

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

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President - Ross W. Irwin

Vice-President - Geoffrey Bell

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Editor -

PRELIMINARY LISTING OF NOVA SCOTIA TRADES TOKENS

by Geoffrey G. Bell

In this listing, I am carrying on the work begun by the late Mitch MacDonald. We are all indebted to him for his research in the area of Nova Scotian tokens. The listing does not include tokens listed by Breton and Leroux, milk tokens, script, wooden money, advertising pieces, and medallions.

Any additions or corrections should be sent to the author at 395 Highfield St., Moncton, N.B., E1C 5R7.

Amherst

J. W. Fraser/Baker/Amherst, N.S.  
Good For/One/Loaf/Bread A: Oc: 22

Bridgewater

J. B. Barnaby Co./50/Clothiers  
Good For/50¢/On Net Cash/Purchases of/Ten  
Dollars/Or More A: R: 29

J. W. Hebb/Groceries/Bread/Cakes & Pastry/  
Bridgewater.  
Good For/1/Loaf A: Oc: 27

Canning

The R. W. Kinsman Co Ltd./General/Dealers/  
Canning, N.S.  
Good For/10/In Merchandise A: R: 24

The R. W. Kinsman Co Ltd./General/Dealers/  
Canning, N.S.  
Good For/25/In Merchandise A: R: 28

The Supply Company Limited  
Good For/10/In Merchandise A: R: 29

Dartmouth

Bell Busses Ltd. Dartmouth  
Good For One Fare A: R: 16 (C.H.)

City of Dartmouth/Adult/Fare/Ferry  
Same A: R: 24 (vars.)

Donkin

Donkin Bus Service Good For One Fare	F: R:	20 red
Donkin Bus Service Good For One Fare	B: R:	20
Donkin Bus Service Good For One Fare	B: R:	20 (C.H.)

Glance Bay

Billiard Parlor/Grace/Bay Good For/5¢/In Trade	B: R:	21
Palace/Billiard/Parlour/Glance Bay Good For/25¢/In Trade	B: R:	24
Cape Breton Tramways, Limited Good For One Zone Fare	W.M.: Cl:	25 (vars.)
Cape Breton Tramways, Limited Good For One Zone Fare	B: Cl:	25 (vars.)
Cape Breton Tramways, Limited Good For One School Fare	Bz: Cl:	21 (vars.)
Cape Breton Tramways, Limited Good For One School Fare	B: Cl:	21 (vars.)
Cape Breton Tramways Limited Good For One School Fare	B: Cl:	21 (vars.)
When Returned to/King/Bottling Co/S.X.X. Good For 60¢/On a/c/For 24 Q.B. & Case	A:Sc10:	32 (T.H.)

Halifax

Good For Bread/2 lbs./J.J. Scriven & Sons Uniface	B: R:	27
Keith's Ale At Connors Good For/1	B: R:	24
Good For Loaf/1/Liswell Uniface	B: R:	30
Good For Two Loaves/Liswell/2 Uniface	B: R:	30
A. L. Cleveland/38/Gottingen/St. Good For/5¢/In Trade	A: Ov:	25x18
R. C. Flemming/Halifax, N.S. Good For/7¢/In Trade	B: R:	25

G. A. Cook & Co./¼ lb./check/Halifax, N.S. Same	B: R:	19
G. A. Cook & Co./¼ lb./check/Halifax, N.S. Same	B: R:	19
G. A. Cook & Co./¼ lb./check/Halifax, N.S. Same	C: R:	19
G. A. Cook & Co./¼ lb./check/ Halifax, N.S. Same	W.m.: R:	19
G. A. Cook & Co./½ lb./check/Halifax, N.S. Same	A: R:	25
G. A. Cook & Co./½ lb./check/Halifax, N.S. Same	B: R:	25
G. A. Cook & Co./½ lb./check/Halifax, N.S. Same	C: R:	25
G. A. Cook & Co./½ lb./check/Halifax, N.S. Same	W.M.: R:	25
G. A. Cook & Co./1 lb./check/Halifax, N.S. Same	A: R:	28
G. A. Cook & Co./1 lb./check/Halifax, N.S. Same	B: R:	28
G. A. Cook & Co./1 lb./check/Halifax, N.S. Same	C: R:	28
G. A. Cook & Co./1 lb./check/Halifax, N.S. Same	W.M.: R:	28
The Southern Operating Co./Halifax, N.S. Good For/5¢/In Trade	B: R:	21
The Southern Operating Co./Halifax, N.S. Good For/5¢/In Trade	B: R:	23
Maritime Business College/Halifax, N.S. College/1/Currency	C: R:	18
Maritime Business College/Halifax, N.S. College/1/Currency	C: R:	25
Maritime Business College/Halifax, N.S. College/1/Currency	A: R:	25 (vars.)
Maritime Business College/Halifax, N.S. College/5/Currency	A: R:	16 (vars.)

Maritime Business College/Halifax, N.S. College/10/Currency	A: R:	18 (vars.)
Maritime Business College/Halifax, N.S. College/25/Currency	A: R:	26
Maritime Business College/Halifax, N.S. College/50/Currency	A: R:	30 (vars.)
Grace Maternity/Hospital/Halifax, N.S. Radio Token/Dahumrg	Z: R:	17 (c.h.)
Halifax Infirmary/Hospital, Halifax, N.S. Radio Token/Dahumrg	Z: R:	17 (c.h.)
Thistle Coins Ltd./Halifax, N.S. Good For/25¢/On Purchase/At/Thistle Coins/ Ltd../1512 Queen St./Halifax, N.S.	C.B.: R:	32
Thistle Coins Ltd./Halifax, N.S. Good For/25¢/In Trade	C.B.: R:	32
South Park/Lanes/Halifax Uniface	B: R:	20 (vars.)
Nelson C. Boltz/Halifax, N.S. Good For/1/Drink	B: R:	22
Nelson C. Boltz/Halifax, N.S. Good For/1/Drink	A: R:	22
Halifax Coin/Club Good For/One/Drink/At the Bar/1970/C.N.A./ Convention	A: R:	31
Halifax Dartmouth Bridge Commission/Auto &/St Wgn Same	W.M.: R:	16
Halifax Dartmouth Bridge Commission/Truck/1 Same	B: R:	22
Halifax Dartmouth Bridge Commission/Truck/1 Same	Bz: R:	22
Halifax Dartmouth Bridge Commission/Truck/2 Same	B: R:	25
Halifax Dartmough Bridge Commission/Truck/2 Same	Bz: R:	25
Halifax Dartmouth Bridge Commission/Truck/3 Same	B: R:	26
Halifax Dartmouth Bridge Commission/Truck/3 Same	Bz: R:	26

Halifax Dartmouth Bridge Commission/Truck/4 Same	B: R:	27
Halifax Dartmouth Bridge Commission/Truck/4 Same	Bz: R:	27
Halifax Dartmough Bridge Commission/Truck/5 Same	B: R:	20
Halifax Dartmough Bridge Commission/Truck/5 Same	Bz: R:	20
Halifax Dartmouth Bridge Commission Passenger Vehicle 1975	W.M.: R:	16
<u>Port Bickerton</u>		
H. S. Kaiser/General/Merchant/Port Beckerton/N.S. Good For/5¢/In/Merchandise		
<u>Port Hawkesbury</u>		
Province of Nova Scotia 1.50 Canso Causeway Uniface	B: R:	22
Province of Nova Scotia 2.20 Canso Causeway Uniface	W.M.: R:	25
Province of Nova Scotia 4.00 Canso Causeway Uniface	Bz: R:	39
<u>River Hebert</u>		
A. J. McDonald/General/Merchant/River Hebert/N.S. Good For/5¢/In Trade	A: R:	20
<u>Shubenacadie</u>		
James Gass/& Sons/General/Merchants/Shubenacadie/N.S. Good For/25¢/On A/\$5.00/Cash Purchase	A: R:	25
<u>Sydney</u>		
N. Natherson/654-56/Victoria/Rd./Sydney, N.S. Good For/5¢/In Trade	B: R:	21
S & W. Ferry Company/One/Fare Same	A: R:	25 (vars.)
Cape Breton Electric Co. Ltd. Good For One School Fare	Bz: R:	16 (vars.)
Cape Breton Electric Co. Ltd. Good For One Local Fare	W.M.: R:	20

Mike Sullivan Bus Service Good For One Local Fare	B: Oc:	22 (vars.)
Mike Sullivan Bus Service Good For One Local Fare	F: Oc:	22
Cape Breton Bus & Tram Co. Ltd. Good For One Zone Fare	B: Cl:	25
Cape Breton Bus & Tram Co. Ltd. Good For One School Fare	B: R:	21
Miles' Ltd./Sydney Same	B: R:	22
J. W. Stephens Ltd. Salutes Canada's Centennial/ J.W. Stephens Ltd./1867-1967/Founder Born 1867 Lumber Millwork/Good For/50¢/on Any Purchase/ Paint/Shingles Hardware/Phone The Lumber Number 564-5554/Sydney, N.S./Can. Art. Dies	A: R:	28
1867 Centennial of Canadian Confederation 1967 La Centenaire de la Confederation Canadienne/Souvenir/ Two/Bits Cash Value/During/Centennial year/25¢/ Guaranteed/By/The Kinsmen Club of Sydney/ Nova Scotia/Canada	A: R:	25
<u>Truro</u>		
Murphy's Bakery/One/Loaf/Truro, N.S. In Trade/6/Cents/At/Murphy's	A: R:	25
W. H. Snook & Co./Bakers/Truro, N.S. Good For/One/Loaf Bread	A: R:	22
<u>Yarmouth</u>		
Nickerson, Grant & Co./Yarmouth/N.S. Good For 5/In/Merchandise	A: R:	22

PRELIMINARY LISTING OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND TRADE TOKENS

by Geoffrey G. Bell

This listing does not include tokens listed by Breton or Leroux, milk tokens, script, wooden money, advertising pieces and medallions.

Any additions or corrections should be sent to the author at 395 Highfield Street, Moncton, N.B., E1C 5R7.

Wheatley River

Ewen S. McLeod/Wheatley/River/P.E.I./1900/Merchant  
Good For/5¢/In Trade

B: R: 24

Woods Island

Woods Island/Baker./W.J. Ross  
Good For/1/Loaf

A: Oc: 26



NEW BRUNSWICK TRADES TOKENS

by Geoffrey G. Bell

Second Addendum

Edmundston

Consolidated Numismatics J. C. Levesque/Canada/  
Coins/P.O. Box 584/Edmundston/New Brunswick/  
(508) 735-3432

Good For/50¢/In Trade

A: R: 32

Newcastle

Thos Foley

Good For/Nickel/In Trade

B: R: 21

Corrections

Preliminary List

Moncton

Last token listed (Mi-co Meter)

Composition should be "S" instead of "A".

First Addendum

Coverdale Mills

Couerdale Mills should read Coverdale Mills in 3 places.

Newcastle

Last token listed should be Pl:Oc:28 blue (white Ltrs)

Saint John

Pals' Shoe Shine not shine

THE LYNN CREEK DAIRY OF GREENWOOD, B.C.

by Leslie C. Hill

Jerome McDonell purchased the dairy herd and milk route from the Floyd brothers about 1911 and moved the livestock to his own farm on Lynn Creek, after which he named his dairy. A reliable and efficient dairyman, McDonell was able to sell his milk at 12¢ per quart, as opposed to his competitors' 10¢ a quart.

The softening of the metal market after World War I brought on an economic decline in the Boundary district which depended mainly on mining for its livelihood. The Lynn Creek Dairy felt the pinch and the milk route was abandoned about 1920; McDonell had erected a large barn in 1913 and this expense may have played a part in the dairy's inability to survive when the business activity in Greenwood slackened off. McDonell bought a home in Greenwood about 1925; here he lived in semi-retirement, prospecting during the summer months. He later moved to the coast near his relatives, where he passed on.

James McDonell arrived in Greenwood in 1899 and operated a stage in the Greenwood-Midway area until 1910. The Columbia & Western Railway (CPR) extended west from Robson, reaching Greenwood late in 1899. The passenger service was started from Robson to Greenwood on Nov. 11th, 1899, continuing on to Midway 9 miles south in midsummer of 1900. It was during this period of railway construction continuing until 1910, that McDonell's stage was to perform a much needed service in the area. The Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway (GNR) reached Midway from the State of Washington in 1905; both the CPR and the GNR extended west from Midway after 1910, reaching the main rail lines to the coast along the Fraser and Thompson rivers in 1915-16. The CPR went via McCulloch, Penticton, Princeton, Merritt and Speces Bridge and the GNR went by way of Bridesville, Oroville (USA), Keremeos, Hedley, Princeton and Hope. Shortly afterwards the CPR took over the GNR line from Princeton to Hope as a shorter route to the coast for its Kettle Valley line.

John Portman came into possession of the dairy property in 1925, living there part of the time and renting it out occasionally; the property was sold to George & Clara Weed in 1943. The new owners made the farm their home until 1975 when retiring to live in Penticton.

The dairy tokens were in use between 1911 and 1920 and may be described as follows:

- (a) - LYNN CREEK/DAIRY/(ornament)/J. McDonnell  
GOOD FOR/1/PINT/OF MILK  
A(luminum); S(quare); 23M(illimetres) R10
- (b) - LYNN CREEK/DAIRY/(ornament)/J. McDonnell  
GOOD FOR/1/QUART/MILK  
A; R(ound); 25mm R9

McDonnell's name is spelled with two NN's on the tokens and also in a few of the early Directories, however Mrs. Weed informs us that she is sure the correct spelling has only one N; this is confirmed by later Directory listing which use only the one N.

Greenwood was incorporated under the Speedy Towns Act in 1897 and prospered as a mining and smelting centre until 1919 when the market collapsed; Greenwood was almost a ghost town until 1942 when several hundred Japanese-Canadians were relocated there from the coast. Many of the families remained in the area when the war ended. Today Greenwood has a more diversified economy with lumbering, mining, farming and tourism.

We are indebted to George & Clara Weed and Mr. H.H. Summerskill for much of the early history of McDonnell and his dairy.

#### CANADIAN WOODEN MONEY

Wells - pp. 35-36

5325-1 The Biltmore Hotel, 785 Gordon St., Guelph was opened in 1965 for W. J. Schnurr. The tokens were used at that time.

5325-2&3 Fred's Texaco Service was short lived at the corner of Eramosa Road and Metcalfe Street. It was operated by Fred Cabeldu about 1965.

AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO MEDALS

by Ross W. Irwin

In 1880 the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario established prizes for the best managed farms in different divisions of Ontario. A panel of judges made the selections. In 1891 there were 51 farms judged in the Victoria to Frontenac division, a substantial burden on the judges. This program was later used by the Province of Quebec where they awarded their Medal of Merit.

The prizes were to be gold, silver and bronze medals. The medal used is Leroux 1462. Medals were obtained from John Wanless of Toronto. Wanless operated one of the largest jewellery businesses in the city. His father started the business in 1838. The medals were expensive, for example, in 1884 one gold, two silver and three bronze medals cost \$192.00. J. B. Carpenter, Townsend was awarded the first gold medal in 1880.

The interests of the Association changed over the years and by 1889 medals were also being awarded to the Ontario Veterinary College and the Clydesdale Association and by 1894 to the Spring Horse Show. Medals were also awarded in 1892 for the boy's class at each Provincial plowing match.

The final year for the award of medals for prize farms was 1892. A summary of the medals issued for this purpose follows:

Year	Gold	1st & 2nd Silver	Bronze	Group
1880	1	1	5	
1881	1	2	3	
1882	1	2	7	
1883	1	2	3	
1884	1	2	3	
1885	1	2	4	
1886	No medals, a gold cup to previous medal winners			
1887	1	2	7	
1888	1	2	2	
1889	1	6	6	
1890	1	5	1	
1891	1	6	12	
1892	2	8	18	6

ZELLERS MERCHANT SCRIPT

by Ross W. Irwin

Zellers County Fair was started August 11, 1962 at 299 Eramosa Road, Guelph, Ontario. The manager was Wm. Soper. It was one of the first large stores of this type at which innovations in merchandising were tried. One of these innovations was the introduction of merchant script at the gas bar.

Bonus certificates were originally issued base on 5% of the gas bar sale. It was later 10% for the sales on Mondays. Currently, the bonus certificates are based on a level 3% of the gas bar sale. The certificates are redeemable at the merchandising store for goods. Type 1 certificates were also redeemable at the auto and home centre.

The bonus certificates are printed by the British American Bank Note Company and are distributed to the various stores through the company solicitor.

There are two types of bonus certificate obverses in use. The reverse is common for all denominations, types and stores.

The original obverse, Type 1, reads, REDEEMABLE IN MERCHANDISE and the words ZELLERS SELF-SERVICE DEPARTMENT STORE in the engraving at the top. Type 2 reads, REDEEMABLE ON DEMAND. The denominations of the script are: 1¢, 5¢, 10¢ and 25¢.

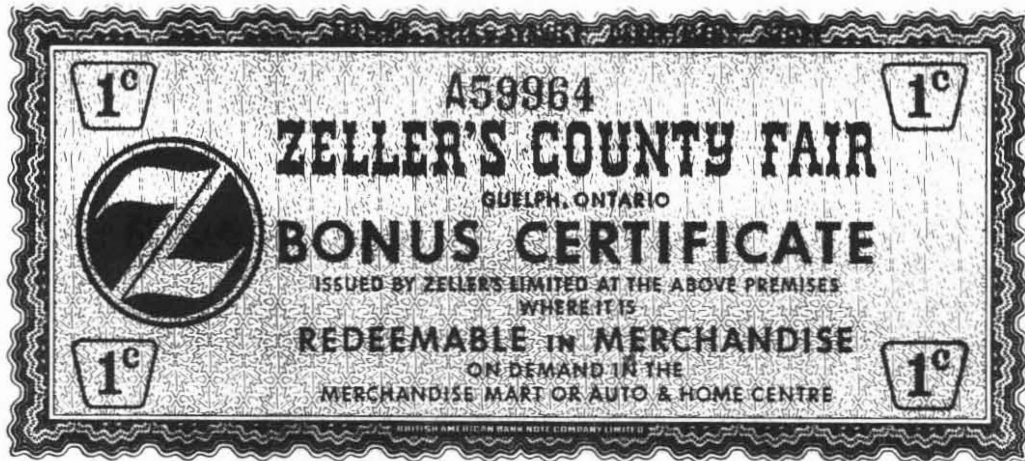
The serial numbers are difficult to categorize. I have not been able to locate the 5¢ denomination of Type 2. There are said to be six stores using this bonus certificate program. Two others are at Galt and Chatham, Ontario.

Serial Number Blocks in Use

Denomination	1¢	5¢	10¢	25¢
Type 1 Guelph	Axxxxxx	Bxxxxxx	Cxxxxxx	Dxxxxxx
Type 2 Guelph	A60000+	???????	Cxxxxxxx	Dxxxxxxx
Type 2 Galt	Exxxxxx	Fxxxxxx*	Gxxxxxxx	Mxxxxxxx

\*Galt uses a red serial number to F40000 and then black.

This is an interesting series, one which requires more study.



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL - 3 BARS

by Ross W. Irwin

Charles - Michel d' Irumberry de Salaberry, the hero of Chateauguay died February 27, 1829. Melchoir Alphonse d' Irumberry de Salaberry, his son, was born in 1813. He became D.A.G.M. Lower Canada militia with the rank of Lt. Col. July 1, 1848 and was appointed Adjutant General in 1858 on the retirement of Col. de Rottenburg. He was appointed to the Board of Canadian Officers validating claims for the M.G.S. medal and submitting the medal rolls. Other members of the Board were Lt. Col. D. Macdonell, Lt. Col. D.C. Napier and Lt. Col. E.P. Tache.

Medal rolls were submitted by the Board and were received in England Jan. 17, 1849; May 17, 1850; July 4, 1850; Aug. 16, 1850 and Mar. 11, 1852. The medals for de Salaberry's men were received and signed for by himself on August 16, 1849.

MEDAL #1

On the medal roll dated W01/565, March 11, 1852, the last roll, is the name J.B. Lapierre with the entitlement to the clasps Fort Detroit, Chateauguay, and Chrystlers Farm. In the Military General Service Medal Roll by Wilson (Spinks, 1975) it is stated that a search of pay lists failed to reveal the name Lapierre in any unit present at the above engagements. No unit in Canada, except the R.A., participated in all three actions. Wilson calls it an unresolved mystery.

Lapointe (Numismatist, Apr. 1932, p. 226) states that Jean Baptiste Lapierre served as a private in the 8th Bn of Trois Rivieres militia and shared in the gratuity voted by Parliament in 1875 of \$2,000. He was 79 at the time, a resident of St. Leon, Maskinonge.

This medal, along with 17 others, were retained by Lt. Col. A. de Salaberry as undeliverable. It must be noted it was not on the 1861 list of medals held by the A.G. office of which he was in charge. He died March 27, 1867. The 17 medals were returned to the Adjutant General's office, the Lapierre medal was loaned April 20, 1867 to Lt. Col. Charles Rene de Salaberry, a brother of Alphonse and the first Lt. Col. of the 9th Volt. de Quebec. He died March 25, 1882.

