Young built a large commercial building on Railway Avenue, and in 1905 added a similar structure up against the first. Numerous tenants occupied the second building until 1914 when, on April 1st of that year, Mrs. Don Burgess and Mrs. Sidney Edge opened their grocery and general store. The business continues to this day, although the Burgess' are now sole owners, the oldest continuous establishment in Cypress River. It is now run by Don Burgess Jr. but nearly every day you may find Mrs. Burgess Sr., now in her 80's, behind the counter, serving her old customers.

The token, struck in aluminum, was used during the early days of the store, between 1914 and 1930. Mrs. Burgess recalls that they also used a wooden token, but was unable to locate a specimen.

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

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DOCUMENTS RELATING TO CURRENCY, EXCHANGE AND FINANCE IN CANADA, 1759 - 1764

SELECTED AND EDITED BY A. E. H. PETRIE

FROM THE ADAM SHORTT PAPERS, VOLUME 8, IN THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

From Bishop de Pontbriand's "An Imperfect Description of the Misery of Canada" -
Dated November 5th, 1759, at Montreal :

Les anglois ne veulent rien vendre que pour de l'argent monnoié et l'on scait
que la monnoie du pays n'est qu'en papier. (The English will not sell anything
except for cash, and the money of the country, 'tis known, consists only of paper.)

MURRAY'S PROMISSORY NOTES - 25:xi:1759

By His Excellency, James Murray, Esq., Brigadier General, &c. Whereas it is now
impracticable for any Persons who have Cash by them to remit or dispose of it, and
a sum of money may be wanted for His Majesty's service, all those who are possessed
of any, are hereby invited to Serve their Country and themselves, for which purpose
the following Proposals are published:

1. That for any sum of money which shall be brought in, a promissory note of Hand
shall be given signed by myself and Colonel Burton, the Lieutenant Governor, and
our Seals shall be affixed to the same -
2. These Bills shall be made payable in six months' time, with a promise that if
money shall arrive from Great Britain before the expiration of that term, these
Bills shall be called in and sunk -
3. That they shall bear interest at five per Cent from their respective dates,
and six months' Certain interest be paid, tho' they should be called in sooner -
4. And as a further encouragement the names of the Subscribers and Sums subscribed
shall be remitted home, that those who have been willing to serve the Government in
this Exigency may be made known to it -

All Persons whatever, Military and Civil, are hereby Exhorted to do their utmost
for the Service of their King and the Good of their Country at this Critical time,
that the lateness of the Season and inclemency of the Weather prevent all Supplies
by any other Means - And I do hereby declare that the Conditions proposed shall be
most faithfully and punctually executed on my part -

Given under my hand and Seal at Quebec,
this 25th day of November, 1759.

(Signed) Jas. Murray

Countersigned - H. T. Cramahé

TOWARD THE PROVISION OF A UNIFORM CURRENCY - December 1759

Whereas at present there are different Currencies of coins and money in this
Province, and Sundry inconveniencies may arise to the Inhabitants & Commerce of the
Colony therefrom, The Council have thought proper to order that Hector Theophs,
Cramahé and Thomas Dunn Esquires do form themselves into a Committee of this Council
to inform themselves and consider maturely of the most effectual methods of pre-
venting such inconveniencies in future, and of regulating one general Currency for
the whole Province and produce their Report to the Council for their Approbation.

Ja: Murray

PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS - 15:i:1760

By His Excellency, James Murray, Esq., Brigadier General, &c.
Whereas I have thought proper, for the Benefit of His Majesty's British and Canadian Subjects, to fix a price upon Corn and Flour, and it becomes requisite to do the same, for Bread and Meat have been sold hitherto at exorbitant rates - For this purpose the following Regulations are made, and I do hereby strictly Command the observance of them -

All British Butchers or Bakers who design to follow the said Occupations are to take a Licence for the same from the Secretary, and any who shall pretend to exercise the said trades, without Licence first had and obtained, shall for the first offence be fined five pounds, and for the second besides the said Fine be imprisoned, the whole of which fine to be paid the informer -

The Price of Bread, being of proper weight & well Baked. as follows -

| | | |
|---------------|----|---------------|
| White Bread | | 5d. per pound |
| Middling Sort | at | 4d. ditto |
| Brown Bread | | 3d. ditto |

Butcher's meat as follows -

| | | |
|--------|----|---------------|
| Beef | at | 5d. per pound |
| Mutton | | 6d. ditto |

And I do hereby enjoin all Butchers to conform exactly to the above regulation, on pain of incurring the same Penalties as if they had not taken out a proper Licence -

Given under my Hand and Seal at Quebec this 15th day of January 1760

(Initialled)

H. T. C.

J. M.

MURRAY'S PROVISION OF CURRENCY FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1760

Having Intelligence that the Merchants, ever greedy of gain, to purchase Furs had transmitted a good deal of Cash to Montreal where they were much in want of that Commodity - the Paper Money by reason of the Ticklish situation of the Colony being in utter disrepute, and there Being by no Means in the Military Chest a Sufficiency to Defray the Contingent Expenses of the Garrison - to procure what was wanted, and Effectually to prevent a Commerce so Destructive to us, I this day published a Kind of Proclamation to encourage the Friends and well-wishers of His Majesty to lend what they could afford, for which Colonel Burton, the next Officer in Command to me, and I gave our Bills to be repaid in Six Months with Interest at five Per Cent. This in a short time procured us so Considerable a Sum as 8,000 Pounds which, without having Recourse to further Expedients, will enable us to wait the arrival of the Ships, - and be it remembered to the Honour of the Highland or 63d Regiment Commanded by Colonel Fraser, that the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private men of that Single Regiment Contributed of that Sum 2,000 Pounds -

Quebec, 25th May 1760

Jas: Murray

- - - As there was a Confusion in all Publick Business from the Different values set upon the Current Species, I published this day an Order in French and English Regulating the same.

J. M., 25:xi:1760

MURRAY TO EGREMONT: STATES COUNTRY IN A BAD WAY FOR WANT OF A METALLIC CURRENCY - THOUGH HE DOES NOT SEEM TO BE AWARE OF HOARDING BY THE HABITANTS - AND NOW PROPOSES ISSUING A PAPER CURRENCY TO BE MADE REDEEMABLE BY A TAX ON DWELLINGS

Quebec, 7th June 1762

My Lord !

By this opportunity I forward to Sir Jeffrey Amherst a Report of the Government of Quebec agreeable to His Majesty's most Gracious Commands, signified by Your Lordship in the Dispatch to His Excellency of the twelfth December last. From time to time I have constantly transmitted to Mr. Secretary Pitt every Information I could procure in relation to this country, and make no doubt the same has been communicated to Your Lordship. I likewise Hope and expect that Long before this Mr. Ainslie, agent of the King's Posts, by his own Knowledge and such Papers as he could save, has given Your Lordship or the Lords of the Treasury some part of the account required, and that Captain Fraser, who sailed from New York the beginning of April last with my positive Directions for that purpose, will have had the Honour to lay the Duplicates of those same Papers before Your Lordship.

In the Report, I have endeavoured to give the clearest state of the Government of this country while in possession of France and to point out the errors of that Administration, but how the new one should be formed was too nice a subject for me to undertake, and have left the same to the determination of my superiors; one thing only I shall observe - that the people here do not yet seem ripe for such a Government as prevails in our other Colonies.

Whenever the country is fully ceded, there will be much to be done; at present the Canadians labour under vast Difficulties from the want of a sufficient circulation of cash, nor can the English Traders dispose of a great Part of their Effects on this account. If some means could be devised to throw in a certain sum, to enable the one to stock their lands, and give a vent to the commodities of the others, it would quicken the industry of both and give such Life to the Commerce of this Colony, as would be productive of many Benefits to Great Britain.

The following is a Proposal for this Purpose; it cannot, however, take place before the Peace, or the Final Cession of this Country; Whether it is adopted in the whole or a part, or whether it is totally rejected, it is most Humbly submitted.

I propose the Circulating a certain sum in Paper Bills, to be current as cash within the Colony - suppose one Hundred thousand pounds sterling.

As it cannot be expected this People will readily place a confidence in a paper currency emitted by those they so lately considered as their mortal Foes, after so recent an Instance of Bankruptcy from their natural Prince, it will be necessary, in order to establish its Credit -

1. That it should receive the sanction of Government at Home, an advantage which the ordonnances never possessed as they were only in a manner tolerated, and this circumstance affords the French King an excuse for the violent steps he has taken.

2. As it would be a popular Act to assist the People in rebuilding their great Church, the Seminary, and other works of the same nature, it is proposed that the first sums issued should be for the above Purposes, which must engage the clergy to use their influence over the People, to receive and set a value upon this paper. The worthy and Industrious of every Profession might likewise be

assisted therewith, in order to rebuild their Houses and repair their former Losses, Giving security for the sums advanced upon their Houses and other Estates, to be repaid by Degrees in the whole or in part, as the Government should think fit, which would be no inconsiderable tie upon their Behaviour.

3. To engage the British Merchants to receive this money in Payment of their commodities, it would be necessary the Duties, or a certain Proportion of them should be payable in Paper.

