

TRANSACTIONS  
of  
THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC  
RESEARCH SOCIETY

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Editor - Ross W. Irwin

## THE ARTHUR LAING MEDAL

by Larry Gingras

Obv: (Armorial Bearings of Canada - T. Shingles design) / Canada  
Rev: From Canadians everywhere/coast to coast/& north & south/to/  
Arthur Laing/Happy Birthday/joyeux Anniversaire/Kuviahugin  
Annivingni/Vancouver B.C./September 6, 1974 R:Bz:39

On the evening of September 6th, 1974 a testimonial dinner was held at the Hotel Vancouver to pay tribute to Senator Arthur Laing on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. Approximately one thousand well-wishers attended the dinner, each one receiving a medal.

Among the distinguished guests seated at the head table who paid tribute to the Senator were:

Arthur Phillips, mayor of Vancouver; Gil Blair, mayor of Richmond; Stuart Hodgson, commissioner of the North West Territories; Hon. W. A. C. Bennett, former Premier of British Columbia; Hon. David Barrett, Premier of British Columbia; Hon. Paul Martin; Rt. Hon. John Diefenbaker; Hon. Ron Basford; Rt. Hon. Pierre Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada; and Senator Raymond Perrault, Government Leader in the Senate.

Arthur Laing was born in Eburne, British Columbia, on September 9th, 1904. Eburne was a small town situated on both the north and south shores of the north arm of the Fraser River near the southern extremity of Granville Street in Vancouver. That portion of Eburne situated on the north shore is now a part of Vancouver known as Marpole district, whereas the south portion of the town, situated on Sea Island, is now a part of the municipality of Richmond. It was on the Richmond portion of Eburne that Arthur Laing was born.

He received his schooling in Richmond and graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science (Agricultural) degree in 1925.

After serving more than twelve years on the Richmond school board, eight of them as Chairman, he went on to become President of the British Columbia Liberal Association. He later entered federal politics and was elected a member of Parliament for Vancouver South in 1949. A few years later he left the Federal scene to again take over the leadership of the British Columbia Liberal Party. In 1962 he returned to the Federal field again representing the riding of Vancouver South.

While in the House of Commons he served as Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; Minister of Public Works, and Minister of Veteran Affairs. In 1972 he was named to the Senate.

A new bridge spanning the North Arm of the Fraser River, between Marpole and Sea Island, was officially opened in May of 1976 and called the Arthur Laing Bridge in memory of our Senator who had passed away in February of 1975 after devoting most of his life to the public service.

Apart from being honoured by having a medal struck in his honour, Senator Laing has other claims to fame on the numismatic scene. He was an ardent collector of gold coins and in the early 1960's was a frequent visitor to Bob Levy's coin shop in downtown Vancouver. At the annual coin show and banquet of the Vancouver Numismatic Society in 1960, Arthur Laing was the guest speaker. His subject, of course, was on gold and gold coins.

### CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL

by R. W. Irwin

The 1939-43 Star and the Africa Star had been authorized in June 1943 for British forces. The Canadian Honours and Awards Co-ordination Committee felt that voluntary service in war should be recognized by the award of a medal. The medal was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 8160, October 22, 1943 following the approval of the King on August 18, 1943.

The Appendix to P.C. 8160 stated that the medal should be circular in form and in silver. It shall bear on the reverse marching figures representing the three Services, with the inscription CANADA above the VOLUNTARY SERVICE VOLONTAIRE below. On the reverse the Canadian Coat-of-Arms.

Eligibility for the medal was 18 months voluntary service in the Canadian Armed Services. It could be awarded posthumously to those of any rank who had been killed or died of wounds while on duty.

A single clasp was issued for a minimum of 60 days service outside of Canada and was denoted by a silver maple leaf worn on the ribbon. Service was beyond the territorial limits of Canada and included such service as in Newfoundland, "W" Force, Canadian Embassy Washington.

The ribbon selected was one and one-quarter inches in width of green, scarlet, royal blue, scarlet, green; each green and scarlet stripe being three-sixteenths of an inch in width. These were symbolic of the blue sky and green forests and the colourful maple trees in autumn. The ribbon was taken into wear in 1943; however, the medal was delayed until after the war.

To finalize the design the Committee, on January 29, 1945, recommended a competition within the services for a design. The first prize was \$300 in Victory bonds. The guidelines were those set out in the Order-in-Council. (CARO, Sept. 30, 1945.)

The reverse design was to be the Canadian Coat-of-Arms and no design was required as it was a direct copy from the 1930 booklet "The Arms of Canada".

The obverse design was selected as submitted by the Historical Section (Army) on October 24, 1945. Major C. F. Comfort, War Artist, was to develop the design details. The following DND photographs (2-4372-5 to 9) contained marching figures, 3 men and 3 women. A composite of these photographs were used for the obverse design. The persons illustrated in the design were:-

3780	L/S P.G. Colbeck	RCN	Calgary, Alberta
W4901	WREN P. Mathie	WRCNS	Winnipeg, Manitoba
C52819	Pte D.E. Dolan, 1st Can. Parachute Bn		Fitzroy Harbour, Ont
12885	L/Cpl J.M. Dann	CWAC	Wadena, Sask
R95505	F/Sgt K.M. Morgan	RCAF	Ottawa, Ontario
W315563	LAW O.M. Salmon	RCAF	Verdun, Quebec
Lieut	N/S E.M. Lowe	RCAMC	Lindsay, Ontario

The marching figures depict the precision style of marching as used on parade. The inscription reads "1939 CANADA 1945 VOLUNTARY SERVICE VOLONTAIRE" with two small maple leaves before and after the word SERVICE. The medal is of standard size (1.4375 inches) and of 925 silver.

The Royal Canadian Mint, on June 14, 1945, based on an original estimate of 700,000 medals quoted a cost of 33¢. The estimate was raised to:-

Navy	- 90,000 medals and	58,000 clasps.	Reserve	- 3000, 200
Army	- 600,000	400,000		- 50000, 10000
Air	- 235,000	100,000		- 5000, 5000

The final cost was 40¢ for manufacture and 91¢ for the silver based on 78¢ per oz. By March 18, 1946, Thos. Shingles, Royal Canadian Mint engraver prepared a lead squeeze of the medal. Specimens were available June 6, 1946. The initial order was for 1,183,000 medals.

The ribbon was supplied by Belding Corticelli Ltd. About 166,000 yards was required at 18¢ for each medal (6 inches).

Two master dies were produced. The mint used 210 obverse dies and 153 reverse dies to mint the medals.

There were under 600,000 medals issued unnamed and about 525,000 overseas bars. About 999,450 persons were eligible for the medal, of which about 37,500 were women.

References:

PC 8160, 1943	N.G.O. 20.00/5
PC 5262, 1944	C.A.O. 128-2
PC 6686, 1945	A.F.A.O. 18.00/02
PC 78, 1946	PAC 54-27-94-28 Vol 3
PC 754, 1946	A.F.R.O. 14/1946
PC 1442, 1946	
PC 4555, 1946	



THE RICHMOND KARTING CO. TOKENS

? (A fare token) ?

by Ralph R. Burry

In 1969 a Mr. J. W. Adams, a coffee salesman in Vancouver, was given an old Go Kart by his boss for his son to play with. Having no place to drive it presented a bit of a problem. In Richmond, a district of Vancouver, there was an old Go Kart track built by a Mr. Jimmy McPhail who was a road contractor. This track was built around 1954 but was not used for a long time until Mr. Adams found it and used the track for his son's enjoyment. It was not long before his friend, a Mr. J. J. Pappajohn and his son became interested in Go Kart racing. Another kart was found and the two friends and their children spent many a happy hour driving around their Go Karts on the old abandoned track. People came around by the dozens and wanted to pay for a ride on the Go Karts. Mr. Adams knew the lease had expired many years before so he went to the district of Richmond and got a new lease, and in 1969 Mr. Adams and Mr. Pappajohn became partners and formed the Richmond Karting Co. and Rentals Ltd. They started out with three Go Karts and sold tickets from their car to patrons who came to ride the Karts. It wasn't long before they put in a Dune Buggy track and sold rides on the Dune Buggies. At this time the plastic token came into being because of the difference in rides. The tokens came in three different colors, blue, yellow, red. The blue token had a value of \$2.00 and was good for a single ride on a Go Kart. The yellow token had a value of \$3.00 and was good for two people to ride in a two seater Go Kart. The red token had a value of \$3.00 and was good for a ride in a Dune Buggy. Thus these tokens were or are a form of a transportation or fare token.

Mr. Adams would like to think of the tokens as Therapy or Educational tokens for many reasons. School teachers and councillors would bring young boys to ride the Karts and Buggies to show them the right way to drive and to give the boys an opportunity to let off a lot of steam and get rid of their hangups. The students from Jericho Hill School for the deaf and blind have been coming for the last three

years to use the Go Karts for education and therapy to make them aware of the world around them.

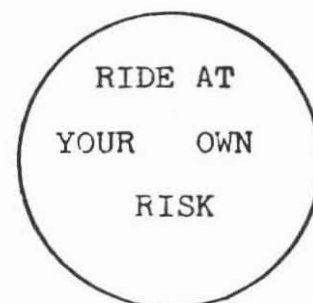
The first Go Kart was made for the company by the Kart and Cycle Shop who, at that time, was situated on Fraser Avenue in South Vancouver. Later on the Karts were made by R & C Machine Shop in Surrey B.C. It was by the making of these Go Karts for The Richmond Karting Co. the machine shop in Surrey got into business. The first Go Karts were powered with McCulloch Racing engines but these were too powerful for the general public so a less powerful engine was found, a small engine made by Honda Motors. This is the engine that is still used today.

This was one of the first Go Kart tracks in B.C. for many years but now, through their popularity, many tracks are in use today. There is one in Victoria run by a Mr. Doug Webb, one in Nanoose Bay V.I. and there was one in Comox, only to name a few.

Descriptions of tokens:

RICHMOND/KARTING/LTD.  
rev. RIDE AT/YOUR OWN/RISK

Pl(b):R:37  
Pl(y):R:37  
Pl(r):R:37



THE MERRICK BAKERY OF PORT COQUITLAM, B.C.

by R. R. Burry, F.C.N.R.S.

Richard S. Merrick and his family came from Glencaple, Scotland where he was a baker. He immigrated to Canada in 1911, coming west to Vancouver B.C. He started working in Shelley's Bakery as head dough-maker. He worked for this company until 1921. Richard quit Shelley's with two of the drivers and started a bakery just off Victoria Drive on 43rd Ave. in South Vancouver. The three men used their Shelley's routes for their own use. This venture did not last too long. He went back to Shelley's to become a baker once more.

In the meantime, a Mr. Morrison, a baker from Port Coquitlam

who's bakery Shelley's bought out, and Richard Merrick became good friends. Mr. Morrison told Richard there was great potential in Port Coquitlam for a good, reliable bake shop. After working for Shelley's for ten years Mr. Merrick quit and moved to Port Coquitlam to start his own bakery. The first bake shop was an old cafe building owned by a Mr. D. McLean. Ovens and bakery equipment was bought from Almond's Bakery Supplies, installed, and Richard Merrick was in business. The bread was baked in this building and taken to an outlet depot on the Dewdney Trunk Road where it was put on delivery vans and delivered to the public. This system carried on until 1923 when a new bakery was built on the Old Dewdney Trunk Road (now called Kingsway). This combined the bakery and delivery depot under the same roof.

During this period Richard Merrick became quite sick so his two sons, John who owned and ran a bake shop in Kingsway in Burnaby (McKay's) and the other son, Thomas took over the bakery from their father and ran it. It was at this time the aluminum tokens came into use. The two brothers delivered bread in Port Coquitlam, Pitt Meadows, and local logging camps that were quite active at that time. Thomas became the man to drive the bakery wagon. Business was so good another baker was hired, a Mr. Smallenberg, who ended up in William's Lake with a bake shop.

In 1923 Thomas Merrick quit the bakery and went to work for the C.N.R. and left the bakery to John. John's brother-in-law, Mr. Fergus Hunter became the deliveryman for the bakery.

John Merrick carried on with the bakery until 1929 when he sold it to Fergus Hunter. Mr. Hunter operated the bakery for 15 years under the name of the Coquitlam Bakery. When John sold the bakery to his brother-in-law the tokens were withdrawn. As far as the writer knows, no tokens were used after. The bakery was finally sold in 1945 to a Mr. Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. John now live in Burnaby B.C., enjoying their golden years. I visited them just recently and they remember the bakery quite vividly.

#### Description of the Token:

obv: MERRICK'S/BAKERY/Port Coquitlam, B.C.

rev: Good for/One/LOAF/of/BREAD



## TOKENS OF THE (ROYAL) CANADIAN ENGINEERS

by Ralph R. Burry

Various Military Engineer paths may be traced through the annals of history and their origins will differ as much as 300 years. As historical records may be tempered with a number of factors such as character of the author, the conditions of writing, etc., any one or none of these records may be accurate. However, to anchor our roots as deeply as possible in Canadian history, we will begin our journey circa 1610.

Perhaps the first Military Engineer excursion on Canadian soil could have been a survey party or trail blazing crew for old Christopher Columbus. However, the first recorded Military Engineer project was around 1610. In this era, a 90 by 120 foot fort was constructed at Guy's Colony at Cupids on Conception Bay, Newfoundland. The project men in this operation were called "Colonial Militarymen".

The Royal Canadian Engineers distant relatives probably constructed many more similar works at Forts Louisbourg 1713, St. Johns 1680, Halifax 1749, and Haldimand (at the mouth of Lake Ontario) 1779 to parts of the Caiboo Road in B.C. 1862; certainly, joining trails, tunnels, bridges and portages were part of their lot. One example was the Cayuga Road from Niagara Falls to Simcoe, Ontario, 1840; another, Colonel John By's Rideau Canal 1827-32.

At the juncture of Confederation, the Canadian Military Engineers organization consisted of a mere 232 engineers of all ranks, or about one hundredth of the total active militia forces. Yet in the same era, recommendations were made that the Canadian Engineer personnel should be given a share in handling public works construction and Federal survey projects.

The trail from 1867 to the turn of the century did not vary too much. Still a journey, which would mark history, was completed from 1882-1884, the survey of the 49th Parallel across our soil. Also, the Royal Military College was built at Kingston, Ontario at the end of 1876 and, an event to be echoed in later years, "the first Chief Engineer" was appointed in 1897. Thus, the history of the military engineering in Canada is very nearly as long as the history of Canada itself.

The birthdate of the "Canadian Engineer Corps" (C.E.C.) is established as 1st of July, 1903. However, General orders 186 of November 1903 authorised the C.E.C. as a permanent corps. Its organization had been recommended by the General Officer in Command of the Canadian Militia in 1899. In his report, one year later, he advised that the initial steps to form the corps had already been taken and that a Military Engineer of high standing would shortly be required to command and inspect it. The strength of this initial establishment was 7 officers and 125 men.



In February 1904, General Order 16 advised that His Majesty had been graciously pleased to approve the extension to the Canadian Engineers of the use of the title "Royal". This Corps will therefore be designated "The Royal Canadian Engineers". On this foundation the Corps of the Royal Canadian Engineers (R.C.E.) was constructed.

With the departure of the last British troops from Canadian soil early in 1906, the maintenance of the fortifications, dockyards, and military buildings at Halifax and Esquimalt became an R.C.E. responsibility. In the same era, an extensive area of Petawawa, Ontario was requisitioned for a central camp and its development was undertaken by the R.C.E. The Corps now grew to 28 officers and 368 men.

During the First World War the Canadian engineers took quite an active part in all the offensive and defensive action in France and Germany. Following the end of the war (1914-18) the R.C.E. permanent force was with other Canadian military forces disbanded in 1922 and were replaced by a detachment in each military district, a detachment that included 1 officer and 6 other ranks for Military Surveys at Ottawa, and a detachment at Petawawa.

During hostilities and war from 1939-1945 the R.C.E. did their part in Europe and Germany to make the conflict easier and helping the Canadian servicemen in their knowledge of tunnelling and bridge-building, etc.

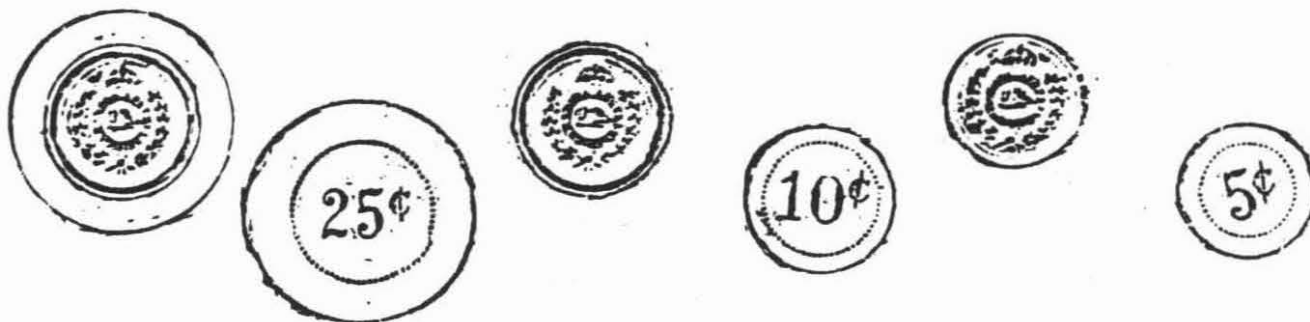
The R.C.E., having been tempered by live combat and having conquered these maintenance and construction works, came of age, therefore deserving their well earned motto "UBIQUE" which is Latin, and means "EVERYWHERE".

Just recently a few tokens came to light of this great army Corps. They are of very old vintage as they contain the old original badge of the Canadian Engineers on the obverse. To date only 2 of the 25¢ tokens, 2 of the 10¢ token and 1 of the 5¢ tokens are known to the writer, which I will try to describe as follows:

Obverse: Canadian Engineers/encircling a beaver surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves topped by the King's crown.

Reverse: 25¢ and 10¢ and 5¢

Tokens are copper and measure 30mm, 20mm, 19mm respectively



Bibliography: The Canadian Military Engineer,  
originally published by Canadian Forces School of  
Military Engineering, C.F.B. Chilliwack, B.C.

Editor's Note: If anyone reading this paper can shed some light on  
these tokens, correspondence would be appreciated, as  
nothing is known where these tokens were used and when  
they were used.

### NUMISMATICS OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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

This preliminary listing of the tokens, medals, souvenir dollars  
and paper money of the Northwest Territories includes all items pre-  
sently known to the writer, with the exception of those Hudson's Bay  
Company issues which were listed by Larry Gingras in his excellent  
book. Please forward any further information, additions or corrections  
to the author at 1000 - 324 Eighth Avenue S.W., Calgary, Canada T2P 2Z2

#### TOKENS

##### GENERAL

1		
1.	Uniface	A S 15
	5	
2.	Uniface	A R 16
	10	
3.	Uniface	A R 22
	25	
4.	Uniface	A R 27½
	50	
5.	Uniface	A R 35
	100	
6.	Uniface	A R 46

This set of tokens closely resembles those issued by The Hudson's  
Bay Company immediately following World War II (see Charlton 181a-181b  
or Gingras 285-285e). They were issued for the purpose of familiar-  
izing the northern native peoples with the Canadian decimal coinage.  
It has not been determined whether the first listed piece represents  
1 white fox, which seems likely in view of the square shape resembl-  
ing a smaller version of the square HBC white fox token and also  
considering that the other denominations have a round shape. This issue

is believed to have been introduced by The Department of Northern Affairs, although no record could be located by The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs when they were contacted. It is known that five sets were obtained from the Manager of the H.B.C. post at Rankin Inlet by a visitor in 1959.

No. 1/Dinner/H.B. (Incuse)  
7. Uniface

B R 23 (p)

This is a tentative listing but it seems likely that this token was used aboard H.B.C. vessels on the Mackenzie River or on supply ships to northern Canada.

AKLAVIK

S. M. Peffer/Your Home/Merchant/and Fur/Dealer/Aklavik,N.W.T.  
8. Good for/25¢/in/trade A R 29  
9. Good for 50 cts./trade A R 32  
10. Good for/\$1.00/in trade A R 35  
11. A \$5.00 token in brass was also struck, but none is known.

Pete's/Bake Shop/Aklavik  
12. Good for/1/loaf A R 26  
13. Good for/2/loaves A S 23½

Pete's Bake Shop/Aklavik  
14. Good for/5/loaves A O 31 x 23

BAKER LAKE

(Logo - triangle around L H/(c )  
15. ½ A (gold) R 22  
16. 1 A R 25  
17. 5 A R 32

This set of Lamson and Hubbard Canadian Company Limited tokens is believed to have been struck for use at their posts at Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Churchill and Cape Wolstenholme in the Eastern Arctic.

FORT SIMPSON

Simpson Hotel/25¢/cash A R 36 (p)  
18. Uniface

HAY RIVER

B.P. (Elk head) O.E./Hay River/Lodge No. 534/N.W.T.  
19. Uniface Pl(w) R 42

PINE POINT

Pine/Point/No./512  
20. Good for/One/drink Pl(r) R 38

YELLOWKNIFE

21. Yellowknife 314/(Elk head)/.T.W.N.  
Good/for One/drink PI(w) R 37
22. Red Cap/Dairy/Fairview/ - /Made in USA  
Good for/1 Quart/milk PI(r) S 29
23. Red Cap/Dairy Ltd.  
Good for/1 Quart/homo/milk PI(g) R 28(h)
- These Red Cap Dairy tokens were carried from Fairview, Alberta when the dairy moved to Yellowknife in 1962 and were used until the following token replaced the square red token.
24. Red Cap/Dairy/Yellowknife/N.W.T./ - / Made in USA  
Good for/1 Quart/milk PI(r) R 32
25. Same PI(g) R 32
26. Yellowknife/Bakery  
Good for/1/loaf of bread A V 31 x 23

MEDALS AND SOUVENIR DOLLARS

GENERAL

27. The visit by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales/April 23-29, 1975  
Northwest Territories/(Map of Territories)/Canada Bz R 39
- These were distributed to 2,500 students.
28. Same as above Goldine R 39
- 350 were struck to be attached to beer mugs distributed to the media personnel covering the visit.
29. (Vertical lines over rayed sun above two wavy lines)  
Born in/The Northwest/Territories/Canada N V (flatends)  
25 x 45 (p2)
- Used as birth record.
30. Explore Canada's Arctic/(Polar Bear)/Northwest Territories  
Uniface B R 24
31. (View of Mackenzie River Delta)  
Mackenzie River, N.W.T./The/Mackenzie River/(2,635 miles long)  
/is one of the world's largest rivers/Le fleuve Mackenzie/  
(2,635 miles)/ est l'un des plus/longs au/monde/Fleuve Mackenzie,  
T.N.-O. A R 29
32. Northwest Territories/(Three people in parkas)/Centennial 1970  
Northwest Territories/1870 (Coat of Arms) 1970/Canada B R 32

This was issued from Centennial Center, Government of the N.W.T. at Yellowknife.

33. Same  
Uniface B R 38
34. Northwest Territories/(Coat of Arms)/1870-1970 Canada  
(Caribou)/Commemorative Bz R 37
35. Same A R 35
36. Northwest Territories/1870 (Coat of Arms) 1970/Centennial  
(Two Voyageurs in a Canoe) Z R 39
37. Northwest Territories/(Coat of Arms)/Territoires du Nord-Ouest  
Mountain Avens/(flower)/Dryade des Montagnes B R 31

Distributed by Shell Oil Company.

#### FORT SMITH

38. 1874 (Trading Post of Hudson's Bay Company)/Centennial/(modern  
building) 1974/D  
Fort Smith Chamber of Commerce/The Garden City/(Coat of Arms)/  
One Trade Dollar/expires October 31 Z R 38

#### FROBISHER BAY

39. Explore Canada's Arctic/(Polar Bear)/Northwest Territories  
To Commemorate the official/opening of the/Gordon Robertson  
Education Centre/Frobisher Bay N.W.T./October 8, 1971 C R 39

#### GREAT BEAR LAKE

40. Northwest Territories/(Polar Bear)/Canada  
Bransons Lodge/(fish)/Great Bear Lake N.W.T. Canada Bz R 40 (loop)
41. Same Bz (ant.silverplate)  
R 40 (loop)
42. Same S R 40 (loop)

#### HAY RIVER

43. Hay River/(Logo of fish in circle with rays)/Chamber of Commerce  
Hub of the North/Northwest Territories, Canada  
Good for one dollar in trade in Hay River, N.W.T./\$1.00/  
(large boat)/M.S.Norweta/1973/until May 1, 1974 Z R 35
44. Same  
Good for one dollar in trade in Hay River N.W.T./((bust of a man)  
Jimmy/Sibbeston/1871-1974/until May 1 1975 Z R 35
45. Same  
Good for one dollar in trade in Hay River N.W.T./((building)/  
Mackenzie Place/Tallest Building/North of 60/until May 1 1976  
Z R 35

46. Same  
Good for one dollar in trade in Hay River N.W.T./ (railroad car)/  
Tourist Information Centre/"End of Steel"/until May 1 1977 N R 35
47. Same  
Good for one dollar in trade in Hay River N.W.T./ (logo-three  
connected loops)/Home of Arctic Winter Games 1978/until May 1st  
1978 N R 35
48. 1978/Arctic Winter Games  
Hay River - Pine Point/N.W.T. Z T (with curved base & suspender)  
66 x 45

### INUVIK

- (Logo of an Eskimo, his back affronts, launching a lightning  
flash with his dexter arm)
49. Commissioned/(map of Inuvik area)/10 September 1963  
Bz R 36 (250 issued)
50. Same Z R 36 (100 issued)
51. Same S R 36 (125 issued)
52. Same S gilt R 36 ( 25 issued)
53. Same, but centennial symbol, figure 2 & Birks on edge  
Bz R 36 (200 issued)
54. Same, " " " " " " " " Z R 36 ( 50 issued)
55. Same, " " " " " " " " S R 36 ( 50 issued)

These medals were issued to commemorate the commissioning of  
H.M.C.S. Inuvik.

Inuvik/Delta/Daze (Inuit with sleigh, oil derrick superimposed  
on map of area)

56. Inuvik Lions Club N.W.T./ (Lions Logo)/One Trade Dollar/  
expires Dec.31 1974 Z R 37

### PORT RADIUM

- Echo Bay/Mine/(Mine Site)/Port Radium/N.W.T.
57. Echo Bay/this fabulous little mine is/located on the shore of  
Great Bear/Lake approximately 26 miles south of/the Arctic Circle/  
the mining of an average 100 tons of ore/per day from 1965 to  
1972 has produced/an incredible 18,000,000 ozs. of/silver and  
7,500,000 lbs. of copper./"who knows what the next "seven"/ will  
bring? Bz R 38
58. Same S R 38

YELLOWKNIFE

- (N.W.T. Coat of Arms superimposed on the centennial symbol)/  
1867 1967
59. Commemorating/1867 (Yellowknife Coat of Arms)1967/Canadian  
Centennial Year Bz R 32
60. Same Gold filled R 24
61. Same Gold R 21
- Boy Scouts of Canada/(Scout symbol)
62. Arctic & Northern 1st Jamboree/1968/(polar bear)/  
Yellowknife N.W.T. Z R 31
- Northwest Territories/(three people in parkas)/Centennial 1970  
1870 (Yellowknife Coat of Arms) 1970/Centennial Buck/Good for  
\$1.00 in trade/at any cooperating business/or redeemable until/  
December 31st. 1970/by the/Yellowknife Board of Trade  
Goldine R 29
- Home of Canadian Championship Dog Derby/(driver and dog team)/  
issued by/Caribou Carnival/Committee
64. Caribou Carnival/(caribou tagged "Carnie")/Yellowknife/N.W.T./  
minted/1974/One Dollar N R 32
- H B C Board meeting Yellowknife/(polar bear)21-6-74  
(H B C Coat of Arms) B R 38

AKLAVIK

66. Cardboard scrip about 1½ by 2½ inches was issued by the Peffer
67. General Store in values of 25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00.
68. No specimens are known.