Thomas Gibson, a medal collector, acquired the medal through the Hon. George Baby and was in possession of it on Feb. 24, 1885 when he wrote the A.G. office to ask if the medal was genuine. They pointed out the medal was on loan but did not ask for its return.

Sir Albert Whitaker bought the medal in the mid 1890's. By 1931 it was in the James Oliver collection. Capt. W.A. Tinlin obtained the medal and sold it through Glendinings (lot 246) December 8, 1965 for 950 pounds. The medal was bought by Spinks for an English collector. In 1977 a prominent Ontario collector obtained the medal through John Hayward.

#### MEDAL #2

This medal is said to be renamed. It was originally a two bar medal, one having been added. The origin of the medal is not known, the reputed history is as follows.

A Mr. Murray of Montreal, a numismatist and prominent second-hand bookseller purchased the medal from a Caughnawagha family. It was stated that the ancestor had fought in the war and was given a medal. Murray sold the medal to a Mr. Hunter of Toronto early in the century. Dr. Victor Morin obtained the medal from Hunter for \$500 about 1910. J.D. Ferguson purchased the Morin collection including this medal. The Riveredge Foundation of Calgary obtained the Ferguson collection and this medal is now there.

The medal is engraved to a J.B. Leclaire. A problem with the above is the fact that this medal is known to have been in the G. Mills-McClung collection in 1902.

#### MEDAL #3

The medal roll dated August 16, 1850 has not been located. The abstract states that it contains applications for medals and clasps for Indian Warriors. It is reasonable to assume that the third medal is on that roll.

Nothing is known of this medal except the reference that on April 23, 1926 Mr. Charles Winter read a paper on "Medals of North American Indian Chiefs" before the Numismatic Society of London. At this meeting Mr. S. Spink exhibited a Military General Service medal with clasps Fort Detroit, Chateauguay and Chrystlers Farm granted to TIER SASENOWANE, WARRIOR. This medal also appears in their 1915 Numismatic Circular, the market must have been thin. I wonder where it is?

#### MEDALS #4

There are a number of medals struck for museum purposes and impressed SPECIMEN. One of these was sold at Glendinings in 1966.



## SCRAPINGS FROM THE BARREL

by Ross W. Irwin

The following may be of interest to Bank of Canada treasury note collectors as guidelines to approximate changes in note signatures.

The Bank of Canada is under the management of a board of directors composed of a Governor, a Deputy Governor and 12 directors. The Governor and Deputy Governor are appointed for 7 year terms with the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

The appointments have been as follows:-

G.F. Towers, CMG, appointed Governor September 10, 1934. The bank opened March 11, 1935. He was reappointed in 1941 and 1948. He retired September 10, 1954 after 20 years as Governor.

J.A.C. Osborne, appointed Deputy Governor September 10, 1934. He resigned September 14, 1938 to return to England.

Donald Gordon, CMG, appointed Deputy Governor September 15, 1938 to succeed Osborne. He was reappointed in 1945 and resigned December 31, 1949 on his appointment as President of Canadian National Railways.

James E. Coyne, was appointed Deputy Governor January 1, 1950 to succeed Gordon and was appointed to Governor effective January 1, 1955 upon the retirement of Towers. He resigned July 24, 1961 in a dispute with the government of the day.

John Robert Beatty, appointed Deputy Governor January 1, 1955 when Coyne was appointed Governor. He was reappointed in 1962 and 1969 and resigned December 31, 1971.

Louis Razminsky, CC CBE, was appointed Governor July 24, 1961 upon the resignation of Coyne. He was reappointed in 1968 and resigned February 1, 1973.

Gerald K. Louey, appointed Deputy Governor January 1, 1972 on the resignation of Beatty. He was promoted to Governor February 1, 1973 following the resignation of Razminsky.

R. William Lawson, appointed Deputy Governor March 1, 1973 on the appointment of Bouey as Governor.

TRANSACTIONS  
of  
THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC  
RESEARCH SOCIETY

- 17 . An Outline of The Banking History of Newfoundland  
by C.F. Rowe
- 49 . The 1856 Mayflower Coppers, Nova Scotia's Only Official  
Non-decimal Coinage  
by Ruth McQuade

President - Ross W. Irwin

Vice-President - G. Bell

Secretary-treasurer - Kenneth Palmer

AN OUTLINE OF  
THE BANKING HISTORY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

by C. F. Rowe

Perhaps chiefly because of its geographical location Newfoundland has been the site for a number of historic events that have changed the life style of millions of people during the past 150 years or so. The terminus of the western end of the first trans-atlantic cable. The site of the first successful trans-atlantic flight. The receiving point for the first trans-atlantic wireless message and nearly 400 years ago the location for the establishment of the first overseas colony of what was to become the British Empire. Because of her long history as a colony and later a self-governing Dominion of the British Empire, Newfoundland when she entered Confederation with Canada in 1949 brought with her a philatelic and numismatic history extending back over a period of 175 years. It is only during the past decade that any real interest has been shown in Newfoundland numismatics. Few actually know the real story of the banking institutions of Newfoundland before the establishment of the Canadian Banks in 1894 simply because of the isolation of Newfoundland from the North American Continent and the almost total absence of any real research on the subject. This situation is changing today and there is a keen interest by many collectors to include material of Newfoundland in their collections if they are to make a truly representative Canadian collection, for Newfoundland is indeed a part of Canada.

Newfoundland numismatics fits very neatly into the field of the specialist whose aim is to form a collection which is historically complete. There appears to be an ever increasing number of collectors entering this specialty field.

Newfoundland, the germ of England's vast colonial empire, became the nursery for the hardy and brave seamen who gained for England the dominion of the oceans and with it the trade of the world, was, at the same time, the most exploited and neglected of her colonies for over three centuries.

Early efforts to colonize Newfoundland in the late 1500's and early 1600's by John Guy, Sir George Calvert and Sir David Kirke, ended in failure. The only benefit which accrued therefrom was to those who remained after the Charterers had left; they became part of the foundation of settlement.

For many years after discovery Newfoundland was a get-rich-quick country free to all comers regardless of nationality. There were practically no legal restrictions. The Island was a sort of big ship moored near the prolific Grand Banks and annually manned by a motley crew of English, Portugese, Spanish and French fishermen who

came to the Island in the spring, caught and cured their fish, and in the fall returned laden with their catch to their homeland.

A feature of those early days of freedom was that of settlement which was sanctioned and encouraged by authority. But in time this was strongly condemned by the West of England's fortune hunting merchants engaged in the Newfoundland trade. They began a movement to drive out the settlers, reporting falsely to the British government, in order to serve their own selfish and greedy ends.

Now those merchant adventurers as they were called had great influence over the British government of the day, and consequently cruel laws were enacted against the settlers to force them to leave. No houses were to be built. No trees could be cut for a depth of six miles inland. There was to be no cultivation of the soil. In short, settlement was absolutely forbidden. In 1676 the settlers were even threatened by the British government with expulsion by force and it was only due to the sympathy and consideration of the governor of the day, Governor Beery, that this wholesale expulsion was halted, and the settlers were allowed to remain.

As late as 1808 settlement still continued to be discouraged. In a letter from Governor Holloway's Secretary to Rev. Lewis Anspach, Harbour Grace, dated at Fort Townshend, St. John's on October 3rd, 1808, I quote the following paragraph:

"And in reply to that part of your letter recommending Mr. Wm. Lampen the Society School Master to be permitted to build a house, I am to inform you that such a request cannot be complied with as it would tend greatly towards colonization, which the Governor is strictly forbid to encourage, and consequently issued his proclamation dated 12th ultimo to prevent applications of this nature.

I have etc.,

(Signed) G. MacBean, Secretary."

The above mentioned proclamation was:

"PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency John Holloway, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.  
In order to prevent any future applications to me, for the enclosure of Lands or the erection of new buildings, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation to signify that no grant, or leave, can be given, (except for the sole purpose of carrying on the fishery as directed by the Acts of Parliament for regulating the same).

Given under my hand at Fort Townshend, St. John's, Newfoundland, this 12th September 1808.

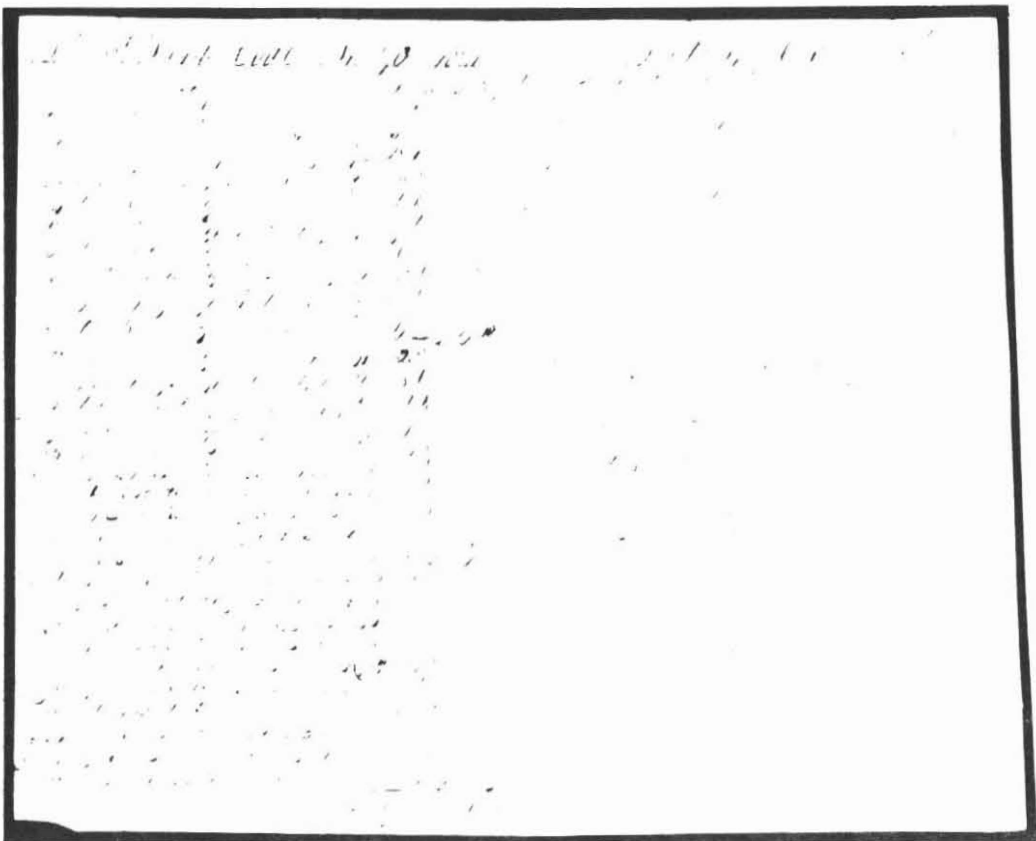
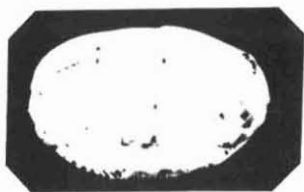
(Signed) J. Holloway

NEWFOUNDLAND CURRENCY FOR OVER 300 YEARS.

19



FISH



A TYPICAL ACCOUNT BETWEEN A MERCHANT AND FISHERMAN

By Command of His Excellency,  
(Sd.) G. MacBean  
Secretary."

The settlers strongly resented those harsh and unjust laws and firmly held their ground. However, these conditions continued to exist until after the outbreak of the Napoleonic Wars and the English American War of 1812. The great fishing fleets of all nations engaged in conflict were either withdrawn to supply the experienced seamen for the naval ships or were driven from the seas.

The markets of Europe and the Mediterranean became a monopoly of the local merchants. With all this prosperity St. John's took on the appearance of a prosperous town rather than that of a mere fishing station. Settlers increased and multiplied under more normal conditions. Economic and personal security was more assured, and trade and commerce took on a new aspect. But their troubles were not all over. These were of a local nature concerning the local merchant's system in trade.

For a long time in Newfoundland's history actual cash was as scarce as the proverbial hen's tooth. The only medium of exchange for the great majority of Newfoundlanders for food, clothing and other necessities, was dried codfish which has often been referred to as "Newfoundland Currency". The merchants carried on their business on what was known as the credit or truck system. They outfitted the fisherman in the spring, for which the fisherman paid with dried fish in the fall. The resultant evil of this system was that, the fisherman was seldom able to settle his account and have a balance to his credit. He received a minimum price for his fish, and the merchant to cover his risk charged enormously high prices for his goods. If there was a credit balance it would be left on the merchant's book to help carry the fisherman over the winter.

This system of trade is illustrated in Figure 1, which shows:

- a. A codfish - Newfoundland currency.
- b. The tally-stick on which was recorded the fisherman's product as it was "turned in" to the merchant.
- c. A merchant's account of settlement at the end of the fishing season.
- d. An example of what is listed in the account as bread:

An analysis of the account will indicate the mere subsistence level on which the fisherman and his generally large family were expected to survive.

78 lbs. of butter  
125 lbs. salt pork  
5 1/2 cwt. flour  
6 3/4 cwt. bread  
37 gals. molasses

Bread formed a staple part of the diet. This bread was really a ship's biscuit used largely by the navy and merchant ships in days when it was impossible to make bread on board or keep it for any length of time. When soaked overnight and brought to a boil it increased to about twice its volume and appeared as a rather soft bread-like substance; it was generally eaten with salt fish to which was added a small amount of fried out salt pork called "scunchions".

The "tally-stick" - this interesting little item was simply a piece of wood inscribed with the name of the fisherman and date of issue. It was held by the merchant store-keeper and as the fisherman 'turned in' his catch of fish to the merchant's store for credit, the tallyman would make a notch for each quintal and a full notch for two quintals or draught with a special mark when a unit of ten quintals was recorded.

In the fall at the close of the fishing season when the fisherman had turned in all his fish, the tallyman would hand over to the fisherman his tally-stick to take up to the counting house so that he could have his account "straightened out". To keep things honest the tally-man would make an extra mark on the side of the stick leading down from the last notch, thus preventing the fisherman from making an extra couple of notches on his way to the counting house.

To the credit side of the account is entered the value of his catch together with the value of cod liver oil and some casual labour performed. In all, his total product amounted to an additional debt of one pound over and above the thirty-two pounds already owing at the beginning of the year.

The real necessity for money came about at the time of the withdrawal of the English and foreign fishing fleets and the increased establishment of the Military in the town during the Napoleonic Wars and the American War of 1812. The military provided considerable employment. Payment for these services was of course in cash. The soldiers themselves circulated money by spending their wages in the town.

Many new firms associated with the fishery supply trade were opened, a number of which were land based operations established by the owners of the English fishing fleets and were either managed by the owners or agents acting on their behalf. Other firms of the general dealer type catering to the supply of building materials, bakeries, grocers, etc. rapidly increased in numbers. Taverns and other places of "entertainment" were everywhere to be seen.

Credit extended by the merchants continued to be the mainstay of the economy but with the Military and European money coming into the colony, coin began to circulate. It consisted mainly of the Pound Sterling and the Spanish Dollar.

It was not long before the end for coin became urgent. The Military were in short supply for payment of goods and services as well as the wages of their soldiers. The newspapers of the period carried continuing advertisements by the Military appealing to those shipping coin back home to England to exchange it at the Ordnance Office for Bills of Exchange on the Paymaster General or his agents in England. This offered not only security to the shipper against loss at sea but helped to swell the coffers of the local Military establishment with badly needed coin.

Still, the need arose for additional coinage and here it was that script, or private paper money, made its appearance. For the Military, payment of wages to the soldiers was sometimes made by orders on the local merchants. This practice was distasteful to the soldiers, to say the least. The merchant on whom the order was written would not always have the goods the soldier required and, if he did, would either say he did not have the change to give him for his note or pretend he didn't but suggested that he take it up in the form of a dram at the rear of his store, which the soldier was frequently obliged to do whether he wanted to or not.

The issuing of small Promissory Notes by the merchant was common practice. These Promissory Notes also had their drawbacks in that the merchant, if unable to supply change, offered the customer similar opportunities as that of the soldier. If the holder took the Bill to a store other than that of the merchant by whom it was issued, the proprietor would most likely seek a commission for the privilege of cashing it. But times were good in St. John's and the use of paper money flourished so that it was not long before almost every store issued its own script. The amount of paper currency ultimately reached such proportions that the Merchants' Society (a forerunner of the Board of Trade) looked upon it as a public evil. They tried to have both the appearance of the notes improved and their circulation confined to only a few of the major business establishments. How effective the results of this resolution became is not known.

Unfortunately, very few of these notes have survived. The only example, to my knowledge, of a well executed type of note, is in the collection of the Bankers Institute of London. It was issued by Ryan & Sons, St. John's, and dated November 7th, 1811, for a value of one pound.

#### The Brine Notes

Two examples of script of the common promissory note type are shown. (Fig. 2) The first is that of James & Robert Brine, dated November 24, 1815 for the rather interesting values of 9/- and 11/-. The reason for these values is probably based on the price of fish, one grade of which was quoted at 11/- per quintal at the time.





Earliest references to Brine appear on a code of ship's flags covering the period 1770-1790 by means of which the merchants of the town were notified from the "block house" on a Signal Hill that one of their vessels had been sighted and was approaching the narrows. A Brine is also listed in the 1796 census as having four sons and one daughter. His occupation was given as a Publican - or Innkeeper. It is known that he was connected with the fishery and general trade of the Island before 1803 for it was in that year he was granted permission by the Governor to erect a store for the purpose of the fishery on premises already occupied by him which he had leased from a Michael McDonald.

The Brines eventually became owners of several vessels which were employed in the freight trade to foreign ports as well as into local ports in Trinity Bay. For two years they are also listed as having taken part in the prosecution of the seal fishery.

Despite the laws prohibiting the erection of buildings other than those relating directly to the fishery the Brines were not to be defeated in their efforts to establish themselves on the land. They proceeded to build a house on the barrens, west of Fort Townshend in the vicinity of present day Cookstown Road and Freshwater Road. They were temporarily halted in this when the Governor issued orders to the military to have it demolished. Brine was later permitted to go ahead with its completion on condition that he would relinquish all claims against the military should they have to destroy the same in defence of the town. He also had to pay one pound per annum to the High Sheriff to be applied to such charitable purposes as the Governor thought fit.

Robert Brine is also listed in an inventory taken by the Military for the Governor in 1807 as having illegally fenced about ten acres to the northeast of Fort Townshend on which he cultivated a hay crop. Brine developed the property into a first class farm with a large dwelling, barn, sheen house and other buildings. This property was the original development of Rostellan - today a residential area on the north side of Elizabeth Avenue.

Two further points of interest regarding the Brine's are noteworthy; first, it was in Timothy Brine's barn at the junction of Freshwater and Cookstown Roads, that the Great Fire of July 9th, 1892 commenced and secondly, on October 10, 1810, Robert Brine Sr. notified the public by an advertisement in the Royal Gazette that he, being the principal proprietor of Little Bell Isle, in Conception Bay, had stocked it with rabbits which were being killed by malicious and ill-disposed persons, and any further persons detected trespassing on the island would be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. This is possibly the first mention of rabbits in Newfoundland. It appears that they never actually spread to the Island itself as it is recorded that the first introduction of rabbits to the Island was about 1860.

### The Keough Note of 1815

The second note is one issued by the Keoughs who commenced business as traders in the Irish Immigrant trade in the late 1750's with centres of operation in Ireland and Ross in England. It appears that Liverpool eventually became their headquarters. The firm's name was Geo. Keough & Sons. Their original enterprise consisted of one small vessel to transport the immigrants out of Ireland and return with a cargo of the landed country's produce.

Their first appearance in Newfoundland was in the late 1760's as visiting traders. In 1776 a Thomas Jr. came out to Newfoundland as an agent for the firm's interests and commenced a small fish business. The firm slowly grew in importance and by 1784 they owned two large foreign going vessels in which they continued to carry on the Irish Immigrant and freight return trade. The following year there were two or three vessels flying the Keough flag sailing out of St. John's. Soon after they were supplying settlers in Trinity Bay.

Their efforts in the fishery never appeared to reach very great proportions. Their attentions were more or less focused on the general supply trade, particularly to the military with whom they entered into contracts for the supply of large quantities of meats. They also managed somehow to acquire some land in or near St. John's. In 1795 they owned five houses at Torbay. They also built the Harbour Grace Court House in 1808 for which they gained quite a reputation as builders, for it was erected within the original agreed price and time limit specified in the contract. They also built a number of military buildings at Fort William.

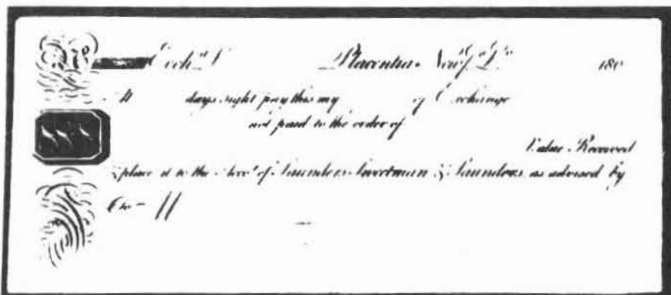
Bills of Exchange payable at the home town of the issuer involving larger sums of money were widely used as a medium of exchange before being submitted to England or Ireland for payment. Perhaps the earliest of these is the Saunders Sweetman & Saunders of Placentia illustrated in Fig. 3.. The Danson Bills of Exchange and their accompanying Letters of Protest demanding payment following the failure of this once great firm who had their headquarters for Newfoundland centered at Harbour Grace are interesting examples.