4. Nothing can tend so much to establish the Credit of this Paper as the settling a Tax, the Produce whereof should be constantly applied towards sinking or calling in the Principal so emitted.

To this end suppose each House within the Province was to pay yearly one half Dollar; those of the Seigneurs, Gentry, Merchants, Publicans, and all those in the Towns, one Dollar each; upon the lowest Calculation, this could not produce less than Fifteen Hundred Pounds sterling per annum of this Currency, reckoning the Dollar at five shillings.

The country is divided into about 110 Parishes; suppose each Parish to contain 100 Houses: Total - 11,000 houses.

| | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| Suppose 10,000 of these to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar | - | 5000 Dollars |
| 1,000 one Dollar each | | 1000 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 6000 Dollars |
| | | or 1500 Pounds sterling |

Some of the Parishes contain more Houses, several of them fewer, but as the Towns are not taken into the calculation I am confident it cannot bring in less then is here set down.

As the Colony prospers, the Fund must increase, and should this be thought too inconsiderable for the purpose of sinking so large a sum, it may be doubted, whenever the circumstances of the People will bear it, and they are reconciled to the measure, or some other additional Tax appropriated to the same end, as His Majesty in His Wisdom shall think proper.

As soon as the credit of this Paper is thoroughly well established it may be emitted for every Purpose of Government - such as repairing the old, or erecting new Fortifications, Barracks, or other works of a Publick Nature, Thus Canada may be made to Flourish, and its Commerce increase without receiving those extraordinary aids from the Mother Country which her other Colonies in their Infancy have ever required.

His Majesty's most Gracious Intentions towards his Canadian subjects were communicated to them, the very instant the copy of your Letter came to my Hands, and were received by them with Demonstrations of infinite Respect and Gratitude, as Your Lordship will see by the inclosed Addresses, presented by them on the occasion, and which I transmit as a Testimony of the same; it would not be doing these poor people Justice, if I did not assure Your Lordship, those in my Government have behaved extremely well ever since the reduction of the Country, and beyond anything that could have been well expected.

Give me Leave to introduce to Your Lordship a memorial of Monsieur Rabi, the Principal Pilot of our Fleet in 1759, who had the misfortune after doing us so considerable a service, to see his house burned before his eyes. He has never received anything for his services but his Pay as Pilot, for the time he was in

the Fleet. Both Sir Charles Saunders and General Wolfe had made him great Promises, but the absence of the former and Death of the latter have hitherto prevented his receiving the Benefit he expected from these Promises, tho' I am persuaded they both had the best intentions for him- possibly He did not act much from inclination, but He can never return to France, and it would be a Discouragement to others if His Services were forgot or neglected.

Since I began the above, I have received the Inclosed answer from Lt. Governor Belcher to mine of the 20th September, copy of which also is here inclosed, but it is arrived so late, and the small craft of the River will be so necessary to convey above the Provisions we daily expect from Europe, I fear it will not be in my Power to bring up all the Acadians from those parts this year.

Indeed it does not appear to me right, either Acadians or Canadians should settle within the Gulph of St. Lawrence, for should any of its Islands be ceded to France at a peace, in order to cure their Fish, an Illicit Trade, very detrimental to that of Great Britain, might be perpetually carried on through that channel.

In my Report I omitted observing to Your Lordship, The King has two Houses in Quebec, one in the Upper Town styled the Castle of St. Louis, formerly the Governor General's residence, so Tattered by the effect of our Artillery that I have been obliged to Hire a House for myself; the Engineers have given in an estimate for the repairing it which will amount to eight Hundred Pounds; whether the Government will choose to be at this Expencc, when a Peace is settled, is Humbly submitted. The other House belonging to the King, is the Intendant's Palace, which is indeed a noble and spacious building, but has been and is still made use of to lodge the Troops, the Barracks not being near sufficient to contain even the moderate Garrison we have at present.

I have the honor to be with the greatest Truth and Regard
My Lord !

Your Lordship's most obedient,
& most faithful humble Servant
(Signed) Ja: Murray

Right Honorable the Earl of Egremont, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

ORDINANCE RATING FRENCH COINS IN ENGLISH MONEY. STANDARD EMPLOYED:

NEW YORK CURRENCY

26 JUILLET 1762

ORDONNANCE concernant la valeur de la Monnaie française

Par Son Excellence THOMAS GAGE, Colonel d'un régiment d'infanterie légère, Maréchal des camps et des armées du Roy, Gouverneur de Montréal et de ses dépendances, &c.

Sur les représentations qui nous ont été faites que la monnaie française avait été moins estimée que sa valeur dans notre gouvernement de Montréal, ce qui a porté les particuliers à la faire passer à d'autres endroits où la valeur de la dite monnaie était plus haute, à l'inconvenient et le préjudice que cela cause à tous les négociants et autres particuliers du dit gouvernement par la rareté de l'argent et surtout de la petite monnaie.

A ces causes après avoir mûrement examiné les dites représentations et pris toutes les connaissances et éclaircissements les plus exacts, qui nous ont été possible, les avons trouvé juste et équitable, en conséquence ordonnons que l'Ecu français de six livres tournois passera présentement et sera reçu dans tous les paiements qui se feront dans notre dit gouvernement de Montréal à du jour de la datte de Notre présente ordonnance à huit schelings et dix sols monnaie de Montréal. Le sol marqué vieux à une coppe et dime et le sol marqué neuf à deux coppes juste.

Enjoignons par notre dite ordonnance à toute personne du dit gouvernement de s'y conformer sous peine de désobéissance. Mandons, &c.

Donné au Château de Montréal, le 26 juillet 1762,

Par Son Excellence (Signé) Thos. Gage

G. Maturin

RATES OF FRENCH COIN IN ENGLISH MONEY. CURRENCY EMPLOYED: HALIFAX

7 AOUST (1762)

PLACART pour suspendre l'administration de la Justice jusqu'au quinze Septembre prochain, et qui permet que le gros Ecu de France aie cours pour 6 lv. 12 s.

DE PAR NOUS FREDERICK HALDIMAND, Ecuyer, &c., &c., &c.

LA RECOLTE DES GRAINS, La Coupe des foins, et les autres travaux indispensablement nécessaires à la Campagne pendant cette saison doivent fixer et occuper tous les habitans de ce Gouvernement sur leurs terres. Pour prévenir le dérangement que la milice, ou l'humeur litigieuse de Certaines gens pourroit occasioner, NOUS JUGEONS à propos de suspendre l'administration de la Justice confiée aux Chambres établies dans les différens districts de notre Gouvernement par notre placart du cinq Juin dernier, et NOUS VOULONS que les dites Chambres soient fermées et leurs Séances suspendues jusqu'au quinze du mois de Septembre prochain auquel jour elles reprendront l'exercice de leurs fonctions en la manière accoutumée comme cy devant. ET NOUS FAISONS pareillement sçavoir à tous les habitans de ce Gouvernement, Marchands et autres, que pour faciliter le Commerce, et mettre la monie Courante sur le même pied que dans les Gouvernemens de Montréal et de Québec, NOUS PERMETTONS, à conter de ce jour, que le gros Ecu de France à Couronne qui s'est jusqu'à présent donné pour une piastre, passe et aie cours dans toute l'étendue de ce Gouvernement pour la somme de six livres douze sols de France, ou cinq Schellings et six sols argent d'Halifax, ainsi qu'il est reçu dans les Gouvernemens de Montréal et de Québec.

Donné aux trois Rivières le 7e. Aoust 1762

(Signé) FRED. HALDIMAND

Et, - Par Monsieur le Gouverneur, (Signé) J. BRUYERE

De Montreal, ce 29me novembre 1762

Monsieur,

Il vient d'arriver quelques caisses de Portugais pour les troupes en Canada dont je fais embarquer celles destinées pour Québec, sous l'escorte d'un officier jusqu'aux Trois Rivières, où vous aurez la bonté de le faire relever par un officier & un Détachement de soldats de votre Garnison. Au cas qu'il soit surpris par la glace, l'officier a ordre de débarquer les caisses et porte des ordres pour tous les commandants dans les différentes Paroisses d'icy chez vous pour faire acheminer les caisses par Terre escortées de Poste en Poste par un officier et douze soldats au moins. Une personne envoyée de York pour avoir soin de l'or accompagnera l'escorte et il dépendra de vous pour donner des ordres nécessaires pour la continuation de la route des Trois Rivières a Québec.

MURRAY'S SCHEME FOR DEALING WITH FRENCH PAPER MONEY: SUGGESTS THAT A LOCAL PAPER CURRENCY BE FOUNDED ON IT

Quebec, 25th Feby 1763

My Lord !

Ever since the Cessation of Arms has been published here and, indeed, long before, Repeated applications have been made to me by the Inhabitants of this Government, in regard to some matters relative to their particular Interests, and tho' I did not think it right to trouble Your Lordship or any other of His Majesty's Servants with them at that time, yet as there is now a moral Certainty of the Country being ceded to Great Britain, I judge it necessary to submit the same to your Lordship, with my opinion thereupon, that such Use may be made of it as His Majesty in his Wisdom shall see convenient.

