

# THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC RESEARCH SOCIETY



*Transactions*  
2017

Vol. 5, New Series

**TRANSACTIONS  
OF  
THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC  
RESEARCH SOCIETY**



©copyright  
2017

The Canadian Numismatic Research Society  
c/o Scott E. Douglas  
273 Mill St. East  
Acton, Ontario  
L7J 1J7

**Copyright Notice**

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or entering in an information storage or retrieval system, without the prior, written permission of the copyright holders. None of the images which appear herein may be copied, stored, distributed, published, or communicated in any form or any medium by any means, including print, electronic, satellite, broadcast, on-line or network access.

**Canadian Numismatic Research Society**

**President – Stan Clute  
Vice President – David Bergeron  
Secretary/Treasurer – Ron Cheek**

**Editorial Committee**

**Scott Douglas, Chris Faulkner**

**Medals Committee**

**Len Buth, Scott Douglas, Chris Faulkner, Ron Greene**

**Contributors**

**Eric Leighton, Christopher Faulkner, Stan Clute**

**Fellows 2017**

**Walter Allan  
Jim Astwood  
Darryl Atchison  
Warren Baker  
Richard Becker  
Geoff Bell  
David Bergeron  
Paul Berry  
Richard Bird  
Pierre Brouillette  
Gregory Brunk  
Len Buth  
Ron Cheek  
William Clarke  
Freeman Clowery  
Stan Clute**

**Leslie Copan  
Brian Cornwell  
Michael Curry  
Brian Denman  
John Deyell  
Scott E. Douglas  
Graham Esler  
Chris Faulkner  
Robert Graham  
Ron Greene  
James Haxby  
\*Les Hill  
Wayne Jacobs  
Harry N. James  
Mel Kyle  
Ryan Lawson**

**Eric Leighton  
Ted Leitch  
Jean Levesque  
Chris McCreery  
Peter Moogk  
Henry Nienhuis  
Serge Pelletier  
Robert Puddester  
Barrie Renwick  
Don Roebuck  
Ian Speers  
Donald Stewart  
Rob Turner  
Barry Uman  
William Waychison  
Norm Williams**

**\*Deceased**

## Table Of Contents

### A Guide for Contributors

In Memoriam – Leslie C Hill	Ron Greene	5
An Early Document of the Halifax Banking Company	Eric Leighton	7
Those Other “Blacksmiths”: A Preliminary Listing of Period Cast Counterfeits of Colonial Coins and Tokens	Christopher Faulkner	26
A Collection of Canadian Swimming Awards	Stan Clute	42
Afterword	Scott E Douglas	62

### Guide for Contributors

The *Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society* is intended to be a venue for longer articles of original research which may be unsuitable for publication in magazines like *The CN Journal* or periodicals like *Numismatica Canada*. Articles from Fellows of the CNRS on any aspect of numismatics in Canada are welcome. Contributors are encouraged to adhere to the following guidelines.

1. Submissions should be in MS Word, Times New Roman, 12-pt.
2. Single-spacing is acceptable, including between paragraphs. The first line of each paragraph should be indented.
3. Quoted material longer than seven or eight lines should be double-indented ½ inch from the left and right margins and separated by a space from the body of the text before and after it. It should not be enclosed by the addition of quotation marks or be italicized. All quoted material should be quoted with absolute fidelity, including any use of quotation marks, italics, capitals, spelling, punctuation, etc., as in the original.
4. For reasons of copyright and research ethics, the source of all quotations, paraphrased material, and borrowed ideas must be acknowledged accurately.
5. The preferred style for acknowledging source material is to embed the reference in the body of the text, preferably at the end of sentences or paragraphs, with the author's surname, the date of publication, and the page number, as follows (Breton 1894: 47). This reduces the proliferation of footnotes.
6. Footnotes should be reserved for expository material of a supplemental or explanatory nature. Avoid endnotes.
7. The bibliography, arranged alphabetically by author, should include all works cited in the text of the article, in the following style: Breton, P.N. 1894. *Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada*. Montreal: P.N. Breton & Co.
8. Illustrations should be submitted with the article along with the desired captions.
9. All illustrations must be cleared of copyright and, where applicable, permission granted for reproduction.
10. Submissions will be reviewed and returned to the author for response, with corrections, suggestions, and comments in the track changes feature of MS Word.
11. Please do not number the pages of your work.
12. Please submit your images separately from your text. Indicate where you would like them to go and we will include them.

## In Memoriam

by Ronald Greene

### Leslie Charles Hill

b. 10 July 1916 at Mulvihill, MB

d. 20 Feb 2017 at White Rock, BC

With Leslie C. Hill's passing we have lost one of the giants of Canadian Numismatics. He was the second child of Hather Dennis Hill and his wife, Lucy Ellen Wilson Hill, both of whom had immigrated from England. He had an older brother, Gordon James, and a younger brother, John Ashton. In 1921 his father was a farmer, but Les spoke of his father running a pool room and barber shop. Les moved to Prince Rupert in the mid 1930s where he found work in the shipyard. Over time he became a crane operator. He met his future wife, Victoria (Vic) Balacki (pronounced and often recorded as Balaski) in Prince Rupert and they were married August 11, 1943, after which time the couple moved to Vancouver. He started working in a shipyard in North Vancouver where he ran a crane for a couple of years. He acquired his Certificate of Competency in 1944 (steam engineer) which allowed him to move to the Vancouver School Board where he ultimately became the head custodian in one of the larger high schools.

Les and Vic never had children, but they raised one of their nephews, Glen Dahl, from the age of four. Vic passed away in 2007 after 64 years of marriage. Les is survived by Glen and two other nephews and two nieces.

Les spoke of being interested in coins at an earlier age, but never had any money to pursue his interest until about 1945 or a bit later. In 1947 he started collecting decimal coins and within 18 months had assembled a complete collection of Canadian and Newfoundland decimals, by date and the major varieties which were recognized at the time. In those times, acquiring coins meant writing a lot of letters and Les corresponded with many if not all of the leading collectors of the day. To improve his collection he would purchase entire collections, select the needed pieces, then dispose of the surplus pieces, which is why the writer first corresponded with him in early 1956, replying to one of his ads in the *The CN Journal*.

Les later branched into tokens of British Columbia and the Yukon. In 1963 he sold his decimal collection to a Montreal businessman. In the mid 1960s the Vancouver Numismatic Society set up a research committee consisting of several leading collectors who each took a category and listed all the known pieces. Les, who had the largest BC token collection put everything together and developed the numbering system. This led to the first true BC catalogue in 1969, which listed about 1200 tokens compared to the four in Breton's listing. In 1980, after the committee stagnated, Les produced his own catalogue, *British Columbia Numismatics Part 1, Trade Tokens*, with approximately three times as many tokens, a quantity which required a new numbering system with more capacity. This system is still serving as the basis for the current token database which has over 6000 tokens listed. Then he and Scott Simpson produced *Yukon Numismatics* in 1990, which listed not only tokens, but medals and paper items.

Les was an original member of the Canadian Numismatic Association (now RCNA). His number was 32 and he later became Life Member No. 3. He was also a founding member of the Vancouver Coin Club (now the Vancouver Numismatic Society), and of the now defunct Royal City Coin Club. He was also a founding member of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society. By nature, Les was a quiet, serious student of numismatics who kept a low profile. He didn't like the limelight and tended to avoid meetings and conventions. He was at his best hosting small groups of like-minded friends. He was one of two Honorary Life Members in the

Canadian Association of Token Collectors. He received the highest distinction in Canadian numismatics, the J. Douglas Ferguson Award, in 1978.

Some of his ground-breaking works include an article on the BC \$10 and \$20 coins of 1862 (1948), the North West Company tokens (1963), a 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary history of the Vancouver Numismatic Society (1975), the Resolution and Adventure Medals distributed by Captain Cook (1980), and the Card Money of the Cassiar (1988 and 1998). In addition, he did a lot of early research and writing which established the rarity of various decimals. He also wrote a large number of articles on BC and Yukon merchants and their tokens. His extensive notes on BC and Yukon tokens were written in tiny print by hand in small ring binders – we call them the “wee books.” These have proven invaluable over the years. I consider him my mentor and he was extremely good about sharing information. He retained a phenomenal memory almost to the end. We miss him.

**An Early Document of the Halifax Banking Company**  
by  
**Eric Leighton, FCNRS**



*Fig. 1. Headquarters of the Halifax Banking Company. Courtesy of the author.*

Following are pages from what would appear to be the original Memorandum Book for the first few months of this bank's existence. There are only 10 pages of what seem to have been the very first actions of significance of the new (and first) bank in Nova Scotia. As can be seen below, on the first day of September, 1825, the Company began business in the stone building owned by one of the co-partners, Enos Collins. This Bank still stands on the Historic Properties waterfront in Halifax and is one of Nova Scotia's Heritage Buildings.



Halifax, Sept. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1825

The Halifax Banking Company Commenced business at their Bank in The Hon'ble Enos Collins's Stone Building this day. -

The Company are,

H. H. Cogswell Esq. Pres't.  
 William Pryor, Vice Pres't.  
 Enos Collins, Esq.  
 Saml. Cunard,  
 John Clark  
 James Tobin  
 Joseph Allison  
 Martin G. Black

Copartners.

N. T. Hill Esq. Cashier  
 James C. Wilkie, Book Keeper  
 Joseph Keebler, Attendant.

Halifax, Sept. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1825

The Halifax Banking –  
 Company Commenced business  
 at their Bank in The Hon'ble  
 Enos Collins's Stone Building  
 this day.

The Company are,  
 H. H. Cogswell, Esqr. Pres'dt.)  
 William Pryor, Vice Pres'dt.)  
 Enos Collins, Esq.)  
 Saml. Cunard)  
 John Clark) Copartners  
 James Tobin)  
 Joseph Allison)  
 Martin G. Black)

N. T. Hill Esqr. Cashier\*  
 James C. Wilkie, Book Keeper  
 Joseph Keebler, Attendant

Fig. 2. First page of the Halifax Banking Company Memorandum Book.

\*The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Paper Money (1980) lists P.C. Hill in the position assumed to be that of Cashier. This illustrated page clearly shows those initials to be in error. Dr. James Haxby and fellow collaborators (1976), following the work of Victor Ross (1920), correctly identified the Cashier as N.T. Hill and provided concise biographies of the founding partners. The £1.10.0 note is described in the Charlton catalogue without an illustration. The authors and the CIBC itself were apparently unaware of other denominations issued, but some very realistic speculation was presented, if not perfectly accurate.

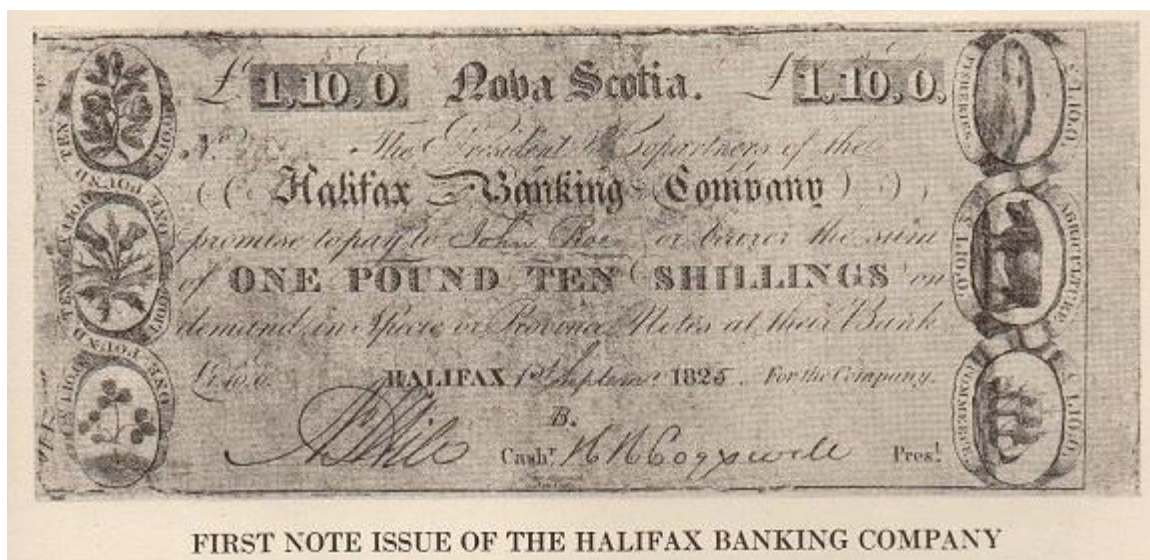


Fig. 3. *The only known complete note of the Halifax Banking Company. In the collection of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, illustrated from Ross (1920), Vol. 1, Plate 14, opposite page 76.*<sup>1</sup>

In addition to the note illustrated above, there is a second note extant, although some would say ... barely. The National Currency Collection of the Bank of Canada has a tattered rag of a specimen in its collection. Some of the details are missing, yet one very important detail remains: The letter “A” in the middle of the note, just above the names of the Cashier and President, denotes that the plate position was above the “B” specimen owned by the CIBC. We will return to this point later.

The agreement of the eight original partners was signed on September 1, 1825, the same day the Bank began business (Ross 1920: 50; Haxby et al 1976). It was to have a limited seven year term of operation, to be ended and wrapped up at the expiration of that time. The signatures were witnessed by N.T. Hill, who we know as the Cashier, and David Allison, quite probably an attorney and, equally as probably, a relative of one or more of the partners. The success of the institution lead to further agreements with the same partners and their heirs up to the time of amalgamation into the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1903.

The original partners subscribed shares in the bank stock of £10,000 each by the Hon. Enos Collins and Henry Hezekiah Cogswell, Esq., and of £5,000 each by the other partners. The subscribed capital was therefore £50,000, while the amount actually paid in initially was only £7,500. This figure matches the first recorded entry of capital into the vault, dated September 15, 1825 (see Fig. 14). By this arrangement the profit would be divided by tenths, with two tenths, or

<sup>1</sup> For the sake of clarity, the CIBC came into existence in 1961 with the merger of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Imperial Bank of Canada.

20% each going to Collins and Cogswell, and one tenth, or 10% each to the others. The possibility of a loss was provided for in the same manner.

