

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
CANADIAN NUMISMATIC RESEARCH SOCIETY

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EDITORIAL NOTES

Yvon Marquis sent some additions and corrections to the list of coin clubs published in Vol. 26.

p. 122 - insert 1984 - Founding of L'Association des Numismates Francophones du Canada.

p. 125 - under Quebec - suggests the 1862 and 1965 Montreal Societies are same.

- Boucherville St & CC founded 1967
- Francophone N.A. founded 1984
- Israel N.S. of Montreal founded 1967
- Lakeshore CC founded 1962
- Laurentides CC founded 1984
- Quebec N.S. founded 1960

- insert, 1979 13349 CNBSL (Bas St.Laurent N.C.)

Guelph Evening Mercury, June 9, 1882 - Bogus \$1.00 Dominion of Canada bills in circulation. Serial numbers 155000 - 156000.

Were you aware that the University of Montreal hold the Victor Morin papers? I discovered this when trying to make a donation to Glenbow Museum. Carol Couture, Service des Archives, Universite de Montreal, CP 6128 Succ. A, Montreal, QC, H3C 3J7, sent me three fiche which is the index to the collection. The reference is Repertoire numerique du fonds Victor-Morin (P56). Publication 49.

The Editor would like to have some short items to fill up the bottoms of pages. You must have a few things you can part with.

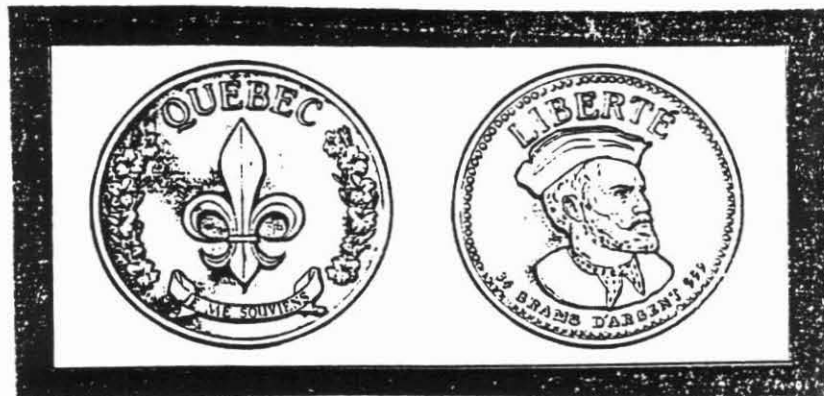
JACQUES CARTIER LIBERTE MEDAL

by W Waychison

A Québec medal honouring Jacques Cartier was produced in 1990. The obverse of the 38mm medal portays within a beaded circle, the explorer with the words LIBERTÉ above and JACQUES CARTIER in finer print below the bust. The reverse of the medal depicts a large central fleur-de-lys. QUÉBEC is in large type above the fleur-de-lys and a banner with incused the provincial motto "Je me Souviens" below. Floral boughs appear either side of the fleur-de-lys. The medal has a serrated edge and displays a medal die axis (↑↑).



(above) Obverse of the nickle silver Jacques Cartier medal.



(above) Reverse of the nickle silver Jacques Cartier medal as well as the obverse of the reported silver version of the medal.

The medal was produced in 1990 by Medallie Art Company of Danbury, Connecticut for a Mr. James Tabor of the United States. There was supposed to be a silver version of the medal (see above illustration) , however, these have not yet been observed (by the author). A medal portraying René Lévesque was also planned for 1991 however "after visiting Québec Mr. Tabor changed his mind and sold the idea to (a group entitled) Collection Québec. He also sold the remaining medals to dealers". Collection Québec has since had financial problems and apparently disappeared.

The author thanks Mr. Jocelyn Roy of Montreal for the information presented.

CANADIAN HONOURS SYSTEM
(Part 2)

Ross W. Irwin

Speaking to the House of Commons on April 17, 1967, Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson stated the case for Canadian honours:

"Practically every sovereign country has such a system which it uses as a means of recognizing merit or gallantry or distinguished public service. I believe that recognition of this kind can strengthen national pride and appreciation of national service. There has been no system of Canadian Honours and Awards.

The Canada Medal was instituted in 1943 as a possible way of filling this gap, but it has never been awarded and is now being replaced." He went on to say that Canada "must shun titles yet reward great merit and service".

The Canadian Honours System was a companion to the adoption of a distinctive flag and national anthem. Work on establishing the Order had begun in September 1966. Order-in-Council 388, April 29, 1967, revoked PC 7964 of October 14, 1943, which had established the Canada Medal. Letters Patent establishing an **Order of Canada** were issued March 21, 1967. Order-in-Council 389 of April 29, 1967, set forth the regulations and the effective date of July 1, 1967.

The Order of Canada, was instituted on July 1, 1967, the 100th anniversary of Confederation, and was designed to honour Canadians for outstanding achievement and service to their country or to humanity at large.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth is Sovereign of the Order and the Governor General holds the office as Chancellor and Principal Companion.

Appointments to the Order are made, with the approval of the Sovereign, by the Governor General with the assistance of an Advisory Council composed of:

Chief Justice of Canada
Clerk of the Privy Council
Undersecretary of State
Chairman of the Canada Council
President of the Royal Society of Canada
President of Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada
Two other members appointed from the Order

On July 1, 1967, Queen Elizabeth placed the new decoration around the neck of her Chancellor and Principal Companion, the Right Honourable Roland Michener. The Governor General then, in his capacity as Chancellor and Principal Companion, made the first appointments on July 7, 1967, - 35 Companions and 55 Members.

The institution of the new Order brought many comments in the House of Commons; i.e. Companions of the Order of Canada (pronounced Kooks). The motto is from Hebrews 11:16 meaning "Desirers of a better country". Expressing faith in the future. The original press release gave a reference of Hebrews 12:16 which embarrassed officials said was a misprint. It read "Lest there be any

fornicator, or profane person, as Esau, who for one morsel of meat sold his birthright".

The original Order consisted of three classes. **Companions** of the Order were limited to 150. Appointments in the first year were limited to 50, and to not more than 25 thereafter. Recipients could use the letters C.C. after their name.

The **Medal of Courage**, not limited by number, could be awarded to those who perform "an act of conspicuous courage in circumstances of great danger". Recipients could use the letters C.M.

The **Medal of Service** was limited to 50 per year, for categories of service. The letters were S.M.

An Honours Secretariat was established at Government House in 1972. The Registrar of Honours at Government House keeps the records of the Order and arranges for investitures. Esmond Butler was the first Registrar. Previously the Secretary of State dealt with honours and protocol. The honours are awarded by the Governor General on behalf of the Sovereign.



There were severe shortcomings with this award system. The Medal of Courage was never awarded as it was not possible to have one decoration cover a range of acts of courage. The Order also had shortcomings as the award was used to reward contributions to the country as a whole. There was no provision for regional and local contributions.

Opposition members of the House of Commons, in 1968 (p. 4888), pursued the question of the fairness of the distribution of the Order of Canada and asked how many members of the public service and former Prime Ministers had been awarded the Order. The reply indicated:



76 **Companions** awarded to date of which 7 **Companions** were now deceased;
146 **Medals of Service** of which 4 are deceased;
11 **Companions** were in the Federal government, including 2 crown corporations, 2 at Expo, 1 ND, 1 state dignity;
22 **Medals of Service** to Federal government employees;
and
Prime Ministers St Laurent and Pearson, as they were no

longer active in politics

Pierre Trudeau rose in the House of Commons, May 31, 1972, and announced a revised and enlarged System of Honours for Canada. The reconstituted Order of Canada was to comprise three levels of membership. The **Companion** was to remain the first level; the **Medal of Service** was replaced by the designation **Officer** of the Order. A third level, **Member** of the Order, was instituted to provide for recognition of persons who have given distinguished service in a local community, within a given profession, or other grouping.

Under Order-in-Council 809 of the revised constitution the Companion level was still limited to 150, and not more than 15 could be appointed each year. Officers of the Order could be appointed up to 40 a year, and 80 persons a year to the Member level. Officers were increased from 40 to 46 in 1983, and Members were increased from 80 to 92 - half in June and half in December. All Investitures are published in the Canada Gazette.

Badges and Insignia

The badge of the Order of Canada has six white gold lined enamelled arms, resembling a snow flake. An enameled St Edward's Royal Crown is on the upper arm. A red annulus is inscribed with the motto of the Order *DESIDERANTES MELIOREM PATRIAM* in gold letters. Within the annulus the Companion badge is distinguished by a gold lined red maple leaf at its centre, while the slightly smaller Officer badge has a gold leaf. Both are worn suspended from a ribbon around the neck. The width of the insignia are: OC badge 2.25 in., OC badge 1.88 in., CM badge 1.5 in.

The reverse of the Companion badge is in white enamel. A circle bears the word CANADA and a serial number below. The reverse of the Officer badge is in gold and has a circle upon which is the word CANADA, below which is the serial number of the award. A jeweller's mark is on the lower limb. The Member badge is similar, but in silver. It is suspended by a ring suspender.



The badge of the Member of the order, with a silver maple leaf at its centre, is worn on the left breast. Women members wear the badge held by a bow on the left shoulder.

The ribbon is 1/4 red, 1/2 white and 1/4 red, an allusion to Canada's flag. The original Order used 1.5 inch wide ribbon and the Medals of Service and Courage ribbon were 1.25 inches wide. From 1972 all awards use 1.5 inch ribbon. The original bows used 1.5 inch ribbon but were too large. They now use 1.25 inch ribbon and a length of miniature ribbon to make the fold. Recipients who wear undress ribbon uses a 1/2 in- length upon which is a small maple leaf, the colour indicating the class of membership. Miniature medals are also available, as are lapel badges.

In 1972 the 121 Companions were permitted to retain their insignia. The 268 recipients of the Medal of Service were asked to return their insignia to be replaced by the new badge of the Officer of the Order. The original was a snow flake with maple leaf centre surrounded by St Edwards's crown on upper arm. Reverse bore the word *SERVICE*. Personal naming was in two lines - initials and surname. It was 1.5 in. across, in silver, 196 of the 268 were exchanged and were melted by the mint.

The badge of the Medal of Courage was also a six arm cross having a St Edward's Royal Crown in the upper arm. A maple leaf at centre within a plain circle. The reverse bears an annulus with the word *COURAGE*. It was gold in colour and 1.25 in. across.

SUDBURY'S BIG NICKEL

By Jeff Fournier

It stands forty-two feet high and towers over the city of Sudbury. The "Big Nickel", as it's commonly referred to, is an enduring symbol of this mining based city; a landmark which at one time was the centerpiece of one man's dream - a numismatic park built in honour of Canada's Centennial year.

CENTENNIAL CONTEST

The Canadian Centennial Numismatic Park began at the instigation of Ted Szilva - a local Sudbury man employed as a police officer by the CPR.

Szilva's idea was made public as a result of a contest sponsored by the Sudbury Star in the early 60's. The paper wanted readers to submit Centennial project ideas for the city and he came up with the concept of a Big Nickel monument, operational mine and museum situated in a park-like setting: somewhat of a Disneyland of the North.

The idea was put forward to the city's Centennial Committee, only to be rejected. But Szilva was so convinced of its merit, that he decided to develop the park himself.



The idea of using a nickel as a symbol for the city of Sudbury came to Mr. Szilva from a suggestion by John Fisher, a former president of the Canadian Tourist Association. Szilva envisioned a nickel being used on various signs in and around the municipality and elsewhere, thus helping to promote the area. It wasn't until local artist and signmaker, Bruno Cavallo introduced him to the idea of an actual "Big Nickel" monument and not just a two dimensional symbol, that Szilva was inspired to create a numismatic park featuring mammoth sized coins of the world.

LAND PURCHASED

Using twenty five dollars as a downpayment, Szilva purchased several acres of land in December of 1963. Here, he would develop his park, overlooking the International Nickel Company's reduction works at Copper cliff. It was the ideal spot for a tourist attraction, situated in the city's West end

on an elevated mass of rocky land. Accessibility was assured by its' proximity to highway 17.

With the acquisition of this property his colossal plan, which included the construction of eighteen giant "coin" monuments and a Canadian one dollar bill, began to take form.

The monuments were to be the main attraction of the park but there were to be other features as well: a nickel museum to house information pertaining to nickel, its discovery, development and

uses; a model railroad which children could ride around the park; a world-class coin collection and an authentic model mine where tourists could catch a glimpse of what the life of a miner was all about.

All of this was to be in honour of Canada's one-hundredth birthday in 1967. It was the nation's largest privately developed Centennial project and indeed, a fine tribute for such an occasion.

Szilva teamed up with Bruno Cavallo to get the project off the ground and together they formed the "Nickel Monument Development Corporation Limited".

Szilva, as originator of the park project, took up the positions of President and Chairman of the corporation. Now a firefighter with the city, he was afforded ample time for his new venture due to his

unique work schedule: four days on and four off.

Cavallo was the artistic force in the group. A local Sudbury artist and owner of a sign manufacturing company in the city, he became secretary treasurer. It was Cavallo who was responsible for the construction of the Big Nickel, along with the other monuments which were eventually erected at the site.

BIG NICKEL ERECTED

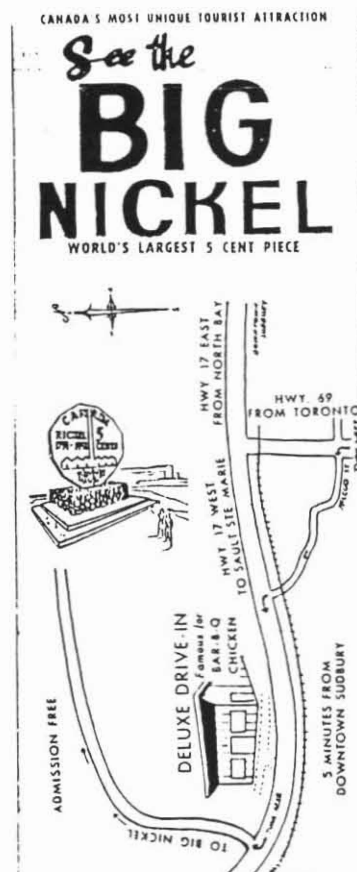
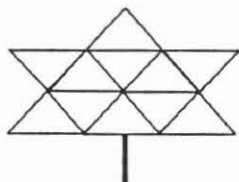
The park came into existence in May of 1964 but was not officially dedicated until July 22.

John Fisher, the Canadian Centennial Commissioner, unveiled the impressive Big Nickel Monument. This moment marked both the culmination of many months of planning and the beginning of an era which would see the Big Nickel develop into a world-renowned landmark.

2500 local residence and dignitaries were present for the occasion, with extensive coverage appearing in the Sudbury Star, Canada Coin News, and other Canadian publications.

The monument was perched on top of a twelve foot high base, composed of rich ore-bearing rock and stone found in the Sudbury basin. Measuring 30 feet in diameter and 24 inches thick, the "Big Nickel" itself was modelled after the 1951 Canadian commemorative five cent piece. On the obverse was a portrait of King George VI while the reverse design featured a representation of a nickel refinery.

The Construction of the Big Nickel took place in Cavallo's workshop at a cost of \$35,000. It was built to exact specifications, right down to the 244 dots (denticles) along the





edge. The King's face alone measured 24 feet and was made from paper thin stainless steel which was filled and fused to the rest of the structure. The outer steel layers covered an inner core made of wood.

A souvenir shop was located beside the Big Nickel, housed in a mobile trailer.

MEDALS STRUCK

Since the park was a privately developed project, it was necessary to acquire funds from a number of sources to continue with the operation.

The group embarked on a plan to have a series of commemorative medals struck which would feature the monuments in the park. These would be issued before each of the monuments were put in place. It was hoped that profits from their sale would cover the cost of constructing and erecting the monuments.

The first medal featured Inco's reduction plant on the reverse and the big nickel monument on the obverse. It was struck in 1964 by the Wellings Mint, a private Canadian manufacturer specializing in the minting of commemorative medals, tokens and so forth.

At first, only three hundred medals were ordered and offered for sale to the public. Within days, all had been sold and another larger order was placed. These too were quickly sold leaving Szilva frantically scrambling to fill all requests for this popular souvenir.

The many orders which followed may account for the numerous varieties which have been found on this particular medal. It appears that the manufacturer too, was scrambling to fill its orders and quickly cut the dies with little attention being paid to consistency.

SPECIFICATIONS (I.D. #'s from "Ontario Municipal and Commemorative medals, 1st Edition, 1990, by Jeff Fournier)

- SUD-42a: copper, 40 mm
- SUD-42b: bronze, 40 mm
- SUD-42c: nickel silver, 40 mm
- SUD-42d: silver (#'d), 40 mm
- SUD-42e: gold (#'d), 40 mm

1951 COMMEMORATIVE 5 CENT PIECE

The 1951 five cent piece was designed by Canadian Artist Steve Trenka. His rendition of a nickel refinery was not based on any actual complex, though some believed it to be the Inco Refinery in Sudbury. In 1951 the Inco smelter had three stacks not one (unlike the 5 cent piece) and the superstack which supposedly appeared in the center of the buildings, was not erected until 1971. It would seem that the Big Nickel was the cause of these rumours, only because of the similarity of its design to the five cent coin and its proximity to the Inco complex.

The 1951 design was chosen for the Big Nickel Monument since it marked the bicentennial of the chemical isolation of nickel by the Swedish chemist Baron Axel Frederic Cronstedt. This medal, of course, played a large role in the establishment of Sudbury.

Prior to 1751, the element (now known as nickel) played havoc with refiners. Thought to be an alloy of copper, German miners coined the term "Kupfernicker" or "Old Nick's Copper". This "Devil's Copper" could not be extracted with the limited technology available at the time. Cronstedt, however, was able to prove that the trouble refiners faced was due to an unknown element which he named nickel.



SUD-42f: platinum (#'d), 40 mm
SUD-42g: gold-plated, 40 mm
SUD-42h: nickel silver, 27 mm

Various combinations of these medals were made available in specially packaged sets.

Base metal issues were made in much larger quantities than the precious metal issues. The 27 millimeter example had a much lower mintage than the rest (estimated at about 500). Most were fitted with clips by a local jeweller, to be used as cufflinks. Only a few were sold as medals, which accounts for their relative scarcity today. The small medal was priced the same as the larger ones which seems to have discouraged some from purchasing it, thinking it to be of lesser value, perhaps.

PARK WELL PROMOTED

Numerous advertisements for the Big Nickel "smokestack" medal began to appear in Canada Coin News which catered to Canadian coin collectors. Other advancements at the park were also covered and proved to be popular with the readers.

The Nickel Monument Development group, in an attempt to market the park as a world-class tourist attraction, even entered a float in the November 28, 1964 Grey Cup parade. Gracing the float was a replica of the Big Nickel monument and a crowned "Miss Big Nickel".

A person could even join the "Canadian Centennial Coin Club" if he was so inclined. In fact, a medal was issued for those who did join. Struck by the Wellings Mint, it was 40 mm in diameter and issued in limited quantities. One side featured the Canadian Centennial symbol,



while the other included an inscription about the park and a portrait of John Fisher who dedicated it. These medals were minted in Nickel silver only.

KENNEDY COIN MEMORIAL

In September of the same year, an announcement was made that a new coin-memorial would be erected in the park during the spring of 1965, this time featuring a replica of the 1964 U.S. Kennedy half dollar. According to officials of the park, it would be "a fitting tribute to the memory of the late President".

Like the Big Nickel monument, the Kennedy monument was to be financed by the sale of medals which, according to news releases by the company gave "each purchaser an opportunity to partake in this exciting project".



Sales of the medal began in October of '64, and were made available in a variety of finishes. Struck by the Wellings mint, the Kennedy medal is 40 mm in diameter and shows the Kennedy monument on one side and a lighted torch on the other.

SPECIFICATIONS

- SUD-37a: Nickel
- SUD-37b: Copper
- SUD-37c: Silver (numbered)
- SUD-37d: gold (numbered)
- SUD-37e: bronze



The monument was not erected until much later in 1968. It stood over twenty feet high and was eighteen inches thick, supported on a granite base. An eternal flame sat at the center but was soon extinguished due to local fire regulations. Problems also arose in trying to keep the flame alight in what proved to be a very windy location.



While the first medal issued depicted the actual Kennedy memorial monument, another was later issued, this time fashioned in the likeness of the 1964 Kennedy fifty cent piece - both obverse and reverse sides.

SPECIFICATIONS

- SUD-38a: Gold-plate, 39 mm
- SUD-38b: Silver-plate, 39 mm



THE FANTASY COPPER

Plans got under way by the end of 1964 for another monument. This time, a 1965 Canadian one cent piece was to be immortalized. The monument was named the "Fantasy Copper" due to the fact that Fantasy Copperware of Canada (Toronto), had been a sponsor to the endeavor.

A commemorative medal was issued in December/64 (dated 1965). Struck by Wellings, it was forty mm in diameter and featured the 1965 one cent piece sitting atop a pedestal. The other side included an inscription which told of Fantasy Copperware's contribution to the park.

SPECIFICATIONS

- SUD-35a: Nickel silver
- SUD-35b: Copper
- SUD-35c: silver
- SUD-35d: gold



SUD-35e: Antiqued-bronze
SUD-35f: Antiqued-silver

The monument was constructed, as usual, by Cavallo and was ten feet in diameter and twelve inches thick. Its' base consisted of a ten foot drill core, obtained from a mine in Levack, Ontario.

A gala ceremony was held on May 14, 1965 to unveil the artwork, officiated by John Diefenbaker, then leader of the opposition (Conservative) party. Diefenbaker told the audience of several hundred that the monument was "...the most impressive monument to our country I have seen in any part of Canada".

Sudbury Liberal MPP, Elmer Sopha was the Master of Ceremonies, for the occasion, while Sudbury's Mayor, Joe Fabbro, was on hand to deliver a short speech. The Copper Cliff Highlanders provided music to entertain those on hand.

MODEL MINE

A fourth medal was released in March of 1965, to aid in the financing and maintenance of a model mine which was soon to be built at the park. This medal had a much lower mintage than the previous issues, as is evident by its limited availability today.

The obverse side included a view of a headframe, ore-cars and the three Inco smokestacks, while the reverse showed a cross-section of a typical mine shaft, labelled to indicate the various parts. Wellings of Toronto struck the medal which measured forty mm in diameter.

In an article featured in Canada Coin News, dated March 20, 1965 it was noted that all proceeds from the sale of the medals were to be deposited in a separate account and used only for the development and maintenance of the park.

SPECIFICATIONS

SUD-41a: Nickel-silver
SUD-41b: Copper
SUD-41c: Silver
SUD-41d: Gold
SUD-41e: Bronze



In May of 1965 The model mine was opened for public viewing. Visitors entered the headframe and were transported down an elevator, sixty-six feet underground leading toward 150 feet of tunnelling. They were treated to a self-guided tour of the attraction which featured an actual mining simulation of machinery and equipment, similar to what would have been found at an actual Sudbury mine around that time.

A popular feature at the entrance to the mine shaft was the "Big Nickel Jail". Szilva had purchased the old bars and doors from the Sudbury Jail at the time of its demolition in 1968, and had

them installed at the Park. Visitors could then be photographed in their "cells" at the Big Nickel.

A number of items including a slag pot, drills and a 100 year old compressor added to the authenticity of the mining environment which had been created. And when a road, parking lot and a new souvenir shop were constructed, it was evident that the Centennial Park was well on its way to becoming a major tourist attraction.

In later years the tunnelling was increased to over 500 feet, thanks to the help of the Department of Mining, Geology and Industrial Engineering of Cambrian College of Applied Arts.

The original plan of opening a mining museum, however, never came into being, much to the dismay of Szilva.

CHURCHILL MONUMENT FAILS TO MATERIALIZE

Early in 1965, announcements were made of yet another monument to be constructed for the Numismatic Park. It was planned to produce a replica of the 1965 Winston Churchill five-shilling coin.

The monument was to be twelve feet in diameter and fourteen inches thick. It was to rest on a base of three granite pillars, ten feet high. Each of the pillars would bear the symbol and description of one of Churchill's greatest attributes and contributions to the world.

When the news release of the new monument was issued, the five shilling coin, announced by the British Government to honour the late Winston Churchill, was not yet available to the public. Therefore, all artistic renditions of the proposed monument depicted the special medal which the Park had made available, and not the actual five shilling coin.

Unfortunately, the Winston Churchill monument never got past the planning stage.

At the time of the original announcement, however, a medal was issued for sale by Szilva and company.

Two distinctly different medals were struck (along with a number of minor variations in the position of the engraver's initials which were included on the medal). Both were forty mm in diameter.

This may be partially explained by the large demand for the medal. Several strikings were made and in many cases, the dies eventually wore or broke. This might have necessitated creating new dies, not quite the same as the originals, thus resulting in a radically different medal variety.

The first medal has a portrait of Churchill with his hand upheld in the "peace" (or "V") configuration with the dates "1874-



1965" to his side. The reverse showed the planned memorial monument and a coat-of-arms. This was the medal shown in many of the advertisements which the Nickel Monument Development Ltd. had placed in Canada Coin News.