The two Articles which principally Interest them are -
First - Their Ordonnances and Lettres de Change, for the Payment of which they would Request some Arrangement to be taken with the French King.
Secondly - Their second request is for Leave to import Directly from France, upon the Peace being signed, such goods and effects as were brought there for divers Individuals of this Province, before the year 1759, which they were obliged to store up there, as they could not be Imported here on account of the War.

As to the First Article, I have already had the Honour to State the Nature of their Ordonnances and Letters of Exchange very fully in my Report of the Government, of which a Duplicate, with all the Papers and Plans annexed, has been delivered to your Lordship by Lieutenant Colonel Maitland.

Of the Ordonnance Paper and Card Money, there may be in the Colony for about twenty-two Millions of Livres. How much is owing in Letters of Exchange to those likely to remain here, is very difficult to ascertain; it may, however, at a Venture be stated at twenty Millions more.

It can hardly be imagined the King of France will be easily brought to take any measure for the Payment of so considerable a Sum, to the Inhabitants of a Country, He by an irrevocable Treaty is Ceding to a Powerfull Antagonist; at the same time it is much to be feared, that so long as the People here are possessed

of the Paper which vouches this Debt, they will preserve a strong attachment to their ancient Master, Hoping a Revolution in his Favour would again give Credit to their old Ordonnance Money.

To prevent this inconvenience, to endear their New Master, and to supply the Inhabitants with a Circulating Currency, sufficient for every purpose of their interior Commerce, the following scheme is humbly proposed.

That every Person Residing within the Province be invited to deliver into the Government by a limited time all their Ordonnance and Card Money, for which a written Acknowledgement be given each individual of the Sum delivered in.

That in proportion to this sum, Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty per Cent be returned each Proprietor in a Card or Paper Money, bearing the British Stamp and a British Denomination.

That at the same time a Tax be established, to call in and sink by Degrees this paper; a Tax upon Houses as proposed to your Lordship in my Letter of the 9th June last. Or a Capitation upon Houses as proposed in the Report might answer the Purpose, and defray every Expence attending the Execution of this Scheme.

That at the end of every five or ten Years, a fresh Emission of the Paper Currency (equal to the Produce of the Tax for the time, all Charges deducted) might be made and delivered to the original Proprietors of the Ordonnances or their Heirs.

It would seem necessary to Limit to a certain Sum, the first Emission of this Paper, lest too large a Sum coming into Circulation at once, the Price of all Kinds of Commodities of the Produce of the Country would be so greatly raised, as to effect their Exportation to other Markets with any Degree of Advantage. One Hundred thousand pounds of this Currency, the Dollar reckoned at five shillings, would appear fully sufficient for every purpose of Trade in the present Circumstances of Affairs.

In every future Emission some Regard might be had to the increase of thier Trade, and the necessities of the Publick.

The owners of the Ordonnances should give Receipts upon the back of the original Acknowledgments, and in a Register Kept for that Purpose of the sums received by them in Return.

Their Acknowledgments not to be Transferable or Negotiable in any shape whatever, as otherwise the Precaution for preventing the Circulation of too large a Sum would fall to the Ground.

The Persons who lost their Acknowledgments, or such as departed the Province, except for the Purpose of settling in some other part of His Majesty's Dominions, would of course forfeit all Title to any share in future Emissions of this Paper.

This Scheme, if approved, cannot well be put in Execution until the Term (permitting such of the Inhabitants as choose it to depart the Province) be expired, if any such is stipulated, and in the meantime they might be encouraged to hope some Measures would be taken to alleviate their Misfortunes, but the manner of it should be preserved inviolably secret to the very instant of its Execution.

Lest they should attempt to reconvey over any ordonnances they had sent to France, and to Guard also against Forgery, it might not be improper to Denounce

a severe Penalty upon those who should be found possessed of this Paper after the time fixed for Declaring and Delivering it.

Thus, without expense to themselves, and with little Burthen to the Publick, the Government might discharge the whole, or such Part of this Debt as they should think proper; The People would be happy in seeing themselves or their Children likely to reap a Benefit from it, and would rest satisfied; and so popular a Measure could not well fail of attaching them strongly to the British, as from past experience they could hardly expect so advantageous a Treatment under the French Government.

The Letters of Exchange drawn upon the King of France come into no part of this Scheme. They are become his immediate Personal Debt, amount to a very large sum and one chiefly in the Hands of the French Traders and Canadian Noblesse - who will probably go over to solicit their Payment, and whose Departure is rather to be wished, than regretted.

I have the Honour to be, with the highest Esteem and Regard, My Lord !

Your Lordship's most obedient & most faithful humble Servant,

Ja : Murray

(Editor's note: presumably, this important submission was addressed to Lord Egremont, the Secretary of State, who afterwards - under date of August 13th, 1763 - informed Murray that he had been appointed Governor of Canada by the King.)

SUBMISSION TO KING GEORGE 111 BY HIS PRIVY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND FINANCE

To the King's most Excellent Majesty

May it please Your Majesty

Several Memorials have been presented to us by Merchants and others interested in the Commerce carried on between this Kingdom and Your Majesty's American Colonies, and concerned in those Manufactures which have been and may be more improved and extended by the Increase of raw Materials from the Plantations complaining of the Obstructions which that Commerce meets with from the ill-regulated State and condition of the Publick Credit in some of the Colonies, and setting forth the Advantages which may be derived to this Kingdom from a proper Attention to many Circumstances arising from the Variety of Climate, fertility of Soil and richness of Produce of this vast and extensive part of Your Majesty's Dominions.

These Memorials relate to
First - The legal tender which is still annexed to the Paper Bills of Credit of those Colonies, which are not included in the Act of the 24th (Year) of His Late Majesty (George 11) for restraining such Paper Bills of Credit and preventing the same from being legal Tender within the New England Governments.

Secondly - The bad Effect and pernicious Operation of the legal Tender annexed to paper Bills of Credit are universally admitted, and have been severely felt in most of Your Majesty's American Colonies, and to shew the Sense of the Merchants of the Principal Cities of Great Britain upon this Subject, We beg leave to subjoin

their Memorials Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, complaining of the Losses they have sustained and the confusion that has arisen from the introduction of this impolitick as well as fraudulent System into the Colonies of Virginia and North Carolina.

We are not sufficiently informed to say with certainty in what Manner and from what Cause this absurd and destructive Notion of converting Paper Bills of Credit into legal Currency first took its rise, not being in the Possession of the ancient Records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, where We apprehend it first began, but We conceive that between the Years 1689 and 1692, the Colony growing necessitous from the Expenses incurred - chiefly on Account of Sir William Phipps's Expedition against Canada - borrowed Money in a Method of which We are not particularly apprized upon such Security and under such Terms and Conditions that the Notes or Bills given for the same carried with them such a Degree of Credit that they passed in Dealings and Transactions with as little difficulty as Bank Bills do now in this Kingdom.

The first obvious Effect of these Notes, thus from their Credit passing in payment, was, the Exportation of almost all the Gold and Silver in the Province, and the Necessities of the Government at the same time increasing, without a possibility of finding Funds to give sufficient Securities for the Principal and Interest of Money to be borrowed, soon made it necessary for the Assembly to turn their Thoughts to some new Method of Answering the public Exigencies, and the before-mentioned Notes being in part paid off after having occasioned the Exportation of most of the Gold and Silver, the apparent want of a Medium of Trade and Commerce furnished a further pretence for a new Scheme of Paper Credit; and that this is no uncertain Conclusion will evidently appear from the first Act of the General Court of Massachusetts Bay that We are in Possession of, which Act reciting the extreme Scarcity of Money and want of other Mediums of Commerce, gives an additional advantage to a new Emission of Paper Bills of Credit by directing that they should pass and be received in all publick Payments at the Advance and after the Rate of five per Cent, which additional Advantages the General Court was probably induced to give from an Apprehension that without such Advantages these new Bills would not carry sufficient Credit to make them pass so as to answer the general purposes of Trade and Government.

This Expedient We presume had its Effect for some Years, for We do not find any Depreciation of these Bills of Credit from their original nominal Value of One hundred and Thirty-six pounds for One hundred pounds Sterling till the Year 1705, when One hundred pounds Sterling became Worth One hundred and forty pounds Currency, from which time they continued, at every new Emission, gradually to depreciate until the Year 1711, when One hundred pounds Sterling became Worth One hundred and fifty Pounds Currency; Disputes then arising between Debtors and Creditors upon taking these Bills in Payment for Debts contracted between the Depreciation, the General Court thought fit to enact that these Paper Bills should be a legal Tender in all Payments till the Year 1715, and We find afterwards that the same Regulation was continued to the Year 1730.

The palpable Fraud of this Regulation in 1711 is so glaring that it is impossible to suppose that the General Court was not sensible of it, for by this Law every Creditor who had lent his Money before the Depreciation was defrauded of the whole Difference, and as every new Emission was constantly followed by Depreciation, the Fraud was increased to such a Degree that many fair Creditors and other Persons not in Debt lost half or three-fourths of what was due to them, and of their personal Estate.