In the seventh such agreement, dated September 1, 1859, we find both Nicholas Thomas Hill and his son Philip Carteret Hill (also the son-in-law of Enos Collins) listed as partners in the Bank. This agreement was terminated almost ten years later due to the deaths of two of the current partners and the retirement of Capt. N.T. Hill. He had been Cashier for 34 years. Philip C. Hill was the P.C. Hill whom the Charlton catalogue identifies as the first Cashier. In fact, he became the second.

Nicholas Thomas Hill, Esquire's situation had certainly changed for the better from when he took out a Marriage Bond to guarantee his eligibility to wed on September 23, 1778. At that time he was described as a soldier in the Marines. His intended bride was Elizabeth Cogswell, daughter of Henry Hezekiah Cogswell, future President of the Bank, who also witnessed the Bond. Mr. N.T. Hill had found his rung on the ladder. Signatures of both bridegroom and father-in-law appear on the Bond.



Fig. 4. *N.T. Hill's signature on his Marriage Bond.*

The form of the initials N and T in his signature above is completely in line with the more carefully constructed note on page one of the document illustrated as Fig. 2. There is little doubt that the Memorandum Book was that of the Cashier.

Two days after Hill began to keep notes, the public announcement of the Bank's opening made the front page in the local paper. The Company claimed that a large capital was appropriated as a means of gaining public confidence in the Bank and therefore acceptance of their notes. This may not have meant that it was actually in the Bank at that time. As the following pages will show, there were to be large entries of gold, silver, and Provincial notes at later dates.

**Bank !**

**T**HE subscribers respectfully acquaint the public, that they have entered into Co. partnership for the establishment of a BANK, under the Firm of

**THE HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY.**

They have appropriated a large capital exclusively to this object, and have opened their Bank for Business, in the new stone building owned by Mr Collins. The Company are fully sensible that the success of the institution must depend upon the friendly support which it may receive from the community, and earnestly solicit the public patronage in its behalf.

Henry H. Cogswell, *president,*  
William Pryor, *vice president,*  
Enos Collins,  
James Tobin,  
Samuel Cunard,  
John Clark,  
Joseph Allison,  
Martin Gay Black.

N. B.—Hours for business from 10 to 3 o'clock every day—Sundays and the Holydays at the public offices excepted—Discount days, Tuesdays and Thursdays.  
september 3 ——— 3w.

Fig. 5. Public announcement of the Halifax Banking Company. From the *Acadian Recorder* (September 3, 1825).

The “Discount” referred to at the end of the announcement was the means of making a profit for the Banking Company. As a correspondent to the *New York Daily Advertiser*, of March 23, 1819, explained: “It is chiefly by discounting bills of exchange, that is, by advancing money upon them before they are due, that the banks issue their promissory notes. They always deduct, upon whatever sum they advance, the legal interest till the bill shall become due. The payment of the bill, when it becomes due, replaces to the bank the value of what had been advanced, together with a clear profit of the interest.” The promissory notes mentioned are now usually referred to as bank notes. Keep in mind that in that era there was no national currency. Bank notes which were backed by specie (gold or silver) were as good as gold, and circulated as such, at least in theory. And, they were a lot easier to carry. Discounting is analogous to the practice of certain current facilities which buy pay cheques at less than face value from people in a hurry to spend what the cheques represent, say on a Friday evening, and which then cash them in at full value on the next, available banking day.

Halifax Sept. 5 - 1825  
 Copy of Acc<sup>t</sup>. Received from New York  
 for Engraving Note Plate, Bank Note  
 Paper, & Printing 2000 Impressions. —  
 A. H. Cogswell Esq:  
 of Halifax, N.S.  
 To Thomas A. Ronald Esq:  
 5000 Sheets Bank Note Paper 130 00  
 Peter Maverick's Bill, for  
 Engraving Note Plate of 4 Bills 250 00  
 two for £1.10. One £2. One £5.  
 Printing 2000 Impressions 40 00  
 420 00  
 Post & Stage 75  
 New York, 15 Aug. 1825. \$ 420 75 —  
 Paid to Messrs. P. Remson & Co, Makers  
 Enos Collins Esq: Halifax Nova Scotia  
 10 Aug. 1825. Rec<sup>d</sup>. of Messrs. P. Remson  
 & Co. the above Am<sup>t</sup>. for the A. Ronald  
 Esq. Jo<sup>s</sup>. Seguin

On the second page of the Memorandum Book is an important discovery. Whereas the engraver of the first notes issued by the Halifax Banking Company has hitherto been known to be Peter Maverick, we are here furnished additional proof. Also of interest is the fact that there were three denominations of bills. There was not only the £1.10 note recorded by Charlton and Ross, but also a £2 and a £5 as well, neither of which has been recorded. These were produced as a set of four with two of the lowest value denomination and one each of the two higher engraved on one copper plate, which then printed off all four notes on each sheet. The face value of the four was £10. This made a very convenient way to tally up the value of the sheets: 200 sheets were worth exactly £2,000 on the books.<sup>2</sup>

The invoice received for having the notes engraved and printed shows that the paper cost \$130 for 5000 sheets, the printing itself cost \$40 for 2000 sheets, or a mere two cents per sheet, and that Peter Maverick, the engraver, was paid \$250 for his work.

Fig. 6. Page two of the Memorandum Book records the invoice received for having notes engraved and printed.

The pertinent section of the page in Fig. 6 shows Peter Maverick's name quite clearly. What is not quite as clear, are the next two lines:

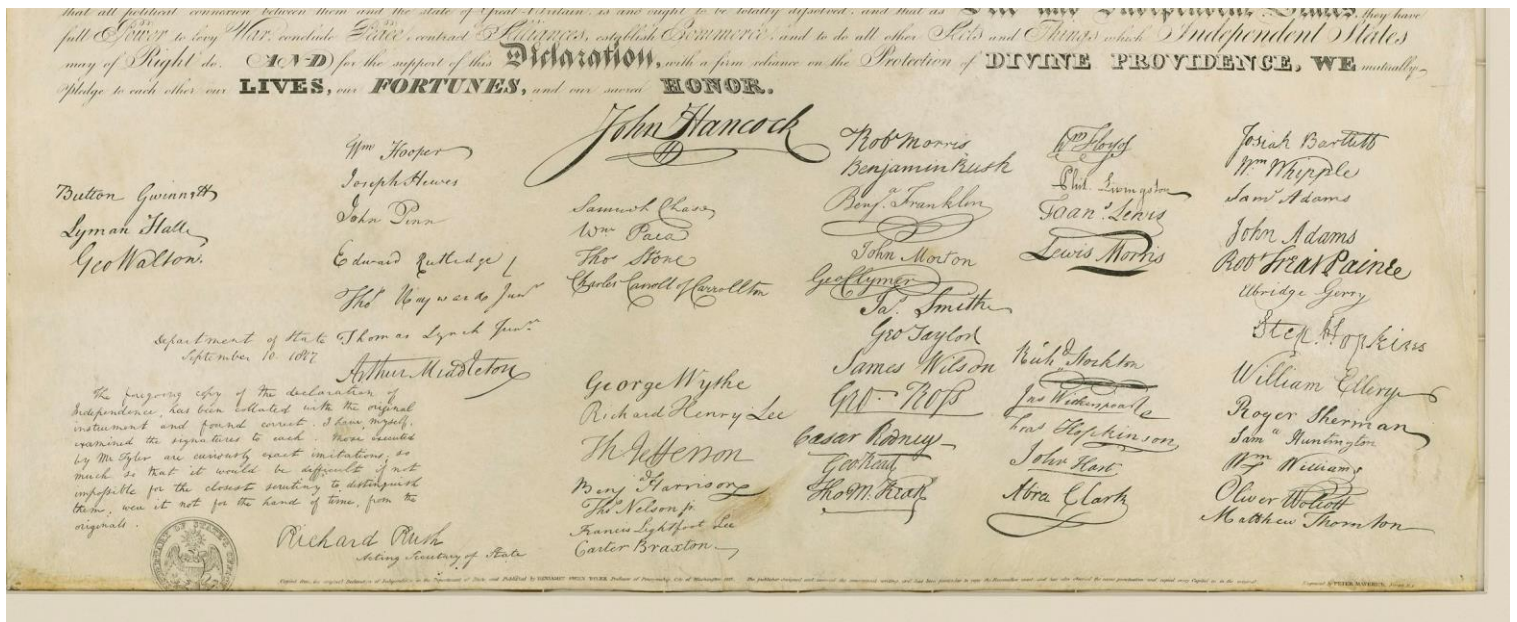
Engraving Note Plate of 4 Bills  
 two for £1.10. One £2. One £5.

<sup>2</sup> There were 20 shillings in a pound. The note bearing £1.10 was worth 30 shillings, or 1 ½ pounds, making two of them equal £3.



One monumental engraving to Maverick's credit was an exact facsimile of the signed Declaration of Independence with each signature so perfect it could be taken as original.

Benjamin Owen Tyler's engraving of the Declaration was the first such decorative print with facsimiles of the signatures, based on the original manuscript. Tyler, a penmanship professor, copied the signatures by hand. The exactness of his work is particularly impressive given the limitations of copying them freehand. Richard Rush, son of the signer Benjamin Rush, and acting Secretary of State in 1817, gave his endorsement which is printed on the bottom left corner: "The foregoing copy of the Declaration of Independence has been collated with the original instrument and found correct. I have myself examined the signatures to each. Those executed by Mr. Tyler are curiously exact imitations, so much so, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the closest scrutiny to distinguish them, were it not for the hand of time, from the originals." More importantly, Tyler also won the endorsement of the author of the Declaration, Thomas Jefferson, to whom his edition is dedicated.<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> Both the paragraph quoted and the image of the facsimile of the Declaration of Independence were graciously provided by Seth Kaller, Inc., New York, which your author very gratefully acknowledges.

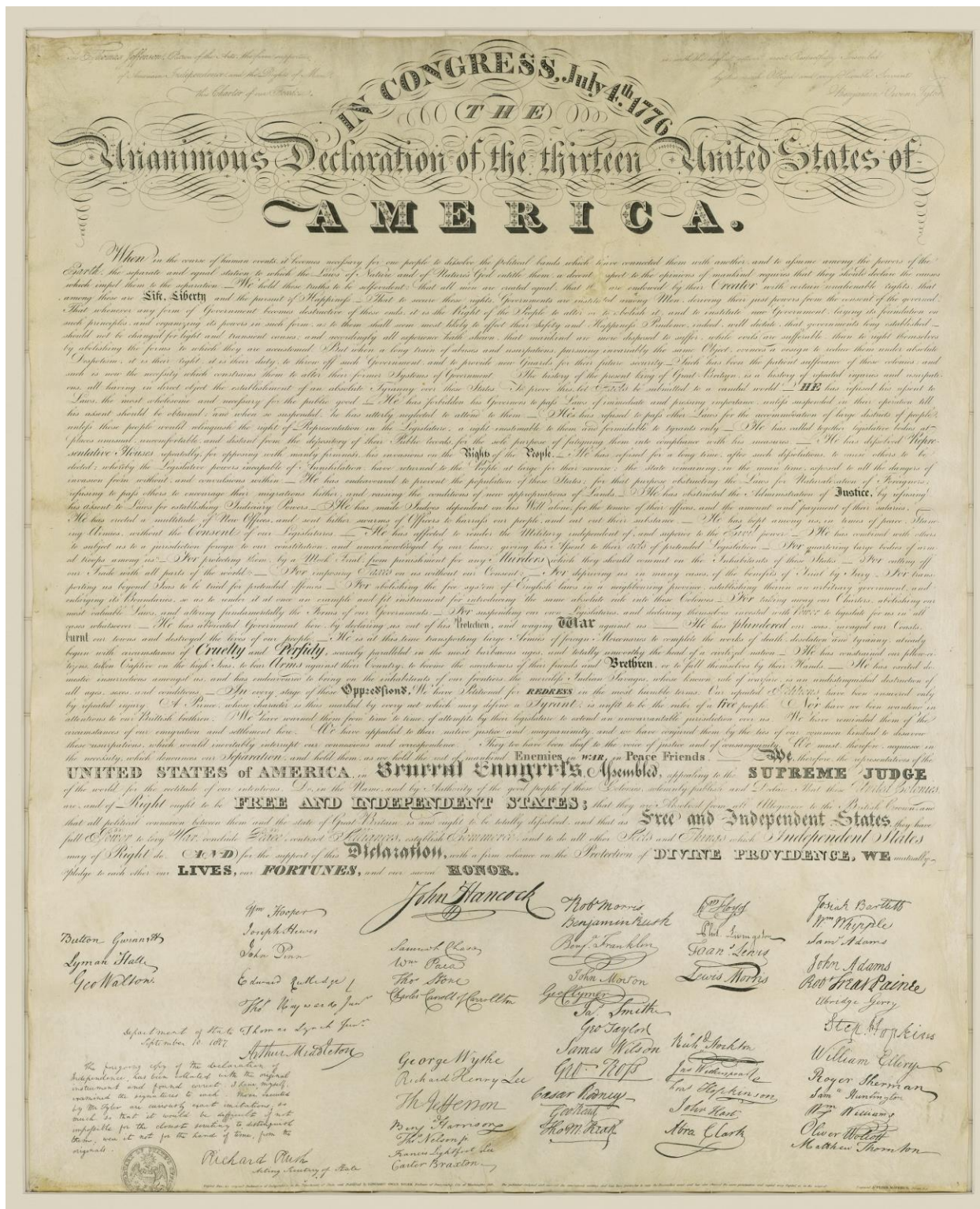


Fig. 8. Facsimile of the Declaration of Independence. In tiny letters on the bottom right edge is the name of the engraver, Peter Maverick. Image courtesy of Seth Kellar, Inc, New York.



While the credit for producing the document was given to Tyler, who had meticulously copied every nuance by hand with perfection, it was Peter Maverick who engraved the same into a copper plate for mass production.



Fig. 9. An enlargement of Peter Maverick's "signature." He was living in Newark, N.J.

But, back to our story!