FORT SMITH

69. The obverse of 1912 Union Bank of Canada \$5.00 notes were over-  
printed in heavy black ink reading NORTH WEST/TERRITORIES at  
each side of the notes. These were distributed by the Fort  
Smith Branch in 1921.

Information on the Yellowknife Centennial Medal in gold was  
obtained from Canadian Centennial Medals by Jack Roberts. The  
assistance of Ralph Burry, J. Douglas Ferguson and Leslie C. Hill  
is gratefully acknowledged.

THE DAIRY TOKENS OF NEW BRUNSWICK

A Preliminary Listing - November, 1978

by Geoffrey G. Bell

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

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

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

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

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

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

Symbols Used:

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



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

- 0250 Bathurst
- A Laiterie Bay Chaleur/Romeo/S./Hache/L16-2387/  
Dairy  
Good for/1/quart A:CH:41 x 42 (B.H.)
- B Laiterie Bay Chaleur Dairy/Ward & Payne/  
L1.-6/2387  
Good for/1/quart A:CH:41 x 42 (B.H.)
- C Homestead Guy Branch/Bathurst, N.B./Phone/  
6-3156  
Good for/1 (in circle)/quart A:TS:40 x 39 (T.H.)
- D Homestead Dairy/Bathurst/N.B./546-3156  
Good for/1 (in circle)/quart A:TS:40 x 39 (T.H.)
- E Meadowbrook Dairy/Past Milk/Erle Branch/  
Tel 866  
Good for/1/quart A:TS:40 x 39 Bronze (T.H.)
- F Meadowbrook Dairy/Mrs. Earl Branch/Past.  
Milk  
Good for/1/quart of milk A:TS:40 x 39 bronze (T.H.)
- G Mrs. Earl Branch/Dairy/Meadowbrook (N in  
Branch reversed)  
Good for/HolMo/quart milk A:TS:40 x 39 red (T.H.)
- H Meadowbrook Dairy/Homo Milk  
Good for/1/quart milk A:TS:40 x 39 (T.H.)
- I Meadowbrook/Dairy  
One/pint P:R:37 green (C.H.)
- 0500 Campbellton
- A Gray's Velvet Ice Cream Co. Ltd./Gray's/  
Velvet Dairy/Products/Campbellton/N.B.  
Good for/1/QUART/MILK A:MC:41 x 42 (T.H.)
- B Maple Dairy/Campbellton/N.B.  
Good for/1 quart/milk P:R:37 red (B.H.)
- C Maple Dairy Ltd./Campbellton/N.B.  
Good for/1/quart milk A:MC:41 x 42 red (T.H.)
- 0750 Canterbury
- A English's Dairy  
Good for/1 quart/milk P:R:21 red (C.H.)  
Good for/1/quart milk A:TS:40 x 39

1000 Centre Napan

- A Mac Diarmid's/Dairy/Homo/Milk/Centre Napan,  
N.B.  
Good for/l/quart A:MC:42 x 42 (T.H.)

1500 Dalhousie

- A Dalhousie/Dairy/Dalhousie, N.B.  
Good for/l/quart of milk A:CH:33 x 36 (B.H.)
- B Laiterie/Inter-Cite/Dairy/Dalhousie N.B.  
Bon une/pinte/good one/quart P:SX:33 blue (T.H.)
- C Frees/Dairy Farm/Dalhousie/N.B.  
Good for/l quart/pasteurized/milk P:R:28 green (C.H.)

1750 Dalhousie Junction

- A Crystal/Dairy/Dalhousie Jct. N.B.  
Good for/l/quart milk A:TS:39 x 39  
Good for/l/quart A:TS:39 x 39 (T.H.)

2000 Edmundston

- A Sanitary Dairy/Dial/RE-5-7123/Edmundston, N.B.  
Good for/l/quart milk B:BS:44 x 44  
Good for/l/cream B:BS:44 x 44  
Good for/l/pint milk B:BS:44 x 44 (T.H.)  
Good for/l/pint milk B:BS:44 x 44 (T.H.)
- B La Laiterie Sanitaire/Tel./RE. 5-7123/  
Edmundston  
Good for/l/quart/milk A:R:35 (B.H.)  
Good for/l/pint/milk A:R: 35 B.H.)
- C Laiterie Notre Dame/Tel./1094/Edmundston/N.B.  
Good for/l/pint A:CH: 41 x 41 purple (T.H.)  
Good for/l/pint A:recut CH:29 x 41 purple  
(T.H.)  
Good for/l/quart A:CH:41 x 41 orange (T.H.)  
Good for/l/quart A:recut CH:28 x 41 orange  
(T.H.)
- D Laiterie Notre Dame/735-7163/Edmundston/N.B.  
Good for/l/quart/homo/or/standard milk A:CH:41 x 41 gold (T.H.)  
Good for/l/quart/homo/or/standard milk A;recut CH:29 x 41  
gold (T.H.)
- E Laiterie Notre Dame/REpublic/5-7163/  
Edmundston/N.B.  
Good for/l/quart/homo/or/standard milk A:CH:41 x 41 orange (T.H.)  
Good for/l/quart/homo/or/standard milk A:recut CH:29 x 41  
orange (T.H.)

2000 Edmundston (cont'd)

- F Cremerie Belzile Ltee/Lait/Homo/Milk  
 Good for/1/quart milk A:MC:42 x 42 red (T.H.)  
 Cremerie Belzile Ltee/Lait/2%/milk  
 Good for/1/quart milk A:MC:42 x 42 green (T.H.)  
 Cremerie Belzile Ltee/Skim/Ecreme  
 Good for/1/quart milk A:MC:42 x 42 blue (T.H.)  
 Cremerie Belzile Ltee/Breuvage/Au/  
 Chocolat  
 Bon pour une pinte/l A:MC:42 x 42 brown (T.H.)
- G Laiterie/De/Cabano Enrg./Tel. 98 W.  
 Bon/une/chopine P:Sx:41 x 42 red (T.H.)

2250 Fredericton

- A Thistle Dairy Ltd./Fredericton/N.B.  
 Good for/1/2/pint/cream A:CH:33 x 35 bronze (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/quart/skim milk A:CH:33 x 35 blue (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/homo quart A:CH:33 x 35 green (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk A:CH:33 x 35 red (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/quart/skim milk A:FLC:35 x 35 green (T.H.)  
 Good for/1/quart/2% milk A:FLC:35 x 35 lime (T.H.)  
 Good for/1/homo quart A:FLC:35 x 35 red (T.H.)
- B Thistle/Dairy Ltd./Fredericton/N.B.  
 1 quart/pasteurized/cream P:R:28 blue (C.H.)  
 1 pint/pasteurized/milk P:R:28 green (C.H.)  
 1 quart/pasteurized milk P:R:28 red (C.H.)  
 (above 3 have white ltrs.)
- C Brookside/5/Dairy  
 Brookside/5/Dairy A:Oc:25
- D General/Dairies Ltd./Fredericton, N.B.  
 Good for/1/homo quart A:HS:31 x 33 red  
 Good for/1/quart/2% milk A:HS:31 x 33 lime (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/quart/skim milk A:HS:31 x 33 green (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk A:TS:33 x 33 red (T.H.)  
 Good for/1/2/pint/cream A:TS:33 x 33 (T.H.)  
 Good for/1/homo quart A:TS:33 x 33 bronze  
 Good for/1/quart/skim milk A:TS:33 x 33 blue
- E Capital/Co-op Ltd./Fredericton/N.B.  
 Good for/1 quart/homo/milk P:R:32 green (C.H.)  
 Good for/1 pint/homo/milk P:R:32 yellow (C.H.)  
 Good for/1 quart/pasteurized/milk P:R:32 red (C.H.)  
 Good for/1 pint/pasteurized/milk P:R:32 blue (C.H.)
- F Capital/Brand/Milk/Made in USA  
 One/quart/homo/glass P:R:32 blue (C.H.)  
 One/quart/2 percent/glass P:R:32 green (C.H.)  
 One/quart/skim/glass P:R:32 red (C.H.)  
 One/quart/homo/poly P:S:29 blue (C.H.)

2250 Fredericton (cont'd)

F (cont'd)  
 One/quart/2 percent/poly P:S: 29 green (C.H.)  
 One/quart/skim/poly P:S:29 red (C.H.)  
 (above 6 have white ltrs.)

2500 Grand Falls

A Grand Falls/Grand/Falls N.B./Dairy  
 Good for/1/quart/2% milk A:CR:39 x 38 red (T.H.)  
 Good for/1/pint A:TR:41 x 38  
 Good for/1/quart milk A:R:39  
 Good for/1/quart milk A:recut R:39 x 39

2750 Grand Anse

A Laiterie Evangeline Enrg./Bon Pour/1  
 chopine de lait/Pasteurise/ou/homogeneise  
 Uniface P:Re 50 x 44 green

4000 Memramcook

A T.A. LeBlanc Dairy  
 Good for/1/quart of milk A:CH:32 x 35 (B.H.)

4250 Minto

A Grand Lake Dairy Limited/Box 13 R.R.1/  
 Minto/N.B.  
 Good for/1/quart/homo milk A:MR:36 x 38

4500 Moncton

A McKay's/Dairy/Ltd.  
 Good for/1/quart/past. skim milk A:CR:33 x 32 light green  
 (T.H.)  
 Good for/1/homo quart A:CR:33 x 32 (T.H.)  
 Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk A:CR:33 x 32 red (T.H.)  
 Good for/1/quart 2% milk A:CR:33 x 32 brown (T.H.)

B Model Dairy/Moncton/N.B./Tel.25684  
 (4 inverted)/J. L. Colpitts  
 Good for/1/homo pint A:TS:40 x 39 (T.H.)

C Mittons/Dial/6-3333/Dairy  
 Good for/1/quart/milk A:CH: 41 x 42 (B.H.)

Mittons/Dial/386-3333/Dairy  
 Good for/1/quart/homo milk A:CR:39 x 38 red (T.H.)  
 Good for/1/quart/2% milk A:CR:39 x 38 green (T.H.)  
 Good for/1/homo quart A:CH:35 x 35 red (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/quart/of 2% A:CH:35 x 35 green (B.H.)

4500 Moncton (cont'd)

D Sunrise/Dairy/Ltd.	
Good for/1/quart of milk	A:CH:41 x 41 (B.H.)
Good for/1/quart/of 2% milk	A:CH:41 x 41 blue (B.H.)
Good for/1/quart/pasteurised milk	A:CH:41 x 41 gold (B.H.)
Good for/1/quart/non fat milk	A:CH:41 x 41 red (B.H.)
Good for/1/quart/2% milk	A:CH:33 x 35 blue (B.H.)
Good for/1/quart/of 2% milk	A:CH:33 x 35 blue (B.H.)
Good for/1/quart of milk	A:CH:33 x 35 (B.H.)
Good for/1/quart/non fat milk	A:SH:33 x 35 red (B.H.)
E Brookfield/Pasteurized	
Good for/1/quart milk	A:SN:26
Good for/1/quart of milk	A:SN:26
Good for/1/pint of milk	A:Oc:27
a. 2mm. between "G; and "P"	
b. 5 mm. between "G; and "P"	
Good for/1/qt./skim milk	A:TR:34 x 31
a. triangle point down	
b. triangle base down	
Good for/qt./skim milk	A:TR:33 x 30
Good for/1/quart milk	A:TS:39 x 39 red
Good for/1/2/pint cream	A:HS:37 x 41
Brookfield/Dairy Ltd./Pasteurized	
Good for/1/pint of milk	A:Oc:27
Brookfield/Dairy/Products/Pasteurized	
Good for/1/quart milk	A:BH:42 x 40 (B.H.)
Good for/1/quart milk	A:BH:42 x 40 red (B.H.)
Brookfield/Homogenized	
Good for/1/quart of milk	A:FLC:35
Good for/1/quart/milk	A:FLC:35
Good for/1/quart milk	A:CR:39 x 38
Good for/1/quart	A:CR:39 x 38
Brookfield/Dairy/Products/Homogenized	
Good for/1/quart/homo milk	A:CH:42 x 43 (B.H.)
Good for/1/quart milk	A:CH:42 x 43 (B.H.)
a. "dairy" 8 mm. long	
b. "dairy" 10 mm. long	
Brookfield/Dairy/Ltd./Homogenized	
Good for/1/quart of milk	A:FLC:35
a. 1 mm. between "G; and "Q"	
b. 2 mm. between "G; and "Q"	
Brookfield/Guernsey/Gold/2%/Homogenized	
Good for/1/quart of milk	A:MR:41 x 44 red (B.H.)
a. plachet anodized	
b. As a, but sides crudely cut back to 25 mm	
c. surface anodized	

4500

Moncton (cont'd)

Brookfield/Skim Milk  
 Good for/1/quart/milk  
 Good for/1/quart milk  
 Good for/1/quart milk  
 a. planchet anodized  
 b. surface anodized  
 c. 5 mm. hole at top  
 Good for/1/quart milk

A:TR:34 x 31  
 A:CR:40 x 38 red  
 A:CR:40 x 38 blue

A:CR:40 x 38 (T.H.)

Brookfield/Dairy/Products  
 Good for/2/quart/homogenized  
 Good for/2/quart/2% milk  
 Good for/2/quart/skim milk  
 Good for/1/quart/homogenized  
 Good for/2%/quart milk  
 a. medium brown  
 b. chocolate brown  
 c. gold  
 Good for/1/quart/skim milk  
 Good for/1/pint/blend  
 Good for/1/2/pint/cream

A:CH:33 x 35 green (B.H.)  
 A:BH:33 x 33 blue (B.H.)  
 A:CR:33 x 33 red (T.H.)  
 A:CH:33 x 35 red (B.H.)  
 A:BH:33 x 33 brown (B.H.)

A:CR:33 x 33 blue (T.H.)  
 A:MR:36 x 37 gold (B.H.)  
 A:HS:32 x 31 violet (B.H.)

F Capital/Brand/Milk/Made in USA  
 One/quart/homo/poly  
 One/quart/2 percent/poly  
 One/quart/skim/poly

P:R:32 blue (C.H.)  
 P.R.32 green (C.H.)  
 P.R.32 red (C.H.)

(above 3 have white ltrs.)

Capital/Brand/Milk  
 Good for/1/litre/homo carton  
 Good for/1/litre/2% carton  
 Good for/1/litre/skim carton

A:CH:33 x 35 blue (B.H.)  
 A:CH:33 x 35 green (B.H.)  
 A:CH:33 x 35 red (B.H.)

G Farmers/Co-operative/Creamery Co./  
 Moncton, N.B.  
 Good for/10¢/when/returned/with bottle

A:0c:25

4750

Newcastle

A Co-op Dairy/Tel./75/Newcastle/N.B.  
 Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk  
 Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk  
 Good for/1/homo/quart  
 a. small "1"  
 b. large "1"

A:BH:42 x 42 red (B.H.)  
 A:BH:42 x 42 (B.H.)  
 A:BH:42 x 42 (B.H.)

Co-op Dairy/Newcastle/N.B.  
 Good for/1/homo quart  
 a. small "1"  
 b. large "1"  
 c. period after "Q"

A:BH:42 x 42 (B.H.)

4750 Newcastle (cont'd)

Good for/1/skim milk/quart A: BH: 42 x 42 blue (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/quart/skim milk A: BH: 42 x 42 blue (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/pint milk A: BH: 42 x 42 gold (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/litre/homo carton A: CH: 32 x 35 red (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/litre/2% carton A: CH: 32 x 35 blue (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/litre/skim carton A: CH: 32 x 35 green (B.H.)  
 Good for/4/litre/homo poly A: CR: 32 x 32 red (T.H.)

Co-op Dairy/Tel./622-1680/Newcastle/N.B.  
 Good for/2%/quart milk A: MC: 42 x 42 green (T.H.)

Allison/Dairy/Farm/Newcastle, N.B.  
 Good for/1/quart A: TS: 39 x 39 (T.H.)

Allison Dairy Farm/New/Castle/New  
 Brunswick  
 Good for/1/quart A: TS: 39 x 39 (T.H.)

5000 Petitcodiac

A Wood & Dell/Petitcodiac/N.B.  
 Good for/1/quart of milk A: S: 25

5500 Plaster Rock

A Tobique/View/Farm/Plaster/Rock  
 1 pint/pasteurized/milk P: R: 28 green (C.H.)  
 1 quart/pasteurized/milk P: R: 28 red (C.H.)

6000 Rogersville

A Rogersville Dairy/Rogersville, N.B.  
 Good for/1/pint A: TR: 41 x 38 (T.H.)  
 Good for/one quart A: TS: 40 x 39 (T.H.)

6250 Sackville

A Sackville Dairies/Tele./274/Sackville, N.B.  
 Good for/1/quart A: TS: 39 x 39  
 a. "1" 6 mm. long  
 b. "1" 7 mm. long

B Green Gables Dairy Farm/Pasteurized/  
 Milk/Tel. 424  
 Good for/1/pint A: TS: 39 x 39 bronze

Green Gables Dairy/Phone 424/Sackville/N.S.  
 Good for/1/quart/milk A: TR: 41 x 38 (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/quart/milk A: recut TR: 41 x 38 (B.H.)

- 6250 Sackville (cont'd)
- Green Gables Dairy/Phone 424/Sackville/N.B.  
 Good for/1/quart milk A:TR:41 x 38 gold (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/quart milk A:recut TR:41 x 38 gold (B.H.)
- Green Gables Dairy/Sackville/N.B.  
 Good for/1/quart milk A:TR:41 x 38 gold (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/quart milk A:recut TR:41 x 38 gold (B.H.)
- 6500 Saint John
- A Baxter/Dairies/St.John/N.B.  
 Good for/1/2 gal 2% milk A:BRS:27 x 36 green (T.H.)  
 Good for/1/2 gallon/homo milk A:BRS:27 x 36 red (T.H.)  
 Good for/1/2 gallon/skim milk A:BRS:27 x 35 (T.H.)
- 7250 Sussex
- A Sussex Cheese & Butter Co.  
 Good for/1/homo quart A:CH:41 x 41 red (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/skim/quart A:CH:41 x 41 gold (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/quart/2% homo A:CH:41 x 41 green (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/2 gallon/homo milk A:CH:41 x 41 (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/half gallon/2% homo A:CH:41 x 41 brown (B.H.)  
 Good for/1/2%/quart A:CH:41 x 41 green (B.H.)
- 7500 St. Andrews
- A St. Andrews Dairy Ltd./St./Andrews/N.B.  
 Good for/1/quart of milk A:TS:39 x 39 (T.H.)  
 Good for/1/2 pint/cream A:TS:39 x 39 lime (T.H.)
- 7750 St. George
- A Dewar's Dairy/St. George/N.B.  
 Good for/1/quart of milk A:TS:40 x 40 blue (T.H.)
- 8250 St. Quentin
- A North/Shore/Co-op/Thessalon  
 Good for/1/quart/milk A:MC:41 x 42 red (T.H.)
- Laiterie Martel/St. Quentin/N.B.  
 Bon pour/1/chopine A:CH:41 x 42 blue (T.H.)  
 Bon pour/1/pinte A:CH:41 x 42 red (T.H.)
- 9250 Woodstock
- A General Dairies/Ltd./New Brunswick  
 Good for/1/pint A:MC:42 x 42 green (T.H.)  
 Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk A:MC:42 x 42 (T.H.)  
 Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk A:MC:42 x 42 red (T.H.)  
 Good for/1/2 pint/cream A:MC:42 x 42 bronze (T.H.)



COLLIS, G.R.

This engraver produced some medals in the fourth and fifth decades of the nineteenth century, notably a medal commemorating the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837 and a medal commemorating the marriage of the queen to Prince Albert in 1840. On this latter the filleted young head of the queen so closely resembles the head of the queen used for the Nova Scotia copper coinage of 1840 and 1843 that there is good reason for assuming that it was he who cut the dies for this coinage. Perhaps, because the reverse design of the Victorian coinage of Nova Scotia is the same as that of the Nova Scotia coinages of 1824 and 1832, these dies were also cut by Collis. If he also cut the obverse dies for these earlier coinages, he may also have cut the dies for the Upper Canada halfpenny of 1832. All these coinages were struck by John Walker & Co. of Birmingham.

#### COMMERCIAL MEDALS

Commemorative medals, produced in quantity for general sale, are known as commercial medals. Among the earliest are the Pinchbeck medals struck to commemorate the fall of Louisbourg in 1758. In the second half of the nineteenth century a great variety of such medals appeared in this country, struck by such firms as P. W. Ellis & Co., M. E. Lymburner, and C. Tison (qq.v.) in honour of anniversaries, fairs, carnivals, pilgrimages, and so forth.

Royal jubilees and coronations and visits became the favourite theme after the golden jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria in 1887 when many commemorative medals were struck. Canadian medals were struck to mark the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign, the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall & York, the coronations of Edward VII and George V, the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1919, the silver jubilee of the reign of George V, the coronation of Edward VIII (which did not take place), the coronation of George VI, and the Royal Visit in 1939. Fewer medals were struck for the coronation of Elizabeth II and the subsequent Royal Visits.

The golden age of the commercial medal, if such it may be called, began about 1962 and continued till about 1974. Commercial medals are still being struck, but they now share the field of commemoration of local events and personalities with the trade dollar. Commercial medals in these halcyon days are and were produced by such firms as Wellings, Lombardo, Pressed Metal Products, William Scully Ltd., Lamond et Fils, Birks, the Sherritt-Gordon Mint, and Interbranch International, for almost every purpose under the sun. Many have been produced at the instigation of coin dealers. Local anniversaries and events, hockey stars, provincial flowers, prime ministers, the new flag, the diamond jubilee of the Royal Canadian Mint, Brotherhood Week, peace, and numerous historical events have all been duly medalled. A similar situation exists in the United States, where the patron saint of numismatics, St. Eligius (not Lucifer, as some may think!), has been commemorated at least twice on a medal.

Our blest Dominion, in 1967, completed its first century notwithstanding the efforts of various groups and individuals with various motives to destroy it. In honour of this momentous occasion numerous commercial medals were issued as municipalities and associations a mari usque ad mare sought funds to complete some project in honour of the centennial. It is a pity that, of all the medals struck in Canada in 1967 for this significant event, only one appeared with any real artistic merit. This singular work of art is the brain-child of Thomas Richardson (q.v.), and was struck by Pressed Metal Products. A few medals were struck outside the Dominion to honour the centennial, and these are without exception of vastly superior quality.

Beginning in 1971 a new type of commercial medal appeared. The Royal Canadian Mint began in that year to strike silver dollars in 500 fine silver and offer them, individually cased, at three dollars apiece. Since they are not available from banks at face value, they cannot be called coins even though they bear the denomination of one dollar. They are a species of commercial medal, but nevertheless they are of the usual high quality of the productions of the Royal Canadian Mint, and are of good artistic quality.

#### COMPETITIONS

At various times the design of a new coinage has been secured as a result of an officially-sponsored competition among artists. The idea is not a twentieth-century phenomenon, the French having resorted to it in 1791 to obtain a suitable design for the constitutional coinage of Louis XVI. A notable British competition was that of 1893, when it was decided to replace Boehm's bust of the queen with a more pleasing one. Competitions were also held for designs for the British coinages of Edward VIII (which was never issued) and George VI.

In Canada a competition was held to obtain designs for a proposed coinage to commemorate the diamond jubilee of Confederation, but there was no special coinage, for alleged want of time. Awards were presented to Gustav Hahn for a design for the cent, and to J. H. MacDowell for his designs for a five-cent and twenty-five-cent piece. A competition was held in 1950 for a design for the 1951 commemorative five-cent piece. Sydney Massari, Steven Myer, Charles Comfort, Norman Storey, and Fritz Brandtner won prizes for their suggestions. The design chosen was that of Stephen Trenka.

In the competition for a design for the 1964 dollar, prizes were awarded to H. Detlev Voss, Augusts Kopmanis, Elmer Smutny, and E. H. Ellwand. The design submitted by Dinko Vodanovic was chosen. Many patterns were submitted for the Centennial coinage of 1967, Alex Colville's designs being chosen. Prizes were awarded to Elizabeth Wyn Wood, Arthur Price, Eric Aldwinckle, and Thomas Shingles. Designs for the 1970 nickel dollar were submitted by Raymond Taylor, whose design was chosen, William H. Worden, and

John A. Kopala. For the nickel dollar of 1971, designs were submitted by Thomas Shingles, Eric Aldwinckle, Herbert Sellin, and Vernon Tremewen, the judges choosing the design of Thomas Shingles. In 1973, the nickel dollar design was competed for, submissions being made by Terry Manning, V. C. Thompson, Ronald Andrews, and Peter Ito. Terry Manning's design was selected.

Competitions were held for all the Olympic coinages of 1973-1976, and many artists and other individuals submitted sketches. Besides the mint-sponsored competitions, suggestions were solicited by the numismatic press, and scores of ideas - good, bad, and indifferent - were sent in, and all were published. The most recent competition was that held for the 1978 silver dollar commemorating the eleventh Commonwealth Games.

COOK, MYRON C. 1929 -

Engraver at the Royal Canadian Mint from 1964 to 1970. He majored in art at the Central Technical School in Toronto, and attended evening classes at the Toronto College of Art. He became an apprentice at the Royal Canadian Mint, and worked up to Assistant Engraver, succeeding Thomas Shingles as Engraver in 1964. In 1970 he left the Mint and took a position with the Wellings Mint.

While at the Royal Canadian Mint he cut the die for the obverse of the silver dollar of 1964, re-engraved the reverse die for the silver dollars of 1965 and 1966, and cut the dies for the Centennial coinage. In 1968 he made the reduced dies for the nickel dollar and fifty-cent piece, and re-touched the reverse die of the five-cent piece. In 1969 the reverse die of the ten-cent piece was completely re-engraved by him. He designed the Defries Medal of the Canadian Public Health Association and the Governor-General's Medal for Hon. Roland Michener.

For the Wellings Mint he produced the medal issued to raise the funds for the Canadian Parkinson's Disease Association, a medal commemorating the Apollo XI landing on the moon, and a medal in memory of the late Norval Parker, Master of the Royal Canadian Mint from 1959 to 1968.

References: Dushnick, Stephan: Silver and Nickel Dollars of Canada, p.133, Royal Canadian Mint Reports.  
Haxby, J.S. & Willey, R.C.: Coins of Canada, Third Edition 1977, pp. 42, 68, et passim.

COOPER, LYNDA JANE 1953 -

The designer of the fifth Olympic coinage. Her designs were not modelled, but were photographically etched to produce the dies.

COTTERILL, HILL & CO.

This firm of coiners in Walsall, Staffordshire, produced the rare "Side View" coins of the Bank of Montreal in 1838 and 1839. The coinage of 1838 was rejected by the bank and returned because of inferior workmanship and because the copper was brassy. The coinage of 1839 was rejected on the grounds that it was even worse in quality. This is not borne out by the appearance of the coins, which have survived in enough numbers to encourage the suspicion that they were not all melted down when received by the coiners.