SPECIFICATIONS

- SUD-45a: Antiqued Nickel-silver
- SUD-45b: Dark Antiqued Nickel-silver
- SUD-45c: Bronze
- SUD-45d: Antiqued silver



The second variety is largely the same as the first in regards to the reverse, but the obverse was obviously struck from another, redesigned die.

This second medal features a smaller bust of Churchill and has the dates "1874-1965" below him.

SPECIFICATIONS

- SUD-44a: Antiqued Nickel-silver
- SUD-44b: Copper
- SUD-44c: Silver
- SUD-44d: Gold
- SUD-44e: Bronze
- SUD-44f: Nickel-silver



LINCOLN COIN MEMORIAL AND MEDAL



Plans began for yet another coin-monument, this time being a 1965 U.S. penny. The "Lincoln Coin Memorial" was to pay tribute "to the memory and ideals of Abraham Lincoln.". The 1965 cent was chosen because this date represented the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's assassination.

Construction of the memorial began in 1966 but it was not erected until August of 1968. As usual, Cavallo undertook the task of building the monument which when finished was ten feet in diameter and twelve inches thick.

As was customary, a commemorative medal was again issued. It was fashioned in the exact likeness of a 1965 Lincoln penny, except for an inscription on the reverse which read "Lincoln

Coin Memorial, Sudbury, Canada". As with past issues, the diameter of the medal was 38 mm and it came in various finishes. Unlike the previous medals, the Lincoln medal was produced at the Lombardo Mint (then known as Canadian Artistic Dies). The directors felt the switch to be necessary since Wellings' prices had increased beyond their competitors.

SPECIFICATIONS

SUD-40a: Copper-colored aluminum

SUD-40b: Bronze

SUD-40c: Gold-plate



Medal orders poured in from around the world; but Americans who had requested them were in for a surprise!

As reported in September of 1968 in Canada Coin News, Lincoln medals which had been sent to the U.S. were being confiscated at the border and turned over to the U.S. secret service for disposal. It seemed the Numismatic Park had been violating a section of the U.S. code which prohibits persons from creating any object resembling a U.S. coin, or having such an object in their possession.

Szilva stopped sending the medals to his American customers, promising a full refund. No charges were laid and the "scandal" was laid to rest. At the time, Szilva commented that if the medals were being confiscated then perhaps too, the Lincoln monument should be confiscated as well!!

CENTENNIAL PARK RAISES GOLD!

A replica of the Canadian twenty dollar gold piece was also raised in 1968. Cavallo constructed it to the same specifications as the Lincoln memorial - ten feet in diameter and 12 inches thick. Finished in gold leaf, it was scheduled to be completed in the spring of that year but was only raised toward the latter part.

An impressive medal was issued in the likeness of the Canadian gold piece differing only by an inscription on the reverse which read "CANADIAN CENTENNIAL GOLD COIN MONUMENT SUDBURY - CANADA".

Once again Szilva found himself in hot water after a number of individuals in Vancouver attempted to pass the Sudbury piece off as a genuine \$20 gold coin. Though the medals had been made legally under a federal copyright, he voluntarily ceased sales at this point and destroyed the mold. This action was also prompted by a decrease in medal sales due to a market which had become exhausted.

The RCMP's task force on counterfeiting was recently queried by the author regarding the Sudbury gold coin replica. Apparently, they have no problem with individuals owning such a piece, so long as they do not try to pass it off as a genuine gold coin.

In July of 1969, authorities once again reported that the gold medal replicas were being passed off as the real thing in Calgary.

SPECIFICATIONS

SUD-43a: Gold-plate

SUD-43b: Gold-plate(holed)



Note: Some slight differences can be seen in the shield on the reverse of the medal in the coat-of-arms.

MORE MEDAL ISSUES

Many persons visiting the Numismatic Park had requested actual replicas of the Big Nickel Monument (the 1951 five cent piece) and so it was decided to release a medal in its likeness.

The medals were originally issued in nickel-silver but later were produced in a variety of other compositions.

Aluminum medals were eventually produced because many of the visitors wanted a more inexpensive souvenir to bring home with them. These latter medals (especially non-plated) are extremely common, even today. In fact, many are still available for less than a dollar in the city at various locations. (This holds true for the 38 millimeter medals only).

SPECIFICATIONS

- SUD-32a: Nickel-silver, 38 mm
- SUD-32b: Copper/bronze, 38 mm
- SUD-33c: Silver, 38 mm
- SUD-33d: Gold, 38 mm
- SUD-33e: Aluminum, 38 mm
- SUD-33f: Gold-plated aluminum, 38 mm
- SUD-33g: Nickel-silver(keychain), 38 mm
- SUD-33h: Gold-Plated aluminum, 51 mm
- SUD-33i: Aluminum, 51 mm



Also requested often was an exact replica of the Canadian 1965 one cent monument. And so, a medal in the likeness of the cent was produced for distribution as well.

As with the Big Nickel medal, the '65 cent was struck by Canadian Artistic Dies in 38 millimeter size.

Some of the medals have a mintmark which reads "can.art.dies" while others show "LOMBARDO". The latter were probably produced at a later date, after Canadian Artistic Dies became The Lombardo Mint.

SPECIFICATIONS

- SUD-34a: Bronze
- SUD-34b: Gold-plated aluminum
- SUD-34c: Aluminum
- SUD-34d: Copper



MINIATURE RAILWAY ADDED

Construction of a "miniature railway" began in 1969. The train ushered both children and adults around the park, encircling



the area to give a birds-eye view of all the attractions.

The train consisted of an engine, two cars and a caboose and was ready for operation in 1971.

The railway was built to honor Tom Flanagan, the Canadian Pacific Railway employee who was responsible for discovering ore in Sudbury in 1883.

Another medal was added to the long list of those already available, commemorating the construction of the railway. The miniature train was depicted on the obverse, while a section of track encircling an inscription was on the reverse of the medal.

It was produced in fairly small quantities, as is readily apparent by its limited availability today.

SPECIFICATIONS

SUD-33a: Antiqued-Bronze, 39 mm.



A large railway car was purchased at this time as well, to serve as a railway museum for the park. At 75 tons, it was quite a feat moving it up the steep incline toward the park.

A large fifteen ton sleigh had to be used to transport it, with four mechanical loaders pulling it, while one pushed. It was laid to rest on a section of track that was placed for it in the park.

COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS AVAILABLE AT SOUVENIR SHOP

A number of medals were issued in 1970 by the Nickel Monument Development Ltd., but this time, unrelated to any attractions at the park. They were made available for sale in the souvenir shop.

One medal was struck for the upcoming Bicentennial of the United States (in 1976), featuring a U.S. flag on one side and an eagle on the other. A second medal, known as the "Canada Medal" had a maple leaf on one side and the Canadian coat-of-arms on the other. Both were struck at the Lombardo Mint in various medals and 38 mm in diameter.



SPECIFICATIONS - U.S. BICENTENNIAL MEDAL

SUD-9a: Antiqued-bronze

SUD-9b: Copper/bronze

SUD-9c: Silver-plate



SUD-9d: Gold-plate
SUD-9e: Aluminum

SPECIFICATIONS - CANADA MEDAL

SUD-2a: Nickel
SUD-2b: Gold-plate
SUD-2c: Bronze



Several other medals, produced for the Centennial Numismatic Park were also made available to visiting tourists.

1) Brotherhood medal - featuring Pierre Trudeau on one side and interlocking arms on the other. Struck by Lombardo, 38 mm in gold-plate, silver-plate and Antiqued-bronze.



2) Firefighter medal - depicting a firefighter on one side and the maltese cross on the other (issued to commemorate the golden anniversary of the International Association of Firefighters). Struck by Canadian Artistic Dies (Lombardo), 39 mm in gold-plate, anodized aluminum, copper-colored aluminum and aluminum (no plating).



3) Laurentian University - Featuring the Big Nickel Monument on one side and the Laurentian University library on the other. Struck by the Lombardo mint in the following metals and sizes:

- anodized aluminum - 38mm
- antiqued-bronze - 38mm
- gold-plated brass - 38mm
- gold-plated brass -51mm(4mm thick)
- anodized aluminum -51mm(4mm thick)
- aluminum - 51mm (4mm thick)
- gold-plated brass -51mm(6mm thick)



4) Big Nickel - Another medal was issued in gold-plate, 51 mm, but one side is blank while the other is like #3 above - featuring the Big Nickel Monument - also struck by Lombardo.



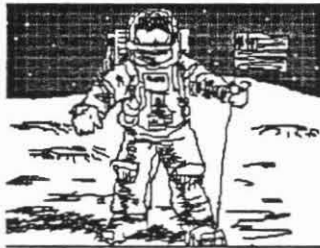
5) Peace Medal - Has a peace symbol on one side and a globe and scales surrounded by people on the other. Issued in Antiqued bronze and aluminum, 38 mm in diameter and struck by Lombardo.



6) Justice Medal - A draped female figure is on one side and a number of symbols on the other. Issued in aluminum, 38 mm in diameter and minted by Lombardo.



NEW ATTRACTIONS



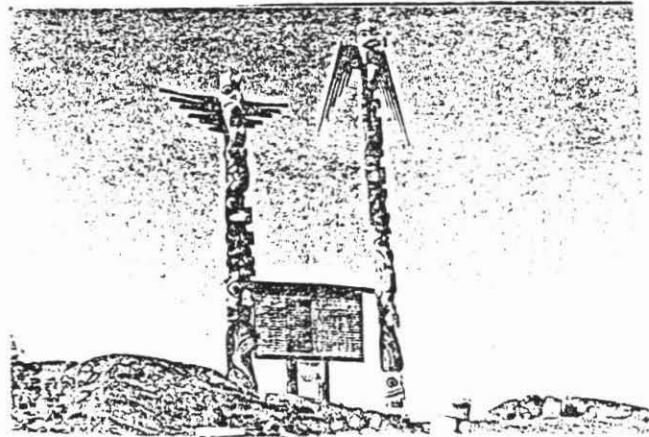
By this time, other features of the park included a half-scale replica of the lunar-landing module, a carousel and "Snoopy's SnackBar".

The carousel was erected in July of 1971 and was touted as the first permanent carousel in Northern Ontario.

The Lunar module was constructed after the July 7, 1971 visit from NASA astronauts who came to Sudbury in quest of its "lunar landscape".

TOTEM POLES RAISED

On July 30, 1975 two large totem poles, created by the Haida Indians of B.C. and an Algonquin Indian, Shaman Chief Kitpou, were raised. The two totems, one 30 feet and the other 32 feet tall, were joined by a wooden wampum belt. This, along with a commemorative plaque made up of what was known as the "Indian Wampum and Brotherhood of Man Monument". The belt was said to symbolize the brotherhood of the four major races in the world.



More than 1000 people attended the event which featured Joe Fabbro (Sudbury's mayor) as master of ceremonies and a group of native dancers.

As usual, a medal was struck for the occasion, though it would appear, in fairly small quantity. One side depicted the totem poles and wampum beads making up the monument, while the other side pictured an Indian and pioneer. They were struck by the Lombardo Mint.

SPECIFICATIONS

- SUD-36a: Bronze, 40 mm
- SUD-36b: Silver, 40 mm
- SUD-36c: Nickel Silver, 40 mm



LITTLE ACTIVITY

After 1975, very little in the way of new attractions were added to the park and things remained relatively the same until 1981. At this time, the ownership of the park changed hands, with Szilva and the Nickel Monument Development Limited selling out to what would soon be a new science center for Sudbury - Science North.

NAME CHANGE

Szilva continued to operate the park until 1982, at which point it officially ceased operating as "The Canadian Centennial Numismatic Park" and became "The Big Nickel Mine".

Szilva's dream of a Numismatic park had become a reality. Five monuments were standing to attest to this: the Big Nickel, The Canadian Penny, The Lincoln Penny, The Kennedy Half Dollar and the

Twenty Dollar Gold Piece. Totem poles and Wampum had been raised, a model mine constructed, and a souvenir shop and snack bar were opened. Attractions such as a miniature railway, a lunar landing module and various mining memorabilia had been added over the years.

Unfortunately, the park never realized its full potential. The mammoth dollar and other coin monuments never came into being, nor did the coin collection or the Science Center/ Museum.

DILEMMA FOR SCIENCE NORTH

Science North was now confronted with a problem. The wear and tear of the Northern climate had taken its' toll on the monuments over the years and they required costly repairs. Something had to be done!

Instead of embarking on a major maintenance program to refurbish the mammoth coins, it was decided simply to dismantle them. This decision was made based on two considerations: cost and edict.

In Science North's view, it was preferable to channel the available funds toward other avenues. Furthermore, the operation of a numismatic park was never their intention. Their interest lay in operating a model mine, which would afford the "...best opportunity to develop a significant portrayal of the history, technology, and socio-economic impact of mining in the North." Moreover, the Big Nickel Mine should "portray this aspect of Northern society to the very people who are actively engaged in mining activities today..."

The four monuments - the Lincoln Penny, Canadian Penny, Gold Coin and Kennedy 50 cent piece were then reduced to scrap. The Big Nickel monument was left, although it narrowly escaped the fate of the other's, as Science North came close to dismantling it as well. In the end, however, it was left standing, but only after a heated debate with proponents of the park who believed that because of its long association with the city of Sudbury, it had become an unmistakably unique landmark which was worthy of maintaining.

Daryl Potvin, physical services manager at Science North, stated that it cost \$12,000 when the Big Nickel was finally refurbished and similar costs would have been incurred had they decided to maintain the other monuments as well.

The model railroad was also dismantled and destroyed for it too was in need of costly repairs and no longer suited the purpose of the owners. And the Totems were removed for many of the same reasons.



The railway car which had been brought to the park in the early 1970's, was also in a state of disrepair, according to Science North sources, but it was restored to use, only this time, as a mining rescue car.

The rescue car was kept in operation for two years until it was vandalized to the point where Science North was forced to shut it down. It remains on site as yet, boarded up and abandoned.

The headframe of the Big Nickel Mine was destroyed to make way for a new entrance and the underground drifts were increased in size to 1200 feet.

Other additions included a cut and fill stope, an undercut and fill stope, a timbered drift, a blasting display, a mechanical room, a refuge station, an underground garden and guided tours. The gift shop and snack bar building were expanded as well.

TOWARD THE FUTURE

Science North recently announced that the Big Nickel Mine tourist attraction would be expanded around the mid 1990's. It seems that current visitors to the park experience a dated portrayal of mining which is no longer relevant.

The proposal includes a three phase development plan which will see a number of improvements.

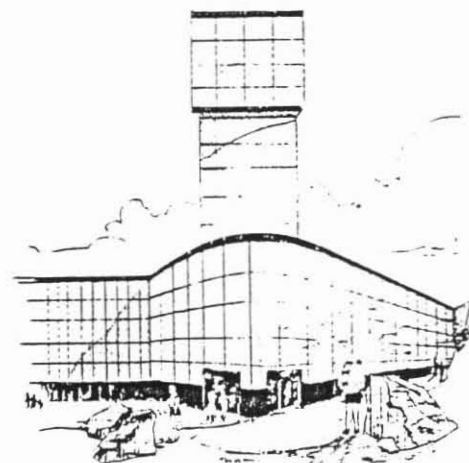
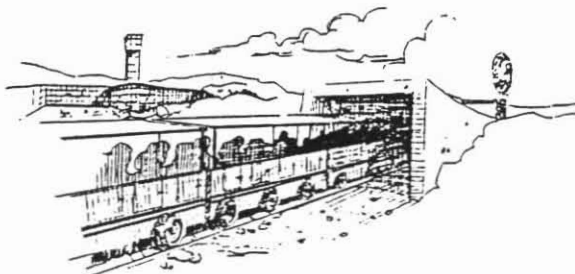
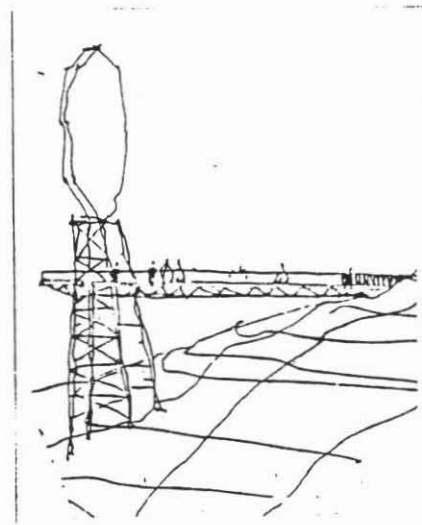
Phase one will include a tunnel to accommodate a new personnel rail carrier. A new elevator will be constructed and drifts will be expanded.

Phase two calls for extensive blasting to create lookout points where the re-positioned Big Nickel monument and the superstack will be in plain view.

The final phase will include a new exhibit building, headframe observation tower and a number of new underground attractions.

All plans are dependent, however, on government funding.

This, and more is covered in an interesting proposal entitled the "Big Nickel Mine Development Plan".



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The author wishes to thank the following individuals:

-Brenda Tremblay, Big Nickel Mine Manager, Daryl Potvin, Science North Physical Services Manager and Collette Sizer, Manager of the Science North and Big Nickel Gift Shops, for giving generously of their time during interviews conducted in preparation of this paper.

-To Science North for allowing the author to reproduce in this paper, artwork from their Big Nickel Mine Development Plan.

E.L. Adams Tokens,
McGregor, Ont.

If you leave Windsor, Ont. by Walker Road going south, you will come to the tiny village of McGregor which is situated on the town line between Anderdon and Colchester townships in Essex County.

There are conflicting ideas on how this tiny **predominately** French background community received its name. One theory is that the village got its name from a Major McGregor who had served in the British militia at Fort Detroit in the late 1700's. As a reward for his military service Major McGregor was given 400 acres near the site of the village in 1791.

More than 80 years later, in 1873, the Canada Southern Railway was built through the community. The area was then known as Colchester Crossing. In 1874, William McGregor, a prominent business man and M.P. for Essex County North, obtained a post office ~~for~~ the community and it is likely from him the village took its name.

In the past 100 years the population has fluctuated drastically. In 1882 McGregor boasted 400 people. By 1941 it had reached a low of 70 and by 1972 the population was up to over 600 people.

Sometime after the turn of the century, a Mr. Lewellyn Edgar Adams bought a store where he operated as a general merchant. For some time a post office was operated from his store. On Sept 11, 1910, the Adams store was the victim of a disastrous fire which destroyed several other businesses as well. His store resisted the flames just long enough to allow the removal of goods, books, post office stamps and letters, but a quantity of oil and a keg of powder stored in the building guaranteed total destruction. The store was rebuilt after the fire but a few years later in October of 1915 a second disaster caused the store to be closed permanently. The oldest son of E. L. Adams was killed while assisting to start a gasoline engine at the elevator of the Sinesac Grain Co. He had just entered into partnership with his father at that time. His parents were so grief stricken by his death that they gave up the business entirely.

Edgar L. Adams made use of a delivery waggon, calling on farmers in the nearby district. From a ledger kept to record his delivery accounts, which is still in the hands of a grand daughter, I was able to get an inside glance at his trade.

Like many merchants of his time, he took in trade such things as eggs, butter, apples and other produce. He was allowing 15c a dozen for eggs in 1911. There are several entries in his ledger which mention the use of due bills. A 10c due bill is listed by the late Fred Bowman in his "TRADE TOKENS OF ONTARIO" in relation to this business. It would be reasonable to assume that this would be from a set of due bills probably ranging from 1c to \$1. The entries in the ledger certainly prove that there were other denominations, and definitely a 1c due bill.

The following is taken from the ledger, being an account of a customer Mr. Adams had visited with his wagon from Dec. 7, 1910, until April 24, 1911.

Dt.		Ct.
Dec 7, 10 - to account rendered on old ledger	1.69	Mar 27, by eggs 54
Mar 29, 11 - bread	05	Apr. 3, by due bills ^{etc.} 3.97
Apr 3, 11 - 100 lbs sugar	5.25	Apr. 9, by 6 doz eggs 90
Apr 9, 11 - b. powder	10	Apr.24, by 2 doz eggs 30
Apr 17,11 - yeast ⁵ bread ⁵	<u>10</u>	Apr 24, by 2 ¹³ / ₁₆ butter <u>64</u>
	7.19	balance <u>12</u>
		7.19

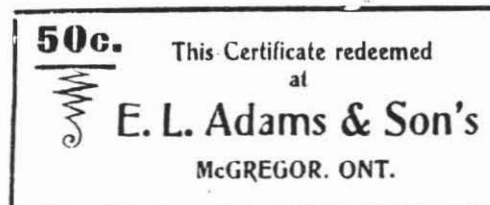
The entry on the credit side for 3 April, 1911 shows \$3.97 being paid by the use of due bills etc. Notice the amount of butter credited on the 24th of April.

There were many references to eggs being taken in trade, as well as oats, produce etc. A half bushel of pears was taken at the rate of 37c. Three bushels of potatoes got a credit of \$2.25. From the ledger it can be seen that Adams often relied upon his customers for meals and even at times for a bed. For these services he was quite generous, allowing a credit of 50c for a meal and 1.25 for lodging. Four quarts of berries got 50c. An entry for June 12, 1912 showed payment by due bills in the amount of 48c. Other entries showed payments by due bills in the amounts of 5c, 12c, 45c and 50c.

In addition to the use of due bills, the business made use of certificates valued at 50c. These were of cardboard and were probably used towards the end of the business as the name on the certificate was E.L. Adams & Sons. Whether the certificates were used the same as the due bills, or if they were given out with certain size purchases is not known.

This information was kindly given to me by a grand daughter of Mr. Adams, Mrs. Jane Coughlin (nee Adams) who still lives in the McGregor area.

Harry N. James November 1991.



Guérin & Brother Bakery

Drummondville, Quebec

In 1931, two young men from Sherrington, Napierville Co., were going to Drummondville, to visit this small town of 8,000 citizens. Since they wanted to buy the Deschênes Bakery located on Marchand and Doiron Steets, they went to see the exact location and tried to evaluate this business that was going to close its doors. A week later, the two brothers Urgel and Firmus Guérin came back to Drummondville, but this time, it was to establish themselves. They had decided to buy the Deschênes Bakery and established themselves immediately as lessees.

Beginnings were very difficult and there was a lot of work to do. They were starting at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning up to 9 or 10 o'clock at night.. Firmus was working in the bakery and Urgel was in charge of delivery, easy which was not an easy task since streets were not paved except for a small parcel in the middle of Heriot and Lindsay Streets.

In 1938, as they were very successful, they had to move in a larger place. With the money they had been able to put aside, they became owners of a lot located along the Mercure Boulevard. In the same year, they built their new bakery, a very stately building with its 8,000 sq. ft.. From that time, they became so successful that they had to enlarge their building at 4 or 5 times, up to 35,000 sq. ft.

In 1953, they changed the status of their business into a limited company, Urgel was the President and Firmus Vice president. Personnel was increasing and reached 70 employees. In 1939, on the official opening day, the majority of the population visited the new bakery. Their equipment, one of the most up-to-date, had a capacity production of 2,500 breads per hour.

The name of Gailuron and the good-humoured small baker on the wrapping paper is something new in Quebec. It is an effort of cooperation from twelve Quebec's bakeries working together under the same name. The Quebec progressive bakers, which competence in food production area is well-known have put on the market the first cooperative products in April 1964. One of the most important asset of this organization is the severe quality control that they imposed to their product.

Pierre Brouillette F.C.N.R.S.

Source: M.A. Rivard

Boulangerie Guérin & Frère

Drummondville, Québec

En 1931, deux jeunes hommes de Sherrington, du comté de Napierville, se rendaient à Drummondville, afin de visiter ce centre dont la population était de 8,000 habitants. Étant donné qu'ils avaient l'intention de se porter acquéreurs d'une boulangerie portant le nom de Deschesnes située au coin des rues Marchand et Doiron, ils voulaient avoir une idée de l'endroit et se fixer sur la rentabilité de ce commerce qui allait fermer ses portes. Une semaine plus tard, les deux frères Urgel et Firmus Guérin revenaient à Drummondville, mais cette fois, c'était pour s'y établir. Ils avaient décidé d'acheter la boulangerie Deschesnes et ils s'y installèrent immédiatement à titre de locataires.

Les débuts n'étaient pas très encourageants et il y avait beaucoup à faire; leurs journées commençaient vers les 2 ou 3 h du matin pour se terminer vers 9 ou 10h du soir. Firmus boulangeait dans la boutique et Urgel passait le pain, tâche non moins ardue puisque les rues étaient entièrement de terre par toute la ville, à l'exception d'une mince lisière de béton au centre de la rue Hériot et Lindsay.

En 1938, les progrès florissants de la boulangerie obligèrent les frères Guérin à s'établir dans de plus vastes locaux. Ils se portèrent acquéreurs, avec leurs premières économies, d'un terrain en bordure du Boulevard Mercure. La même année ils y érigèrent leur nouvelle bâtisse, très imposante par ses 8,000 pieds carrés de superficie de plancher. À partir de ce moment, les progrès se firent de plus en plus constants. Par quatre ou cinq reprises ils ont dû agrandir leur établissement d'une superficie de 35,000 pieds carrés.