The details of the order and execution of the printing job for the Halifax Banking Company are typical of the early nineteenth century. For every out-of-state transaction there were two agents involved, besides the principals of the business. It would seem that the order went from H. H. Cogswell in Halifax to New York in a vessel in the employment of Enos Collins. It was likely Collins' agent in New York, the firm of T.P. Remson & Co., who made contact with Thomas A. Ronald & Co., who then contracted the engraving, printing, etc., to Maverick. On completion, Maverick would have put the 2000 printed sheets of bank notes in a box (and, as we shall see, the 3000 blank sheets as well) then delivered it to Ronald, who sent it to Remson for shipment to Nova Scotia. Remson, as is noted, paid Ronald & Co., the receipt for which was signed by a clerk in the latter's office (see the bottom of Fig. 6). Ronald would then pay Maverick. Collins or Cogswell may have reimbursed Remson in cash with a small percentage for his commission. More likely, however, is that the merchants in either city had many dealings back and forth, each of whom would have kept a book account, to be settled quarterly or annually, with a relatively small amount of specie actually handed over to whomever the balance favoured.

The third page of our little Book is fairly self evident. The flow of paper was simple enough. The President received the lot and, as he signed them, 1000 sheets in this instance (which, with four notes per sheet required 4000 signatures), he delivered them to the Vice President for the use of the Bank. The Cashier would then sign them, probably as they were issued, with perhaps a few signed in advance.

The foregoing Account with  
 its Contents being put into the  
 possession of the Vice President, to  
 Act hereafter for the same, an Act  
 is now opened by him with the  
 Bank, & President, & as follows. Viz:—

The Vice President of the Halifax  
 Banking Com<sup>ty</sup>. &c.

To the Bank. for  
 2000 Sheets, Printed Bank Paper  
 Cont<sup>t</sup> £.10. S.10. L. 5. Each, is 50 each  
 3000 Sheets, Blank, Bank Note Paper  
 5000. Total. is £50000.

The President of the Halifax Banking  
 Com<sup>ty</sup> — &c.

To the Vice President, for  
 1000 Sheets, Printed Bank Paper  
 deliv. him. each Sheet £10.0.0

Fig. 10. Page 3 of the Memorandum Book.

The Memorandum Book re-states that the printed sheets have four notes on each. The fact that there were those 3000 blank sheets deposited in the vault would indicate the plate so artfully engraved in New York was also sent with the box of all 5000 sheets, printed or not. What seems odd is the value placed on the blank sheets. Was it simply a way to appropriate capital to the books, if not in hard coin?

Halifax Banking Company.  
 Sept 24<sup>th</sup> 1825.  
 The President of the W. B. Company.  
 To the Vice President  
 500 Sheets Bank Paper  
 delv. him, each Sheet £10. 5000 0 0

October 6<sup>th</sup> 1825.  
 The President of the W. B. Company.  
 To the Vice President,  
 500 Sheets Bank Paper  
 delv. him, £10. each -- 5000. 0 0

Dec. 7<sup>th</sup> 1825.  
 Received this day from  
 Boston, 2400 Sheets of  
 Printed Bank Paper  
 & put in charge of the  
 Vice President, say £24,000

Fig. 11. Page 4 of the Memorandum Book.

Cogswell had signed off on 500 more sheets by September 24, 1825, and the balance of the 2000 original sheets by October 6. In December there was a further importation of 2400 sheets, this time from Boston, which confirms that the plate engraved by Maverick had been sent to Halifax, from where it was loaned to the Boston printer.

From December 2 to 18, 1825, an additional 1000 signed sheets had made it to the Cashier, and an even further delivery of 2600 printed sheets had come in from Boston. The agents there were Munson & Barnard. There is a gross error in the valuation of this latest shipment in that 2600 sheets at £10 each is considerably more than the £2600 placed against them.

Halifax Bank, Comp<sup>y</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1825.  
 Delivered to the President  
 for the Cashier,  
 500 Sheets Printed Bank  
 Paper @ each, is £ 5000  
 Dec<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> -  
 Rec<sup>d</sup>, this day from  
 Mess<sup>rs</sup> Munson & Barnard  
 of Washington from  
 Boston, 2600 Sheets  
 Printed Bank Paper  
 @ each sheet, - is £ 2600  
  
 Deliv<sup>d</sup> the President this  
 day 100 Sheets, Printed  
 Bank Paper for the Cashier £ 1000  
 18<sup>th</sup> -  
 Deliv<sup>d</sup> the President this  
 day for the Cashier,  
 400 Sheets, Printed Bank Paper 4000.

Fig. 12. Page 5 of the Memorandum Book. The odd symbol before "Washington" represents "per," as indicating the ship.

There was only one last item, on page six of the Memorandum Book, which dealt with the sheets of notes, that being on January 6, 1826, itemizing 500 signed sheets handed to the Cashier by the President. Perhaps a more formal set of books was opened at about that time, as this is the latest date recorded.

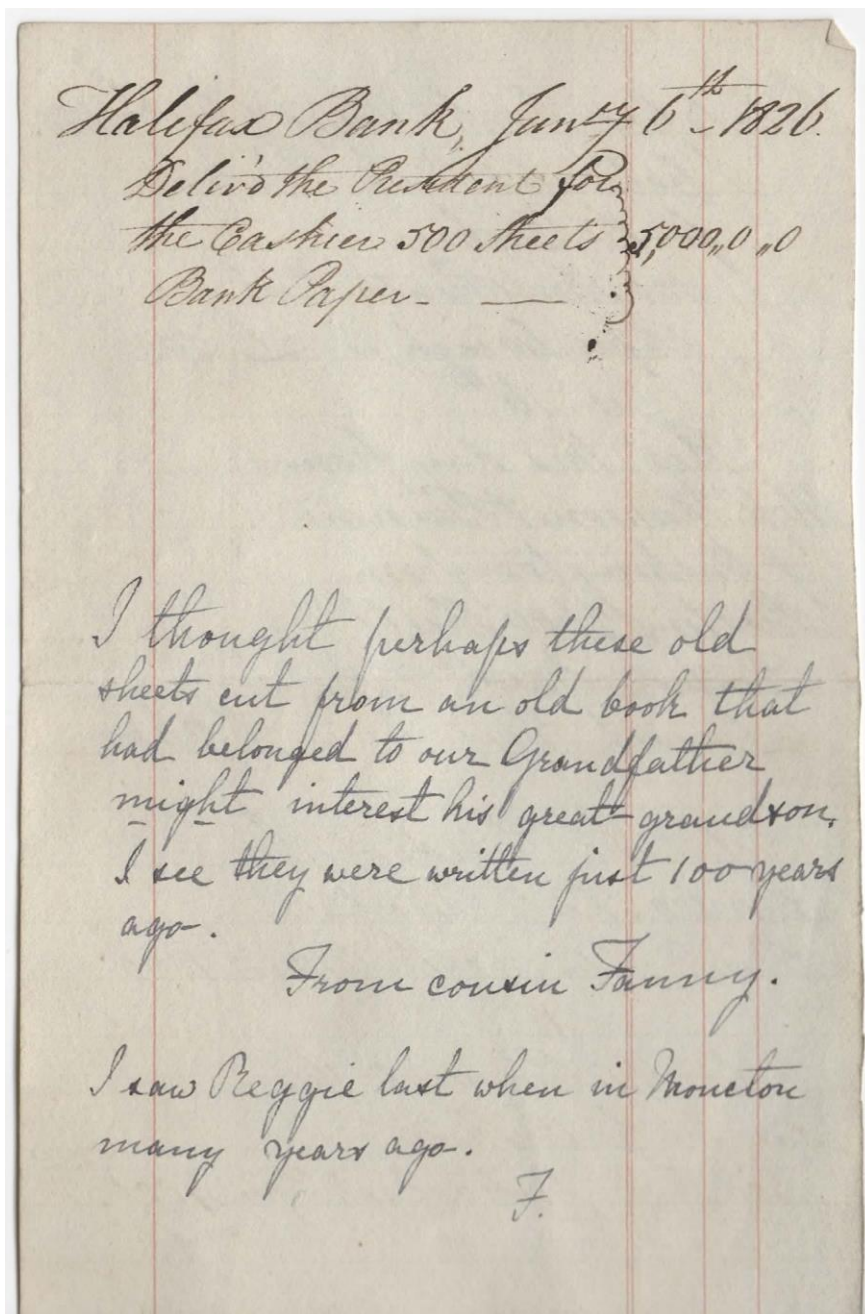


Fig. 13. Page 6 of the Memorandum Book.

This page is included here, both as a matter of completion, and as an example of how “flukey” it can be that things find us. The document was found in a box of old greeting cards. I have had no luck in tracing “cousin Fanny.” She was obviously two generations removed from one of the men named in the Memorandum Book (likely N.T. Hill). While it would be useful to understand her connection, what really matters is that a great grandson found the Memorandum Book of interest, inasmuch as Fanny’s note from about 1925 has survived for the better part of a century along with the other pages.

The back of the Memorandum Book was used for a different set of records, kept for a very different reason. The next four pages deal with actual money going into or out of the vault.

Halifax Bank, Sept. 13<sup>th</sup> 1825.

Deposited in Vault No. 3. In Custody  
of the President & Vice President  
Eighteen Bags of Dollars Cont<sup>g</sup> \$250. each  
As Counted by the Cashier is £1,500. 0. 0

Sept. 15<sup>th</sup>

Deposited, as above this date

Two Bags \$250. each (Dollars.)	500. 0. 0
	£ 5000. 0. 0
Deposited in Gold	2500. 0. 0
	£ 7500. 0. 0

October 6<sup>th</sup> 1825.

Deposited in Vault No. 3, as above

£ 500. in Gold	500. 0. 0
(in Chest) 700 in Province Notes	700. 0. 0

Oct. 11<sup>th</sup>

Deposited in Vault No. 3

(in Chest) £ 350 in Pro. Notes, old.	} 2100. 0. 0
£ 1000 in Doubloons.	
£ 750 in Dollars, (3 Bacs)	
£ 200 in Doubloons	200. 0. 0

Fig. 14. Page 7 of the Memorandum Book.

On page seven alone there were identified 20 bags and 3 boxes of Dollars (i.e. Spanish American 8 reales pieces, or their equivalent), with each unit containing £250 in silver. There was also £4,500 in gold pieces (probably Doubloons) and £1,050 worth of Provincial Treasury Notes. There were four Spanish American Dollars in a pound at the Halifax Currency rate. Doubloons had been raised above their actual intrinsic value by common consent of the population to £4 or the equivalent of 16 Dollars. These entries indicate the placement of 23,000 silver Dollars and 1,125 gold Doubloons. In total, £11,300 of capital was placed in the Bank vault for the use of the Cashier in the redemption of the Bank's notes up to and including October 11, 1825. This is a far cry from the loudly touted minimum of £50,000 that would be required for a Provincially Chartered Bank. As a private banking house, however, there was no real requirement for hard coin to be on hand.

When the Halifax Banking Company opened for business in 1825, it ended a quarter century of financial instability. As early as 1801 proposals to focus the exchange business in a bank having solid backing had been presented to the Legislature. The usual suggested capital was £50,000, a huge sum in those days, and one which even the so-called "moneyed men" were unwilling to fund individually, so companies comprised numbers of the more wealthy merchants of the city. These petitions all based their future security on the demand that if a Charter were granted, it be a monopoly. This indicates either insecurity on the part of the subscribers, or greed, and these earlier petitions all failed to pass into law.

Finally, in 1825, the mercantile body (as the Commercial Society), petitioned the Legislature once again to establish a chartered bank, this time under the direction and inspection of the government. This was to put pressure on the politicians. At the same time (in concert with the Commercial Society), the Hon. Enos Collins and associates also petitioned for the same thing, with themselves as the intended charter members. In the ensuing session of the House of Assembly, many long-winded debates with political posturing and bickering both for and against the establishment of a bank made a lot of press copy. As the debate dragged on, a correspondent to *The Acadian Recorder* on March 24, 1825, predicted: "a private bank ... being established, which I am told, will be the case should the present bill before the house of Assembly be rejected." Rejected, it was. In the April 2 issue of the same paper there was a terse note: "The bank bill has ... been lost." Clearly the word on the street or in the social circles took on a more positive tone, and in the July 30 issue an editorial comment proudly predicted that the establishment of a private bank was to be expected very soon, and as the notice in September showed, it became a reality in spite of politics. The Legislature had just lost the chance to regulate a bank in Halifax by being too restrictive in its requirements of a Charter. In 1832 the rival Bank of Nova Scotia was inaugurated, with a Charter, but obviously without a monopoly.

Halifax Bank Oct. 15<sup>th</sup> 1825.  
 Deposited this day in Vault No. 3  
 2 Bags Doubletons, 2000.0.0  
 1000. each — 5  
 Delivered out 1 Bag — 500.0.0  
 = 1500.0.0  
 In Cash — 600.0.0 2100.0.0

October 22<sup>nd</sup>  
 Deposited this day  
 One Bag Doubletons 1000.0.0  
 Three Bags Dollars — 750.0.0 3750.0.0  
 Province Notes — — — 600.0.0

Nov. 7<sup>th</sup>  
 Delivered out to the Presid.  
 and Cashier, One Bag Doubletons. 1000.0.0

Deposited in the Chest  
 in Notes of E. C. Hill, 3 bund. Notes 547.0.0

Halifax Bank, Nov. 13<sup>th</sup> 1825.  
 Delivered out to the Cashier  
 Two Bags Doubletons 1000. each. 2000.  
 17<sup>th</sup>  
 Delivered to the Cashier  
 One Bag Doubletons 1000. — 1000

24<sup>th</sup>  
 Delivered to the Cashier,  
 Two Bags Doubletons 1000. each. 2000.

Deposited this day  
 In Notes of E. C. Hill 3 bund. 534<sup>1/2</sup>  
 Ditto of the Bank — — — 280 614

Dec. 5<sup>th</sup>  
 Deposited this day in Province  
 Notes, 1000. 4 1/2 — 750.  
 Dec. 8<sup>th</sup>  
 Deposited this day  
 Gold 1000. Dollars 500 — 1500.

Fig. 15. Pages 8 and 9 of the Memorandum Book, showing day to day transactions.

From these last pages, we can be seen that the bank's first payout of coin was not until October 15, 1825, just six weeks from the opening concern. In the operation of the bank, a borrower would give a promissory note to the bank, in return for which the bank would lend him so many of their printed notes. When the notes came back to the bank, they would be cashed out in coin. That coin would be replaced by the borrower, along with more coin, in the form of interest on the loan. These pages also show a relatively modest beginning for one of Canada's leading banks, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, as the company evolved into over many years. Now, as proof that the bank started lending money quite early on, we have, in *The Acadian Recorder* one week after its opening, evidence of almost 100 £5 notes having been issued:

## LOST,

A NOTE of the Halifax Banking Company of the value of £5, No 99. A reward of £1, will be given to the finder on leaving it at this office. September 10. [1825]

One hundred £5 notes happens to coincide exactly with the amount of coin taken from the vault as noted in that October 15 record.