Reference: McLachlan, R.W.: The Copper Coinage of the Canadian Banks. 1903. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Section II, 1903. pp. 223,224.

COUDRAY, MARIE ALEXANDRE LUCIEN 1864 - 19

A Paris medallist active from 1893. His work is of a high standard, and ranks with the best French work of the early twentieth century. Shortly after 1924 he produced a beautiful award medal for the Banque Canadienne Nationale.

COULSON, G. S.

A Hamilton engraver who cut the dies for the Laura Secord centennial medal struck in 1913 by Jewellers Specialty Co. of Hamilton.

COUNTERFEIT COINS

Of this sordid aspect of the medallist's art our blest Dominion has seen many examples, especially in Colonial times. Counterfeiting has always been looked upon as a heinous crime, the sovereign or the government being responsible for the integrity of the coinage, and in past ages was punished with exemplary severity. Generally speaking, counterfeiters were excluded from any amnesty or general pardons granted on days of official rejoicing.

New France punished the crime with all the severity usual in the mother country at the same time. Torture was customarily applied during interrogation, and the guilty were handed over to the executioner right after the sentence was passed. In the British colonies matters were almost as severe. Counterfeiting of gold or silver was treason and punishable by hanging. Counterfeiting of copper was punished by imprisonment. Transportation to penal colonies in Australia was later adopted to punish counterfeiters, and transportation was not entirely replaced by imprisonment till 1887.

Nova Scotia was obliged in 1754 to prosecute forgers of Spanish doubloons, dollars, and pistareens. In Prince Edward Island the best known forgeries are those of the holey dollars and plugs. The holey dollars and plugs were introduced to provide change in 1813, but had to be withdrawn in 1814 because of the appearance of forgeries. On withdrawal of the official issues, the local merchants agreed to accept the forgeries in trade, thus converting them into tokens. These are the merchants' forgeries known to collectors to-day.

Most of the Canadian colonies, but especially Lower Canada, were flooded with counterfeit halfpennies. In Nova Scotia cast forgeries of the private tokens appeared, and cast forgeries of the thistle tokens were introduced when the local government introduced a semi-official copper coinage. Struck counterfeits of the coinage of 1832 were imported in quantity in 1835. These were made in Montreal, and shipped to Saint John, N.B. They were then brought across the Bay of Fundy and put into circulation in Nova Scotia, usually by using them for buying fishermen's catch.

In Lower Canada the economy was cursed with lightweight Wellington tokens, imitations of the spread-eagle token, brass "Bust & Harp" and Tiffin tokens, "blacksmith" tokens, and finally imitations of the bouquet sous of the Bank of Montreal. The end came when the banks refused to take any of the lightweight tokens except by weight and introduced the famous Habitant tokens of 1837. A few crudely made forgeries of these were made, but they were easily detected.

Upper Canada saw many of the false coin of Lower Canada, and produced a few domestic forgeries as well. These are extremely rare and of crude workmanship. Some cast forgeries are known of the later bank tokens, but these were too easily detected to remain in circulation.

Nearly every decimal coin has at one time been forged to deceive the public and defraud the state. Counterfeit twenty-cent pieces were made soon after 1858, of a nickel alloy. Generally speaking, most counterfeit coins other than cents were made of pewter. Counterfeits of gold coins were made of gilt copper or silver, or of brass. Very seldom were false coins of good workmanship, and most could only be passed after dark. None of the "do it yourself" mints operated for very long, and some of them were put out of business before being able to get their products into circulation.

References: Anonymous: Home Manufacture. The Canadian Antiquarian, January 1874.  
McLachlan, R. W.: The Money of Canada from the Historical Standpoint. 1915.

CRANSTON, JAMES K.

A manufacturer of trade tokens of Galt, Ontario, who began as a wholesale and retail stationer and bookseller and dealer in fancy goods in 1885. About 1898 he began to advertise that he was in the business of making tokens. His early tokens and business cards were issued under his own name, but about 1902 he changed the name of the firm to The Cranston Novelty Co. In 1907 the firm moved to Toronto, and in 1908 was renamed The Cranston Novelty Advertising Co. The firm remained in business till 1930.

Cranston produced a number of business cards advertising that he could make tokens. The various Ontario trade tokens commemorating the end of the Boer War were made by the Cranston firm. These were struck in aluminum, brass, bronze, and white metal. In 1902 Cranston issued a medallet for the American Numismatic Association advertising the publication of "The Numismatist". Some Masonic pennies were struck by Cranston, and an advertising medallet of 1910 commemorating the accession of King George V. A medal for the International Saegerfest of the Lake Erie and Canadian Saengerbunds is also a Cranston product.

Reference: Palmer, Ken: J. K. Cranston of Galt. The Canadian Numismatic Journal, August 1968.

CRAWFORD

A Glasgow die-sinker of the last century, who made a number of Communion tokens. He made the Communion tokens of the John Knox Free Church of New Glasgow, N.S. and for the Free Church of Nova Scotia.

Reference: Bowman, Fred: Communion Tokens of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. 1962. p.84.

CROKER, JOHN 1670-1741

A medallist born in Dresden, Saxony, who settled in England in 1691. His name was originally Crocker, but changed it to Croker when he came to England. In 1697 he became Assistant Engraver at the Royal Mint, and succeeded to the post of Chief Engraver at the Royal Mint in 1705. He cut the dies for all the English coinage from William III to the first coinage of George II. His only connection with Canada is in that he designed the official medal commemorating the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, by which Acadia was ceded to Great Britain.

Reference: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. pp. 300-306 (Vol. I).

CUBBON, BARRY

A Regina artist who created the device for the obverse of the Regina "Buffalo Days" medals in 1967. He gave the design to the city of Regina for use on all future issues of medals for the "Buffalo Days".

CUNNINGHAM, R. J.

A sapper of the Royal Canadian Engineers, who designed the Gibraltar medals awarded to the miners who built a series of tunnels and shafts in the Rock of Gibraltar to strengthen the fortifications.

Reference: Ferguson, J. D.: The Gibraltar Medal. The Canadian Numismatic Journal, August 1959

CUNNINGHAME, D.

A Glasgow medallist of the last century, who made Communion tokens for the Presbyterian Witness of Halifax. (Bowman 267) These tokens were said to have been used in many churches in the Maritime Provinces and some in Ontario.

Reference: Bowman, Fred: Communion Tokens of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. 1962. p. 84

## D

D

The letter D is the mint mark of the mint of Lyons, which was assigned this letter in 1540 and used it till 1857, when the mint was closed by Napoleon III. The letter D was used by the temporary mint of Vimy-en-Lyonnais, which was set up to strike the pieces of 4 sols of 1674-1677. These coins are termed the Contractors' Coinage or Pieces dit des Traitants because of their being struck under private contract, and were brought to Quebec in large quantities.

Lyons was also one of the two mints which coined the billion pieces of 30 deniers of 1709-1713, large numbers of which were sent to Quebec. The coins struck at Lyons circulated throughout France and were shipped to the colonies, whereas those struck at Metz, the other mint, were intended to circulate only in Alsace, Lorraine, and other frontier provinces adjacent to Germany and the Low Countries.

DDP

These are the initials of Donald D. Patterson (q.v.), who designed the reverse of the 500 fine silver dollar struck in 1975 to commemorate the centennial of the city of Calgary.

DES

These are the initials of G. W. De Saulles. (q.v.)

DV

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

On the reverse of the silver dollar of 1964, these letters are the initials of Dinko Vodanovic. (q.v.)

DANBY, KENNETH 1940 -

A painter born in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Kenneth Danby is one of Canada's foremost "realist" artists. In 1974 he submitted a series of designs for the third Olympic coinage. The reverse of the \$10 piece depicting Indians playing lacrosse (Canada's national game, incidentally) is one of the best designs of the entire Olympic series.

DAOUST, SYLVIA 1902 -

A Montreal sculptress and medallist, who studied at the Academie Marie Anne and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Montreal, graduating in 1927. She modelled several busts, notably that of Eugene Lafleur, K.C., which is now in the Advocates' Library in Montreal. She has produced a number of religious sculptures, including a statue of Brother Andre. Her medallic work began after 1930. In 1934 she designed and engraved the reverse dies for the Lieutenant-Governor's Medals for Sir Eugene Fiset and Hon. Gaspard Fauteux. In 1938 she designed and engraved a medal struck by Lamond et Fils to commemorate the centenary of the founding of Saguenay, Que.

DAVIES, ALFRED

A Regina artist who designed the medal struck in 1963 to commemorate the diamond jubilee of the incorporation of Regina as a city.

DAVIS, JOSEPH

A Birmingham medallist who worked in the first half of the nineteenth century. He died in 1857. He is best known for a number of medals showing English cathedrals and for medals struck for the Reform and Anti-Slavery movements. Temperance medals were another specialty of his. For Canadian temperance and total abstinence societies he produced Le Roux 325, 326, 369, 476, 477, 876, 878 and 1792.

Reference: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. Vol. 1, pp. 360, 361



DAWSON, G. W.

A Montreal engraver who cut the dies for the silver jubilee medal of the Antiquarian & Numismatic Society of Montreal (Le Roux 1613) in 1887. He cut the dies for the first numismatists' tokens of Dr. Le Roux (Breton 582-584), The Gass Tea cheque (Breton 901), the token of the Ottawa Numismatic Society (Breton 825), and two temperance medals (Le Roux 1794, 1795). The tokens and medals were struck by J. T. Dawson.

DELAMARRE, RAYMOND

A Paris engraver, who cut the reverse die for the presentation medallion struck in 1927 to commemorate the diamond jubilee of Confederation. The dies of the medal of L'Academie Canadienne Francaise of Montreal are also his work. This medal is struck at the Royal Canadian Mint.

DE PEDERY-HUNT, DORA 1913 -

See  
Revised 77  
P.32 Dawson  
removed

Mrs. Dora Pe Pedery-Hunt is the leading exponent in Canada of the cast medallion as an art form. She was born in Hungary in 1913 and came to Canada in 1948, when the Communists and associated goons began their activities in Budapest, such activities including throwing chairs around in the Hungarian Parliament. On coming to Canada she settled in Toronto and became an internationally famous sculptress, specimens of her work being included in the permanent collections of galleries around the world.

Since 1961 she designed several medals which have been struck by the Lombardo Mint. The Britannia Commemorative Society medal commemorating the centenary of Confederation, struck by Johnson Matthey & Co., is her work, and is one of the very few medals produced for this event of any genuine artistic merit. The medal issued to all who attended a dinner for Prime Minister Trudeau in Toronto in March 1969 is an excellent example of the work of this gifted artist. It was struck by the Lombardo Mint from dies which were copies of the design of a cast medallion made by her for the same occasion.

Mrs. De Pedery-Hunt has produced a great number of cast medallions dealing with a variety of subjects. Nearly eighty of her medallions were exhibited at a showing by the Public Archives of Canada in 1971, for which she cast a special medallion. Among her medallions shown were four cast in 1965 and 1966 dealing with the life of Christ. These four are entitled "Nativity", "Ecce Homo", "Death", and "Resurrection". She cast a medallion honouring Celia Franca, Canada's prima ballerina; the Canada Council Medal; two medallions honouring Dante Alighieri; the Commissioners' Award of the North West Territories; the official medal of the Canadian government for Expo '70; and a medallion for the tercentenary of the Hudson's Bay Company.

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A Montreal engraver who cut the dies for the silver jubilee medal of the Antiquarian & Numismatic Society of Montreal (Le Roux 1613) in 1887. He cut the dies for the first numismatists' tokens of Dr. Le Roux (Breton 582-584), The Gass Tea cheque (Breton 901), the token of the Ottawa Numismatic Society (Breton 825), and two temperance medals (Le Roux 1794, 1795). The tokens and medals were struck by J. T. Dawson.

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DE PEDERY-HUNT, DORA 1913 -

REVISED  
A Toronto sculptress and medallist, born in Hungary in 1913. After the second World War she emigrated from Hungary, eventually coming to Canada and settling in Toronto. Since her coming to this country, her work has attracted international attention, specimens of her work being included in the permanent collections of galleries around the world. She has devoted considerable time and talent to the casting of medallions as an art form.

Since 1961 she designed several medals which have been struck by the Lombardo Mint. The Britannia Commemorative Society medal commemorating the centenary of Confederation, struck by Johnson Matthey & Co., is her work, and is one of the very few medals produced for this event of any genuine artistic merit. The medal issued to all who attended a dinner for Prime Minister Trudeau in Toronto in March 1969 is an excellent example of the work of this gifted artist. It was struck by the Lombardo Mint from dies which were copies of the design of a cast medallion made by her for the same occasion.

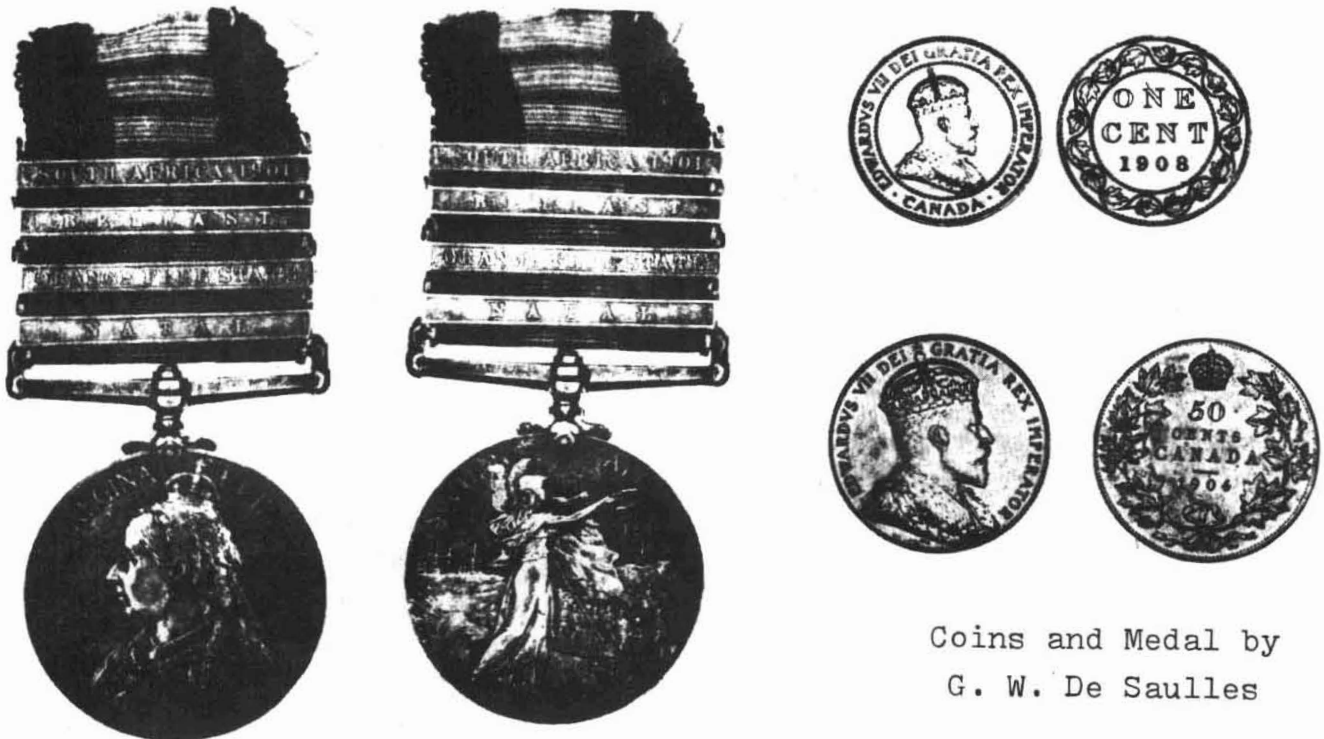
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The Reverses of Four Centennial Coins, all by  
Alex Colville; dies cut by Myron Cook



A "Side View" Penny of 1839  
Struck by Cotterill, Hill & Co. An Olympic \$10 Piece by Lynda Cooper



Coins and Medal by  
G. W. De Saulles



The Work of  
Dora De Pedery-Hunt



The Olympic Coins Designed by Ken Danby

Her struck medals include the following:

A Royal Visit medal in 1967, struck by Lombardo  
The birthday medal of the North West Territories, struck by  
the Royal Canadian Mint  
The H. R. Jackman Award  
The Canadian Coast Guard Award 1969  
A medal for the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir in 1970  
Tercentenary of the Hudson's Bay Company 1970  
Frontier College 75th Anniversary 1974  
The reverse of the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal for Canada 1977  
A medal on the theme of Canadian unity 1978

SEE  
REVISED  
P. 25 REVISED  
REVISED

In 1976 she designed the reverse of the gold \$100 piece issued to commemorate the twenty-first Olympiad held in Montreal. In order not to offend the puritanical sensibilities of over three-quarters of the population of this blest Dominion, who live in blissful ignorance of both numismatics and art of any kind, she turned the figure of the nude male athlete in such a way that his legs carefully conceal, from the eyes of the prurient and those whose hearts and minds function on a higher plane, those fundamental anatomical parts which were shown in all their glory by the die-cutters of ancient Greece.

References: De Pedery-Hunt, Dora: Medals. 1974  
Public Archives of Canada: Ten Contemporary Canadian Medallists. 1971

DE SAULLES, GEORGE WILLIAM 1862-1903

A Birmingham engraver who began his training under W. J. Taylor and was later apprenticed to Joseph Moore. In 1884 he began to work for John Pinches of London. He returned to Moore in Birmingham in 1888, and on the death of Moore he applied for the post of Engraver at the Royal Mint. He was appointed to this position in 1893, and held it till his own death in 1903.

In 1899 he designed and cut the dies for the Queen's South Africa Medal, and also the reverse of the Canada General Service Medal. In 1902 he designed and engraved the King's South Africa Medal. He designed and cut the dies for the silver coinage of Cyprus of 1901. In 1902 he designed the head of Edward VII for the British and Indian coinage and the crowned bust of the king for the Canadian and British Empire coinages. He had cut the reverse dies for the Canadian coinage and was working on these for the Newfoundland coinage, having done the dies for the five-cent and ten-cent pieces, when he died. The rest of the series was completed by Blakemore (q.v.), whom he had brought into the Royal Mint. De Saulles engraved the dies for the beautiful medallion of the Citizens' Committee of Montreal in honour of the visit to Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, later King George V and Queen Mary.

Reference: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. Vol. 1 p.385.

# Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

Vol. II.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, OCTOBER, 1909

No. 10

*Newspaper and Magazine Clippings pertaining to Coins thankfully received. Contributions from those interested in the Science solicited and liberally paid for*

## Louisburg Medal Struck From a Corrected Die

By R. W. McLACHLAN.

Read before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal.

The continued success of the French arms during the earlier stages of the war, which culminated in the conquest of New France, caused deep depression among the British people on both sides of the Atlantic, consequently, when the tide turned, with the capture of Louisburg, in July, 1758, there was even greater elation.

The elation, like that over the more lauded but ephemeral victories of Admiral Vernon manifested itself, or rather was commemorated by the issue of a number of medals. The larger part of these, which are of an inferior order of art and of unskilled workmanship, are credited to a London clock, watch and toys maker.

His name, Pinchbeck, was originally a nickname of French origin, from Pince and Bec meaning having a mouth like pinchers.

The father, Frederick, invented an alloy of zinc and copper, "which so closely resembled gold in color, appearance and smell" as to be scarcely distinguishable from it. By one authority the formula of this metal is set down as ten parts of zinc to ninety of copper and by another three of zinc and four of copper.

The invention has given in his name which has been applied to the alloy, a new word to the English language. It was added to Johnson's dictionary by Todd and is found in Ashe's dictionary as early as 1775. From the fact that watches and jewelry were made from it, and passed off on the unsuspecting as real gold, it came in a colloquial way to be used in preference to cheap jewelry or gaudy tinsel, and later, to any sham producteur. The word has of late like the metal itself, fallen into disuse.

Frederick Pinchbeck guarded most carefully the secret of his formula and on his death, in 1752, passed it on to his son Edward. It was shortly after the son assumed control of the business that the striking of the Pinchbeck medals was commenced, and their issue was continued from time, as occasion seemed to warrant, until his death, in 1766—a period

of twenty-five or thirty years during which some two or three hundred varieties were struck. Over one hundred of these relate to Admiral Vernon's Victories.

Although all the medals set down under this class could not have been struck by Edward Pinchbeck, he at least furnished the metal from which the bulk of them were made. While some varieties show some straining after an artistic effect by far the greater number are woefully wanting in that particular. The attempts at portraiture are more like crude caricatures while perspective is utterly wanting. The wording as well as lettering of the inscription is uncouth. The dies were evidently all engraved in London by medallists who, while their designs differed, all belonged to the same school, shall I say of art, rather the same rude way of appealing to their patrons; and it can easily be seen that these were not coin or medal connoisseurs or art critics, but the great mass of London's common people.

Pinchbeck was evidently parsimonious with his metal, as almost all of his medals that have come down to us were struck on thin flans, some of them very thin. And the metal, while it has at first a brilliant gold-like appearance, soon transishes with handling and exposure to the atmosphere. It is much more liable to corrode than pure copper or even bronze, consequently it is difficult to secure medals struck from it in fine condition, as many specimens have been rendered worthless through excessive corrosion.

The number of varieties struck for each occasion shows either that the dies soon gave out or that vast numbers of the medals were placed on the market.

Among the medals struck to commemorate the battle of Louisburg, six may be set down to this class. As I have already described these in the Canadian Antiquarian, it is not my intention to repeat this description here but to call your attention to a variety

not described in that list. This is evidently a die-correction of the one in which the date through an error reads 1768 it is also illustrated and described by Dr. Leroux.

There must have been a considerable number struck from the blundering die, as five specimens have been noted by me. They are as follows: One in the British museum, one in the collection formed by the late W. S. Appleton of Boston, one in the collection of Mr. Cyrille Tessier, Quebec, one in the Cabinet formed by the late Mrs. William Learmont and one in my own cabinet.

The medal may be thus described:

Obv. ADML. BOSCAWEN TOOK CAPE BRETON. A half-length figure, holding a baton in his right hand. Rev. LOUISBURG in exergue IVL 26 1768. The harbour of Louisburg with seven vessels attacking the city. On the left a tower from which the flag is dropping. Metal: Pinchbeck size 37 millimeters.

The error in the date was evidently discovered before the whole issue was completed, for a specimen has lately turned up struck from the same dies but correctly dated. To accomplish this, the figure "6" on the die had been rudely turned into a "5." Although the new figure is easily recognized, it is not well formed, as under the circumstances it could not be. The top of the 6 has been elongated, to form the cross stroke, and a break opened in its left side to complete its transposition into a 5. To accomplish this the dies had to be softened and afterward retempered. This process often renders dies more brittle therefore we may note the beginning of a break on the right side of the altered die—there was no evidence of it before the correction was made. This must have soon so developed as to have rendered the die useless, for the corrected medal is much scarcer than the blundered one.

My attention was called to this variety by Dr. Eugene G. Courteau of St. Jacques l'Achigan, who purchased it at the Ulex Sale. It is now to be found in his collection.

It is described by Betts but whether from a medal struck from the dies before or after correction, I have not been able to ascertain. If the latter, then there are two corrected medals known. Betts may have had it in his collection. In that case it is, no doubt, to be found in the collection of Yale University. In any case the corrected medal is the rarest of all those relating to the capture of Louisburg and Dr. Courteau is to be congratulated in having secured it for Canada where it properly belongs.

Her struck medals include the following:

A Royal Visit medal in 1967, struck by Lombardo  
The birthday medal of the North West Territories, struck by  
the Royal Canadian Mint  
The H. R. Jackman Award  
The Canadian Coast Guard Award 1969  
A medal for the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir in 1970  
Tercentenary of the Hudson's Bay Company 1970  
Frontier College 75th Anniversary 1974  
The reverse of the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal for Canada 1977  
A medal on the theme of Canadian unity 1978

In 1976 she designed the reverse of the \$100 gold coin struck in commemoration of the twenty-first Olympiad in Montreal. This coin was struck as a legal tender coin in 10-carat gold, and was also struck in proof on smaller, thicker flans of 22-carat gold. The portrayal of the athlete has been criticized as not being as it would have been done by the ancient Greeks, but times and conditions today are different, and unfortunately art must defer to the technical requirements of modern machinery and coin manufacture. In this coin this quandary was more than adequately dealt with by the artist.

References: De Pedery-Hunt, Dora: Medals. 1974  
Public Archives of Canada: Ten Contemporary Canadian  
Medallists. 1971

A fine biographical study of Mrs De Pedery-Hunt appears in the December 1978 Bulletin of the Toronto Coin Club.

DE SAULLES, GEORGE WILLIAM 1862-1903

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Reference: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. Vol. 1 p.385.

## THE ORDER OF THE DOGWOOD

by LESLIE C. HILL



This award of merit was authorized by Order in Council approved by the British Columbia Cabinet at a meeting held in Fort Langley on November 19th, 1966. The Order of the Dogwood to be conferred "upon a person only by virtue of his undoubted and meritorious service to the Province of British Columbia or by virtue of his unusually significant association with the Province shall have been recommended for the honour". No person holding office under the jurisdiction of the Government of British Columbia may receive the award.

The Colony of British Columbia was established on November 19th, 1858 in a ceremony at Fort Langley, and one hundred years later to celebrate the occasion the British Columbia Cabinet met in session at this location and has done so regularly since then, on what is now known as Douglas Day, named after the first Governor of the Colony. Meeting in Fort Langley on Douglas Day of 1966, the Cabinet authorized this special award to commemorate the centennial of the union of the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, as recommended by the British Columbia Centennial Committee.

The Order of the Dogwood is in the form of a medallion housed in an attractive box together with a Certificate issued under the Great Seal of British Columbia, and may be described as follows:

*PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA* (around above with dogwood stops at either side) (the Coat of Arms of the Province appears in the centre) *CANADA* (around below).

*ORDER OF THE DOGWOOD* (around above with dogwood stops at either side) (a branch containing a flower and leaves of British Columbia's floral emblem, the dogwood, is the central motif) (a space in the lower part of the field is for hand-engraving the recipient's name and the date of the award).

*GOLD* (10k); Round; 56mm.; edge inscription in 10k PMP (conjoined).

### *AWARDED:*

- 1966, Her Majesty Queen Mother Elizabeth
  - , Right Honourable Viscount Amory
  - , Rt. Hon. Sir Robert I. Bellinger, Lord Mayor of London
  - , Hon. Frank M. Ross, former Lt.-Gov. of B.C.
  - , Hon. Clarence Wallace, former Lt.-Gov. of B.C.
- 1968, Nancy Greene, Rossland, B.C., outstanding sportswoman.

While the Order was made official on November 19th, 1966 and the first awards were made that day, it did take several months of preparation for the design and manufacture of the medallions. This is borne out by the reported existence of a sample bearing an earlier date, "June 16th, 1966" and hand engraved "*The Rt. Hon. L. B. Pearson, P.C., M.P.*"; not awarded.

The medallion was designed, engraved and manufactured by Frank Sarson and his firm . . . *Pressed Metal Products of Vancouver, B.C.*



TRANSACTIONS  
of  
THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC  
RESEARCH SOCIETY

- 39 - Grace Annie Lockhart Medal - Bell
- 41 - The Teed Company Token of St. Stephen, N.B.
- 42 - Checchi Brothers of St. Stephen, N.B. - Bell
- 43 - Dictionary of Canadian Medallists  
Part III - Willey

President - G. Bell

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## Grace Annie Lockhart Medal

by

Geoffrey G. Bell

In 1975, the executive board of the Mount Allison Federated Alumni instituted the Women's Centennial Scholarship at Mount Allison University in Sackville, N. B. Its purpose was to honour Grace Annie Lockhart on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of co-education at Mount Allison and also to mark International Women's year.