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

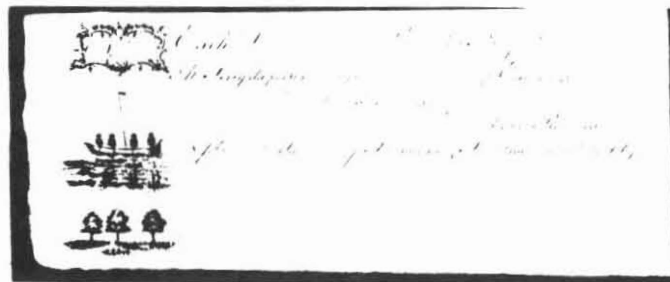
# NEWFOUNDLAND PRIVATE PAPER MONEY

In use prior to the establishment of commercial banking institutions in the Colony — Part I

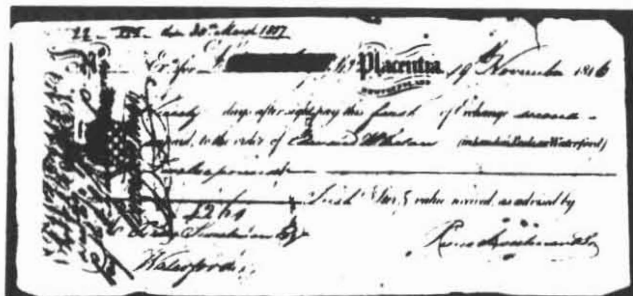
## The Saunders, Sweetman Notes



The firm of SAUNDERS, SWEETMAN & SAUNDERS date from about 1780 to 1804. Their plantation was at Placentia. It was at a time when permanent settlement was discouraged in order to protect the interests of the great English fishing fleets that came out to Newfoundland each spring to prosecute the fishery. This Bill was issued during this period.



About 1804 one of the Saunders brothers died and the firm renamed SAUNDERS & SWEETMAN. This Bill was issued about 1812 at a time when the laws prohibiting settlement were relaxed and the firm permanently settled in the Colony. The fishermen in the boat represent the fishery. The three trees a long sought right to permanently settle in the island and develop the land to supplement their meagre diet.



The other Saunders brother died in 1814 and the firm became wholly owned by Pierce Sweetman and his son Richard. The firm name was changed to PIERCE SWEETMAN & SON. The Bill was originally made payable to an Edward Whelan was endorsed to Nicholas Mahon, Thomas Miligan and finally to John Cashin before it was presented for payment.



and bankruptcy. Some quickly realized what they could do from their investment and fled the country. Only a very few were able to survive.

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

Amongst the terrible conditions of hunger and unemployment, St. John's was to experience a series of tragic fires that laid waste most of the town, rendering thousands homeless adding further to their suffering and misery.

It was not until the spring of 1818 that a change for the better occurred. The fisheries showed a remarkable comeback with considerable improvement in prices in the foreign markets giving the fisherman, at long last, a more encouraging outlook for the future. Above the ruins of the great fires which earlier ravaged the town, new streets were laid out. Much work was provided by the construction of new homes. Public buildings and premises of a much more substantial design and type of construction than their predecessors were beginning to take shape.

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

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

# THE NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK

Established June 12th. 1834.

Sold to the Bank of Montreal on March 31st. 1962.

Seven branches were in operation between 1857 and 1924.

From 1938 to 1949 53 post offices throughout the Island acted as their agents



## THE FIRST BANKNOTE ISSUE

Authorized April 30th, 1850

Issued Oct. 16th, 1850

Engraved & printed by Perkins, Barclay & Co. Ltd.  
London, England

First of the day issued £20,000 stock

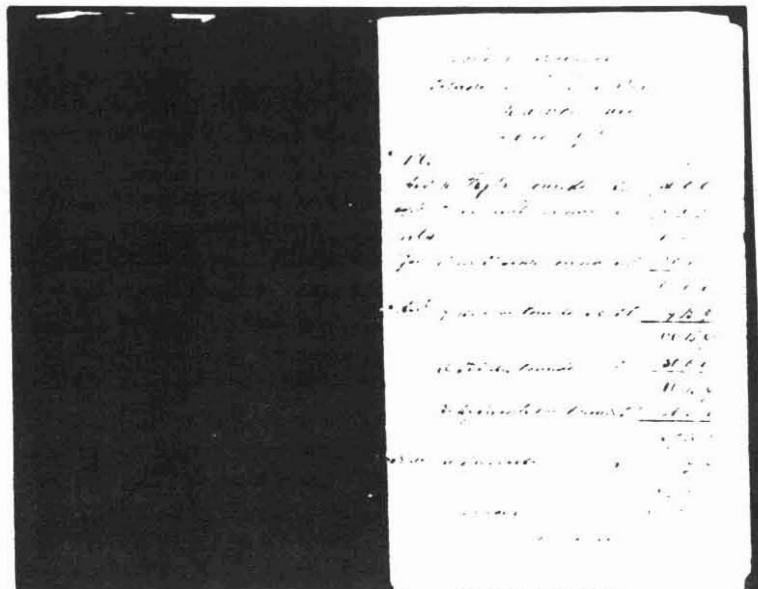
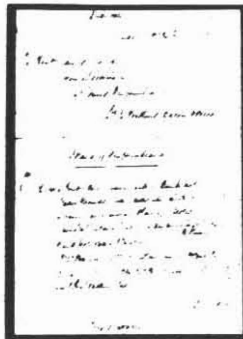
Total value of issue £20,000

No. notes printed 15,000

No. circulated 2,600

The Act of April 30th 1850 passed by the  
British Government of March 24, 1851  
all notes issued and in-circulation

Approximately 34 notes outstanding.



A Savings Account Book, 1863-69, Harbour Grace Branch. Note the conversion from Local Currency Pounds to Dollars & Cents on December 31, 1864. It was on January 1, 1865 Newfoundland adopted the decimal system and issued its first coins.

As early as 1827 enquiries were underway both at home and in England as to the possibility of establishing some sort of an institution whereby the working class would be provided with a place of security for those who might be inclined or encouraged to lay aside their surplus earnings of one period for the necessities of another. Many of the labouring class, with their bitter experiences of the past, and their dependence on public charity for support, continued to give little thought to the future, and any money that came their way was quickly spent. This proved to be one of the greatest problems those in authority had to content with. Some means had to be found to replace the old system of having their savings entrusted to the care of the merchants, as was the case down through the years, when so many had lost their meagre savings which they had managed to accumulate prior to the crash of 1815.

The establishment of such a provident institution was also the concern of the Newfoundland Legislature. On June 12, 1834, a Bill was given Royal Assent by the Governor Sir Thomas Cochrane and "The Act for the Establishment of a Savings Bank" became law.

#### The Newfoundland Savings Bank

The bank first had the dual name "Newfoundland Savings Bank" or "A Provident Institution for the Savings of the Poor". Deposits of less than 1/- or more than £50 were not acceptable. The smaller amount indicated that the depositor was not really interested in trying to save - deposits of more than 50 pounds meant that he was of the "upper class" and for the bank to accept such amounts would soon provide it with more money than it could profitably use.

The management of the Savings Bank was by a board of Governors, appointed by the Governor and consisted of members of the Executive Council with an equal number of members of the House of Assembly, including the speaker.

The bank proved to be successful from its very beginning. Interest was paid on deposits at the rate of three percent and increased in 1938 by an additional one percent for all sums deposited twelve months previous to the close of accounts at the end of the year.

The first notes for general circulation were authorized by an Act dated April 30, 1850. These notes were authorized by the Treasury to raise credit for the redemption of the Public Debt of the Colony and under no account was the total to exceed £20,000 at any one time. Ref. Fig. 5.

The notes were of the following values & amounts:

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



Only a very few of the One Pound denomination are known and none of the Five or Ten Pound values were ever released. The Act authorizing the note issue was disallowed by the British Government and the Governor was ordered to have it repealed. The notes in circulation were subsequently recalled and redeemed in specie. Continuing efforts by the Newfoundland Legislature to obtain authority for a local notes issue failed.

#### The Bank of Newfoundland

The requirements of the business firms and the economic life of the town by 1837 pointed to the necessity of a banking institution to facilitate commercial transactions both within and without the Island.

A move was afoot amongst the merchants for the formation of a commercial bank to at least serve the needs of local population. By 1837 a Prospectus for the Bank of Newfoundland was published and received widespread support, but failed to materialize, for at the same time a group of influential London Bankers were investigating the possibility of forming a Banking Institute in London to conduct the organization of a group of independent banks in the North American Colonies. A report presented to the group by an investigator sent out by them to look into the feasibility and most suitable location for the proposed banks, was most favourable.

#### The Bank of British North America

On February 28th, 1837, a bank was opened in St. John's known as the Bank of British North America. It was controlled by a Board of Directors which included four local business men, namely Hon. R. Job, Messrs. P. Scott, R. McBride and J. B. Hutton. Mr. Andrew Milroy was sent out from England as Manager.

The only known notes of the Bank of British North America were only recently acquired by Major Carroll of the Bank of Canada National Collection. One is a One Pound Note dated 1837 and the other a proof copy of a Five Pound Note acquired a year or so ago.

A Bill of Exchange, Second and Third copies are exhibited and clearly show the signatures of Mr. Milroy the Manager and William Lash the Cashier. Fig. 6.

Although the Bank of British North America provided a very important service to the Colony's commercial needs it was not long before much dissatisfaction arose amongst the merchants who were unable to obtain the financial accommodation they required for the conduct of an unstable business like the fishery.



### Newfoundland Bank

By late 1843 the merchants' indignation for the Bank of British North America reached a point where once again they undertook the formation of a new bank which they hoped would receive the support of the public and allow them to obtain the accommodation they required. On June 27, 1844, a Prospectus outlining the aims and objectives of a new bank - The Newfoundland Bank - was presented to the public.

The response was most favourable and the requisite number of shares were quickly subscribed. By April 29, 1844, an Act to Incorporate Sundry Persons by the name of the Newfoundland Bank was passed by the Legislature.

The actual opening of the Bank, like its predecessor, the Bank of Newfoundland, failed to materialize. In little over a year the money paid in by the shareholders was returned.

The Newfoundland Bank was considered to have justified its brief existence by bringing pressure to bear on the Bank of British North America to take a more liberal attitude towards the accommodation sought after by the merchants of the town.

### The Union Bank

In 1853 it appears the Government as well was not satisfied with the policies and services provided by the Bank of British North America. The Newfoundland Government, through means of the Newfoundland Savings Bank, was attempting to circulate an issue of Treasury Notes in order to raise sufficient money to redeem the debt of the Colony - the amount of these notes was limited to 100,000 pounds. Their efforts to circulate these notes were defeated by the Bank of British North America who, on receiving the Government notes, refused to re-issue them, using their own notes instead. Any Government Treasury Notes received by them were immediately sent to the Colonial Secretary's Office for the redemption in specie. This action by the Bank of British North America aggravated the Newfoundland Government to such an extent that by 1853 a select committee of the House of Assembly was appointed to consider the expediency of extending the operations of the Savings Bank and in their report set forth the following recommendations:

1. The immediate withdrawal of all public monies from the Bank of British North America to a safe place under the control of the Treasury and Savings Bank.
2. The Directorate of the Savings Bank should be separate and distinct from that of the other bank.
3. The Savings Bank should open current accounts with the trade and all other depositors who may require it.
4. The Savings Bank has grown in importance and every facility should be given to increase its influence.

# The Union Bank of Newfoundland

Established May 23, 1854    Capital £50,000    Closed Dec. 10, 1894



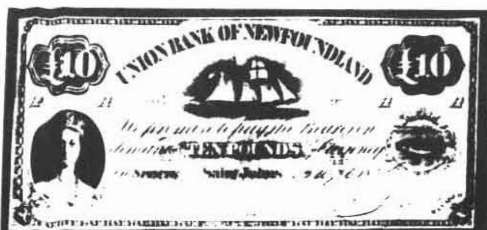
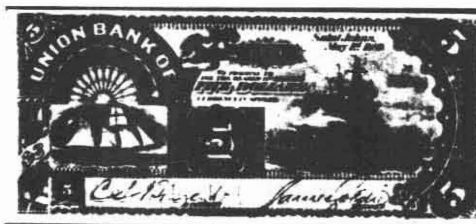
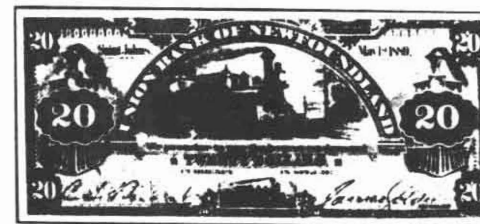
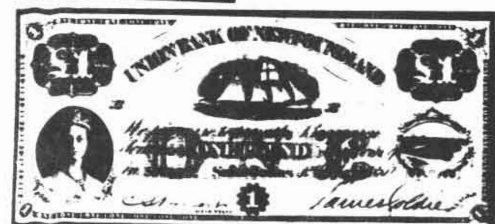
## THE BANKING HOUSE

Erected 1854. It was the only building to survive in that portion of the town destroyed by the Great Fire of 1892.



## JOHN W. SMITH - Manager

He was the first manager of the bank and was in charge of the bank from its establishment in 1854 until his death in 1894.



A SECOND ISSUE was introduced following the introduction of the decimal system of currency in 1865. From the dates of issue of these notes it will be noted that many years elapsed before the decimal system was generally accepted.

At the time the Government was investigating the possibilities of the expansion of the Newfoundland Savings Bank, the merchants were again up in arms in protest to the actions of the Bank of British North America and steps were renewed to establish a local Bank. By December of the same year (1853) their efforts had progressed to the extent that sufficient shares had been subscribed so that by February 8, 1854, a meeting of shareholders was called to elect a Board of Directors in conformity with the regulations set forth in the Prospectus. The Board was duly elected and on May 23, 1854, the Union Bank of Newfoundland opened its doors.

With the support of the Government and most of the merchants the Union Bank soon replaced the Bank of British North America as the chief commercial banking institution in the Colony. So much so in fact, that the Bank of British North America was forced to close its doors within the short span of three years.

The first note issue of the Union Bank consisted of three denominations - one, five and ten pounds local currency. They were of excellent design and workmanship. The design was practically the same for each denomination but differed in colour. Fig. 7.

There also appears to have been two printings - the earliest containing Plate Letters, which was omitted in the second printing.

#### The Commercial Bank

The founding of the Union Bank was of course a means to an end by the merchants concerned at the time to obtain the accommodation necessitated by the large mercantile transactions involved for maintaining and supplying their interests in the fishery. The merchants, always in want of money, connected themselves with banks, not for the profits derived from their shares but for the accommodation obtainable from them, which they could easily acquire, being directors of the institution.

The closing of the Bank of British North America and the very successful operation of the Union Bank, controlled by a number of the merchants, was, before long, the envy of those merchants unable to secure the accommodation required by them as they were not on the directorate of the Union Bank.

To overcome this barrier or problem, support for a second bank was sought and a Prospectus for the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland was eventually published. It was quickly subscribed to and by July 2, 1857, the Commercial Bank was officially opened for business.

Like the Union Bank the Commercial Bank was on the surface a very reputable and popular banking institution. It gained the support of the Government by agreement between the Government, Union Bank and the Commercial where one third of the Government's business was awarded to the Commercial.

# The Commercial Bank of Newfoundland

Established July 6<sup>th</sup> 1857

Closed Dec. 10<sup>th</sup> 1894



The first note issue consisted of One, Five & Ten Pound values. They were of similar design and colour except for the centre printing of the value which varied in colour.



A second series of notes showing value of the local pound and its equivalent in decimal currency was in use for some years before changing over entirely to the decimal system.



A third issue of banknotes was introduced in 1894. Their small size and high quality made them unpopular.

The note issue of the Commercial Bank from inspection of annual reports indicates that their business was fairly steady at about two thirds of the Union Bank circulation. Their notes were issued in denominations of One, Five and Ten Pounds but did not measure up to the standard of quality, design or appearance and even differed in size from the Union Bank Notes. Fig. 8.

For some years the Commercial Bank issued their notes in the local currency pound and its equivalent value in dollars. Hence with the local pound having a value of \$4.00 local Newfoundland also had a four dollar note. There appears to have been two issues or printings of these notes, one with a plate letter before the serial number and the other without a plate letter.

### Introduction of Decimal Coins

In 1864 the Government of Newfoundland passed legislation for the introduction of a decimal system of currency. The first decimal coins appeared on January 1st, 1865. Although the Government accounts were converted to dollars & cents on that date - witness the Savings Account Book in the illustrated Figure 5 - the mercantile and commercial banking institutions continued to use the local "sterling system" for many years; actually as late as 1877.

About 1888 the Commercial and Union Banks brought out a magnificent set of notes in denominations ranging from two dollars to fifty dollars. The Commercial Bank changed the colour of the centre seal on their two dollar note, shortly after it was first issued from green to a bright orange to facilitate sorting. Ref. Figs. 7 & 9.

### Bank Crash

The Commercial and Union Banks, under the very competent management of Messrs. Smith and Brown, were so highly respected that a Newfoundlander could hardly be persuaded to invest his money elsewhere. Shares of the banks fetched a high premium and deposits flowed into them.

Behind the scenes however the merchants were easily able to acquire the deposits of the two banks because they themselves were the directors. When these assets became exhausted the merchants began overdrawing their accounts and writing exchange upon their agents in England to whom all receipts for fish cargoes shipped abroad were remitted from the port of sale to meet the bills as they became due. The overdrafts mounted as their needs grew greater and in an attempt to recover what they had sunk, they plunged deeper into financial chaos until the system became a gigantic creation of Bills of Exchange.

The Commercial Bank of Newfoundland





## The Union Bank of Newfoundland



On "Black Monday," December 16th, 1894, the Union and Commercial Banks failed to open their doors. Newfoundland was without a currency. Urgent measures were undertaken by the Government of Newfoundland to temporarily alleviate the desperate situation in which the country found itself. A hurried assessment of the assets of the Union Bank resulted in the guaranteeing of the Union notes by the Government at eighty cents to the dollar. Registered holders of Union Bank notes eventually received an additional eleven-and-a-half percent for a total redemption of 91½ cents to the dollar.

On December 6th, 1894, the death occurred of Mr. Hall, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Prowse, Hall and Morris, who were the London agents of the firms exporting fish to European Markets. On his death the firm declined to meet further Bills of Exchange until an investigation of the firm's affairs had been made.

The British Banks made demands on the Commercial Bank which was unable to respond. The Commercial Bank in turn called upon the merchants who in their turn found themselves in a like position. On December 10 the Commercial Bank failed to open its doors. The Union Bank opened for an hour and the depositors made a rush to withdraw their earnings but the Newfoundland Savings Bank was also experiencing a run by its depositors. To meet its obligations the Savings Bank, having first lien on the specie held by the Union Bank, presented the Union Bank cashier with a large cheque to be cashed in specie. This action absorbed what little cash there was on hand at the Union Bank and was the immediate cause for the Union Bank to close its doors.

Other contributing factors that led up to the sad state of affairs were that many of the older merchants, who originally founded the banks and were more stable in their judgements and cautious in their affairs, were slowly dying out or retiring. A number of those that did retire withdrew or transferred large sums of money to England where they returned to spend the declining years of their lives.

The new generation left to manage the mercantile establishments carried on an extravagant mode of living, financing themselves through the banks which added to the already heavy commitments owed on behalf of the firms they represented.