Halifax Bank. Dec<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1825  
 Deposited this day -  
 Gold £1000. Pro. Notes £100 1100 -

Dec<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup>  
 Deposited this day as  
 Counted by Capt. Hill  
 One Bag Double Bonds worth £ 1000. -  
 One Bundle Pro. Notes - 100 -  
 £ 1100 -

Dec<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>  
 Deliv<sup>d</sup>. to the Cashier;  
 for Mr. Clark 2 Bags dollars 500 -

Dec<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup>  
 Deposited this day as  
 Rec<sup>d</sup>. from the Cashier Old Notes 200 -  
 Deliv<sup>d</sup> ~~him~~ this day to the  
 Cashier in New Notes for the above } 200 -

Dec<sup>r</sup> 24<sup>th</sup>  
 Rec<sup>d</sup>. & Deposited this day from the  
 Chend. 2 Bundles Old Notes worth } 2050 -  
 £500. & 1550 -

Fig. 16. Tenth and last page of the Memorandum Book.

Following upon the work of Dr. Haxby, we can see that the plate position letters served as part of the serial numbering system as notes were issued. Haxby describes sheet numbering, in which all notes on a sheet were numbered the same. This would produce four notes, regardless of their face value, with the same numerical denotation (i.e. 99), but those of the same denomination would have a different plate position letter, such as A/99 and B/99 for the £1.10.0 notes. If, however, one note of another denomination, say £2.0.0, were engraved on the same plate, the alphabetical sequence would not start again at A/99. This note would be simply No. 99. In this system, the four serial numbers on the 99<sup>th</sup> sheet would be one £1.10.0 numbered A/99, the second £1.10.0 would be B/99, while the £2.0.0 would only bear No. 99, and so would the £5.0.0 note.

### **Bibliography**

*The Acadian Recorder*, March 24, 1825; April 2, 1825; July 30, 1825; September 3, 1825; September 10, 1825.

Haxby, Dr. J. A., Ruth McQuade, and F. Stewart Taylor. 1976. "Collins' Bank," *The Canadian Paper Money Journal*, 12, 2, (April): 45-47, 56-63.

*New York Daily Advertiser*, March 23, 1819.

Ross, Victor. 1920. *A History of the Canadian Bank of Commerce*. Vol. I. Toronto: Oxford University Press.

**Those Other “Blacksmiths”:  
A Preliminary Listing of Period Cast Counterfeits of Colonial Coins and Tokens  
by  
Chris Faulkner, FCNRS**

**Introduction**

Strange as it may seem, to date no attempt has been made to list the handful of known examples of period cast counterfeits of colonial coins and tokens. I take the absence of such a listing to be “strange” inasmuch as collectors of pre-Confederation tokens have always had one or more examples of these casts in their cabinets. However, given their crude appearance, cast counterfeits have no doubt been lightly regarded, with little thought given to their origins, manufacture, or circulation. To this day, they can still very occasionally be found in dealer “junk boxes.” They are probably often mistaken by collector and dealer alike for tokens which are badly worn and pitted through excessive circulation or burial.

That these crude counterfeits are important, however, I have no doubt. They have some claim to being considered a kind of “Blacksmith” token, which Warren Baker tacitly acknowledged when he offered 15 different examples (22 pieces altogether) from his own collection as item 73 of the *Michael Oppenheim Collection of Blacksmith and Related Coppers* in 1995. Baker’s collection is at the genesis of the list that follows. Exactly when these cast counterfeits might have been produced is another question altogether. The date of issue of the original of the Connecticut cent – the earliest example recorded – through to the date of issue of the Bank of Upper Canada penny, Breton 719 – the latest example recorded – covers a span of seventy years. While some of these casts could have been made in the 1830s during the period of the classic Blacksmiths and other lightweight tokens, the presence of casts of the Bank of Upper Canada pennies pushes the end date of their production into at least the late 1850s.

In other words, there is a possibility that they may have been produced in more than one time frame and by more than one workshop in more than one location, perhaps first in Lower Canada in the 1830s and, second, in Nova Scotia in the 1850s. The argument against two different time frames, workshops, and locations is the high degree of similarity as to the general appearance, workmanship, and specifications of the known casts. If the types recorded below all have the same source, then they must date from post-1857. Notwithstanding the range of dates of the originals, such a late date for the production of the casts is not out of the question inasmuch as we know that many colonial coins and tokens, including Montreal bridge tokens, circulated beyond the 1860s. The numerous and varied kinds of coins and tokens countermarked by Devins & Bolton between 1863 and 1869 are sufficient evidence.<sup>1</sup>

Cast counterfeits were not unusual in colonial times but, as one would expect, the most likely targets of this practice were precious metal coins, not base metal tokens. Casts are known of higher denomination Spanish American silver (2, 4, and 8 reales), United States silver, and most British silver, including the oval and octagonal countermarked 8 reales produced after 1797, as well as the 1804 Bank Dollar. The presence of cast coppers testifies both to the profitability of the practice and perhaps to its tacit acceptability during periods of demand for low denomination circulating specie. Furthermore, their survival rate to the present day suggests that most of the examples listed below were produced in quantity. Perhaps 1857 (the date of the latest Bank of

---

<sup>1</sup> A Montreal bridge token, Breton 545, is known countermarked Devins & Bolton (see Baker 2006: 20).

Upper Canada penny) is the terminus for their manufacture because the overabundant supply of Province of Canada one cent pieces of 1858 and 1859 would have effectively curtailed their production. Dominion of Canada silver would be targeted from 1870 onward, of course.

Casting is the simplest and easiest method of counterfeiting coins, medals, and tokens and its methods were practised from ancient times. (We will leave to one side the long standing Chinese practice of casting circulating coins, along with other legitimate uses of casting, such as in the making of sculptures and other objects for the art world.) There are, however, numerous ways of making cast copies of coins and other artefacts, including the lost wax method and high pressure, centrifugal casting, among others (for an account of these methods, see Larson 2004: 39-54). Expert casts have the advantage of being able to reproduce with absolute precision all of the features of a host coin, medal, or token since the copy is being made directly from an impression of the original.

Among the various approaches to making casts, the crudest, cheapest, and most straightforward is sand casting (see Peters 2002, *passim*). That was the approach employed to make the cast coppers listed below. In a small wood or metal container, something like a shallow tray or square baking pan with low sides, a quantity of wet sand is mixed with enough clay to permit the sand to adhere (without the clay, the sand will not hold its shape and simply collapse). The mixture is smoothed and flattened to create an even surface. Into this mixture is pressed one face of a coin or token such that an intaglio mould is created with the image of the coin or token. A second mould is created in another container for the other face of the coin or token. The two containers are then brought together and a small side hole left between them (called a sprue) into which molten metal is poured by means of a straw-like tube so that it will fill the conjoined moulds. Obviously, care must be taken in making the second mould to ensure that when it is impressed in its container it is positioned so that it will align with the first mould when the two are brought together. When the containers are separated after the metal is cooled, it is the use of sand in the mould which permits the cast piece to be easily removed. The creation of the moulds, and of the shallow trays to contain them, is a relatively straightforward exercise requiring no great skill beyond some measure of patience. The melting and pouring of the metal, however, is something else again and would necessitate specialized apparatus. Both copper and brass melt at very high temperatures, 1085 °C for the former and 900 to 950 °C for the latter (assuming an alloy of 85% copper and the balance largely zinc). A forge, crucibles, and various tools for handling and pouring molten metal would therefore be required. Because a blacksmith is the obvious candidate for the required setup, these sand casts may actually deserve to be called Blacksmith tokens, unlike those traditional Blacksmiths catalogued by Howland Wood to which legend rather than fact has assigned the name.

The crudeness of the sand cast method is what lends these pieces – especially the penny size pieces – their uneven planchets in both thickness and diameter, along with their very rough overall appearance. The variable thickness of cast planchets can be due to the failure to create an even surface for the mould or the uneven pressure applied when pressing the host coin into the mould. The roughness in appearance is due to the granularity of the sand. Close inspection of the surface of a cast piece will reveal actual grains of sand bound into the metal. Indistinct areas on the token's surface may have been caused by an abundance of clay in that area of the mould and a less than optimum mixture with the sand. Invariably, the pitted surfaces and blurred legends and designs suggest a well circulated token when, in fact, a specimen may be little circulated with its appearance simply betraying its conditions of manufacture. However, on occasion, a practised eye may be required to distinguish a cast piece from a badly pitted, die-struck token.

In addition to the surface appearance of blurred designs and legends, significant evidence of a cast is the sprue hole or port on the edge through which the casting material entered the mould, an uneven thickness to the planchet, a less than perfectly round planchet, and a planchet whose diameter is less than the norm because of the inevitable shrinkage brought about by casting. This last is a telltale feature of most casts, since it is an elementary law of physics that when something hot is cooled it must contract. Consequently, if appearances do not offer certain identification as to whether a piece is cast, measurement of its diameter may confirm the attribution one way or the other. The diameter is also likely to be narrowest at the point where the remnants of the sprue hole can be detected. Finally, some attempt is often made to disguise the presence of the sprue hole by filing around that area on the edge, which will contribute to the narrowing of the diameter at that point.

While the list below identifies nineteen examples of contemporary cast counterfeits of Canadian colonial tokens and related coppers known to the author, it makes no pretence to being exhaustive. For purposes of comparison, the normative weight, diameter, and thickness of struck examples of the cast pieces listed below are provided. Specifications for the cast pieces are based on the examination of a number of specimens of most types. There are also some deliberate omissions from the list:

- a) pieces die-struck from cast planchets (this is not a category for which there seem to be any known examples in the pre-Confederation period);
- b) pieces that might have been cast to deceive collectors or to provide examples to fill holes in collections (Breton 560, the Lauzon Ferry token, or Breton 914, the McDermott, are examples which come to mind); such fakes are another whole area of interest requiring further investigation, inasmuch as many of them are highly collectible today;
- 3) cast reproductions (Breton 521 and 522 are examples which appear, usually marked REPRO incuse down the habitant figure's right or left leg; presumably these were made as some sort of tourist souvenir);
- d) casts in white metal of some colonial tokens (examples include Breton 678, 720, and 917, some of which may be period counterfeits and deserve their own study, along with others which seem to be one of a kind productions);
- e) casts of English and Irish regal halfpennies, which are a case apart, not only because counterfeits of George II and George III halfpennies are a class of their own, but because they were not inevitably made for circulation in pre-Confederation Canada.

Of the nineteen different casts listed below, all but three are familiar pre-Confederation tokens. One of these three is an 1838 stiver of British Guiana. The other two casts are American pieces, a Connecticut cent and a United States large cent. Both were included in the 1985 Baker sale of *The Michael Oppenheim Collection of Blacksmith and Related Coppers*. Their appearance and workmanship strongly suggest that they were manufactured by the same party or parties responsible for the pre-Confederation Canadian pieces. U.S. large cents of all dates were

ubiquitous in Upper and Lower Canada and they, along with Connecticut and other state coppers, were in circulation in Montreal at least into the 1860s as we know from their appearance with the Devins & Bolton countermark (see Baker 2006: 23-25).

Of the examples listed, the commonest cast pieces would appear to be the Nova Scotia pennies (Breton 870 and Breton 875) in brass, followed by the Trade & Navigation penny (Breton 962) in brass. Because the originals of all three of these tokens were particular to Nova Scotia, one might wonder whether that argues for a Maritime source for all of these casts. Casts in brass tend to be much more common than casts in copper. Decidedly rare must be the cast Bridge token, Breton 542. Early cataloguers occasionally claimed certain cast pieces whose existence has been impossible to verify. Examples include Breton 715, the Banque du Peuple sou, and Breton 1013, the North American token. Both of these were claimed by T.D. Batty in his *Descriptive Catalogue of the Colonial Copper Currency* of 1895 as nos. 259 and 1672, respectively (“Cast, with much ‘pitted’ surfaces”), and the latter was also reported by R.C. Willey with his no. 101 in his “Coins of Canada” in *The CN Journal* for July 1960 (“Casts are known”). Neither has been seen by the present writer. There is always the risk that earlier authors were reporting badly worn and pitted specimens of die-struck tokens.

For the purposes of comparison, specifications are given of both originals and their casts in both brass and copper. A given range of weights, diameters, and thicknesses represents the smallest to the largest measurement taken from more than one example. Casts may be thick, thin, or extremely variable. One example of a Breton 870, Courteau 287, cast in copper is only 1.56 to 2.14 mm thick, while another is from 2.48 to 2.93 mm. Consequently, the thickness range for all casts in copper of this token is given as from 1.56 to 2.93 mm. If no range is given for a particular specification, then only a single example was available for measurement. In any case, the specifications of casts offer extremely high variables, consistent with their method of production.

Because this is very much a preliminary listing, needless to say the author would always like to hear of additional examples both of pieces noted here and of pieces which have been overlooked.

## Catalogue

### 1. Lower Canada, Breton 521 (1837)



Fig. 1. *Obverse and reverse of Breton 521. Cast copper.*

#### Specifications of cast:

Metal: Cast copper

Diameter: 33.45 – 33.72 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight range: 16.70 grams; 257.7 grains

Die axis: Straight

Thickness: 2.39 – 2.49 mm

*Plated in Oppenheim.*

#### Specifications of originals:

Metal: Copper

Diameter: 34.05 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight: 18.89 grams; 291.7 grains

Die axis: Straight

Thickness: 2.77-2.83 mm

### 2. Lower Canada, Breton 522 (1837)



Fig. 2. *Obverse and reverse of Breton 522. Cast brass.*

#### Specifications of cast:

Metal: Cast brass

Diameter: 26.55 – 28.00 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight range: 12.15 grams; 187.5 grains

Die axis: Straight

Thickness: 2.70-3.15 mm

#### Specifications of originals:

Metal: Copper

Diameter: 28.19 – 28.22 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight: 9.51 grams; 146.8 grains

Die axis: Straight

Thickness: 2.16 – 2.21 mm

## 3. Montreal Bridge token, Breton 542



Fig. 3. *Obverse and reverse of Breton 542. Cast Copper.*

## Specifications of cast:

Metal: Cast copper

Diameter: 28.07 – 28.67 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight range: 8.44 grams; 130.3 grains

Die axis: Upset

Thickness: 1.64 – 1.83 mm

*Plated in Oppenheim.*

## Specifications of originals:

Metal: Copper

Diameter: 28.10-28.15 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight: 7.33 grams; 113.1 grains

Die axis: Upset

Thickness: 1.85-1.90 mm

N.B. John Cheramy, the Victoria, BC, dealer, offered a Breton 542 cast in brass for \$75 in his fixed price list of August 1989, page 2. Presumably, it was acquired by him at the 1989 CNA Convention in Quebec City because Cheramy says by way of introduction to his list: “We were lucky to be able to find two large collections of Breton tokens on our recent CNA trip...” The token appeared in subsequent lists at the same price up until September 1989, page 2, when apparently it sold. Whether it was acquired by Warren Baker, who then offered it as part of item 73 in the *Michael Oppenheim Collection of Blacksmith and Related Coppers* in 1995, is unclear, inasmuch as the Baker piece is listed as cast copper.