En 1953, ils changèrent le statut de leur commerce en celui de Compagnie Limitée, Urgel en est le président et Firmus le vice-président. Le personnel continuait d'être augmenté pour atteindre un nombre de 70 employés. En 1939, lors de l'ouverture officielle de leur nouveau local, la majorité de la population s'était rendue visiter la nouvelle boulangerie. Leur équipement, qui est des plus modernes, a la capacité de produire plus de 2,500 pains à l'heure.

Le nom Gailuron, l'emballage, et le jovial petit boulanger qu'on y voit, constituent un fait nouveau au Québec. C'est un effort de coopération de la part de douze boulangeries québécoises réunies pour boulanger et vendre sous une même marque de commerce. Les boulangers progressifs du Québec dont la compétence en production alimentaire ne fait aucun doute dans la province de Québec, ont lancé sur le marché les premiers produits coopératifs en avril 1964. Une des caractéristiques les plus importantes de cette nouvelle organisation, est le contrôle sévère de la qualité qu'on impose à chaque produit.

Pierre Brouillette F.C.N.R.S.

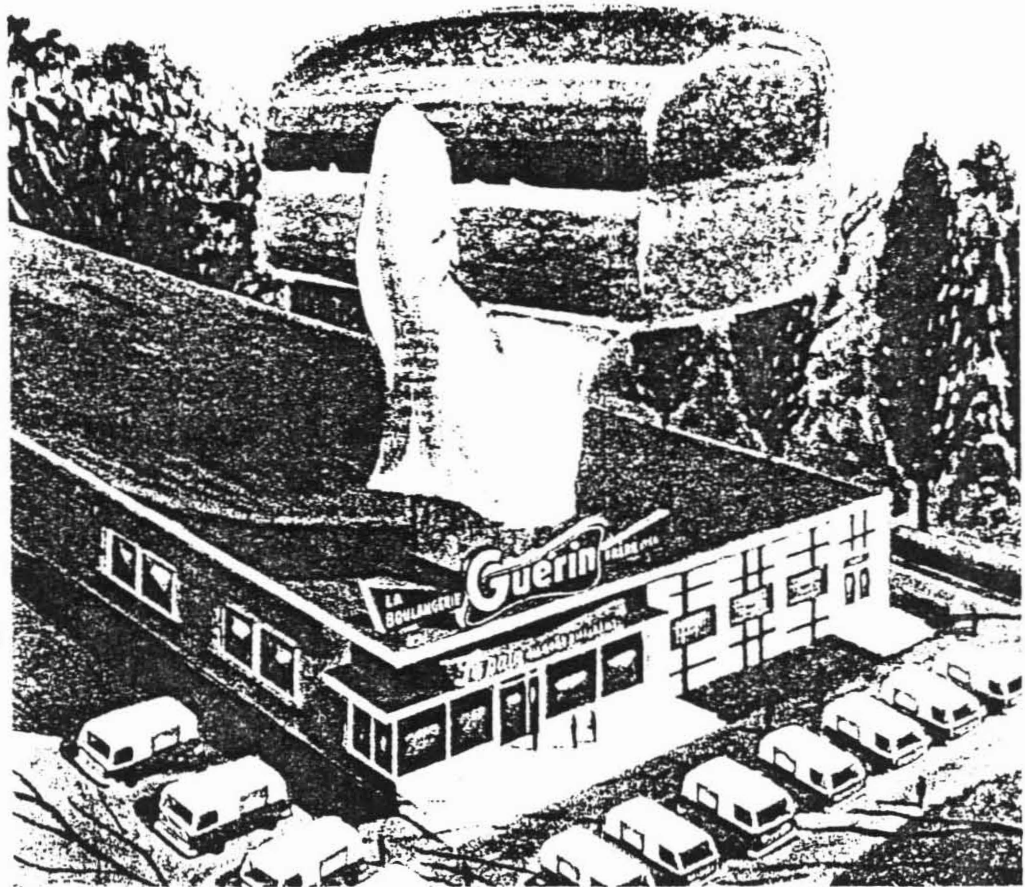
Source: M.A. Rivard



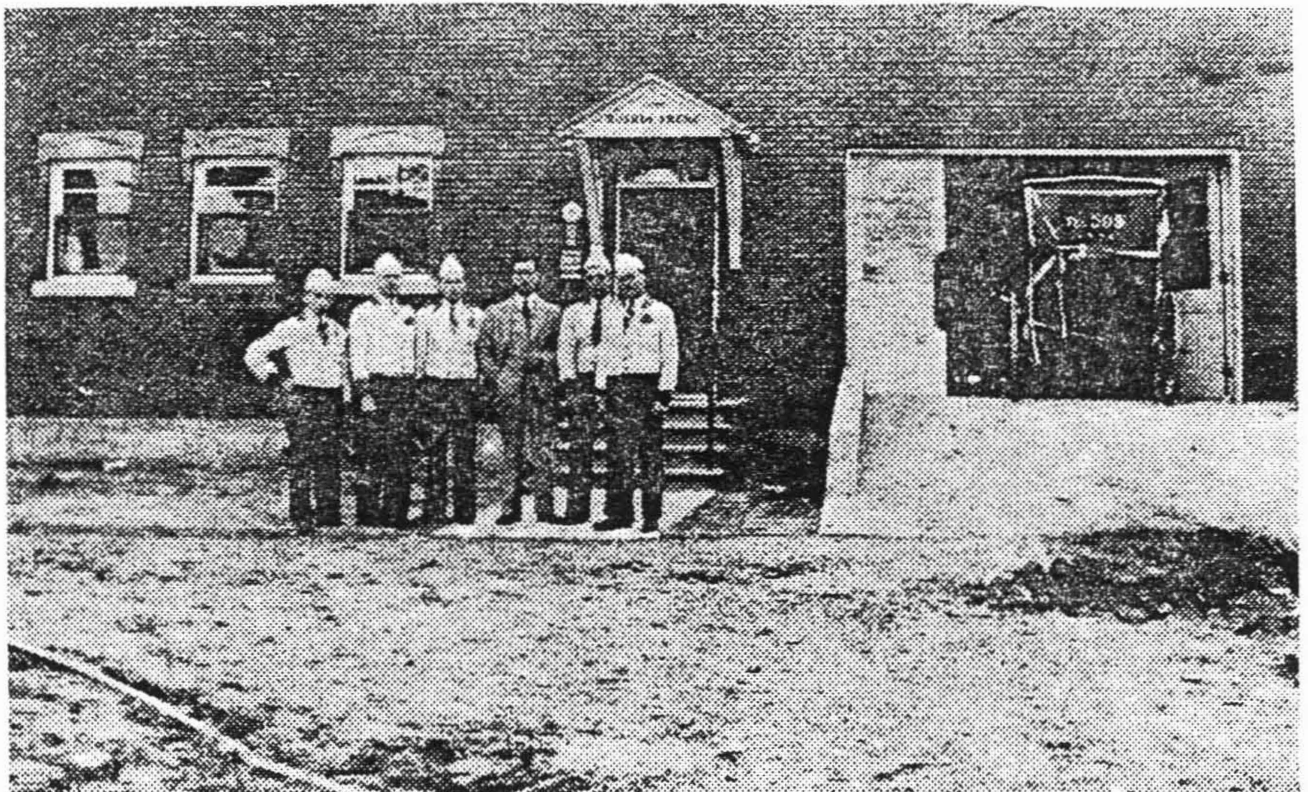
Bon pour/1 pain/ Guérin & Frère
Tél. 3503 - 665, Blvd. Mercure/
Drummondville

Carton rectangulaire: 59X32 mm
Vert pâle lettres noires

rectangular cardboard: 59X32mm
light green, black letters



One photo of the first Guérin & Brother Bakery, standing: Mr. Urgel Guérin, President, Ubald Lahaie, Fabien Jutras, Hormisdas Martimbeault, Mr. Légaré, René Bergeron.



Une photo de la première boulangerie Guérin & Frère devant laquelle apparaissent Messieurs Urgel Guérin, président, Ubald Lahaie, Fabien Jutras, Hormisdas Martimbeault, M. Légaré, René Bergeron.

EARLY PERSONAL MEDAL ISSUES

by
BARRY UMAN

LOCATION: OTTAWA
NAME: F.R.E.CAMPEAU

500 Aa A1-Rd-31 ?
*500 Ab Pw-Rd-31 1000

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION OTTAWA/1888/
ISSUED/ BY/F.R.E.CAMPEAU/COLLECTOR/OF/
MEDALS,COINS/AND TOKENS/OTTAWA
LANSDOWNE PARK OTTAWA/MAIN BUILDING/
SOUVENIR.

*500 B Ni-Rd-30 100

SOCIETE NUMISMATIQUE D'OTTAWA/F.R.E.
CAMPEAU/PRESIDENT/CANADA
FONDEE EN 1891/F.X.PAQUET/SECRETAIRE
/1891-92/ 14 MEMBRES FONDATEURS

*500 C A1-Rd-38 ?

YOURS TRULY/IN /L B & C/F.R.E.CAMPEAU,
/D.D.H.C.R.
IF YOU THINK I A FIT AND/DESERVING/
CANDIDATE/TO BE SENT TO THE/SUPREME
COURT/PLEASE VOTE/FOR ME AS DELEGATE
(NOTE:500 C is shown here although
it is not related to his hobby.)

*500 D Ag-Rd-42 1

AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF
ONTARIO (JS & AB WYON on right side
of shield)
PHILATELIC COLLECTION/JUBILEE 1887
OTTAWA/F.K.E.CAMPEAN/OTTAWA/J.W.

*500 E Bz-Rd-42 1

AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF
ONTARIO
NUMISMATIC COLLECTION/JUBILEE 1887
OTTAWA/F.K.E.CAMPEAN/OTTAWA/G.WARD
(NOTE:rev.of 500 D & E are engraved)

FABIEN RENE EDOUARD CAMPEAU WAS ONE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED CANADIANS OF HIS TIME. HE WAS BORN ON JULY 8, 1844 IN QUEBEC CITY. HE WAS EDUCATED IN COMMERCE AND THE CLASSICS AT COLLEGE DE LEVIS, SEMINAIRE DE QUEBEC AND THOM'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. HE LATTER MARRIED MARIE ADELINE DUQUET BUT IT IS NOT KNOWN IF THEY HAD ANY CHILDREN.

CAMPEAU FIRST WORKED IN THE LUMBER AND HARDWARE BUSINESS WITH CHINIC AND BEAUDET IN QUEBEC CITY AS AN ACCOUNTANT AND CASHIER. IN 1871 HE ENTERED THE FEDERAL SERVICE AND LATTER HE BECAME THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE IN 1895. PRIVATELY, HE HELPED FOUND THE OTTAWA CANNING COMPANY AND BECAME ITS VICE-PRESIDENT.

DURING HIS STAY IN OTTAWA, CAMPEAU DEDICATED HIMSELF TO PUBLIC LIFE IN RELIGIOUS, PHILANTHROPIC, NATIONALISTIC AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES. IN 1878 HE FOUNDED "LA SOCIETE DE SECOURS MUTUELS FRANCO-CANADIEN", AND SERVED AS ITS PRESIDENT. HE WAS ELECTED AS A SEPARATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER IN 1879 AND AS PRESIDENT IN 1886. IN 1882, HE BECAME PRESIDENT OF "L'ORPHELINAT ST-JOSEPH" (ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD) AND "L'ASSOCIATION CATHOLIQUE DE SECOURS MUTUELS" IN 1883.

MANY OTHER HONORS WERE BESTOWED ON HIM. CAMPEAU WAS MADE A CHEVALIER OF "L'ORDRE DU SAINT-SEFULCRE" AND A GRAND HURON CHIEF BY THE HURON INDIANS OF LORETTE IN 1883. IN 1886, HE WAS CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF "LA SOCIETE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DE LA CAPITALE" AND "L'INSTITUT CANADIEN FRANCAIS". HE BECAME THE CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE OF "LA SOCIETE DES CHEVALIERS SAUVETEURS DES ALPES MARITIMES" AND A DELEGATE FOR "L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE". THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE ACCORDED HIM THE ACADEMICAL PALMS WITH THE TITLE OF "OFFICIER D'ACADEMIE".

IN 1887, CAMPEAU WAS ELECTED A DIRECTOR AND LATTER THE PRESIDENT OF "LA SOCIETE DE COLONISATION DU LAC TEMISCAMINGUE". HE WAS AWARDED THE "STAR OF MERIT" FROM AN INDIAN RAJAH, SIR SOURINDRA-MAHUM-TAGORE AND HE WAS NAMED "AVOCAT DE ST. PIERRE" IN THE SAME YEAR. HE WAS ALSO DIRECTOR GENERAL OF "UNION ST. JOSEPH", VICE PRESIDENT OF THE "CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE LOAN ASSOCIATION" AND PRESIDENT OF "PARTICULAR COUNCIL, ST-VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY". HE HELD THE 1st AND 2nd CLASS CERTIFICATE OF THE "ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL".

POLITICALLY, HE SERVED AS A SCHOOL TRUSTEE, A PARK COMMISSIONER, A PUBLIC LIBRARY DIRECTOR AND A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. IN 1893, CAMPEAU WAS ELECTED AS A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR FOR ST. GEORGE'S WARD IN OTTAWA. HE ALSO WROTE THE "ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS OF OTTAWA", ACCORDING TO A 1912 BIOGRAPHY.

NUMISMATICALLY, CAMPEAU WAS ONE OF THE FOUNDERS AND FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE "SOCIETE NUMISMATIQUE D'OTTAWA" IN 1891. HE WAS ALSO A CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE "NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL". NOT ONLY WAS HE A COLLECTOR OF NUMISMATICS, BUT HE ALSO COLLECTED STAMPS, INSECTS, MINERALS, CURIOSITIES, ETC. CAMPEAU'S PRIME INTEREST WAS, HOWEVER, NUMISMATICS AND HE COLLECTED FOREIGN COINS ESPECIALLY CANADIAN COINS AND MEDALS.

CAMPEAU BECAME ONE OF THE FEW COLLECTORS WHO AQUIRED DUPLICATES, SO AS TO SHOW BOTH SIDES OF EACH PIECE. HIS MEDAL COLLECTION WAS OUTSTANDING, AS NEARLY ALL OF HIS PIECES WERE IN PROOF CONDITION AND HE WAS PROBABLY INVITED TO EXHIBIT HIS COLLECTION MANY TIMES. HE HAS MADE MANY IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES IN ATTEMPTING TO PURCHASE ALL THE RARITIES AND EVIDENTLY HE HAD THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO DO SO.

CAMPEAU'S FIRST PERSONAL MEDAL WAS STRUCK BY P.W.ELLIS IN 1888. IT WAS REALLY A MULE, USING THE REVERSE OF LEROUX #1335 AS THE OBVERSE FOR LEROUX #1513. THE REVERSE ADVERTISES THE "CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION", 1888, WHILE THE OBVERSE PICTURES THE "MAIN BUILDING" AT LANSDOWNE PARK, OTTAWA. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT CAMPEAU MIGHT HAVE BEEN AN EXHIBITOR AT THIS FAIR. IT IS REPORTED THAT 1000 PIECES WERE STRUCK, WHICH SEEMS TOO MANY FOR THE FEW KNOWN COLLECTORS IN CANADA. THE ANSWER MAY BE THAT THEY WERE DISTRIBUTED TO THE PUBLIC AT THE EXHIBITION.

THE SECOND PERSONAL MEDAL WAS STRUCK IN 1891 OR 1892 BY C.H.HANSON OF CHICAGO. 100 WERE ISSUED IN NICKEL BY THE MEMBERS OF THE "SOCIETE NUMISMATIQUE D'OTTAWA". FROM THE INSCRIPTION, WE KNOW THAT CAMPEAU WAS THE FIRST PRESIDENT AND F.X.PAQUET WAS SECRETARY BETWEEN 1891-1892. THIS PIECE IS LISTED AS BRETON #825.

THE THIRD PERSONAL MEDAL IS SOMEWHAT OF A MYSTERY. IT IS NOT LISTED IN ANY STANDARD REFERENCE BOOKS. THE MANUFACTURER OR QUANTITY IS UNKNOWN. IT IS REALLY A POLITICAL PIECE, ASKING THE PUBLIC TO VOTE FOR CAMPEAU AS A CANDIDATE TO THE SUPREME COURT. IT IS ALSO REMARKABLE IN THAT CAMPEAU HAD HIS PICTURE GLUED ON THE OBVERSE SIDE. MOST PICTURES HAVE BEEN LOST BUT THE FEW THAT REMAIN ARE USUALLY IN POOR CONDITION. SOME OF THE LETTERS ON THE INSCRIPTION ARE A MYSTERY, SUCH AS "L B & C". THE LETTERS AFTER CAMPEAU NAME, "D.D.H.C.R." , MAY SIGNIFY A HONOR OR TITLE.

IT IS THOUGHT THAT THIS MEDAL WAS STRUCK AFTER 1893 BECAUSE IT IS NOT LISTED IN PAQUET'S UNPUBLISHED BOOK, "ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST OF MEDALS, CHECKS AND COMMUNION TOKENS OF OTTAWA AND DISTRICT, JANUARY 1893". F.X.PAQUET WAS A FRIEND OF CAMPEAU AND HE WOULD HAVE CERTAINLY LISTED THIS MEDAL. BOTH LEROUX AND BRETON DO NOT LIST IT IN THEIR BOOKS EITHER.

THE FOURTH AND FIFTH MEDALS ARE PRESENTATION PIECES WHICH WERE AWARDED TO CAMPEAU IN 1887. THE OBVERSE OF THE SILVER MEDAL APPEARS TO BE THE SAME AS SHOWN IN LEROUX#1462. IT IS ALSO MARKED WITH "J.S. & A.B. WYON". THE REVERSE IS SIMILIAR TO LEROUX #1462 BUT THE LAUREL LEAVES AND RIBBON ARE DIFFERENT. BELOW THE RIBBON APPEARS THE INITIALS, "J.W." ,WHO MAY BE THE DIE ENGRAVER.

THE OBVERSE OF THE BRONZE MEDAL IS SIMILIAR BUT DIFFERENT TO THE SILVER ONE. IT IS AN EXCELLENT REPLICA OF WYON'S ORIGINAL DIE BUT IT LACKS ANY ENGRAVER'S NAME OR MARK. THE REVERSE IS SIMILIAR TO LEROUX #1462, BUT IT DIFFERS IN THE SAME WAY AS THE SILVER PIECE DOES TO THE ORIGINAL. AT THE BOTTOM OF THE RIBBON, THERE APPEARS A NAME, "G.WARD".

BOTH MEDALS HAVE ENGRAVED INSCRIPTIONS ON THE REVERSE DIFFERING IN STYLE AND DESIGN. UNFORTUNATELY, THEY SHARE THE SAME ERROR! F.R.E.CAMPEAU IS SPELLED AS "F.K.E.CAMPEAN". THEY WERE BOTH AWARDED FOR THE 1867 OTTAWA JUBILEE WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN QUEEN VICTORIA'S 50th ANNIVERSARY. THE SILVER PIECE WAS PRESENTED TO CAMPEAU FOR HIS "PHILATELIC COLLECTION" WHILE THE BRONZE PIECE WAS FOR HIS "NUMISMATIC COLLECTION". IT IS BELIEVED THAT THESE MEDALS ARE UNIQUE.



1513



1513. Avers: Palais d'exposition. MAIN BUILDING. LANSDOWNE PARK. OTTAWA. SOUVENIR. Rev.: CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION, OTTAWA, 1888. ISSUED BY F. R. E. CAMPEAU, COLLECTOR OF MEDALS, COINS AND TOKENS, OTTAWA. Diamètre 20, rareté 3.

C'est la première fois que nous voyons un jeton d'exposition avec une carte d'affaire; de plus il est malheureux que l'auteur ne se serve pas de sa langue maternelle.

1513. Obv.: *Exhibition Palace.* MAIN BUILDING. LANSDOWNE PARK, OTTAWA. SOUVENIR. Rev.: CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION, OTTAWA, 1888. ISSUED BY F. R. E. CAMPEAU, COLLECTOR OF MEDALS, COINS AND TOKENS, OTTAWA. *Size 20, rarity 3.*

DOMINION DAY.

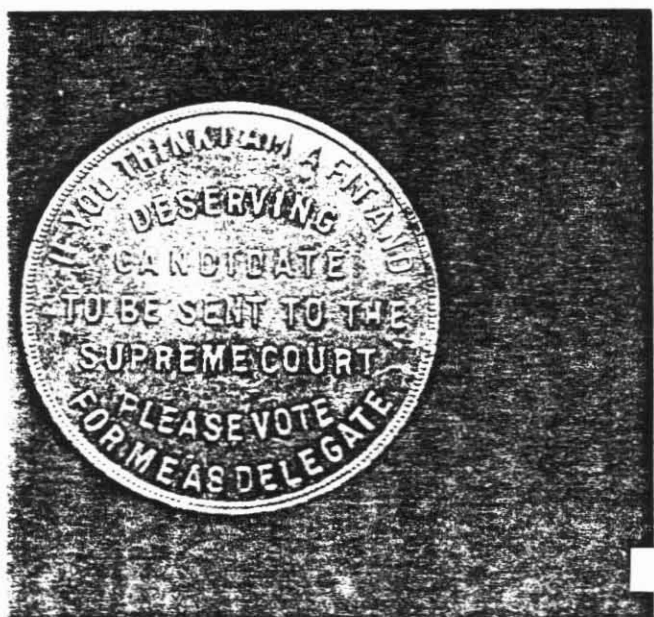
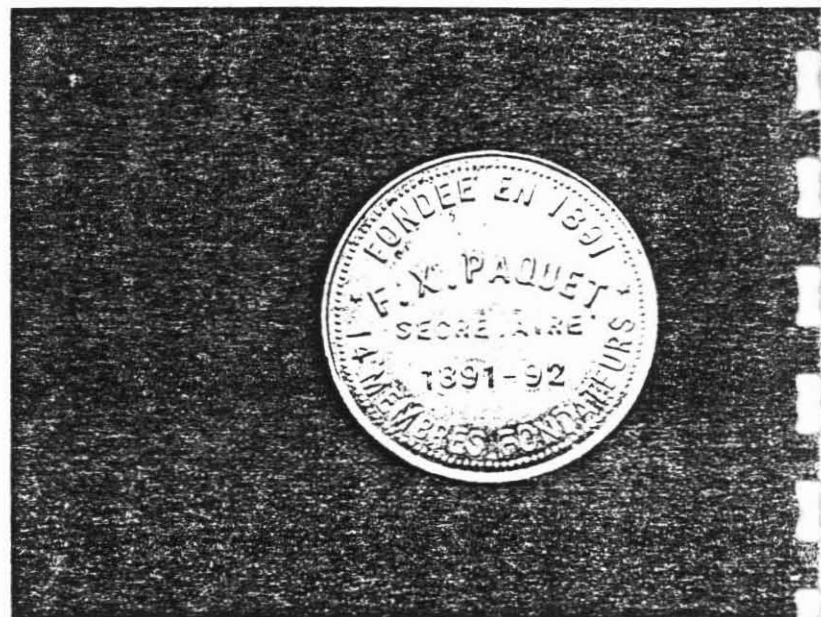
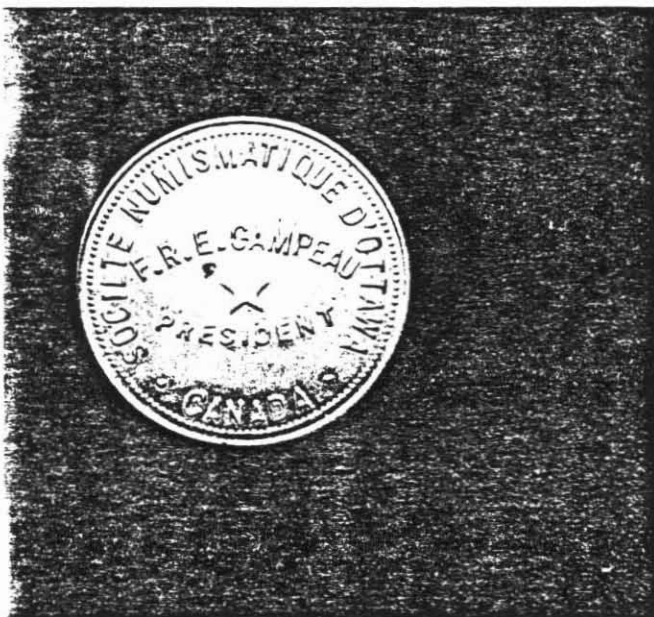


1335



1335. Buste de Lansdowne à gauche. DOMINION DAY, 1884. LANSDOWNE. Rev.: Batisses d'Exposition d'Ottawa. LANSDOWNE PARK, OTTAWA. SOUVENIR, MAIN BUILDING. Diamètre 20, rareté 5. Emise par Ellis & Co.