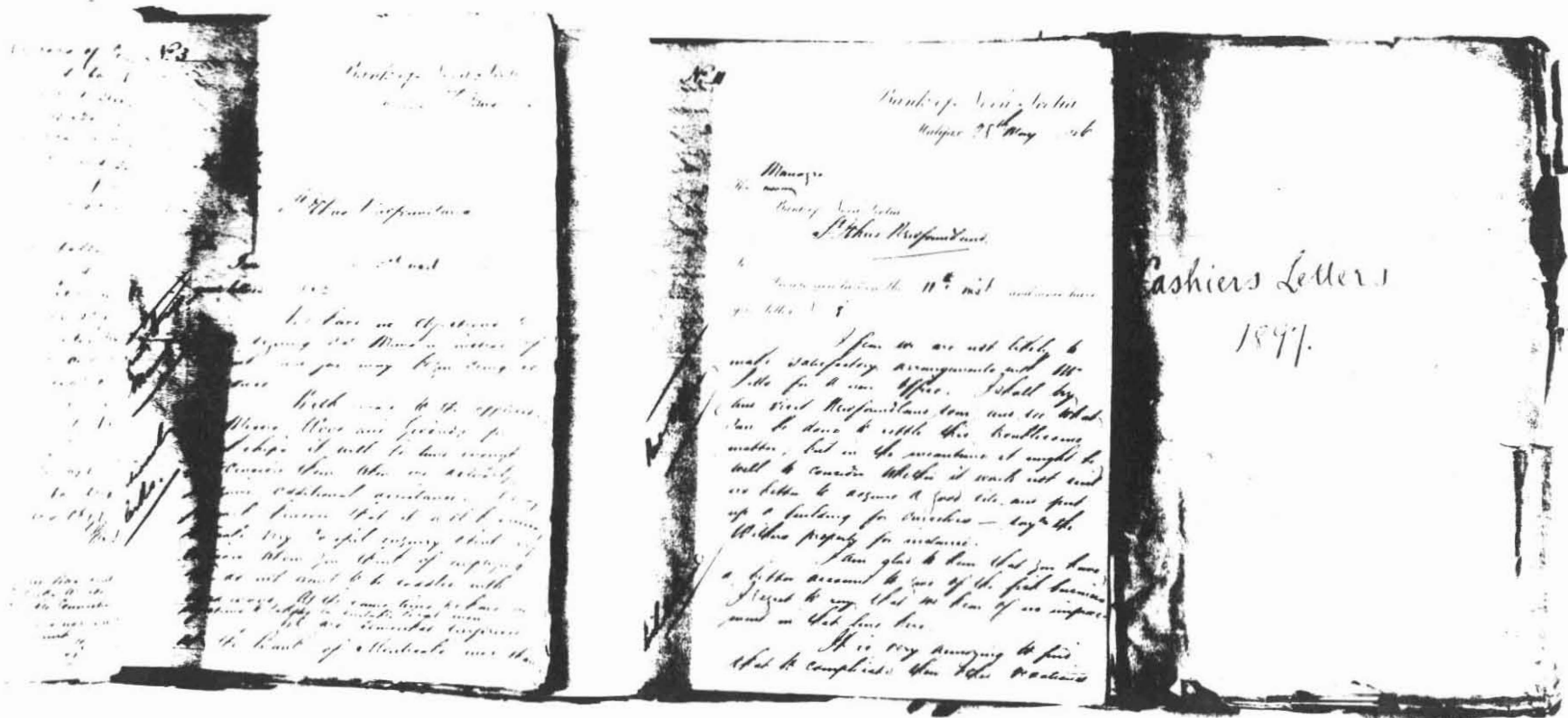
The country found itself without a currency; business was brought to a standstill with many firms never to re-open. Unemployment was widespread and bread riots broke out. Sailors and marines were hurriedly brought in to restore order. A rapid assessment of the assets of the two banks was made and within a few days the Union Bank Notes were assessed at 80 cents to the dollar whilst the Commercial Bank only amounted to 20 cents to the dollar. The shareholders of course lost everything.

The notes of the two banks were presented to the Government inspector for certification of the newly declared value guaranteed by the Government until such time as matters could be straightened out. Ref. Figs. 9 & 10.

Immediately on receipt of the news of the crash, in Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia made arrangements to send a representative to Newfoundland to look after their interests involved in the transactions they had with the Union and Commercial Banks. The advisability of establishing a branch was soon seen and steps were quickly taken to accomplish this but accommodation was practically nil.

## The entry of Canadian Banks to Newfoundland following the crash of the local Commercial and Union Banks on Dec. 10, 1894.

The first to open was THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA from Halifax on December 21, 1894. The General Manager's Letters from Halifax to the local manager from Dec. 18, 1894 to Dec. 31 1898 give a unique account of the establishment of the bank in the Island.



# THE NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT CASH NOTE ISSUE 1901 - 1911



The Department of Public Works was authorised by an Act of the Newfoundland Legislature to issue a series of cash notes equal to an amount voted annually for roadwork for the ensuing year. The issue was comprised of five denominations as illustrated. The notes proved to be a great convenience not only in accounting but in the elimination of expense incurred in the distribution and risk involved with the use of silver coin as was previously the case. The total value of notes issued under the Act amounted to \$1,334,578.00

The problem of accommodation was solved however, by taking space in a warehouse, where, amongst flour barrels and other supplies, the Bank of Nova Scotia opened for business on December 21, i.e. seven days after the crash. The Bank of Nova Scotia was quickly followed by the Bank of Montreal which became the official banker to the Newfoundland Government and was eventually followed by other banks until we have the present banking system offered today.

### The Bank of Nova Scotia

The letter books of incoming letters from the Manager at Halifax to the local manager are most interesting and for a historic record of the establishment of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Newfoundland under such difficult circumstances. Ref. Fig. 11.

I have opened three of the books to show

1. The procurement of staff.
2. Furnishing their first office.
3. Concern for the amount of Newfoundland silver held in their vault in case the Newfoundland Government which was finding itself in difficult financial circumstances should declare itself insolvent.

Without mentioning any name for fear of embarrassment I will tell you that the first depositor - remember this was by then 10 days after the crash - was a local merchant with £9,000 in gold sovereigns.

Although the Bank badly needed the gold to conduct its business the problem was to find a secure place to store it. This was eventually found by renting space in the vault of the defunct Union Bank.

The next issue of notes by the Newfoundland Government came nearly fifty years later in 1901 and are commonly referred to as the black and white cash notes. Ref. Fig. 12.

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

By this method the risk of mailing specie and bank notes to the Road Superintendents and the problem of their safekeeping was eliminated because the Cash Notes were not legal tender until counter-signed by the superintendents before issuing them for payment and were therefore a much more convenient and secure means of handling funds.

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

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

#### Cash Notes Issue 1910-1914

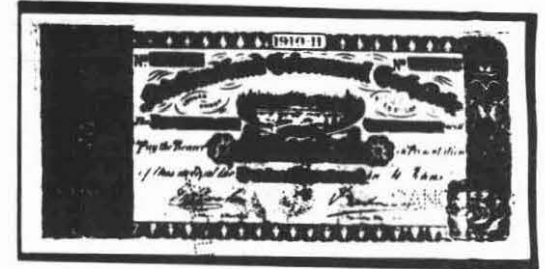
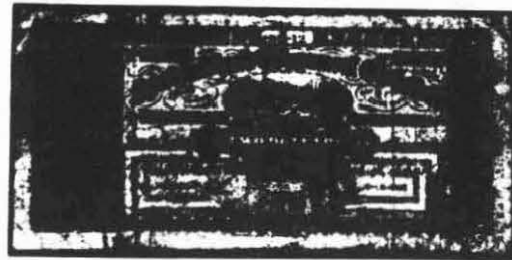
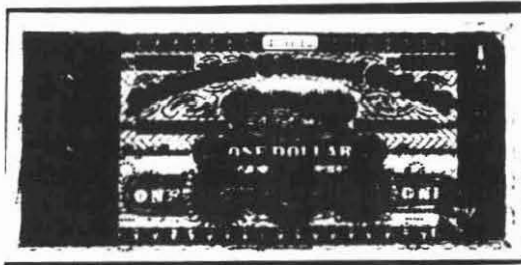
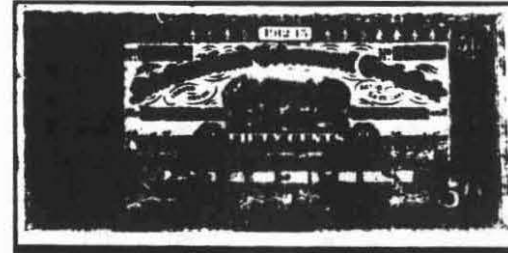
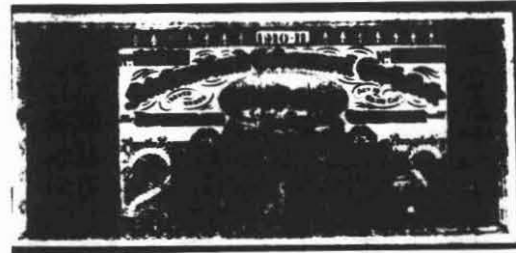
The Legislature late in 1909 had under consideration the broadening of the use of the earlier Cash Notes by the Department of Public Works, to permit their use by other departments of Government.

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

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

Another provision of the Act was that the notes were to circulate as legal tender but when presented for payment, to the Bank of Montreal, were to be immediately cancelled, and after a lapse of

# THE NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT CASH NOTE ISSUE 1910-1914

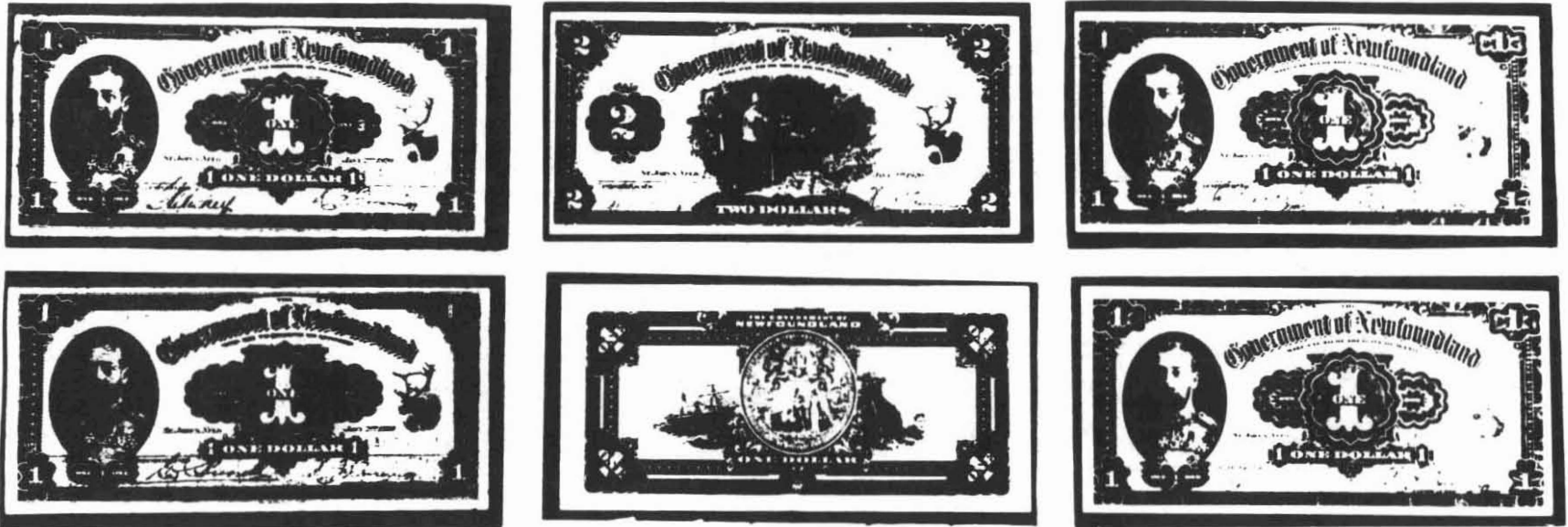


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The use of cash notes was expanded to include amounts voted to cover Marine Works and the Permanent and Casual Poor Services of the Colony. The earlier 'black and white cash notes' were replaced by 'coloured cash notes' issued by the Department of Finance.

The total value of notes authorized under this issue was \$1,150,862.50. The combined value of all outstanding notes is \$4500.00.

# THE NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT NOTE ISSUE OF JAN. 2, 1920



A final note issue by the Newfoundland Government appeared on January 2<sup>nd</sup> 1920. The issue consisted of 600,000 one dollar and 300,000 two dollar notes. The total value of notes issued amounted to \$929,000. They were recalled in 1939 and by Dec. 31<sup>st</sup> 1949, \$1,188,000 had been destroyed. Of the \$12,000 worth then outstanding less than \$8,000 worth remains unaccounted for today. Note the four signatures of the persons countersigning the one dollar notes. The reverse of both the one and two dollar notes are the same.



one year from the close of the fiscal year in which they were issued, were to be destroyed in the presence of the Auditor General, and any notes remaining unissued in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, after the Departments had been supplied with the quantity allocated by the Legislature, were to be checked by the Auditor General and destroyed in his presence.

Messrs. Whitehead Morris & Co. Ltd., London, England, were retained to design and print the notes at a cost of one and a half pence each. Ref. Fig. No. 13.

To readily identify the Notes from the earlier issues, Notes of a totally new design with tintings of various colours for each denomination were procured. The design, as shown in the illustrations of Notes dated for the fiscal year 1910-11, were used for all values. These values consisted of twenty-five cents, fifty cents, one dollar, two dollars and five dollars denominations. The printing was in black ink on a specially prepared, fairly thick, smooth finished paper. The notes were then tinted in colours that were claimed by the manufacturers to be impossible to photograph, making them secure against forgery. The date, according to the fiscal year, was printed in red in the top centre.

The Cash Note issue was terminated with the 1913-14 series. The reason stated in a letter from the Hon. M. P. Cashin, Minister of Finance at the time to the Colonial Secretary, dated April 1, 1914, was that there was then in the Treasury seventy-seven thousand dollars worth of Cash Notes and that the banks were also pressing for the redemption of a considerable portion of a large stock of silver which they had on hand.

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

The number of outstanding notes is not accurately known but from 1915 to 1919 an amount of \$4,500.00 was carried as reserve by the Auditor General for the redemption of outstanding Cash Notes. This reserve was discontinued in the 1920 Revenue and Expenditure account.

A final issue of Newfoundland Notes was released by the Department of Finance through the Newfoundland Savings Bank in 1921.

The 1921 issue circulated in the Island up until March 18, 1939, (Ref. Fig. No. 14), when an act was passed for their redemption. Of the \$1.2 million worth issued, only about \$8,000 remains unredeemed.

The Newfoundland Government sold the Newfoundland Savings Bank as a flourishing concern, and at a considerable profit, to the Bank of Montreal on March 31, 1962, and it is now an important branch of that institution.

A number of branches of the Newfoundland Savings Bank were, for a time, established in the outports; the first was at Harbour Grace, about 1857. Others were later established at Heart's Content, Bay Roberts, Bell Island, Grand Bank, Placentia, Wesleyville and Grand Falls.

From 1938 to 1939 the Post Office in 53 settlements throughout the Island acted as agents for the Savings Bank based on a system similar to one operating throughout the British Postal System. The first of these was at Marystown, Placentia Bay.

## THE 1856 MAYFLOWER COPPERS

### NOVA SCOTIA'S ONLY OFFICIAL NON-DECIMAL COINAGE

by Ruth McQuade

Nova Scotia was the first colony to effectively deal with the problem of copper coinage. The Provincial government had imported tokens from England without the knowledge of the Imperial government. By the mid 1800's Nova Scotia needed coppers. Britain realized the necessity of providing copper coinage in local (rather than sterling) currency for her colonies in North America, as in Upper and Lower Canada the banks had issued copper coinage as early as 1835. In 1854 an officially sanctioned coinage of copper pence and halfpence was produced for New Brunswick (1) so it was evident the Imperial government allowed coinage to be imported.

By 1855 Nova Scotia was in great need of coppers to carry on trade and make change. One of the newspaper editorials of the time (2) tells us just how desperate the situation was. The people engaged in retail business had suffered great inconvenience for some years. The smallest coin in circulation was seven pence halfpenny, and even these were rare. People with money to spend were unable to make small purchases as the shopkeepers could not make change. It was impossible for a shopkeeper to keep coppers for more than a day. "The press and the people have reasoned, remonstrated, gambled; but all to no purpose."

Unknown to the writer of this editorial, the Nova Scotia House of Assembly had already passed a resolution stipulating that the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to procure additional penny and halfpenny tokens not exceeding one thousand pounds sterling, of the same weight and fineness as those issued in 1843, the obverse and reverse designs being the same, with the single alteration of the date which should be 1855 (3).

On August 30, 1855 William Keating, (4) the Deputy Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia wrote to Baring Bros. in London enclosing specimens of the 1843 coppers. He also advised them that the Hon. Joseph Howe was in London and had been instructed to advise them of any proposed changes in the design which they were to adopt. He asked Baring Bros. to place the order in the hands of some other firm that they or the Hon. Mr. Howe might select, if they were unable to undertake it themselves.

After receiving this letter, Baring Bros. on Sept. 18, 1855 asked Her Majesty's Treasury for authority to proceed with the manufacture of the coppers (5). They informed the Treasury that they had instructed Messrs. Van Wart, Son and Co. of Birmingham to

to actually strike the coins. In a second letter they stated the number of pieces required: 150,000 pennies and 300,000 halfpennies (6).

The initial Treasury reaction to Baring's request was negative. They told Baring Bros., that they were unable to give their permission for striking the proposed coins in the manner suggested, but they would communicate with the Secretary of State regarding the proper method of supplying N.S. with coins (7). The Treasury then wrote to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, suggesting that they should follow the same course as used when copper coins were struck for N.B. The Treasury asked if Sir William Molesworth (Secretary of State for the Colonies) agreed, would he send instructions to the Lt. Governor of Nova Scotia (8). Molesworth wrote to the N.S. Governor asking what he wished to have done (9) and the Governor replied repeating the details as requested by Baring Bros., the agent for the coinage (10).

The result of this burocratic procedure was the important Treasury minute of Nov. 27, 1855 (11) in which they ask that Baring Bros. be told that the Treasury would give directions for the supply of coins required for Nova Scotia through Her Majesty's Mint, and asked that they send specimens of the coins now in use in N.S. together with the new design for the reverse. The Treasury proposed that the dies should be made under contract, but they wished to have the opinion of the Master of the Mint on the design before they were made. After the dies were made they were to be sent to a manufacturer in Birmingham, under contract to supply the coins, and then returned to the Mint. The Treasury state "The currency of this coinage in Nova Scotia is legalized by a local Act, and that there will be no necessity to obtain an order in Council as was required in the case of the Copper Coin for New Brunswick".

On Dec. 20, 1855 the Lt. Governor of N.S. wrote to the newly appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies asking that the order for coins be doubled (12) and on Jan. 18, 1856 he received a reply saying that the Master of the Mint had been directed to supply the additional coinage required (13).

In Nova Scotia there was a society that had done much to establish the Mayflower as a sign of patriotism for the province. John S. Thompson, a Halifax teacher and father of Sir John Thompson, worked hard to have the Mayflower adopted as the provincial emblem. He made many drawings of this flower and when he had perfected one he sent it to the Hon. Joseph Howe, who was his friend and a sympathetic follower of this movement. When Joseph Howe was in London he gave the drawing to Leonard C. Wyon, the renowned British engraver, to be reproduced on the new coinage, and subsequently Wyon engraved the dies. Some of the pennies and halfpennies have LCW under the bust (the halfpennies with the LCW are proof and were probably made by the Royal Mint as patterns). The obverse of this

new coinage had the head of Victoria designed by L. C. Wyon, and on the reverse there is a sprig of Mayflowers.

After L. C. Wyon had received the drawing of the Mayflower, he wrote to the Master of the Mint on Dec. 28, 1855, pointing out the inscriptions on the present N. S. tokens and suggested the following would be preferable: (14)

Obverse

"Victoria D. G. Britt: (or Britannia) Reg. F. D."  
"1856" (beneath the Bust):

Reverse

"Province of Nova Scotia" (above the Mayflower), "One Penny Token"  
(beneath)

He asked for a decision about the inscriptions for the better arrangement of the plant on the Reverse.

Considerable information is learned from a letter Ralph Heaton and Son wrote to the Master of the Royal Mint June 6, 1856 (15). It reveals the fact that Ralph Heaton and Son had been commissioned by the Royal Mint to strike the Mayflower tokens. In fact Heaton's had been currently striking coppers for the Royal Mint, without adding their mint mark "H". The fact that they state "The penny pieces in bronze have been struck with a blow heavier than we should give the English penny ..." leaves no doubt that they had been striking coppers for the Royal Mint. The reason was that the Royal Mint was too busy with their Imperial coinage, so that much of the copper coinage was struck at Heaton's. The pinch that the Royal Mint felt when producing the Upper Canada tokens was even worse by 1856, as almost all the Imperial coppers for that year were produced by Heaton's (16).

Heaton's state in their letter that they had received two pairs of dies for the N.S. coinage and now send samples, struck in bronze and copper, but none of them were "quite what they should be". We could execute the pence from these dies although they would be better if they could be made a little shallower and the surface of the dies a little convex. The engraving on the halfpenny dies appears to us to be much too deep either for bronze or copper coin".

From the Royal Mint accounts of "Matrices, Punches and Dies" (18), we know that these dies were not used. During April and May 1856, dies were prepared for a second trial. It was not until August that the halfpennies were struck and the pennies were struck during July, August and October of the same year. We know that samples were struck in both bronze and copper and the decision to use bronze must have been made by the Royal Mint. A few of these pieces have been found in brass, these were probably not struck for any purpose but were included in the trial pieces.

There are available copies of at least eight letters written by the Receiver General of Nova Scotia to Baring Bros. They all reveal the fact that N.S. urgently needed the coins. In Oct. 1855 he wrote that he regretted the difficulty respecting the copper coin. The following month he wrote that there was great inconvenience due to the lack of coins. This was followed by a plea for part of the shipment. In July 1856 he refers to the penny piece which had been sent to him and he found it to be a handsome coin. He asks if they could not send the penny pieces, could the dies not be prepared for the halfpenny. On Dec. 4, 1856 he received the Bills of Lading for the coins shipped by the steamers NIAGARA and ARABIA. He must have been relieved to write that "All coins have been safely received, are handsome, much approved of and give general satisfaction" (19-27).