The grievance at length became so enormous in this and the other Colonies upon the Continent of America - almost all of which had followed the Example of the Province of Massachusetts Bay in issuing Paper Bills of Credit and making them

legal Tender, though upon different principles and upon different Regulations, and this Practice had so pernicious an Operation - not only within the Colonies themselves, but also upon their Commerce and Dealings with this Kingdom - That the House of Commons thought proper, in the years 1739 and 1740, to take up the Consideration of the dangerous State of Publick Credit in the Colonies and to interpose in order to stop those abuses which the Crown had in vain endeavoured to check by its own Authority, and on the 14th of April 1740, upon full Consideration thereof, They unanimously resolved, That the Creating of Paper Bills of Credit and declaring them to be legal Tender in all Payments, had been a great Discouragement to the Commerce of this Kingdom, by occasioning confusion in Dealings and lessening of Credit in those Parts, and that the Instructions given by the Crown to the several Governors not to assent to any Acts for making such Bills of Credit without Clauses suspending their Execution until the Crown's Pleasure could be known, ought to be enforced and duly observed.

These Resolutions, however, in which the Sense of one Branch of the Legislature was so clearly and fully expressed, had not the Effect of restraining this destructive Practice, and the Quantity of this Paper Currency having been greatly increased on Account of the Real or pretended Exigency of the Service during the war with France and Spain, the mischiefs of it were severely felt, as well by the Merchants of Great Britain as by the Colonies themselves, and occasioned another Parliamentary Enquiry, which produced the Act passed in the 24th (Year) of His late Majesty for restraining such Paper Bills of Credit in the New England Governments, but We beg leave to observe to Your Majesty that the Limitation of this Act to those Governments did not arise from any Opinion which Our Predecessors in Office, who supported this Bill, had entertained that the Reasonings and Principle upon which it was founded were not equally applicable to the other Colonies, but from an unwillingness in Parliament to involve those Colonies, whose Conduct had not been complained of, in a Measure that at the same time it restrained, was intended as a just Censure of the Conduct of those to which it was applied; For that Board of Trade, which upon many other Occasions, as well as in this Instance, has very eminently distinguished itself, appears to have had the clearest Conviction that this Method of declaring Paper Bills of Credit to be a legal Tender was false in its principles, unjust in its foundation, and manifestly fraudulent in its operation.

What we shall humbly propose to Your Majesty is founded upon the same Principles which appear to have been the Rule of Conduct of that Board, and our Intention is not to convey Censure upon any particular Colonies, but to suggest a general Regulation upon full Conviction that it is necessary as well for the Security and Interest of the Colonies themselves, as for the Trade and Commerce of this Kingdom.

It is not necessary for us to enter into many Arguments to evince that the practice of making Paper Bills of Credit a legal Tender is absurd, unjust and impolitic, being supported in this Opinion by the Experience of its Effect in every Colony where it has been practiced to any great Degree by the Sufferings and losses of the Merchants trading to America, by the opinion of Our ablest Predecessors at this Board, by the Resolutions of the House of Commons, and the Orders of the Crown thereupon, by the Sense of the whole Legislature expressed in the Act of the 24th of His late Majesty, and by the beneficial Effect of that Act in the Colonies to which it was applied, - more particularly in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, where, though by the extensive operation of the War in North America, they were obliged to make greater Efforts in every respect than was ever required in any former War, yet such was the State of Publick Credit under the Effect of this Law, that larger Supplies were raised, and with more Satisfaction and Facility than was ever known before.

It would otherwise not be very difficult to shew that a Medium of Trade must in its Nature not only be a Measure of Value but an Equivalent, and that in a Country which has any foreign Trade the Equivalent must be of a Material which is universally of intrinsic value, - which Paper Bills of Credit, created in any particular Country, never can be. That different Countries must agree upon The Material for this Measure and Equivalent, which they have tacitly done in favour of Gold or Silver; but never will, or did, or can do so, with regard to Paper. That Gold or Silver are the Materials fittest for this Measure and Equivalent for several reasons too long to enumerate and that Paper is perhaps as unfit as anything can possibly be: All of which would be enough to evince the absurdity of this Measure.

If We were to enter into a Discussion of the Fraud and Injustice of it, We should find it necessary only to refer to the Effects of the Depreciations in the several Colonies, where Debtors have been enabled to pay their Debts with three or four Shillings in the Pound merely by Majorities of Men under that Description in the Assemblies making new and large Emissions of Paper Bills; For these Bills have but one Property in Common with real Money, which is, that the larger the Quantity, the less the Value with regard to other Commodities and this, perhaps, may arise from the Quantity affecting the Credit, as in the other Case the Quantity overstocks the Market, - thus it would easily be made to appear that Fraud and Injustice are, and must be, the Attendants upon this Practice.

And as nothing can be consonant with true Policy that is absurd and unjust, that Consideration would be sufficient to shew that this strange and deceitful System is impolitic, but when added to this we consider that such a Paper Currency in a Commercial Country banishes the real Medium of Trade, Gold or Silver, and that such a Country is paid in Paper, and pays and must pay either in Gold or Silver or its other Valuable Commodities, We humbly presume the Art of Man cannot contrive any Measure more ruinous and destructive to the unhappy country where it is allowed to take Place.

It will, we trust, appear to Your Majesty from what has been said, that the Practice which at present prevails in those Colonies not included in the Act of the 24th of His late Majesty, of issuing Paper Bills of Credit upon pretence either of discharging Publick Debts, defraying Publick Services, or establishing a Medium of Commerce, which Bills bear no Interest, are in some Cases redeemable at very distant Periods, and in other Cases have no Fund at all for their Redemption, and the compelling Persons by Law to receive these Bills at an arbitrary, artificial and nominal Value is of the most pernicious Nature - destructive of Publick Credit, ruinous to the Colonies themselves and highly injurious to the Commerce of this Country - and that the Complaints lately made by the Merchants of the principal trading Cities in Great Britain of the prejudice which they have sustained from this Practice calls for that Redress from Parliament which, as We have before observed, the Crown has, in vain, endeavoured to obtain for them by its own Authority.

It has been urged upon this Occasion that the Complaints of this Practice are merely confined to Virginia and Carolina, and that in the middle Colonies the Publick Faith has been preserved and no inconvenience has been found to attend this practice, - but on the contrary, that it has produced very beneficial Consequences. This, however, will - we humbly conceive - appear upon Examination not to be founded upon Fact, for though the Credit of the Bills in these Provinces has been better supported than the Credit of those of other Colonies, yet they have never kept to their nominal Value in Circulation and have constantly depreciated to a certain Degree whenever the Quantity has been increased, but if the Fact

could be admitted as it is stated, yet it would be no Argument in favour of a Practice in its Nature founded in Fraud and Injustice, - which are stamped upon the Bills themselves by compelling all Persons to receive that as lawful Money which has no real intrinsic Value in itself.

It is this Circumstance of declaring those Bills to be a legal Tender which, We humbly conceive, constitutes all the Fraud and Abuse attendant upon this Practice, and that if this was not allowed, the Colonies, whenever they should find it necessary to make use of their Publick Credit, would be constrained to do it in a just and equitable Manner, and therefore We humbly submit to Your Majesty whether it may not be adviseable to move in Parliament for a Bill to enact, That all Acts, Orders, Votes, or Resolutions, which shall hereafter be passed, or made, in any of the American Colonies, by the Provision, Effect, or Operation of which any Paper Bills or Notes commonly called Bills of Credit, which may be created or issued in the said Colonies, shall be declared to be or any ways enforced as a legal Tender, shall be null and void to all Intents and Purposes, as also all Acts, Votes or Resolutions, by which the Periods fixed or Funds established for the Redemption and Discharge of such Paper Bills of Credit as are now existing and passing Current in the said Colonies in Virtue of any Acts, Orders, Votes or Resolutions heretofore made or passed, shall be postponed or any ways altered or changed, or by which the said Bills of Credit or any Part thereof shall be re-emitted or obtain any new or further Currency -

That any Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief, in any of the said Colonies, who shall give his Assent to any Act, Order, Vote or Resolution contrary to the above-mentioned Regulations and Limitations, shall forfeit One thousand pounds and be rendered incapable of serving Your Majesty in any Employment, Civil or Military-

That no Bills of Credit now existing in the Colonies and passing Current in Payment there, shall be a legal Tender after the Expiration of the Periods fixed for their Redemption by the several Acts, Orders, Votes, or Resolutions by which they were created and issued, and that in Cases where Bills of Credit do exist and pass Current in Payments without any Periods fixed or Funds established for their Redemption, such Bills shall cease to be a legal Tender from and after a certain time to be limited in the said Bill.

All which is most humbly Submitted

Hillsborough

Soame Jenyns

Ed: Eliot

Ed. Bacon

Geo: Rice

Orwell

Bamber Gascoyne

Whitehall

Febry 9th 1764

At the Court at St. James's
the 9th day of March 1764

PRESENT

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council

UPON reading at the Board of a Report to His Majesty from the Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 7th of this Instant in the Words following - Viz.

Your Majesty having been pleased, by Your Order in Council of the 10th of last Month, to refer unto this Committee a Representation made by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, upon considering several Memorials laid before them by the Merchants of Great Britain trading to Your Majesty's Colonies in America, relative to the following Points - Viz.