The objective of the program was a minimum of \$50,000 to be reached by the end of 1976. Donors of \$500. or more would receive a silver medal and donors of \$50. or more would receive a bronze medal. As of late spring 1976, 14 silver and 171 bronze medals had been awarded.

The medal was minted by the Jacques Cartier Mint Co. of Toronto and designed and engraved by Dora de Pedrey-Hunt of Toronto. This engraver is perhaps best known for her design of the recent \$100. Olympic gold piece and her strength is in the area of the cast medal. Cast medals are closely related to sculpture and generally are minted in very limited editions.

There were 500 bronze specimens minted (unnumbered) and 100 silver minted numbered on the edge of the individual medal beginning with 0000/ and ending 00/00.

The obverse of the medal shows the bust of Grace Annie Lockhart with her full name engraved in circular fashion around the outer edge in the top half of the medal followed by "B.Sc. 1875." Hunt's signature is located on the lower right hand corner of the medal. Grace Annie Lockhart was born in Saint John on February 22, 1855. She registered at Mount Allison in 1872, and was awarded the diploma Mistress of Liberal Arts in 1874, and the degree Bachelor of Science in 1875. In 1881, Miss Lockhart married the Rev. J. L. Dawson from Tryon, P.E.I., who also graduated from Mount Allison in 1875. They had 3 sons. Mrs. Dawson died in Charlottetown on May 18, 1916, and was buried at Tryon, P.E.I.

The reverse of the medal features a front view of Lingley Hall 1854-1910. This edifice was opened in December 1854 following the opening of the Female Branch of the Academy that August. It was dedicated as a lecture and music hall, library and museum to "greatly facilitate the operations of both branches without interfering with the entirely distinct and separate working of either" according to the Mount Allison Academic Gazette of June, 1855. Lingley was also the place where the Ladies College and later the University graduation and closing exercises were held. Graduations were held there until

1910, when Fawcett Hall was built. This white and gracefully beautiful building was then moved and altered. Two years later, it was moved across campus to the end of the football field, enlarged and made into a gymnasium. After the First World War, a German Fokker monoplane was sent to the University and hung in Lingley. The building's end came in January, 1921 as it was destroyed by fire.

Around the circumference of the reverse is printed "FIRST UNIVERSITY • IN • THE • BRITISH • COMMONWEALTH • TO • GRANT • A • BACHELORS - DEGREE • TO • A • WOMAN." At the bottom is the name Mount Allison 1975-1975. The mint mark of the Jacques Cartier Mint is located under the word Mount in Mount Allison.

The medal is 51 mm. in diameter.

My thanks to Vaughan Tower, executive director of the Mount Allison Federated Alumni and Lynne Owen, Archives Librarian of the Ralph Pickard Bell Library, their help in researching the medal.



Sept. 4, 1902. Toronto.

The Asst. Receiver General is in receipt of the first shipment of five cent coins from Ottawa, bearing the head of King Edward VII. It is expected that the new issue of ten, twenty five and fifty cent coins will be received in a few days."

Editor

The Teed Company Token of St. Stephen, N. B.

by

Geoffrey G. Bell

The A. I. Teed Co. Limited of St. Stephen, N.B. was located on Water Street, the main business street of this southern N. B. community in the early 1900's. It was heavily stocked in staple and fancy groceries of the day with extensive lines of the leading brands of canned goods, superior teas, coffees and as so many stores of the early days did, carried anthracite and bituminous coal. The firm was widely known for its handling of reliable goods and fair dealing with patrons.

The company did a large importing and exporting business particularly in N.B. and Washington County of nearby Maine and had warehouses in St. Stephen, Woodstock and Calais. There were 10 employees manning 4 floors of 2400 square feet with additional warehouse space on the wharves at St. Stephen and Calais.

President of the company was A. I. Teed with W. F. Tood, secretary-treasurer. The business was established in 1896 and incorporated the same year. Mr. Teed was born and educated in Carleton County, N. B. Previous to entering the grocery business, he was engaged in the lumber trade. Teed was also very civic-minded serving the town for 5 terms as mayor and 2 terms as mayor.

The Teed Co. Limited/Pays/St. Stephen./The Teed Montreal  
Good For One/Sir Felix/At Any Cigar Dealers

A: R: 32 (same specimens are T.H.)

Reference: \_\_\_\_\_, The Way We Were, 1908, St. Stephen, N.B.



Checchi Brothers of St. Stephen, N. B.

by

Geoffrey G. Bell

Checchi Brothers was located on Water Street, the main street of St. Stephen, N. B. Besides being well stocked with pure confectionery, choice fruits, etc., it also had a fine soda fountain with pure fruit syrups. Very popular in the store was a second floor ice cream parlour, where the locals gathered to enjoy the ice cream manufactured right on the premises. In fact, the quality of the ice cream was such that many residents bought large quantities to take home for social gatherings.

The business was established in 1905 in a two storey building employing 4 persons. Arthur Checchi was born in Italy and educated there. Previously, he was a telegraph operator in Italy for 4 years. Anthony Checchi was also born and educated in Italy. Previously, he was in the grocery business in South America 7 years.

Checchi Bros./Confectionery/And/Ice Cream/St. Stephen,N.B.  
Five of These/Checks/Good For/One/Ice Cream

A: R: 25

It is interesting that recently I located a token of Calais, Maine (across the river from St. Stephen) that may be related to the above-described specimen.

A.R. Checchi/Caliais,/Maine  
Good For/10¢/In Trade

B: R: 17

My thanks to Mark McLaughlin for bringing the St. Stephen piece to my attention.

Reference: \_\_\_\_\_, The Way We Were, 1908, St. Stephen, N.B.



DICTIONARY OF CANADIAN MEDALLISTS  
Part III

by R. C. Willey

DICEMAN, H. A.

The designer of the Canadian Centennial Medal, awarded by the Canadian government in 1967 as a personal souvenir to Canadians whose services in various capacities were considered deserving of some tangible honour.

DICKINSON, J. H.

A Calgary manufacturer of trade tokens. About 1920 he made the tokens of the general store of F. J. Potts & Daughters, of Cessford, Alta.

Reference: Stewart, D. M.: F. J. Potts and Daughters. The Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society, April 1973.

DINGWALL STUDIOS

Winnipeg manufacturing jewellers, established in 1882. The firm produced many medals for events and personalities in Western Canada. In 1901 the firm struck a silver medal for His Majesty's Army & Navy & Colonial Forces Veterans' Association. In 1919 the firm struck a silver medal for the town of Rockwood, Manitoba, to be given to community residents who had served in the armed forces during the first World War. In 1932 aluminum medals were struck to honour the opening of the Winnipeg Auditorium. The medal of the Regina Grain Conference of 1933 was struck by the firm, the dies being cut by Thomas Shingles, who worked for Dingwall Studios then.

In 1934 the firm was acquired by Birks, whose Winnipeg office was then named Birks Dingwall & Co. The Dingwall name disappeared in 1947, when the name Birks Jewellers was adopted across Canada.

DOCKYARDS, HER MAJESTY'S CANADIAN

In 1759 the first naval dockyard was established in Halifax for the service and repair of ships of the Royal Navy. When iron and steam replaced wood and sail, it became necessary to employ various metal-working trades, and in the course of time the occasional medal made its appearance. Of necessity these medals lack the sophistication of the products of civilian establishments whose sole function is the production of medals and coins.

The most recent medal of the Halifax Dockyard is the bronze pieces struck in 1959 to commemorate the bicentenary of the dockyard. The medal was designed by Joseph Foster.

The naval dockyard at Esquimalt, B.C. was established in 1865, and some medals have been produced from time to time. In 1962 a Navy Day medal was struck in bronze and aluminum to commemorate the centenary of City of Victoria. Similar medals were struck in 1965 to commemorate the centenary of the dockyard. In 1978 a gilt aluminum medal was struck to commemorate the bicentenary of the visit of Captain Cook to Nootka Sound. The dies for this medal were cut by Bob Durke.

#### DOLLIN, JEAN

A Paris engraver who worked at the Paris Medal Mint from 1714 till his death in 1725. He was employed to complete the series of medals of events in the reign of Louis XIV. He cut the dies for one of the Indian Chief medals of 1693, Le Roux 300c being his work. He also cut the dies for a medal (Le Roux 305) commemorating the failure of a British force to take Quebec in 1690. In 1690 Frontenac was in his second term as governor of New France. When an emissary from the British fleet came to demand the surrender of Quebec, Frontenac laughed in his face and told him that his answer to the British demand would be heard from the mouths of his cannon. The British force was too disorganized and weary after the long sea voyage to fight effectively, and Frontenac simply outwaited them. When the weather began to turn cold, the British were forced to raise the siege and depart while there was yet time to reach the open sea before winter made navigation impossible.

References: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. Vol. I, p.413.  
Petrie, A. E. J.: A Catalogue of the Library of Parliament, Numismatic Collections, Ottawa. The Canadian Numismatic Journal, April 1962, pp.196-198.

#### DOMINION SPOON CO.

Montreal manufacturers of cutlery and flatware, who struck medals to commemorate the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall & York to Canada in 1901.

Reference: McLachlan, R. W.: Medals Commemorative of the Royal Visit to Canada in 1901. The Canadian Antiquarian, April - October 1902.

#### DORET

A Swiss engraver who lived in Toronto some sixty years ago. He is best remembered for his producing the beautiful medallion of the Dovercourt Land, Building, and Savings Company of Toronto, to be annually awarded for the best back yard garden in the city. The re-

verse is taken from a painting by Ernest Wellbourn of a woman gathering flowers in her garden. It was struck by Ryrie Bros. (q.v.).

Reference: McLachlan, R. W.: Artistic and Historic Medals struck in Canada in the Year 1915. The American Journal of Numismatics 1915.

#### DOVE

A London engraver who cut the dies for the medallion (Le Roux 1565) struck in 1881 to commemorate the consolidation of the Statute Law of the Province of Ontario. In 1881 he altered the reverse die of the medal of The Council of Public Instruction of Ontario to carry the new name of Educational Department of Ontario. This medal is Le Roux 1331.

#### DUBOIS, FERNAND 1861-19

A medallist of Brussels, whose first work was done on Canadian order. In 1887 he cut the dies for the medallion (Le Roux 1611) and the jeton de presence (Le Roux 1612) struck to commemorate the silver jubilee of the Antiquarian & Numismatic Society of Montreal. His later work all dealt with Belgian themes, and was strongly influenced by the beautiful French work of this same period.

#### DUBOIS, HENRI

A Paris sculptor who produced medals and medallions at the turn of the century. From a design by M. Tasse of the Crown Lands Department of the Province of Quebec, he engraved the dies for the medallion struck to commemorate the tercentenary of Quebec in 1908. This medallion was struck in Paris at the mint. He also designed and engraved in 1909 a medal in honour of A. S. Vogt, the founder of the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir.

#### DUFOUR, JEAN BAPTISTE 1637 -

A pupil of Jean Warin, Dufour worked at the Paris mint from 1656 to 1673. He produced a number of medals commemorating events in the reign of Louis XIV. He is best known in Canada for his portrait medallion of Jean Warin, who held the sinecure of Intendant-General of New France.

Reference: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. Vol. I, p. 454.



DU VIVIER, JEAN 1687 - 1761

Jean Du Vivier was Medallist to Louis XV of France from 1719 till his death in 1761. He came to Paris in 1710 from Liege, and was soon chosen to engrave the king's plate. In 1714 he began to work at the Paris mint, and succeeded Mauger as mint engraver in 1719. During his career he cut over four hundred dies. He designed and cut the dies for the French medal commemorating the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, by which Acadia was ceded by France to Great Britain.

Reference: Forrer, Leonard: Op. Cit. Vol. I, pp. 482-484  
Vol. V, pp. 293-296

DU VIVIER, PIERRE SIMON BENJAMIN 1730 - 1819

The son of the preceding, he was turned out of the house when his father, who out of jealousy did not want him to take up die-sinking, caught him copying a medal. He subsequently became famous in his own right, and after his father's death became Medallist to the King. He became Engraver of the Paris Mint in 1774, and cut the dies for the coinage of Louis XVI from 1774 to 1791. In that year he was replaced by Augustin Dupre, whose tastes better suited the Revolutionary times. Du Vivier continued to cut dies for medals until about 1801.

Du Vivier's earliest work include the medals struck to commemorate the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which brought to an end the war of the Austrian Succession in 1748 and returned Louisbourg, which had been taken by a British and Colonial expedition in 1745, to France. In 1763 he cut the obverse die for the French medal commemorating the Peace of Paris, which confirmed British possession of all North America not claimed by Spain or Russia.

He cut the dies for the Franco-American jeton of 1751, and the obverse of the 1752 jeton.

References: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. Vol. I, pp. 484-488  
Vol. V, pp. 296-301  
Betts, C. Wyllys: American Colonial History illustrated  
by Contemporary Medals. 1894. p. 199.  
Petrie, A. E. H.: A Catalogue of the Library of Parlia-  
ment Collections, Ottawa. The Canadian Numismatic  
Journal. May 1962, pp. 253-255.

E

ECP

These are the initials of E. Carter-Preston.

EH

These are the initials of Emanuel Hahn which appear on the bow of the canoe on the reverse of the silver dollar.

#### ELKINGTON & CO.

This is a well-known firm of silversmiths and makers of cutlery located in London and Sheffield. From time to time the firm has struck medals, some of which have been ordered from Canada. The first medallions given as awards by the Toronto Industrial Exhibition were struck by this firm in 1879. These Le Roux lists as #1463 and 1464. A medal for the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise (Le Roux 1466) was also struck by this firm for award purposes at the Exhibition. The first prize medals of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association (Le Roux 1600) were struck by Elkington & Co. Shortly afterwards the Exhibition medallion and the D.C.R.A. medal were struck by P. W. Ellis & Co. (q.v.). Elkington & Co. also struck the first Gymnastic Medals of McGill University (Le Roux 1854). For the Hudson's Bay Company the firm struck an official medal commemorating the 250th anniversary of the Company in 1920, and from 1920 to 1925 struck the Company's Long Service Medals.

References: Forrer, Leonard: Biographical Dictionary of Medallists Vol. II, p.13.  
Gingras, Larry: Medals, Tokens, and Paper Money of the Hudson's Bay Company. 1975. pp. 14-17.  
Le Roux, Joseph: Medaillier du Canada. 1892. pp. 367, 368, 370.

#### ELLIOTT-BISHOP LTD.

A Toronto subsidiary of Birks Jewellers, which struck medals issued by and through Birks since 1953. The firm struck the Convention medals of the Ontario Numismatic Association from 1962 to 1967.

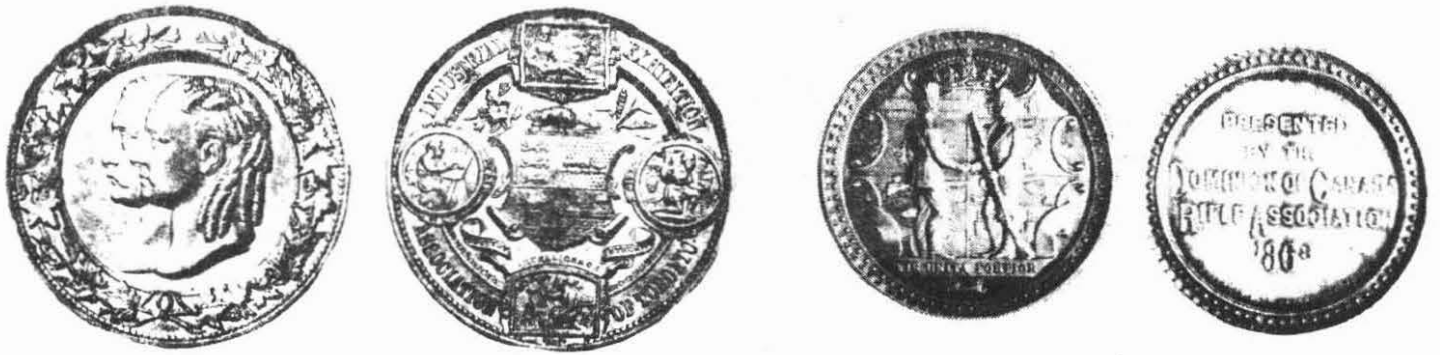
#### ELLIS, J. E. & CO.

Toronto jewellers and medallists, established in 1862. In 1866 the firm struck a medal issued by Welland County to commemorate the repulse of the Fenians at Fort Erie on June 2, 1866. A silver medal was also struck to celebrate Dominion Day, with the inscription "Our National Holiday".

ELLIS, P. W. & CO.

Toronto manufacturing jewellers and medallists, founded in 1877 by P. W. and M. C. Ellis, twin nephews of J. E. Ellis. About 1884 the firm began to strike medals, and soon became Canada's most prolific issuer of medals. Following is a list of some of the medals produced by this well-known firm.

1884	Canada Temperance Act Sustained	Le Roux 1790
	Toronto Semi-centennial several types	
	Montreal Carnival	Le Roux 1146-1149, 1161
	Dominion Day, Lansdowne Park, Ottawa	Le Roux 1335
	I.O.O.F. Demonstration, Brockville	Le Roux 1632
1885	St. Jean Baptiste Society of Ottawa	Le Roux 1794
	Incorporation of the city of Stratford	Le Roux 1775,1776
	Montreal Carnival	
1886	Ontario Agricultural Exhibition	
	St. Andrew's Society of Toronto	Le Roux 1651
	Toronto Industrial Exhibition	Le Roux 1512
	Central Ontario Agriculture & Livestock Assoc.	Le Roux 1471,1472
	Berlin Saengerfest	Le Roux 1130
	Irish Catholic Benevolent Association	Le Roux 1830
1887	Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, several types	
	Canada Winter Carnival	Le Roux 1157-1159
	Dominion Industrial Exhibition Toronto	Le Roux 1467,1468
	Hamilton Winter Carnival	Le Roux 1155,1156
	Montreal Winter Carnival	
1888	Lord Stanley of Preston	Le Roux 1514-1516
	Berlin Band & Firemen's Tournament	Le Roux 1532
	Sarnia Firemen's Tournament	Le Roux 1533
	Owen Sound Horticultural Society	Le Roux 1473
	Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa	
1889	Montreal Ice Palace	
	Hamilton Summer Carnival	Le Roux 1160
	Waterloo Saengerfest	Le Roux 1635a
	Toronto Public School Board medals	Le Roux 1331a,b
	Western Fair, London	
	Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby	
1890	Toronto Carnival	
	British Columbia Agricultural Society	
1892	Centenary of Freemasonry in Ontario	
	Dominion Day, Meaford, Ontario	
	Centenary of Lt.-Governor Simcoe	
1893	Masonic Charity Fair, Halifax	
1895	Dominion Day, Meaford, Ontario	
1896	Halifax Carnival	
	Western Fair, London	
	Halifax Summer Carnival	
1897	Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee several types	
	Opening of Victoria Hospital, London	
1898	Imperial Penny Postage	
1900	Unofficial Boer War medals, several types	
	Dominion Day, Carman School	



Medals by Elkington & Co.



Four Commemorative Medals by P. W. Ellis & Co. and Ellis Bros.

- 1901 Visit of the Duke & Duchess of Cornwall & York  
Calgary Assembly of Indian Tribes
- 1902 Coronation of Edward VII several types
- 1903 Dominion Day, Nelson, B.C.

ELLIS BROS.

Successors to P. W. Ellis & Co., founded in 1904 by C. Q. and M. T. Ellis, twin grandnephews of J. E. Ellis.

This firm struck a large number of medals from 1904 till its acquisition by Birks in 1932. Following are some of their productions.

- 1904 Champlain-De Monts Tercentenary, Saint John, N.B.  
Dominion of Canada Exhibition, Winnipeg
- 1907 Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association
- 1908 Centenary of Simon Fraser's discovery of the Fraser River
- 1911 Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition  
Coronation of George V
- 1917 Golden Jubilee of Confederation several types
- 1921 Indian Chief Medal for Treaty #11
- 1922 Halifax Floral Association
- 1927 Diamond Jubilee of Confederation several types

ELLIS, S.

A Toronto die-sinker who struck the medal (Le Roux 921) for the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. on the occasion of the union of all Canadian lodges in 1855. The medal was engraved by James Wheeler (q.v.). Ellis also cut the die for the medal (Le Roux 972) struck to advertise the "Globe" Electric Battery.

EXBRAYAT, ETIENNE VICTOR

A French sculptor and medallist of the early twentieth century. His first productions date from 1902. In 1914 he produced a medal honouring Philippe Landry, President of the Canadian Senate. He later produced a tin plaque, struck by Deschiens, honouring Jacques Cartier, Samuel de Champlain, and the Marquis de Montcalm.

Reference: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. Vol. VII, pp. 284, 285.

FM

These are the initials of Francois Marteau. They are often rendered in small letters, to wit: fm.

#### FAKERS, or JIGGERY-POKERISTS

The faker is a relatively recent kind of medallist. His first appearance in Canada was late in the nineteenth century, during the golden age, as some collectors call it, of the collecting of Canadian Colonial coinages. The fakes made in those days of the classic rarities were often poorly and thoughtlessly made, but they can still deceive the inexperienced collector to-day.

The electrotypes made of the French colonial 6 and 12 deniers of 1717 have often been offered as originals, some of these electrotypes being crude indeed. The 1858 ship halfpenny of Newfoundland, the "1382" halfpenny of Nova Scotia, the 1825 Bust & Harp halfpenny, the Montreal Ropery halfpenny, and some of the famous Bout de l'Isle tokens have been the subject of this jiggery-pokery. All these fakes were easily exposed.

After the first World War, the jiggery-pokerist faded from the scene, as interest in Canadian numismatics all but died. The revival of interest after 1950 invited this type of medallist to slide once again out of the woodwork. Collectors now turned to decimal coins, and certain items were found to be rare. There was scope, as it were, for entrepreneurs, if things were taken in hand. "Mints" were established, and false rarities appeared. However, their early products were rather easily detected for what they were. In time the fakers did their homework properly and began to put out a more sophisticated product. One such "mint" in Vancouver deceived many collectors and dealers before being compelled to close. These fakers took care not to alter the date of a 1911 fifty-cent piece to fake the coin of 1921. They never quite mastered the technical problems posed by faking the dotted 1936 cent and ten-cent piece, fortunately for all of us.

After 1965 the market crashed in Canada, and with the many "Johnnies-come-lately", who entered numismatics about 1962 because they could smell money to be made, the faker went into limbo. Nowadays, however, with the market rising again, though on a sounder basis than before 1965, jiggery-pokery is again becoming a very serious problem. Fakers are much cleverer now, and resort to the latest and most sophisticated techniques of casting, striking from false dies, and spark erosion to produce fakes harder than ever to expose. The collector must do more than read the price trends in order to avoid the jiggery-pokerist. Fakes made since 1970 include fakes of the gold \$20 piece of 1967, the gold coinage of 1912-1914, and all the scarce silver dollars including such products of the

numismatic Schattenseite as the 1966 "small beads" and the 1967 "diving goose" dollars.

Jiggery-pokery relating to Canadian numismatics has been practised in England and on the continent of Europe as well. The mules by W. J. Taylor of certain Canadian Colonial coinages struck by Boulton & Watt are one example. The so-called re-strikes of the half-penny of the Copper Company of Upper Canada are another. The GR/5/ORD countermarks applied to certain Spanish dollars are a series of spurious marks originating in England about 1890. The series purports to have been authorised by the Ordinance of 1764, which rated the dollar at six shillings in the colony of Quebec. This series has been augmented in later times, the faking going on in the United States. From the continent of Europe came the first news of the faking of the first Canadian Olympic coinage. Large numbers of fakes were made of these.

#### FELL, I. C. & CO.

Toronto die-sinkers, established in 1879. Soon after the firm was established, business cards (Breton 842-845) were struck to advertise that the firm was in business for the manufacture of dies, stamps, stencils, seals, checks, and embossed labels. Some medallets for the Toronto Industrial Exhibition were struck by the firm.

#### FORD MOTOR CO. OF CANADA LTD.

Windsor manufacturers of automobiles, trucks, and tractors, established in 1904. In 1937 the firm struck a chrome-plated medal commemorating the achievement of a million sales by September, 1937. The same year the company struck a medal commemorating the coronation of King George VI. The dies for this medal were cut by Birks, and the copper alloy used for the medals was of the same mixture as was used in the manufacture of the 1937 Ford automobile. Specimens of this medal were given to all employees of the company, as was the case with the chrome-plated medal.

In 1953 a medal was struck by Medallie Art Co. of New York to commemorate the golden jubilee of the Ford Motor Company in the United States. Employees of the Canadian company as well as the parent company were given specimens of the medal.

#### FRANKLIN MINT

A private mint established at Yeadon, Pennsylvania, in 1962. This mint has grown rapidly, and has expanded into Canada, Great Britain, and the continent of Europe. In Canada it purchased the



The Products of Fakers, or Jiggery-Pokerists



A Business Card of  
I. & C. Fell & Co.



Discoverers of America, by  
The Franklin Mint



Five-Dollar Pieces Designed by  
Shigeo Fukuda, 1976



Wellings Mint (q.v.), and in England it purchased John Pinches & Co. The mint is now located at Franklin Center, Pennsylvania.

Large numbers of medals of excellent style have been made for sale to collectors, and several societies formed for the purpose of selling commercial medals have made use of the talents of the Franklin Mint. Under an agreement with the Britannia Commemorative Society the Franklin Mint struck medals of the Society for its American members. Thus the Centennial medal of the Society was struck in the United States as well as in England, without distinguishing marks of any kind.

The Israel-Canada Friendship medal of 1967, designed by Oscar Harris, was struck by the Franklin Mint. Another medal relative to Canada is that struck in honour of Christopher Columbus and Leif Ericsson as discoverers of America.

#### FREDERICKS, MARSHALL 1902 -

A sculptor living in Royal Oak, Michigan. He created "The Spirit of Detroit", a splendid statue in front of the City-County Building, which was erected in Detroit in 1952. This statue forms the reverse design of the medal struck by Medallion Art Co. of New York for the joint Convention in 1962 of the American and Canadian Numismatic Associations. The medal was modelled by Fredericks.

#### FREMANTLE, HON. SIR CHARLES WILLIAM 1834- 1914

Sir Charles Fremantle was Deputy Master of the Royal Mint from 1868 to 1894. On learning that the British Museum lacked proof specimens of many of the coinages of the British Empire, Sir Charles had proofs struck where feasible to supply the Museum collections. These "Fremantle proofs" include the following Canadian items:

Canada Cents	1884, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1890H, 1891, 1893, 1894, 1900
5 cents	1870 (flat border), 1871, 1872H, 1874H, 1880H, 1881H 1884-1893, 1899, 1900, 1901
10 cents	1871, 1872H, 1875H, 1881H, 1885, 1886 (large 6), 1887, 1888, 1889, 1891 (21 leaves), 1892, 1893 (flat-topped 3), 1899, 1901,
25 cents	1872H, 1885, 1889, 1892, 1899
50 cents	1870, 1881H

New Brunswick Cent and half cent of 1861

Nova Scotia Cent of 1861

Prince Edward Island Cent of 1871

Newfoundland

Cents	1880, 1888, 1894
5 cents	1865, 1880, 1881, 1888, 1890, 1894

10 cents 1865,1873,1880,1894  
20 cents 1865,1881,1882H,1885,1888,1890,1899,1900  
50 cents 1870(plain edge),1873,1874,1882H,1888

It has been said that Sir Charles Fremantle was responsible for the production of the curious mules described by Courteau of the silver obverse dies of New Brunswick with Canadian reverse dies dated 1870,1871, and 1875. These pieces have been described as patterns, but they clearly are nothing of the kind.