Lot 817 of the Jeffrey Hoare auction of September 18-19, 2010, was another cast of Breton 542 with an upset reverse whose weight was given as 8.30 grams. I have not had the opportunity to examine this piece.



## 4. Bank of Upper Canada 1d, Breton 719 (1852)



Fig. 4. *Obverse and reverse of Breton 719 (1852). Cast Brass.*

## Specifications of cast:

Metal: Cast brass

Diameter range: 32.16 – 33.00 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight range: 12.17 grams; 187.8 grains

Die axis: Upset

Thickness range: 2.10 – 2.38 mm

*Plated in Oppenheim.*

## Specifications of originals:

Metal: Copper

Diameter: 33.22 – 33.24 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight: 15.81 grams; 243.9 grains

Die axis: Upset

Thickness: 2.53 – 2.67 mm

N.B. Because this cast has been damaged, its weight is not reliable. In measuring its diameter and thickness, I have ignored the affected area of the token.

## 5. Bank of Upper Canada 1d, Breton 719 (1857).



Fig. 5. *Obverse and reverse of Breton 719 (1857). Cast Brass.*

## Specifications of cast:

Metal: Cast brass

Diameter range: 32.75 – 33.07 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight range: 14.56 – 224.7 mm

Die axis: Upset

Thickness range: 2.42 – 2.69 mm

*Plated in Oppenheim.*

## Specifications of originals:

Metal: Copper

Diameter: 33.18 – 33.21 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight: 15.28 grams; 235.8 grains

Die axis: Upset

Thickness: 2.45 – 2.57 mm

N.B. In addition to the 1852 and 1857 dated casts in the Oppenheim collection, there was a third piece, also a brass cast, which has been severely damaged and whose date is indecipherable. I have not included it in this catalogue, but can report that it weighs 13.87 grams or 214.0 grains, measures 33.05 – 34.11 mm in diameter, and is 2.05 – 2.34 mm thick. In short, its metrics are comparable to the two dated pieces listed.

6. Nova Scotia 1d, Breton 870, Courteau 287 (1832)



Fig. 6. *Obverse and reverse of 870.287. Cast Brass*

Specifications of casts:

Metal: Cast brass	Weight range: 13.68-17.26 grams; 211.1-284.5 grains
Diameter range: 32.10 – 32.96 mm	Die axis: Upset
Edge: Plain	Thickness range: 2.24-3.27 mm

6a. Nova Scotia 1d, Breton 870, Courteau 287 (1832)



Fig. 6a. *Obverse and reverse of 870.287. Cast Copper*

Specifications of casts:

Metal: Cast copper	Weight range: 9.59-19.83 grams; 147.9-306.0 grains
Diameter range: 31.80 – 33.95 mm	Die axis: Upset
Edge: Plain	Thickness range: 1.56-2.93 mm

Specifications of originals:

Metal: Copper	Weight: 14.10 grams; 217.6 grains
Diameter: 33.70 – 34.20 mm	Die axis: Upset
Edge: Engrailed	Thickness: 2.70-2.74 mm

N.B. Courteau 287 among the Nova Scotia pennies is, of course, one of the counterfeits. Therefore, entry nos. 6 and 6a are counterfeits of a counterfeit.

## 7. Nova Scotia 1d, Breton 875, Courteau 319 (1856)

Fig. 7. *Obverse and reverse of 875.319. Cast Brass*

## Specifications of casts:

Metal: Cast brass

Diameter range: 31.75-33.40 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight range: 14.54-17.63 grams; 224.4-272.0 grains

Die axis: Straight

Thickness range: 2.26-2.98 mm

## 7a. Nova Scotia 1d, Breton 875, Courteau 319 (1856)

Fig. 7a. *Obverse and reverse of 875.319. Cast Copper*

## Specifications of casts:

Metal: Cast copper

Diameter: 31.90 – 32.50 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight: 13.50 grams; 208.30 grains

Die axis: Straight

Thickness: 2.10-2.45 mm

## Specifications of originals:

Metal: Copper

Diameter: 33.30 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight: 14.71 grams; 227.0 grains

Die axis: Straight

Thickness: 2.35-2.40 mm

## 8. Rutherford Halfpenny, Breton 953 (1846)

Fig. 8. *Obverse and reverse of 953. Cast Copper.*

## Specifications of cast:

Metal: Cast copper

Diameter range: 28.10 – 28.89 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight range: 6.95 grams; 107.2 grains

Die axis: Straight

Thickness range: 1.35 – 1.55 mm

*Plated in Oppenheim.*

## Specifications of originals:

Metal: Copper

Diameter: 29.44 – 29.46 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight: 8.11 grams; 125.1 grains

Die axis: Straight

Thickness: 1.76 – 1.81 mm

## 9. Trade &amp; Navigation 1d, Breton 962, Courteau 13 (1814)

Fig. 9. *Obverse and reverse of 962.13. Cast Brass.*

## Specifications of casts:

Metal: Cast brass

Diameter range: 31.30 – 32.90 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight range: 15.39-17.82 grams; 237.6-275.0 grains

Die axis: Upset

Thickness: 2.50-3.10 mm

## 9a. Trade &amp; Navigation 1d, Breton 962, Courteau 13 (1814)

Fig. 9a. *Obverse and reverse of 962.13. Cast Copper*

## Specifications of casts:

Metal: Cast copper

Weight range: 15.10-17.53 grams; 233.0-270.5 grains

Diameter range: 31.60 – 33.00 mm

Die axis: Upset

Edge: Plain

Thickness range: 2.05-2.90 mm

## Specifications of originals:

Metal: Copper

Weight: 17.18 grams; 265.1 grains

Diameter: 33.30 – 33.50 mm

Die axis: Upset

Edge: Plain

Thickness: 2.52-2.60 mm

N.B. There are examples of both a cast brass and a cast copper of this token in the author's collection which appear to be uniface. However, when examined at an appropriate angle to the light the ghostly outline of the Britannia reverse can be discerned. Collectors will need to exercise care about assuming that any given example of a cast counterfeit is uniface.

## 10. Trade &amp; Navigation ½d, Breton 965, Courteau 15 (1813)

Fig. 10. *Obverse and reverse of 965.15. Cast Brass*

## Specifications of cast:

Metal: Cast brass

Weight: 6.70 grams; 103.4 grains

Diameter: 26.70-27.40 mm

Die axis: Upset

Edge: Plain

Thickness: 1.45 mm

## Specifications of originals:

Metal: Copper

Weight: 7.66 grams; 118.2 grains

Diameter: 27.35-27.40 mm

Die axis: Upset

Edge: Plain

Thickness: 1.75 mm

## 10a. Trade &amp; Navigation ½d, Breton 965, Courteau 17 (1813)

Fig. 10a. *Obverse and reverse of 965.17. Cast Copper*

## Specifications of cast:

Metal: Cast copper

Diameter: 26.77 – 27.60 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight: 7.27 grams; 112.2 grains

Die axis: Upset

Thickness: 1.52 – 1.65 mm

## Specifications of originals:

Metal: Copper

Diameter: 27.30 – 27.42 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight: 7.39 grams; 114.0 grains

Die axis: Upset

Thickness: 1.64 – 1.70 mm

N.B. It is not certain that this is a cast of Courteau 17, rather than second Courteau 15 among the Trade & Navigation halfpennies, but the telltale die flaw at the 3 in the date does seem to be in evidence. In any case, both of these casts would seem to be rare.

## 11. Wellington 2d, Breton 971, Courteau 30

Fig. 11 *Obverse and reverse of 971.30. Cast Brass.*

## Specifications of casts:

Metal: Cast brass

Diameter: 26.00 – 27.30 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight: 6.97 grams; 107.6 grains

Die axis: Upset

Thickness: 1.78-1.99 mm

*Plated in Oppenheim.*

## 11a. Wellington 2d, Breton 971, Courteau 30

Fig. 11a. *Obverse and reverse of 971.30. Cast Copper.*

## Specifications of casts:

Metal: Cast copper

Diameter: 26.90-27.20 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight: 11.32 grams; 174.7 grains

Die axis: Upset

Thickness: 2.42-2.74 mm

*Plated in Oppenheim.*

## Specifications of originals:

Metal: Copper

Diameter: 28.00-28.30 mm

Edge: Engrailed

Weight: 9.08 grams; 140.1 grains

Die axis: Upset

Thickness: 1.75 mm

## 12. British Guiana, One Stiver (1838)

Fig. 12. *Obverse and reverse of Stiver (1838). Cast Brass.*

## Specifications of casts:

Metal: Cast brass

Diameter: 32.75 – 33.00 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight: 15.85 grams; 244.5 grains

Die axis: Upset

Thickness: 2.26-2.56 mm

## Specifications of originals:

Metal: Copper

Diameter: 33.20 – 33.30 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight: 15.46 grams; 238.6 grains

Die axis: Upset

Thickness: 2.25-2.40 mm

N.B. Except for the listing by Bowman among the Canadian “borderline” tokens, where it was given no. 13, the British Guiana stiver of 1838 has never appeared in Canadian catalogues. There can be no question, however, that it circulated in Canada and the Maritimes in significant quantities. It was recorded by Pridmore as his no. 60 for British

Guiana (1965: 49). Cast examples which were clearly made in the same workshop as the other cast pieces listed here confirm its widespread circulation and its right to be considered a pre-Confederation Canadian token. There are two varieties, and it is the first which provided the model for the cast. Both varieties are found with Canadian countermarks.

### 13. Connecticut Halfpenny (1787)



Fig. 13. *Obverse and reverse of Connecticut halfpenny (1787). Cast Copper.*

#### Specifications of cast:

Metal: Cast copper  
Diameter: 27.83 – 28.15 mm  
Edge: Plain

Weight: 7.36 grams; 113.6 grains  
Die axis: Upset  
Thickness: 1.53 – 1.83 mm

#### Specifications of originals:

Metal: Copper  
Diameter: ~ 28.00 mm  
Edge: Plain

Weight: ~ 8.00 grams; 123.5 grains  
Die axis: Upset  
Thickness: 1.65 – 1.70 mm

N.B. Because there are hundreds of varieties of the Connecticut halfpenny, struck at one or more mints, the weights and diameters of 1787 dated originals are extremely variable. These specifications are not, therefore, much of a guide in determining casts from originals. However, thicknesses are surprisingly consistent within a fairly narrow range and may be more helpful as a standard.

### 14. United States Cent (1853)



Fig. 14 *Obverse and reverse of U.S. One Cent (1853). Cast Brass.*

#### Specifications of cast:

Metal: Cast brass  
Diameter: 27.10 – 27.38 mm  
Edge: Plain

Weight: 8.95 grams; 138.2 grains  
Die axis: Upset  
Thickness: 1.95 – 2.03 mm



## Specifications of originals:

Metal: Copper

Diameter: 27.68 – 27.62 mm

Edge: Plain

Weight: 10.89 grams; 168.0 grains

Die axis: Upset

Thickness: 2.41 – 2.48 mm

N.B. This cast United States large cent and the Connecticut copper listed above as no. 13 were included in the 1985 Baker sale of *The Michael Oppenheim Collection of Blacksmith and Related Coppers*. Their appearance and workmanship strongly suggest that they were manufactured by the same party or parties responsible for the pre-Confederation Canadian pieces.

## Conclusion

As I have said, this list makes no claim to completeness. In that light, it may be appropriate to mention a few pieces which, either for want of evidence or because I have not had the opportunity to examine them, fall outside the list. Additional examples may confirm that these pieces do, indeed, exist as period sand casts and should be included.

Lot 1495 (plated) in the Jeffrey Hoare sale of the Roy Hughes collection in February 1995 was a cast of the Montreal Bridge token Breton 5

43. Although I have not examined it, the likelihood is that it was made by the same party that made the casts of Breton 542. I have examined an 1852 dated Bank of Upper Canada penny in brass and have concluded that while it may be cast, it is not a sand cast produced by the workshop whose pieces I have listed above. In the unpublished inventory of the E.W. Barton-John Wood Collection prepared about 1982, a cast counterfeit of the Bank of Montreal halfpenny Breton 527 (1844?) was listed in an unspecified metal. I have not seen this piece. In his 1974 article, "False Canadian Coins and Legitimate Imitations," Bob Willey claimed that the following tokens had all been cast in brass: the Broke token (Breton 879); the Halifax ship halfpenny (Breton 889); the John Alexander Barry token (Breton 891); John Brown's token (Breton 896); the Star & Shannon token (Breton 884); the W.A. & S. Black halfpenny (Breton 893); "one of the battle halfpennies (Breton 986-988)"; and, the Montreal token (Breton 531) (Willey 1974: 52, 53). Unfortunately, none of the preceding has come to light.

Later, in *The CN Journal* for May 1980, as part of his series, "The Colonial Coinages of Canada," Willey recorded as his no. 414 a brass cast 1840 Nova Scotia halfpenny (Willey 1980: 168-69). I have not had an opportunity to see this token, but it is plated by Willey and would appear to be too fine a piece to qualify as a sand cast. The Toronto dealer Randy Weir advertised a Breton 873 1840 dated Nova Scotia penny described as a "contemporary counterfeit" for sale in F+/VF condition at \$190. in a May 1982 fixed price list in *Canadian Coin News*. There is no confirmation this piece was cast and its condition makes that seem unlikely. A Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Success token, Breton 895, in VG-Fine, apparently cast in brass, was sold as part of the Saul Hendler estate by Jeffrey Hoare Auctions, October 27-29, 1995, as lot 1934. The specimen I have examined has a strongly reeded edge, with no loss of distinctness, which would not be the case were it a sand cast.