1335. Obv.: *Bust of Lansdowne to the left.* DOMINION DAY, 1884. LANSDOWNE. Rev.: *Exhibition Building of Ottawa.* LANSDOWNE PARK, OTTAWA, SOUVENIR, MAIN BUILDING. *Size 20, rarity 5. Issued by Ellis & Co.*



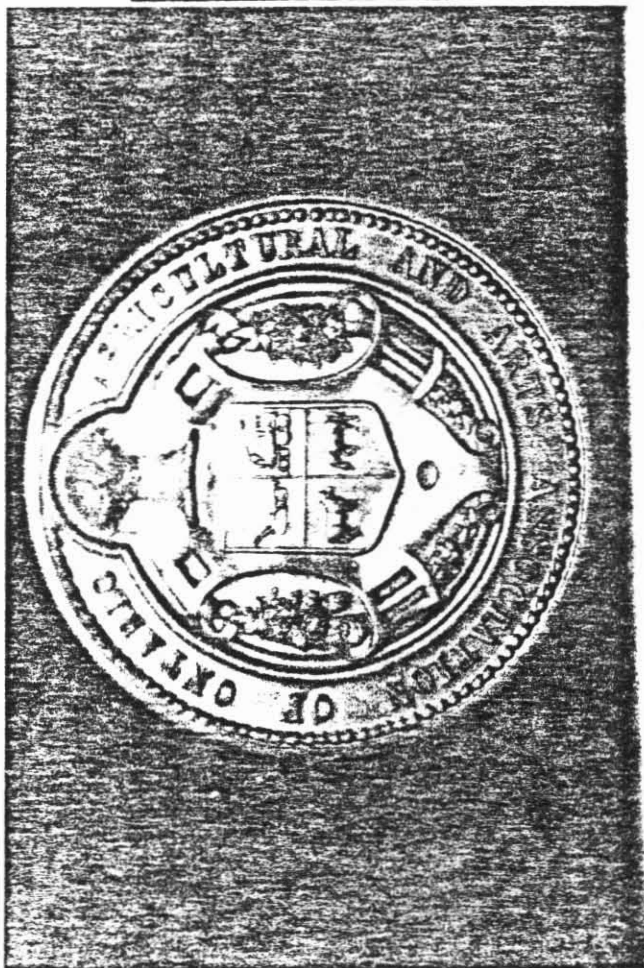


1462



1462. Avers: Ecusson. AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO. J. S. & A. B. WYON. Rev.: Guirlande de feuilles de laurier, diamètre, 25, rareté 5.

1462. Obv.: *Shield*. AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO. J. S. & A. B. WYON. Rev.: *Wreath of laurel leaves*, size 25, rarity 5.



REFERENCES:

- 1) A SURVEY OF AMERICAN TRADE TOKENS (1975)-EDITED BY D.E.SCHENKMAN.
- 2) COLLECTORS OF CANADIAN COINS OF THE PAST (1972)-BY FRED BOWMAN.
- 3) ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE & PRICE LIST OF MEDALS, CHECKS & COMMUNION TOKENS OF OTTAWA & DISTRICT (1893)-BY F.X.PAQUET (UNPUBLISHED).
- 4) ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE COINS AND TOKENS RELATING TO CANADA (1894)- BY P.N.BRETON.
- 5) THE CANADIAN COIN CABINET/LE MEDAILLIER DU CANADA (1893)-BY JOSEPH LEROUX, M.D.
- 6) THE CANADIAN MEN AND WOMEN OF THE TIME (1912)-EDITED BY DR.H.J.MORGAN (APPEARING IN THE "C.T." OF THE "CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS".)



F. R. E. CAMPEAU.

MEDALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, SUDBURY

By Jeff Fournier

Nickel-copper deposits were first discovered in the Sudbury basin in 1883. By 1890, a smelter had been built in Copper Cliff to treat these ores. This was the beginning of giant nickel producer, INCO limited.

At one time, INCO employed about 20,000 people in the Sudbury area alone, but these numbers have dropped in recent years (especially in light of an early retirement package offered by the company in 1991), to approximately 7000 employees (estimated).

A number of interesting medals have been issued by or sponsored by INCO in past years. These are listed here, along with some background data. These issues were predated by another medal issued a former nickel mining firm in Sudbury - the Mond Nickel Company.

MOND NICKEL COMPANY ISSUES MEDALLION

The history of the International Nickel Company (known prior to 1902 as the Canadian Copper Company) is linked to a former mining giant in the Sudbury area - the Mond Nickel Company.

A British firm, the Mond Nickel Company was for many years, one of INCO's main competitors. But as the century wore on, changes in the mining industry and metals market altered their positions.

By the mid 1920's, some mining companies were beginning to talk consolidation. It was highly probable that such mergers would erode the stronghold these two companies had held in the Sudbury area for many years.

The formation of Falconbridge limited in 1928 is one such example. It precluded the union of Mond and INCO which would take place a year later. The two companies had been looking at amalgamation since 1927, and when the merger occurred in 1929, the INCO name prevailed, while "Mond Nickel" was relegated to the history books.

A commemorative medal issued during Mond's silver anniversary in 1925, however, would assure that the company would not be forgotten. It saw fairly wide distribution in the Sudbury area. Percy Metcalfe was responsible for it's motif. His rendition of an imp dancing in flames which appears on one side of the medallion recounts, allegorically, the myth that nickel is a bewitched metal. Early miners who encountered it ascribed it to "Old Nick" or the devil, and gave it the name "kupfernichel" - literally translated as "Old Nicks copper".

The design for the medallion also appears on a larger eleven inch model, struck in nickel and weighing approximately 6.5 pounds.

1)MOND MEDAL

Obv: Demonic "Imp" figure in the center dancing in flames with the inscription TUM PRIMUM COGNIT PRAEPES SUBVOLAT around the perimeter and the designer's initials PM in the right hand corner.

Rev: Flowers and maple leaves appear in the center, with PM in the bottom right corner. The dates 1900.1925 appear at the bottom and THE MOND NICKEL COMPANY LIMITED is at the top.



1925, 44mm, nickel.

SAFETY AWARDS

Several medals, used as safety awards, have been issued by Inco. These began appearing in the mid 1960's.

2) FROOD STOBIE MINE

Obv: A headframe and the date 1965 below. An inscription around the perimeter reads FROOD . STOBIE MINE/ OVER 2,122,000 SAFE MAN HOURS. Rev: INCO is superimposed on a triangle (the INCO trademark) with two miners on either side. Below this is the inscription ALL MINES RECORD/ALL PLANTS RECORD and around the perimeter is SAFETY/AWARD.

1965, 41mm, Nickel-silver (1400 estimate), Wellings Mint.



3) SAFETY AWARD/COPPERCLIFF SMELTER

Obv: The Copper Cliff smelter is in the center with CITY OF SUDBURY CANADA/THE NICKEL CAPITAL OF THE WORLD around the perimeter.

Rev: THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED is around the perimeter while SAFETY/AWARD/SUDBURY is in the center.

1965(approx.), 41mm, Nickel-Silver, Wellings Mint.



4) INCO TRADEMARK



Obv: The Copper Cliff smelter is in the center with CITY OF SUDBURY CANADA/ THE NICKEL CAPITAL OF THE WORLD around the perimeter. Rev: INCO is superimposed on a triangle with TRADE MARK/SUDBURY below. THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED is around the perimeter.

1965, 41mm, Nickel-Silver (500 estimate), Wellings Mint.

COPPER CLIFF AMALGAMATES WITH SUDBURY

Copper Cliff amalgamated with the city of Sudbury in 1973. It was born a company town - created to house the many workers employed at INCO's mines and smelter, situated here. Though not an INCO issue in the purest sense, the medal is included here because of its tie to the nickel giant.

5) COPPER CLIFF

Obv: A refinery and miner superimposed on a triangle is featured in the center with an inscription NICKEL COPPER/PRECIOUS METALS/INCORPORATED 1901. Around the perimeter are the words THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF/ COPPER CLIFF ONTARIO.

Rev: 1973, in the center, is surrounded by the words AMALGAMATED WITH/ CITY OF SUDBURY ONTARIO. 1973, 38mm, Antiqued-Bronze.

CANADIAN ALLOYS DIVISION PRODUCES MEDALLION

In late 1982, INCO limited was awarded a major contract to produce coinage blanks for the Royal Canadian Mint.

A blanking press was installed at the company's Canadian Alloys Division to satisfy the terms of the agreement.

Located in Walden, the plant had already been involved in the production of nickel and cupro-nickel strip for the coinage market since opening in 1979. By choosing to locate the press near the source of supply, considerable cost savings would be realized by the RCM.

The facility was officially dedicated on June 14, 1983 by the Honourable Judy Erola and Walter Curlook, Executive Vice President of INCO. Officials from the United Steelworkers union, the Royal Canadian Mint and the Regional Municipality of Sudbury were also on hand to watch as thousands of twenty-five cent blanks rolled off the new presses.

To mark this significant event, a commemorative medallion was struck and presented to the dignitaries taking part in the ceremony. They were produced of pure nickel, then plated in gold by a new INCO-developed process.

The process, first called Enduragold, and later Nigold, evolved at INCO's Toronto research laboratory. It was accomplished by plating a pure nickel blank with a thin layer of gold and heat treating it to encourage dispersion of the nickel into the gold surface. This hardens the surface which will ultimately exhibit an appearance similar to 18kt gold.

6)CANADIAN ALLOYS DIVISION

Obv: In the center is a rolling mill with twigs on either side and an inscription which reads CANADIAN ALLOYS/DIVISION. A stylized CA is at the bottom.

Rev: A maple leaf is in the center with INCO inscribed continuously around the perimeter. 1983, 37mm, gold-plated nickel (200 estimated), Royal Canadian Mint.

SCIENCE NORTH MEDALLIONS

Science North in Sudbury incorporated this new bonding technology in two issues of medallions, both struck in 1984. The first piece was used for promotional/fundraising purposes and was sponsored by INCO, who supplied the medallions at cost as part of its ongoing support to the center.

7)SCIENCE NORTH

Obv: The snowflake-shaped Science North complex is in the center with SCIENCE NORTH/ SCIENCE NORD around the perimeter.

Rev: Features two miners drilling underground with SUDBURY/ ONTARIO to their left and CANADA above them.

1984, 38mm, Gold-plated nickel, Royal Canadian Mint.



Another medal was struck to commemorate the Royal visit of Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh and the official opening of Science North, in which they took part.

8) SCIENCE NORTH ROYAL VISIT



In 1979, INCO officials initiated the concept of establishing a science center in Sudbury. They met with local officials and community representatives to discuss the proposal.

Inco funded a study in 1980 to determine the feasibility of such a science center for the north, and in 1981, made a sizeable \$5 million contribution to aid in its construction. In 1984, the center was officially opened and continues to offer world-class exhibits and feature attractions to visitors from around the globe.

Obv: A portrait of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip is in the center with the inscription around them reading THE ROYAL VISIT/ 1984/LA VISITE ROYALE.

Rev: Features the Science North complex and the inscription SCIENCE NORTH/ SCIENCE NORD.

1984, 32mm, Gold-plated nickel (5000), gold (1 - presented to the Royal couple), Johnson Matthey Mint.

INCO ISSUES ROYAL VISIT COMMEMORATIVE

Royal visits to INCO facilities occurred in 1939, 1953 and 1991. During the latter visit, a special medal was issued in commemoration of the event.

The medals were given to guests attending the ceremonial first pour from Inco's oxygen flash furnace - part of a \$600 million environmental project to reduce pollution at the smelter.

Though both the Prince and Princess of Wales were guests of the City of Sudbury, only Charles toured the smelter complex. Diana spent her time at various other locations within the city.

9) ROYAL VISIT MEDAL

Obv: A revitalized Sudbury landscape with SUDBURY toward the right, INCO at the top and CANADA below.

Rev: A stylized maple leaf with 1991 superimposed on it appears in the center with an inscription around the top reading HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES and at the bottom, an identical inscription, but in French.

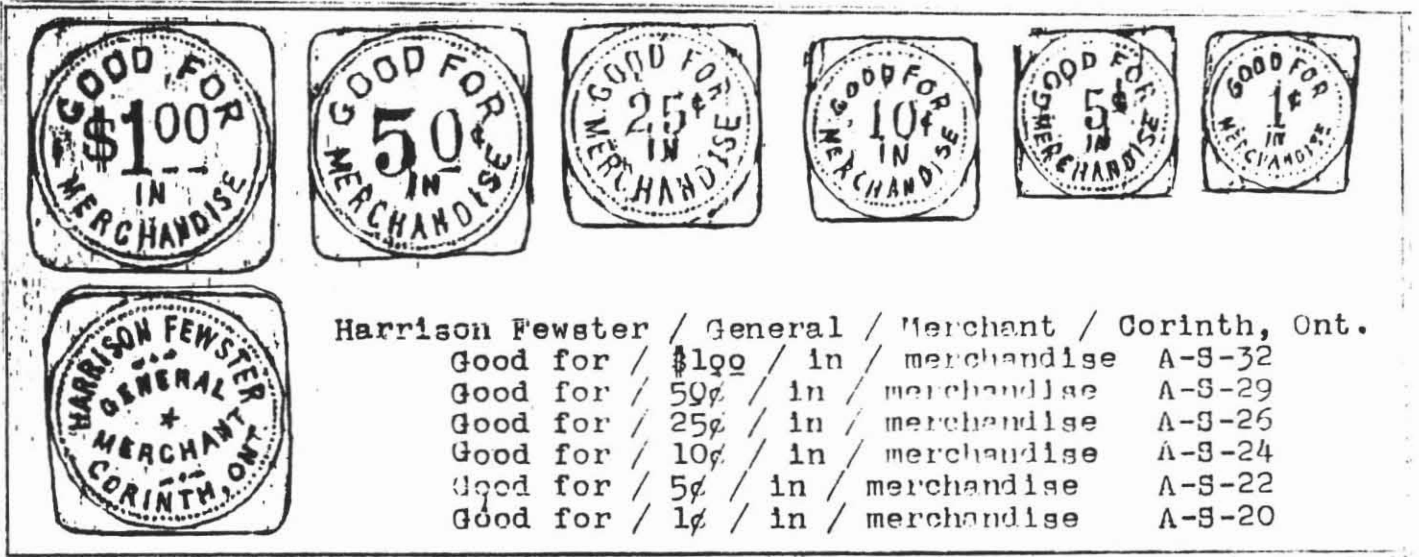
1991, 38mm, Nickel(250 est.**), Royal Canadian Mint.



**At the time of writing, only about 250 medals have been delivered to INCO. Apparently, all employees were to receive a copy, but the RCM was unable to deliver them due to a strike at its coining facilities. They are supposed to be completed in the near future.

HARRISON FEWSTER, CORINTH,
an unlisted token

H. N. James
W. N. Clarke



Recently, a set of tokens and a single ten cent denomination of Harrison Fewster, Corinth came to light. The following information may be of interest.

In 1876 or 1877, William A. Moore purchased a lot on Henry Street from a Mr. Borbridge and built a general store in the village.

In 1887, Richard Evans purchased Moore's store and operated it along with the Post Office until 1912 when his son Robert took over. He in turn, sold to Harrison Fewster in 1914.

In 1921, Harrison's son William took over the store and also became postmaster. He also built and operated a private bank in a building located just north of the store, for a few years.

William Fewster sold the store to Neil McConkey in 1946. McConkey's wife, Mary was postmistress until 1962. After McConkey's death the store was taken over by his daughter Mary and her husband, George Beard, who carried on business until the Post Office was closed in 1970.

It would appear that these token date from the period 1914 to 1921 although they may have been used later.

The building was sold and demolished in the early 1970's.

London Numismatic Society Medals

Ted Leitch

In the spring of 1951 a number of London coin collectors decided they would try to form a club to promote, study and exchange knowledge about coins. On April 27, 1951 the founding meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A. where fifteen collectors were in attendance. Byron Swayze, a noted London collector and travel agent, was elected the president and Dr. Gordon Suffell became vice-president. A treasurer and three directors were also elected and the London Numismatic Society was born. The meetings were held for the first eighteen months at the Y.M.C.A. and then they were moved to the London Camera Club room on Dundas Street. In the fall of 1954 members were so enthusiastic they decided to meet twice a month. The London Numismatic Society was one of the early coin clubs and drew its members from Sarnia, Exeter, Aylmer, Strathroy, Ingersoll, Woodstock and surrounding areas. In 1954 Harry G. Williams became the second president and the membership had grown to eighty-eight members.

The first London Numismatic Society medal was issued in 1956 in conjunction with the third annual Canadian Numismatic Association convention. The Convention was held September 21 and 22 at the Masonic Temple on Queens Avenue. The banquet was held at the Hotel London where London mayor R.A. Dennis welcomed the guests and referred to the early money of London, with transactions in pounds, shillings and pence. The mayor also gave guests a 1955 Centennial wooden nickel. Both G.R.L. Potter, president, and Vincent Greene, vice-president of the C.N.A., addressed the banquet. Mr. R.S. Yeoman of Milwaukee, Wisconsin spoke on behalf of the American C.N.A. members and Major Sheldon S. Carroll told the audience how the Canadian Numismatic Society was formed in Ottawa in 1950. Walter Holmes, president of the London Numismatic Society, and its seventy-four members hosted the convention. The convention medal was struck by Henry Birk & Sons with twenty-five struck in silver and one hundred and twenty-five in bronze. The obverse depicted the coat-of-arms of the City of London while the reverse indicated the reason of issue.



On April 11, 1959 the 100th meeting of the London Numismatic Society was held at the London Masonic Temple on Queens Avenue. Major Sheldon S. Carroll, president of the London Numismatic Society, welcomed members and their guest to a banquet, exhibition and auction. The founding president, Byron Swayze, was awarded the first Life Membership in the London Numismatic Society. The London Numismatic Society issued a commemorative medal to mark the 100th meeting of the society. The medal used the obverse die of the 1956 C.N.A. medal depicting the London coat-of arms. A reverse die was created with appropriate lettering. One hundred bronze medals were struck by Henry Birk & Sons.

The third medal issued by the London Numismatic Society was to mark the 20th anniversary and 250th meeting. The occasion was marked by a coin show, held on September 19, 1971, at the Carousel Motel on Wellington Road. The 250th meeting fell on October 5, the date of the club's annual banquet. The anniversary was celebrated at Rowntree Memorial Church with a banquet and an auction. The obverse die of the 1956 design of the coat-of-arms of London was used once again. The 1971 issue was limited to 100 bronze medals, the same as the 1959 issue. At the time the two commemorative medals of the society were issued, numerous coin clubs issued medals with the mintage of five hundred or greater. These medals were sold to collectors, leaving the issuing club with a profit. The limited issue of the London Numismatic Society medals was determined by the membership at the time. As a result of the limited striking, the 1959 medal is difficult to obtain now.



From April 30 to May 2, 1965, the Ontario Numismatic Society held its third annual convention in London. The convention was held in the Windjammer Room of Treasure Island, located on Wellington Road just south of the 401 highway. Mayor Gordon Stronach officially opened the convention. The banquet speaker was noted local historian and author Reverend Orlo Miller. This event was marked by the issue of a convention medal. The reverse of the medal depicted the historic Court House of London. The design of the reverse was that of Marjorie Smith of London. The medal was issued in bronze, silver, gold plated and gold. The specifications of design, the number issued and the metals used were determined by the Ontario Numismatic Association. This medal is usually considered a Ontario Numismatic Association medal by most collectors although it has local appeal.



In 1978 the London Numismatic Society hosted its second Canadian Numismatic Association convention. The convention was held in the main ball room of the Holiday Inn City Centre Tower, from Friday July 28, through Sunday July 30. The convention opened with a wine and cheese party sponsored by John Labatt. A trip to the Stratford Festival, a city tour on a double decker bus and a Chinese dinner at a local restaurant supplemented the numismatic aspects of the convention. Dealers from across Canada and part of the United States along with one from England successfully bought and sold numismatic items. There were one hundred and sixty cases of coins and bank notes on display for the viewing of convention goers and the general public.

A highlight of the auction was a Bank of London \$5.00 bank note. This was the first Bank of London note to be offered for sale in a few years. The best of show and winner of the gold medal was Jack Veffer of Toronto for his display of foreign bank notes.

A convention medal was issued and this one marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the C.N.A. convention. Both obverse and reverse dies were prepared. The obverse depicts the C.N.A. traditional voyageur motif and the reverse London side depicts the coat-of-arms of London. The medal design was prepared by Greg Backwell, a commercial artist and member of the London Numismatic Society. The London Numismatic Society had a reasonable amount of autonomy in the design and striking of the medal. The design was presented to the Toronto firm Interbranch International Mint to have dies made for the medal. Lead trials were struck and sent to the London Numismatic Society. The trials were rejected because the lettering on the reverse border was too close, with some letters touching the letter next to it. This problem was corrected by touching up the letters on the obverse die and changing the letter type on the reverse die. The most noticeable difference was in the letter "N" where the upright portion was moved. Although the medal is a pleasing design the execution of the lettering and other details lacked quality. Due to a tight schedule the corrected dies were accepted and three hundred bronze and seventy-five silver medals were ordered for general sales. One gold medal was struck as the award for best of show. Forty bronze and fourteen silver uniface medals were issued for official presentations. There were six categories for awards which meant there were six award medals also issued in nickel as well as silver and bronze.



Although a medal is still struck for the Canadian Numismatic Association annual convention, local club issues have declined. The initial cost of dies and the limited market for the medals make the price per medal uneconomical.

CANADIAN HONOURS SYSTEM
(Part 3)

Ross W. Irwin

An Order of Military Merit was established by Order-in-Council 810 dated May 1, 1972 and effective July 1, 1972, to provide a means of recognizing conspicuous merit and exceptional service by members of the Regular and Reserve Canadian Armed Forces.

The Order had three levels of membership: **Commander, Officer and Member.** The Governor General is Chancellor and will receive recommendations for awards from the Canadian Forces Decorations Committee through the Chief of Defence Staff and the Minister of National Defence.

The total number of appointments made annually must not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the average forces strength. This is approximately 100 appointments a year. There is no overall maximum membership in any degree.

Commanders of the order are appointed based on outstandingly meritorious service to Canada, or the Canadian Armed Forces in military duties of great responsibility. Appointments are limited to 5% (now 6%) of total eligible. The initials C.M.M. indicate the award. Appointments in this grade are usually to Generals and Admirals.

Officers appointments are made for outstandingly meritorious services in duties of responsibility. 20% (now 30%) of eligible. The initials O.M.M. indicate the award. Appointments in this grade are usually to Colonel and Majors.

Members are for exceptional service or performance of duty. Appointments are the difference (64%) of what is not appointed. The initials M.M.M. indicate this award.



The badge of the Order is an enamelled blue four armed cross. The Commander bears a Royal Crown in the upper arm. In centre, a red enamelled annulus inscribed in gold MERIT . MERITE . CANADA . with a gold lined red maple leaf. The ribbon is 1-1/2 in. blue edged in 3/16 in. gold. The insignia of Commander is worn around the neck. The reverse bears a serial number after 1983, prior it was on edge of bottom arm.

The Officers and Members badges are worn on the left breast. They are a blue enamelled cross of the same design as for Commander; except, the Officer badge has a gold maple leaf whilst the Member badge has a silver maple leaf. They are suspended by a ring from a laurel bar. The Commanders badge is 2-in. across and the Officers and Members is 1-1/2 in. across.

The awarding of British gallantry awards was suspended in February 1969.

Order-in-Council 811, dated May 1, 1972, created a series of Canadian bravery decorations for the purpose of according recognition to Canadian citizens and other persons who perform acts of courage. Three decorations were instituted: Cross of Valour, the Star of Courage and the Medal of Bravery.



The Cross of Valour consists of a 2-in. gold cross of four equal limbs. The obverse is enamelled red and edged in gold. In the centre a gold maple leaf surrounded by a gold wreath of laurel. The reverse bears the Royal Cypher and Crown and the words VALOUR-VAILLANCE. Recipients name and date of event are engraved on it. Recipients may use the initials C.V.

The Cross is awarded only for acts of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme peril. The Cross of Bravery may be awarded posthumously. Second award bars are issued. Ribbon 1-1/2 in. crimson.

The Star of Courage is a silver star of four points with a maple leaf in each angle. A gold maple leaf is centred on the obverse surrounded by a gold laurel wreath. The reverse bears the Royal Cypher and Crown and the word COURAGE.

The Star of Courage is awarded only for acts of conspicuous courage in circumstances of great peril. Ribbon 1-1/4 in. crimson with two stripes 3/16 in. 1.8 in from edge. Recipients name and date of event on reverse, below COURAGE. The Star of Courage may be awarded posthumously. Second award bars are issued. The recipient may use the initials S.C.

The Medal of Bravery is a circular silver medal. The obverse bears a maple leaf within a wreath of laurel. The reverse bears the Royal Cypher, ER II, and Crown and the words BRAVERY-BRAVOURE. Diameter 1.42 in. with a fleur-de lis mounting to a straight bar. Ribbon crimson with 3 blue stripes 1/8 in, centre and near edges, ribbon 1-1/4 in.