References: Courteau, E.G.: The Coins and Tokens of New Brunswick.  
"The Numismatist", August 1923  
Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. Vol. II, pp. 154, 155  
Vol. VII, pp. 322, 323  
Linecar, H. W. A.: A Catalogue of Canadian Coins and  
Tokens in the British Museum. The Canadian  
Numismatic Journal, January and February 1960.

FUCHS, EMIL 1866 - 1929

An Austrian sculptor who settled in England in 1897. He is best known for having designed the head of King Edward VII used on postage stamps in Great Britain and throughout most of the British Empire. The king having sat for the portrait, all objections in England to having the job done by a foreigner were in vain. Herr Fuchs was a noted medallist, who designed and cut the dies for the Governor-General's Medal of Earl Grey, Canada's Governor-General from 1904 to 1911.

References: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. Vol. II, pp. 166, 167  
Vol. VII, pp. 330, 331  
Beaumont, K. M. & Adams, H. C. V.: The Postage Stamps  
of Great Britain, Part III, p. 114

FUETER, DANIEL CHRISTIAN

A Swiss engraver of the eighteenth century who had to flee to England for political reasons. In 1754 he emigrated to New York, and in 1769 he returned to Switzerland, where he remained till his death. He designed and cut the die for the Montreal Indian Chief Medal (Le Roux 837) given to Indian chiefs who assisted the British at the taking of Montreal in 1760. He also designed and cut the dies for the "Happy While United" medals issued to Indian Chiefs at Niagara in 1764 and re-issued in 1766.

FUKUDA, SHIGEO

A freelance designer of Tokyo, Japan, who designed the sixth series of Canadian Olympic silver coins. No models were made at the

mint for these designs. Instead the designs were photographically etched.

## G

GV

These are the initials of George Velinger. (q.v.)

GARNET

A tinsmith of St. Epiphanie, Quebec, some 240 kilometres down the St. Lawrence River from Quebec. In 1879 he struck the Gagnon cent tokens (Breton 571) from dies manufactured in New York and smuggled into Canada. The dies were smuggled into the country at St. Epiphanie to avoid their confiscation by the Dominion authorities, who were endeavouring at this time to provide an adequate domestic coinage and gradually withdrawing foreign coin and the old Colonial coppers from circulation.

Reference: 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. p. 14.

GARRARD & CO.

Formerly the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, this old established British firm carries on an extensive trade in the manufacture of orders of honour. The firm manufactures the insignia of the Order of Canada.

GAUNT, J. R. & SON

This Birmingham manufacturer of badges and medals has been in business for some two hundred years, and has a branch office in Montreal, through whom several Canadian medals and tokens have been issued. The firm has made various badges for veterans of the first World War. The only venture into coinage was the production of shillings for British West Africa in 1920. They were not issued, and only fifteen specimens, or thereabouts, are known to-day. The branch office is known as J. R. Gaunt & Son (Canada) Ltd.

For many years the firm struck annual convention badges for the Dairymen's Association, and medals were struck for the Quebec section of the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association. Some medals were struck to mark the coronation of George VI and the 1939 Royal

visit on Canadian order, with obverses designed by E. Carter-Preston. The firm struck the Vimy Pilgrimage medal for the Canadian Legion in 1936, and a few medals for the coronation of Edward VIII, which did not take place.

GENEST, P. M. A.

A Montreal sculptor who modelled the Ulric Tessier medal (Le Roux 1584a) awarded to law students of Laval University. He also designed the Quebec Lieutenant-Governor's Medal for A. R. Angers.

GERBIER, LOUIS ADOLPHE

A Paris medallist and engraver of the late nineteenth century, who began to produce medals in 1873. He designed and cut the dies for a medallion of the Agricultural & Industrial Exhibition of Quebec (Le Roux 1470).

GIBBS, JOHN 1818 -

John Gibbs was a die-sinker of Belleville, New Jersey, who cut the dies for the Bouquet Sous imported by Dexter Chapin into Lower Canada. He also cut the dies for the 1838 sou of La Banque du Peuple, Breton 715. He was the senior partner of Gibbs, Gardner & Co., often termed the Belleville Mint (q.v.).

Reference: Low, Lyman H.: Hard Times Tokens.

GIBSON, DAVID R.

A numismatist of Hamilton, Ontario, who designed most of the Masonic pennies in use among Canadian lodges to-day. He was an ardent Mason, and designed an attractive pocket piece for the centenary of the Hiram Chapter R.S.C. in 1920.

GILLICK, ERNEST G. 1880 - 1951

The designer of the reverse of the Polar Medal of 1904. He also designed the reverses of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medals of the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. These types were used for the medals of the Canadian equivalents of these branches of the Royal Navy, and used by the Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve).

GILLICK, MRS. MARY 1882 - 1965

The wife of Ernest Gillick and a sculptress in her own right, Mrs. Gillick came into numismatic prominence in 1952, when her laureate bust of Queen Elizabeth II was chosen for the obverse of the British coinages and those of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia. On the early coinage of 1953 the bust is in somewhat higher relief, and some of the finer details were indistinct. In the summer of 1953 the Canadian dies were very ably retouched by Thomas Shingles (q.v.), who earned the admiration of mints and engravers throughout the British Commonwealth. These re-engraved obverses have been erroneously called the "shoulder strap" varieties for years. The lines mistaken for the representation of a shoulder strap are actually intended to represent a slight fold of the queen's gown over the shoulder. In 1964 the Gillick bust was re-engraved again, this time by Myron Cook (q.v.), who succeeded Thomas Shingles as Engraver at the Royal Canadian Mint. The Gillick bust appears on Canadian coinage from 1953 to 1964.

The following medals also bear the bust by Mrs. Gillick:

- The Navy Long Service & Good Conduct Medal
- The Air Force Long Service & Good Conduct Medal
- The Distinguished Flying Medal
- The Air Force Medal
- The Canadian Active & Reserve Forces Medal
- The Korean War Medal
- The R.C.M.P. Long Service Medal

GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY LTD.

This old London company struck the Governor-General's Medals for Lord Byng and the Duke of Devonshire during their terms as Governors-General of Canada. In 1953 the firm was renamed Garrard & Co. (q.v.).

GORRINGE, DEREK C. 1932 -

A contemporary medallist of Dinas Powys, Wales. In 1949 he began a five-year apprenticeship with the Royal Mint. In 1960 he designed the reverse of the Decimal Coinage Centenary medal of the Halifax Coin Club and also cut the die.

GOSSET, ISAAC 1713 - 1799

A celebrated cameo-engraver and modeller in wax, Isaac Gosset made a wax medallion depicting General Wolfe, which was copied by Kirk for the medal commemorating the conquest of Canada (Le Roux 863)

He also modelled the medals commemorating the fall of Louisbourg and Quebec (Le Roux 863). He also modelled the medals commemorating the fall of Louisbourg and Quebec (Le Roux 858 and 864 respectively), also produced by Kirk.

Reference: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. Vol. II, pp. 299-302.

#### GOSSET, CAPT. WILLIAM DRISCOLL

Treasurer of the Crown Colony of British Columbia from 1858 to 1862, Captain Gosset was the designer of the proposed gold coinage of 1862. His name has been misspelled in the literature all too frequently in the past, rendered as Gossett and as Gosilt. The dies for the coins were cut by Albert Küner (q.v.) and the coins were struck at a mint set up in New Westminster. A small quantity was struck before the governor ordered the cessation of further work, for fear of committing a breach of the Royal Prerogative. It was Gosset's great disappointment that the mint was never allowed to go into production. In 1863 he left the colony and returned to England.

Reference: Reid, R. L.: The Assay Office and the Proposed Mint at New Westminster. 1926.

#### GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MEDAL

In 1873 the Earl of Dufferin, the then Governor-General of Canada, began to award medallions for various scholastic and athletic achievements. He gave them annually during his term of office, and the practice has been followed by every succeeding Governor-General. The medallion is officially known as the Governor-General's Medal, and is awarded for athletic and scholastic achievement. Medals are given to the leaders of the graduating classes at senior high schools, colleges, and universities. At a recent ceremony at Government House in Ottawa, medals were presented to all winners for Canada at the Olympic Games in Montreal and the Winter Olympic Games at Innsbruck. Until 1947 the Governor-General's Medals were struck in England. Since then all Governors-General have ordered the medals to be struck at the Royal Canadian Mint.

The designers, engravers, and manufacturers are as follows:

	Obverse	Reverse	Struck
Earl of Dufferin	A.B. Wyon	J.S. & A.B. Wyon	J.S. & A.B. Wyon
Marquis of Lorne	A.B. Wyon	A.B. Wyon	J.S. & A.B. Wyon
Marquis of Lansdowne	Allan Wyon	Allan Wyon	J.S. & A.B. Wyon
Baron Stanley	Allan Wyon	Allan Wyon	J.S. & A.B. Wyon
Earl of Aberdeen	Allan Wyon	Allan Wyon	J.S. & A.B. Wyon
Earl of Minto	Allan Wyon	Allan Wyon	J.S. & A.B. Wyon
Earl Grey	Emil Fuchs	Emil Fuchs	Heaton Mint
Duke of Connaught	Frank Bowcher	Frank Bowcher	Heaton Mint

Duke of Devonshire			Goldsmiths*
Viscount Byng of Vimy			Goldsmiths*
Viscount Willingdon			Mappin & Webb
Earl of Bessborough			Mappin & Webb
Lord Tweedsmuir			Mappin & Webb
Earl of Athlone			Mappin & Webb
Viscount Alexander	Thomas Shingles	Thomas Shingles	R. C. Mint
Rt.Hon.Vincent Massey	Thomas Shingles	Thomas Shingles	R. C. Mint
Rt.Hon.Georges Vanier	Thomas Shingles	Thomas Shingles	R. C. Mint
Rt.Hon.Roland Michener	Myron Cook	Myron Cook	R. C. Mint
Rt.Hon.Jules Leger	Alex Colville	Alex Colville	R. C. Mint

\* Goldsmith & Silvermiths Company, now Garrard & Co. (q.v.)

Until 1954 the Governor-General's Medal was struck in gilt silver, silver, and toned bronze. Beginning in 1954 the bronze medals were replaced by tombac, silver and gilt silver continuing as before. Tombac medals were toned from 1954 to 1963.

References: Royal Canadian Mint Reports 1947 to date.  
 Clowery, Freeman: The Official Medal of the Right-Honourable Jules Leger. The Canadian Numismatic Journal October 1977.  
 Kenning, Stuart: The Dufferin Medal. The Canadian Numismatic Journal July 1964.  
 Greene, Ronald: The Medals of the Governors-General of Canada. A slide series owned by the Canadian Numismatic Association.

#### GRAUL, WERNER

A contemporary medallist of München, the designer of the "Aureus Magnus" gold bullion pieces struck on the old European ducat standard from about 1955 to 1970. They were offered as a repository of wealth to those who could afford to convert their surplus Keynesian paper into gold. Many attractive designs were made, each alluding to a different nation. One of the series depicts the head of an Indian maiden to represent Canada.

#### GRAY, J. W.

Painting and drawing were a hobby with J. W. Gray, who came to New Brunswick from England in 1847 and settled in Sackville. Later he moved to Saint John, where his abilities were praised and he was encouraged to exhibit at three provincial exhibitions, winning awards in 1870. In 1869 he had become professor of drawing at Mount Allison University. He sketched the design for the medallion cast for the New Brunswick Board of Agriculture, which was first awarded that year. Gray himself won three medals at the exhibition of 1873. Very few were awarded, and the medallion to-day is scarce. It was cast in

bronze, McLachlan stating that the casting was done in the city of Boston.

Reference: Bell, G. C.: The New Brunswick Provincial Board of Agriculture Medal. The Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society, October 1974; The Canadian Numismatic Journal, Jan. 1975.

#### GREEN-DUCK, INC.

This Chicago firm struck in 1963 the medals issued by the city of Regina to commemorate the diamond jubilee of Regina's incorporation as a city. The firm also struck some medals for the Dominion Exhibition at Brandon, Manitoba.

#### GROTHER

A silversmith of Montreal who produced some Roman Catholic religious medals and medalets in the fourth decade of the nineteenth century. In 1832 he struck a medal portraying St. Roch at prayer. This was a prayer medalet sold as an amulet against cholera which had first visited America in 1832 and took a frightful toll of life. The obverse is inscribed, "St. Roch Priez pour Nous". The reverse is inscribed in four lines, "St. Roch Preservez Nous du Cholera". Shortly afterward he began to produce copies of the "Miraculous Medal" of Sister Catherine Laboure. (q.v.) One such was the medalet (Le Roux 634) struck for the Congregation de Notre Dame de Montreal. The date 1830 is that of Sister Catherine's vision which resulted in the first productions of the medal in France. The dies for this particular medal were cut by Baume.

#### H

#### H

The letter H was the mint mark of La Rochelle. The letter was assigned to the mint in 1540, and appeared on all coins minted at La Rochelle till the mint was closed in 1837 by Louis Philippe. The mint mark appears on the colonial pieces of 9 deniers struck in 1721 and 1722.

Thomas Halliday (q.v.) used the letter H to identify his designs.

The letter H was employed by the Heaton mint, beginning in 1871 with coinages for Canada. Canadian coins were struck from 1871 to 1907 at various times from this mint.

Emanuel Hahn (q.v.) used the letter H to identify his designs for the Canadian ten-cent and twenty-five-cent pieces introduced in 1937.



HP

These are the initials of Humphrey Paget (q.v.).

HAHN, EMANUEL 1881 - 1957

A Toronto sculptor and engraver, born in Reutlingen, Germany. He studied sculpture with his brother Gustav Hahn and Walter Allward (qq.v.) and later taught at the Ontario College of Art. One of his pupils was Elizabeth Wyn Wood, (q.v.) whom he later married. He modelled the Tyrell Medal for the Royal Society of Canada, and in 1951 he modelled a medal struck in palladium for the Chemical Institute of Canada. His bust of Sir Winston Churchill was adapted by Elizabeth Wyn Wood for her medal of 1965, struck as a memorial to Churchill.

Numismatists best know Emanuel Hahn for his reverse designs for the Canadian coinage. His attractive "voyageurs" design for the dollar was introduced in 1935, and is perhaps the one for which he is best known. The die was retouched by Thomas Shingles in 1960 and by Myron Cook in 1965. A copy was made by Patrick Brindley for the 500 fine silver dollar of 1972. The design survives on the nickel dollars introduced in 1968, the reduction being made by Myron Cook. A considerably modified version of this die, by Terry Smith, was used for the nickel dollars of 1977.

In 1937 his designs for the ten-cent and twenty-five-cent pieces appeared for the first time. The design for the ten-cent piece was redrawn in 1969 by Myron Cook. The reverse of the twenty-five-cent piece was retouched slightly in 1970.

In 1939 the dollar commemorating the Royal Visit was issued, and has on the reverse a view of the centre block of the Parliament Buildings, designed by Emanuel Hahn. For some reason he was not permitted to sign this creation, The same year he designed the reverses of the official medals of the Royal Visit, which show a map of Canada with the routes travelled by the Royal Train. He later designed medals for the Engineering Institute of Canada and the University of Toronto Alumni. He designed the Starr Medal of the University of Toronto and the Stephen Leacock Medal.

Philatelists also enjoy Emanuel Hahn's work. His finest is the 7¢ stamps of 1952, featuring a Canada goose in flight. Most of the wild life stamps of 1953-1957 are his work. He also produced the dollar stamp of 1953 and the 1¢ to 5¢ definitive stamps of 1953. These latter bear a portrait of the queen adapted from a photograph by Karsh. A sculpted head of the queen by Emanuel Hahn was used for the 4¢ stamp commemorating the coronation,

References: Bowman, Fred: The Designers and Engravers of Canadian Coins and Tokens. The Numismatist, January 1949.

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For several years British Columbia token enthusiasts have tried to solve the mystery of a scarce series of New Westminster tokens, commonly referred to as "New Westminster Garbage Tag Tokens".

The known tokens are Aluminum and issued in three denominations, namely: .10¢, .25¢ and .50¢.

These are more particularly described as:

B.C.	3600a	City/New Westminster/B.C. Garbage/.10¢/Tag	A:O:25
	b	as a but .25¢	A:Sc8:28½
	c	as a but .50¢	A:E:32½



Enquiries as to their exact use and time of usage, frustrated researchers until recently. It was commonly thought the era of usage was Circa, 1912. As a long time resident of New Westminster, British Columbia, your author interviewed dozens of "Old Timers", many in their eighties who lived in the City all their lives. The general concensus was that they knew of the tokens, but no definitive answer as to the time, or method of usage was forthcoming. Several stated they were confined to Commercial properties - others said they were used but they could not recall how. They all stated the tokens were used before 1930, and were only in use for a very short period of time.

After several attempts, the pinpointing of the tokens came to light in some dusty old minutes of the New Westminster City Council Meetings and City Bylaws. In part, the pertinent Sections are reproduced here.

March 30, 1925 - City Council Meeting

BYLAW: New Westminster Garbage Disposal Bylaw 1925,

On Motion this Bylaw was introduced, and read a first time, the rules of order suspended and the Bylaw read a second time and third time and passed.

April 6, 1925 - City Council Meeting

BYLAW: New Westminster Garbage Disposal Bylaw 1925,

On motion this Bylaw was reconsidered, finally passed and ordered to be signed, sealed and registered.

BYLAW No. 529 - "New Westminster Garbage Disposal Bylaw 1925"

A Bylaw to provide for the collection and disposal of trade waste, home garbage and rubbish.

Section 1: INTERPRETATION

"Garbage" means and includes any and all rejected, abandoned or discarded waste, or vegetable or animal food, floor sweepings, crockery, glass, or metal ware having contained food: but does not include grass, trees, hedge clippings, or other garden refuse or rubbish:

"Rubbish" means and includes ashes, cinders and the remains of any fuel after such fuel has been consumed by fire and metal, tins, bottles, crockery and glass not having contained food and general rubbish or an accumulation or waste or discarded materials or things of any kind or nature other than garbage as hereinbefore defined:

Section 3:

Every householder and every owner of an apartment house, and every person who occupies any trade premises shall provide and maintain in good and sufficient order and repair for such dwelling, apartment house and trade premises, occupied or owned by him, galvanized iron receptacle (circular in design, and provided with a good, sufficient, and watertight cover) each of a capacity of two and one-half cubic feet, and having a diameter of not more than sixteen (16) inches, and a depth of not more than thirty (30) inches, sufficient in number at all times to contain all garbage and ashes from such dwelling, apartment house, or trade premises.

Section 4:

A sufficient number of such receptacles shall, at all times, be so kept by such householder, and every owner of any lodging house, apartment house, rooming house, and cabin and maintained for garbage and rubbish and for nothing else. If any rubbish is of such a nature as not admit of its being placed in such a receptacle, then such rubbish shall be deposited in a careful manner convenient for handling at the places where the receptacles for garbage and rubbish are usually placed.

Section 12:

Every householder, and every owner of an apartment house, and every occupier of trade premises, shall deposit all garbage, rubbish and trade waste in the receptacles hereinbefore required to be provided for same.

Section 13:

All waster material which is not garbage or trade waste, as defined in the bylaw, requiring to be removed, shall be deposited in a safe place convenient for handling. A special charge shall be payable for the removal of such waste material according to the scale of charges hereinafter provided.

Section 17 (1):

Every householder shall be entitled to have removed by the City without charge one can (of size and form herein designated) of garbage, or rubbish every two weeks and for each additional can removed in any such two week period, the householder shall pay at the time of removal, the sum of Ten (10) cents.

Section 17 (2):

Payment by a householder shall be made only by metal tags of the face value of Ten (10) cents each which shall be obtained from the City Treasurer.

Section 18 (a):

When the garbage, rubbish or trade waste is so located as to permit of the City's garbage wagon being conveniently placed alongside the sum of Ten (10) cents per can or One Dollar and Fifty cents (\$1.50) per cubic yard.

Section 18 (b):

Where receptacles (of size and form herein designated) have to be carried from a location not accessible to the garbage wagon an extra amount of five (5) cents per can or fifty (50) cents per cubic yard.

Section 18 (c):

Where receptacles (of size and form herein designated) have to be carried from above or below ground level an extra charge of five (5) cents per can or fifty (50) cents per cubic yard for each storey it is carried above or below ground level.

Section 18 (d):

Where garbage, rubbish or trade waste is so located in a basement as to render necessary its removal by lifting in buckets the sum of two dollars (\$2.00) per cubic yard.

Section 19:

The minimum charge for any special collection by the City of garbage, rubbish or trade waste shall be seventy-five (75) cents.

The questions as to the denominations and use of the tokens appear to be answered by City Legislation.

Firstly, three denominations, namely 10¢, 25¢ and 50¢ are known. However, Section 17 of the Bylaws specifically states that each householder was entitled to have one free garbage can removed every two weeks and each extra can was to be paid for, at the time of removal, by the use of metal tags in the amount of 10¢; the Tags to be obtained from the City Treasurer's Office.

There is no reference to metal tags in the amounts of 25¢ and 50¢ in the Bylaw. Why then, would these denominations be necessary? One could argue that 50¢ tags could be used for five extra cans but, how often would a householder have five cans of material to be removed or even five disposal cans on hand.

Also, why the 25¢ denomination? It would seem logical that although the denominations were not spelled out specifically, that Section 19 (B) would include such use; namely, "For Special Collections," the minimum charge is 75¢.

This is substantiated by the fact that rubbish and garbage are concisely defined and did not include grass, trees, or other garden refuse or rubbish. Thus, other items the householder wished to have removed could also be payed for by the metal tags. Furthermore, the Bylaw lists specific charges for removal of such items as dogs, and cats for the sum of 75¢ (Section 19). It seems most probable, therefore, that without other definite information in written form that the individual householder made use of the garbage tags in all denominations.

From information on hand, the garbage tags were used for a very short period of time, due mainly, to the impracticability of individual householders having to make special trips to the City Hall and purchase the same from the City Treasurer's Office. This is borne out in general testimony by several old timers, who stated the tags were very unpopular.

The Bylaw was passed into law in 1925; and so their use probably ended shortly thereafter. Further confirmation of the use of the tags in 1925 was varified by a notation in the New Westminster publication, "The British Columbian" of Wednesday, April 15, 1925. Under the heading of business of the City Council - "Alderman Fenton (Chairman of the board of works) stated the new garbage Bylaw allowing removal of one can of garbage is now in effect." It would follow that a charge for removal of extra cans would require the use of the garbage tags.

The remaining questions as to whether the garbage tags were used commercially can only be answered by conjecture. Nowhere does the legislation spell out that the tags were to be used for commercial purposes. The legislation does refer to charges for collections of larger amounts, and of methods of collecting the garbage and rubbish. It would appear therefore that either cash payment was made at the time (which seems to be probable), or individual business establishments were billed each month for payment. Most likely a billing form was issued for individual establishments. This is further evidenced by the fact that there were penalty provisions setforth in the Bylaws providing for penalties of cash fines or imprisonment, for failure to pay monies owing to the City under the Bylaw.

The writer made several attempts to determine if commercial establishments used the Tags, by personal interviews of owners of old time Offices and also by checking available records at the Office of the City Public works - but to no avail. As usual much misformation was received, we are left again with conjecture. Perhaps, some day the definite answers will appear through other sources.

ILLUSTRIOUS MEDALLIC SCULPTOR'S ART REVEALS RECENT GREAT OF CANADA:  
Major Showing of Dora de Pedery-Hunt Creations in Toronto - - -

Born in Budapest, Hungary (November 16th, 1978 saw the celebration of her 65th Birthday and the 30th Anniversary of her Arrival in Canada), Dora de Pedery-Hunt comes of a highly cultured and versatile family wherein she enjoyed complete freedom to develop her considerable abilities in her own times and ways. As Budapest provided, through its Royal School of Applied Art, some of the best training in the highly exacting disciplines of medallic sculpture to be found anywhere in the world, Mrs. Hunt chose to broaden and deepen her manifold skills there so that she might serve through the whole range of such miniature sculptural creations - notably with commemorative, honorific and portrait reliefs, though in the field of coins as well, as with her winning reverse design of Athena and the Athlete for Canada's Hundred Dollar Goldpiece commemorating the Montreal Olympic Games of 1976.

Dora de Pedery-Hunt immigrated to Canada as a domestic companion (she is also an expert interior decorator, and chef) in 1948, but her many abilities soon attracted the attention and support of appreciative friends. In 1961 she was commissioned to create a cast bronze medallion to go with bursaries awarded over the next decade by The Canada Council, honouring notable Canadian achievements in both Arts and Sciences; she herself became a Director of that Council, and this magnificent cast bronze medallic award after her designs is the first important work of its kind to be produced in Canada from initial design to finished article. More and more commissions followed - especially for her sensitive, beautiful portrait reliefs of leading Canadians in all fields of activity - many of these, too, being given out as educational honours. In December 1974 special recognition came to Dora de Pedery-Hunt for her many outstanding contributions to this, her adoptive country, when she was invested by our Governor General (The Queen's Representative) as an Officer of The Order of Canada (O.C.). The writer has enjoyed the great and invaluable privilege of her support in assembling a National Medal Collection for Canada with the Public Archives at Ottawa - effectively starting from 1970 when it was duly recognized as such through the action of Premier Edward Schreyer of Manitoba, who becomes Canada's Governor General on January 1st, 1979.