Finally, it is to be regretted that so far we have no knowledge whatsoever of who may have been responsible for casting such a large number of our Canadian tokens and other coins. That discovery will have to await further research and probably some measure of serendipity.

I am enormously grateful to Gord Carter of the National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada, for meeting the photographic challenge presented by such indifferent looking pieces.

My sincere thanks to the following for making both their collections and their knowledge available to me: Warren Baker, Paul Berry and the Bank of Canada's National Currency Collection, Len Buth, Clément Chapados-Girard, Rick Craig, Scott Douglas, Bob Graham, Ian Haire, Tim Henderson, Todd Hume, Stephen Hyde, Harry James, Mel Kyle, Eric Leighton, Ray Malone, Markus Molenda, Gord Nichols, Ian Speers, the late John Temple, and the late George Thomson.

## Bibliography

Baker, Warren. *Breton Listed Coins & Tokens. Catalogue No. 34*. [March 1986]. 930 lots; 16 pp. Montreal: Privately published.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2006. *Marked Impressions*. Montreal: Privately published.

\_\_\_\_\_. *The Michael Oppenheim Collection of Blacksmith and Related Coppers*. [November 1995]: 73 lots; 7[+1] pp. Montreal: Privately published.

Barton, E.W. and John Wood. n.d. [Collection Inventory]. Unpublished MS.

Batty, D.T. 1898. *Appendix to Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, Ireland, British Isles, and Colonies, Local & Private Tokens, Jettons, &c.* Vol. IV. Manchester: T. Sowler and Co. Reprinted, Willowdale, Ontario: The Charlton Press, 2007.

Bowman, Fred. 1066. "Canadian Borderline Tokens," *The CN Journal*, 11, 9 (September): 336-338.

*Canadian Coin News*. 1982 (May 18): A9.

Cheramy, John. 1989-90. *Fixed Price List* (August to September).

Jeffrey Hoare Auctions. (October 27-29, 1995). *Saul Hendler Estate*.

Jeffrey Hoare Auctions. (February 24-25, 1995). *Roy Hughes Collection*.

Jeffrey Hoare Auctions. (September 18-19, 2010).

Larson, Charles M. 2004. *Numismatic Forgery*. Irvine, CA: Zyryus Press.

Peters, Ken. 2002. *The Counterfeit Coin Story*. Biggin Hill, Kent, UK: Envoy Publicity.

Pridmore, Fred. 1965. *The Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations: Part 3*. London: Spink & Son Ltd.

Willey, R.C. 1974. "False Canadian Coins and Legitimate Imitations," *The CN Journal*, 19, 2 (February): 51-54.

Willey, R.C. 1960. "The Coins of Canada: Chapter II," *The CN Journal*, 5, 7 (July): 320-330.

Willey, R.C. 1980. "The Colonial Coinages of Canada: X, The Semi-Regal Coinages of Nova Scotia," *The CN Journal*, 25, 5 (May): 167-171.

## A COLLECTION OF CANADIAN SWIMMING AWARDS

By  
Stanley Clute, FCNRS

Over the past decade I have accumulated a quantity of Canadian swimming awards from various provinces, most of them from three separate lots acquired at auction. I have listed them below. I have also included a number of unawarded Alberta medals that were loaned to me by fellow collector Eric Jensen of Calgary. It is my hope that this listing will fulfill two purposes: that it will serve as a core to which additional medals may be added, and which will eventually become a comprehensive publication on the subject; and, that it will provide a record of recipients for further research.

Many of the medals were awarded by the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association. Each provincial section of the association appears to have medals of its own distinctive design. The awards are listed according to province, beginning with Alberta. They include medals which were won by the late Elizabeth (Betty) Fox of Calgary, Ontario medals which were won by Valerie Lewis, and a collection of Quebec medals of which only one bears a recipient's name, Marjorie Bradshaw.

### ALBERTA

#### WON BY BETTY FOX

1. Obverse: CANADIAN . AMATEUR . SWIMMING . ASSOCIATION around swimmer within an open wreath, all within a circle on a base reading ALBERTA – SECTION, provincial shield of arms between. Reverse: engraved ALBERTA CHAMPIONSHIP around top; 1932 / HALF MILE / WON BY / BETTY FOX 2<sup>nd</sup>; open wreath below; SEBA at bottom left; AUG 8 at bottom right. Sterling silver, made by Jackson Bros.



2. Obverse: CANADIAN . AMATEUR . SWIMMING . ASSOCIATION around swimmer within an open wreath, all within a circle on a base reading ALBERTA – SECTION, provincial shield of arms between. Reverse: engraved ALBERTA CHAMPIONSHIP around top; 1932 / LADIES 440 YDS / 2<sup>nd</sup> / WON BY / BETTY FOX; open wreath below. Sterling silver, made by Jackson Bros.



3. Obverse: CANADIAN . AMATEUR . SWIMMING . ASSOCIATION around swimmer within an open wreath, all within a circle on a base reading ALBERTA – SECTION, provincial shield of arms between. Reverse: engraved ALBERTA CHAMPIONSHIP around top; 2nd / GIRLS ONE MILE / WON BY / BETTY FOX / 1932; open wreath below. Sterling silver, made by Jackson Bros.



4. Obverse: CANADIAN . AMATEUR . SWIMMING . ASSOCIATION around swimmer within an open wreath, all within a circle on a base reading ALBERTA – SECTION, provincial shield of arms between. Reverse: engraved ALBERTA CHAMPIONSHIP around top; 1933 / HALF MILE / WON BY / BETTY FOX / 3<sup>rd</sup>; open wreath below; SERA at bottom left; AUG 7 at bottom right. Bronze, made by Jackson Bros. (see photo below).



5. Obverse: CANADIAN . AMATEUR . SWIMMING . ASSOCIATION around swimmer within an open wreath, all within a circle on a base reading ALBERTA – SECTION, provincial shield of arms between. Reverse: engraved PROVINCIAL / CHAMPIONSHIP / LADIES 1 MILE / WON BY / BETTY FOX; open wreath below; 1934 below wreath. Gold Filled, made by Jackson Bros.



6. Obverse: CANADIAN . AMATEUR . SWIMMING . ASSOCIATION around swimmer within an open wreath, all within a circle on a base reading ALBERTA – SECTION, provincial shield of arms between. Reverse: engraved 1934 / LADIES 220 YDS / - WON BY – [no further engraving]; open wreath below. Sterling silver, made by Jackson Bros.



7. Obverse: CANADIAN . AMATEUR . SWIMMING . ASSOCIATION around swimmer within an open wreath, all within a circle on a base reading ALBERTA – SECTION, provincial shield of arms between. Reverse: engraved 1934 / LADIES 440 YDS / - WON BY – [no further engraving]; open wreath below. Sterling silver, made by Jackson Bros.



8. Obverse: CANADIAN . AMATEUR . SWIMMING . ASSOCIATION around swimmer within an open wreath, all within a circle on a base reading ALBERTA – SECTION, provincial shield of arms between. Reverse: engraved 2<sup>nd</sup> / LADIES ONE MILE / WON BY / ELIZABETH FOX / 1936; open wreath below. Sterling silver, made by Jackson Bros.



9. Obverse: CANADIAN . AMATEUR . SWIMMING . ASSOCIATION around swimmer within an open wreath, all within a circle on a base reading ALBERTA – SECTION, provincial shield of arms between. Reverse: open wreath [no engraving]. Gold Filled? Made by Jackson Bros.



10. Obverse: CANADIAN . AMATEUR . SWIMMING . ASSOCIATION around swimmer within an open wreath, all within a circle on a base reading ALBERTA – SECTION, provincial shield of arms between. Reverse: open wreath [no engraving]. Bronze, made by Jackson Bros.



11. Rectangular, with curved top and bottom. Obverse: THE CROCKETT CUP / ONE MILE / CITY / CHAMPIONSHIP / WON BY / BETTY FOX / 1933 within extended open wreath. Reverse: blank. Bronze, made by Jackson Bros.



12. Not A Medal: CUP. Front inscription: THE / WRIGLEY . TROPHY / PESENTED BY / WM. WRIGLEY JR. CO. LTD. / FOR THE / ONE MILE / LADIES AMATEUR SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP / OF / ALBERTA. Back inscription: 1934 / WON BY / BETTY FOX. N.B. There were two versions of this cup, one for men and one for women. The 1934 Wrigley Trophy for women is recorded as having been awarded to Betty Fox.

*END OF BETTY FOX 'S AWARDS*

13. Obverse: CANADIAN . AMATEUR . SWIMMING . ASSOCIATION around swimmer within an open wreath, all within a circle on a base reading ALBERTA – SECTION, provincial shield of arms between. Reverse: engraved 3<sup>rd</sup> / MENS DIVING / WON BY; engraved lower down 1939 within open wreath. Bronze, made by Jackson Bros.
14. Obverse: CANADIAN . AMATEUR . SWIMMING . ASSOCIATION around swimmer within an open wreath, all within a circle on a base reading ALBERTA – SECTION, provincial shield of arms between; 1958 engraved above swimmer; suspended from bar engraved FIELD SEC.. Reverse: WON BY [blank]; open wreath at bottom. Gold Filled? Made by Jedco.



15. Obverse: CANADIAN . AMATEUR . SWIMMING . ASSOCIATION around swimmer within an open wreath, all within a circle on a base reading ALBERTA – SECTION, provincial shield of arms between. Reverse: open wreath [no engraving]. Suspended from red, white and blue ribbon. Gold Filled?
16. Obverse: CANADIAN . AMATEUR . SWIMMING . ASSOCIATION around different image of swimmer than previous issues, with wreath arms each side, provincial arms not enameled. Base reads ALBERTA SECTION. Reverse: blank. Bronze.
17. Circle cut across top with wide slot across top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N. around sides and bottom, ALBERTA SECTION; enameled red on gold colour; stylized swimmer in white circle on red maple leaf in centre. Reverse: PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.
18. SIMILAR, BUT LOOP INSTEAD OF SLOT AT TOP.
19. Circle cut across top with wide slot across top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N. around sides and bottom, ALBERTA SECTION; enameled dark red on gold colour; stylized swimmer in white circle on dark red maple leaf in centre. Reverse: PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.
20. Circle cut across top with wide slot across top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N. around sides and bottom, ALBERTA SECTION; enameled dark blue on silver colour; stylized swimmer in white circle on red maple leaf in centre. Reverse: PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

21. Circle cut across top with wide slot across top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N. around sides and bottom, ALBERTA SECTION; enameled red on gold colour; stylized swimmer in white circle on red maple leaf in centre. Reverse: blank.
22. Circle cut across top with wide slot across top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N. around sides and bottom, ALBERTA SECTION; enameled dark blue on silver colour; stylized swimmer in white circle on red maple leaf in centre. Reverse: blank.
23. Circle cut across top with wide slot across top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N. around sides and bottom, ALBERTA SECTION; enameled white on gold colour; stylized swimmer in white circle on red maple leaf in centre. Reverse: blank.
24. Circle cut across top with incomplete wide slot across top. 44 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N. around sides and bottom, ALBERTA SECTION; no enamel; stylized swimmer in circle on maple leaf in centre. Reverse: PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIPS. Copper.
25. Wide loop on top. 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION around sides and top. CHAMPIONSHIP at bottom, figure swimming right, provincial arms above, ALBERTA below. Reverse: blank. Gold colour.
26. Wide loop on top. 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION around sides and top. CHAMPIONSHIP at bottom, figure swimming right, provincial arms above, ALBERTA below. Reverse: blank. Silver colour.
27. Wide loop on top. 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION around sides and top. CHAMPIONSHIP at bottom, figure swimming right, provincial arms above, ALBERTA below. Reverse: blank. Copper colour.
28. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; ALBERTA / SECTION at bottom; swimmer within red rose. Selectively enameled red on gold colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / Lacombe / Alta. Can.
29. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; ALBERTA / SECTION at bottom; swimmer within red rose. Selectively enameled red on gold colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / (403) 782-6151 / CANADA.
30. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; ALBERTA / SECTION at bottom; swimmer within red rose. Selectively enameled red on gold colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / Lacombe / Alta. Can.



31. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; ALBERTA / SECTION at bottom; swimmer within red rose. Selectively enameled dark red on gold colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern.
32. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; ALBERTA / SECTION at bottom; swimmer within red rose. Selectively enameled blue on silver colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / Lacombe / Alta. Can.
33. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; ALBERTA / SECTION at bottom; swimmer within red rose. Selectively enameled blue on silver colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / (403) 782-6151 / Canada.
34. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; ALBERTA / SECTION at bottom; swimmer within red rose. Selectively enameled dark red on copper colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / (403) 782-6151 / Canada.
35. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; ALBERTA / SECTION at bottom; swimmer within red rose. Selectively enameled dark red on copper colour. Reverse not engraved.
36. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; ALBERTA / SECTION at bottom; swimmer within red rose. Selectively enameled dark red on copper colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / Lacombe / Alta.Can. EXTRA THICK (3 mm)
37. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; ALBERTA / SECTION at bottom; swimmer within rose. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / (403) 782-6151 / Canada. Gold colour.
38. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; ALBERTA / SECTION at bottom; swimmer within rose. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / Lacombe / Alta. Can. Gold colour.
39. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; ALBERTA / SECTION at bottom; swimmer within rose. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / Lacombe / Alta. Can. Silver colour.
40. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; ALBERTA / SECTION at bottom; swimmer within rose. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / Lacombe / Alta. Can. Bronze colour.
41. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; ALBERTA / SECTION at bottom; swimmer within rose. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / (403) 782-6151 / Canada. Copper colour.