The results of this survey leaves us with a query. Why did Baring Bros. ask the Royal Mint for permission to strike these coins. The previous issues of tokens had also been ordered by the Nova Scotian government but these tokens had been ordered through agents such as Baring Bros. However, these agents had the tokens struck and then forwarded to Nova Scotia. There are no records in the Colonial Office relating to these tokens, as it appears they were produced without British authority or knowledge. The numerous imitation and counterfeit pieces which circulated did not have the approval of the N.S. Government, but were the work of counterfeiters. Perhaps it was the intervention of the Hon. Joseph Howe during his visit to London that resulted in these coppers being strictly official. Despite the presence of the word TOKEN on the pieces themselves, they must be considered coins.

In the general statement of amounts certified by the Nova Scotia Financial Secretary for payment for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856, (17) Baring Bros. and Co. were paid for the £2,500 in copper coin imported. The amount that Nova Scotia paid Baring Bros. for these coins was actually £1771 12 7, so the province made a profit of £ 728 7 5.

The account reads "Baring, Brothers and Co. - For £2500 in copper coin imported 1771 12 7". This is definite proof that the order was doubled and that 300,000 pennies and 600,000 halfpennies were struck.

In the account with the Receiver General of N.S. from Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1858 (28) we learn that all these tokens were put into circulation in 1857. There are two entries:

"Cash received from copper coinage 1857	1,500.0.0
" " " " " " " "	1,000.0.0

so the tokens authorized on March 1, 1855 were delivered Dec. 4, 1856 and put into circulation in 1857.

In 1859 an Act to establish the Decimal system of accounting (30) was passed establishing, "Copper penny of the United Kingdom, and that issued from the treasury of the province shall be received and paid at the provincial treasury of the Province - two cents, the half-penny-one cent".

These pennies and halfpennies remained in circulation for some years. A Letter from T.D. Harrington dated June 1873 to the Asst. Receiver General in Halifax (29) states: "As regards the Pennies and Halfpennies, when they are returned please issue neither, but retain them for future destruction".

This study tells us three things; first that there were twice as many of these pieces struck and issued as has been believed by most numismatists; secondly they were issued officially, with the knowledge and approval of the British Government, and must therefore be considered true coins; thirdly this is the first Canadian coinage to be struck in bronze.

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## FRED BOWMAN, NUMISMATIST

by Alfred E. H. Petrie

In the recent passing at Montreal of Fred Bowman, Canada has suffered the loss of a great civil engineer - who, among many other achievements, saw through to successful completion the mighty Quebec Bridge. As a leisure-time recreation, he also laid the scientific foundations of Canadian numismatics through his voluminous notebooks with their detailed records on Canadian coins, patterns and tokens obtained from all reliable sources known to him, along with meticulous line drawings of them - some series of which have been published in both the United States and Canada. It was his wish that this lifetime work of a keenly analytical mind should serve for future scientific research in the Reference Library of The Bank of Canada's National Currency Collection. With J. Douglas Ferguson, another Founding Father of Canadian Numismatics, Fred Bowman sustained the hobby through its decline after the First World War until 1950, when they led in the creation, that year, of The Canadian Numismatic Association. Mr. Bowman's friendships with principal numismatic authorities of many other countries around the world allowed me, for instance (while Editor of The Canadian Numismatic Journal, 1956-1962), to publish important contributions from Australia on their numismatic backgrounds; his deep personal interest in the whole complex field of India's coinages from their beginnings around the time of the Buddha brought us in touch with correspondence with Dr. Parmeshwari Lal Gupta, India's foremost authority in that discipline who, as one result of our friendship, came to visit North America recently and now gives the benefit of his tremendous range of knowledge, as an Honorary Corresponding Member, to the American Numismatic Society. Early in 1959, Fred Bowman allowed the Public Archives of Canada to acquire his set of Spink's Numismatic Circular, which is complete from its beginning in 1892-93 until 1930 and includes (from 1898 to 1927) the essential reference work on medals: Leonard Forrer's Biographical Dictionary of Medallists, 500 B.C. - A.D. 1912. It has since served for assembling and cataloguing Canada's National Medal Collection, starting with a first computerization of our holdings in 1970. Though Fred Bowman was quiet-spoken and a man of few words, the warm feeling of friendship and immediate, perceptive response he extended to all who approached him now leave us with a profound sense of personal loss. We shall not see his like again, but his heritage is great and imperishable.

J. H. FLEMING of the COMMERCIAL HOTEL

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by Donald M. Stewart

Token collectors are familiar with two of the early issues of western Canada, which were struck for the Commercial Hotel at Maple Creek, N.W.T. P. N. Breton assigned numbers 930 and 931 to these tokens in the 1894 edition of his Popular Illustrated Guide. During a visit to Maple Creek in 1965, we found the Commercial Hotel was still doing business but the staff were unaware of the tokens used almost seventy-five years earlier. We then received a pleasant welcome from Matthew Fleming, a brother of J. H. Fleming, whose initials J.H.F. appear on the tokens. Matt was then 87 years old and still a booster of Maple Creek. He was unable to provide any information about the Commercial Hotel tokens, but did recall using tokens at one time in his own hotel, the Maple Leaf. Unfortunately he had not saved any. Of interest is the fact that Matt Fleming also owned and operated the Commercial Hotel at one time. From this meeting and through correspondence with Albert, a son of J. H. Fleming, it is possible to record certain facts about the Fleming family which are already becoming distorted as memories fail.

John Henry Fleming, the eldest child of James Fleming and his first wife, Margaret Kerby Fleming of Regina, was born at Lake City, Minnesota on October 28, 1863. Margaret and later his second wife, Charlotte Ryan Fleming of Minneapolis, bore James Fleming thirteen children in all. The others were Thomas Christopher on December 24, 1865, Johanna on October 10, 1867, James on January 6, 1870, Myles on January 10, 1872, Ellen Bridget on February 11, 1874, Francis on April 10, 1876, Matthew M. on August 2, 1878, William on May 15, 1879, Mary on August 5, 1881, Margaret on September 9, 1883, Martin on September 6, 1887, and Anna on December 20, 1890.

J. H. Fleming first saw the Cypress Hills country in 1886, when he participated in a cattle drive from the Dakotas to the abundant grass of the Canadian west. He remained in the Maple Creek area working with various cattle outfits and later became foreman of the Oxarat ranch. In the early 1890's, he and Horace Greeley bought the Commercial Hotel for a few hundred dollars. It is described in a local history "OUR PIONEERS" as "a two storey log structure of 25 rooms". Greeley, a native of Hudson, New Hampshire, had come to Canada in 1879 to work for his uncle, D. W. Marsh, who was manager for T. C. Power & Bro. at nearby Fort Walsh. Shortly before the purchase of the Commercial Hotel, Greeley had bought a ranch, so Fleming took over the active management of the hotel. For this reason, only his initials appeared on the tokens. About ten years later, they sold the Commercial and Fleming entered into partnership with R. G. Williamson to open a general store. Fleming was one of the organizers of the Maple Creek Light, Power & Milling Company and later he opened a hardware and furniture business. John H. Fleming was the father of two sons, Albert and Lloyd, and three daughters. He passed away at the age of 78 years in August, 1942, and is remembered as a man of his word who contributed much to his community.

OUR PIONEERS, a history of the Maple Creek area, was published by the Cypress Hills Pioneers Association and is the work of Elsie Hammond Thomas and Gwen Pollock. It is available from the Maple Creek Museum.

by J. Richard Becker

During the early decades of the 19th century, tall majestic stands of Aroostook pine stretched as far as the eye could see in the vast wilderness which formed Maine and New Brunswick. Border disputes over the control of this "green gold" erupted when both the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick laid claim to this contested northeastern border which separated them. This disputed area contained some of the finest timber land in North America and logging camps flourished. In 1839, Maine took the initiative and dispatched a land agent and posse of state militia men to examine the disputed area. Upon their arrival, the land agent was arrested and taken to the Frederickton, N. B. jail. When New Brunswick sent their own agent into the contested area, he was also promptly arrested and held hostage for the return of the American agent. New Brunswick retaliated by calling up 1,000 militia men, whereupon Maine called up 10,000. For several years, charges and countercharges were filed by both governments. With much "sabre rattling" but without the loss of even one life on either side, the bloodless "Aroostook War" finally came to a close with the signing of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842.<sup>1</sup>

The magnificent stands of virgin timber were the magnetic force which drew many men into the lumbering business. One family, the Jewetts of Bangor, Maine were no exception. In the mid-1840's, brothers George K. and Edward D. expanded their business and Edward left Bangor and settled in the vicinity of St. John, N. B. By 1847 Edward had established a small lumbering empire in New Brunswick with five lumber mills in the vicinity of St. John. His palatial estate, generally known at that time as "Jewett Castle" still lives on, even today, as the centre portion of the Lancaster N.B. hospital.<sup>2</sup> George remained in Bangor, managing the business in Maine, made a fortune in lumbering and lived in what was described at the time as one of the most beautiful homes in Bangor. In the mid 1870's, George became the major force behind the building of the European and North American Railroad. In 1874 he raised the capital for its formation and became its first president.<sup>3</sup>

In the 1863 St. John business directory, the firm of E. D. Jewett & Co. was listed at 8 Ritchie Bldg. with E. D. and G. K. being listed as equal partners in the enterprise.<sup>4</sup> In 1860, another brother, Edward Leonard, at the age of 16 left the family home in Bangor and went to work for his brother in St. John as a clerk of E. D. Jewett.

On February 23rd, 1869, the firm of Jewett & Pitcher was founded in Boston, Mass. In 1867, Nathaniel M. Jewett took up residence in Boston.<sup>5</sup> Nathaniel was the son of George and had been dispatched from Bangor to Boston to arrange for the formation of the new Boston based branch. The five partners in the new firm were Edward D. of St. John, his brother George K. of Bangor, Nathaniel M. (son of George), another brother Edward Leonard and F. W. Pitcher, formerly of Pitcher, Flitner & Co., who were commercial merchants and bankers in Boston. Edward Leonard, now 25, handled the Canadian end of Jewett & Pitcher from the main office in St. John which had been re-named Jewett Brothers and had moved to

new and larger quarters on Smyth Street.<sup>6</sup> Nathaniel and F. W. Pitcher managed the Boston office which was located at 39 Kilby Street and Glendon Wharf, East Boston. The two remaining brothers were the monetary backers of this new venture. The Boston directory of this period lists Jewett & Pitcher as wholesale dealers in Aroostook pine while their mills for dressing the lumber were located at Glendon Wharf in East Boston. The new company favorably impressed the financial and business community of Boston. In a report dated March 1, 1869 it was indicated that their backers, Jewett Brothers of St. John were estimated to be worth over \$25,000 and one of its partner-owners, Edward D., was worth over a million, while another partner, George K., of Bangor was estimated to be worth over a half million. With this backing and guidance, along with Pitcher's good standing, it was thought that no one in the trade would hesitate to extend to them a full line of credit.<sup>7</sup> By March, 1870, although they had not made any money the previous year, their business increased, their credit was undoubted and they were reported to be "abundantly good and strong." By the fall of 1873, almost five years after inception, although they had not been burnt out during the great Boston fire of November 9 and 10, 1872, it was still reported that the company was still sometimes short and that they did not seem to manage their finances well. It was indicated, however, that as long as the other Jewetts in Bangor and St. John remained as partners they would be in good financial standing. About this time they expanded and formed Glendon Co. which sold wholesale lumber to builders. E. D. Jewett, of St. John, owned 2/5 of the company. George K. owned another small part and the balance of the stock was owned by other individual members of Jewett & Pitcher.<sup>8</sup>

Late in 1874 the company moved to 45 Kilby Street in East Boston. By June 1875 it was reported that their liabilities were in the vicinity of one million dollars, but since their assets were near two million, they had more than enough assets to pay all of their debts. Between the June 1875 report and more than a year later, in October of 1876, they were advised to pay all of their debts in full, with interest. Late in 1875 it was reported that in all probability they would go into bankruptcy with liabilities then pegged at \$1,768,079.32. On March 14th, 1876, executors were appointed and on October 10th, 1876, they were officially reported as out of business.<sup>9</sup> What caused their demise is not readily known but it can be surmised that from the first, although they were well backed and originally had excellent credit, they never had managed their financial affairs well.

Edward D. of St. John died October 18, 1880 leaving his wife and four adopted children. A financial crisis is mentioned in his obituary, although it is noted that none of his creditors suffered. It is not clear whether this crisis was caused by the Jewett & Pitcher bankruptcy or was a direct result of the great St. John fire of June 20, 1877 which consumed the Jewett offices and most of their records.<sup>10</sup>

Edward Leonard, the other primary figure in the St. John office, carried on his uncle's business for many more years. Around 1910, he retired from the business and died on October 30th, 1914 at the age of 70.<sup>11</sup>

#### THE NOTES

Documented information concerning the Jewett & Pitcher notes is presently nonexistent. Due to their bankruptcy proceedings in 1876 the whereabouts of

their business records is unknown if, in fact, they still exist. The great St. John fire of June 20, 1877 also consumed many of the files of E. D. Jewett & Co. There presently is no solid documentary evidence as to how or where the Jewett and Pitcher notes were used. However, there are certain basic facts and conclusions that we can arrive at by examination of the notes themselves.

Although it is evident that Jewett and Pitcher was formed as a marketing arm in the United States for processed New Brunswick lumber by E. L. Jewett & Co. of St. John, there is no reason to believe that the notes were issued or used in the Boston area. By the mid-1870's the "merchants script" that had proliferated and had received such wide acceptance in the United States during their Civil War of 1861-1865 had disappeared giving way to a stable national currency. Jewett and Pitcher notes would not have received any acceptance in the Boston area or in the United States, due to this fact.

All examined notes have borne the signature of E. L. (Edward Leonard) Jewett who was in charge of the Canadian end of the enterprise, in the St. John office. It is the author's opinion that these notes were issued from this office for salary payments to lumberjacks and millworkers for specific use at company controlled stores. Most of the notes that are available to the collector bear heavy evidence of wear, suggesting that this was a working man's currency. The use of company script at company run stores is not an uncommon practice even today in some areas of the world. The notes possibly saw some commercial circulation in New Brunswick. This would of course have depended on how well they were accepted by the local business community.

In the mid-1960's a hoard of notes were uncovered in Boston. If the theory that has just been presented can be considered credible, one may wonder why these notes turned up in such a quantity in Boston. Upon examining many of these notes, however, it becomes evident that the majority of the existing notes have had a small portion of the left hand side of the note removed. This edge, which might be considered a coupon, reads "PAYABLE AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN BOSTON".<sup>12</sup>

It is the author's opinion that as the notes were used and redeemed at the St. John office they were shipped to the Boston office for cancellation by the local bank of deposit. This was accomplished, at least in part, by clipping the left edge or "coupon". Occasionally a note was also cancelled with punch holes through the signature. It seem likely that notes which still retain the left edge "coupon" were unredeemed.

Two different types of notes were used by Jewett and Pitcher. The first and shortest lived were their "Bankers" notes which were issued in 1872 and 1873.

1872 - \$1.00, \$2.00  
1873 - \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00

New notes were issued late (December 1) in 1873. These designated Jewett and Pitcher as "Lumber Merchants". They had an engraved date and were issued both uniface and with a printed reverse.

Dec. 1, 1873 - \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00

In 1875 a similar issue appeared. However, these notes had handwritten dates and were uniface.

Apr. 1, 1875 - \$1.00, \$2.00  
Dec. 1, 1875 - \$1.00

REFERENCES AND INFORMATIVE NOTATIONS

1. Thanks are extended to the Chamber of Commerce, Houlton, Maine for vital information regarding the "Aroostook War" of 1839-1842.
2. St. John Times-Globe, April 7, 1948, St. John, N. B.
3. Bangor Daily Commercial, Bangor, Maine, 1934  
Reference 974.131.B244 (page 96), Bangor Public Library Archives.
4. Hutchinson's St. John Directory for 1863-64. St. John, N.B.
5. The Boston Directory, (Yearly) 1867-1869. Boston, Mass.
6. McAlpine's St. John City Directory for 1871-72. St. John, N.B.
7. DUN AND COMPANY...(NEW BRUNSWICK LEDGER) Vol. 9 (ST. JOHN) 1848-1877 (p.151, p. 286, p.288, p.596)  
HARVARD UNIVERSITY - BAKER LIBRARY (Graduate School of Business Administration). Permission has been requested and graciously granted by Dun & Bradstreet for the use of Private Credit Ledgers which have been placed and held in trust in the Manuscript Division of Baker Library at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
8. *ibid*
9. *ibid*
10. The New Brunswick Museum, St. John, N.B. (personal correspondance).
11. Evening Times & Star, St. John, N.B. October 30, 1914.
12. The National Bank of Commerce of Boston was founded in 1850. It merged with the Merchants National Bank of Boston on May 4, 1914 which later became the New England Merchants National Bank of Boston in 1960 and exists today under that name.

THE CHRIST CHURCH, BYTOWN PROMISSARY NOTE

by Michael R. Curry

The earliest name of Canada's capital was Bytown in honour of Col. John By. Declared to be a town by reputation in 1837, Bytown then had a population of 2,400 souls. An early leading citizen was one Nicholas Sparks who enjoyed donating land, as he owned most of it! In 1832 he donated the land on which was built a mission and on which still stands Christ Church Cathedral. He also donated the land for St. Andrews Presbyterian Church on Wellington Street, which this year celebrates its 150th anniversary. In 1831 they issued Ottawa's first numismatic item. They are a stone's throw from the National Numismatic Collection.

In 1841 the population of Bytown stood at 5,000. The early economy was restricted to lumbering. The first manager of Bytown's branch of the Bank of Montreal took the day's cash home with him as the branch did not have a safe! In 1843 the Church of Christ was enlarged; while the minister Rev. Strong lived in a rented house. Ontario's famous Bishop Strachan consecrated the church on October 8, 1843.

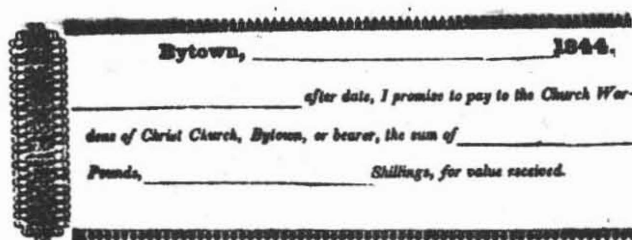
At this time the minister's salary had been in arrears for over a year and the church was in serious financial difficulties. The Sunday collection rarely rose above £1 and Rev. Strong's salary was £100 from London and £125 from the parish.

The principle source of revenue was from pew assessments and these were in arrears. Bishop Strachan wrote a letter and the vestry met at Easter, 1843. £77.15 was subscribed under the threat of legal action. This money was promised by Easter, 1844. Pews were classified as 1st, 2nd or 3rd and the stipulated amount promised by the congregation. The Promissary Note which is the subject of this article was issued during this period.

These notes were completed for the church treasurer by the parishioner and subsequently paid to the long suffering Rev. Strong who would have used them to pay for goods and services. On the due date the party holding the note would have presented it to the parishioner for settlement. These notes redeemed were most likely destroyed by the signee. The church archives contain two of the blank notes.

Apart from the 1837 scrip issued in Bytown these notes are the earliest

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medium of exchange issued in Canada's future capital and are another example of the business mindedness of this country's early religious founders. Can there be a common reason of issue between these Bytown notes and those issued by the Rev. James W. Campion of Prescott in 1837? (see my article in Journal 1976) I am endeavouring to find out.

The following are a group of short items that I have had stashed away for a long time but will never amount to an article for any one subject. Feel free to use them as fillers and/or pass them on to Bob Willey.

#### NUMISMATICA CANADIANA MISCELLANEA

1. The 1930 Catalogue of the Montague Guest Collection of Badges, Tokens and Passes published by the British Museum lists on page 206 as number 1562 an engraved Canadian Bank token! This token appears to be an 1837 Quebec Bank token that has had the reverse ground off and "KILBURN JUNCTION" stamped below an A and 2d 6. The obverse has 96A stamped on the arms. This piece is presumably still in the Montague Guest collection though it started life as a Canadian bank token.
2. Collections of Ottawa Numismatica frequently contain an aluminum medallion issued in 1922 to commemorate the first Canadian National winter carnival. The obverse shows the large ice castle which was erected on Ottawa's Cartier Square. The reverse depicts the Canadian parliament buildings. It is here that the interest lies for the buildings depicted are none other than those which burnt down during the First World War! This piece was struck by the well known Ottawa firm of Pritchard-Andrews who re-used an old die in executing this piece as the new Houses of Parliament had not been finished by 1922.
3. Thomas Storrow Brown, that poor bad guy from the troubles of 1837 seems to have done quite well for himself in the end. In 1862 he was appointed as a joint commissioner to investigate the misappropriation of money within the various government departments. Not bad for a former rebel to be addressed as a loyal subject by the then Governor-General, Viscount Monck. T. S. Brown issued that well-known token in 1837 which is listed in Breton.
4. F. X. Paquet diaries living in the library of the National Currency Collection at the Bank of Canada contain a complimentary visitors pass to the Central Canada Exhibition given to M. Paquet. It is dated 1892. Did that early group of eager and influential Ottawa numismatists manage to organize numismatic exhibits as a category at the "EX". and if so, when did this category die out? If only we could be so lucky in 1979.
5. Ottawa numismatists will be familiar with the aluminum tokens issued by the Freimans department store in 1922. Each token is numbered and thousands were issued in that year as each customer received one. At the end of that year's Birthday Sale a draw was held using these numbers for a 1922 Paige

automobile. There were other prizes as well. Any tokens unredeemed may be considered "losers" by their numismatic owners!