During the past month - from November 30th to December 30th, 1978, the Prince Arthur Galleries, 33 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, have presented a superb exhibition of recent sculptural and medallion masterpieces by Mrs. Hunt - all in smaller size, but of wonderful characterization in the portraits and of an ultimate importance in their significance for Canada, both nationally and internationally. The accompanying photo prints will give the reader some idea of the nature of these delightful sculptural compositions. Notable among them are several arrangements culminating in fascinating portrait effigies in the round revealing, in one case, the two remarkable figures (a man, and a woman) who enabled our Western Prairies to survive as a major source of cereals to feed the world; and for another instance, a number of heroic women among the builders of Canada over the past century. The two extraordinary personalities who made it possible, from 1904, for farmers in the Canadian West to initiate and enlarge supplies of the finest wheat for mankind are: Sir Charles Saunders, who in 1904-1905 through testing by chewing and tasting was able to select the rust- and frost-resistant, heavy-bearing strain of hybrid wheat which he called "Marquis" - the first and best type of Manitoba No. 1 Hard Wheat - at Ottawa's famous Experimental Farms established in the 1880s by his father, William Saunders; and Dr. Cora Hind who, orphaned in infancy, grew up on her grandfather's farm in Southwestern Ontario and developed an amazing understanding of the nature and maintenance of agriculture here, both as to crops and animals, so that when she moved in 1881 at age 20 to Winnipeg, Manitoba, she began by setting up the first typists' pool at the service of farmers in the Canadian West and then from 1904, helped by Sir Charles Saunders' fungus-resistant strains of wheat, and as Agricultural Editor of The Winnipeg Free Press, could accurately assess each year until 1933, well in advance of the harvest, what the returns were likely to be. Initially, she did this by surveying the ripening crops herself starting two months before they were cut (getting about on a bicycle wearing long skirts, which she soon exchanged for riding britches); when the farms became too numerous and extensive for this sort of exercise to be possible, she sent out comprehensive forms for her farmer friends throughout the Canadian West to complete and then made up her accurate advance crop estimate from the figures returned to her. As previously mentioned, Cora Hind

carried on with these annual surveys up to 1933 when she turned 72 and her famous Chief at The Winnipeg Free Press, John Dafoe - thinking she might wish to retire afterwards - told her to take a trip around the world for as long as she liked, with all expenses paid. Over the next few years she did just that, visiting 27 countries, writing back constantly for her "family" - our Western farmers - accounts from wherever she decided to go of what would be of interest or concern to them. She received an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Manitoba upon her return to Winnipeg at age 75 and - far from retiring - carried right on as Agricultural Editor of The Winnipeg Free Press until her passing at age 81 in 1942. Mrs. Hunt's main sculptures of these two great Canadians form part of a series called "The Rocks of Canada" (indomitable souls, as these were, who have laid the foundations for our continuing survival as a nation). Sir Charles Saunders, who was very musical but too frail and sensitive to become a professional musician (though he tried), is shown standing playing the flute at the top of a square plinth decorated round about with stands of Marquis Wheat. Dr. Cora Hind, likewise shown at the top of her plinth - appears seated in her riding habit beside a grainfield examining the quality of some wheat ears in her hands. There are also smaller likenesses of them both: a miniature head in the round of Sir Charles, of an exquisite spirituality, and a larger, strong metallic profile portrait of Cora Hind, again wearing a jaunty sun<sup>hat</sup>hat. Further Rocks of Canada on their own appropriately adorned bronze plinths include the formidable 100-year-old (in 1906) matriarch of the Osler Family whose most famous son was Sir William Osler, Organizer of the Medical Faculty at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, before concluding a brilliant career as King's (or Regius) Professor of Medicine at Oxford University, England (Sir William's Principles and Practice of Medicine is still, after more than sixty years, a fundamental reference text for that science).

Yet another heroic feminine figure of Canada is Nellie McClung (corresponding in some measure with America's Susan B. Anthony) who shares a plinth with two important colleagues in the struggle for women's suffrage - all three well-dressed and obviously pleased while witnessing passage of our first Women's Suffrage Bill at Edmonton, Alberta in January 1917.

Literally scores of other splendid Portrait plaques by Mrs. Hunt



in this Exhibition show, along with miniature sculptures in the round and a number of honorific insignia executed after her designs in gold, silver and enamel, the limitless range of her genius. The portrait medallions (here, all are cast, not struck) comprise such diverse celebrities - mostly done from the life - as Montreal's Dr. Hans Selye (of "Stress" fame), the dancer Nureyev, Hungarian composers Bela Bartok and Zoltan Kodaly, and Mrs. Hunt's esteemed friend who opened this Exhibition, Ontario Lieutenant-Governor Pauline McGibbon. A separate section is devoted to some very moving and lovely medals and plaques inscribed in Braille for The Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

Canada is, indeed, fortunate to have in this great Hungarian-born and educated artist - now Canadian and an Officer of The Order of Canada - a most creative and devoted patriot with such a strong endowment from and for both heritages.



Association des Numismates et  
Philatélistes de Boucherville Inc.



BOUCHERVILLE, QUÉ.

CONVENTION DU 22 AU 27 JUILLET 1980

The Boucherville Coin & Stamp Club wishes you a pleasant Convention in Edmonton and invites you to the 1980 C.N.A. CONVENTION to be held from July 23rd to 27th 1980 at the Sheraton Mount Royal Hotel in Montreal, Quebec.

For information, write : Guy Lestrade

General Chairman

P.O. Box 1144, Station B,

Montreal, Quebec

H3B 3K9

The Alex. L. Wright & Co. Tokens

by

Geoffrey G. Bell

Alexander Wright came to New Brunswick in 1822 arriving at the Miramichi where he joined his parents John and Margaret Wright. They had come to their adopted province from Scotland and eleven years later in 1822 their 11 year old boy Alexander followed them.

At 21 years of age, Alexander settled in the Moncton area on the Petitcodiac River. In 1834, he married Pamela Trites who bore him 5 children. His first wife died in 1847 and he remarried a Miss Morse from Sackville, N. B. who also predeceased him.

In 1832, Alexander Wright established a store at Coverdale Mills near Salisbury, the first between Moncton and Sussex. Sometime after 1835, he set up a shipyard and began to build ships. After 1847, he moved to Moncton but seemed to have maintained his business interests 4 miles up river at Coverdale Mills.

His business interests were varied indeed. He mined the oil shale of Albert County, was a stockholder of the Moncton Gas, Light & Water Company, was a shareholder of the Westmorland Bank, built ships, ran a farm and of course operated the store. He died April 3, 1888 at Moncton.

It seems likely that the tokens were used between 1885-1890 at his store near Salisbury. The tokens are very similar to ones used by Ayer of Sackville and the Loggies of Pokemouche just previous to the turn of the century. A description of the specimens is as follows:

This check is good for/in goods/at the store of/Alex.L. Wright & Co./  
Coverdale Mills,/N.B./one cent  
One cent/ 1/ Not transferable C.B.:R:36 Green

This check is good for/in goods/at the store of/Alex. L.Wright & Co./  
Coverdale Mills,/N.B./two cents  
Two cents/2/Not transferable C.B.:R:36 Wine

My thanks to Mr. Alex Pemcombe, museum director in Moncton and the New Brunswick Museum for their assistance.

ANOTHER RALPH PARSON'S MYSTERY

71

by Donald M. Stewart

Recently the writer was shown an 1867 English penny which had been cut vertically into three pieces. These were firmly held together in their original shape by a thread tightly wound around the edge of the coin in a carved groove. A length of rawhide decorated by three blue beads had been slipped under the threads to act as a suspender.

Interest in this coin arises out of the counterstamps on the three segments. The left hand piece was c/s P A 1, the centre was c/s R 1, while the right had been c/s S O N S 1. These letters spell PARSONS, for Ralph Parsons of The Hudson's Bay Company, who opened up many Labrador District posts for that company. (see The Canadian Numismatic Journal, May 1964, page 182.) The owner of this interesting piece advises that it was found, along with two of the recorded Parson's tokens, decorating the beaded jacket of a man who had served under Parsons in Labrador. The jacket was purchased from the man's son.

If a quantity of English pennies had been cut and counterstamped in this manner, one would not expect that the three portions of a single coin could be located and rejoined in this fashion, yet the denomination "1" indicates an intention to create tokens with an assumed value of one white fox. The discovery of further specimens similarly counterstamped might help to solve yet another mystery created by Ralph Parsons, whose lead and copper counterstamped pieces already cause much speculation regarding their value and use.

by Leslie Copan

For collectors of British Columbia numismatica, 1978 was a bountiful year. At least 26 trade dollars were issued with an additional reverse variety for one of these. Four commemorative medals, one metallic advertising token plus three Prince George wooden dollars completes the list of items known to the writer. Please write Box 65732, Station F, Vancouver, B.C. V5N 5K7 if you know of others which should form part of this listing.

## TRADE DOLLARS

CHASE

SALUTE TO THE SOCKEYE/OCT 12-27, 1978 (four fish in river with treed shoreline in background)/CHASE & DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE/BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

ADAMS RIVER SPAWNING GROUNDS/(a circle quartered with rams head centered) SOCKEYE/DOLLAR (at top)/GOOD FOR \$100 IN TRADE (at left)/AT ANY PARTICIPATING/CHASE BUSINESS/IN 1978 (at right)/(fish below)/WORLD'S RICHEST 300 ACRES.

Manufactured in Minneapolis, Minn. GS:R:34:5,000.

CHILLIWACK

BRITISH CHILLIWACK COLUMBIA (around)/INDIAN DAYS/COUNTRY LIVING DAYS/CHAUTAUQUA ARTS FESTIVAL/COUNTRY FALL FAIR/VEDDER RIVER STEELHEAD DERBY/INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW/PEEWEE HOCKEY JAMBOREE/ROSEDALE-CHILLIWACK CANOE RACE/B.C. FARM FAIR-PAC. AGRI-REVIEW/MISS CHILLIWACK PAGEANT/CHILLIWACK MUSIC/FESTIVAL/COUNTRY LIVING AT ITS BEST.

BRITISH (star) CHILLIWACK (star) COLUMBIA (around)/FIRST INTERNATIONAL CAMEL RACES (around)/(camel and rider)/1978/VALUE \$100 IN CHILLIWACK AREA-EXPIRES SEPTEMBER 30, 1978.

Struck at the Sherritt Mint; these coins did not circulate as currency but were souvenirs. N: R: 33: 25,000

KAMLOOPS

THE CITY OF KAMLOOPS, B.C. (around)/(fish wearing hat)/1978/"KAMI"/SPOOLMAK TRADE DOLLAR \* EXPIRES AUG.31, 1978/(fish) A PLACE IN THE SUN (fish)

THE HERITAGE YEARS (around)/SALISH/INDIANS/(indians)/SHUSWAP/TRIBE/ DISCOVER KAMLOOPS

Struck at Sherritt Mint. N:R: 32: 25,000  
S:R: 32: 50  
G(24k):32: 10

KELOWNA

(dogwoods) KELOWNA (dogwoods (around))/'OGIE'/(sea serpent)/PETER SOEHN/REGATTA DOLLAR

72nd ANNUAL REGATTA (around)/(anchor)/GGOD FOR \$100 AT ANY COOPERATIVE BUSINESS/EXPIRES AUGUST 30, 1978

Struck at Sherritt Mint; N:R: 32: 25,000

KIMBERLEY

ROCKY MOUNTAIN THALER/ (Happy Hans)/ KIMBERLEY, B.C., CANADA

VALUE ONE DOLLAR/ (man)/ CHESTER/ RIGHTON/ OFFICIAL/ GREETER/ (flower)  
1978 (flower)/ EXPIRES/ SEPT. 30/ 1978/ IN KIMBERLEY

N:R: 32: 6,000

NANAIMO

NANAIMO, B.C., CANADA (around)/ (bathtub race scene)/ 1978/ BATHTUB/  
RACE CAPITAL OF THE WORLD

(anchor) 12th ANNUAL BATHTUB RACE (anchor)/ THE/ BASTION/ (building)/  
GOOD FOR \$1/ AT PARTICIPATING/ BUSINESSES/ EXPIRES/ JULY 3, 1978/  
GOOD FOR ONE DOLLAR IN NANAIMO

GS:R: 32:

PENTICTON

(star) PENTICTON, B.C. (star) (around)/ VALUE ONE DOLLAR IN PENTICTON,  
B.C./ (skiing scene)/ VACATION PARADISE

PENTICTON PEACH FESTIVAL DOLLAR (around)/ (male & female peach heads)/  
"PETE" "PENNY"/ 1978/ EXPIRES SEPT. 15, 1978

Struck at the Sherritt Mint, Alberta.  
Gold and Silver are minted only to the number ordered.

N:R: 33: 25,000  
S(.999):R: 33:  
G(24k):R: 33:

PORT ALBERNI

PORT ALBERNI, B.C. (around)/ 1760 (bust of indian) 1825/ CHIEF MAQUINNA

BICENTENNIAL 1778 - 1978 (around)/ 1729 (bust of Capt. Cook) 1779/ CAPTAIN  
COOK

GS:R: 34:

VANCOUVER

NICOLA/ c1780 (indian head) c1865/

CURRENCY VALUE \$1.00 BRITISH COLUMBIA TOUSSOWAKER/ EXPIRES JULY 31, 1978/  
(beaver design)/ 1978 OKANAGAN DOLLAR

N:R: 33:

c1775 (indian head) 1840/K'WAH

LOUISE JOSEPH BRITISH COLUMBIA CURRENCY VALUE \$1.00 (around)/ EXPIRES  
JULY 31, 1978/ (skin stretcher with flower design)/ 1978 CARRIER DOLLAR

N:R: 33:

1828 (indian head) 1915/ CHELOUIS

BRITISH COLUMBIA/ 1978 (standing indian) ERNIE/ PHILIP/ SHUSWAP DOLLAR  
CURRENCY VALUE \$1.00 EXPIRES JULY 31, 1978

N:R: 33:

c1841/ 1893/ (indian head)/ ISADORE

BRITISH COLUMBIA/ (indian head and mountains)/ CHARLOTTE BASIL/ THE BASIL  
. AGATHA JACOBS/ (two men in canoe)/ 1978/ KOOTENAY DOLLAR/ CURRENCY VALUE  
\$1.00 EXPIRES JULY 31, 1978

N:R: 33:

c1820 (indian head) 1894/ LEGAIC

ROY VICKERS BRITISH COLUMBIA CURRENCY VALUE \$1.00/ EXPIRES JULY 31, 1978  
(around)/ (mask design)/ 1978 TSIMSHIAN DOLLAR

N:R: 33:

The preceding five items were issued as part of a series honoring British  
Columbia indian tribes. Five were issued in 1977 and it is proposed there  
will be an issue of five in each of the next three years.

BRITISH COLUMBIA/ 1978/ VANCOUVER/ BICENTENNIAL/ 1778-1978/ OF CAPTAIN  
COOK'S/ DISCOVERY OF/ BRITISH COLUMBIA/ (ship with land background)/  
(signature)/ 36/ SEA FESTIVAL DOLLAR/ CURRENCY VALUE ONE DOLLAR EXPIRES  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

BRITISH COLUMBIA. 1978/ VANCOUVER/ (bust of Capt. Cook) (ship) (signature)/  
36/ CAPTAIN COOK'S SHIP/ "ENDEVOUR"/ SEA FESTIVAL DOLLAR/ CURRENCY VALUE ONE  
DOLLAR EXPIRES SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

GS:R: 38: 20,000

BRITISH COLUMBIA/ 1978/ VANCOUVER/ (ship)/ (signature)/ 36/ CLIPPER/ SEA  
FESTIVAL DOLLAR/ CURRENCY VALUE ONE DOLLAR EXPIRES SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

BRITISH COLUMBIA/ 1978/ VANCOUVER/ (ship)/ A TALL SHIP VISITING VANCOUVER/  
SEA FESTIVAL DOLLAR/ CURRENCY VALUE ONE DOLLAR EXPIRES SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

GS:R: 38: 20,000

BRITISH COLUMBIA/ 1978/ VANCOUVER/ (ship)/ CLIPPER TORREVS/ 1875-1910/  
(signature)/ 36/ SEA FESTIVAL DOLLAR/ CURRENCY VALUE ONE DOLLAR EXPIRES  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

CAPTAIN COOK BICENTENNIAL (around)/ (silhouette of ship against background)/  
1778/ 1978/ BRITISH COLUMBIA CANADA

GS:R: 38: 20,000

BRITISH COLUMBIA/ 1978/ VANCOUVER/ (head & shoulders of Capt. Cook, land, ship, seven boats)/ CAPTAIN COOK/ IN NOOTKA SOUND/ 1778/ (signature)/ 36/ SEA FESTIVAL DOLLAR/ CURRENCY VALUE ONE DOLLAR EXPIRES SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

BRITISH COLUMBIA/ 1978/ VANCOUVER/ CAPTAIN COOK APPRENTICED/ IN WHITBY ENGLAND/ (ships, land)/ (signature)/ 36/ (fish)/ SEA FESTIVAL DOLLAR/ CURRENCY VALUE ONE DOLLAR EXPIRES SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

GS:R: 38: 20,000

BRITISH COLUMBIA/ 1978/ VANCOUVER/ ANCHOR FROM/ VANCOUVER'S MARITIME/ MUSEUM/ (anchor)/ (signature)/ 36/ SEA FESTIVAL DOLLAR/ CURRENCY VALUE ONE DOLLAR EXPIRES SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

VANCOUVER/ (whale)/ SEA FESTIVAL

GS:R: 38: 15,000

The Sea Festival Committee felt the whale depicted on the reverse of this coin was too small. A new reverse die, described below, was used for the remainder of the issue. As yet I have not been able to determine how many pieces were struck from this die.

VANCOUVER SEA FESTIVAL/ (whale). BRITISH COLUMBIA CANADA

GS:R: 38:

The signature on many of the dies in this series is that of RAYMOND CHOW.

GREENPEACE/ 1979/ (whales)/ (initials PBJ intertwined)/ SPERM WHALES/ DOLLAR/ B.C. CURRENCY VALUE ONE DOLLAR EXPIRES APRIL 30, 1979

(GREENPEACE insignia)

GS:R: 38:

GREENPEACE/ 1979/ HARP SEALS/ (seals)/ DOLLAR/ (initials PBJ intertwined)/ B.C. CURRENCY VALUE ONE DOLLAR EXPIRES APRIL 30, 1979

(GREENPEACE insignia)

GS:R: 38:

GREENPEACE/ 1979/ (eagle)/ BALD EAGLE/ (initials PBJ intertwined)/ B.C. CURRENCY VALUE ONE DOLLAR EXPIRES APRIL 30, 1979

(GREENPEACE insignia)

GS:R: 38:

GREENPEACE/ 1979/ (sisiutl)/ SISIUTL/ DOLLAR/ CURRENCY VALUE ONE DOLLAR EXPIRES APRIL 30, 1979

Note that on this one piece the designers initials do not appear, neither does the letters B.C. in the last line on the obverse.

(GREENPEACE insignia)

GS:R: 38:

In native mythology SISIUTL is a two-headed amphibious sea serpent, considered to be a guardian of the people and a source of great power and influence. These five Greenpeace trade dollars were released in December 1978 hence the 1979 date. Some of the proceeds from the sale of these dollars will go to the Greenpeace Foundation.

VICTORIA

VICTORIA B.C. CITY OF GARDENS (around)/ (lamp standard with handing basket)

VICTORIA B.C. CANADA (around)/ (building)/ EMPRESS HOTEL/ VALUE 1 DOLLAR IN VICTORIA, EXPIRES SEPT. 30, 1978

N:R: 33: 135,000

S:R: 33: 150

G:R: 33: 20

TOURIST REGION "G"

VALUE \$1.00 IN BRITISH COLUMBIA'S TOURIST REGION "G" (around)/ FROM JASPER TO THE SEA/ YELLOWHEAD/ HIGHWAY/ 16 AREA/ (map)/ (logo)/ YELLOWHEAD DOLLAR EXPIRES SEPTEMBER 4th, 1978

\*COMMEMORATING THE 25th. ANNIVERSARY OF \* (around)/ KITIMAT/ (totem)/ BRITISH COLUMBIA/ 1953-1978/ THE DISTRICT OF KITIMAT BRITISH COLUMBIA

Struck at the Sherritt Mint, Alberta. N:R: 33: 50,000

S:R: 33: 50

G:R: 33: 10

VALUE \$1.00 IN BRITISH COLUMBIA'S TOURIST REGION "G" (around)/ FROM JASPER TO THE SEA/ YELLOWHEAD/ HIGHWAY/ 16 AREA/ (map)/ (logo)/ YELLOWHEAD DOLLAR EXPIRES SEPTEMBER 4th, 1978

MORICETOWN/ CANYON/ (scene)/ POINTS OF INTEREST SERIES

Struck at the Sherritt Mint, Alberta N:R: 33: 50,000

S:R: 33: 50

G:R: 33: 10

The two Tourist Region "G" Trade dollars are available from Mr. Bert Provost, 1876 Upland St., Prince Geoge, B.C., V2L 2V6.

COMMEMORATIVE MEDALSESQUIMALT

CANADIAN ARMED FORCES (around)/ (silhouette of ship)/ 1778/ 1978/  
BRITISH COLUMBIA CANADA

A(gold): R: 35:



KAMLOOPS

KAMLOOPS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (around)/ LAT/ (fort)/ FORT KAMLOOPS/ AM (in circle)

KAMLOOPS B.C. SALUTES IT'S VOLUNTEERS (around)/ (coat of arms)/ 1978

Bz:R: 39: 750

S:R: 39: 65

QUESNEL

TOWN OF QUESNEL/ (coat of arms)/ COURAGE . ABUNDANCE . PROGRESS

1928 -1978/ 50/ PROGRESS

Struck by pressed metal products, Vancouver, B.C. GS(G plated): R: 38: 2,000

VICTORIA

COMMEMORATING CAPTAIN JAMES COOK AT NOOTKA SOUND (around)/ (ship, Cook greeting indians)/ 1778-1978

VICTORIA B.C. CITY OF GARDENS (around)/ (lamp standard with handing basket)

GS(G plated): R: 33: 25,000

ADVERTISING TOKENVICTORIA

CHINESE/ VILLAGE/ RESTAURANT/ (building)/ 1978/ VICTORIA B.C.

YEAR OF THE HORSE/ 4676/ (horse)/ GOOD LUCK COIN/ (chinese work symbols)

C:R: 29 1/2:

WOODEN TOKENSPRINCE GEORGE

PRINCE GEORGE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE - ONE SPRUCE DOLLAR (around)/ (P G man on map)/ CARIBOO TOASTMASTERS/ 786/ (crest)/ ONE PER VISITOR . EXPIRES MARCH 31, 1979/ NEGOTIABLE ONLY FOR MERCHANDISE/ BY VISITORS TO THE WHITE SPRUCE CAPITAL

THE CENTRE CITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (around)/ (map of B.C. showing Prince George at centre, P G man at right)/ THE WESTERN WHITE SPRUCE CAPITAL OF THE WORLD

W:R: 80:

PRINCE GEORGE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE - ONE SPRUCE DOLLAR (around)/ PRINCE GEORGE GOLF AND CURLING CLUB (around)/ NEGOTIABLE ONLY/ FOR MERCHANDISE BY/ VISITORS TO THE WHITE SPRUCE/ CAPITAL/ ONE PER (circle) EXPIRES/ VISITOR (triangle)/ MARCH 31,/ 1979/ 1978 B.C. OPEN/ PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.

reverse as above token

W:R: 80:

obv: BLACK-BLUE rev: GREEN

PRINCE GEORGE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE - ONE SPRUCE DOLLAR (around)/ CELEBRATE  
CANADA WEEK JUNE 25-JULY 1 (around)/ CANADA/ (J C symbol)/ ONE PER  
VISITOR . EXPIRES MARCH 31, 1979/ NEGOTIABLE ONLY FOR MERCHANDISE/ BY  
VISITORS TO THE WHITE SPRUCE CAPITAL

reverse as above token.

W:R: 80:  
obv: BLUE-rev: GREEN

JOHN CORT, An Enigma  
by Ronald Greene

- |             |  |   |
|-------------|--|---|
| The tokens: | b) JOHN CORT/10/Victoria/Standard<br>uniface | (incuse)<br>Brass:Round:24 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm |
|             | c) JOHN CORT/15/Victoria/Standard<br>uniface | (incuse)<br>Brass:Round:24 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm |
|             | d) JOHN CORT/20/Victoria/Standard<br>uniface | (incuse)<br>Brass:Round:28 mm               |
|             | e) as d) but reverse has name JOHN CORT      |   |

There will always be tokens that cannot be attributed to the satisfaction of the rigorous researcher. Whether these tokens ever can be considered to be attributed will depend upon some chance find in the future.

The JOHN CORT token was first brought to our attention in December 1976. A "15" token had been discovered in the cliff-face overlooking the sea along Dallas Road, near the yacht pond which is situated at the foot of Government Street. The man who discovered it was using a metal detector. He told of a friend who had discovered two similar tokens in Victoria West (an old part of the city) several years before. About a month later we were able to obtain a "10" token from this other man, his only remaining piece. At a similar time Ralph Burry obtained two "20" tokens, one at a swap meet from a Victoria dealer. Another "20" turned up at a local swap meet, but the seller had no idea of where he had obtained the token.

The fabric and style of the token; brass--although the long burial had discoloured the tokens--incuse lettering with an incuse border, uniface style (except for one "20" which also has the name on the reverse), indicate a probable issue date in the mid 1880's to 1900.

In our search for information, following variously the names, VICTORIA STANDARD, STANDARD, JOHN CORT and JOHN COURT we consulted the Victoria City Directories for 1863, 1877, 1882, 1885, 1887, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1897-98, 1899, 1903 and 1908, the newspaper index of the Provincial Archives of British Columbia, and the Vertical File (a subject file).



The gleanings amounted to:

VICTORIA STANDARD --a newspaper which published its last edition August 4, 1888. It was succeeded by the Victoria Times which is still publishing today.

STANDARD (SALOON) --a saloon listed from 1890 until the 1897-98 issue. The proprietor for the entire period was a William Field. No other entry under the name STANDARD offered any promise.

VICTORIA THEATRE --built in 1885. Only the shell stands today, housing a section of Eaton's Department Store.

--and here we may be lucky, because CORT is a rare name. Even today when the city is much larger there is no entry in the Victoria Directory. But to be safe we also checked the spelling COURT, but there were no listings for a JOHN COURT.

--The sole entry for the name CORT occurred in 1892, when a JOHN CORT was listed as a theatrical manager, Pritchard House, 101 Government Street. Pritchard House probably was a hotel in which he was living when the listing was made. 101 Government Street was at the corner of Government Street and Yates Street.

There was also one reference in the newspapers to JOHN CORT, which appeared in the Daily Colonist for September 9, 1892.

"Manager John Cort of the Victoria Theatre took himself a life partner last evening, being united in marriage to Mrs. Ida M. Flynd, of Portland, by Rev. James H. White, at that gentleman's residence on Gorge Road. A large party of friends witnessed the wedding, and the presents were many and exceptionally handsome."

The "20" token which is illustrated has a beaded border. Both the "10" and the "15" have a barred or denticular border. The borders are incuse on all pieces.

In summary, the pieces have the appearance of being value tokens, rather than coat checks because the "denominations" are regular (ie 10, 15 and 20) rather than irregular (as 16, 25, and 87 would have been) and the "20" is larger than the smaller "denominations". The tokens appear to be local from the provenance as four of the five can be traced directly to Victoria Sources. However, neither the name Victoria, nor Standard is unique. Therefore any conclusions drawn would be speculative.

Editor's Note:- At our recent Annual Meeting in Edmonton it was suggested that we include, from time to time, a bibliography on Canadian numismatics, or related thereto, which Fellows discover and which may be of interest to other persons doing research. I would ask you to send me references from time to time and when I have enough I will run them as space is available. Such references need not be your own work although we would be glad of it as well. To start the program off I have the following items which I do not believe are in Bowman's bibliography.

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Grande Prairie Chamber of Commerce. 1977.

Kennedy, E.K. The Prince Edward Island Holy Dollar. 1976. 19 pp.

Kennedy, E.K. The Prince Edward Island Tree Cent. 1976. 12 pp.

Bowman, Fred. The Tokens of Quebec Province. 1972. 88 pp.