42. Round with wide loop on top. 51 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; ALBERTA / SECTION at bottom; swimmer within red rose. Selectively enameled red on gold colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / Lacombe / Alta. Can.
43. Round with wide loop on top. 51 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; ALBERTA / SECTION at bottom; swimmer within red rose. Selectively enameled dark blue on silver colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / Lacombe / Alta. Can.
44. Round with wide loop on top. 51 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; ALBERTA / SECTION at bottom; swimmer within red rose. Selectively enameled dark blue on silver colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / Lacombe / Alta. Can.
45. Round with wide loop on top. 51 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; ALBERTA / SECTION at bottom; swimmer within red rose. Selectively enameled white on copper colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / Lacombe / Alta. Can.
46. Round with wide loop on top. 51 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; ALBERTA / SECTION at bottom; swimmer within red rose. Selectively enameled white on copper colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / Lacombe / Alta. Can.
47. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; WESTERN / REGION at bottom; swimmer within red map of the provinces of BC, Alberta, Saskatchewan & Manitoba. Selectively enameled red on gold colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / Lacombe / Alta. Can..
48. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; WESTERN / REGION at bottom; swimmer within red map of the provinces of BC, Alberta & Saskatchewan. Selectively enameled red on gold colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / (403) 782-6151 / Canada.
49. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; WESTERN / REGION at bottom; swimmer within red map of the provinces of BC, Alberta & Saskatchewan. Selectively enameled red on gold colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / Lacombe / Alta. Can.. Thick planchet.
50. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; WESTERN / REGION at bottom; swimmer within white map of the provinces of BC, Alberta & Saskatchewan. Selectively enameled white on gold colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern.
51. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; WESTERN / REGION at bottom; swimmer within dark blue map of the provinces of BC, Alberta, Saskatchewan & Manitoba. Selectively enameled dark blue on silver colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / Lacombe / Alta. Can.

52. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; WESTERN / REGION at bottom; swimmer within dark blue map of the provinces of BC, Alberta & Saskatchewan. Selectively enameled dark blue on silver colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / Lacombe / Alta. Can. Thick planchet.
53. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; WESTERN / REGION at bottom; swimmer within blue map of the provinces of BC, Alberta & Saskatchewan. Selectively enameled blue on silver colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / (403) 782-6151 / Canada.
54. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; WESTERN / REGION at bottom; swimmer within white map of the provinces of BC, Alberta, Saskatchewan & Manitoba. Selectively enameled white on bronze colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / Lacombe / Alta. Can.
55. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; WESTERN / REGION at bottom; swimmer within white map of the provinces of BC, Alberta & Saskatchewan. Selectively enameled white on bronze colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern.
56. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; WESTERN / REGION at bottom; swimmer within dark blue map of the provinces of BC, Alberta & Saskatchewan. Selectively enameled dark blue on silver colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / Lacombe / Alta. Can. Thick planchet.
57. Round with wide loop on top. 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING ASSOC.; WESTERN / REGION at bottom; swimmer within white map of the provinces of BC, Alberta & Saskatchewan. Selectively enameled white on copper colour. Reverse not engraved. Very modern. By Juniper / Lacombe / Alta. Can. Thick planchet.
58. Rounded square with loop on top, 49 mm x 50 mm. Obverse: CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS – CHAMPIONNATS CANADIENS, maple leaf at top, symbol below, all on pebbled background. Reverse: FEBRUARY / 1985 / CALGARY, ALBERTA, stylized swimmer right over possible map. Gold colour.
59. Rounded square with loop on top, 49 mm x 50 mm. Obverse: CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS – CHAMPIONNATS CANADIENS, maple leaf at top, symbol below, all on pebbled background. Reverse: FEBRUARY / 1985 / CALGARY, ALBERTA, stylized swimmer right over possible map. Silver colour.
60. Rounded square with loop on top, 49 mm x 50 mm. Obverse: CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS – CHAMPIONNATS CANADIENS, maple leaf at top, symbol below, all on pebbled background. Reverse: FEBRUARY / 1985 / CALGARY, ALBERTA, stylized swimmer right over possible map. Copper colour.

61. Rounded square with loop on top, 55 mm x 56 mm. Obverse: CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS – CHAMPIONNATS CANADIENS, maple leaf at top, symbol below, all on pebbled background. Reverse: inscription, NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP / AND / COMMONWEALTH TRIALS / EDMONTON / 1982. Copper colour. N.B.: there is nothing on this medal to indicate that it is a swimming medal except for the similarity of its obverse to those of numbers 58 to 60.
62. Round with ribbon below and loop at top, 44 mm x 49 mm. CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS . CHAMPIONNATS CANADIENS , logo as on the obverses of numbers 58 through 61. On ribbon: WESTERN NATIONALS. Reverse: textured blank reverse. Gold colour.
63. Round with addition at bottom, 34 mm x 38 mm. Obverse: CANADIAN SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS on white enamel ground, stylized swimming scene, small stylized Calgary Tower on bright red ground, CALGARY 1975 at bottom. Reverse: blank. Gold colour.
64. Possibly Calgary, possibly swimming award, but by no means certain. Ornate shape. Obverse: 1<sup>st</sup> / C. LEWIS engraved in centre. Reverse: engraved C.S.C. / 440 YARDS / CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP / 1908. 9 karat gold.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

65. Scalloped shape, 31 mm x 31 mm. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N, maple leaf either side of provincial shield of arms, BRITISH COLUMBIA / SECTION at bottom. Reverse: blank Silver plated.



66. Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved VICTORIA B.C. / 1947 / 3 M. DIVE. Sterling silver.

## ONTARIO

Most of the award medals in the following collection are not engraved on their reverses. Therefore it is necessary to rely on the information written on the accompanying 2 x 2 cards for information about the recipient and the events for which they were awarded.

67. Scalloped, 31 mm diameter, with loop suspended from red, blue and white ribbon. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N – ONTARIO – SECTION – CHAMPIONSHIPS, swimmer and diver above enameled provincial shield of arms. Reverse blank. Antiqued silver colour. Written description reads, “Valerie Lewis, Backstroke, under 10, Ont. Champ., 1<sup>st</sup> 1949”.
68. Scalloped, 31 mm diameter, with loop suspended from red, blue and white ribbon. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N – ONTARIO – SECTION – CHAMPIONSHIPS, swimmer and diver above enameled provincial shield of arms. Reverse blank. Antiqued silver colour. Written description reads, “Valerie Lewis, Relay Team, 1949, 1<sup>st</sup>”.
69. Scalloped, 31 mm diameter, with loop suspended from red, blue and white ribbon. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N – ONTARIO – SECTION – CHAMPIONSHIPS, swimmer and diver above enameled provincial shield of arms. Reverse blank. Made by Bennett. Bright silver colour. Written description reads, “Freestyle under 10 1949 Valerie Lewis”.
70. Scalloped, 31 mm diameter, with loop suspended from red, blue and white ribbon. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N – ONTARIO – SECTION – CHAMPIONSHIPS, swimmer and diver above enameled provincial shield of arms. Reverse blank. Antiqued silver colour. Written description reads, “Valerie Lewis, under 12 Medley Relay, 1950”.
71. Scalloped, 31 mm diameter, with loop. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N – ONTARIO – SECTION – CHAMPIONSHIPS, swimmer and diver above enameled provincial shield of arms. Reverse blank. Gold colour. Written description reads, “Valerie Lewis, under 14 50 yard Freestyle 1951”.
72. Scalloped, 31 mm diameter, with loop. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N – ONTARIO – SECTION – CHAMPIONSHIPS, swimmer and diver above enameled provincial shield of arms. Reverse blank. Antiqued bronze colour. Written description reads, “Valerie Lewis, 60 yd Backstroke under 14, Nov. 22, 1952, 3<sup>rd</sup>”.
73. Scalloped, 31 mm diameter, with loop.suspended from red, blue and white ribbon. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N – ONTARIO – SECTION – CHAMPIONSHIPS, swimmer and diver above enameled provincial shield of arms. Reverse: 1855 / London / Centennial / 1955. Gold colour. Written description reads, “Valerie Lewis”.
74. Scalloped, 31 mm diameter, with loop, suspended from red, blue and white ribbon. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N – ONTARIO – SECTION – CHAMPIONSHIPS, swimmer and diver above enameled provincial shield of arms. Reverse blank. Gold colour. Written description reads, “Junior 100 yd Freestyle 1955, 1:063”.

75. Scalloped, 31 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N – ONTARIO – SECTION – CHAMPIONSHIPS, swimmer and diver above enameled provincial shield of arms. Reverse 1<sup>ST</sup>. Gold colour coated. Written description reads, “Valerie Lewis, Girls 140 yds Relay 1st”.



76. Scalloped, 31 mm diameter, with loop. Suspended from red, blue and white ribbon. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N – ONTARIO – SECTION – CHAMPIONSHIPS, swimmer and diver above enameled provincial shield of arms. Reverse blank, Shiny gold colour. Written description reads, “Valerie Lewis, Relay Team, 1949, 1st”.
77. Scalloped, 31 mm diameter, with loop. Suspended from red, blue and white ribbon. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N – ONTARIO – SECTION – CHAMPIONSHIPS, swimmer and diver above enameled provincial shield of arms. Reverse blank. Antiqued silver colour. Written description reads, “Valerie Lewis”.
78. Rectangular with beveled corners, 23 mm x 34 mm, with pink, silver & blue ribbon. Obverse: swimmer in starting position on top of scroll reading SWIMMING / AND / DIVING. Reverse: small circle reading LAKESHORE SWIMMING AWARD around swimmer in starting position. Gold colour. Written description reads “Valerie Lewis Under 14 Girls Backstroke 3rd”.
79. Rectangular with beveled corners, 23 mm x 34 mm. Obverse: swimmer in starting position on top of scroll reading SWIMMING / AND / DIVING. Reverse: small circle reading LAKESHORE SWIMMING AWARD around swimmer in starting position. Shiny gold colour. Written description reads “Valerie Lewis”.
80. Rectangular with beveled corners, 23 mm x 34 mm, with red, white & blue ribbon. Obverse: swimmer in starting position on top of scroll reading SWIMMING / AND / DIVING. Reverse: small circle reading LAKESHORE SWIMMING AWARD around swimmer in starting position. Shiny gold colour. Written description reads “Valerie Lewis 50 yds Freestyle, under 12, 1st”.
81. Rectangular with beveled corners, 23 mm x 34 mm, with pink, silver & blue ribbon. Obverse: swimmer in starting position on top of scroll reading SWIMMING / AND / DIVING. Reverse: small circle reading LAKESHORE SWIMMING AWARD around swimmer in starting position. Shiny gold colour. Written description reads “1<sup>st</sup> Valerie Webb, Under 12, Relay, Ont. June 2, 1951, Ont.”

82. Rectangular with beveled corners, 23 mm x 34 mm, with pink, silver & blue ribbon. Obverse: swimmer in starting position on top of scroll reading SWIMMING / AND / DIVING. Reverse: small circle reading LAKESHORE SWIMMING AWARD around swimmer in starting position. Gold colour. Written description reads “Valerie Lewis Under 14 Girls Backstroke 3rd”.
83. Rectangular with beveled corners, 23 mm x 34 mm, with pink, silver & blue ribbon. Obverse: swimmer in starting position on top of scroll reading SWIMMING / AND / DIVING. Reverse: small circle reading LAKESHORE SWIMMING AWARD around swimmer in starting position. Copper colour. Written description reads “Valerie Lewis Under 12 40 yds Free O’C. 1950”.
84. Shield shape, 26 mm x 33 mm. Obverse: Swimmer in starting position left, trunks enamelled red, curved bough of leaves either side of circle, inscription in circle, SWIMMING / CHAMPION, below circle LAKESHORE / SC. Reverse: blank. Shiny gold colour. Written description reads “Valerie Lewis”.
85. Shield shape, 26 mm x 33 mm. Obverse: swimmer in starting position left, trunks enameled red, curved bough of leaves either side of circle, inscription in circle, SWIMMING / CHAMPION, below circle LAKESHORE / SC. Reverse: blank. Antiqued silver colour. Written description reads “Valerie Lewis”.
86. Shield shape, 26 mm x 33 mm. Obverse: swimmer in starting position left, trunks enamelled red, curved bough of leaves either side of circle, inscription in circle, SWIMMING / CHAMPION, below circle LAKESHORE / SC. Reverse: blank. Antiqued silver colour. Written description reads “Valerie Lewis March 1949 Freestyle Under 10”.
87. Rectangular with beveled corners, 23 mm x 34 mm, with red, white and blue ribbon. Obverse: swimmer in starting position on top of scroll reading SWIMMING / AND / DIVING. Reverse: blank. Gold colour. Written description reads “Valerie Lewis under 14, 40 yds Freestyle 1852 Nov. 22, 2nd”.
88. Rectangular with beveled corners, 23 mm x 34 mm, with red, white and blue ribbon. Obverse: swimmer in starting position on top of scroll reading SWIMMING / AND / DIVING. Reverse: blank. Shiny gold colour. Written description reads “Valerie Lewis”.
89. Rectangular with beveled corners, 23 mm x 34 mm, with red, white and blue ribbon. Obverse: swimmer in starting position on top of scroll reading SWIMMING / AND / DIVING. Reverse: blank. Antiqued silver colour. Written description reads “1<sup>st</sup>, 50 yds, Freestyle Junior, June 22, 1949, Oakwood Tank”.



90. Rectangular with beveled corners, 23 mm x 34 mm, with orange ribbon. Obverse: swimmer in starting position on top of scroll reading SWIMMING / AND / DIVING. Reverse: blank. Antiqued silver colour. Written description reads "Valerie Lewis".
91. Rectangular with beveled corners, 23 mm x 34 mm, with orange and white ribbon. Obverse: swimmer in starting position on top of scroll reading SWIMMING / AND / DIVING. Reverse: blank. Antiqued copper colour. Written description reads "Valerie Lewis (8 yrs) Under 10, 50 yds Backstroked, Mar 16, 48".
92. Rectangular with beveled corners, 20 mm x 30 mm. Obverse: swimmer in starting position within a squared shield, leaves above, open shield below. Reverse: logo with legend AQUATIC CLUB. Gold colour. Written inscription reads "Valerie Lewis CNE? 1952"
93. Ornate diamond shape, 22 mm x 35 mm. Obverse: swimmer in starting position within squared shield. Reverse: blank. Made by C. Bennett. Gold colour. Written description reads "Valerie Lewis 50 yds 14 yrs second". No time or place given.
94. Same shape as above with red, white and blue ribbon. Obverse: swimmer right, diver left above, open wreath below. Reverse: blank. Silver colour. Written description just reads "Valerie Lewis".
95. Same shape as above. Obverse: swimmer in starting position, in shield, open wreath below. Reverse: blank. Made by Bennett. Silver colour. Written description reads "Attendance 1946 Valerie Lewis".
96. Same shape as above, with red, white and blue ribbon. Obverse: swimmer in starting position, in shield, open wreath below. Reverse: blank. Silver colour. Written description reads "Valerie Lewis Grant, Fergus on 7 relay Mar. 5, 1955, 2:20".