## CANADA MEDAL - 1943

by Ross W. Irwin

In the early days of World War II, Canadian armed forces in England, particularly the air and naval services, were having difficulty gaining recognition and accepting awards for acts of gallantry because of a Canadian House of Commons decision made in 1919 which requested that knighthoods be no longer granted in Canada. The decision was presumed to include even the lowly British Empire Medal. The Honours and Awards Co-ordinating Committee of the services requested that corrective action be taken.

A special committee of the House of Commons was established June 24, 1942, to study the subject of honours and awards and presented a report July 2, 1942. On July 24, 1942 the Honours and Decorations committee issued a further report recommending the establishment of a Canada Medal.

On January 18, 1943 the Minister of National Defence requested the Honours and Awards Co-ordinating Committee to study the establishment of a Canada Medal. On July 17, 1943 a proposal was sent to George VI requesting approval to award a medal "for recognition of meritorious service by citizens of Canada, whether civilians or members of the Armed Forces or of the Merchant Navy; also citizens of other countries who have rendered valuable and meritorious services." "In particular, for special services of a high degree of merit such as the discharge of special duties superior to the person's ordinary work, or, highly meritorious performance of ordinary duties where these have entailed work of a special trying character, or, display of a high degree of initiative and forethought." Approval was received in principle but the Palace questioned the quota and asked the Cabinet War Committee to consider it further.

The Honours and Awards Committee established the following quotas on August 19, 1943. On an annual basis - one per 500 members of the active armed forces up to the equivalent of Lieutenant Commander; and, one per 5,000 members of the reserve army. Senior officers were to be dealt with as exceptions and restricted to a quota of one per 150. Not more than 40 percent were to be distributed to officers.

The proposal was approved by His Majesty the King and on October 14, 1943 the Cabinet approved "the arrangements for the establishment of the Canada Medal" by Order-in-Council 7964. So, why was the medal never awarded?

The Mackenzie King Record, by J. W. Pickersgill, Volume 1, pages 588-589,

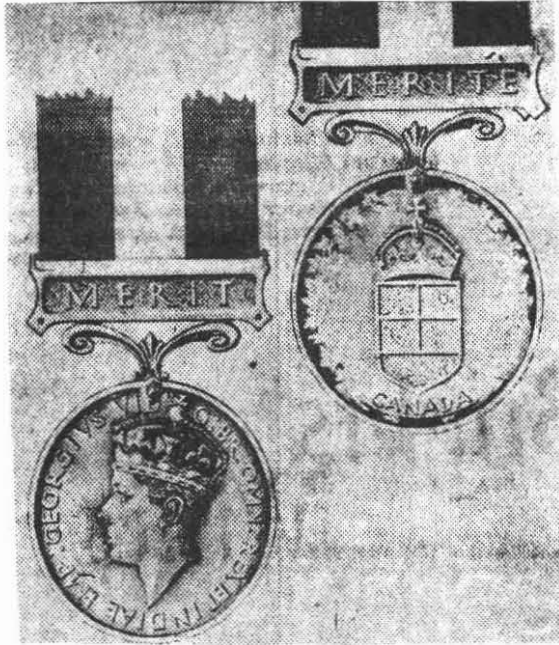
1960, sheds some light on the subject and I quote: "In the autumn of 1943 Mackenzie King had to deal with a good many irritating and difficult problems, some of them of great importance. One irritating question of lesser importance was what to do about the Canada Medal. This medal had been established some time before without any clear conception of its purpose. E. H. Coleman, the Under Secretary of State, had prepared a memorandum on the procedure for awards of the medal which Mackenzie King went over with him on October 29. He was "exasperated" at the whole business. It was simply a case of giving to him that hath, following a list of precedence from the Governor General down, including Princess Elizabeth of England. The medal was to be one for fairly wide distribution to people who had rendered extra special service, something beneath the decorations. I told Coleman I would not take the responsibility of making any recommendations and thought we would be wise to withhold all awards of this medal until after the war." At the Cabinet meeting on November 3 his colleagues agreed the Canada Medal was intended to be awarded "because of extra special service, not something to be given to all those who already have the highest positions." When it was suggested the Government might have to proceed to make awards because of steps already taken, Mackenzie King observed "this got under my skin at once and I said it was the strongest of reasons why we should not proceed any further; that I objected altogether to these matters being forced on the cabinet; that nothing should be done."

In the meantime, the Royal Canadian Mint had been asked to prepare such a medal. It is described in their report of 1943. The medal is 36mm in diameter, circular in form and of silver. The obverse bears the crowned bust of George VI and the inscription GEORGIVS VI:D:G:BR:OMN:REX ET INDIAE IMP:. The obverse die of the Canadian Military Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was used. The reverse die was engraved by T. S. Shingles, the mint engraver. It shows the escutcheon of the Coat of Arms of Canada surmounted by an Imperial Crown and surrounded by a wreath of single maple leaves with CANADA on a ribbon below. The mount of the long service medal was also used for the Canada Medal. The bar, attached to the mount, bears the inscription MERIT for medals awarded to English speaking recipients; and MERITE for French speaking recipients. There are two distinct medals. The ribbon chosen was that of the Canada General Service medal of 1866-1870; that is, equal widths of red, white and red.

The Royal Canadian Mint struck 14 medals. Seven with MERIT and seven with MERITE, each had SPECIMEN indented on the rim. A sample had been sent to the Awards Board on March 31, 1944 by the Mint. The secretary of the Board was instructed to order 7 with MERIT clasp and 7 with MERITE clasp. The medals were distributed as follows:-

- 1 of each to His Majesty the King
- 1 of each to the naval service, RCN
- 1 of each to the army, CFHQ
- 1 of each to the air service, RCAF War Museum
- Balance kept by Awards Co-ordinating Committee, Secretary of State.

The report of the Mint for 1946 states that 386.85 ounces of silver was used for Canada Medals that year also???



A COMPLETE ADDENDUM TO  
A LISTING OF ENCASED COINS

(See The Canadian Token July - 1974)

by Donald M. Stewart, F.C.N.R.S.

ALBERTA

Calgary

King Edward Hotel	A H 35 x 39 (p)	1950 cent
Palace Hotel c/s A E May	A R 35	1905 cent U.S.

(This is the first report of a c/s encased coin. Albert May was a cooper with Calgary Brewing & Malting Co. in 1906)

MANITOBA

Russell

Frank Clement	A R 32	1940 cent
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Winnipeg

Treat-em-ruf/ reg'd (Western Glove Works)	A H 35 x 41	1949 cent
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NOVA SCOTIA

Sydney

Cabot Motors Ltd. A R 32 1945 cent

ONTARIO

Doon

Doon Pioneer Village (covered bridge) also 1965 cent

Niagara Falls

Souvenir of Niagara Falls A H 35 x 40 1964d cent U.S.

Ottawa

Ottawa Coins A R 32 1963 cent

Jack Snow Hull Renfrew Arnprior  
Pembroke Ottawa A H 35 x 40 1949 cent

Toronto

Advertising Gifts Co. A R 34 1946 cent  
Collectors Center A R 32 1963 cent U.S.

Industrial Accident Prevention  
Association A R 32 1939 cent

Lucky Green Stamps A R 39 1965 cent

Metropole Hotel A R 39 1947 m.l.cent

Spadina P. C. Ass'n A H 35 x 41 1955 cent

Standard Fuel Co. Ltd. also 1881 H cent  
1896 cent

QUEBEC

Sherbrooke

Banque Eastern Townships Celluloid R38 19.. farthing Br.

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatoon

General Motors Retail Branch B R 32 1939 10 cents

The Indian Head Wine & Liquor Co. A R 35 1902 cent U.S.

GENERAL

Canada Confederation 1867-1967 Wm. R. 35 1967 cent

Go Lucky - Be Lucky, Keep Me Always A R 31 1960 cent

Souvenir of Canada A R 32 1929 cent  
also 1960 cent

The added assistance of Ralph Burry, George Benton, Freeman Clowery, Mark Mogen, Norman Wells and others is gratefully acknowledged.

## DICTIONARY OF CANADIAN MEDALLISTS

by Robert C. Willey

### FORWARD

"O hateful Error, Melancholy's child".

Why dost thou show to the apt thoughts of men

The things that are not?"

William Shakespeare puts this question into the mouth of Messala in Act V Scene III of his tragedy, "Julius Caesar". It has often entered the mind of the author in the course of numismatic research. In view of the development of interest in recent years in all phases of Canadian numismatics, it became increasingly evident to the author that it was high time to collect between one pair of covers as much information as possible concerning the designers, engravers, and manufacturers of numismata relative to Canada, and to endeavour to correct the enormous number of errors, to say nothing of reprehensible omissions, currently haunting the serious numismatist in this blest Dominion of ours.

Great quantities of coins, tokens, medals, and other metallic pieces have been produced in and for Canada since 1670, and the number of errors which have crept into catalogues and other works is unreasonably large. One of the least excusable was the incorrect rendering of the name of the designer of the head of the late King George VI, which appears on the obverse of the Canadian coinage of the reign. His right name is T. Humphrey Paget, but the name has been variously recorded as Henry, Hugh, and Herbert in the literature as well as Humphrey. Lest his eyes be further offended by the sight of such names as Hubert, Horace, Harold, or Howard attached to the Paget name, the author made the necessary inquiries of the Royal Mint, and soon learned the correct name of this famous designer and engraver.

As for omissions, for years it had never been considered necessary to record any information about coins and medals at all, let alone identifying their designers, engravers, or manufacturers, at the time they were struck. No other country has been so neglectful of its history than was ours from about 1918 till the Centennial celebrations of 1967 awoke everyone to the realisation that we have a history of which we can be justly proud.

For years it was not known who designed or cut the dies for the reverse of the Canadian and Newfoundland coinages of Edward VII and George V. Every publication which alluded to any designers and engravers of coins simply stated that the designer of the coins of this period was unknown. The reigns of Edward VII and George V being within living memory, it simply had to be possible to identify the designers and engravers, and this has been accomplished through correspondence with the Royal Mint. As for private medals, only within the past ten years or so have issuers made public the names of their designers and engravers. For earlier medals this information is very difficult to ferret out, and in some cases it may no longer be available. It is hoped that it will be possible to rescue such data from oblivion through the publication of the present work.

In the course of the three centuries since France struck the first coin for use in her colonies in the New World, there has been a great variety of material produced for Canada. The author is well aware that, in studying Canadian medals in order to obtain such information, he has set his nets in waters of prodigious depths. The work to be done when the nets are hauled in will be considerable, and the nets will have to be set and hauled in many times even after this work is published.

In spite of the size of the project, the author and anyone else who may be doing similar work will be fascinated, horrified, and delighted at what is being and will be discovered. Canadian numismata range in quality from the ridiculously crude to the sublimely beautiful. The hideous "blacksmith" tokens and the scores of unimaginatively-designed and cheaply-made commercial medals of to-day are well known. Some of these are so bad that one stares at them, fascinated, wondering if it be possible that anything worse may turn up, and speculating on whether Murphy's Law - if anything can go wrong, it will - applies to numismatics in the sense that however bad a coin or medal may be, artistically speaking, something worse will surely be found.

All these ghastly emanations and the gloomy prospect of worse to come are, however, more than offset by the many beautiful pieces made in and for Canada. Among such pieces are the richly decorative medallions produced by the Wyon family; the exquisite work of such French artists as Bottee, Morlon, and Lavrillier; the attractive and popular work of Emanuel Hahn and Thomas Shingles; the beautiful work of Sylvia Daoust; the highly imaginative medallic work of Dora De Pedery-Hunt; and various individual pieces of truly inspired work by a host of others. In examining such pieces as these, the collector will realise that Murphy's Law can operate in the good sense as well, to wit: however good a coin or medal may be, artistically speaking, something even better will surely be found.

## A

A

The letter A was used from 1540 to 1898 as the mark of the Paris mint. The GLORIAM REGNI coinage for the French colonies was struck at the Paris mint in 1670.

ADAMS, GEORGE GAMMON 1821-1898

The designer of the obverse of the Arctic Medal of 1875-1876. He was articulated to William Wyon from 1837 to 1842. Afterwards he received instruction from Benedetto Pistrucci in the cutting of dies for coins and medals. One of his earliest productions is the reverse of the Jurors' Medal of the Great Exhibition of 1851. In 1869 he designed and engraved the medal struck for the opening of Blackfriars Bridge and Holborn Viaduct. In 1877 he produced the Delhi Imperial Assemblage Commemorative Medal, presented to British officials, native princes, and others on the occasion of the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India at Delhi.

The Arctic Medal of 1875-1876 was awarded to all who served aboard H.M.S. Alert and H.M.S. Discovery during the Arctic Expedition of 1875-1876 and aboard the yacht "Pandora" in her Arctic voyage of 1876. The obverse of the medal is the work of Adams; the reverse is the work of L. C. Wyon.

In 1868 Adams was offered a position with the United States mint, but declined it.

References: Forrer, Leonard: Biographical Dictionary of Medallists, Vol. 1 p. 11, Vol. VII, pp. 6, 501-504.  
Hocking, W. J.: Catalogue of the Coins, Tokens, Medals, and Seals in the Museum of the Royal Mint. Vol. II, pp. 170, 195, 261.

#### AGENTS

When the Canadian colonies began to turn their attention to the reform of their copper coinages, they consulted firms and individuals who were able to negotiate in their behalf with the Royal Mint, the Colonial Office, and various private mints such as Ralph Heaton & Sons and the Soho mint. The first colony to reform its copper coinage was Nova Scotia, when she issued her thistle coinage beginning in 1823. The coinages of 1823 and 1824 were secured through the agency of Smith, Forsyth & Co. of Liverpool. The coinage of 1832 was obtained through the agency of John Bainbridge of London. Information has not yet come to light concerning the agents who secured the coinages of 1840 and 1843. The famous banking firm of Baring Bros. secured for Nova Scotia the coinage of 1856. The decimal coinage of Nova Scotia was arranged for by Joseph Howe and also by Baring Bros.

The strange, wild tale of the New Brunswick coinages of 1843 has as one of its principal characters the agent William Hammond, who secured the services of the Soho mint for the production of the coins. The New Brunswick coinage of 1854 was obtained for the colony by John Sears of Saint John, who arranged for its manufacture by Ralph Heaton & Sons. The decimal coinage of New Brunswick was secured through Baring Bros. and Joseph Howe at the same time the Nova Scotia decimal coinage was being arranged for.

Albert Furniss of Montreal and Scholefield & Son of Birmingham made arrangements for the Habitant coinages of 1837 and the Bank of Montreal "Side View" coinages of 1838 and 1839. Glyn, Mills & Co. and Rowe, Kentish & Co. acted for the Bank of Upper Canada when its coinage was being proposed.

The Union Bank of Newfoundland acted for the colonial government in securing the decimal coinage in 1865 and 1870, and probably till 1894, when the Newfoundland banks failed. Prince Edward Island's coinage of cents was secured in 1871 through the agency of William Cundall, cashier of the Bank of Prince Edward Island. The Canadian decimal coinage of 1858 was secured through the agency of Charles Clifford.

References: McLachlan, R. W.: The Copper Currency of the Canadian Banks. 1903.  
Annals of the Nova Scotia Currency. 1892.  
Becker, J. Richard: The Decimal Coinage of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick



and Prince Edward Island. 1975. p. 56.  
Bingen, F. J.: Two Mysterious Issues of the Birmingham Mint.  
Whitman Numismatic Journal Nov. 1967, pp. 642-644.

#### ALBERTA MINT

This Edmonton firm was established in 1972 to acquire the assets of the bankrupt firm of Camenco Mfg. Ltd. (q.v.) Among its medallic productions are medals commemorating the centenary of Winnipeg in 1974, a medal designed by John Smith of Sherwood Park, Alta. to commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Northwest Territories in 1975, and silver and bronze replicas of the Treaty #6 Indian Chief medal to mark the centenary of the signing of this treaty in 1976.

Reference: Roberts, Jack: Canadian Centennial Medals and other Medals issued in 1967. 1975. p. 137.

#### ALDWINCKLE, ERIC

A contemporary Toronto medallist and engraver. In 1950 he designed a medal for the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. In 1955 he designed the Great Seal Deputed of Canada for Elizabeth II. This seal depicts the Queen seated on the Coronation Throne, wearing a long dress, robes of state, the collar of the Order of the Garter, and a crown resembling St. Edward's Crown. She holds in her right hand the sceptre and in her left hand the orb. Before the Queen, rising from over the band containing the inscription almost to her knees, is the coat of arms of Canada, with crest and supporters. The legend is REINE DU CANADA ELIZABETH II QUEEN OF CANADA, with centrally placed dots between each word.

In 1967 Eric Aldwinckle submitted patterns for the Centennial coinage, his suggestion for the fifty-cent piece bearing a beautiful representation of a snowflake. A bust of Sir John A. MacDonald appears on his pattern for the twenty-five-cent piece. Both these designs are well worthy of future consideration. In 1971 he submitted a pattern for the dollar commemorating the centenary of the entry of British Columbia into Confederation.

References: Royal Canadian Mint Report for 1956. p. 8.  
Swan, Conrad: Canada: Symbols of Sovereignty. 1977. pp. 74, 75.

#### ALLWARD, WALTER SEYMOUR 1876-1955

W. S. Allward was a Toronto sculptor who was mostly self-taught, and became one of Canada's foremost sculptors. He created statues of William Lyon MacKenzie, Sir Oliver Mowat, and John Graves Simcoe. The memorials to Alexander Graham Bell, the Northwest Rebellion, and the South African War in Toronto are his work. He is best known for having created the famous Vimy Ridge memorial to Canadian troops killed in France during the first World War. This monument was unveiled in 1936 by King Edward VIII. A medal was struck at the Paris mint to commemorate the unveiling.

References: Marley, W. E.: Canada's National War Memorial Medal.  
The Numismatist April 1941. pp. 251, 252.

#### ANONYMOUS PIECES

In Colonial times many lightweight tokens were anonymously issued. They are anonymous in that they bore no issuer's name. Such pieces include the spread-eagle tokens of Lower Canada, the sloop tokens of Upper Canada, the "No Labour No Bread" tokens of Upper Canada, all the tokens of Prince Edward Island, the "Fishery Rights for Newfoundland" token, and many others. The bouquet sous issued by private individuals and firms are anonymous. The most famous anonymous tokens are the "Vexator Canadiensis" tokens and the blacksmiths.

Some of these pieces have now been attributed to various persons and firms, and a few whose issuers are unknown have been attributed to certain manufacturers, or to certain engravers. Some are completely anonymous. It has not yet been possible to identify the designer, the engraver, or the manufacturer. Besides the "Vexator Canadiensis" and the blacksmith tokens, this category includes the mysterious busts of Lower Canada (Breton 992, 1002, 1006, and 1007), the Saint John, New Brunswick halfpenny of 1830, the rare "Anchor-H" halfpenny of 1816, and the Tiffin and Bust & Harp tokens.

The anonymous tokens of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland were all, except for the Sheaf of Wheat halfpenny of 1840 and many of the "Ships, Colonies & Commerce" tokens, were struck by Ralph Heaton & Sons. The sloop tokens of Upper Canada were struck from dies cut by John Sheriff of Liverpool. Most of the anonymous bouquet sous were struck by the Belleville mint of Belleville, New Jersey.

#### ARNAULT, JEAN-MARIE

Jean-Marie Arnault was a French engraver who came to Montreal in 1827 to cut the dies for some temperance medals to be struck for the Sulpician Order. These medals are listed by Le Roux as #661 and 661a. He remained in Canada till 1843, when he returned to France. While in Canada he cut the dies for the sou of Joseph Roy, the Molson halfpenny, the "Rebellion Sou" of La Banque du Peuple, and the rare halfpennies Breton 672 and 673, presumed to have been prepared for the City Bank. He also designed, cut the dies for, and struck the common bouquet sou Breton 674, using various obsolete tokens as blanks. A sou exists in the Bank of Canada collection, which is a combination of a bouquet very similar to that of the so-called City Bank sous, the legends in identical lettering, with a reverse not used for any other bouquet sous. It was struck, rather carelessly, over an Upper Canadian sloop token, and may have been a trial piece for a combination of dies rejected by Arnault on seeing the result.