- 1st - "To prevent the bad Effects and pernicious Consequences of Bills of
"Credit being made legal Tender in the American Colonies.
- 2nd - "To encourage the Importation of Hemp from America into this Kingdom, in
" order to induce the Colonies to enter more largely into the Culture of
"that valuable Commodity.
- 3rd - "To reduce the present Duty upon the Importation of Beaver Skins, and for
"laying a Duty on the Exportation of such Skins, and prohibiting the
"Exportation of cut Beaver.
- 4th - "To take off the Duty on the Importation of Whale Fins, the Produce of
"the American Seas, leaving only that which arises by the Old Subsidy
"of the 12th (Year) of Charles the Second.

"The Lords of the Committee, in Obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of
"Reference, this day took the said Representation, together with the said
"Memorials of the Merchants, thereto annexed, into their Consideration, and
"finding that the said Lords Commissioners have very fully and maturely examined
"into each of the foregoing Heads, and have proposed such Methods to be taken
"for remedying the same as tend manifestly to the good of this Kingdom, the
"Benefit of Commerce, and the Advantage of Your Majesty's Plantations in
"America - The Committee are therefore of Opinion that Your Majesty may be
"pleased to signify Your Royal Approbation of the several Proposals contained
"in the Representation of the said Lords Commissioners, a Copy whereof is
"hereunto annexed - But as no effectual Redress can be obtained without laying
"the said Proposals before Parliament, The Committee therefore submit it to
"Your Majesty's Royal Pleasure to cause the same to be done at such time, and
"in such Manner, as Your Majesty shall judge proper to order and appoint."

HIS MAJESTY this day took the said Report into Consideration, and was pleased, with the Advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed, and to order as it is hereby Ordered, that the Right Honourable the Earl of Halifax, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do receive His Majesty's Pleasure with respect to the time and Manner of laying the said Proposals before Parliament.

W. Sharpe

Endorsed: March 9, 1764

Order in Council approving Representation of the Board of Trade of February 9, 1764, upon Paper Currency, Hemp, Beaver and Whalefins, & directing the Earl of Halifax to receive His Majesty's Pleasure as to the time & Manner of bringing them into Parliament.

COMMITTEE FOR THE ADOPTION OF A UNIFORM PROVINCIAL CURRENCY

At the Council Chamber in Quebec, the twentieth day of August, 1764

Whereas at present there are different Currencies of coins and money in this Province, and Sundry inconveniencies may arise to the Inhabitants & Commerce of the Colony therefrom,

The Council have thought proper to order that Hector Theoph. Cramahé and Thomas Dunn Esquires do form themselves into a Committee of this Council to inform themselves and consider maturely of the most effectual methods of preventing Such inconveniencies in future and of regulating one general Currency for the whole Province and produce their Report to the Council for their Approbation.

Ja: Murray

ADOPTION OF NEW YORK CURRENCY FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

At the Council Chamber in Quebec, the 29th day of August, 1764

It is agreed upon and ordered by His Excellency in Council that the New York Currency shall take place throughout the Province of Quebec from and after the first day of January, 1765, and that a proclamation publishing the same in the Districts of Quebec & Montreal be forthwith issued by the Secretary.

Ja: Murray

PROTEST OF THE MERCHANTS OF QUEBEC AGAINST THE
PROPOSED ALTERATION TO NEW YORK CURRENCY

6th September, 1764

Memorial:
the Merchants of Quebec;
the Currency

To the Honourable James Murray, Esq., Governor of Quebec, &c., and the Honourable the Council of the Province

The Memorial of the Merchants of the City of Quebec on behalf of themselves & the other Inhabitants of this Province Sheweth

That your Memorialists have been informed that the Currency of this Colony is now under your Consideration, & that it is proposed to alter the present Numerary value of Gold & Silver coins to the Standard of those of the Province of New York

That they apprehend if this Regulation should take place it will be attended with many Inconveniencies to this Colony, particularly with respect to their Transactions with the French Inhabitants thereof, who are now become accustomed to the Currency at present in use, which is Evidently better & more adapted to the lesser Denominations of the Several coins than any other made use of in North America.

That the Inconvenience of having a Currency on the footing of that of the Province of New York is so Confessedly experienced at Montreal that most of the Merchants

there transact their business with the French - & sometimes with each other - in French money & many keep their accounts therein, nothing of which is felt here, the Currency now in use being equally convenient to all persons.

For these & many other reasons which your Memorialists are Ready to offer, they take the Liberty to Request that the Currency now in use may be Established by a Law or Regulation of this Province Quebec, 6th September, 1764

(Signatures follow)

REASONS IN FAVOUR OF THE NEW ENGLAND CURRENCY, AS OPPOSED TO HALIFAX AND OTHER CURRENCIES: THE CHIEF FACTOR FAVOURING NEW ENGLAND CURRENCY WAS THAT ITS NOMINAL VALUE STOOD IN EXACT EQUIVALENCE TO THE NOMINAL VALUE OF FRENCH COINS

8th September, 1764

Petition :

The Merchants of Quebec & Montreal;
about the Currency

To His Excellency James Murray, Esquire, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief, &c., and to the Honourable Council of the Province of Quebec

The Petition of the Subscribed Merchants in Quebec and Montreal Sheweth

That as the establishing of One general Currency throughout this Province is said to be at present under the Consideration of Your Excellency and the Honourable Council, Your Petitioners beg leave to represent that the lawful Money of New England as established by Act of Parliament is, they apprehend, in every Respect, the best that can be adopted in this Colony

Because the nominal Value of the different Species, now passing amongst Us would, in lawful Money of New England, be exactly equivalent to their nominal Value in Livres, and would therefore be clearly understood by all the ancient Inhabitants of this Country - which Advantage it has over the Halifax Currency and all other Currencies whatever

That as universal Convenience is the chief End of such a Regulation, Your Petitioners will not now trouble Your Excellency and the Honourable Council with further Reasons for granting their Request, but beg leave to mention that they are prepared with more Arguments to demonstrate the propriety of the Measure they propose, if any more shall be thought Necessary

Quebec, the 8th September, 1764

(Signatures follow)

PROPOSAL FOR A SPECIAL COLONIAL COINAGE OF SHILLINGS
AND SIXPENCES TO OBVIATE THE SCARCITY OF SMALL CHANGE

At the Council Chamber at the Castle of St. Louis in the City of Quebec,
on Wednesday the 31st of October, 1764

John Gray and the Honourable Thomas Dunn, Esq., produced to the Council the Result of their enquiries and opinion Concerning the Inconveniencies attending the Present Scarcity of Small Change in this Province, and the most probable means of Remediating the same, Which the Council have approved of and ordered to be Transmitted to the Board of Trade for their Consideration, Being as follows

In Obedience to the Directions of this Board of the 24th Instant, We have Diligently Considered on the most probable means to remedy the present inconvenience Experienced in this Province, arising from the want of Small Money

The following propositions appear to us the most Eligible for Effectually preventing in future this inconvenience, which is submitted to your Consideration, viz.

That application be made by the Governor & Council to His Majesty, Requesting a Coinage for the Use of this Province of Shillings and Sixpences with the Letters Q & A on one or both sides thereof

The Shillings to be Equal to Eightpence, & the Sixpences fourpence Sterling, Which being one penny in Each Shilling less than the Sixth part of a Dollar - for which it is proposed they shall pass - will Effectually prevent their being Carried out of the Province, and the Extraordinary penny will Defray every Charge attending the Same, and perhaps Leave a Balance to be Disposed of for publick Uses.

We Suppose Two thousand pounds to be a Sufficient sum for this purpose, which Issued in payments to the Troops will Cause the speediest and most regular Circulation thereof. It might also be requested to have Two or three Hundred pounds in Copper from the Mint. Tho' we are Informed some People in Trade have already of that Specie to come out to them Next Spring

Quebec, 26th October, 1764

(Signed) Thomas Dunn

John Gray

(Editor's note - the preceding group of documents constitutes the first in a series to appear in successive issues of the C.N.R.S. "Transactions".)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Since political and economic adjustments in Canadian society during the early years of British rule here were particularly complex, and some excellent presentations of the principal factors and situations involved are available in print, it seems best to list a few of these as background reference texts for interested readers, as follows:

1. Burt, Alfred Leroy : The Old Province of Quebec. The Ryerson Press; Toronto, 1933.
2. Neatby, Hilda: Quebec - The Revolutionary Age, 1760 - 1791. McClelland and Stewart Limited; Toronto, 1966.
3. Mahon, Major General R. H. : Life of The Hon. James Murray, A Builder of Canada. John Murray of Albemarle Street, London, 1921.
4. Shortt, Adam (Editor) - Documents relating to Canadian Currency, Exchange and Finance during the French Period (2 Volumes). The King's Printer; Ottawa, 1925. (This, the indispensable reference in its field, gives the most significant papers and relevant statements of the condition of Canadian finances through our French Regime and on up to the end of March 1766 when a "Convention" was reached "for the Liquidation of the Canada Paper Money, belonging to the Subjects of Great-Britain, between the King of Great-Britain, and the Most Christian King" - Adam Shortt, op. cit., page 1043.)

The additional documents, now published here for the first time (so far as we are aware) from Dr. Shortt's papers, though supplementary in character appear none the less significant for what they have to reveal to us about those economic difficulties in North America which marked the transition for Canada from French to British rule. However, Dr. Shortt's selection and co-ordination of such Canadian financial documents in the series of them we propose to publish in the C.N.R.S. "Transactions". extends well beyond 1766 into the 19th century.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature has authorised announcement of their acquisition, in March, 1971, of the Stewart collection of medals and tokens of Manitoba.