TRANSACTIONS  
of  
THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC  
RESEARCH SOCIETY

- 81 - Unique Community of Point Roberts, Washington - Gingras
- 84 - OAC's Victorian Medals - Irwin
- 85 - Ejection Doubling Menace - Leverque
- 87 - Coronation and Jubilee Medals - Irwin
- 95 - Dictionary of Canadian Medalists - Willey

President - G. Bell

Vice President - J.R. Becker

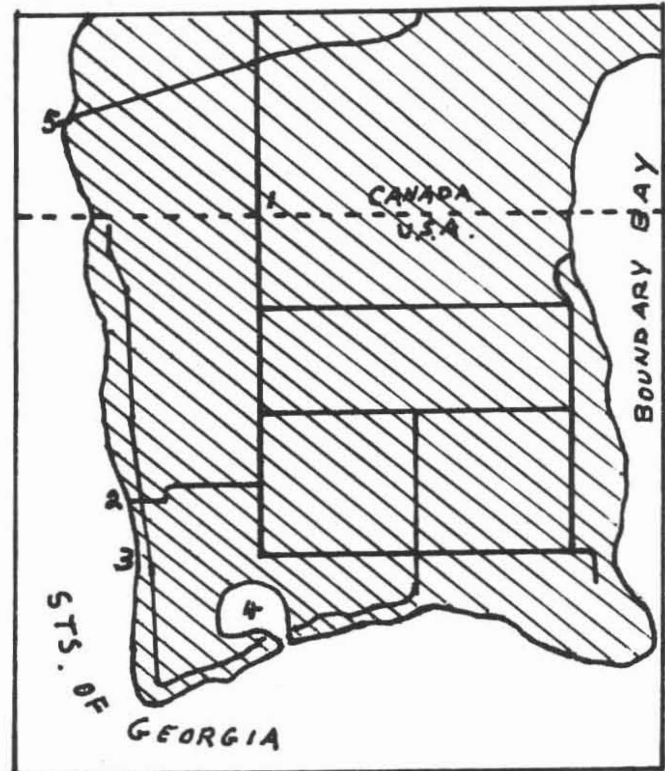
Secretary-Treasurer - Kenneth Palmer

Editor - Ross W. Irwin

THE UNIQUE COMMUNITY OF POINT ROBERTS, WASHINGTON,  
AND SOME OF ITS TOKENS

81

by Larry Gingras



- Re map on the right:
1. Canada-U.S.A. Customs & Immigration
  2. Old town of Point Roberts, site of
    - (a) George & Barker Cannery
    - (b) G(eorge) & B(arker) Store
    - (c) Waters Store ( now demolished)
    - (d) Pt. Roberts Pool Hall (now demolished)
  3. Location of the author's summer home
  4. Multi-Million dollar marina
  5. Ferry to Victoria

(Author's note: Although this article deals with a brief history of a community in the U.S.A. and its tokens, it does mention Canada, British Columbia, and Vancouver. It mentions the controversy regarding where to establish the boundary line between Canada and the U.S.A. and why about half of Point Roberts is actually NORTH of the 49th Parallel. Being so closely related to Canada in so many respects, it would seem worthy of being printed in the Transactions.)

Point Roberts, Washington, is often referred to as the "unique" community, a distinction it receives from being a small two mile square peninsula attached to the mainland of Canada but extending south of the 49th parallel. Surrounded by water on three sides, the Point is cut off from its home state and is accessible only by boat or by a twenty-two mile highway trip through Canada.

The Spanish are believed to have charted the area on their maps as PUNTA ZEPEDA around 1790, but following Capt. George Vancouver's voyages on the west coast it

received its present name in honour of Capt. Henry Roberts, of the British Navy.

In the early 1800's there was considerable controversy regarding where to establish the boundary line between Canada and the United States in the western section of North America. A treaty was finally signed in 1846 marking the 49th parallel as the boundary, but with the stipulation that this line was to extend west only into the Straights of Georgia and then bend around the southern end of Vancouver Island. The British were determined to retain the City of Victoria and all of Vancouver Island as part of their territory.

There are American citizens, as well as Canadian citizens, who feel the boundary line should not have cut Point Roberts off from the rest of Canada. As it stands now, the area is almost forgotten by the State of Washington on what some residents consider as vital issues and facilities. However, if the Point were a part of Canada, we can be almost positive it would now be just another part of a metropolitan area crowded with sub-divisions and shopping centres rather than being a quaint, unique community loved by thousands.

Another reason some Canadians feel the Point should be a part of Canada is due to an error made at the time of surveying the boundary line. After the surveyers had completed their work and set up monuments to designate the 49th parallel, it was discovered the actual 49th parallel was at a point equivalent to about eight city blocks farther south. In other words, approximately one half of Point Roberts is north of the 49th parallel. Rather than enter into another controversy, the British authorities signed a sub-treaty which allowed the boundary line to remain where the surveyers had originally set it.

Point Roberts saw its first activity in 1858 when prospectors used the area as a stop-over on their way to the Fraser River gold rush in British Columbia. As the gold rush petered out, the Point was designated as a military reserve, but in spite of this, many families, of Icelandic origin, migrated from Victoria and settled in the area during the 1880's. Around 1908 President Theodore Roosevelt cancelled the military reservation and granted full homestead rights to the squatters. Fishing and farming were the main industries around the turn of the century and at least three canneries were built. However, when fish traps were declared illegal in 1934 the canneries were closed and Point Roberts entered into a period of little or no growth.

The opening of the George Massey Tunnel under the Fraser River in 1959 made access to the Point much easier and many residents of Greater Vancouver purchased property at the Point and built summer homes there. Where else can one find an area with such lush growth and a mere twenty-five inches of rain per year, and temperatures ranging from freezing point in January to Seventy-five degrees **fahrenheit** in July. And all this just a twenty minute drive from Vancouver? Today, there are less than 450 permanent residents living at the Point but during weekends and during the summer months the population swells to several thousand. It is estimated that well over 75% of the population are Canadians. When we consider the telephone service and Hydro Electric service is provided by British Columbia, and that the vast majority of property owners and those patronizing the business operations at the Point are from British Columbia, it is quite obvious the economy of Point Roberts is dependant, to a great extent upon the economy of British Columbia.

In many communities we find speculators whose only interest is in making a dollar, and the Point is not without them, but fortunately there are enough concerned residents who are determined to retain the charm of the community along with its majestic trees, its beautiful beaches, and magnificent scenery. In the past few years concerned residents have embarked on a program for orderly development of the Point without destroying its natural beauty and charm. A Community Association has been formed with equal representation on the Executive between American and Canadian citizens.

A multi-million dollar marina was opened in 1978. During 1979 a Chamber of Commerce was formed and a comprehensive land zoning plan came into effect. The future of Point Roberts does, indeed, look very good.

Although Point Roberts is unique in some respects, it did follow the pattern of other communities in that many of its merchants issued tokens. Old time residents recall them being used but very few can be located today. Only four different tokens have so far come to my attention, and they are :

1. At Pt. Roberts/Pool/Hall  
Good for/5¢/in trade                      A1:Rd;21mm
2. G & B / Store  
Good for/5¢/in trade                      A1:Rd:18mm
3. & 4. Both of these tokens were struck for the Waters Store and were found in a small bag at the time the store was torn down some ten or more years ago. They were found by the son of a local real estate agent and ended up in the hands of a man from Salt Lake City whose first or last name is believed to be Layden. According to the recollections of the agent's son, these tokens were struck in brass. Some were round and the others were octagon, and with different denominations. The words "Point Roberts" appeared on these tokens but not the name of the issuing store. Before Mrs. Waters passed away she said the tokens were struck primarily for cannery workers.

From this we can see there must have been a fair amount of competition between the Waters Store and the G(eorge) & B(arker) Store for the trade of the cannery workers.





# OAC's VICTORIAN MEDALS

Ross W. Irwin '51

Medallic art reached a very high level in Canada during the last quarter of the 19th Century. There was time to develop fine designs, there was the craftsmanship to convert these designs to a fine medal and there was money to buy these miniature works of art.

The Ontario Agriculture and Arts Association had awarded medals for various purposes from the 1850's, including support for some educational programs. The Governor General, the Earl of Dufferin, used medals to recognize a great many educational and athletic winners from 1872. In the year 1880 and 1881 silver Governor General's medals were presented to the top students (J.L. Webster and R.J. Phino), at the Ontario Agricultural College. The awarding of medals to recognize merit was a developing custom by 1880.

In 1881 president James Mills

announced that the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Honorable S.C. Wood had decided to offer three medals for competition among the second year students at the Ontario Agricultural College. The winners were chosen based upon the results of the written examinations at Easter and midsummer as well as on the midsummer practical examinations. The three medals were simply designated: The Gold Medal; The First Silver Medal; and The Second Silver Medal. These were for the top "First Class Men". Each annual report stressed that the "winners have all been non-drinkers and non-smokers".

The first awards were made in 1882 and the final awards in 1897. In 1887 the Second Silver medal was termed the Lansdowne Silver medal and in 1892 and 1893 it was termed the Stanley Silver Medal. Since these names are those of the Governor's General at the time they may indeed not be unique to the College.

The O.A.C medals were designed by G.E. Thomas, the late bursar of the College and were "struck" for presentation in 1882. The source of the medals have not been located. The appearance of these "struck" medals is also uncertain.

The last gold medal can be described, thanks to the cooperation of the family of the recipient. The gold medal is 52 mm in diameter and about 3 mm thick. It can be described: Obverse: Within a double milled rim an annulus, engraved "Ontario Agricultural College Guelph. 1897. Within the annulus, a quartered shield between a wreath of wheat on the left and oats on the right and surmounted by a horse's head, to left. Upon the shield, in dexter chief, a bull's head, to left; in sinister chief, a sheaf of wheat; in dexter base, an old single plough; and, in sinister base, a book and lamp of learning; all engraved.

The reverse also bears a double milled rim. Within the rim is engraved a double wreath of six maple leaves, tied at the base. Within the wreath is engraved the name of the recipient: "George Bruce McCalla/First/in/General/ Proficiency.

A list of the recipients of the Ontario Agricultural College medals is appended.

	The Gold Medal	The First Silver Medal	The Second Silver Medal
1882	F. Wettlaufer	A. Shuttleworth	R.A. Ramsey
1883	W Robertson	W.B. Willis	W. Fotherington
1884	P.A. Carpenter	H. Slater	A. Lehman
1885	T. Raynor	J.B. Muir	G.C. Butler
1886	R.W. Modge	Edgar Sturge	C.R. Brown
1887	F.J. Sleightholm	J.G. Scrugham	Elmer Lick
1888	Geo Harcourt	H.H. Dean	R.M. Soule
1889	G.A. Brodie	F.B. Linfield	T.H. Tinney
1890	H.L. Hutt	J. Harcourt	R.E. Cowan
1891	D.Z. Gilson	F.A. Wilkin	R.N. Morgan
1892	G.D. Day	H.L. Beckett	A.M. Soule
1893	James Atkinson	J.J. Ferguson	Wm. McCallum
1894	John Wheatley	G.A. Robertson	W.A. Kennedy
1895	J.F. Clark	L.W. Lang	T.F. Paterson
1896	G.O. Higginson	P.W. Hodgetts	J.E. Oastler
1897	G.B. McCalla	Not awarded	E. Beam
			J.M. Reade

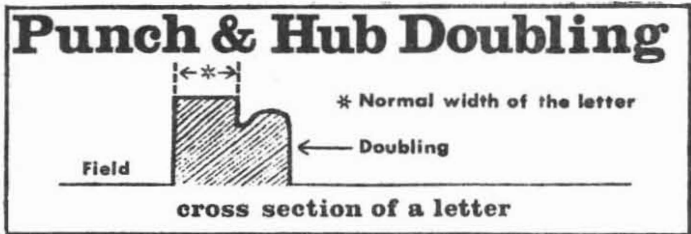
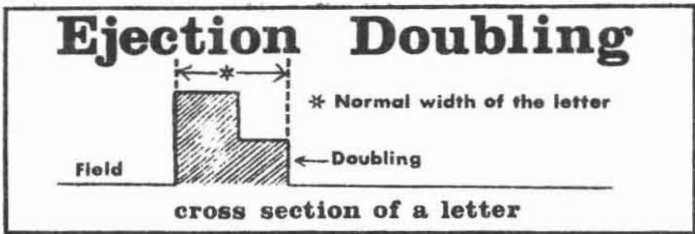


## The Ejection Doubling Menace

**E**very year, hundreds of Canadian coins are bought and sold as being "re-engraved", "double struck", "re-cut", "re-entered", etc. The alarming fact is that many of these coins exhibit a worthless form of doubling referred to as "Ejection Doubling". Also known as "machine doubling", "step doubling", "strike doubling", "bounced die doubling", "micro-shift doubling", "die shift", "shelf doubling", etc., ejection doubling is by far the most common form of doubling found on coins.

Ejection doubling occurs while the coin is being ejected from the coining press a split second after it has been struck by the dies. It can be caused by any number of factors or even a combination of two or more. Probably the most common cause of ejection doubling is when one or more moving parts of the coining press becomes loose and wobbly due to constant pounding and vibration. Such worn machinery can cause the slight horizontal movement of the lower die (resulting in "slide ejection doubling") and also cause the upper die to bounce slightly on the coin just after impact. A misaligned lower die pushing the coin up out of the collar during the ejection process (called "push ejection doubling") can also be the culprit. Ejection doubling can also occur when a coining press operating at a higher speed than normal causes the lower die to move up slightly faster in relation to the upper die during the ejection cycle, thus the struck coin comes in contact with the upper die, which did not retract fast enough. Whichever the exact cause, the doubling is done by a single die (rather than by the die pair) when its incuse design pushes sideways (or up, or down) the edge of the raised design of the struck coin as it is being ejected from the coining chamber. A coin with ejection doubling cannot be classified as a die variety, since the resulting doubling is not present on the die itself. No two coins with this form of doubling are exactly alike, although coins struck in succession may occasionally exhibit the same general pattern of doubling.

Identification of ejection doubling is relatively simple once its characteristics are known. It appears as a flat, sharp-edged shelf resembling a step alongside a letter, number or design element on a coin. This step-like formation is always above and never at the same level as the field of the coin, nor does it gradually taper down to the field and leave splits or notches on the tips of the doubled characters, whereas punch and hub doubling is rounded and may be the same height as the main element, and usually leaves notches on the ends of the letter or number. Sometimes, a die exhibiting punch or hub doubling will be polished down in an attempt to remove the unwanted doubling. Such a procedure will make the doubling appear to be barely raised above the field alongside the main character. However, the top of the doubling will never appear flat and sharp-edged as does ejection doubling.



Ejection doubling reduces the top surface area of the letter or number, making it narrower than a normal sized character. Therefore, when a letter or number with ejection doubling is compared with its normal sized counterpart on another coin, the former will appear narrower at the top. However, when the entire letter or number, plus the doubled part is measured, the character will be normal sized, or perhaps slightly enlarged.

Usually, the top of the ejection doubling "step" will show a continuation of the die scratches and other minor imperfections present on the adjoining field. As the die rises through the collar in order to eject the coin, the immediate field area on the misaligned die lodges against the side of a letter or number on the struck coin and presses against it to force it out of the coining chamber. The field patterns are thus transferred to the top of the created step on the letter or number. Punch or hub doubling never shows these field patterns on the top of the doubling.

Most minting variety experts agree that, since ejection doubling occurs after the final strike, and since it is much too common a phenomenon, a coin exhibiting this form of doubling, no matter how pronounced, cannot be assigned any premium value just because of this doubling. Ejection doubling occurs when the minting process is completed and it can be easily duplicated by anyone outside the mint without the use of a die, because the metal has been pushed rather than struck and shaped by the die, whereas anything occurring before or during the final strike of the dies cannot be successfully duplicated outside the mint without using a die.

As previously mentioned, ejection doubling is not really a part of the minting process, but there is one exception to the rule: When it occurs before the final impact of the dies and thus becomes a part of the minting operation. Recent Canadian presentation coins of Specimen quality are struck twice in order to bring up maximum detail - business strike coins are struck only once. If ejection doubling occurs immediately after the first strike, but before the second, the resulting appearance will be totally different from "final strike" ejection doubling. The second strike will usually flatten the distorted metal against the field of the coin, resulting in a magnified and hazy impression of the design which is at the same level as the field. This phenomenon is referred to as "flat field doubling". However, if ejection doubling occurs immediately after the second strike, the resulting appearance will be the same as on a coin with ordinary ejection doubling. The difference being that this second strike is the final strike, whereas ejection doubling occurring immediately after the first strike on a Specimen coin is still considered to be within the minting process, since the final strike hasn't occurred yet. Double struck coins are occasionally seen with both flat field doubling and ejection doubling. In such a case, ejection doubling occurred after both the first and second strikes.

Ejection doubling does not necessarily occur only on modern coins. This phenomenon has also been seen on coins dated as early as the 1700s. Generally, any coining press with an ejection mechanism can produce coins exhibiting ejection doubling. Canadian decimal coins minted at the Royal Mint in London during the late 1800s were mostly struck on the Uhlhorn lever coining presses which had replaced the old-fashioned screw presses with atmospheric pressure for general coining purposes. Coins struck on the Uhlhorn presses sometimes show ejection doubling, however, modern coins are generally more susceptible because of faster and more sophisticated coining presses. Canadian cents are particularly notorious for their ejection doubling. The probable reason for this is that cents have a much higher mintage than other denominations and thus, the number of coins with ejection doubling is greater.

Each year, collectors report finding current coins with part or all of the date (or other parts of the design) "re-engraved". The fact is that the great majority of these are deceptive and worthless ejection doubling or, at best, polishing doubling.

J.C. Levesque, FCNRS, NLG

(My thanks to Mr. Alan Herbert, columnist for Krause Publications and noted minting variety expert, for proofreading this monograph.) (END)



by Ross W. Irwin

Official commemorative medals to mark Coronations and Jubilees have been struck at the Royal Mint for general sale to the public since the coronation of Edward VI in 1547. Private enterprise has produced a great many unofficial souvenir medals.

Since Queen Victoria's Jubilee of 1887 the Sovereign has awarded, as a personal souvenir on the occasion of a Coronation or Jubilee, a medal which may be worn suspended from a ribbon on the left breast. Women wear the medal on the left shoulder from a ribbon tied in a bow. All these medals were issued unnamed although many have been named privately.

Until 1918 these medals were worn after decorations but before campaign medals. Since then they are worn after campaign medals but before long service and efficiency decorations and medals.

The first of this series to be worn was awarded by Queen Victoria on the occasion of the 50th year of her reign and celebrated on June 21, 1887. This event was widely celebrated in Canada but it appears that Canada was thinly represented in England. Apparently Sam Hughes was awarded a medal and Dr. J.A. Grant, Ottawa, was included in the Coronation Honours List of June 21, 1887, being granted a K.C.M.G., a distinct honour for a medical man as this award was usually given to politicians.

The official medal was designed by Clemens Emtmeyr and was struck at the Vienna mint. There were 7,490 struck. Gold medals (361) were presented to the Royal Family and foreign nobility. Silver medals (1,234) were presented to military officers and government officials. Bronze medals (5,859) were awarded to troops taking part in the ceremonies.

The medal is described as follows:-

Obv:- Crowned and veiled effigy of Queen Victoria, facing left. Inscription reads VICTORIA D.G. REGINA ET IMPERATRIX F.D.

Rev:- Inscription in 8 lines IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 50th YEAR OF THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA 21 JUNE 1887 within a wreath of Roses, Thistles and Shamrocks. Surmounted by a Crown.

Desc:- Circular, 32 mm, ring mounting.

Ribbon:- 32 mm; Garter blue with two pale blue stripes with narrow Garter blue strips at the edges.

#### QUEEN VICTORIA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE MEDAL

The medal to commemorate the diamond jubilee was almost identical to that used in 1887. The obverse, description and ribbon were the same; the reverse was slightly modified to read IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 60th YEAR OF THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA 20 JUNE 1897. Holders of the 1887 medal were awarded a clasp dated "1897" to wear on the ribbon. This medal was given more freely - 338,796 being awarded.

In January 1897 the Secretary of State for Colonies asked the Governor General for a contingent representing the Canadian military forces to be sent, preferably cavalry and not to exceed 200. There were 2,000 applications. Col. Hon. M. Aylmer, A.G. commanded a unit of 36 officers and other ranks from cavalry (48), artillery (24) and infantry (65). There was 1 officer and 24 other ranks of the R.N.W.M.P. There were representatives from 48 cavalry units, 26 artillery units and 79 infantry battalions. They did not parade as a unit but by arm of service. The unit paraded as part of the Colonial Contingent led by Field Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C. Many lined the parade route. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales presented Jubilee medals to each man at a parade held at Buckingham Palace on July 3, 1897. This would be 37 silver medals and 165 bronze.

There were also many government and private citizens present from Canada included Sir Wilfred Laurier but the number of medals awarded is not known. The Jubilee Honours List contained quite a few Canadians:- Wilfred Laurier, G.C.M.G.; R.J. Cartwright, G.C.M.G.; Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G.; G.A. Kirkpatrick, K.C.M.G.; W.A.B. Hamilton, K.C.M.G.; S. Fleming, K.C.M.G.; L.H. Frechette, C.M.G.; J.M. Courtney, C.M.G.; J.L. McDougall, C.M.G.; Lt Col Wm White, C.M.G.; L.H. Davies, K.C.M.G.; Donald Smith, Peerage; Chief Justice Taylor of Manitoba, Tait of Quebec and J.H. Hagarty of Ontario were Knighted.

#### KING EDWARD VII CORONATION MEDAL

Queen Victoria died January 22, 1901 and the Coronation of King Edward VII was arranged for June 26, 1902, the date found on the coronation medals. It had been delayed until the end of the South African War. In mid June the King fell ill from perityphlitis and the coronation was postponed again. The new date selected was August 9, 1902.

The Secretary of State for Colonies had asked the Governor General for representation at the Coronation as at the Jubilee of 1897 and asked for a Canadian Contingent not to exceed 580. Lt. Col. H.M. Pellatt, Q.O.Rifles commanded the detachment. It finally consisted of 26 officers and 580 other ranks plus the Q.O.R. bugle band which went over at the expense of Col. Pellatt for a total of 630. There were 300 mounted troops including 25 R.N.W.M.P. and 25 Strathcona Horse plus cavalry, mounted rifles and field artillery. There were 200 infantry. The breakdown across Canada was quite uniform. Lt. Col. R.E.W. Turner, V.C. commanded the mounted wing and Lt. Col. A.T. Thompson the dismounted wing. The unit sailed on June 7, 1902 and arrived in England to find the coronation had been postponed. Due to the expense the government instructed the contingent to return home; the only contingent that did not remain in England for the deferred coronation. They arrived home on July 12.

On July 18 Sir Frederick Borden telegraphed from England to send over 1 officer and 13 other ranks for the new date of August 9, 1902. Lt. Col. R.E.W. Turner, V.C. of Q.O.C.H. commanded. It was made up from permanent force units R.C.D.; C.M.R.; G.G.B.G.; P.L.D.G.; and N.W.M.P. They formed a small part of the King's Colonial Escort. They were presented with their medals at a parade at Buckingham Palace on August 11, 1902. They returned for home on August 14.

In addition to the medals given at the Palace there were 25 silver and 608 bronze medals received from the War Office September 27, 1902 for distribution. These were distributed to approximately 1 officer and 30 other ranks in each military district.

The Coronation Honours List of June 26, 1902 awarded the K.C.M.G. on Hon. Wm. Mulock for Imperial Penny Postage and Hon F.W. Borden for the South Agrican War, also Hon. D.H. McMillan. C.M.G. was given to Lt. Col. F. White, N.W.M.P.; A.P. Sherwood, Comm. of Police and Robert Harris. There was also an extensive list of South African War honours to Canadians.

The medal is described as follows:-

Obv:- Raised conjoint busts of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, crowned and robed facing to left. Raised border of laurel.

Rev:- Royal Cypher ERVII surmounted by the Crown. Below, the date 26 JUNE 1902. Raised border of laurel combined with that on the obverse makes a wreath.

Desc:- Ovoid, with raised laurel border, 33.5 mm x 31.1 mm, silver to officers, bronze to other ranks. Ring mounting.

Ribbon:- 32 mm, royal blue with narrow white edges and central scarlet stripe.

The medal was designed by E. Fuchs and was struck by Messers Elkington & Co. of Regent St.

#### KING GEORGE V CORONATION MEDAL

King Edward VII died May 6, 1910. The Coronation of King George V was held June 22, 1911. Canada was asked to send a contingent. The Canadian Coronation Contingent of 719 all ranks concentrated at Quebec May 23, 1911 and sailed for England June 2, 1911. The cost of the contingent was paid by Great Britain. The contingent representing Canada was:-

Military, staff	14 officers	10 other ranks	Total
mounted cavalry	10	84	94
mounted artillery	8	60	68
dismounted	5	486	491
R.C.R. band	0	42	42
Naval	3	35	38
R.N.W.M.P.	7	75	82
Boy Scouts			135
Bisley marksmen			20
Bisley cadet team	1	12	13
		Total	<u>1007</u>

A detachment of 8 officers and 40 men took part in the King's Procession on June 22, 1911. The remainder of the troops were stationed along the route. The following day, June 23, 1911 two mounted escorts of 4 officers and 24 men each took part in the Royal Procession through the city. The balance of the troops again lined the route. The R.N.W.M.P. rode in front of the King. Coronation medals were presented by His Majesty to the officers and men.

The Coronation Contingent sailed for home on July 9, 1911.

Coronation honours to Canadians were three knighthoods, four C.M.G.'s and the Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Fitzpatrick was elevated to G.C.M.G.

Parl. Doc. XLVII #24, 1913)

Coronation medals were also awarded to the Canadian Militia. The distribution to each unit was to the C.O.; the Warrant Officer or Non-commissioned Officer recommended by the C.O.; and, the third to the oldest private by service. The number distributed to the militia is not known.

The medal is described as follows:-

Obv:-Conjoined busts of King George V and Queen Mary, crowned and wearing robes of state, facing left. Encircled by a spray of laurel on right and roses on left. Initials B.M. on ribbon.

Rev:-Royal Cypher GRV surmounted by an Imperial Crown. Below, the inscription 22 JUNE 1911. All within a beaded circle.

Desc:-Circular, 32mm, silver. Ring mounting.

Ribbon:-32mm, garter blue with two narrow central red stripes.

Awards to ladies are in a bow.

The medal was designed by Sir Bertram Mackennel, MVO and was struck at the Royal Mint. The total number struck was 15,901. The number awarded to Canadians is unknown at this time.

#### KING GEORGE V SILVER JUBILEE MEDAL

King Edward VII died May 6, 1910 and as is the custom George V was proclaimed King the same day - "The King is dead, long live the King." The 25th anniversary of his accession to the throne was held Monday, May 6, 1935. In Canada, parliament proclaimed it a public holiday. There was a meeting of the Prime Ministers of the Empire in London, but no formal parades.

Sir Wm Goscombe John, R.A., the sculptor, was authorized to prepare a design in 1934 for a medal to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the accession to the throne of King George V. The design was submitted November 5, 1934.

The medal is described as follows:-

Obv:-Conjoined busts of King George V and Queen Mary crowned and robed, facing left. Inscription reads GEORGE.V.AND.QUEEN.MARY. MAY.VI.MCMXXV.

Rev:-Royal Cypher GRI surmounted by the Imperial Crown. On left is date in two lines, MAY 6 1910; on right, MAY 6 1935. The border is ornate.

Desc:-Circular, 32mm, silver. Ring mounting.

Ribbon:-32mm, red with three narrow stripes at edge, two dark blue and a central white. Awards to ladies are tied in a bow.

There were 85,234 medals struck by the Royal Mint. The list of Canadian recipients is found on 64 pages in the Supplement to the May 4, 1935 Canada Gazette.

Awards to the forces were based on two percent of the strength as of January 1, 1935. The medals were not engraved, except some were done privately for officers of some regiments.