The Medal of Bravery is awarded only for acts of bravery in hazardous circumstances. It may be awarded posthumously. Second award bars are issued. Recipients may use the initials M.B.

The original Medal of Bravery was made in the UK and had a geometric maple leaf -recent ones flows, also the crown has been improved.

A Canadian Decorations Advisory Committee is established to consider if persons nominated for an award are eligible to receive them, and at what level.



Star of Courage (left); Medal of Bravery

A Protocol for Wearing the Insignia of Canadian Orders and Canadian Decorations was established June 1, 1972. It established the Cross of Valour first but placed the Victoria Cross and George Cross first if earned prior to 1972. A new Order of Precedence was established October 25, 1990, and introduced an all Canadian sequence:- CV, CMM, CVO, OC, OMM, CM, MMM, MVO, St John.

The original insignia for the Orders were made by Garrards of London but in 1982 the contract was awarded to Rideau Orders, Decorations and Medals, Montreal. The Royal Canadian Mint struck the Medal of Bravery.

Another class of award within the Canadian Honours System comprises medals to recognize long and efficient service. The original award was the Canadian Forces Decoration which was approved by Order-in-Council 6335 of December 15, 1949, to recognize long and meritorious service by members of the Canadian Armed Forces. It was awarded for 12 years service and continues in use. The award is fully described in the Transactions 10: 23, 1974.

In 1980, the Government of Canada accepted a recommendation that national awards, in the form of medals, be established to recognize long and outstanding service in high risk professions that provide public security. These awards are not to be issued just for long service, it must be exemplary service. The medals were designed by Bruce Beatty, Chancellory of Orders and Decorations. They are manufactured by Rideau Order and Decorations Inc., Montreal.



OBVERSE



REVERSE



A Police Exemplary Service Medal was created by PC 2130, July 14, 1983, after many petitions from police Associations. Prime Minister Trudeau announced the award August 5, 1980, but Letters Patent were not granted until August 12, 1983. It was created to recognize officers in a recognized Canadian police force who have performed their duties in an exemplary manner for a period of 20 years. Members of the RCMP were not eligible as they have their own long service medal. This medal replaced a private issue of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police.

The obverse of the circular medal is a stylized maple leaf bearing the Scales of Justice, circumscribed with the words EXEMPLARY SERVICE-SERVICES DISTINGUES. The reverse bears the Royal Cypher. It is of cupro-nickel. Bars are granted for additional exemplary service. These are sewn to the ribbon. Bars are awarded for additional ten years of service. A silver maple leaf on the ribbon signifies the grant of a bar. The ribbon is blue with two stripes of gold and three of blue in equal widths. The recipients name is on the edge. The first awards were published in the Canada Gazette, October 15, 1983.

The Prime Minister announced June 11, 1984, the date of the Letters Patent, the establishment of a new honour, the **Corrections Exemplary Service Medal**. The medal was established by PC 1830, May 30, 1984, and recognizes the service provided to the community and country by corrections personnel who have distinguished themselves by 20 years of service with good conduct. A bar is awarded for additional 10 years periods of full time service.

The obverse is a stylized maple leaf with a key and torch crossed; circumscribed with the words EXEMPLARY SERVICE-SERVICES DISTINGUES. The reverse bears the Royal Cypher. The medal is tombac, rhodium plated. The recipients name is on the edge.

The ribbon is green with two gold stripes, three green stripes of equal width. Silver maple leaves are worn on the ribbon for each bar.

The **Fire Services Exemplary Service Medal** was approved August 29, 1985, and is for exemplary service in volunteer and full time fire fighting companies for 20 years service. An award bar is given for each 10 years of additional service.

The obverse is a stylized maple leaf bearing crossed fire hatchets, a fire plug and a cross; circumscribed with the words EXEMPLARY SERVICE-SERVICES DISTINGUES. The reverse bears the Royal Cypher. The ribbon is five equal stripes, three of red and two of gold.

A **Coast Guard Exemplary Services Medal** of similiar pattern to the above series was to be awarded.

The Prime Minister announced June 11, 1984, two additional military honours - the Meritorious Service Cross and the Special Service Medal.

The **Meritorious Service Cross** is awarded to members of the Canadian Forces for rare, outstanding professionalism bringing great credit to the Forces and Canada. The award was created (PC 1984-1831), May 29, 1984, to fill a vacuum between awards for bravery and conspicuous merit (O.M.M.). Letters Patent were signed by Her Majesty June 11, 1984.

The order is a Greek Cross of silver, with ends splayed and convexed, and ensigned with a Royal Crown. The obverse bears a maple leaf, centered, within a circle, between the arms a laurel wreath. The reverse bears the Royal Cypher, within a double circle the words MERITORIOUS SERVICE MERITOIRE.

The ribbon, 32 mm, is blue with a white 6 mm stripe centered on the outer one third of each side of the ribbon. Recipients name is on the suspension bar. Second awards are recognized by a plain silver bar attached to the ribbon. The initial awards were announced November 2, 1985.



OBVERSE



REVERSE



OBVERSE



REVERSE

The Special Service Medal was also announced by the Prime Minister June 11, 1984. It was to be similar to General Service medals and was to be awarded with a clasp signifying a particular special service. The medal has not been awarded to date.

The Special Service Medal with bar PAKISTAN was awarded in 1992 to 50 Canadians who participated in Operation Decimal in Pakistan in March 1989 under the auspices of the United Nations. Operation Decimal involved the teaching of mine clearance and mine awareness techniques to Afghan men and women.

The Canadian Honours System was extended in 1990, based on a need developed during the Kuwait campaign, to include both a Military and a Civil Division to the Meritorious Service Cross and Meritorious Service Medal. Awarded for Kuwait were:- MSC(C) 3; MSC(M) 5; MSM(C) 4; MSM(M) 9. A total of 9 civil and 18 military including 4 to foreign nationals.

CFCA 25th ANNIVERSARY TRADE DOLLAR

CFCA is an FM radio station in Kitchener, Ontario, which struck a trade dollar for the use of client merchants in the listening area.

Obv: On a lined background in the centre, CFCA/fm/105.3/25th. Around the edge 1967-1992/ANNIVERSARY.

Rev: The words ONE/DOLLAR/VALUE/CFCA/fm/105.3/EXPIRES DEC 31, 1992/ REDEEMABLE AT/ PARTICIPATING/ MERCHANTS



DRURY, DENISON & GRAHAM TOWNSHIPS MEDAL

By Jeff Fournier

The townships of Drury, Denison and Graham are located Southwest of the city of Sudbury, near the town of Whitefish. A medal was issued jointly by the three townships in 1967 to commemorate Canada's Centennial and featured the Centennial logo on one side and the inscription "UNITED TOWNSHIPS OF DRURY, DENISON AND GRAHAM" on the other, along with a coat-of-arms. It was struck in antiqued-bronze by the Wellings mint, having a diameter of 32 millimetres and a mintage of 3000.



EARLY PERSONAL MEDALS [continued]
by
BARRY UMAN

LOCATION: OTTAWA
NAME: F.X. PAQUET [1845- ?]

*504 Aa	Cu-Rd-29	total	[struck by Brunswick, Balke, Collender Co. in 1892; listed as Breton 780]
*504 Ab	WM-Rd-29	62	F.X. PAQUET/NUMISMATIST/OTTAWA, CANADA ECHANGE/DE/MEDAILLES, /MONNAIES/&/JETONS.
*504 Ba	Al-Rd-35		[struck in 1892; listed as Breton 782]
504 Bb	Cu-Rd-35	total	
504 Bc	Gd-Rd-35	100	
504 Bd	WM-Rd-35		CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS/1492-1892[PORTRAIT] F.X. PAQUET/NUMISMATIST/MEDALS, COINS & TOKENS/BOUGHT, SOLD &/EXCHANGED./ CORRESPONDENCE/SOLICITED/P.O. BOX 387 OTTAWA.
*504 C	Ni-Rd-30	100	[struck by C.H. Hanson in 1892; listed as Breton 825] SOCIETE NUMISMATIQUE D'OTTAWA/F.R.E. CAMPEAU/PRESIDENT/CANADA FONDEE EN 1891/F.X. PAQUET/SECRETAIRE/ 1891-92/14 MEMBRES FOUNDATEURS
*504 Da	Bs-Rd-25	100	[struck by Brunswick in 1892; listed as Breton 781; one uniface known]
504 Db	Bs-Rd-25	1	THE BRUNSWICK BALKE/COLLENDER/COMPY./ CHECK [pool table] GOOD FOR/5c/F.X. PAQUET/IN/TRADE [NOTE: 504 D is not a numismatist card]

F.X. PAQUET WAS BORN IN QUEBEC CITY ON JANUARY 12, 1845 BUT HE SPENT HIS YOUTH AT ST. JEAN PORT JOLI. IN 1859, HE BEGAN HIS STUDIES AT THE LOCAL COLLEGE IN STE. ANNE LA POCATIERE, BEFORE BEGINNING HIS CAREER AS A NOTARY IN ST. JEAN PORT JOLI. FROM 1869-1882, HE WAS THE GENERAL AGENT AND TELEGRAPHER FOR THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY; THE LEVIS AND KENNEBEC RAILWAY; AND THE QUEBEC, MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND OCCIDENTAL RAILWAY. IN 1883, HE WAS APPOINTED AS A DRAUGHTSMAN AT THE CHIEF ARCHITECT'S OFFICE BY THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS. LATER, HE ALSO BECAME THE SUPER-INTENDENT OF EXCHANGE.

PAQUET WAS A VERY SKILLFUL PAINTER IN WATER COLORS ON SATIN, VELLUM, PAPER, ETC. AND ALSO GRAPHICALLY ON ADDRESS PARCHMENTS, BOOKS, DOCUMENTS, ETC., WHICH RESULTED IN MANY IMPORTANT COMMISSIONS FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

PAQUET FIRST COLLECTED INSECTS IN 1876, MINERALS IN 1880 AND STAMPS IN 1888. IN 1891 HE SOLD HIS COLLECTION OF 3800 STAMPS SO AS TO CONCENTRATE ON COLLECTING COINS AND MEDALS. HIS COLLECTION GREW RAPIDLY AND HE WAS NOW ABLE TO EXHIBIT IT AT THE CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION [OTTAWA] WHERE HE WAS AWARDED SEVERAL PRIZES AND MEDALS. HE WAS ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF OTTAWA AND WAS ELECTED ITS SECRETARY IN 1891, BUT THE CLUB DISAPPEARED BY 1893.

PAQUET COMPILED A CATALOGUE WHICH HE ILLUSTRATED THE TOKENS AND MEDALS OF OTTAWA AND OTHER CANADIAN CITIES. HE DISTRIBUTED THIS CATALOGUE IN JANUARY 1893 UNDER THE TITLE OF THE, "ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST OF MEDALS, CHECKS, AND COMMUNION TOKENS OF OTTAWA AND DISTRICT". SUPPOSEDLY, IT WAS NEVER PUBLISHED, BUT MANY COPIES EXIST.

IN 1893, PAQUET ISSUED HIS SECOND PUBLICATION, "CANADIAN NUMISMATIST/ NUMISMATE CANADIEN". IT WAS AVAILABLE BY SUBSCRIPTION FOR \$1.00 PER YEAR IN WHICH THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RECEIVE THREE OR FOUR PAGES A MONTH OF NEW ISSUES OF TOKENS AND MEDALS. EVIDENCE OF THIS "NEW ISSUE SERVICE" EXISTS WITH A FEW PAGES DATING BACK TO SEPTEMBER 1893 TO AUGUST 1894.

PAQUET PROVIDED P.N. BRETON WITH THE NUMISMATIC DRAWINGS THAT ARE SHOWN IN HIS BOOK, "ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF COINS AND TOKENS RELATING TO CANADA" [1894]. MANY OF THESE ILLUSTRATIONS, WHICH WERE DONE ON WOODEN BLOCKS, WERE RECENTLY OFFERED FOR PUBLIC SALE. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THERE EXISTS OTHER WOODEN DIES, FOR THE NUMISMATIC BOOKS, THAT WERE PUBLISHED DURING THIS TIME.

PAQUET CORRESPONDED EXTENSIVELY WITH OTHER COLLECTORS AROUND THE WORLD. HE WOULD OFFER TO BUY, SELL AND TRADE COINS, TOKENS AND MEDALS. HE WAS ALSO ABLE TO FORWARD ORDERS FOR METALLIC BUSINESS CARDS AND TOKENS ON BEHALF OF COLLECTORS AND MERCHANTS TO PRITCHARD AND ANDREWS OF OTTAWA WHO SPECIALIZED IN MANUFACTURING THESE PIECES.

UNFORTUNATELY, HE ALSO REQUESTED OFF METAL SAMPLES WITH THESE ORDERS FOR HIS OWN COLLECTION. THIS WOULD HELP EXPLAIN THE ABUNDANCE OF VARIETIES AND MULES THAT HAVE APPEARED ON THE MARKET FOR SO MANY YEARS. SOME WELL KNOWN NUMISMATISTS FOLLOWED THIS UNETHICAL PRACTICE WITH THESE MANUFACTURERS AND IT HAS CONTINUED EVEN TODAY.

CONCRETE EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT BRETON 834/LEROUX 1067Z, WAS A CONCOCTION ISSUED BY PAQUET IN 1892. W. CAMERON DID HAVE A HOTEL IN OTTAWA IN 1867, BUT THE NAME HAD ALREADY CHANGED FROM BYTOWN TO OTTAWA BEFORE 1867. BRETON 781/LEROUX 1065S WAS ANOTHER SPURIOUS ISSUE THAT WOULD GIVE THE IMPRESSION THAT PAQUET WAS A BAR KEEPER OR OPERATED A POOL HALL. BRETON 782/LEROUX 996J WAS A LEGITIMATE ISSUE, BECAUSE IT REFLECTED HIS INTEREST IN THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AND ITS COLLECTABLES, PERTAINING TO COLUMBUS. LIKewise, BRETON 780/LEROUX 994S, WHICH WAS HIS FIRST ISSUE IN 1892, ADVERTISED HIS INTEREST IN TRADING COINS, TOKENS AND MEDALS.

REFERENCES:

- 1] ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE COINS AND TOKENS RELATING TO CANADA- BY P.N. BRETON [1894].
- 2] ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST OF MEDALS, CHECKS AND COMMUNION TOKENS OF OTTAWA AND DISTRICT-BY F.X. PAQUET [UNPUBLISHED JAN. 1893].
- 3] LA SOCIETE NUMISMATIQUE D'OTTAWA-BY M.R. CURRY [C.N.A. JOURNAL 1972].
- 4] A PIONEER NUMISMATIST-BY J.G. ESLER [C.N.A. JOURNAL].



F. X. PAQUET.



780



781



782



825



ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE
 PRICE LIST OF
NUMISMATICS
 CHECKS & Communion
 Tokens of
OTTAWA
 & DISTRICT.
 ISSUED BY
R. X. PAQUET.
 NUMISMATIST
 P. O. BOX 387, OTTAWA
 — CANADA. —
 JAN. 1893.

CANADIAN
NUMISMATIST
CANADIEN
NUMISMATIS

ILLUSTRÉ

PARAISANT
TOUS LES MOIS

ILLUSTRANT
 TOUTES PIÈCES NOUVELLES TELLES QUE

MÉDAILLES
 MONNAIES JEVONS &
 TRAITÉ

EX-PACQUET, OTTAWA
 1893

35

LOCATION: OTTAWA
NAME: L.J.CASULT

*501 Aa Bs-Rd-29 }
*501 Ab Cu-Rd-29 } 100 struck of all 3 metals.
*501 Ac WM-Rd-29 }

L.J.CASULT/COLLECTOR/OF/RARE COINS/OTTAWA
COINS TOKENS/MEDALS/BOUGHT SOLD/&/EXCHANGED

LOUIS JOSEPH CASULT WAS BORN ON MAY 9, 1838 AT ST. THOMAS DE MONTMAGNY. IN 1857, HE WAS APPOINTED THE SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA AND TRANSFERRED IN 1858 TO THE CUSTODIAN OF THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

CASULT MARRIED LUCIE-ADELINE ROCQUE IN 1859 AT TORONTO, BUT THE MARRIAGE ENDED PREMATURELY UPON HER SUDDEN DEATH. HE RE-MARRIED IN 1862 TO PHILOMENE ALAIN AT QUEBEC CITY, BUT HE RETURNED TO LIVE IN OTTAWA UNTIL HIS RETIREMENT.

CASULT HAD MANY INTERESTS AND THIS INCLUDED CANADIAN HISTORY AND LITERATURE, ESPECIALLY HAVING RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE. HIS NUMISMATIC INTEREST BEGAN AT SCHOOL, WHERE HE COLLECTED "STRANGE COPPERS". IT WAS NOT UNTIL HE WAS 27 THAT HE BEGAN SERIOUSLY TO COLLECT NUMISMATIC ITEMS. BY THE TIME HE WAS 40 YEARS OLD, HE HAD ACCUMULATED ONE OF THE BEST COLLECTIONS IN CANADA.

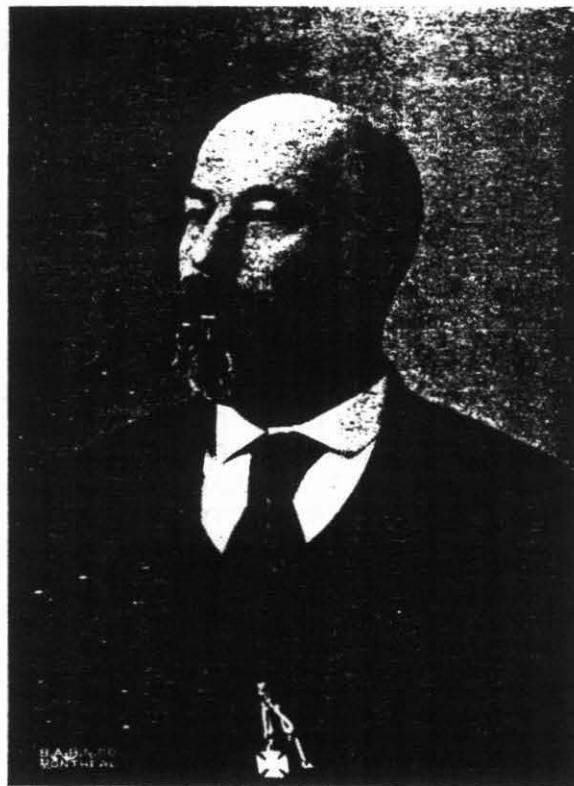
IN 1880, THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASED THE "HART COLLECTION", WHICH WAS PLACED IN THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF CASULT. HE WAS ABLE TO ADD TO THIS COLLECTION WHENEVER THE GOVERNMENT MADE FUNDS AVAILABLE. THIS COLLECTION REMAINED ON PUBLIC DISPLAY UNTIL 1950 WHEN IT WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE BANK OF CANADA, WHICH LATTER FOUNDED THE NATIONAL CURRENCY MUSEUM.

CASULT'S PERSONAL MEDALS WERE STRUCK BY THE BRUNSWICK, BALKE AND COLLENDER COMPANY IN 1892. THESE PIECES HAVE BEEN LISTED BY BRETON, THE A.N.A. AND IN PAQUET'S UNPUBLISHED BOOK; "ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE & PRICE LIST OF MEDALS, CHECKS & COMMUNION TOKENS OF OTTAWA & DISTRICT". 100 PIECES IN TOTAL WERE MADE BY THE BRUNSWICK COMPANY, BUT THEY DO NOT SPLIT THE NUMBER AMONGST THE DIFFERENT METALS.

WHEN CASULT RETIRED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE, HE RETURNED TO ST. THOMAS WHERE HE DIED ON APRIL 23, 1914. HIS NUMISMATIC COLLECTION WAS SOLD TO P.N. BRETON OF MONTREAL ON BEHALF OF ANOTHER NUMISMATIC, W.W.C. WILSON.



1892



LS. JOSEPH CASAULT.

ESSO MEDALS OF ACHIEVEMENT

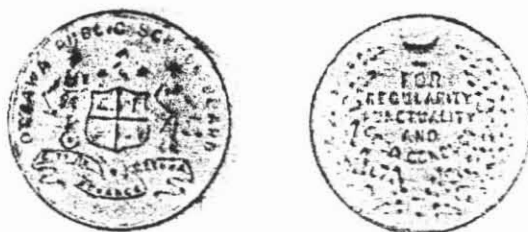
Esso retailers and agents award over 80,000 Medals of Achievement and over 250,000 Certificates of Achievement to young Canadian hockey players for sportsmanship and fairplay. The awards for 1992 are specially designed and designated as Canada 125/Montreal 350 Awards.

The Editor "picked up" the medal illustrated for some strange reason, maybe just to fill this space. I assume it to be a companion medal to that used at Toronto.

Obv: Within the inscription OTTAWA PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD, the arms of the City of Ottawa.

Rev: Within two wreaths of laurel, tied at the base, the inscription FOR / REGULARITY / PUNCTUALITY / AND / GOOD CONDUCT. A Lamp of Learning at the top.

Desc: Circular, 29 mm, bronze, loop at top for ribbon.



Numismatics From the Presses

From: The History of Kitchener, by W.V. Uttley, 1975.

Daniel Erb and Samuel Brickersigned a contract at Niagara on November 28, 1803, and the German Company of Pennsylvania bought 60,000 acres in Waterloo Township for L10,000. The Pennsylvanians paid down L4,692.10 in silver dollars that were brought over on horseback and signed a bond for the balance.

The second bulk of silver was placed in a keg on a pleasure wagon and was driven by Sameul Bricker who delivered the specie at Niagara. (p.10)

Abraham Weber brought in a half-barrel of gold and silver to pay for this tract (p.13)

MARK PENNIES OF THE ROYAL ARCH MASONS OF ALBERTA

by Donald M. Stewart

Brothers of the universal fraternal organization of Freemasonry are usually referred to as Masons. This association of men uses the tools of stone masonry in teaching the moral truths and encouraging Masons to be kind to others and to serve them. It emphasizes God and the brotherhood of man. Those achieving the Degree of Mark Master Mason choose their own "mark" and this is inscribed on the penny which is given to them. This practice recalls the stone masons of long ago who placed their marks on their work in the way that jewellers place a hallmark on their work today.

The Mark Penny usually has the name, number and location of the chapter and is struck on a planchette of copper or other metal. Many include a keystone on the reverse with the letters HTWSSTKS in a circle, with a chisel on one side to symbolize discipline and education and a mallet on the other side symbolizing a mind free of anger and envy. Great variety and imagination have been shown in the design of chapter pennies.

Many years ago, when referring to Mark Pennies, Dr. B. P. Wright wrote "To the ordinary numismatist, these tokens are almost a terra incognita." W. T. R. Marvin was one of the first to write on the subject of Masonic issues when he published his work on a Masonic medal in 1880. A listing of Mark Pennies appeared in the Numismatist of July, 1901. Interest in collecting chapter pennies was stimulated by the activities of Albert M. Hanauer of Pittsburg, Pa., who assembled an extensive collection from all over the world in the 1920's. A book describing his collection, THE ALBERT M. HANAUER COLLECTION was compiled and edited by E. A. King in 1926. For a time after this it was not unusual for the chapters to include with an order for pennies a further order for a small number to be struck in other metals such as gold and silver for use in special presentations and for collectors.

NUMBERING SYSTEM

Since 1914, when the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Alberta was formed, each chapter has been allotted a number by the Grand Registry of Alberta. The numbering system used in this listing follows the chapter numbers so allotted. Prior to 1914-15, the chapter numbers were granted by the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Canada, which allotted a number from the Grand Registry of Canada. Mark Pennies issued by the older chapters may carry a number assigned by the Grand Registry of Canada. Such pennies are listed under the G.R.A. numbers as shown below.