This large collection includes many rare and unique examples of the historic medals and merchants' tokens widely used in the early days of this Province. Collected over many years by D.M. Stewart of Calgary, Alberta, the group was enhanced some years ago by the addition of an extensive collection acquired from J.W. Astwood, a prominent Winnipeg numismatist.

The Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature is dedicated to the preservation of the record of the Manitoba heritage. It is located at 190 Rupert Street, Winnipeg, in a beautiful building opened as a centennial project in 1970. Mr. David Ross, Curator of Human History Collections would be pleased to arrange a showing of the collection to interested persons. Sections will be included in displays from time to time.

STEWART WINS GOLD AWARD

At the Token and Medal Society's annual banquet held in New Orleans on August 18th it was announced that Donald M. Stewart had won the Joseph M. Segel Gold Literary Award for his outstanding article on "Notes on the Northwest Company Tokens" which appeared in the April, 1971 issue of the TAMS Journal.

This gold medal award is made available by Joseph M. Segel, President of the Franklin Mint Corporation.

Fellows will recall this article first appeared in the April, 1970 issue of the Transactions.

SPALDING and FOSTER - STANSTEAD, QUEBEC

by J. Douglas Ferguson, F.R.N.S.

The Counties of Stanstead, Brome and Missisquoi in the Province of Quebec were originally settled during the late years of the eighteenth century and early years of the nineteenth century by people coming from what had become the United States of America. Many of those who had come to Missisquoi County were United Empire Loyalists and who wished to remain loyal to their King and British heritage. Those coming a little later to Stanstead and Brome Counties were largely Americans who had little or no antagonism to the American Republic but wanted cheap land and saw opportunities for improving their economic situation north of the border as businessmen or in agriculture. Stanstead County was surveyed in 1793, and the border in this area was established in 1772 by survey of John Collins, Deputy Governor General. Some who settled without purchasing land are known to have not realized it was in Canada but were indifferent to that fact.

The Village of Stanstead quickly became the center of business and of the largest population. Those who came were largely from what are now the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut and New York. These were hard-working and determined settlers and included in their numbers former military officers and soldiers, and men who already had had some business experience. Land was cleared, saw and grist mills and stores, and a little later manufacturing plants, were established.

The adjoining territory on the American side was becoming similarly settled. Little attention was paid to the International Boundary. It was an overnight stop on the main coach road between Montreal and Boston and between Boston and Quebec City. The first post office and customs house in the Eastern Townships was opened in Stanstead in 1819 and 1821 respectively. During the war of 1812 there was little disruption although a local Militia Unit made one incursion into the United States to destroy a storehouse of military supplies at Derby, Vermont, five miles below the boundary. The local Masonic Lodge with both Canadians and Americans as members, continued to meet regularly. The American community across the boundary from Stanstead was named Derby Line.

Stanstead had become one of the important centres of Lower Canada, when Louis Joseph Papineau, the elected leader of the Colony, visited Stanstead in 1834 to gain the backing of the County for his movement to secure from the authorities in London truly responsible government. A strong committee had already been established in Stanstead and they received Papineau with all honors. Hundreds of people called on him on the day of his arrival, among whom were a number of Americans from Vermont and New Hampshire.

From the local newspapers of the period there is no doubt that the majority of the citizens wished a strengthening of the powers of the Legislature, and reduced authority and a voice in naming of the Executive Council. Many of these, including Louis Joseph Papineau, were in favor of bringing this about through negotiations with London rather than by open rebellion. The leaders were eloquent speakers and with their ability to raise emotions, carried with them the great majority of those attending the public meetings. One of Papineau's planks was for citizens to stop buying, or using as much as possible, British goods until the reform was realized.

The United States of America during this same period was suffering its own "growing pains" and in 1837 and 1838 were in the midst of a serious depression which led to the issuance of the important series of tokens, many political in form, but all

readily accepted as one cent. These were needed because of the hoarding of money due to the fear by so many people that banks might collapse and that a general caotic condition might follow.

Similar economic difficulties were developing over the Canadas. Tokens as issued by banks and merchants were supplementing the Spanish-American, United States, British and other coins for general circulation (Canada did not have any coinage of its own at this period). Banks were springing into existence and one of their profitable operations was the issuance of paper money in turn greatly needed as a circulating media.

This was followed in Lower Canada by many prominent merchants issuing their own paper money which was readily accepted for want of other media, and because of the prominence of the firms issuing it. One of these firms was Spalding and Foster of Stanstead.

Stephen Foster was born in Montpelier, Vermont on July 12, 1806. He commenced a mercantile business in partnership with Colonel Langdon at Derby Line, Vermont, in 1828, and they opened a store at Stanstead, Quebec in the area now known as Rock Island, in 1830. Col. Langdon withdrew from the partnership in 1833 and the business was continued as Spalding and Foster, until the latter withdrew from the firm in 1844. His residence was in Stanstead. In 1855 he was elected Mayor of Stanstead and was associated with many church and charitable activities. His store was the first in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada to refuse the sale of "ardent spitits".

Levi Spalding was the son of a soldier of the American Revolution from Massachusetts. At twelve years of age he moved to Montpelier, Vermont to live with his brother, and at sixteen years he began clerking in a store there, as had Foster (before moving further North). Entering business as a full partner with Foster in 1833 (he had been working in the store since 1830) Spalding carried on the business by himself until 1859 when he sold it to his son, Wm. Spalding.

It was under these conditions that Spalding-Foster issued their paper money. Only unique examples of two denominations are known to be in existence, one of two shillings (40 cents) and the other of two shilling six pence (50 cents). They are dated January 1st, 1838. The lower denomination portrays in its central vignette an eagle in flight, perhaps indirectly reflecting the birthplace of both partners in the United States of America.

The central vignette on the other note is more intriguing. Under an archway, embellished with the wording "Constitution, Justice, Wisdom, Moderation" stands a militia man with drawn sword, and to the left is a church or other large building. This illustration would perhaps suggest that the partners and local citizens wished a Constitution for Lower Canada that was quickly formulated and carried out with wisdom and justice.

The notes resemble many others of the period in size and general type of printing, and were likely produced at the local printing plant in Stanstead.

The local newspaper "Farmers' Advocate and Townships Gazette" regularly carried advertisements of the firm. They extensively advertised "broadcloths", "cashmeres", "prints", "flannels", "serge", and other cloths for the making of clothes - "gloves and mittens", "hardware", "crockery", "glassware", "looking-glasses", "paints, oils and dyestuffs", "salt", and "stoves". They also advertised to buy furs.

Wm. Spalding had dealt privately in U.S. Currency and bonds. He invested when they were low in price and became wealthy with their appreciation. In 1844 when Foster withdrew from the partnership, Spalding built for himself a lovely home still






St. Albans, 1895











We promise to pay the bearer on demand, }
 in current bank notes, in sums not less than one dollar, for value received. }
TWO SHILLINGS
Spalding & Foster

We promise to pay the bearer, on demand,
Two Shillings and Six Pence,
 in current bank notes, in sums not less than one dollar, for value received.
 St. Albans, 1895 *Spalding & Foster*





THE PEOPLES BANK OF VERMONT

OF THE **PEOPLES BANK** VERMONT


Will pay **Two Dollars** to bearer on demand *DERBY LINE July 1st 1866*



Cash

J. P. Baxter

Pres.



NEW ENGLAND BANK NOTE CO.

standing in Derby Line, Vermont (a half-mile distant from his store in Canada).

Derby Line, Vermont in the meantime was continuing to grow in economic strength, and it was felt that a bank there was essential. The People's Bank was established in 1851. Spalding was one of the first Directors. He served as President of the Bank from 1863-1871. Foster in the meantime had been appointed Cashier of the Bank in 1855 and continued to serve in that capacity until 1890. Foster was also a Director of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Railroad, and Vice-President and Treasurer of the Massawippi Valley Railroad, and was prominent in the financing of the latter. He was a trustee of Stanstead Wesleyan College and a strong supporter of Stanstead South Congregational Church at Rock Island.

The illustration of the two dollar note of the People's Bank carries the signature of Foster as Cashier. In 1865 the People's Bank became the National Bank of Derby Line.

Another interesting association between the People's Bank and Canada is the fact that Wm. Farwell, who was in turn Cashier, General Manager, and the last President of the Eastern Townships Bank, began his banking experience with the People's Bank and was Assistant Cashier of that institution in 1859. A year or two later he went to the Sherbrooke institution. At about the same time William S. Foster, a son of Stephen, who had been associated with the Eastern Townships Bank as its first Cashier, returned to the People's Bank and was Vice-President of the National Bank of Derby Line from 1883-1886.