References: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. Vol. VII, p.27  
McLachlan, R. W.: Jean-Marie Arnault, an early Canadian Die Engraver  
The Numismatist March 1914, pp. 116-118.  
Bowman, Fred: The Designers and Engravers of Canadian Coins and  
Tokens. The Numismatist January 1949, pp. 6-13.

Johnson, Paul: Coins and Medals engraved by Jean-Marie Arnault.  
The Canadian Numismatic Journal January 1977, pp. 33-36.

ASH BROS.

This Edmonton jewellery firm struck an award medal in 1915 for the Alberta branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

## B

B

The letter B was the mint mark of Rouen, which appeared on all its productions from 1540 till the mint was closed by Napoleon III in 1857. In 1721 the Rouen mint participated in the issue of copper pieces of 9 deniers for the French colonies.

The letter B is seen on some recent Canadian coins, in these cases being the initial of Patrick Brindley. (q.v.)

B. I.

These are the initials of Benjamin Ireland. (q.v.)

B. M.

These are the initials of Sir Bertram MacKennal. (q.v.)

BAILLEUL, JEAN

The founder of the Quebec School of Fine Arts. His masterpiece of sculpture is the monument to La Verendrye in front of the Quebec Legislative Buildings. He cut the dies for the Quebec Lieutenant-Governor's Medal of Hon. H. G. Carroll, which was struck by Bertrand of Paris.

BANFIELD, W. H., & CO.

This Toronto firm of die-sinkers produced some religious and patriotic medals late in the nineteenth century. In 1885 the firm produced some medals inscribed, "The Dominion must and shall be preserved" during the second Riel Rebellion and its aftermath, which threatened to divide the country. In 1891 the firm struck a medal in memory of Sir John A. MacDonald, who died that year.

In 1891 the firm also struck a prize medalet showing both sides of a Roman denarius of the seated Livia type of Tiberius. This piece (Breton 609) was struck

for the Montreal Witness to be given as an award in school competitions. Both sides of this piece were later combined with other types showing the text of the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments. Medals were struck to honour Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Exhibition of 1892 at London, Ontario, and the diamond jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria. The dies of the MacDonald and Riel Rebellion medals were later muled with others by the son of W. H. Banfield for sale to collectors.

References: McLachlan, R. W.: Fabrications in Canadian Coins. The Canadian Antiquarian, April 1893.  
Medals of the Northwest Rebellion. Ibid. Jan.1886

#### BARGAS, ARMAND

A Paris medallist of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, who produced a medal in 1909 for the seventy-fifth anniversary of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal. This is the well-known medal portraying Sir Louis Hippolyte Lafontaine.

#### BARNARD STAMP & STENCIL CO. LTD.

This firm was founded in Hamilton by Henry Barnard in 1911, under the name of Henry Barnard, Ltd. In 1917 it was renamed Henry Barnard & Co. Ltd., and in 1918 assumed the name of Barnard Stamp & Stencil Co. Ltd. Since 1913 the firm was a steady producer of medals and various kinds of tokens in and around the region of Hamilton, and in 1913 struck a medal to commemorate the centenary of the City of Hamilton.

Several medals were struck in 1927 for the diamond jubilee of Confederation, including one for the colourful Con Jones of Vancouver, which shows his "Don't argue" badge. In 1937 the firm struck medals commemorating the coronation of King George VI. The first Convention medals of the Canadian Numismatic Association were struck by this firm in 1954. In 1963 the drink tokens of Nelson Boltz were struck by the firm.

The firm was acquired in 1973 by James H. Mathews & Co. of Philadelphia, and is now known as Barnard-Mathews. It no longer strikes medals.

#### BASTIEN BROS.

Manufacturers of medals and convention badges, of Rochester, New York. The badge of the fifth annual convention of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association held in Vancouver in 1912 was the work of this firm. In 1919 this firm produced the badge for the thirty-fifth convention of the Trades & Labour Congress of Canada. The badge for the Montreal convention of the Commercial Law League of Canada in 1929 was the work of this firm.

BAUME

A Montreal engraver, who is perhaps best known for having made the plates for many of the bank notes and much of the scrip issued in Lower Canada in 1837 and 1838. About 1830 he cut the dies for a medalet struck by Grothe (q.v.) for the Congregation of Notre Dame de Montreal (Le Roux 634).

BEATTY, BRUCE

The designer of the insignia of the Order of Canada. After a career of 29 years with the R.C.A.F. he joined the staff of the Governor-General, and is now a Technical Officer with the Honours and Awards Secretariat. Besides the insignia of the Order of Canada he designed the insignia for the Order of Military Merit. In 1972 he designed the Cross of Valour, the Star of Courage, and the Medal of Bravery. The drawings for the 1976 Convention medal of the Canadian Numismatic Association were done by him.

BEAUCHAMP, F. X.

An engraver who produced the gold and silver medals annually awarded by the medical faculty of Bishop's College in Lennoxville, Quebec.

BEAUDRY, NARCISSE

A Montreal Jeweller who struck some medals in the middle of the last century. He struck a medal (Le Roux 632) for the Enfants de Marie de la Congregation de Notre Dame de Montreal, from dies cut in Paris. In 1874 he struck a medal (Le Roux 1731) for the Fete Nationale of Montreal.

BEDDOE, ALAN

The designer of the Massey Medal of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society. He also designed the badge of H.M.C.S. Inuvik, which was used for the obverse of a medal struck by Birks Jewellers in 1963 to commemorate the commissioning of the establishment. H.M.C.S. is the world's most northerly stone frigate, or naval shore establishment. The reverse of the medal is based on a suggestion by Petty Officer G. C. Fuller that a map of the Inuvik-Aklavik region be shown on the medal.

Reference: Stewart, D. M.: The Inuvik Medallion. The Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society July 1968; The Canadian Numismatic Journal April 1973.

BEIL, DR. C. A.

A painter, sculptor, and engraver of Banff, Alberta. He worked as a wrangler on a ranch in the United States, but gave up this vocation in favour of art after

meeting Charlie Russell, a famous painter of Western scenes. He settled in Banff in 1930. The famous "Range Rider", presented to Viscount Bennett, is the work of Dr. Beil and is now owned by the Society for the Promotion of Arts in London. Examples of his work are in the collections of Buckingham Palace. All the trophies awarded at the Calgary Stampede were created by Dr. Beil.

The Calgary Stampede dollars of 1962 to 1967 were designed by him, as are the Banff "Indian Days" trade dollars.

#### BELLEVILLE MINT

The factory of Gibbs, Gardner, & Co. of Belleville, New Jersey, was also known by this name. This firm, of which John Gibbs (q.v.) was the senior partner, struck the bouquet sous imported into Montreal in 1837 by Dexter Chapin. These pieces (Breton 675-683, 685-688, 691-705) were struck in imitation of the sous of the Bank of Montreal, and were lighter in weight. For a short time they were very popular, but eventually they became too numerous and the banks refused to accept them except by weight. Thus the "Sous des Patriotes" became the "Mauvais Sous" complained about in the press of the day.

This firm struck a number of store cards during the hard times in the United States, one of these being Breton 670, a mule of a bouquet obverse with the reverse of a store card rejected because the proprietor's name had been misspelled. These pieces, heavy as an American large cent, circulated in the United States as much as in Canada, if not more, for the Canadian sous and halfpennies were far lighter in weight.

References: Bowman, Fred: The Bouquet Sou Tokens of Canada. The Numismatist July to November 1955; the Canadian Numismatic Journal January and February 1960.  
McLachlan, R.W.: The Money of Canada from a Historical Standpoint. The Numismatist December 1915. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada 1915.

#### BELLING, JAMES

A Hamilton manufacturing jeweller, who produced a medal (Le Roux 733) for the Loyal Orange Association commemorating a skirmish which took place as a result of an attempt to break up an Orange parade. The attempt failed.

#### BERNARD, THOMAS (1650-1713)

Thomas Bernard was a member of the French Academy and worked in the Paris Medal Mint. With Dollin, Hardy, Mauger, and Roussel (qq.v.) he worked on the great series of medals commemorating events in the reign of Louis XIV. One of the reproductions of the Indian Chief medal of 1693 was made by him. The medal (Le Roux 300d) is signed with the letters TB in monogram. In 1709 he cut the dies for the ecu aux trois couronnes of Louis XIV.

Reference: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. Vol. VII p.74.

BERTRAND, ARTHUS ET BERANGER

Paris medallists, who struck the medals (Le Roux 1742, 1743) commemorating the golden jubilee of the St. Jean Baptist~~e~~ Society of Montreal. The firm also struck the Lieutenant-Governor's Medal for Hon. H. G. Carroll of Quebec.

References: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. Vol. VII p. 77.

BEULLAC, R.

The designer of the medal (Le Roux 1220) struck in 1885 for the College de Montreal.

BICHAY, F. T.

An engraver of Cairo, Egypt, who cut the dies for the medallion given to Fred Bowman at a testimonial dinner by the Lake Shore Coin Club of Lachine, Quebec in 1974. The medallion, along with medals of smaller module struck for sale to the guests at the dinner, were struck by the Maison Tewfik Bichay of Cairo. F. T. Bichay was a member of the Lake Shore Coin Club, and has since returned to Egypt.

BIRKS, HENRY, & SONS LTD.

This world-famous jewellery firm was founded by Henry Birks of Montreal in 1879. Prior to this, Henry Birks had been employed by Savage & Lyman (q.v.) and was in charge of the liquidation of the assets of this firm when it fell upon hard times after 1870. The Birks firm was founded under the name of Henry Birks & Co., but in 1893 was renamed Henry Birks & Sons Ltd. when his sons came into partnership with him. The firm expanded rapidly. In 1899 the Montreal firm of Hendery & Leslie (q.v.) was acquired. In 1903 a branch was opened in Winnipeg. In 1907 the firm of George E. Trorey of Vancouver was acquired. The firm expanded into Ottawa in 1901, and acquired Olmstead & Hurdman of Ottawa the following year. Abraham Rosenthal & Sons (q.v.) of Ottawa was acquired by Birks in 1911.

The firm expanded into Nova Scotia in 1919 with the acquisition of M. S. Brown & Co. of Halifax (q.v.). In 1905 Birks and Ryrie's combined to form Ryrie Bros. of Toronto (q.v.) and in 1924 this firm became Ryrie Birks Ltd. In 1922 Roden Bros. of Toronto (q.v.) was acquired. In 1933 the firm acquired Ellis Bros. (q.v.) of Toronto, and the Toronto firm became known as Birks Ellis & Ryrie. The name was changed to Birks (Ontario) in 1947. In 1933 Birks acquired Dingwall Ltd. of Winnipeg, the firm being known until 1947 as Birks Dingwall Ltd. Elliot-Bishop Ltd. of Toronto (q.v.) is a subsidiary of Birks.

In 1887 the firm began to strike medals, the first being in honour of the golden jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria. In 1897 a series of medals for the diamond jubilee was struck for various school boards to be given to teachers and pupils in their jurisdiction (Le Roux 1875 and 1875a-d, f-i). Later medals include the following:

- 1907 Law Society of Saskatchewan
- 1908 Tercentenary of Quebec Essay Competition for schools

- 1909 Opening of Granville St. and Westminster Ave. bridges in Vancouver, B. C.
- 1912 Opening of the bridge over the Columbia River at Trail, B.C.
- 1918 Dominion of Canada Rifle Association annual prize medal
- 1921 Golden jubilee of Grand Lodge of British Columbia
- 1922 Centenary plaque for Montreal Board of Trade
- 1934 Tercentenary of Trois Rivieres, Que. (plaque)
- 1934 French Language Congress at Quebec

Many of the medallic productions of the firm before 1920 were modelled by Percy Hull (q.v.).

- References: Birks, Henry, & Sons Ltd.: The House of Birks.  
 McLachlan, R. W.: Artistic and Historical Medals struck in Canada in the year 1915. The American Journal of Numismatics 1915.  
 The Development of Canadian Numismatic Art during the past eighty years. The Numismatist February 1917.

#### BIRKS DINGWALL

The Winnipeg branch of the Birks empire was known by this name from the acquisition of the Dingwall firm in 1933 till 1947. Many medals struck for events and organisations in the West were struck by this firm.

#### BIRKS, ELLIS, & RYRIE

The Toronto branch of the Birks empire was known by this name from the acquisition of Ellis Bros. in 1933 till 1947. Many medals were struck in this period, including a plaque commemorating the centenary of the incorporation of the city of Toronto in 1934. Various medals were struck for silver jubilee of the reign of George V in 1935, the coronation of King Edward VIII (which did not take place), the coronation of King George VI in 1937, and the Royal Visit in 1939. In 1939 a medal was struck for the Toronto Liberal Association to be given to guests at a dinner for the then Prime Minister, Rt.-Hon. W. L. Mackenzie-King.

#### BIRKS JEWELLERS

In 1947 the firm came to be known by this name, and the earlier local names disappeared. Howbeit the name of Henry Birks & Sons seems to have been revived recently. The firm continued to issue medals for various events and organisations until about 1967, the actual striking being done by its subsidiary, Elliot-Bishop Ltd. of Toronto. The Convention medals of the Canadian Numismatic Association from 1956 to 1959 and 1961 were obtained through Birks, as were the Ontario Numismatic Association medals from 1962 to 1967. Birks produced the H.M.C.S. Inuvik medal of 1963 and the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal of the Ontario Provincial Police.



## BISHOP, GEORGE & CO.

This was a Montreal firm of engravers who produced a number of medals for events in Montreal about a century ago. The firm cut the dies for the Lymburner medals commemorating the Dominion Agricultural Exhibition in Montreal (Le Roux 1502-1505). Medals (Le Roux 1500, 1501) were produced for the Provincial Exhibition at Quebec. The dies were cut by Bishop & Co. and the medals struck by Lymburner (Le Roux 1500) and Richard (Le Roux 1501).

The firm also cut the dies for numerous Ste. Anne de Beupre pilgrimage medals, which were struck by such firms as Lymburner, Richard, and Charles Martin & Co. (qq.v.). When Alfred Sandham decided to issue a series of medals commemorating events in the history of Montreal, he engaged this firm but was dissatisfied with the result when he saw the Cartier medal (Le Roux 1540) and defaced the dies and abandoned the project. The firm also produced a medal for the University of Manitoba (Le Roux 1855), and cut the dies for a medal struck by Richard of Quebec for the 1880 national convention of the St. Jean Baptiste Society.

In 1876 McLachlan engaged the firm to produce the medal commemorating the laying of the cornerstone of Western Congregational Church in Montreal.

References: McLachlan, R. W.: A Descriptive Catalogue of Coins, Tokens, and Medals issued in or relating to the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. 1886. Reprinted 1975. pp. 37, 38 et passim.  
The Development of Canadian Numismatic Art during the past eighty years. The Numismatist Feb. 1917.

## BLACK, STARR, & FROST

This is a New York firm of engravers who cut the dies for the O'Rielly gold medal of Laval University, given to the highest member of the graduating class (Le Roux 655).

## BLACKSMITH, THE TIPPLING

According to R. W. McLachlan, it was a dissolute blacksmith of the city of Montreal who, about 1835, began to make his own halfpennies to pay for his drinks, and thereby released upon a harrassed populace a flood of ghastly forgeries of English and Irish regal copper, collectively known to numismatists as blacksmith tokens.

This anonymous Monteregian was a clever counterfeiter. He imitated the battered, worn-out, old English and Irish halfpennies of George III of the Tower Mint, which were the sole legal copper currency at the time. He cut on his dies an unfinished bust of George III for the obverse and a partially completed Britannia or harp for the reverse, without inscriptions or date. After striking these halfpennies, he darkened them artificially, probably by overheating, to create a splendid illusion of age and wear.

It was easy to forge copper coins thus, and soon afterwards there was a number of "mints" producing the forgeries in copper and brass. Tons of this

trash were introduced into circulation, and eventually the banks refused to accept anonymous pieces except by weight.

A peculiarity of these crude pieces is that the types are reversed, owing to their makers' ignorance of the principles of die-sinking. The types were cut to face the same way on the dies as on the coins which were used as models, which resulted in coins with types facing the wrong way. The only other class of coins anywhere in the world with reversed types are the ShimaSen of mediaeval Japan, on which the inscription are backwards (hidari moji) because they were written normally on the moulds from which the coins were cast.

References: Wood, Howland: The Canadian Blacksmith Coppers. 1910. Reprinted from The Numismatist April 1910.  
McLachlan, R. W.: Canadian Blacksmith Coppers. The Numismatist June 1910.  
Munro, Neil G.: Coins of Japan. 1904. p. 88.

#### BLAKEMORE, W. H. J. (1871-1945)

The identity of the mint engraver at the Royal Mint from 1903 to 1931 was unknown to collectors in Canada before 1966, when correspondence with the Royal Mint enabled the author to identify the engraver who cut the dies for the reverses of most of the Canadian coinages of 1902-1936. W. H. J. Blakemore was a Birmingham engraver who came to London in 1900 at the suggestion of G. W. De Saulles (q.v.) and succeeded him as mint engraver in 1903. He retired in 1931.

Blakemore cut the reverse dies for the Canadian coinages of Edward VII and George V except the silver dollar of 1935 and 1936. He cut the reverse dies for the Newfoundland twenty-cent and fifty-cent pieces of Edward VII, the dies for the five-cent and ten-cent pieces having been cut by De Saulles before his death. The reverse of the Newfoundland cent is Blakemore's work, as are the reverse of all the Newfoundland coinage of George V.

Blakemore's best work for Canada was done between 1912 and 1922, when he cut the dies for the gold coinage of 1912-1914, the small cent of George V, and the nickel five-cent piece of George V. The reverse of the pattern dollar of 1911 is also the work of Blakemore. He was also responsible for most of the designs used for coinage in the British Empire except for India, engraving the dies for the new coinage of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1910 and 1911.

#### BOTTEE, LOUIS ALEXANDRE (1852-19 )

A Paris medallist whose work was of excellent quality. In 1869 he entered the workshop of Tasset, and in 1871 was a pupil at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, winning the Grand Prix de Rome in 1878. He designed and cut the dies for the Quebec Lieutenant-Governor's Medals of L. F. R. Masson, A. R. Angers, J. A. Chapleau, and L. A. Jette. The Ulric J. Tessier medal (Le Roux 1854a) is also his work. His medal for the Agricultural and Industrial exposition of Quebec, produced in 1894, is a beautiful specimen of his work.

References: Forrer, Leonard: *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*, Vol. I, pp. 113-116; Vol. VII p. 103.

BOUCHER, ADELARD J. (1835-1912)

A Montreal numismatist, who designed and issued a medal to commemorate the silver jubilee of the Antiquarian & Numismatic Society of Montreal in 1887. The medal was struck by J. T. Dawson.

BOULTON & WATT

This famous mint in the Soho district of Birmingham began to produce in 1786. Matthew Boulton, a button and Sheffield plate manufacturer, entered into partnership in 1775 with James Watt, who made the steam engine an economical means of providing power. The partners turned their attention to coinage and established a mint. The first coins of the firm were struck in 1786 for Sumatra. Coinages were then produced for Bombay and Sierra Leone in 1791, Bermuda in 1793, Circars in 1794 and 1797, the Gold Coast in 1796, Ceylon in 1802, Madras in 1803 and 1808, and for Bengal in 1809. The firm is best known for having struck the English copper coinages of 1797, 1799, 1806, and 1807 and the Irish copper coinage of 1805 and 1806. The coinage for the Isle of Man in 1798 and 1813 is also the work of this mint. The famous Copper Company of Upper Canada pattern half-penny of 1794 was also produced at Soho, as was the Indian Chief medal struck for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Boulton & Watt engaged some of the best engravers during its lifetime, but there was a rather rapid turnover of engravers resulting from quarrels with Matthew Boulton. Dröz, Dumarest, Ponthon, Kùchler, Philipps, Phillip, Ingram and Peter Wyon were among the many engravers who worked for the Soho Mint.

The original partnership ended in 1800. Boulton then took his son, Matthew Robinson Boulton, and James Watt's son, James Watt Junior, into partnership, and the sons carried on in the original name after the death of Matthew Boulton in 1809. Matthew Robinson Boulton died in 1842, and James Watt Junior continued till his own death in 1848, when the firm closed. The factory and its contents were sold, nearly all the dies being acquired by W. J. Taylor (q.v.), with disastrous consequences.

For Canada the firm struck the Lesslie tokens of Upper Canada, the Habitant tokens of Lower Canada of 1837, the Front View coinage of the Bank of Montreal of 1842 and 1844, and the New Brunswick coinage of 1843.

References: Forrer, Leonard: *Op. cit.* Vol. VI pp. 392-398.

BOWCHER, FRANK

A London medallist active at the turn of the century. His first work dates from 1886. Bowcher was an English disciple of the Franch school of Bottee, Chaplain, and Roty. In 1893 he became Engraver at the Royal Mint, having graduated from what is now the Royal College of Art and having spent six years at the

studio of E. Onslow Ford.