G.R.C. CHAPTER			G.R.A.	G.R.C. CHAPTER			G.R.A.
No.	NAME	LOCATION	No.	No.	NAME	LOCATION	No.
106	Alberta	Calgary	1	177	Kether	Pincher Creek	8
118	North Star	Edmonton	2	179	Otuskwān	Calgary	9
126	Assiniboia	Medicine Hat	3	188	Bow Valley	Gleichen	10
158	Shekinah	Lethbridge	4	196	Keystone	Red Deer	12
159	Golden West	High River	5	197	Capital City	Edmonton	13
172	Mount Horeb	Wetaskiwin	6	199	Vermilion	Vermilion	14
176	Bekah	(Fort) Macleod	7	202	Mount Olivet	Killam	17

THE ALBERT M. HANAUER COLLECTION

It has not been possible to incorporate all the mark pennies of the Hanauer Collection into the present work owing to a dearth of illustrations of the Alberta pennies listed by E. A. King and the omission of sizes in King's book. Many of the pennies which King mentions that were struck in special metals have not been found in any of the collections included in this listing. King wrote that the following Chapters ordered pennies in the listed metals in addition to copper:

<u>No.</u>	<u>G.R.C.</u>	<u>G.R.A.</u>	<u>METALS</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>G.R.C.</u>	<u>G.R.A.</u>	<u>METALS</u>
1	106		A G B	10	188		Bz
		1	A S B			10	Bz A B Wm
2	118		A S B	12	196		Bz
3	126		Bz A B Wm			12	Bz Oc A S B Gg
4	158		A S B	13	197		Bz A S B
		4	Bz			13	A S B
6	172		A B	14	199		Bz A
		6	A S B	17		17	A S B
7	176		A S B	22		22	Oc S B Bz
8	177		A S B	<u>SEE BELOW FOR KEY TO METALS</u>			
9		9	A S B				

METALS

A	aluminum	G	gold	S	silver
B	brass	GpC	gold-plated copper	SpC	silver-plated copper
Bz	bronze	Gg	green gold	Wm	white metal
C	copper	Oc	oxidized copper		

ABBREVIATIONS

G.C.A.	Grand Chapter of Alberta	Surrendered	Surrendered charter
G.R.A.	Grand Registry of Alberta	HTWSSTKS	Hiram The Widow's Son
G.C.C.	Grand Chapter of Canada		Sent To King Solomon
G.R.C.	Grand Registry of Canada		refers to the architect
Obv.	Obverse		of the Temple, Kings 7,
Rev.	Reverse		v. 13 - 14.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank the following for their contributions: Geoff. Bell, John Cheramy, Dr. C. Gordon-Craig, Norman G. Gordon, John Humphrey, Eric Jensen, Jack McCuaig, Prof. A. R. Prince, deceased, Al Munro and Alf Wrigley. We especially value the contribution of Stanley H. Scott, Grand Scribe E. of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Alberta without whose assistance this listing would not be nearly so complete.

MASONIC CHAPTER PENNIES The Albert M. Hanauer Collection E. A. King, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. 1926

CHAPTER NAME AND LOCATION	No.	METAL	SIZE
			mm.

ALBERTA CHAPTER No. 106 G.R.C.
Calgary.
 Instituted 17-3-1893

1 - a C 34



no period 1893

wide keystone

The obverse design features a radiant sun in a triple triangle.

1 - b C 34



no period 1893

narrow keystone

1 - c C 35

1 - d S 34

Size and metal change
 but same dies as 1 - c



1893.

narrow keystone

1 - e C 34



1895.

narrow keystone

1 - f C 34
 A
 B



1895.

keystone differs

ALBERTA CHAPTER No. 1 G.R.C.
Calgary.

No. METAL SIZE

1 - g A 34



1895.



narrow keystone

1 - h A 34



1895.



wider keystone
(illus. not exact)

No. 1 G.C.A. 1 - i C 31.5



No. 1 G.R.A. 1 - j C 33



Obv. features the Seal of
Solomon in a circle.

1 - k C 32



Obv. a radiant sun in a triple triangle.
Rev. building blocks and mason's tools
with three Delta around a circle.



OBV: PROBABIT GUSTUS/
1882 1982/WESTON

GEORGES WESTON LIMITED
100TH ANNIVERSARY
COMMEMORATIVE MEDALLION

COPPER: 31.5MM BY: J&M



REV: TIS THE SET OF THE SAILS/
AND NOT THE GALES/THAT
DETERMINES THE WAY/THEY
GO/JM

In 1882 my grandfather George Weston established a bakery business in the city of Toronto. Today, George Weston Limited is a leader in such diversified industries as food processing, food distribution, fisheries, forest products, and, of course, bread and cake products. During this one hundred years we have achieved much to be proud of and to be thankful for, and we look forward with confidence to the future.

As one of our 70,000 current employees and retirees please accept the enclosed medallion in celebration of our centennial and in recognition and appreciation of your personal contribution to the Weston group of Companies.

*This letter was presented by
W. Galen Weston*

C'est en 1882 que George Weston, mon grand-père, a ouvert sa première boulangerie au coeur même de Toronto. Depuis, la société George Weston Limitée s'est transformée en une entreprise diversifiée, reconnue comme le chef de file dans bien des domaines dont la transformation et la distribution alimentaires, la pêche commerciale, les produits forestiers, sans oublier bien sûr les produits boulangers et pâtisseries. Nous avons toutes les raisons d'être fiers et reconnaissants des succès que nous avons remportés au cours d'un siècle d'existence. C'est avec confiance et enthousiasme que nous nous tournons vers l'avenir.

Weston est heureux de vous compter parmi les 70,000 employés, actifs et retraités, qui forment sa famille. Elle vous prie de bien vouloir accepter ce médaillon comme marque de sa reconnaissance pour la contribution que vous avez apportée à l'essor de l'ensemble des compagnies Weston.

Lettre remise par W. Galen Weston

Dictionary of Canadian Medallists

by R.C. Willey

Foreword

"O hateful Error, Melancholy's child!
Why dost thou show to the apt thoughts of men
The things that are not?"

This Shakespearean quotation applies to the study of medals today as much as it did back in 1978, when the former study was published in the Transactions. We still encounter errors, but they are fewer today and less glaring. Now, fortunately, everyone knows that T.H. Paget was named Humphrey and not Henry, Herbert, or anything else. The catalogues now present more accurate information than ever before. There are still problems getting individuals' names right, but these errors are detected early and corrected quickly.

Over the last thirteen years more information has come to light to identify the designers, engravers, and manufacturers of medals. Publicity brochures on new issues of coins and medals now identify the designers and engravers. A few items still elude detection, such as the copper coinage of Nova Scotia from 1823 to 1843. We still do not know who designed these pieces and cut the dies, nor do we know where they were struck, though some theories have been published. We still do not know who produced the medals commemorating the centenary of the encounter between H.M.S. "Shannon" and U.S.S. "Chesapeake," the first British naval victory of the War of 1812. These are only two examples of problems that still elude the student.

Though things are slowly changing for the better in this vast field of Canadian numismatics, one aspect will never change as long as there are collectors interested in the field. Collectors will still be fascinated, delighted, and horrified at what is encountered in studying medals. There will always be sublimely beautiful pieces produced for a great variety of purposes, and there will still be some ridiculously crude, cheaply made, and unimaginatively-designed pieces issued to commemorate some event or personage and shock the appreciative collector. Murphy's Numismatic Law still applies: If anything worse can be produced, it will. But, as always, Murphy's Numismatic Law has a good side: If anything better can be produced, it will.

A

The mint mark of Paris, France, to which it was assigned by the king in 1540. The letter A continued in use until 1898, when the well-known cornucopia replaced it. The Paris mint struck the GLORIAM REGNI coinage of 1670, the first coins struck for use - though not exclusively - in Canada.

A.G.

These initials appear under the busts on a coronation medal of 1937, struck for Kaslo, B.C. by Hemming Mfg. Co.

A.M.

These initials appear on a medal issued for the Central Alberta Summer Games in 1974. The games were held in Camrose. They are probably the initials of the designer.

A. McN.

These initials occur on the reverse of the award medal issued in 1925 for the famous annual regatta of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Reference: Rowe, C.F., Haxby, Dr. J.A., & Graham, R.J. (1983): The Currency and Medals of Newfoundland. p. 88.

AARAND, AGO

Master Engraver of the Royal Canadian Mint, succeeding Walter Ott in 1985. The first of his tasks was working with Patrick Brindley in cutting the reverse die for the commemorative silver dollar of 1973. With Patrick Brindley he also worked on the design for the reverse of the commemorative silver dollar of 1976. The die for this was cut by Walter Ott. Working alone, he cut the reverse dies for the silver dollars of 1977 and 1981, the Constitution dollar of 1982, the gold \$100 pieces of 1978 and 1983, and the Olympic \$10 pieces of the first series and of Olympic Stadium \$10 piece of the seventh series.

Reference: Haxby, Dr. J.A. (1984): Striking Impressions. pp. 266, 267.

ADAMS, GEORGE GAMMON 1821-1898

The designer of the reverse of the Arctic Medal of 1875-1876, he was articulated to William Wyon from 1837 to 1842. In 1852 he made a death mask of the Duke of Wellington. He was asked in 1868 to become Master of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, but declined the offer.

ADAMS, M. & E.

Manufacturing jewellers and medallists of Leeds, England, who produced a considerable number of medals in honour of Sir Winston Churchill, beginning one week after his death in 1965. All the dies were cut by Samuel George Meyers Adams, who used neither plaster cast nor reducing machine in his work. There were many varieties, several obverse portraits by S.G.M. Adams being combined with various reverses symbolical of many portions of the British Empire and Commonwealth. To represent Canada, Adams cut a die showing a large moose head, very like Emanuel Hahn's design for the Canadian twenty-five-cent piece, with the word CANADA below. This Canadian reverse was combined with obverses showing a bust in naval uniform, a bust three-quarters right in a business suit, and a bust three-quarters left in the famous "siren suit," worn by Churchill during the war years. All three types exist in silver, and the last two in bronze.

Reference: Engstrom, J. Eric(1972): The Medalllic Portraits of Sir Winston Churchill. Spink & Son, London, England. pp. 39,42,43.

ADAMS, SAMUEL GEORGE MEYERS

The engraver of the many Churchill medals issued by the preceding. He cut seven different portrait dies for medals honouring Sir Winston Churchill, three of which were combined with a reverse type symbolical of Canada. He is "of the old school," like Thomas Spingles, cutting all his dies directly. All these Churchill medals are, according to Engstrom, very rare.

AGENTS

When the Canadian colonies began to reform their copper coinages, they consulted various individuals and firms with contacts to influential people and to manufacturers in Great Britain. Sometimes the procedure became very involved, two or more agents negotiating with the governments concerned.

In Newfoundland the Union Bank of Newfoundland and the Union Bank of London, England, acted in securing the decimal coinages during the reign of Queen Victoria till 1895. In Prince Edward Island William Curdall, cashier of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, arranged with the Heaton mint in Birmingham to coin the cents of 1871.

Nova Scotia, the first colony to do something about the chaotic state of its copper currency, made use of several agents over the years from 1823 to 1864. In 1823 Michael Wallace, the then Provincial Treasurer, arranged with Smith, Forsyth & Co. of Liverpool to procure a copper coinage. This firm in turn negotiated with John Walker & Co. of Birmingham. John Walker & Co. was thought for many years to have struck the coins, but information from England, received in private correspondence with the late R.N.P. Hawkins, establishes that John Walker & Co. were agents and not coiners. These agents secured the coinages of 1823 and 1824.

The coinage of 1832 has a very intricate chain of agents. McLachlan reproduced correspondence concerning this issue by Charles W. Wallace, William Lawson, and James Foreman of Halifax, Swainson & Willis of Liverpool, and John Bainbridge of London. The same coiners, as yet not known with certainty struck the coinage.

AGENTS

The coinages of 1840 and 1843 were clearly struck by the same as yet unknown manufacturers, but no information as to agents for these issues has been found. In 1856 it all became very simple, and it was in 1861 and later. The government of Nova Scotia, through the agency of Baring Bros. & Co. of London, secured the Mayflower coinage from the Heaton Mint of Birmingham. The decimal coinage of 1861 was obtained through the agency of Joseph Howe, the famous Nova Scotia politician, and Baring Bros. & Co. from the Royal Mint. The coinages of 1862 and 1864 were obtained through the agency of Baring Bros. & Co.

The story of the New Brunswick coinage of 1843 is a strange, wild tale. To begin with, Imperial sanction for a copper coinage in 1843 was expressly denied when the Lieutenant-Governor advised the Colonial Office of the proposed issue. Production proceeded notwithstanding the refusal of permission, and the order was completed and the coins smuggled into New Brunswick and secretly put into circulation. The affair involved a Captain Dudgeon, who negotiated with one William Hammond and the firm of Tarratt & Co. to procure the coinage from Boulton & Watt. The coinage of 1854 was procured from the Heaton mint, with Imperial sanction this time, John Sears of Saint John acting for the New Brunswick government.

The Habitant coinage of 1837 for Lower Canada was obtained for the Bank of Montreal by Albert Furniss of Montreal and Joshua Scholefield of Birmingham through the Bank of Liverpool. Boulton & Watt struck the coinage. Scholefield had first contacted Thomas Jones Wilkinson to place the order with Boulton & Watt.

Joshua Scholefield and Albert Furniss procured for the bank the "Side View" coinages of 1838 and 1839, which were both rejected by the bank on the grounds of poor workmanship. Cotterill, Hill & Co. of Walsall, England were believed by McLachlan and others to have struck the coinages, but the late R.N.P. Hawkins showed in correspondence to the writer that Cotterill, Hill & Co. were agents, no coining ever having been done in the city of Walsall.

To obtain the "Front View" coinage of 1842 and 1844, the Bank of Montreal employed John Langdon, manager of the Bank of Liverpool. Glyn, Mills & Co. and Rowe, Kentish & Co. of London were the agents who obtained the copper coinages for the Bank of Upper Canada. The first coinages were obtained from the Royal Mint, but later the job was farmed out to the Heaton mint. The Quebec Bank tokens of 1852 were secured from the Heaton mint through the agency of Charles Clifford, who also procured the 1858 and 1859 decimal coinages of the Province of Canada.

New Brunswick's decimal coinage was obtained through Joseph Howe and Baring Bros. & Co. in 1861. Baring Bros. acted for New Brunswick in 1862 and 1864. Silver bullion was supplied to the Royal Mint for the New Brunswick silver coinage by Mocatta & Goldsmith, dealers in bullion.

References: Becker, J.R.(1975): The Decimal Coinage of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

McLachlan, R.W.(1892): Annals of the Nova Scotia Currency.

McLachlan, R.W.(1903): Copper Currency of the Canadian Banks.

Russell, Dr. Peter(1982): Canadian Colonial Tokens Struck by Boulton & Watt 1838-1845. In "The Canadian Numismatic Journal" May 1982 pp. 208-215.

AITKENS PEWTER

Pewterers and manufacturing jewellers of Fredericton, N.B., who recently began to produce the annual medals of the Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association.

ALBERTA MINT

Edmonton medallists, established in 1972 to purchase the assets of the bankrupt Canemco Ltd. (q.v.) Among the productions of this firm are medals commemorating the centenary of Winnipeg in 1974, the visit of the Prince of Wales to the North West Territories in 1975, and the centenary of the signing of Indian Treaty #6 in 1976. The last piece was struck in silver and in bronze. Medals were also struck for the opening of the new Regina City Hall in 1976 and the 75th anniversary of the province of Alberta in 1980.

The medal for the visit of the Prince of Wales was designed by John Smith of Sherwood Park, Alta.

ALDWINKLE, ERIC

A Toronto medallist who designed the present Great Seal of Canada in 1956. The dies were cut at the Royal Canadian Mint, making it the first Great Seal made in Canada.

In 1950 Eric Aldwinkle designed a medal for the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. He submitted a series of designs for the proposed Centennial coinage of 1967. These included a bust of Sir John A. Macdonald for the quarter and a snowflake design for the fifty-cent piece.

Reference: The Report of the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint for the Calendar Year 1956.

ALLAN

This name appears on the reverse of a pewter medalet struck for the 1893 Christian Endeavour Convention held in Montreal (Le Roux 1635t).

ALLAN, O.B.

Vancouver manufacturing jewellers, who produced a number of medals in the early twentieth century. Among their productions are awards for the Vancouver School Athletic Association, a medal commemorating the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada in 1919, and a medal for the Greater Vancouver Peace Celebrations of 1919.

ALLEN, KENT

A contemporary artist of Victoria, B.C., who designed a set of medals struck by the Sherritt Mint, depicting various antique automobiles.

ALLISON

A medal of St. Joseph's School of Toronto, presented to an honour

ALLISON

A medal of St. Joseph's School of Toronto, presented to an honour graduate in 1933, bears this name on the reverse.

Reference: Torex Auction #6 Sale Catalogue, Lot 515.

ALLWARD, WALTER SEYMOUR 1876-1955

W.S. Allward was a Toronto sculptor who was largely self-taught and became one of Canada's foremost sculptors. He created statues of John Graves Simcoe, William Lyon Mackenzie, and Oliver Mowat. The memorials to Alexander Graham Bell, the North West Rebellion, and the Boer War in Toronto are his work. In 1922 he created the famous Vimy Ridge memorial to Canadian troops killed in France during the first World War. It was completed in 1936 and unveiled at an impressive ceremony by King Edward VIII. A medal was struck in commemoration at the Paris Medal Mint.

ANDREW

The name of this Winnipeg jeweller appears on a badge of the American League of Municipalities, struck in 1913.

ANONYMOUS TOKENS

Many lightweight tokens were issued anonymously in Colonial times. It was illegal to issue private tokens, but the law was ignored because the colonial economy was desperately short of small change. Those who sought to supply the need did not place their names on their tokens in order to avoid prosecution. Such pieces include the Wellington and Britannia-eagle tokens of Lower Canada, the 1858 ship and the 1860 Fishery Rights tokens of Newfoundland, the "Ships Colonies & Commerce" tokens, the "Trade & Navigation" tokens of Nova Scotia, and all the tokens of Prince Edward Island except the 1840 sheaf of wheat halfpenny. The "No Labour No Bread" tokens of Upper Canada also appeared anonymously. In the course of time some of the issuers of these pieces were discovered, notably those who circulated the tokens in Prince Edward Island. It was soon learned who circulated the greater part of the Bouquet sous of Lower Canada.

Many pieces were issued anonymously, and there are some which remain anonymous to this day. Some are completely anonymous in that not only their issuers are unknown but also their designers and engravers and manufacturers. This is the case with the so-called mysterious busts of Breton 992, 1002, 1006, and 1007, all of which circulated in Lower Canada. The North American Token dated 1781 and the Saint John, N.B. halfpenny of 1830 fall into this category.

Some were issued with the intent that they remain anonymous, such as the counterfeits of the Nova Scotia coinage of 1832, the brass counterfeits of the Bust & Harp and Tiffin tokens, and the so-called "Vexator Canadensis" tokens. Up to the present time their secret has been well kept. See UNKNOWN ORIGIN.

ARNAULT, JEAN-MARIE

Jean-Marie Arnault was a French engraver residing in Montreal from 1827 till he returned to France in 1843. For the Sulpician Order he prepared two temperance medals, Le Roux 661 and 661a. He also cut the dies for the sou of Joseph Roy, the so-called "Rebellion Sou" of La Banque du Peuple, and the two rare sous Breton 672 and 673, said to have been intended for the City Bank.

His best known piece is Breton 674, a bouquet sou struck over a considerable variety of anonymous pieces previously rejected by the banks. This sou is known struck in brass over Tiffin and Bust & Harp tokens, and in copper over "Ships Colonies & Commerce" tokens and Upper Canadian sloop tokens.

The Bank of Canada collection contains a unique sou, struck over a sloop halfpenny of Upper Canada. This sou has an impressive pedigree, but none of its illustrious owners apparently realised what is actually is. It was struck, carelessly, from a pair of dies quite different from those of any other bouquet sou. It may have been a trial piece rejected when the striking turned out badly.

Ref: Bowman, Fred(1949): "The Designers and Engravers of Canada's Coins and Tokens." In "The Numismatist" January 1949.

ASH BROS..

Edmonton jewellers, whose name appears on an award medal struck in 1915 for the Alberta branch of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada.

AUGIS, A.

A French firm that produced a medal in 1962 for the golden jubilee of the Canadian Western Natural Gas Company of Calgary, and a medal for the Home Oil Company of Calgary.

AYOTTE, ROBERT

A contemporary engraver of Anjou, Quebec, who for a time worked with Pressed Metal Products in Vancouver but has since returned to Quebec. He modelled in 1985 and 1987 tokens of the Epicerie J.A. Moisan of Quebec, the 1987 medal of the Société Numismatique de Québec, and the 1988 Quebec Fête Nationale medal.

B

B.

The letter B was assigned in 1540 to the mint of Rouen, France. This mint struck some of the copper pieces of 9 deniers issued for the French colonies in 1721.

B.I.

The initials of Benjamin Ireland, who worked as an engraver for the Wellings Manufacturing Co.

B.M.

The initials of Sir Bertram Mackenmal, found on the truncation of the bust of George V on the coinage.

BAILEY, J.D.

The name of this firm appears on some medals produced in the first half of the present century. It is seen on award medals of the Appleby School of Oakville, Ontario, the Canadian Hackney Horse Society, the Ontario Rifle Association (Le Roux 1601), the British Consols curling award of 1939, the Canadian Football Association in 1924, and the Dominion of Canada Football Association in 1925.

Reference: Torex Auction #6 Sale Catalogue, lots 728,729,732.

BAILLEUL, JEAN

The founder of the Quebec School of Fine Arts. His masterpiece of sculpture is the monument to La Verendrye in front of the Quebec Legislative Buildings. Among the medals designed by him are the Lieutenant-Governor's Medal of Hon. H.G. Carroll, struck by Bertrand of Paris, and a medal struck by Birks for the Quebec Département de l'Instruction Publique.

BALL & HAYMAN

A Toronto jewellery firm established in 1907, existing only for a year. John Hayman, who left Roden Bros. in 1907, and Major W. Ball formed a partnership and began to strike medals. The partnership was dissolved when Hayman returned to Roden Bros. It is known to have struck medals in silver and bronze for the Canadian Pigeon Fanciers' Association, with Hayman probably having cut the dies.

Reference: Wells, Norman E. (1987): "Medals of Designer-Engraver Stanley Hayman." Second Edition. pp. 120,121.

Reproduced are pages 320 to 325 of John McTaggart's "Three Years in Canada" which was published in London in 1829. His description of the coinage in Canada, and how the populace faced the problem is of major importance in understanding future currency reforms.

CANADIAN MINTAGE AND CASH CIRCULATION.

69 THE money in circulation is chiefly what is called *dollar-bills*, being provincial bank-notes, and *Yankee half-dollars*, which are about the size of half-crown pieces; silver coins having *eagles*, *stars*, and emblems of liberty stamped upon them. British coins are very rare, and are eagerly inquired after; a *sovereign* is worth 24s. currency. *Money matters* are of a perplexing nature; a *Stock Exchange broker* would be baffled, for some time, to manage them properly, the *exchanges* and *premiums* vary so much. The troops are paid in *army sterling*, with dollars valued at 4s. 4d.—with merchants, 4s. 6d. 100l. sterling is 115l. 7s. 8½d. currency, and 100l. currency is 86l. 1s. 4d. sterling. On a bank bill of exchange for 100l. sterling, I have paid 125l. 12s. currency.

There are numbers of *shillings* in circulation,

out being the mintage of all nations, few can tell the exact value of them, unless weighed as *old silver*, which is never done, except one has a quantity of them. Who can be *bothered* with weighing single shillings, as we require them for casual payments? and more than that, we cannot do it *every where*, were we willing; for where is a *sensitive* pair of scales to be had in every shop, with the necessary *drachms* for balancing the matter? and then to carry a *weigh-beam* about would be troublesome. While the *French* keep gabbling about *quinze sous*, and *trente sous*, which are perplexing to comprehend; every sort of a *copper-piece* is an halfpenny. I have no less than 120 different kinds, the greater part of them *old copper coins* of Britain, and merchants' *tokens* all over the world. If a lot of *farthings* be taken into a *smithery*, and receive a blow from the sledge-hammer on the anvil, they will then be excellent *Canadian coppers*, or half-pennies. Some attention, by those who ought to give it, if any such there be, should be bestowed on the *money* business of Canada. In the trade of *sovereigns* and British coin, considerable profits are, and might be made: I am surprised to find so few regular trading *Jews* in this business. Take over a *bagfull* of coins, and they may be disposed of to much advantage, and keep

the *Yankee* dollars out of the market ; for the very *coins* of a realm, like the *songs*, affect its character. The *emblems* on the current coins of Canada help to make Yankees of the Colonists. At the same time, it would be difficult to establish a Canadian *mint* ; the Americans must coin for us there, so much the more pity. Rich men are by no means plentiful ; indeed, a 20,000*l.* man is very rare. Ladies with fortunes are, therefore, not in Canada, so fortune-hunters may seek for game nearer home. There are *banks* in the chief towns : *rags* and *rag-cooks*, as our doughty Cobbett has them and their bills. The American system of banking is indeed curious : wherever a canal, road, bridge, &c. or other large work is going on, a bank is started beside it ; not a *branch bank* of some large establishment, as in Britain, but a bank purely for the business of that work alone, whatever it may be—as the *Erie Canal Bank*. In these dens of knavery, contractors can so manage their labourers and artists with *flush* credit, that payments in full can never be effected ; and the contractors themselves are so led by the nose, by the *agents* of the work, and the bankers, that they are often cheated of large amounts ; but there are few complaints heard, not a murmur will come from the lips of Jonathan. It is

a truth that their *public works* are constructed without any one knowing who *paid* for them, and therefore they are *public works* indeed, and may well be exempted from *tolls* and *taxes*. A regular set of *rogues* employed together is a scene worthy the contemplation of a mannerist.