The story of the discovery of the two notes of Spalding and Foster may be of some interest. The late Frank Melloon was a respected merchant of many years in Rock Island. Being interested in antiques, he put aside a section of his large store for such items. He bought in 1934 an old desk from a local resident. While restoring the finish on the desk he discovered a "secret drawer". In it were the two bills and a few other papers of the period. He turned the bills over to his son-in-law, the late Doctor W.W. Lynch, prominent surgeon of Sherbrooke. Spurred by this gift, Doctor Lynch became a respected numismatist. While his collection was sold two years before his death to a professional American dealer, he retained these two notes, which were inherited by his son, Warren Lynch, also of Sherbrooke. They are now a part of the National Numismatic Collection of Canada (Bank of Canada).

Major References -

- History of Quebec - Salte - page 450
- Papineau - DesCelles
- Forests and Clearings - B.F. Hubbard
- Farmers' Advocate and Townships Gazette (Stanstead Historical Society Archives)
- 1851-1951 The People's Bank, The National Bank of Derby Line
- The History of the Canadian Bank of Commerce - Volume 11

BOOK REVIEWS

TRADE TOKENS, PAPER & WOODEN MONEY OF SASKATCHEWAN

By C. C. Tannahill, 1972. 152 pages, 5½ X 8½, Illustrated. Available at \$6.00 per copy from the author at Ste. 302, 4545 Rae Street, Regina, Saskatchewan.

This edition is a much expanded version of the second edition of Trade Tokens and their History, published in 1967. There are 120 pages on the trade tokens, in most cases including a history of the issuer. Most tokens are illustrated, especially of there happens to be a variety in that series.

There is a history of the Weyburn Security Bank, the only bank that was chartered in Saskatchewan and issued its own currency. Specimen notes of the bank are illustrated. All depression notes and scrip known to the author are included with a brief history and illustrations.

As the numbering system has been changed to conform to the systems proposed by the Canadian Numismatic Research Society, there is a conversion chart to show the old number and the new number of that series. This can also be used as a location finder.

The work concludes with a listing of the wooden money issued in the province.

Here are 152 pages of numismatic items that will help to preserve the history as well as promote more interest and better understanding of why many tokens were issued, especially in the earlier days when coinage of the realm was quite scarce in many outlying districts.

THE BEAVER CLUB JEWELS

By Larry Gingras, F.R.N.S., 1972. 35 pages, 6" X 9", fully illustrated. Available at \$4.00 per copy from the author at Box 15 Richmond, B.C.

This work is divided into several chapters dealing with - After dinner antics at the Beaver Club; Forming of the Beaver Club; Meeting places; The rise and fall of the Beaver Club; A listing of Club members from 1785 up to 1827; and The jewels.

All eighteen jewels, known to exist at the time of publishing, have been illustrated along with a brief biographical sketch of the member.

The author corrects erroneous statements made in the past regarding the Beaver Club and the Jewels, and reveals important information previously unpublished.

ADDENDA TO
TRADE TOKENS OF ONTARIO
SECOND EDITION
 by Fred Bowman, F.R.N.S.

AURORA

36-A-E Should read
 Same but 5¢ A-R-21½

AVON

54-A-F Should read
 Same but 1¢ A-O-18

BRUSSELS

148-B-E G.N. McLaren/General/Merchant/Brussels, Ont.
 Good For/5/In Merchandise A-O-20

COBALT

228-C-E Green & Trudel/Cobalt, Ont.
 Good For 5¢/In Trade (C.H.) B-R-21

COBOURG

232-A-E Should read
 Good For/5 Cts/In Trade/At Meech (L.I.)
 Uniface B-R-24

EBERTS

318-B-B Peter McKerrall/General/Merchant/Eberts, Ont.
 Good For/50¢/In Merchandise A-O-27½

FOREST

384-A-C Should read
 Apple A-S-26

GALT

404-P-A Do It Now/Order The/Everlasting/Aluminum/Milk Tickets/
 & Save Money/From/The Cranston Novelty Co./Galt.
 Good For/1/Pint/Milk A-C1-29

404-Q-A Do It Now/Order/The Everlasting/Aluminum/Bread Tickets/
 From/The Cranston Novelty Co./Galt/And Save Money
 Good For/1/Loaf/Of/Bread A-O-28

404-Q-B Do It Now/Order The/Everlasting/Aluminum/Bread Tickets/
 From/The Cranston Novelty Co./Galt A-O-28
 Q-C Good For/1/Loaf/Of/Bread A-C1-28
 Good For/1/Loaf Of Bread

HAMILTON

Sample/Milk Check/Manufactured By/Hamilton Stamp/
& Stencil Wks./Limited

464-AS-A Good For/1/Quart A-R-25

Sample/Check/Manufactured/By The/Hamilton Stamp/
& Stencil Wks./Limited

464-AT-A Good For/1/Loaf A-R-25

LONDON

J McD Co/300 (L.I.)

596-O-Ja Uniface B-R-29½

MIDLAND

The Playfair/Preston Co.,/Ltd./Midland.

640-F-Ca Good For/10/In Merchandise A-R-24

NEWMARKET

The Danford Roche Company Limited/(a harp)/1904

702-A-E Good For 5¢ On A Dollar Purchase/5/On Fridays Only A-R-29

NIAGARA FALLS

Dorchester/Car Sales/And Service Ltd./Niagara Falls,Ont.(L.I.)

708-I-A Worth/5¢/In/Merchandise (L.I.) P(r)-R-28

OTTAWA

Cercle De LaSalle/Nap.Taylor/President/1893/D'Ottawa

760-H-Az Cercle Fonde En/17/Membres/1890 (Leroux 1526c) W-R-28

Journal/1/Ottawa (L.I.)

760-W-Ga Biface C-R-24

W-K Same but 5 B-R-24

W-P Same but 50 B-R-24

H. Bigras/Phone/201/229 Rideau St./Ottawa.

760-Bs-S Good For/10¢/With Bottles A-R-26

Pritchard & Andrews/1/Ottawa (L.I.)

760-CG-C 1/Pritchard & Andrews,Ottawa (L.I.) C-R-22

PORT ROWAN

C.H. Pierce & Co./General/Store/Port Rowan,Ont.

824-E-A Good For/\$1.00/In Trade A-R-34

E-B Same but 50¢ A-R-32

E-C- Same but 25¢ A-R-29

E-D Same but 10¢ A-R-25

STIRLING

956-B-C R.A. Elliott/General/Merchant/Stirling, Ont. A-R-29
B-D- Good For/25¢/In/Merchandise A-R-26
Same but 10¢

ST. CATHARINES

976-K-A Garden City Coins/25¢/Trade Token/St.Catharines, Ont.Canada.
Good For/25¢/of/Numismatic Supplies/During/1970/ at A-R-32
35 Geneva Street

SUNDRICH

1000-B-B- Should read:
Good For/50¢/On A Cash Purchase/Of A Suit/Or Overcoat/At/
G.J.Middleton/Merchant Tailor/Sundrich, Ont.
British Boer War/Peace/In/South/Africa/Oct 11.1899 to
May 31. 1902 (Clasped hands) A-R-28

THEDFORD

1020-F-B H.J. Howland/The/Grocer/Thedford, Ont.
Good For/50¢/In/Trade A-R-32

THOROLD

1028-D-E C.Y.M.C./Thorold, Ont.
Good For/5¢ A-O-27

TORONTO

1048-Z-C Canadian Royalties Ltd./Toronto
214 John St./E1.3662 (Maple leaf) (Ctspd "8") B-R-21

TUPPERVILLE

1064-A-F Should read:
Same but 1 A-O-18

WATERFORD

1116-A-F Should read
Same but 1¢ B-R-18

1116-E-D Bowlby Bros.
10 C-R-20

WINDSOR BEACH

This Token And/75 Cents Admit/One Car At/Windsor Beach/
Season 1934/Ce Jeton Et/75 Sous Admetten/Un Auto A/
Plage Windsor/Saison 1934 (holed)
1166-A-A G. Lamond & Fils B-R-37

ADDENDA

232-A-E Omit.

TOKENS OF MANITOBA

Supplementary List No. 1

to 1st Edition (1969) and addenda of January, 1971

By Donald M. Stewart

ALTONA

Altana Co-op Service Ltd./General/Merchants
0080j Good for/5¢/in merchandise B:R:20 R10

BRANDON

Home Bread Co./Brandon.
0510a Good for/one loaf/of/bread A:Sc8:29 R10

Brandon Manitoba/100/(The/Spirit/of 70)(Buffalo)/
1870-1970/(Building)/Keystone Centre/expires Dec.31/
1970/Kiwanis(logo)Dollar
0595a Grand Valley Days/(Steamboat)/One Dollar/value/
Brandon-Manitoba-Canada N:R:32 R2

Obverse as 0380a
0730a Dominion Exhibition/Brandon/July 15th to 25th/
(grandstand)/good for 10¢ on/purchase of \$1.00/
at Scott's/Confectionery Store/9th and Princess B:R:29 R10 1913

Manitoba/Dairy/Manco/Poultry/Co-operative Ltd.
06401 Good for/1 quart/of milk Plk:R:23 R1

Manitoba/Dairy &/Poultry/Co-op Ltd,/-/made in usa
0640m Good for/1 quart/milk Plr:Sc8:24 R1

CHURCHILL

2nd Arctic & Northern Jamboree/1070/(three figures)/Churchill
1050a Jamboree/value \$1.00/at canteen/& trading post/
July 8-16, 1907/Dollar Bz:R:32 R3
(Uniface trial strikes of the obverse are known)