97. Same shape as above, with red, white and blue ribbon. Obverse: swimmer in starting position, in shield, open wreath below. Reverse: blank. Made by Bennett. Silver colour. Written description reads "Attendance 1946 Valerie Lewis".
98. Shield shape 30 mm x 30mm (not counting small loop at top). Obverse: swimmer standing in starting position, left, withing square, all within stylized wreath. Reverse: blank. Antiqued silver colour. Written description reads "Valerie Lewis".



99. Five sided shape, 32mm x 30mm, with orange ribbon. Obverse: diver and swimmer, ribbon below, maple leaf clusters above. Reverse: blank. Silver colour. Written description reads, "Valerie Lewis".
100. Ornate "cartouche" shape 21 mm x 26 mm, with red, white & blue ribbon. Obverse: diver and swimmer within cartouche. Reverse: blank. Gold colour. Written Description reads "Valerie Lewis" and "CNE"[?].
101. Same shape as above, with red, white & blue ribbon. Obverse: diver and swimmer within cartouche. Reverse: blank. Gold colour. Written Description reads "Valerie Lewis" and "CNE?".
102. Same shape as above, with red, white & blue ribbon. Obverse: diver and swimmer within cartouche. Reverse: blank. Bronze colour. Written Description reads "Valerie Lewis" and "CNE"[?].
103. Same shape as above. Obverse: diver and swimmer within cartouche. Reverse: blank. Gilded bronze. Written description reads "Valerie Lewis" and "CNE"[?].
104. Ornate shield shape, 23 mm x 31 mm. Obverse: diver and "L S C" in shield. Reverse: blank. Gilded. Written description reads "Valerie Lewis 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1951 London".
105. Round, 29 mm x 29 mm, with red, white and blue ribbon. Obverse: diver and "L S C" in shield, rope border. Reverse: blank. Made by Bennett. Shiny gold colour. Written description reads, "Valerie Lewis Jan (or Jun) West End Y C.A.S.A."
106. Round, 29x29mm, with red, white and blue ribbon. Obverse: Same as above. Reverse: Same as above. Shiny gold colour. Written description reads, "Valerie Lewis Under 10 June 22, 1949 1st".
107. Round with dividers at 12, 3, 6 and 9 o'clock, 31 mm x 31 mm. Obverse: Diver and "L S C" in shield, open wreath with blank bar below, all within quartered wide circle. Reverse: blank. Made by Bennett. Shiny gold colour. Written description reads "Valerie Lewis 100 yds Back Stroke G.R 6 2nd".
108. Same shape as above, with red, white and blue ribbon. Obverse: same as above. Reverse: same as above. Shiny gold colour, No written description.
109. Scalloped round shape, 32 mm x 32 mm. Obverse: AWARD OF MERIT on red enameled ribbon at top, Large letter E in centre, enameled white with red enameled heart over middle, the whole reading ETOBICOKE AQUATIC CLUB MEMORIAL, open wreath at bottom and sides. Reverse: blank. Gold colour. Written description reads "Valerie Lewis, Relay 2<sup>nd</sup> Nov 1949"
110. Cross, 34 mm x 34 mm. Obverse: Swimmer in open wreath all within raised circle over middle of cross. Reverse: blank. Copper or bronze. Written description reads "Valerie Lewis".
111. Shield shape, 24 mm x 28 mm, with red, white & blue ribbon. Obverse: Swimmer in starting position left, in small shield superimposed on larger shield with curved crosspiece across top. Reverse" blank. Copper colour. Written description reads "Valerie Lewis May 1950".

112. Ornate oval, 25 mm x 34 mm. Obverse: Two people on their backs in water, above ROYAL LIFE on blue enameled ribbon over maple leaf, and SAVING SOCIETY on blue enameled ribbon over inverted fleur-de-lis. Reverse: coloured Ontario armorial shield with ONTARIO to left, BRANCH to right, and AWARDED TO below. Copper colour. Written description reads "Valerie Lewis Mar. 1951 London, Ont."

The following item is separate from the above collection.

113. Scalloped, 31 mm diameter, with loop. suspended from red, blue and white ribbon. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASS'N – ONTARIO – SECTION – CHAMPIONSHIPS, swimmer and diver above enameled provincial shield of arms. Reverse engraved at top WOMEN / 3 M DIVING, CNE. (Canadian National Exhibition) logo in 3-D at bottom. Made by Bailey. Gold colour.

### QUEBEC

114. Y.M.C.A. 15 mm x 25 mm, rectangular with ornate rounded ends. Obverse: YMCA symbol in centre, 1930. Reverse: engraved SWIMMING / JUNIOR / "C". Made by J. R. Gaunt, a British firm. Bronze.
115. Round, 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: Engraved C.L.S.C. / 3RD PRIZE / DIVING / NOV. 27. 1931 / WON BY. Made by Gaunt. Bronze.



116. Round, 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: Engraved GALE TROPHY / 1946. Made by Birks-Ellis. Bronze.
117. Round, 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved MONTREAL / 1936 / TOWER DIVING / WOMEN / 3RD. Made by Gaunt. Bronze.
118. Round, 39 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: Engraved ESTEREL / 1938 / 3 M DIVING. Made by Gaunt. Bronze.
119. Round, 41 mm diameter. Obverse: ST. HELEN'S ISLAND SOUVENIR DE L'ILE STE. HELENE, trees in front of tower, in exergue 25 JUNE/JUIN 1938. Reverse: Engraved 3EME. Bronze.

- 120.Round, 36 mm diameter. Obverse: swimmer in ornate frame with shield of arms, on ribbon CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION / QUEBEC SECTION. Reverse: engraved in script CHALET COCHAND S.C. / 1939 / 200 YDS RELAY / WOMEN. Bronze.
- 121.Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved ESTREL / 1939 / 3 METRE DIVING / WOMEN. Made by Gaunt. Bronze.
- 122.Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved VERDUN / 1940 / SR. WOMEN 100 YDS BACK. Made by Gaunt. Bronze.
- 123.Round, 36 mm diameter. Obverse: swimmer in ornate frame with shield of arms, on ribbon CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION / QUEBEC SECTION. Reverse: engraved 100 YD BREAST / SR. MEN OUTDOOR / CHALET COCHAND S.C. / 1938. Sterling silver.
- 124.Round, 36 mm diameter. Obverse: swimmer in ornate frame with shield of arms, on ribbon CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION / QUEBEC SECTION. Reverse: engraved ESTEREL / 1938 / TOWER DIVING. Sterling silver.
- 125.Round, 36 mm diameter. Obverse: swimmer in ornate frame with shield of arms, on ribbon CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION / QUEBEC SECTION. Reverse: engraved 200 YD. RELAY / SR WOMEN OUTRDOOR / CHALET COCHAND S C / 1938. Sterling silver.
- 126.Round, 36 mm diameter. Obverse: swimmer in ornate frame with shield of arms, on ribbon CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION / QUEBEC SECTION. Reverse: engraved M.A.A.A. / F.C.GALE TROPHY / 26. 3. 38, made by J. R. Gaunt. Sterling silver.
- 127.Round, 36 mm diameter. Obverse: swimmer in ornate frame with shield of arms, on ribbon CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION / QUEBEC SECTION. Reverse: engraved CHALET COCHAND S. C. / 1940 / SR. WOMEN 100 YDS / BACK STROKE Sterling silver.
- 128.Round, 36 mm diameter. Obverse: swimmer in ornate frame with shield of arms, on ribbon CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION / QUEBEC SECTION. Reverse: engraved CHALET COCHAND S. C. / 1940 / SR. WOMEN / 160 YDS. F. S. RELAY / 1ST. Sterling silver.
- 129.Round, 36 mm diameter. Obverse: swimmer in ornate frame with shield of arms, on ribbon CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION / QUEBEC SECTION. Reverse: engraved CHALET COCHAND S.C. / 1941 / JR. MEN / 160 YDS. F.S. RELAY / 2ND. Made by Gaunt. Bronze.

- 130.Round, 36 mm diameter. Obverse: swimmer in ornate frame with shield of arms, on ribbon CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION / QUEBEC SECTION. Reverse: engraved in script CHALET COCHAND S. C. / 1941 / 100 YDS. BREAST / WOMEN. Bronze.



- 131.Round, 36 mm diameter. Obverse: swimmer in ornate frame with shield of arms, on ribbon CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION / QUEBEC SECTION. Reverse: engraved CHALET COCHAND S. C. / 1941 / JR. MEN / 160 YDS F.S. RELAY / 2ND. Made by Gaunt. Bronze.
- 132.Round, 36 mm diameter. Obverse: swimmer in ornate frame with shield of arms, on ribbon CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION / QUEBEC SECTION. Reverse: engraved CHALET COCHAND S. C. / 1941 / JR. MEN / 160 YDS. F.S. RELAY / 2ND. Made by Gaunt. Bronze. [second example of same award].
- 133.Round, 36 mm diameter. Obverse: swimmer in ornate frame with shield of arms, on ribbon CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION / QUEBEC SECTION. Reverse: engraved 100 YDS / JUNIOR GIRLS / FREE STYLE / 1934 / MARJORIE BRADSHAW. Made by Gaunt. Sterling silver.
- 134.Round, 36 mm diameter. Obverse: swimmer in ornate frame with shield of arms, on ribbon CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION / QUEBEC SECTION. Reverse: engraved VERDUN / 1949 / SR. WM. / 3 METRE DIVING. Gold-coated Sterling silver.
- 135.Round, 36 mm diameter. Obverse: swimmer in ornate frame with shield of arms, on ribbon CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION / QUEBEC SECTION. Reverse: engraved DIVING. Gold coated Sterling silver.
- 136.Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved M.A.A.A. / F.C. GALE TROPHY / 26. 3. 38. Made by J. R. Gaunt. Sterling silver.
- 137.Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved M.A.A.A. / GALE TROPHY / 1940. Made by J. R. Gaunt. Sterling silver.
- 138.Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved VERDUN / 1940 / SR. WOMEN / 3 METRE DIVING. Made by J. R. Gaunt. Sterling silver.

- 139.Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved GALE TROPHY / N.D.G.L.S.C. / 1941. Made by J. R. Gaunt. Sterling silver.
- 140.Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved VERDUN / 1941 / SR. WOMEN / 3 METRE DIVING. Made by J. R. Gaunt. Sterling silver.
- 141.Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved M.A.A.A. / GALE TROPHY / 1943. Sterling silver.
- 142.Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved GALE / TROPHY / CHAMP. / 1944 in script in 4 lines. Made by C. Bennett. Gold coloured sterling silver.
- 143.Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved LADIES / 1 METRE DIVING / 1944. Made by J. R. Gaunt. Sterling silver.
- 144.Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved FRANCES F. C. GALE TROPHY / ORNAMENTAL / SWIMMING / 1947. Silver colour.
- 145.Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved GALE TROPHY / MAY / 1948. Gold coloured sterling silver.
- 146.Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved OLYMPIC TRIALS / VERDUN / 1948 / WM / HIGH DIVING. Sterling silver.
- 147.Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved OLYMPIC TRIALS / VERDUN / 1948 / WM / 3 METRE DIVING. Sterling silver.



- 148.Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved GALE / 3. 6 .49. Sterling silver.

- 149.Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved DALY / 4. 6. 49. Gold coloured sterling silver.
- 150.Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved HAROLD DALY TROPHY / JUNE 3RD / 1950. Gold coloured sterling silver.
- 151.Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: engraved FRANCES GALE TROPHY / JUNE 2ND / 1950. Gold coloured sterling silver.
- 152.Round, 38 mm diameter. Obverse: CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION on ribbon, swimmer within ornate frame with beaver on top. Reverse: Blank. Made by J. R. Gaunt. Copper or bronze.
- 153.Round, 36 mm diameter. Obverse: swimmer in ornate frame with shield of arms, on ribbon CANADIAN AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION / QUEBEC SECTION. Reverse: engraved VERDUN / 1952 / JR MEN / 200 F.S. RELAY. Made by Gaunt. Bronze.
- 154.Rectangular with beveled corners, 20 mm x 32 mm. Obverse: Swimmer standing in starting position within shield, spray of leaves below, M between olive sprays above. Reverse: engraved 4TH / GALE / 1942. Silver colour.
- 155.Shape as per photo, 26 mm x 35 mm. Obverse: Swimmer in open wreath within raised circle, below a ribbon engraved Y.W.C.A. With a branch overlaid at the right. Reverse: SWIMMING / 1932 / JUNIOR / CLASS "B". Sterling silver.
- 156.Shape as per photo, 29 mm x 34 mm. Obverse: Swimmer advancing toward viewer within raised circle, blank ribbon above, scroll below. Reverse: YWCA logo and engraved year 1929. Made by J. R. Gaunt. Sterling silver.

## Afterword

The Canadian Numismatic Research Society is pleased to submit to you this year's collection of articles prepared by some of the active Fellows of the CNRS.

As in years past a copy of the *Transactions* is donated to the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association, the Ontario Numismatic Association, the Bank of Canada and the British Museum. If anyone knows of any other museum or archive that could benefit from having a copy in their library please contact me with any relevant information about the institution.

If you are considering submitting an article to the *Transactions* in the future please read A Guide For Contributors found on page 4 in this volume. This guide is very significant for the author as well as the committee that proofs, edits and prepares this publication. Anyone needing clarification of anything within the Guide please contact me for further explanation. Thank you in advance for this important consideration.

I would like to acknowledge our contributing authors for their hard work and dedication. I am grateful to each one for their commitment to share their discoveries with the numismatic world. Special thanks to Chris Faulkner for his dedication and the many hours of his time spent proofreading the *Transactions* in order to help make this publication the very best that it can be.

On behalf of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society it is my hope that you get a lot of reading pleasure from this year's *Transactions*. As always, if you have any thoughts, opinions, or comments you wish to share about our journal please feel free to contact me at [sdouglas333@gmail.com](mailto:sdouglas333@gmail.com) at any time. Enjoy!

Sincerely  
Scott E. Douglas