An American contractor on the Rideau Canal paid a visit to the States, and returned with a budget of *Auburn bills*, seemingly *bank-notes* : these he flashed about everywhere, and some of the unknowing were a little deluded. He also brought with him a *sleigh* and *span of horses*, not to be matched in the country for elegance. While eating our *bread and onions* at dinner one day, he drove up to the humble cottage, and requested me to take a drive with him. Away we went delightfully, for the *sleighting* was fine, and pulled up at the *Columbian Hotel*, *en passant*, where we jumped out to *taste* a little of *something*, but more evidently with the intent of showing off. While *cutting* an important *swell* through the halls of the hotel, before a number of people, he pulled out a bunch of *Auburn bills*, and, without my paying much attention, pushed them into my hands, saying, "Take these, Mac, my boy ; I guess you'll never want money while *one* of them here bills is in your pocket."—"No, no, my good fel-

low," I replied, returning them to him; "that *big dam* you are building must not have a *blind gauger*." He took the hint, the story took wing, and I afterwards met it in various parts of the country. America is not a *laughing nation*; a hearty laugh is not to be heard, except amongst the Canadians;—the *crafty, chatty laugh* is frequent. The tears of laughter never bedewed the Yankee's cheek; they are too full of plots for giving way to this, and "the loud laugh that bespeaks the vacant mind," as the poet says: however, the *Auburn bills* created some fun in the wilderness of Rideau. All the labourers on the Canal were paid in *Yankee half-dollars*; the commissariat furnished these to the contractors, brought up in *boxes* from Montreal. It was curious enough to see the contractors crawling through the woods with their *dollar-bags* on their backs. Poor fellows! the trouble Government found in making ready cash payments involved many of them in great distress.

The *vouchers* required so many *signatures* that they were difficult to be obtained, as one officer was here, and another there, over the whole extent of the line; but this difficulty is unknown where the *work* and the *officers* are at *one* place. Had the *contractors* been people who had had plenty of

money of their own, then the Government might have taken its own time to pay them for work performed; but being poor, the case was different, and much distress arose from this cause. Sometimes the whole of the necessary officers, clerks, &c. forming a *moveable Somerset House*, as it were, would go through the line, and make payments according to progress and measurements; but this plan, again, was attended with much expense. In other large works, not conducted by Government, an agent is deputed to pay the money, so that distress arising from the procuring of *signatures* is avoided. This *voucher-hunting* business, as we called it, did much injury to the character of all persons connected with the public works, and to the Canal itself. We were blamed because *ready payments*, according to the system of accounts, could not be made, and for the works being neglected by the contractors hunting up and down in quest of *names*, that they might have the *military chest* opened by producing the required documents, and the money drawn out. Government requires so many *checks*, that her very securities become bewildering; and accounts, which at first are simplicity itself, become filled with various perplexities: we managed, however, to keep them correct.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
1 May 1992

CONTACT: Guy Thériault
(613) 782-8899

**BANK OF CANADA - NEW SERIES ISSUE
\$1,000 BANK NOTE**

The Bank of Canada announced that a new series \$1,000 note will go into circulation on 4 May 1992. This is the sixth denomination in the new series to be issued.

The new \$1,000 bill features the engraved portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, which is already in use on the new series \$2 bill, while the back has an illustration of a pair of pine grosbeaks. The dominant colour of the bill is reddish purple.

The new note will bear an Optical Security Device (OSD) and will replace \$1,000 notes of previous series as they are withdrawn from circulation. Notes from previous series can continue to be used to make payments.

The Optical Security Device is a unique security feature first introduced by the Bank of Canada on the new \$50 note and the new \$100 note issued in 1989 and 1990, respectively. The OSD is a small square of ultrathin reflective film which appears on the face of the bill and changes colour from gold to green when tilted — an additional indication that the bank note is genuine.

As with the other notes of the new series introduced in 1986, the new \$1,000 note incorporates a number of graphic features which enhance its security. These include microprinting, fine-line patterns and a rainbow of pastel colours that are difficult to reproduce. These features, along with the OSD, will provide Canadians with excellent protection for their bank notes.

* * *

The *Criminal Code* prohibits the printing or publishing of anything in the likeness or appearance of all or part of a bank note.

Defacing Canadian bank notes is also unlawful, and difficulties may be encountered in using defaced bank notes for payment. Damaged notes can be authenticated at the Bank of Canada.

**BANK OF CANADA - NEW SERIES ISSUE
\$1,000 BANK NOTE**

HISTORY

The Dominion of Canada started issuing \$1,000 notes in 1871 so that banks could settle cheque clearings among themselves and secure their note issue as required by the Bank Act. Since 1935, the Bank of Canada has continued to issue this denomination, which today is used for a variety of high-value transactions, for example, where the exact amount is not known in advance and where the parties do not know one another.

The new series of notes announced in 1986 is the fifth series issued by the Bank and the fourth to include a \$1,000 note. It was not part of the 1969-1979 series.

DESIGN FEATURES

The face of the \$1,000 note features a portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. To her left appears a view of Canada's Parliament Buildings showing the northern side of the Centre Block with the Library of Parliament in the foreground. The Canadian Maple Leaf flag flies above the Peace Tower.

A pair of pine grosbeaks are depicted on the back of the note. There are also serial numbers and a bar code which can be read by high-speed machines to assist in the processing of large volumes of notes. The dominant colour of the note is reddish purple.

SECURITY FEATURES

Although counterfeiting has been at a low level in recent years, the Bank of Canada works closely with the RCMP, bank note printing companies, the National Research Council of Canada and other currency issuers in an effort to develop new devices to deter such activity.

Security features on the \$1,000 note include the Optical Security Device (OSD) as well as other elements in use since the launch of the series in 1986. The OSD is composed of very thin layers of ceramic materials and cannot be reproduced by photographic means. It is the result of research by the Bank of Canada in co-operation with the National Research Council of Canada, Vadeko International Inc. of Mississauga and other suppliers and engineers. Other security features include:

- **wavy lines** across the face of the note that are actually composed of the numerals "1000"
- **microprinted words and numerals** that read BANK OF CANADA 1000 BANQUE DU CANADA 1000 and are situated in the centre of the note's face
- **fine multidirectional lines** that appear as a solid colour at the edges of the bill
- **multidirectional lines** that make up the word CANADA on the reverse
- **planchettes** – or green disks – which are distributed randomly throughout the paper.

PRINTING PROCEDURES

Each \$1,000 note is prepared using three printing processes: intaglio, lithography and letterpress. The Queen's portrait, the Parliamentary vignette and other features on the face are printed in intaglio, which is an essential security feature giving a three-dimensional appearance to the image. This is due to the varying thicknesses of the ink and may be detected on all but the most worn notes. The back of the note and the colourful background on the face are printed by lithography. The serial numbers are applied by letterpress.

CIRCULATION AND VOLUME

Approximately 1.5 million \$1,000 notes, valued at about \$1.5 billion, are in circulation. The \$1,000 denomination has an average lifespan of more than 10 years. There are now over 1 billion notes of all denominations in circulation, with a face value of more than \$24 billion.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT MEDALLIC AWARDS

Ross W. Irwin

The Office of Protocol for the Government of Ontario was within the Office of the Prime Minister but is now within the Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs. The Chief Officer is in charge of arrangements for formal state and other events and also the Honours and Awards program of the government. Honours and Awards of the province has not been centralized and each Ministry awards medals as they think appropriate, but not within any policy.

The formal Honours and Awards program began in 1973 and has now expanded to a complete honours system. The presentation here is chronological rather than by class of honour.

Ontario Provincial Police Long Service Medal

The Ontario Provincial Police Long Service Medal was authorized by the Attorney-General of Ontario December 5, 1949. The medal was granted to members of the Force with irreproachable character who had served not less than 20 years, the last 10 with good conduct and satisfactory service.



The medal is described:

Obv: Coat of Arms of the Province of Ontario, with the name ONTARIO below.

Rev: The inscription ONTARIO/PROVINCIAL/POLICE within the words FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT. Two crossed maple leaves at the base.

Circular, 38 mm in diameter, cast in one piece with a scroll suspender having a plain reverse. The recipients rank, service number and name is engraved on the edge.

The medal was originally designed and manufactured by Birks Ltd, Toronto. In more recent years it is manufactured under low bid contract in lots of 1 - 2,000. AT Design have struck many of these medals.

Ribbon, 32 mm, is red with two green stripes bordered in white.

Bars with trilliums for additional service were authorized in 1968.

Gold Clasp with 2
Trilliums, 40 years

The first presentations were made September 13, 1950. About 200 a year were awarded. The Ontario Provincial Police Long

Service Medal was discontinued effective January 1, 1992. Members of the force are now eligible to receive the Federal Police Exemplary Services Medal.

The Ontario Fire Services Long Service Medal

The Fire Services Long Service Medal was established by Ontario Regulation 513/70 of December 8, 1970. It authorized the grant of a medal to any person who was then serving, or in the past three years (April 1, 1968) had served 30 years as a fire fighter. The term is now 25 years. Firefighter was defined as full-time or voluntary service. The date for initial grants was April 1, 1971.



The medal is described:

Obv: A Maltese Cross similiar to fire department badges, with fire horns between the arms. Superimposed on the Cross is an annulus within which are the Coat of Arms of Ontario. Around the edge is the inscription FIRE SERVICES ONTARIO.

Rev: The inscription FOR LONG SERVICE / THE FIRE MARSHALS ACT.

Circular, 35 mm in diameter, rhodium plated.

Ribbon has two green and white stripes each side of a central red stripe. The medal is suspended from a solid scroll suspender.

The medal was worn on the left breast subordinate to all Canadian and British military decorations. Awards were published in the Ontario Gazette. About 10,000 medals have been awarded.

Ontario Medal for Good Citizenship

The Ontario Medal for Good Citizenship was approved by the Ontario Cabinet, (Order-in-Council 1569/73) and announced by the Hon. W.G. Davis, June 14, 1973.

The concept of citizenship has been defined as the quality of an individual's response to membership in a community. A good citizen has also been defined as a person who does not live for himself or herself alone. This was the attribute that the government intended to honour and commemorate. A Chancellor and Advisory Council of eight choses the recipients of the medal.

The medal is described:

Obv: A stylized trillium, floral emblem of the Province of Ontario, with the words ONTARIO MEDAL below.

Rev: The Coat of Arms of the Province of Ontario with the words FOR GOOD CITIZENSHIP above.



Description: Circular, 39 mm, sterling silver, inside rims have flattened edges to form a square with radiused corners.

Mounting: A silver ornate wire in the form of a triangle.

Ribbon: Green, white, green with a narrow central stripe of gold, the same colours as a trillium, 39 mm wide.

Designer: Gerald Gladstone, Sculptor, Toronto. Originally struck by the Wellings Mint.

Note: The first presentations were six on June 25, 1973. Awards were personally presented by Queen Elizabeth during her visit to Toronto. From 1978 the awards have been restricted to 12 each year. About 250 have been awarded.

There were 54 medals awarded of the 60 original strikings by Wellings:- 1973 - 6; 1974 - 10; 1975 - 12; 1976 - 15; 1977 - 13. In 1978, a Mr. Hicks, of Birks Ltd. designed a new medal. The old one had problems with the wire mounting breaking. While the design is similiar it is struck much deeper and has an ornate scroll type suspender.

Ontario Medal for Police Bravery

The Ontario Medal for Police Bravery was announced by the Prime Minister in June 1975 at a meeting of the Ontario Association of Police Chiefs and was established by Regulation 2963/75. The award is to recognize acts of superlative courage and bravery performed in the line of duty by members of Ontario's police forces. The first three awards were by Lieutenant Governor Pauline McGibbon on December 12, 1977.

Recommendations are made by the police community, or Ontario residents, to an Advisory Council which considers the nominations and submits a list to the Lieutenant Governor.



The award is described:

Obv: A cross, the traditional symbol of valour, with the Crown on the upper arm. A trillium is at the centre and maple leaves between each arm of the cross.

Rev: Plain, for engraving.

The cross is 50 mm in width and is gold-plated sterling silver having blue and white enamel. The award was designed by Mrs Dora dePedery-Hunt, Toronto. Miniature medals are available.

There have been 70 awards to December 31, 1991, less than 15 a year.

Ontario Medal for Firefighters Bravery

The Ontario Medal for Firefighters Bravery was established by Ontario Regulation 2482/76 to encourage the virtue of bravery and to recognize individuals whose actions exemplify such courage without concern for personal safety.

An Advisory Council considers nominations which are then submitted to the Lieutenant Governor.



The award may be described:

Obv: A cross, the traditional symbol of valour, having a Crown on the upper arm. The trilium is at the centre within a circllet. Maple leaves are between each arm of the cross.

Rev: Plain for engraving.



The cross is 50 mm wide and is of gold plated sterling silver with red and white enamel. The award was designed by Mrs Dora dePedery-Hunt. Miniature crosses are available.

The first award was made October 26, 1981. There have been 75 awards to December 31, 1991, less than 10 a year.

Ontario Bicentennial Medal, 1984



Obv: The Coat of Arms of Ontario within the inscription FOR SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY - LA COLLECTIVITE RECONNAISSANTE.

Rev: The bicentennial logo, stylized triliums, within the inscription CELEBRATING TOGETHER . FETONS CA ENSEMBLE . 1784 . ONTARIO . 1984.

Circular, 33 mm., struck on an aureate-steel blank and finished in goldine. Designer: Helen Bourke. Struck by the Royal Canadian Mint.

Ribbon: 32 mm, shaded from light blue through dark blue to black and then through red to yellow.

Number awarded: 1,984.

The medal was to honour Ontarians for voluntary service to their community and service work to the province. Distribution was based on the population of each municipality. Municipalities with populations over 200,000 were entitled to 13, most were entitled to 3. Elected officials were not eligible. A certificate signed by Premier W.G. Davis accompanied the medal. 200 medals were awarded based on individual nominations submitted by April 30, 1984.

Order of Ontario

The Order of Ontario, established May 15, 1986, is the highest honour awarded by the Government of Ontario. It is to recognize those Ontarians who have demonstrated excellence and outstanding achievement on an international, national and provincial basis in any field of endeavour. See Transactions 27: 96, 1991, for details.

Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Medal, 1977

There are two types of medal. An English text and a French text.



Obv(E): Arms of the Province of Ontario above PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Obv(F): Arms of the Province of Ontario above PROVINCE DE L'ONTARIO



Rev(E): The Crown above the year "1977". A laurel branch at either side and a scroll entitled THE QUEEN'S SILVER JUBILEE below. Around the edge the words QUEEN ELIZABETH II - SILVER JUBILEE 1952 - 1977.

Rev(F): The Crown above the year "1977". A laurel branch at either side and a scroll bearing no lettering below. Around the edge the words LA REINE ELIZABETH II JUBILE D'ARGENT 1952-1977.

Circular, 31 mm, in bronze, aluminum.

Distributed within the school system.

Special Achievement Award



Obv: The Arms of Ontario within the words PROVINCE OF ONTARIO / IN GRATITUDE.

Rev: The inscription SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENT AWARD.

Circular, 50 mm in diameter, rhodium.

This is an example of a medal awarded by the Province but for which the Ministry and purpose is not known.



Royal Visit Medal, 1977

Bicentennial logo, on aureate steel blank, 33 mm, goldine finish. Struck by the Sherritt Mint. Sold at \$2.00 from the government bookstore.

Ontario Youth Medal

Struck for the International Youth Year (IYY) and presented in March 1985, to 500 young (15-24 years of age) achievers honoured at the Ontario Youth Awards Dinner. The foundation of the program was community initiatives.



HNATYSHYN GOVERNOR GENERAL MEDAL

Freeman Clowery

Newspapers are seldom kept. This fine article by Freeman Clowery is reproduced here to add to his other writings.

By FREEMAN CLOWERY

In January of 1990 Rideau Hall welcomed Canada's 24th Governor General since Confederation, Ramon Hnatyshyn.

A relatively short time later, Canada's educational institutions were presenting the Academic Medals of His Excellency to deserving students across the country. In the past, delays of a year or more were common in the preparation of these symbols of excellence, due to the often time consuming elements of designing, acquisition of coats of arms, die making, striking and finishing of a product of which all could be proud. Now an on-line system, with careful execution and much co-operation, has produced an excellent medal in a remarkably short time. There is no doubt that this is the direct result of the impetus of the re-organized Chancellery at Government House, under the strong direction of François Richard.

As the representative of the Crown in Canada, Hnatyshyn brings a fine reputation, and vast experience, to the demanding lot. A former President of the Privy Council for Canada, and a former Justice Minister in the Mulroney Government, his legal training, dedication to national unity, and infectious good humour should serve him well in the execution of his duties at home, coast to coast, and abroad.



The obverse and reverse of Hnatyshyn's medal.

DESCRIPTION

The current 53 mm medal is a handsome piece. The sharply struck item is reminiscent of the early Wyon medals, (this series was inaugurated by the Earl of Dufferin in 1873) with the subjects facing right, as does the Queen on Canada's coinage. Featured is the profile of the Governor General, jugate with that of Gerda Hnatyshyn, a pattern established from the outset of this series, the lone exception being the medal of the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, who was widowed at the time of his appointment.

The reverse shows the armorial bearings of the incumbent. It should be noted that the arms were granted by the Canadian Heraldic Authority, signed by the Chief Herald of Canada, Robert D. Watt. The reverse is unlettered, as have been all the

medals in this series since that of the Duke of Devonshire in 1916 with the exception of the special Georges Vanier medal struck during Confederation Year celebrations in 1967.

THE AWARDS

The Governor General's Academic Medal is awarded in three categories. The basic qualifications are:

Bronze: Awarded to the student with the highest academic standing in the graduating class of a secondary school. (80 per cent or better average.)

A Collegiate Bronze is awarded to the student with the highest academic standing in a post secondary programme, (minimum two years full time duration, 80 per cent or better average.) These medals are engraved "College" on the lower edge.

Silver: Awarded to the undergraduate who achieves the highest academic standing in a bachelor degree programme. If the university has a full-time undergraduate enrollment of over 15,000 students, two silver medals may be awarded; if over 25,000 students, three silver medals.

Gold: Awarded for academic excellence at the graduate level. If the university has a full-time graduate enrollment of over 2,500 students, two gold medals may be awarded.

The medals are to be presented to recipients on behalf of the Governor General at a suitable ceremony by a senior individual. Each medal is numbered on the upper edge, and housed in a blue leatherette presentation case with a satin interior and a stand up easel.

DESIGNER

The obverse is the product of Arnaldo Marchetti of Montreal, who has to his credit the creation of such works as the J. Douglas Ferguson Gold Medal, given annually to the individual judged to have contributed most to Canadian numismatics. Amongst his designs is the reverse of the gold Canadian one hundred dollar Arctic Territories Commemorative 1980 coin.

The armorial bearings on the reverse were developed by Robert Watt, and designed by, Cathy Bursey Sabourin of the Chancellery. Her background and experience as a graphic and computer artist is well displayed in the detail of the arms. In April, 1989, Sabourin was appointed Fraser Herald.

ENGRAVER

This work is the accomplishment of John Oundjian, a member of the Rideau Orders, Decorations and Medals Inc. Team.

SPECIFICATIONS

The medals are an alloy of 85 per cent copper and 15 per cent zinc. The bronze medals are given an oxidized finish. The silver are silver-plated, also with an oxidized finish. The gold are high gloss polished and heavily gold electro-plated.

SUPPLIER

The supplier of the awards is Rideau Orders Decorations and Medals Inc., of Ville Saint-Laurent, Que. Rideau also produces the Badges of the Order of Canada, this country's highest honour.

DISTRIBUTION

The Chancellery of Orders and Decorations, affiliated with Government House, has conducted an study of appropriate academic awards, resulting in some basic changes, principally in the distribution of medals at the secondary school level.

For years, the bronze medal was awarded to mainly elite institutions. As a result of the study, these recognitions of academic excellence are now given to some 2,500 schools in Canada annually, compared to approximately 300 not long ago. This has served to create a competitive spirit to earn the prestige of a Governor General Medal, which was indeed the basic aim of Lord Dufferin, the originator of this series. Approximately 180 "College" medals are presented each year, as well as 105 silver and 65 gold.

The emphasis that Rideau Hall is placing on these prestigious medals appears to me as a reflection of the importance of proper recognition of high achievers in the key field of education. □

CANADIAN COIN NEWS

AUGUST 20, 1991

MONEYMAKERS

Canadian Bank Note Group has a long and profitable history of making money. Literally. Since 1897, the firm has supplied Canada and 25 foreign countries with currency. The targeting of foreign governments began in earnest a decade ago, and Canadian Bank Note has used its unusual expertise in printing money, passports and postage stamps to boost annual sales to more than \$100 million. And the privately owned firm recently signed a major agreement to print hryvnia, the proposed notes for an independent Ukraine, at its main Ottawa plant.



No Cartwheels Yet

The proposal of the Dominion government to issue silver dollars has been deferred for the present. The late government, at the request of the people of British Columbia, principally, passed an act authorizing the making of silver dollars in the Canadian mint. Dies have been purchased in England and are now at the mint in Ottawa. Hon. W. T. White, however, is of the opinion that the present is not opportune for issuing silver dollars. The coining of five and ten-dollar gold pieces will be proceeded with, although it is believed that for the purpose of general circulation, gold is not at all likely to replace paper money to any great extent.

From the Phoenix, BC newspaper of April 23, 1912

Cremerie Richelieu 1947-1973

Sorel, Quebec.

In April 1947, George and Camille Duhaime took the train from Nicolet to Sorel. They walked on to the Turcotte bridge and examined sites where they could buy a lot on which they could build a dairy. They met Gaston Martel, the St. Joseph de Sorel's parish priest. At that time, it was a good thing to be seen with the parish priest. They looked for a lot with him. There were some on St. Rock Road, on St. Gerard Street and Grande-Riviere. They met Mr. Gilbert Mandeville but it did not work. They had noticed there was a lot on Beatrice Street and this was the one they were interested in. They knocked on Mr. Elzear Courmoyer's door and that was it.

On April 18, 1947, they obtained the permit to build a dairy. They bought a hammer, a shovel and some other tools. They dugged with a shovel 6 feet width 30' X 40' . They were going to the military camp by bicycle to get their stock. For the larger supplies, Mr. Romeo Leclerc was renting them a truck. It was during the war and machines were rare. They were in communication with the Laval Company and it took several months to get the main machinery.

Camille met several milk distributors. Mr. Ethier and Ernest Bourgeois were the first owners. George left Nicolet with a horse and a wagon. Milk was sent from Nicolet via the 11 a.m. train and was coming back, bottled, via the 6 p.m. train. The tins contained 80 lbs of milk. The Nicolet Dairy was in charge of the pasteurization and of the bottling. The first day, they sold 65 quarts of milk.

The shop was located on 28 Beatrice Street at St. Joseph of Sorel. During one year George and Camille had the same run. In March or April 1948, they received the first machinery. In 1948, they hired Mr. Roland Bacon as milkman. The run's price was about \$1000; this included the wagon, the horse, the boxes and the quarts. Milk costs \$0.09/quart. In 1949, they had too much work and they needed other distributors. Camille went to St. Ours and Ste. Victoire. He found about twenty distributors. They built some other wagons at Alfred Lafleur and bought some horses. In 1958 they bought Bedford trucks at a cost of \$1500. at the Dandurand's garage.

Pierre Brouillette F.C.N.R.S.

Source: Monique Pelletier-Lavallée

Crémerie Richelieu 1947-1973

Sorel, Québec

Au mois d'avril 1947, Georges et Camille Duhaime partent de Nicolet en train vers Sorel. Ils traversent le pont Turcotte à pieds et examinent les endroits où ils pourraient acheter un terrain dans le but de partir une crémerie.

Ils rencontrent alors Monsieur le curé Gaston Martel de la paroisse St-Joseph de Sorel. Dans ce temps-là il était très bien vu de voir le curé de la paroisse. Il les fit monter dans son auto pour voir quelques terrains vacants. Il y en avait chemin St-Roch, rue St-Gérard et Grande-Rivière. Ils rencontrèrent M. Gilbert Mandeville mais ça n'a pas fonctionné. En passant, ils avaient remarqué un terrain rue Béatrice et c'est celui-là qui les intéressait. Ils allèrent frapper à la porte de M. Elzéar Cournoyer et voilà tout est fait.

Le 18 avril 1947, ils obtiennent le certificat pour commencer à bâtir. Les premiers achats furent un marteau, une pelle et quelques autres outils pour commencer la construction. Ils commencèrent à creuser à la petite pelle 6 pieds de large 30' X 40'. Ils allaient chercher les matériaux en bicyclette au camp militaire. Pour le gros matériel, M. Roméo Leclerc leur louait un camion. C'était à l'époque de la guerre et la machinerie était rare. Ils avaient communiqué avec la compagnie de Laval et cela a pris plusieurs mois avant qu'ils puissent recevoir la machinerie principale.

Camille alla rencontrer quelques fournisseurs de lait. M. Léo Ethier et Ernest Bourgeois furent les premiers fournisseurs. Georges partit de Nicolet avec un cheval et une voiture. Le lait était envoyé à Nicolet par le train de 11h de l'avant-midi et revenait embouteillé par le train de 6h le soir. Les bidons contenaient 80lbs de lait. C'est la Crémerie de Nicolet qui s'occupait de la pasteurisation et de l'embouteillage. La première journée, ils ont passé 65 pintes de lait.