DAUPHIN

Ramsay's/Dauphin,Man.
1230a Good for/\$1.00/in merchandise A:O:36 R8
d 10¢/ A:O:20½ R10

MINIOTA

J. D. Forsyth & Co./bakers/&/confectioner's/Miniota, Man.
2500b Good for/1/loaf/of/bread A:O:25 R10
(The b token has no beading and has an apostrophe in
confectioner's)

MORDEN

J. T. Acheson/Merchant/Morden, Man.
2660c Good for/25¢/in trade A:O:29 R10

STEINBACH

Good for/1 quart milk/Steinbach/Creamery
3998a Uniface Plg:R:31 R1

WINKLER

H. Gladstone/General/Merchant/Winkler Man.
4530a Good for/\$1.00/in/merchandise A:R:35 R8
b 50¢ A:R:32 R8
c 25¢ A:R:28½ R8
d 10¢ A:R:26 R8
e 5¢ A:R:22 R8

WINNIPEG

Token/Canadawide/Parking Services
4830a Jeton/Les Services de Stationnement/Canadawide B:R:25 R1
b Same A:R:25 R1

Jones & Harrison
5551a Pay at counter/10¢ A:R:25 R10
(refer to 5550)

R./Degrave/-/made in usa
5030a Good for/1 quart/milk Plr:O:23 R6 1952
b 1 pint Plg:R:23 R6
(a token 500 issued. b token 200 issued)
(Degrave was a driver for Royal Dairies)

MacLeods/coffee
5670a Same A:R:26 R1

Manitoba Novelty Works
5760c Good for five cents/in trade B:R:21 (h) R9

The R.R./Porter's/Club/Winnipeg.
6310a Good for/5¢/in trade B:R:25 R10

Royal/Dairies/Ltd./Wpg
6440h Good for/1 quart/milk Plg:R:25 R8

Silverwood(script)/Dairies/Ltd./-/made in usa
6590a Good for/1 quart/Homo/milk Plr:R:32 (h) R1
b 2% All Jersey/milk Plb:R:32 (h) R1
c Skim/milk Plg:R:32 (h) R1

Wilaco/Auto Parks/Winnipeg/Canada
6840b Validation/Parking/Token A:R:25 R2

ADVERTISING AND COMMEMORATIVE

WINNIPEG

Crown Fuel Co. Ltd./Fuel Oil/Coal/Ph 42-2411/made in usa
8350a Round & round/she goes/you pay/where she/stops/nobody
knows (a spinner)

A:R:32 R6

Heintzmen & Co., Pianos./Bell Organs & Pianos./
General/music dealers.
8490a J.J.H. McLean & Co., Limited./530 Main St.,/Winnipeg.
(encased 1903 cent)

A:R:35 R10

For their kind assistance I wish to thank J.W. Astwood, Warren Baker, J.D. Ferguson,
R. Greene, K.A. Palmer, E.Parker, R.R. Smith and R.E. Wellman.

A TRIP DOWN THE ST. LAWRENCE RAPIDS

by J. Douglas Ferguson, F.R.N.S.

Few cities have as beautiful a natural situation as Montreal. Built on an island facing the main waters of the St. Lawrence River, and with the city nestling under the shadows of Mount Royal, there is no wonder that Indians for centuries used it as a favorite camping site and that our earliest French explorers and colonizers chose it for a settlement. During the last few decades the city has greatly changed, with its high-rise buildings and rushing expressways, but its natural setting has not changed. It remains a beautiful sight from Mount Royal or from the air on a clear evening, with the lights shining as jewels and with practically the entire island and the surrounding mainland and Isle Jesus covered with homes, and industry, but with large parks scattered here and there.

While now entertainment of all types is readily available, if we go back to the last century, sleigh rides with fast-stepping horses, tobagganning and snow-shoeing, were the favorite pastimes in winter, while in summer nothing could compare with the excitement enjoyed by both residents and tourists of a "trip down the Rapids".

In the days before the roller coaster and other thrill rides, imagine the excitement of a trip through the swirling waters of the Lachine Rapids just above Montreal. Indians from the Caughnawaga Reservation located in the area, had taken their canoes, bateaux of the fur traders and rafts of the lumber trade through these turbulent waters, but it wasn't until 1840 that the first steamer made the passage. This first trip is described in graphic detail by the noted historian and writer, Edgar Collard, in a recent article in the Montreal GAZETTE. The steamboat Ontario had been built at Niagara. A Mr. Tate, who was in the shipping business, wished to buy the boat to operate it as a mail carrier between Montreal and Quebec City. He offered two Indians a thousand dollars each, if they could bring the ship through the rapids safely to Montreal. They built a crate with fixed stakes and sent it through the rapids to see if there was the depth of water and the width of passage for the boat. This proving satisfactory they undertook the passage with additional help and the trip was safely carried out.

Trips down the St. Lawrence from Montreal had been popular summer recreation for families and lovers and several ships were regularly used for that purpose. Two medals commemorating such trips are well known, as illustrated in Leroux and Breton.

Now a much more exciting trip could be offered - a steamboat trip through the Rapids from Lachine to Montreal, or if the passenger wished, a one-day trip could be taken through the Canal to Lachine and continue on to Carillon when after a noonday halt, during which they could have their lunch on board or on shore, then back to Montreal through the exciting Rapids. If the trip was to be only down the Rapids, trains left the old Bonaventure Station at 7 A.M. and 5 P.M. going directly to the Rapids wharf in time to make the connection with the steamer.

Several steamers including the "Corsican", the Sovereign, the Filgate, the Spartan, the Empress, the Rapids King, and the Rapids Prince, engaged in this service. Their saloons were beautifully and comfortably furnished.

1. One of these ships, the Corsican, is featured on one side of the Medal as issued and sold as a souvenir to those making the trip by the Montreal Medallist, Charles Tison. The other side of the medal shows the seaport of Montreal.
2. The same medal was counterstamped "CE" for the members of the Christian Endeavor, (a church associated group) who held a large conference in Montreal in 1893. The members making the trip received this particular medal.
3. A third variety of this medal exists with the date 1893 stamped into the exergue at the bottom of the obverse, and this also has the counterstamp of the symbol for the Christian Endeavor group.
4. A personal token exists which used the same obverse die. On the reverse is the personal token of Alfred Desroches as it appears on another of his personal tokens, Breton 573. This token was also engraved and struck by Charles Tison, and is rare. It is in white metal. Since Breton purchased the two collections formed by Mr. Desroches, the last in 1892, neither of which included this token, it seems likely that this token was also issued in 1893.
5. A further obverse design was engraved by Tison featuring the Spartan on its way from Lachine to Montreal. The Montreal Harbour reverse as it appears on the first medal described is used again for this medal. The name of the ship appears in each instance in small letters alongside of the paddle wheel.

While the medals are in white metal, they are among the more interesting and artistic of the latter part of the last century, and add a pleasant nostalgic memory of the olden days of Montreal.



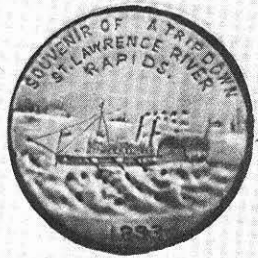
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1



4

2



3

CHECK LIST OF
WOODEN MONEY OF ALBERTA

By D. M. Stewart

Bowness

Gibsons Variety Ltd. - wooden nickel Indian head in circle
- no circle - made in U.S.A.

Jubilee 1961
Mobile Egg Shop

Brooks

Coin-A-Rama 1963 - rubber stamp with various colours
Coin-A-Rama 1964
Serniak - colour varieties
Ubertino Hobbies

Calgary

Abbott's Tire Supply
Alexandra Hotel
Barney's Steerburger
Coin Club 1961
Coin Club 1970
Cooke's Corner
Cooke's Corner 1961
Friedenberg Music Centre
Galaxy Car Wash
Jim's Coin & Stamp Shop Ltd. - handmade - vars in style and colour
Ross & Goss

Camrose

Camrose Auction Co. Ltd.
Fair 1963

Consort

Jubilee 1962

Edmonton

Coin Club 1971
3rd Coin-A- Rama
McBain Camera Specialty
Gerald C. Willis

Grande Prairie

Kinsmen Club
Modern Paint & Home Furnishings Ltd.

Granlea

Medicine Hat and Prairie Coin News 1963

Lethbridge

R. (Lefty) Eshpeter

Lundbreck

Mom's Kitchen

Medicine Hat

Coin-A-Rama 1961
Coin-A-Rama 1963
Coin-A-Rama 1966
Coin-A-Rama 1967
Coin-A-Rama 1969
Top Hat Convention 1963

Peace River

Kinsmen Club 12 Ft. Davis

Red Deer

Plaza Shopping Centre
Red Deer (Fawn)
Stolen from Red Deer (Kinsmen) 1962

Rimbey

Jubilee 1962

St. Paul

Lavoie Hotel - also varieties uniface and same both sides

Stettler

Jubilee 1965

Vulcan

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Royal Canadian Legion | \$1,000 |
| Royal Canadian Legion | \$2,000 |
| Royal Canadian Legion | \$5,000 |

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
CANADIAN NUMISMATIC RESEARCH SOCIETY

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