Distribution of medals to the forces were as follows:-

Unit	Strength	Officers/O. Ranks	Total
R.C.N.	877	8/10	18
R.C.N.R.	192	1/3	4
R.C.N.V.R.	967	4/15	19
Army (PF)	3502		1081
Army (NPAM)	51066		
R.C.A.F.(PF)	781		22
R.C.A.F.(NP)	274		
Special list			10
		Total	<u>1154</u>

Ref FAC 1012-5-14

#### KING GEORGE VI CORONATION MEDAL

King George V died January 20, 1936 and Edward VIII acceded to the throne. Preparations were made for his coronation and a medal was designed by Percy Metcalfe. None were issued. Edward VIII abdicated the throne December 11, 1936 and King George VI acceded him. Preparations were made for his coronation.

The Coronation of George VI differed from that of George V in that Canada paid the full cost of its contingent. The Canadian contingent was only half the size of that of 1911.

The Canadian Coronation contingent under the command of Col. J.E.L. Streight, MC,VD,MP, took part in the Coronation on May 12, 1937. It was composed of the following:-

R.C.N.	4 officers	26 other ranks	
Army	55	166	
R.C.A.F.	8	22	
R.C.M.P.	2	33	
F.F. band	1	34	Total - 351

The balance of the contingent was criticized in parliament was criticised in parliament (House of Commons Debates, February 7, 1938, p. 241) as there were 32 Colonels or Lieut Col.'s and only 5 private soldiers. The Contingent had to obtain special permission to do sentry duty at Buckingham Palace because of this imbalance.

The Contingent received their medals at Buckingham Palace on May 14, 1937.

In addition to the official Canadian Coronation Contingent there were 10,000 medals distributed in Canada in 1937. As the list was used in 1935 and for other general distributions I include it here:-

#### Military

1. Each holder of the Victoria Cross
2. Members of the Defence Council and wives
3. District Officers Commanding and wives
4. 1,284 for Permanent, NPAM, Air, Naval forces (incl. 5 for women)  
(N.S.- 2PF, 3 NPAM)



	NDHQ	Other	
Navy	5	55	(RCN - 30; RCNR - 6; RCNVR - 19; HQ - 5)
Army	10	1097	
Air	11	35	
Service organizations - President + Secty - 16			
Something less than 2% of strength			Total - 1,284

### Others

Members of staff of Governor General and wives  
 Honourary A.D.C.'s and wives  
 Lieut Governors of Provinces and wives  
 Members of Cabinet and wives  
 Secretaries and members of staff of each minister  
 Privy Coucillors in cabinet and wives  
 Senators and wives  
 Members of House of Commons and wives  
 Mayors of towns and cities over 1,000  
 Wardens of counties  
 Judges  
 Dominion and Provincial Deputy Ministers  
 Members of Provincial Legislatures and wives

The medal is described as follows:-

Obv:-Conjoined busts of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, crowned and robed, facing left.

Rev:-Royal Cypher GRI surmounted by an Imperial Crown; below, the word CROWNED and the date 12 MAY 1937. The inscription reads GEORGE VI QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Desc:-Circular, 32mm, silver. Ring suspender.

Ribbon:32mm, Garter blue with three narrow stripes at edge, two white with a central red. Awards to ladies are tied in a bow.

There were 90,279 medals struck of which 10,089 were awarded to Canadians. The designer was Percy Metcalfe. The dies were produced at the Paris Mint.

### QUEEN ELIZABETH II CORONATION MEDAL

King George VI died February 6, 1952. The Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II was held June 2, 1953. Canada sent the largest official delegation.

The Canadian Coronation Contingent was composed of:-

Navy	77 (PF)	52 (R)	
Army	204 (PF)*	205 (R)	
Air	183 (PF)	30 (R)	W/C J.F. Watts
RCMP	30		Asst Comm. D.L. McGibbon

Total - 781

\* 92 from Canada and 91 from bases in England and France

The units lines the parade route and 4 officers of the RCHA rode in the Commonwealth Escort of the Queen. A detachment stood guard at Buckingham Palace on June 5. Coronation medals were distributed at a parade at Buckingham Palave on June 6, others were distributed to civilians at Canada House. On June 15 HMCS Magnificent, Quebec, Ontario, Sioux, Swansee and LaHulloise and two squad-

rons of Sea Furys participated in the naval review at Spithead on June 15. In Canada about 6,000 troops participated in the celebration at Ottawa on June 2.

The medal is described as follows:-

Obv:-Queen Elizabeth II, crowned and wearing an ermine cloak with high collar and the collar of the Garter and Badge of the Bath, facing right.

Rev:-Royal Cypher EIIR surmounted by the Crown. Inscription reads QUEEN ELIZABETH.II.CROWNED 2nd JUNE 1953.

Desc:-Circular, 32mm, silver. Ring suspender.

Ribbon:-32mm, crimson with two dark blue stripes in centre and narrow white stripe at edge. Awards to ladies are tied in a bow.

Medal designed by Cecil Thomas. The award was distributed widely in Canada. The total number awarded to Canadians is not known.

#### QUEEN ELIZABETH II SILVER JUBILEE MEDAL

King George VI died February 6, 1952 and Queen Elizabeth II was proclaimed Queen the same day. The 25th Anniversary of her accession to the throne was celebrated February 6, 1977. On February 3, 1977 an address of congratulations was made before the Canadian House of Commons. The only formal Canadian participation in the anniversary celebration was the RCMP musical ride which took part in the procession in London.

A distinctive silver jubilee medal was designed and struck in Canada to recognize the event. It was widely distributed. The medal is described as follows:-

Obv:-Queen Elizabeth II, facing right, wearing a large St. Edward's Crown. Inscription reads:ELIZABETH II DEI GRATIA REGINA FID.DEF. The letters D.W. are below the truncation of the bust.

Rev:-A stylized maple leaf with CANADA above and the Royal Cypher EIIR with Crown below and the dates 1952 and 1977. The designer's name HUNT is above 1977. Designed by Dora DePedery-Hunt.

A nominal roll of recipients of this medal was tabled in the House of Commons March 16, 1978 (S.P. 303-7/13). A copy was deposited in the Parliamentary Library.







BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

By Command

of

**HIS MAJESTY THE KING**

the accompanying Medal is forwarded

to

R. HESELTINE ESQ.

to be worn in commemoration of

Their Majesties' Coronation

12th May, 1937.



DICTIONARY OF CANADIAN MEDALLISTS

by Robert C. Willey

Continued

HAHN, GUSTAV 1866 - 1962

The elder brother of Emanuel Hahn, and like him a sculptor. He submitted a design in 1927 for a cent to be used in a proposed special coinage commemorating the diamond jubilee of Confederation. Unfortunately, this coinage was not struck.

HALL, JOSEPH

An iron founder of Oshawa, Ontario, who in 1883 cast a medal in iron for the Knights of Labour (Le Roux 1210). Specimens were distributed to spectators at a parade held by the Knights in Oshawa. Copies were cast in pewter afterward.

HALLIDAY, THOMAS 1780 - 1844

Thomas Halliday was a Birmingham medallist and die-sinker who became famous even as a young man. He produced a large number of the copper tokens circulating in England from 1811 to 1819, and produced some of the Colonial tokens of Canada. His designs are utilitarian rather than artistic, yet his work was still pleasing to the eye. They are the product of an engraver with a very workmanlike manner. Not being a German, he may never have heard that old German phrase, "arbeiten fleiszig", but nevertheless his work can definitely be described as "fleiszig". Extremely careful and thorough, he went quietly about his work and produced pieces closely resembling those of Conrad Kuchler of the Soho Mint (q.v.). Halliday's finest work in tokens is the famous Cossack penny, commemorating the Russian Cossacks who did so much damage to Napoleon's Grand Armee in its retreat from Moscow in 1812.

Few engravers can lay claim to having so many illustrious pupils as can Thomas Halliday. After working for Sir Edward Thomason, he later went into business for himself and was not backward about taking apprentices. Peter and William Wyon, John Sherriff, Joseph Moore the Elder, C. F. Carter, and W. J. Taylor (qq.v.) were all apprentices of Halliday in their youth.

Following are the Canadian Colonial pieces produced by Halliday:

The Irish "Pure Copper Preferable to Paper" Halfpenny Breton 1009  
 The 1812 and 1813 "Trade & Navigation" tokens of Nova Scotia  
 The "Genuine British Copper" tokens of Nova Scotia  
 The halfpennies of John A. Barry and Hosterman & Etter  
 The "Success to Navigation & Trade" halfpennies of Nova Scotia  
 Many of the "Ships Colonies & Commerce" halfpennies  
 Picard's Battle tokens of the Duke of Wellington  
 The Peninsular pennies and anonymous Wellington tokens Breton 969-973  
 The Waterloo Halfpenny dated 1816  
 The original anonymous tokens imitated later for Joseph Tiffin  
 The "RH" tokens Breton 989-991



Mary Gillick's  
laureate bust



The Governor-General's Medal of Lord Byng,  
Struck by the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths  
Company, now Garrard & Co.



Reverse Designs by Emanuel Hahn



Some of the Productions of Thomas Halliday

On Halliday's death, his business was purchased by his principal clerk, but by this time there was much less demand for the engraving of dies, and the business was diverted to stamping and piercing. In this form it was eventually sold to the founder of a firm of lamp makers.

References: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. Vol. II, pp. 388, 389.  
Bell, R. C.: Copper Commercial Coins 1811-1819, p. 213.

#### HAMILTON STAMP & STENCIL WORKS

This firm, established about 1900, produced a number of Masonic pennies as well as dairy and bread tokens. It also struck some commemorative medals for events in Hamilton and Toronto. The business card of the firm bore a bare head of George V, patterned after Sir Bertram MacKenna's head of the king for the British coinage. Numismatists' tokens were sometimes struck by the firm, including one for Jeremia Gibbs in 1903 and D. A. Wood in 1904. In 1913 the firm struck a medal for the Hamilton Industrial Exhibition. A number of medals was produced to advertise the city of Hamilton as an industrial city and an ideal convention centre.

#### HANSON, C. H. & CO.

This Chicago firm struck the card of the Ottawa Numismatic Society (Breton 825).

#### HARDY, CLAUDE

According to Forrer (Op. cit. Vol. II, p. 427) this engraver, who worked at the Paris mint from 1674 to 1676, cut the dies for the pieces of 4 sols "dites des Traitants" for the mint of Vimy-en-Lyonnais in 1674. In 1686 he was appointed Engraver and Die Cutter at the mint of Lille.

#### HARDY, JEAN

A French medallist who worked at the Paris mint from 1656 till his death in 1684. He cut the dies for the medal (Le Roux 303) struck in honour of Sieur de Levis, Viceroy of New France in 1658. One of the Indian Chief medals of 1693 bore an obverse struck from a die by Hardy (Le Roux 300a).

Reference: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. Vol. II, pp. 427, 428.



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Reference: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. Vol. II, pp. 427, 428.

A Peterborough medallist who learned the trade from his father, John Hayman, who was a Toronto medallist. Hayman worked at the Royal Mint for three years, and studied at the Ontario College of Art. In 1954 he produced a Victory medal and one in honour of Winston Churchill. He also produced medals honouring Robertson Davies and commemorating the sesquicentenary of St. James United Church in Montreal. From 1947 to 1973 he designed and cut the dies for the Canadian National Exhibition annual award plaques, and the reverse die for the plaque of 1974 is also his work.

## HEATON, RALPH, &amp; SONS

Ralph Heaton started a brass foundry in 1794 in Birmingham, and in 1819 started a private mint, which was known as Ralph Heaton & Co. It did not achieve prominence until after the dissolution of the firm of Boulton & Watt in 1848. His five sons eventually joined the business, which was called Ralph Heaton & Son in 1850, and a little later Ralph Heaton & Sons. In 1850 the firm bought the minting machinery of Boulton & Watt.

The early dies were often cut by Ralph Heaton himself, who usually signed his work with the initials R. H., as in the case of the "Rutherford Rams" struck in 1846 for Rutherford Bros. of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland. After 1850 the firm began to receive orders to fill because of the pressure for domestic coinage in the British Isles. In 1871 it began to use the letter H as a mint mark. In 1889 the firm assumed its present name of The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd. In 1895 it acquired the minting machinery and rolling mills of James Watt & Co., successors to the old Soho mint, who failed that year.

For Canada, in Colonial times, the Heaton mint struck the following pieces:

- 1840 "Success to the Fisheries" tokens of Prince Edward Island
- 1846 Rutherford halfpennies of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland
- 1852 Quebec Bank pennies and halfpennies
- Some of the Bank of Upper Canada pennies and halfpennies
- 1854 Bank of Upper Canada pennies and halfpennies
- Pennies and halfpennies of New Brunswick
- 1855 James Duncan's and "Self Government" tokens of P.E.I.
- 1856 Bronze pennies and halfpennies of Nova Scotia
- 1857 Bank of Upper Canada pennies and halfpennies
- "Self Government" tokens of Prince Edward Island
- 1858 The ship halfpenny of Newfoundland
- The steamship halfpenny of Prince Edward Island
- 1860 The "Fishery Rights" halfpenny of Newfoundland
- 1871 The Prince Edward Island cent

The "Ships Colonies & Commerce" halfpennies with the incuse H on the water to the right are the work of this firm. Since these



member of the Royal Academy. Statues and monuments created by him are in many centres in eastern Canada. In Ottawa the monuments to Queen Victoria and Sir John A. MacDonal and the statue of Sir Georges Etienne Cartier are his work. He created monuments to Col. De Salaberry at Chambly, Madeleine de Vercheres at Vercheres, and to Bishop Laval at Quebec. His statues include those of Jeanne Mance at Montreal, Wolfe and Montcalm at Quebec, Sir Leonard Tilley at Saint John, Joseph Howe at Halifax, and King Edward VII at Montreal.

His medals include the Quebec Lieutenant-Governor's Medal for Sir Pierre E. Leblanc, the Hingston Medal of Laval University, the medal of J. Israel Tarte of 1900, and the medal in honour of Dr. Oronhyatekha, the Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters.

Reference: Clowery, Freeman: Op. cit. p. 11.  
McPherson Library, University of Victoria: Creative  
Canada. Vol. I, p. 149.

#### HEMSLEY, GEORGE

The designer of many of the medals struck by R. F. Hemsley & Co. of Montreal. Among his designs are those of a peace medal, in this case struck by Birks, for public distribution and for school and college awards, and the medal of the third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition at Montreal in 1925.

#### HEMSLEY, R. F. & CO.

Montreal manufacturing jewellers and engravers, founded in 1870 by Richard F. Hemsley. Richard Hemsley came to Canada from England in 1867 and settled in Montreal, working as a watchmaker and jeweller before starting business on his own. The firm soon acquired an excellent reputation in the jewellery and watchmaking trades. It was many years before the production of medals began.

A medal was struck to commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada in 1919. The previous year a medal was struck to commemorate the end of the first World War. Designed by Paul Seurot, it depicts France as a winged Victory. Many athletic medals were produced, as well as a medal for the Westmount School Commissioners. The firm produced the Montreal Police Bravery Medal, which was never awarded. A medal in the "art nouveau" style was produced for La Presse of Montreal.

Reference: Hemsley, R. F.: Looking Back. Montreal 1930. An autobiography.



Coins Struck by Ralph Heaton & Sons



The Levis Medal by Jean Hardy, 1658

The Reverse of the  
Nova Scotia Cent  
by J. C. Hill



W. D. Henderson's Horrendous Goat

This Chicago firm produced a rather interesting stock medal for golf clubs, one club using it being the old Calgary Golf & Country Club. The obverse of the medal shows a group of players, transfixed in horror at the sight of the ball, which has just landed on the green right in front of a large, fierce goat with exaggerated horns.

## HENDERY, ROBERT 1814 - 1897

A Montreal jeweller and medallist, who was brought to Canada from Scotland by Savage & Lyman (q.v.) before 1840. In 1837 he entered into a partnership with Peter Baule, which endured till 1840. In 1840 the partnership dissolved, and Hendery carried on alone under the name of Robert Hendery & Co. In 1887 the firm was renamed Hendery & Leslie, reflecting the formation of a new partnership with John Leslie, who had become an apprentice of Hendery in 1864. The firm continued till 1899, two years after the death of Hendery, when it was bought out by Henry Birks & Sons.

Hendery's firm struck medals (Le Roux 1225-1227) for the College de Nicolet and for the Cercle Jacques Cartier of Montreal (Le Roux 1180). The medal (Le Roux 921) commemorating the union of all the Masonic lodges in Canada was also struck by the firm.

In 1872 Hendery was engaged by the Dominion government to prepare specimens of the Confederation Medal of 1867 for presentation to Indian Chiefs. He prepared a ring 11 mm. wide and fixed it around the rim of a Confederation Medal. The lettering of the treaty inscription was soldered to the ring. Of this enlarged medal he made twenty-five electrotypes, which were plated with silver before delivery to the government.

References: Jamieson, M. A.: Medals awarded to North American Indian Chiefs 1714-1922. First printed 1936 and reprinted 1961. pp. 50-52.  
Morin, Victor: Les Medailles decernees aux Indiens d'Amerique. The Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. Dec. 1915. p. 319.

## HEWITT, GEORGE, &amp; CO.

Vancouver die-sinkers, who produced the 1970 Kitimat medal given to registrants at the 1971 convention of the Canadian Numismatic Association. The Saanich and Gorge Bus transportation tokens were also struck by this firm. In 1970 the firm struck a trade dollar for the city of Quesnel.

HILL, J. C.

This artist designed and modelled the reverse of the cents and half cents of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Reference: Hocking, W. J.: Catalogue of the Coins, Tokens, Medals, Dies, and Seals in the Museum of the Royal Mint. Vol. I, pp. 309. Vol. II, pp. 123, 125.

HOFFNUNG, A.

A Montreal engraver who cut the dies for medals (Le Roux 643, 644) commemorating the opening of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal by the Prince of Wales in 1860.

HOLBROOK, ELIZABETH BRADFORD 1913 -

A contemporary sculptress of Hamilton, who cast a medallion in 1950 in honour of Robert A. Davis. In 1970 she cast the Canadian Hunter Society Medal, which is awarded annually by the Society.

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

HOLTZHEY, JOHANN GEORG 1729 - 1808

A Dutch medallist who became Master of the Mint of New Zealand in 1754. He designed and cut the dies for a number of medals, but his only creation relative to Canada is the reverse of the French medal struck to commemorate the Treaty of Paris in 1763 (Le Roux 309).

References: Forrer, Leonard: Op. cit. Vol. II, pp. 536, 537. Betts, C. Wyllys: American Colonial History illustrated by Contemporary Medals. 1894. pp. 199, 200.

HORNE, CLEEVE 1912 -

A Toronto sculptor whose family came to Canada from Jamaica in 1913 and settled in Toronto. He created the Alexander Graham Bell Memorial in Brantford in 1948, the War Memorial for the Law Society of Upper Canada in 1950, and the memorial to William Shakespeare in Stratford in 1964. The coat of arms along Highways 400 and 401 in Ontario are his work.

His medallic work includes the Edith Tyrell Medal awarded by

the Women's Association of the Mining Industry in Canada (1950) and the dies for the medal of the Royal Academy of Arts (1953).

Reference: McPherson Library, University of Victoria: Creative Canada. Vol. I, pp. 156, 157.

#### HUEL, GEORGES

The head of the committee formed to design the first Olympic coinage of \$5 and \$10 pieces, struck in 1973. His colleagues on the committee were Pierres-Yves Pelletier and Gilles Robert. All are graphic artists of Montreal.

#### HULL, PERCY

An engraver employed by Henry Birks & Sons in its early medal-making years. He designed and engraved much of the firm's best medallic work in these years, which includes a plaque struck for the golden jubilee of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal in 1912.

#### IMREDY, ELEK 1912 -

A Hungarian sculptor born in Budapest, who emigrated to Canada in 1957. In 1958 he cast a medallion known as the Cardinal Newman Award. In 1968 he was commissioned to make a bronze statue of Prime Minister St. Laurent for Parliament Hill.

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

#### INDUSTRIAL FINE CASTINGS LTD.

This Toronto firm cast the centennial medallion of the Ontario Hydro Coin Club in 1967. Only 150 examples were made. The medallion was designed by H. Detlev Voss and the moulds were made by Lothar Geist.

#### INDIAN CHIEF MEDALS

These are a class of medals struck or cast for presentation to Indian tribal leaders to secure their loyalty. The French were the first to give medals to the Indians. A little later the English



adopted the practice to compete with the French for the loyalty of Indian tribes. The United States began to present medals to Indian leaders soon after gaining independence, quickly substituting American medals for British ones held by Indian chiefs. The Dominion of Canada continued the practice on the occasion of the signing of treaties and on special occasions such as the rally of Indian tribes at Calgary in 1901. The last medal given at the signing of a treaty was in 1922. Medals were given to Indian chiefs on the occasion of the Royal Visit in 1939 and in 1970 for the centenaries of Manitoba and the North West Territories. In 1976 replicas of the original medals given at the signing of the sixth Indian Treaty were given to leaders of the tribes whose ancestors signed the treaty.

The Handbook of the Indians of Canada, published in 1913 by the Department of Marine and Fisheries and reprinted in 1971 by Coles Publishing Co., has a short article on medals, in which it is stated that the French medals of Richelieu, Levis, and Warin (Le Roux 302-304) were struck to be presented to Indian chiefs, but this is not borne out by other writers. As far as is known, the first medals given to Indians were the medals of the French royal family, struck in 1693. These were designed by Sebastien Leclerc and engraved by Dollin, Hardy, Mauger, Roussel, Molart, and Bernard. These medals are listed by Le Roux as #300 and 300a-e.

The "Honos et Virtus" medallions appeared after 1712. The last French medal was struck in 1748. The medal struck for the coronation of Louis XV in 1722 was given to Indians at various times before the medals of 1748 were struck.

In 1760 a medal (Le Roux 837) was given by the British to Indian chiefs present at the capture of Montreal. A small medal was struck on the king's orders in 1761 to give to Indians who sent him a message of congratulations on his marriage. Later issues took place at various times from 1763 to 1794. In 1798 the Hudson's Bay Company issued a medal to be given to Indians friendly to the Company. In the nineteenth century the medals were improved in quality, some being the work of the Wyons and struck at the Royal Mint. Many were awarded to Indians who fought in the War of 1812. After 1840 the practice began of presenting medals to the leaders of tribes when land was ceded by them to the Crown by treaty. Medals for this purpose were issued till 1922. In 1842 a medal (Le Roux 839) was given to Indians who served as guides and assisted government surveyors of the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine.

The first Indian chief medal of the Dominion of Canada was made from a Confederation Medal of 1867. This was prepared by Robert Hendery (q.v.). It was found to be too cumbersome, and was replaced by the type showing a military officer shaking hands with an Indian chief. This design was used for all subsequent treaties except the ninth, when someone in the government decided that it was time to pinch pennies and substituted enamelled badges, which were not at all popular with the Indians. In 1939 specimens of the large Royal Visit medal were given to Indian chiefs presented to the king and queen. An aluminum medal was given to Indian chiefs in 1936 in com-

memoration of the diamond jubilee of an Indian reservation near Duck Lake, Sask. In 1955 Indian chiefs in Alberta were given medals on the occasion of the province's golden jubilee. For the centenaries of Manitoba and the North West Territories, medals were given personally by the queen to Indian leaders during the Royal Visit of 1970.

## INDIAN CHIEF MEDALS

	Obverse	Reverse	Struck
1693 Royal Family	Roussel Molart Mauger Dollin Hardy Bernard	Roussel Molart Mauger Dollin Hardy Bernard	Paris Medal Mint Paris Medal Mint Paris Medal Mint Paris Medal Mint Paris Medal Mint Paris Medal Mint
1713 Honos et Virtus		Wermuth?	Paris Medal Mint
1722 Coronation of Louis XV	J.C.Roettiers	J.C.Roettiers	Paris Medal Mint
1748 Honos et Virtus	Du Vivier	Du Vivier	Paris Medal Mint
1760 Montreal	D.C. Fueter		New York
1761 Marriage of George III			
1763 Lion and Wolf			
1764 Happy while United	D.C.Fueter	D.C.Fueter	New York
1766 Happy while United	D. C.Fueter	D.C.Fueter	New York
1783 George III			Royal Mint
1794 George III	Miller		
1798 Hudson's Bay Company	Küchler	Küchler	Boulton & Watt
1812 George III	T. Wyon II	T. Wyon II	Royal Mint
1814 George III	T. Wyon II	T. Wyon II	Royal Mint
1821 Coronation of George IV			Rundell, Bridge & Rundell
1830 William IV	W. Wyon	T. Wyon II	Royal Mint
1840 Queen Victoria	W. Wyon	W. Wyon	Royal Mint
1842 MicMac Medal	B. Wyon	B. Wyon	Royal Mint
1860 Queen Victoria	W. Wyon	W. Wyon	Royal Mint
1860 Treaties #1 and 2	J.S. & A.B. Wyon		J.S. & A.B. Wyon
1872 Confederation	J.S. Wyon	J.S. Wyon	J.S. & A.B. Wyon
1876 Treaties #3 to 8	J.S. Wyon	J.S. Wyon	J.S. & A.B. Wyon
1901 Calgary Assembly			P.W. Ellis & Co.
1905 Treaty #9			A. McMillan
1909 Edward VII			A. Rosenthal
1922 George V			Ellis Bros.
1936 Duck Lake reservation			Birks
1939 Royal Visit	P. Metcalfe	E. Hahn	Royal Canadian Mint
1955 Alberta golden jubilee			Jedco Ltd.
1970 Manitoba & N.W.T.	P.Leuenberger		Sherritt-Gordon
1976 Centenary of Treaty #6			Alberta Mint

- References: Jamieson, M. A.: Medals awarded to North American Indian Chiefs. 1936. Reprinted 1961  
 McLachlan, R. W.: Medals awarded to Canadian Indians. The Canadian Antiquarian January to October 1899.  
 Morin, Victor: Les Medailles decernees aux Indiens d'Amerique. The Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. Dec. 1915.

INGRAM, THOMAS WELLS 1799 - 1844

A Birmingham medallist who trained and worked at the Soho mint before setting up his own business. After his death the firm moved to another location in Birmingham (1845) and was managed by another of the same name, probably a relative. The firm was still known by his name till 1865, when a partnership with Edward Kemp was formed under the name of Ingram & Kemp, and the production of medals and tokens was discontinued.

About 1820 Thomas Wells Ingram produced the Washington pieces of the United States bearing the date 1783. Shortly afterward, from 1822 to 1830, he cut the dies for the Lesslie twopence and halfpenny of Upper Canada, which were struck at the Soho mint.

References: Bowman, Fred: The Designers and Engravers of Canadian Coins and Tokens. "The Numismatist" January 1949.  
 Hawkins, R. N. P.: Dictionary of Birmingham Makers of Metallic Tickets, Checks, and Counters during the middle and latter parts of the nineteenth Century. Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin 1960 volume.  
 Sharp, Thomas: Catalogue of Provincial Copper Coins, Tokens, Tickets and Medalets in the Collection of Sir George Chetwynd. 1834.

IRELAND, BENJAMIN

A Toronto engraver who worked for the Wellings Mint (q.v.) for many years and is now with Interbranch International. While working for the Wellings Mint he cut the dies for the 1964 and 1966 Conventions of the Canadian Numismatic Association, the early "Big Nickel" medals issued by the Sudbury numismatic park in 1964, and a medal commemorating the centenary of the town of Aurora, Ontario in 1963.

IRWIN, J. C., & CO.

This San Francisco firm struck tokens for the Allan and Queen Cigar Stores at Rossland, B.C.

JB

These are the initials of Jacoby Bros. of Vancouver.