His work was entirely medallic. He designed a splendid crowned and veiled bust of Queen Victoria for use on medals commemorating the diamond jubilee of her reign, and this bust appears on the obverses of diamond jubilee medals struck by Spink & Sons. Among these are the medal issued by the Earl of Aberdeen, who was Governor-General of Canada in 1897, and the medal issued by the mayor of London, Ontario. Franch Bowcher designed and cut the dies for the Governor-General's Medal awarded by the Duke of Connaught during his term as Governor-General of Canada, 1911-1916.

References: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit Vol. I pp. 133-137, Vol. VII p. 106.

BREADNER CO. LTD.

Manufacturing jewellers of Hull, Quebec, established in 1885. The firm produces jewellery and silver spoons, and has struck medals. The most recent medallic work of this firm is the 1976 Convention medal of the Canadian Numismatic Association.

BRINDLEY, PATRICK (1913 - )

A Birmingham engraver of the old school, who came to Canada in 1970 to assume the position of Engraver at the Royal Canadian Mint. In 1971 he designed and cut the dies for the commemorative silver dollar marking the centenary of the entry of British Columbia into Confederation. For the obverse he used a re-engraving of the Machin bust of the Queen. Reproductions of this die, used on all commemorative silver dollars till 1976, were made for the nickel dollar beginning in 1973 and for the commemorative twenty-five-cent piece of 1973.

In 1972 he cut a new "voyageurs" die for the 1972 silver dollar. The reverse dies for the commemorative silver dollars until 1976 were all cut by him. The Brindley copy of the Machin bust was adopted for the fifty-cent piece beginning in 1977. He collaborated with Walter Ott in the design for the 1976 commemorative silver dollar.

He cut the dies for some foreign coins struck in Ottawa, namely the Jamaican silver ten-dollar and gold twenty-dollar pieces, the silver coinage of 1973 for the republic of Colombia, the Venezuelan 10 bolivares of 1973, and the obverse of the silver 25 gulden of Curacao, struck in 1973. Medals produced by Brindley are one commemorating a visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Canada in 1973 and a medal for the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Association.

References: Dushnick, Stephan: Silver & Nickel Dollars of Canada 1911 to date.  
1978. p. 134.  
Royal Canadian Mint Reports 1971 - 1977.

#### BRITANNIA COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY

This society was founded in London, England in 1906 for the purpose of commemorating by means of silver medals the great events and personalities of British history. The foremost artists were commissioned to design the medals, sixty of which were produced in the ten years of the Society's existence. The medals were struck by Johnson, Matthey & Co. and by the Franklin Mint (qq.v.) respectively for distribution to British Commonwealth and American members of the Society. After sufficient medals were struck for the membership, the dies were destroyed.

Two Canadian artists, Dora De Pedery-Hunt and Prof. Imre Mosdossy (qq.v.) were commissioned to produce medals for the Society. In 1967 the medal for the centenary of the Dominion of Canada was designed by Dora De Pedery-Hunt. Prof. Mosdossy designed the Society's medal commemorating the Charge of the Light Brigade in 1968.

The Society disbanded in 1977.

#### BROCK, T. S. (1847-1922)

A London engraver who designed the veiled diademed bust of Queen Victoria for the English coinage of 1893-1901. This bust was used for the obverse of the Canada General Service Medal of 1899 and the Long Service Medal of the Colonial Auxiliary Forces. The reverse of the Northwest Canada Medal is also his work.

Brock's bust of Queen Victoria was employed on certain postage stamps of New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria.

#### BROUGHTON STAMP & STENCIL CO.

Hamilton manufacturers of stamps and stencils, established in 1904. Almost at once the firm began to produce medals and business cards, producing a business card of its own in 1905. Some numismatists' tokens of the early twentieth century were produced by this firm.

#### BROWN, M. S., & CO.

Michael Septimius Brown began as a jeweller's apprentice in 1830 in Halifax. In 1840 he took over the business, which was then known as M. S. Brown & Co., and remained as head of the firm till 1872, when his nephew succeeded him. The firm continued under this name till 1919, when it was bought out by Henry Birks & Sons, thus establishing a branch of the Birks empire in Nova Scotia. M. S. Brown & Co. struck several medals for various events and persons in Nova Scotia, and some medals for fairs and schools. A medal for the Halifax Masonic Fair was struck in 1906.

Reference: Birks, Henry, & Sons: The House of Birks. p. 15.

BRUNSWICK BALKE COLLANDER CO.

This is a firm of makers of billiard and bowling equipment, formed in 1884 by the merger of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co. with the Phalen & Collander Co. Until about fifty years ago the firm was a manufacturer of gramophone records, and produced an enormous number of classical and popular recordings. As a side-line the company made business cards for pool and billiard rooms and bowling alleys, and struck award medals for competitions in these games.

In 1907 it struck medals for the Canadian Bowling Association. The card of L. J. Casault (Breton 779) was struck by the firm in 1892. Business cards struck for Canadian pool and billiard rooms are recorded by Breton under the numbers 748, 749, 752, 754, 757, 765-767, 781, 837 and 848.

Reference: Garns, Elwood: The J. M. Brunswick Checks. The Canadian Numismatic Journal September 1964. p. 368.

BRUNSWICK, J. M., & BALKE CO.

This firm of makers of pool and billiard equipment was formed in Chicago in 1874 by the merger of Brunswick Bros. with Hobholz & Balke. It struck business cards for billiard and pool rooms, the only Canadian one being Breton 751, the card of A. Bain. In 1884 the firm merged with the Phalen & Collander Co.

C

C

The letter C is the mark of the Royal Canadian Mint, used on coins struck for use elsewhere than in Canada. It was first used in 1908, the year the Ottawa mint was opened as a branch of the Royal Mint, on the Imperial sovereigns coined at Ottawa variously from 1908 to 1919. All Newfoundland coins struck at Ottawa bear this mint mark, except the Newfoundland cents of 1940 and 1942, and the ten-cent piece of 1942. The Jamaica coinage of 1919 and 1920 also bears the letter C.

C.N.R.

These are the initials of Charles Norbert Roettiers (q.v.).

C & S Co.

These initials appear on a medal struck in 1913 to commemorate the centenary of the victory of H.M.S. Shannon over U.S.S. Chesapeake.

CAMENCO MFG. LTD.

This firm of medallists was established in 1962 in Calgary, and moved to Edmonton in 1968, when it was reorganised, and took over the medallic works of Jedco Ltd. (q.v.). During its period in Calgary, the firm struck the Calgary Stampede dollars designed by C. A. Beil from 1962 to 1966. In 1967 the firm struck some Centennial medals, but the loss of the contract to strike the Calgary Stampede dollars caused financial difficulties. In order to stave off bankruptcy, the firm had to reorganise, and moved to Edmonton. It was in business till 1972, when it finally failed. The equipment was purchased by J. & W. Emblematic for the Alberta Mint. (q.v.)

The following medals were produced by Camenco:

Calgary Stampede dollars 1962-1966  
Centennial medal for the Calgary Coin Association  
Centennial medals for the Alberta municipalities of Castor,  
Edmonton, Rocky Mountain House, St. Paul, and Wildwood

The name of this firm has sometimes been recorded as Canemco in the literature. This is incorrect.

Reference: Roberts, Jack: Canadian Centennial Medals and other Medals issued in 1967, p. 137.

CANADIAN ARTISTIC DIES

This is the original name of the Lombardo Mint. This firm was founded in Sherbrooke, Que. by Orazio Lombardo in 1957. To-day it is one of the largest private mints in Canada. Besides medals, the firm makes cap badges and insignia for the army and enamelled badges for war veterans.

Among the many medals struck for various purposes by this firm are the plaque for the 1960 Convention of the Canadian Numismatic Association, held at Sherbrooke that year; a series of medals honouring such hockey stars as Eddie Shack, Bobby Orr, and Phil Esposito; a medal for the diamond jubilee of the Royal Canadian Mint in 1968; and many of the medals in imitation of Canadian and American coins, issued by the Sudbury Numismatic Park.

The following are some of the medals struck under this name:

Opening of the Trans-Canada Highway 1962.  
Charlottetown Confederation Centenary 1964  
The "Crash Medal" of 1965  
The small "Winston Churchill Honour Medallion" 1966  
Elizabeth Wyn Wood's Churchill medal 1966  
Decennial medal of the Canadian C.O.T.Y. Club 1967  
Centennial medal for Stanstead, Que. 1967  
The "Two Queens" Centennial medal 1967  
The Centennial Voyageurs medal 1967  
C.N.A. Convention medals 1967, 1968, 1969  
The Trudeau "Brotherhood Week" medal 1968  
O.N.A. Convention medals 1968, 1969, 1970

The "Crash Medal" is a bronze medal struck in 1965 to mark the occasion, if such it may be called, of the Royal Canadian Mint's inability to accept further orders for 1965 proof-like sets of the Canadian coinage after the hour of noon on January 2, 1965, so heavily had the issue been oversubscribed. Not one Canadian collector in twenty being successful in obtaining confirmation of his order, a storm of rage and frustration swept the Dominion, and the government was forced to acquire a building in Hull to house new minting machinery. This ultimately became the Hull branch of the mint. When it was finally ready in April, 1965, it was announced that enough further issues would be made to satisfy every order received, even if it took till the middle of 1966 to complete the task. The resulting flooding of the market precipitated a crash of horrendous magnitude. The speculative era ended in chaos, and not till 1970 did the market recover. Recovery was on a far sounder and broader basis.

The medal struck in imitation of the gold \$20 piece of 1967 was available for only a short time. When specimens were being sold to the unwary as the real gold coin, the authorities intervened, and the unsold issue, together with the dies, were confiscated.

The artistic quality of the medals of this firm is variable but improving. The best work includes the C.N.A. Convention medals of 1967 to 1969 and the hockey star series. The medals struck in honour of the late Senator Robert Kennedy are very attractive, especially in cupro-nickel. The cupro-nickel medals have a copper rim, which is very pleasing.

References: Young, Scott: The Day the Mint Ran Out of Money. The Canadian Numismatic Journal February 1965. pp. 47-50.

CANALE, V. S.

Paris medallists, who struck the Lieutenant-Governor's medal for Hon. E. L. Patenaude from 1934 to 1939.

CAQUE, ARMAND AUGUSTE (1793-1881)

Engraver to the emperor Napoleon III of France. He was the first to use the reducing machine in France. For Canada he designed and cut the dies for the following medals:

Lower Canada Agricultural Exposition (Le Roux 610)  
Prince of Wales Normal School medal (Le Roux 638)  
Prince of Wales medal for Canadian Schools (Le Roux 749)

CARMICHAEL

Jewellers and silversmiths of Victoria, B.C., who in 1929 produced a medal



for the Vancouver Island Horticultural Association.

#### CARON FRÈRES

This prolific firm of engravers and medallists was founded in 1905 at Montreal. In the early years of this century, the firm was one of Canada's largest manufacturers of medals. Perhaps its greatest effort was the medallion struck in 1914 on the centenary of the birth of Sir Georges Etienne Cartier. Designed by Joseph Caron, it was the largest medal struck in Canada up to that time. Among the many medals struck by the firm were the Quebec Lieutenant-Governors' medals of Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, L. P. Brodeur, and Narcisse Perodeau. About 1933 the firm went bankrupt, and its assets were acquired by Lamond et Fils (q.v.).

Among the medals struck by this firm are the following:

Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais 1906  
Medals for the tercentenary of Quebec 1908  
Eucharistic Congress at Montreal 1910  
Confederation des Chambres de Commerce 1914  
The 275th anniversary of Montreal 1917  
Union Nationale Francaise de Montreal Victory medal 1918  
Council of Arts and Manufactures  
Medals for the St. Jean Baptist~~e~~ Society  
Medals for La Patrie of Montreal  
Destruction of St. Ignace by the Iroquois  
Canadian Good Roads Association  
Ontario Dairymen's medals  
Quebec Union of Municipalities medals  
Numerous school award medals in Quebec  
Fiftieth anniversary of Jacques Cartier Normal School  
Msgr. Archambeault, first Bishop of Joliette

References: Caron Freres catalogue of 1905  
Clowery, Freeman: Medals of Lieutenant-Governors of Canada. 192  
pp. 19, 20, 56.

#### CARSON, LLOYD

A designer of commercial medals living in Moncton, N.B. He designed medals commemorating the centenary of the Moncton-Dorchester line of the Intercolonial Railway (now a part of the C.N.R.) and for the fortieth anniversary of the Moncton airport. These medals were struck by the Lombardo Mint. (q.v.)

#### CARTER, CHARLES FREDERICK (1805-18)

A Birmingham medallist who began his career as a pupil of the great Thomas Halliday. For Canada he produced the following medals:

The Holmes Medal for the McGill Faculty of Medicine (Le Roux 668)  
The Sutherland Medal for the McGill Faculty of Medicine (Le Roux 1845)  
The Logan Medal for the McGill Faculty of Geology (Le Roux 669)  
The Davidson Medal for McGill High School (Le Roux 667)  
The Prince of Wales Prize Medal for McGill University (LeRoux 671)

References: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. Vol. I, p. 216.  
Le Roux, Joseph: Medaillier du Canada. 1892.

#### CARTER-PRESTON, E.

The designer of the obverse of a number of medals struck by J. R. Gaunt & Son (q.v.) for the Coronation of King George VI in 1937 and for the Royal Visit in 1939. Coronation medals were struck for Newfoundland and for Stanstead, Quebec. Royal Visit medals were struck for general sale in Canada and for the Spencer Corset Co. of Rock Island, Quebec.

The reverse of the 1939-1945 War Medal and the Korean War Medal are the work of this artist.

#### CAST MEDALLIONS

The production of medals and medallions was revived in Italy during the Renaissance by such artists as Pisanello. In those times the favourite method was casting, striking from dies being reserved for coins. In the course of time, as the techniques of die-sinking and striking improved, the casting of medallions was largely abandoned in favour of striking. Howbeit the art of casting was never lost, for a few medallions were cast in every succeeding era down to our own time, when it is undergoing a phenomenal revival.

The earliest cast medallions produced on Canadian order were the medallions for the New Brunswick Provincial Board of Agriculture (Le Roux 1469). In 1883 a medallion (Le Roux 1210) was cast by Joseph Hall to commemorate a parade of the Knights of Labour in Oshawa, Ontario.

The great revival in Canada began about 1960, the leading exponent of this art form being Mrs. Dora De Pedery-Hunt. (q.v.) Her first cast medallions were made about this time, and every year she had produced a wealth of artistically-designed cast medallions. In this activity she has been joined by such artists as Augusts Kopmanis, Helene Maday, Julius Marosan, Imre Szebenyi, and others. In 1971 a splendid exhibition of cast medallions was held at the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa, at which over two hundred examples of this art form were shown.

The existence of cast medallions is hardly known to numismatists in Canada. In spite of this, the number of castings will increase, and there will be greater recognition of the work of Canadian artists in this field, since more publicity is being given to cast medallions now than before.

References: Public Archives of Canada: Ten Contemporary Canadian Medallists. 1971.

CASTLE ART DESIGNS, LTD.

A few years ago, this firm purveyed crude copies of the British Columbia gold \$20 pieces of 1862. These replicas are rather more than ordinarily crude in fabric, but it is feared that even this may not be enough to prevent their being mistaken for the originals, which are excessively rare, by unsuspecting collectors.

CEDARBERG, PAUL

A member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Paul Cedarberg designed the reverse of the twenty-five-cent piece and the 500 fine silver dollar of 1973, issued to commemorate the centenary of the establishment of the Force. The dies were cut by Patrick Brindley. (q.v.)

CHALONER & MITCHELL

This Victoria firm struck medals for the British Columbia Agricultural and Mining Exhibition.

CHAMBELLAN, RENE

This artist cut the dies for the medal given to twenty-five-year employees of Canadian International Paper Co. The medals were struck by Medallion Art Co. of New York. (q.v.)

CHILDS, C. F., & CO.

This Chicago firm of engravers produced some Canadian trade tokens and medals early in this century. In 1912 the firm struck a medal for the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition. The following year it produced the tokens of the Mona Cafe in Victoria, B.C.

CHURCH, THOMAS (1843-1917)

Thomas Church was an Ottawa numismatist who began to cut dies in 1880, his first productions being very crude. In time his work improved, and he struck trade tokens and business cards. In 1900 his workshop was burned down, and he ceased altogether to produce.

He struck numismatists' tokens for F. R. E. Campeau, F. X. Paquet, R. W. McLachlan, Dr. Joseph Le Roux, L. Laurin, and C. W. Barrett, as well as numerous pieces advertising his own numismatic activities. In 1895 he struck medals for the Ottawa Carnival. He also made the seal of the Ottawa Magistrates' Court.

He made a large number of tokens with the famous "No Labour No Bread" legend, using a type very similar to that of the well-known anonymous half-penny bearing this inscription. There are numerous mules of these pieces with dies of his own business cards and those of the Ottawa Carnival medals.

Reference: Bowman, Fred: The Tokens of Thomas Church. The Canadian Numismatic Journal October 1959.

#### CIPRIANI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA (1732-1785)

A painter, born at Pistoia, Italy, Cipriani settled in England in 1755 after having studied at Florence. Many of the medals for which Thomas Pingo cut the dies were designed by Cipriani. These include medals struck for the Society for promoting Arts and Commerce. A large series of these medals appeared, among them some medals struck to commemorate the conquest of Canada. The following relate to this time:

Louisbourg Taken 1758 (Le Roux 858)  
Quebec Taken 1759 (Le Roux 864)  
Montreal Taken 1760 (Le Roux 860)  
Canada Subdued (Le Roux 850)

The designs for these medals were adapted from the designs of Roman coins. The dies for the first were cut by Kirk, and those of the other three were cut by Pingo.

Cipriani is perhaps best known for his superb paintings and decorations of the Royal Coach, in which the Sovereign rides to the Coronation and on other State occasions.

References: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. Vol. I, p. 275.

#### CLARK, ALEXANDER, & CO.

This London firm struck the Lady Kindersley and the 1925-1939 Long Service Medals for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Reference: Gingras, Larry: Medals, Tokens, and Paper Money of the Hudson's Bay Company. 1975. pp. 17, 49.

#### COBURN, LARRY

An engraver of the Jacques Cartier Mint, who cut the dies for the medal issued to commemorate the centenary of the entry of Prince Edward Island into Confederation in 1973. He designed and cut the dies for the medal struck to mark the silver jubilee of the Newfoundland Broadcasting Company in 1974.

COLVILLE, ALEX (1920- )

A contemporary painter living at Sackville, N. B. In 1946, after service in the army, he became a teacher of fine art at Mount Allison University, but gave this up in 1963. In 1965 he submitted designs for the 1967 Centennial coinage. These were accepted, and provoked a mixed reaction. The best designs of the series are those for the five-cent piece and the twenty-five-cent piece. The dollar was of a good design, but it is marred by the presence of only one wing on the goose. The fifty-cent piece is a horrible example of why there should be no restrictions on an artist's freedom to create a coin design. In complying with the government stipulation that the inscriptions should be only at the top and bottom of the coin, the artist found it impossible to create a balanced design for this denomination. It is noteworthy that many other artists submitting designs for the 1967 coinage ignored this requirement.

COMFORT, CHARLES (1900- )

The Director of the National Gallery of Canada from 1960 to 1965. From 1925 to 1938 he was a commercial artist, and from 1943 to 1946 he was Senior War Artist in Western Europe. Over the years he has produced many murals, among them being those in the Toronto Stock Exchange (1937), the Hotel Vancouver (1938), the Vancouver branch of the Toronto-Dominion Bank (1951), the Department of Veteran's Affairs Building in Ottawa (1955), and the National Library and Archives Building in Ottawa (1967).

In 1943 he designed the reverse of the Canadian Volunteer Services Medal, for which Thomas Shingles (q.v.) cut the die. Charles Comfort also designed the medal of the Art Directors' Club, and in 1951 submitted a design for the commemorative five-cent piece.



The Molson half-penny, modelled and struck by Jean-Marie Arnault.



The 1954 C.N.A. Convention medal, produced by Barnard Stamp & Stencil Co.



A Banff "Indian Days" trade dollar designed by C.A. Beil.



A Bouquet sou of the Belleville mint.



Pennies by Boulton & Watt



Reverses by W.H.J. Blakemore



The B.C. dollar of 1971, designed by Patrick Brindley.



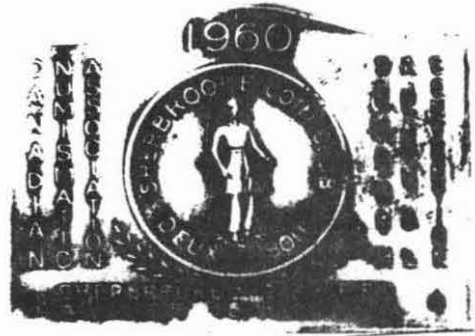
The reverse of the North West Canada medal, by T.S. Brock.



The obverse of the Fenian Raid medal, using the bust of Queen Victoria by T.S. Brock.



The Olympic obverse by Patrick Brindley



C.N.A. Convention medals by Canadian Artistic Dies.



The Cartier centenary medallion of 1914, by Caron Freres.



The reverse of the Korean War Medal by E. Carter-Preston.



The reverse of the 1973 dollar, designed by Paul Cedarberg.



The reverse of the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, by Charles Comfort.