L'usine était au 28 rue Béatrice à St-Joseph de Sorel. Pendant une année Georges et Camille passaient le lait ensemble. Vers mars ou avril 1948, ils reçurent la première machinerie. En 1948, ils embauchèrent M. Roland Bacon comme laitier. Le coût d'une route était de 1000\$ environ; ça comprenait la voiture, le cheval, les caisses et les pintes de verre. Le lait était de 0,09\$ la pinte. En 1949, ils avait trop de travail et ils ont dû trouver d'autres fournisseurs de lait. Camille partit vers St-Ours et Ste-Victoire. Il réussit à trouver une vingtaine de fournisseurs. Ils s'occupèrent à faire d'autres voitures chez Alfred Lafleur et achetèrent d'autres chevaux. En 1958, ils achetèrent des camions Bedford au coût de 1500\$ chacun au garage Dandurand.

Pierre Brouillette F.C.N.R.S.

Source: Monique Pelletier-Lavallée



CREMERIE / RICHELIEU / DAIRY /
 BON / UNE / PINTE / GOOD / ONE /
 QUART / LAIT PASTEURISE /
 TEL 3626

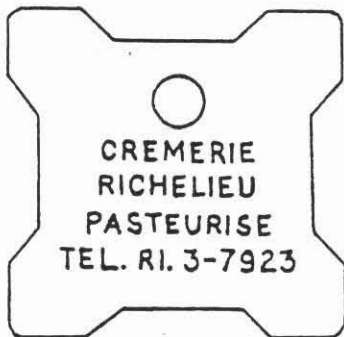
P : R : 43 CH GREEN



CREMERIE / RICHELIEU / HOMO /
 TEL. R1.3-7923
 BON / UNE / PINTE



P : NS : 43 TH SALMON



CREMERIE / RICHELIEU /
 PASTEURISE / TEL. R1.3-7923
 BON / UNE / PINTE



P : NS : 43 TH WHITE

MARK PENNIES OF THE ROYAL ARCH MASONS OF ALBERTA (Contd)

Don Stewart

No. METAL SIZE

NORTH STAR CHAPTER No. 118 G.R.C.
Edmonton.

2 - a C 35
B
A
S

Obv. a radiant sun in the
Seal of Solomon.



upset rev.

No. 2 G.R.A. 2 - b C 33



2 - c C 31.5

Obv. a Triple Tau in a circle.



ASSINIBOIA CHAPTER No. 126
Medicine Hat.
Chartered 26-6-1901

3 - a C 32

A muled die of No. 126
and No. 293 Athens, PA
was seen by King.



No. 3 G.R.A. 3 - b C 33

Obv. the Seal of Solomon.



3 - c C 32.5

Obv. as 3 - b



narrow keystone

SHEKINAH CHAPTER No. 158
Lethbridge.
Instituted 1907

Rev. Constantinian monogram
of Christ.

No. METAL SIZE
4 - a C 34



No. 4

Instituted 1916

4 - b C 34
GpC



Rev. as 4 - a

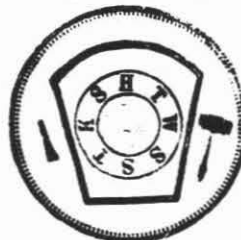
GOLDEN WEST CHAPTER No. 159
High River.
Instituted 22-1-1908

5 - a C 31



Pebbled keystone
upset rev.

5 - b C 31 Obv. as 5 - a



upset rev.

No. 5 G.R.A.

5 - c C 32.5



cup-shaped mallet

5 - d C 33 Obv. as 5 - c



double-headed mallet

GOLDEN WEST CHAPTER - Continued No. METAL SIZE

5 - e C 32

Obv. as 5 - c



MOUNT HOREB CHAPTER No. 172 G.R.C.

Wetaskiwin.

Dispensation Sept. 2, 1909 6 - a C 34

Surrendered 1947

Obv. Mount Horeb within a radiant Seal of Solomon.



No. 6 G.R.A. 6 - b C 34
S



BEKAH CHAPTER No. 176 G.R.C.

(Fort) Macleod.

Instituted April, 1910 7 - a C 33

Surrendered 1939

Obv. a Keystone within a circle.



7 - b C 34

Obv. 176 within the Seal of Solomon.



No. 7 G.R.A. 7 - c C 34

Obv. a Triple Tau within the Seal of Solomon.



KETHER CHAPTER No. 177 G.R.C.
 Pincher Creek.
 Instituted 1910

Obv. a Crown at the centre
 of a ten-pointed Star.

No. METAL SIZE
 8 - a C 34



no "one penny"

8 - b C 34

Obv. as 8 - a



No. 8 G.R.A. 8 - c C 33

Instituted 1918

Obv. a Triple Tau



8 - d C 32

Obv. as 8 - c



OTUSKWAN CHAPTER No. 179 G.R.C.

Calgary.

Instituted April 26, 1911 9 - a C 34

Obv. a radiant centre in a triangle
 with the base upward, in a Delta.



No. 9 G.R.A. 9 - b C 32

Obv. a Triple Tau in a circle inside
 a radiant Seal of Solomon.



9 - c C 31.5

Obv. as 9 - b



BOW VALLEY CHAPTER No. 188 G.R.C.
 Gleichen.
 Chartered February 26, 1913 10 - a C 32
 Surrendered 1990



No. 10 G.R.A. 10 - b C 32



10 - c Bz 33



10 - d C 33



Rev. as 10 - c

CALGARY CHAPTER No. 11 GRAND CHAPTER ALBERTA
 Calgary.

11 - a C 32.5

Obv. a Triple Tau inside a large Seal of Solomon with inscribed arms.



11 - b C 32
 SpC



KEYSTONE CHAPTER No. 196 G.R.C.
 Red Deer.

Chartered February 24, 1915 12 - a C 32

Obv. the head of a Deer in a circle.



KEYSTONE CHAPTER No. 12 G.R.A.

G.R.A. Charter 27-10-1916 12 - b C 32
 Surrendered 1943
 Revived 1946



12 - c C 33



CAPITAL CITY CHAPTER No. 197 G.R.C.
 Edmonton.
 Instituted 9-1-5914 (1914)

13 - a C 32



13 - b C 34



Obv. a Lion above the word JUDAH
 in an inscribed Delta.

No. 13 G.R.A. 13 - c C 34



13 - d C 32.5



MEDALS AND TOKENS ISSUED FOR CANADIAN ELECTRICAL UTILITIES

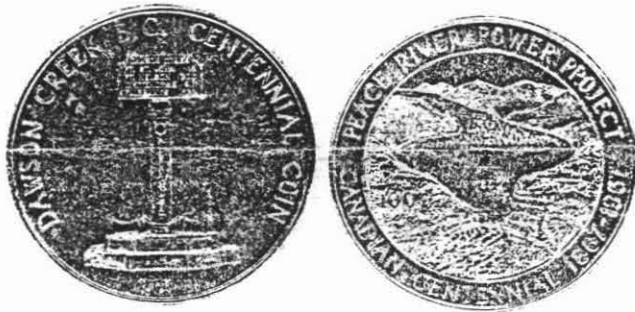
By Jeff Fournier

A number of interesting medals and tokens have been struck by or for Canadian electrical utilities. A preliminary listing follows. It would be appreciated if information not included here would be forwarded to the author so that a more complete listing may be produced in the future.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

1) B.C. HYDRO QUARTER CENTURY CLUB
No description available
uniface, undated, 39mm, Antiqued-silver plate.

2) DAWSON CREEK/PEACE RIVER POWER PROJECT
Obv: DAWSON CREEK BC CENTENNIAL COIN is around the perimeter. A monument with plaque appears in the center.
Rev: PEACE RIVER POWER PROJECT/CANADIAN CENTENNIAL 1867 1967 surrounds a view of the headpond and mountains.
1967, 39mm, gold-plate.



MANITOBA

1) KETTLE CREEK GENERATING STATION
Obv: KETTLE GENERATING STATION/OFFICIAL/OPENING/JUNE 16 1973/MANITOBA HYDRO is around the circumference with a view of the generating station on the Nelson River.
Rev: ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED/NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION FACILITIES is the inscription around the edge. Transmission line towers with a Canadian maple leaf emblem to the right appears in the center.
Issued to commemorate the official opening of the Kettle Generating Station on the Nelson River.
1973, 32mm, sterling silver (10), nickel bronze (500), aluminum (5000), Sherritt Mint.

NEWBRUNSWICK

1) NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION JUNIOR CITIZENSHIP AWARD
No description available.
1967, 43mm, Antiqued silver finish (140) Birks.
Presented to a high school student in each of the senior high schools throughout New Brunswick on the

basis of academic achievement, leadership, and athletics.

NEWFOUNDLAND

1) CHURCHILL FALLS DEVELOPMENT-GROUND BREAKING CEREMONY.



Obv: A scene of Churchill Falls with the effigy of J.R. Smallwood appears superimposed on a shovelhead with CHURCHILL FALLS/POWER DEVELOPMENT above. This is surrounded by the words OFFICIAL GROUND BREAKING CEREMONY. BY THE HON. JOSEPH R. SMALLWOOD. PREMIER OF NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR JULY 17, 1967.
Rev: plain.
1967, 45mm, bronze (200 - includes 50 with error), Birks.

2) CHURCHILL FALLS DEVELOPMENT OFFICIAL OPENING.
Obv: A water turbine and logo "CF" appear in the center with BRINCO below. The words CANADA-MAY 1972 MAI-appear around the logo.
Rev: A view of the dam including headpond and tailwater with CHURCHILL FALLS/(LABRADOR)/CORPORATION . LIMITED across the center.
1972, 52mm, bronze (5000 #'d), Wellings Mint.
Presented to those present at the opening ceremonies of the development in May of '72.

3) CHURCHILL FALLS DEVELOPMENT, DIRECTORS MEDAL
Obv: A top view of the power development including the headpond and draft tubes. An inscription reading CHURCHILL FALLS (LABRADOR) CORPORATION LIMITED (in relief) 7,000,000 H.P. (incuse) is around the edge.
1972, 95mm, bronze (25). Cast by Dora de Pedery-Hunt.
Presented to the directors of the corporation during the official opening of the project.

ONTARIO

1) CORNWALL - SAUNDERS GENERATING STATION.
Obv: Saunders generating station and headwater with the centennial symbol to the right. The inscription below this reads MOSES-SAUNDERS/ ST.

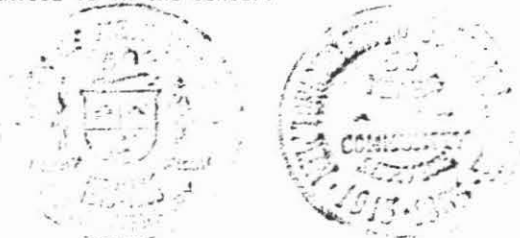
LAWRENCE/GENERATING STATION. Around the perimeter is 1867 CANADA 1967/ CORNWALL ONTARIO
 Rev: An inscription around the circumference reads LA CITE DE LA VOIE MARITIME/THE SEAWAY CITY. In the center is an indication of the token's value (\$1), expiry date etc...
 1967, 39mm, gold-plate.
 Issued by the Cornwall Jaycees.



2) LAMBTON GENERATING STATION
 Obv: The Lambton generating station is in the center with the inscription ONTARIO HYDRO/ LAMBTON THERMAL GENERATING STATION.
 Rev: SPONSORED BY SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY/ NOV 7, 1969/ TO/COMMEMORATE/ THE OPENING OF/ LAMBTON STATION/ COURTRIGHT/ MOORE TOWNSHIP.
 1969, 40mm, nickel-silver.

5) PICKERING NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION
 Obv: An aerial view of the Pickering generating station and an inscription reading ONTARIO HYDRO/PICKERING NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION.
 Rev: Around the edge is the inscription PICKERING TOWNSHIP. ONTARIO. CANADA while in the center reads TO/COMMEMORATE/SOD TURNING/ NORTH AMERICA'S/LARGEST NUCLEAR/POWER PLANT/SEPT. 11/ 1965.
 1965, 39mm, Nickel-silver

3) NEW TORONTO HYDRO - GOLDEN JUBILEE
 Obv: In the center is a coat-of-arms and "50" on top with an inscription around the perimeter reading TOWN OF NEW TORONTO/1913-1963/ 50TH ANNIVERSARY.
 Rev: NEW TORONTO HYDRO GOLDEN JUBILEE/1913. 1963 is around the edge and 50/ YEARS/ OF/ COMMUNITY/ SERVICE is in the center.



1963, 32mm, Antiqued Bronze (5000).

4) ONTARIO HYDRO COIN CLUB
 Obv: The date 1867 is at the top and CONFEDERATION is in the center, with several men pictured.
 Rev: The inscription COMMEMORATING THE CANADIAN CENTENNIAL. JULY. 1967/ ONTARIO HYDRO COIN CLUB is around the circumference. Appearing in the center is a magnifying glass - held by a pair of hands - with the centennial symbol in its view.
 1967, 66mm, bronze (cast - 150), Industrial Fine Castings.



BOOK REVIEWS by Jerry Remick

A second and much enlarged edition of the bi-lingual "JETONS DE LAIT DU QUEBEC DAIRY TOKENS" by Fellow Pierre Brouillette was released at the CNA Convention at Montreal.

The 258 page, soft covered, catalog is printed on 7x9 pages and lists 754 Quebec dairy tokens. It has many illustrations and gives the a bilingual history of 30 Quebec dairies. The catalog sells at \$30.00 pp and is available from: Pierre Brouillette, PO Box 271, Boucherville, QC, J4B 5J6.

The tokens are listed under the municipality in which they were issued, these being in alphabetical order. Included are the authors catalog number, a description of the tokens, a sketch, composition, shape, size, holes if any and colour. The volume concludes with a six-page index which includes a Bowman cross index number if available. About 75 percent are additions to Bowman's work.

The 11th edition (1992) of "COINS OF CANADA" by J.A. Haxby and R.C. Willey was published in June by Unitrade Associates, 91 Tycos Drive, Toronto, ON., M6B 1W3. This soft bound catalog retails at \$6.95. A French edition is also available.

The catalog lists all Canadian circulation coinage and collectors issues; investor bullion coins; coins of Newfoundland, the French Regime, pre-Confederation colonial coinage, colonial tokens, gold sovereigns, Dominion of Canada bank notes and Bank of Canada notes. The catalog contains a wealth of important numismatic information. It is a well illustrated priced catalog.

This problem is small change

By Andy Willis
Staff Writer

A \$51-million — and growing — mountain of quarters, dimes, nickels and pennies has been accumulating in banks' vaults ever since the \$1 loonie coin was introduced in 1987. We don't need as much change for vending machines and public transport.

No one wants the stuff. The Royal Canadian Mint won't accept returns for recycling unless a coin is horribly mutilated. And while the Bank of Canada is glad to shred old paper money, it doesn't do coins.

It gets worse. Under existing banking laws, the spare change earns interest income

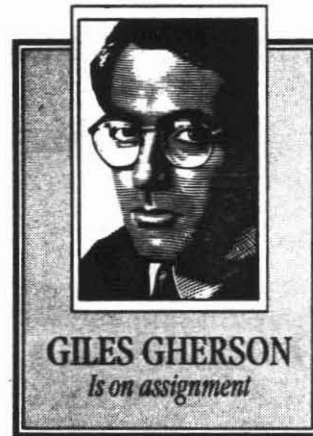
as part of the banks' reserves. A federal Bank Act expected soon would phase in rules that exclude coins from reserves.

Canadian Banking Association official Nada Martel says, "In two years, we expect the banks will be holding a \$70-million non-interest earning asset."

The CBA has asked the Department of Finance to adopt the U.S. Federal Reserve's system, which lets banks trade in their coins along with paper money. The Finance Department is apparently considering the proposal.

And now the mint plans to mark Canada's 125th birthday with a special-edition loonie and 12 new quarters, representing each province plus the

two territories, adding 120 million quarters to the overloaded system. Bankers better hope a great many Canadian children and collectors decide to stuff their piggybanks with commemorative coins. ●



Financial
Times
April 27
1992

A LOOK BACK IN TIME

Ross Irwin

Did you know that Canada produced two complete series of decimal coins in the same year? Well they did - it was 1948. I have been spending some of my declining years looking through old things. I have found some interesting Canadian numismatic history in Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin of 1948 and later years. I want to share some of it with you now to bring back memories of a few Fellows.

By October 1948 there were three coin clubs advertising their existence. The Toronto Coin Club under Norman B. Mason, the Canadian Coin Club of Winnipeg under E. Vincent, and the Ottawa Coin Club under Sheldon Carroll. On October 13, 1948, it was noted the Ottawa Coin Club met at the home of Dr C.M. Dent at which a Constitution and Bylaw was approved. The Ambassador of Peru was a regular member. The club continued to meet at members homes until attendance (membership was now 30) forced them to look for larger quarters in May 1949. A committee appointed for the purpose found a room at the YMCA. It appears they never used it and obtained meeting space at the Public Archives.

Some interesting program notes included M. Lafontaine showing a set of the 1936 dot coinage - 1, 10 and 25 cents in mint state as well as a 1921 5 cent piece. At a later meeting he produced three 1921 50 cent pieces in three states of wear.

Guy Potter reported to the October 1948 meeting that the 1947 maple leaf decimal set had now been issued in the complete range and that the 1, 5 and 10 cent coins had now been struck dated 1948. M. Lafontaine brought to the January 1949 meeting a complete set of the 1947 maple leaf and the 1948 decimal series and presented a set to the members present. What luck, I am sure they did not know their value.

Sheldon Carroll responded at length to a letter to the editor of Seaby's (Issue 374) where the Colonial Fraction of a Dollar coins were attributed to non-Canadian uses. Referring to those in his collection, he wrote "they are going to stay there whether they belong there or not".

The Ottawa Coin Club also began the registry of scarce Canadian coins starting with the location of the 1921 5 cent and 50 cent pieces and the 1946 Newfoundland 5 cent piece.

The first Whitman folders for Canadian coins was brought to their April 1950 meeting.

I have chosen to reproduce the club reports of January 1950 and February 1950 to illustrate the small beginning of the CNA with 13 members being present.

AMERICAN JOURNEY.

By PETER SEABY.

(Continued from page 458).

I arrived at Toronto on a Sunday morning towards the end of August after spending a week in Cleveland, Ohio, where I had been attending the 5-day annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association. I was met at the airport by my sister Pat and her husband—many of our readers will remember when Pat was on the staff of B. A. Seaby Ltd.—they are happily settled in Toronto now and both have acquired a Canadian accent. Toronto is a city which is growing at a tremendous pace: it is the centre to which most immigrants come from Europe and many get no further. Great housing estates and apartment blocks are going up, fine new highways are under construction and Toronto's first underground railway has recently been opened.

The first Convention of the Canadian Numismatic Association began in Toronto the day after I arrived. It was only a year or two ago that the Canadian association was formed, and it is remarkable how this organization has grown until it now has a large membership strung out across the vast spaces of the North American continent. The Convention was held at the King Edward Hotel and the attendance was over the one hundred mark. The number of exhibits was not large, due, no doubt, to limitations of space, but I was particularly interested in a collection of Canadian medals shown by our old friend J. D. H. Ferguson, which included some rare Indian Chief awards.

The Toronto Coin Club were hosts to the Convention, and besides organizing a most interesting tour of the city, they had also arranged a visit to the Bank of Nova Scotia, which, unfortunately, I had to miss. I was kept pretty busy as our exhibition table attracted quite a bit of attention, but here I was fortunate in having the assistance of my sister and brother-in-law. As might well be expected many Canadian collectors collect British and Commonwealth coins. The Canadian collector has an even more limited national coinage than the United States collector, for though there are quite a number of early tokens a true Canadian coinage was not introduced until 1858.

The Convention ended on the Tuesday evening with a banquet which was addressed by Major Pierre Brunet of the Public Archives at Ottawa who is President of the C.N.A., and by Capt. Vincent Greene, President of the Toronto Coin Club; while I myself had the honour of being guest speaker. Major Brunet recounted a most amusing story which had come to light amongst his archives about a 19th century counterfeiter. In letters which have survived he had described himself as a most honourable man in whom his friends and clients could have complete confidence—he was a wholesaler in counterfeits and writing to a prospective retailer. He was eventually caught because the person with whom he was corresponding had asked for letters to be sent to the Post Office of a neighbouring village as a precaution against discovery; by chance, however, a man of the same name lived there and happened to collect and open a letter from the counterfeiter, thus bringing the affair to light and the forger to justice.

The day after the C.N.A. Convention ended we left by car for Montreal, travelling north and east through the lake district of Southern Ontario. We spent the better part of an afternoon fishing in one of the streams that run into Lake Couchiching but the fish did not bite. We journeyed on, motoring through the Algonquin Provincial Park which is a game reserve many hundreds of square miles in area. It is wooded hilly country and we were able to feed wild deer from the car as they showed no fear of human beings, and I was very interested to see a beaver lodge and dam. We stayed one night at one of the many "motels" that are springing up all over the continent. These consist of groups of chalets where the motorist can park his car right outside the door of his hut.

Next day we drove on down the Ottawa River valley to Ottawa itself where we called on a customer and spent an hour or two sightseeing before going on to Montreal. This is, in parts, a very beautiful city built along the north bank of the great St. Lawrence River and around the twin hills of Mount Royal and West Mount. I stayed here for a couple of days with relatives while I made some business contacts. Before I left I was taken to see the famous Lachine Rapids and the Laurentian Hills to the north.

Canadian N.A. (formerly *Ottawa Coin Club*). The annual meeting of the Ottawa Coin Club was held at the Public Archives of Canada on January 18th, with thirteen members present. The President, G. R. L. Potter, was in the chair. The President announced that the work of the secretary had grown to such an extent that it was very difficult for one man to cope with it. He had also been advised by Captain Carroll that his official duties would make it impossible for him to assume any office involving correspondence during the coming year.

In these circumstances, it was decided to amend the constitution to provide for the offices of Corresponding Secretary, and of Recording Secretary and Treasurer. This amendment was carried unanimously.

The following slate of officers for 1950 was adopted unanimously:—Honorary President Major P. Brunet; President, Capt. S. S. Carroll; Vice-President, M. Lafortune; Corresponding Secretary, G. R. L. Potter; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, W. C. Ellis; Librarian, T. G. Beatty.

Several members spoke eulogistically of the manner in which Capt. Carroll had handled the Secretaryship since the club was organised, and he was tendered a unanimous and hearty vote of thanks. Taking the chair, the new President pointed out that the next item on the agenda was the matter of a new name for the organization. This had been discussed previously, and there was general agreement that the present title of "Ottawa Coin Club" was misleading on three counts—the activities of members cover coins, tokens, medals, trade cards, paper money, and, in fact, the entire numismatic gamut. The membership, now approaching the sixty mark, is scattered over seven of the ten Canadian provinces, the U.S.A. and Australia. There are in North America no less than seven Ottawas. A name taking due cognisance of these factors was needed and, after a number of alternatives had been discussed and discarded, it was decided that the title "Canadian Numismatic Association" came closest of all suggested. This name was accordingly adopted in place of the former "Ottawa Coin Club."

Mr. Potter announced that he had located another copy, in very fine condition, of the very rare five cent piece of 1921. A record of owners of this and other Canadian rarities is being compiled by the Association, with a view to publication shortly.

Canadian Numismatic Research Soc. After a year's study by a group of dedicated Canadian numismatists, it has been decided that they should band themselves together to form a limited research group. The first meeting of the group was held in Vancouver, B.C. on August 17, 1963. The new organization will be known as the Canadian Numismatic Research Society. Membership will be by invitation only and will be limited to those who have made a worthwhile contribution to Canadian numismatics through research and publication in a recognized numismatic journal of the results of such research and who are now actively engaged in Canadian numismatic research. Mr. Larry Gingras, Vancouver, B.C. was elected as the first President and Major Sheldon S. Carroll, Ottawa, Ont. as Secretary of the new society.

Canadian N. Ass. The February meeting took place at the Public Archives Building on the evening of the thirteenth. The President called attention to the very high prices realised by many Canadian tokens in a recent auction sale, and said that they were something of a record. Arrangements for National Coin Week were discussed, and it was decided the Association would put on a display of gold coins, provided the co-operation of a local jewellery store could be secured.

Mr. Potter showed two 1893 dimes from differing reverse dies, one having round-topped figure three in the date, and the other a square-topped three. The variety does not appear to have been previously reported. He also showed three specimens of the extremely rare 1921 five cent piece, one VG to F, the others from fine to very fine.

Les Jetons des Laitiers / Dairy Tokens

Arthur Huot et/and Yves Primeau

Ste-Martine, Qc.

Arthur Huot a opéré une petite laiterie à Ste-Martine de 1938 à 1958. Monsieur Huot a fait frapper deux jetons à son nom "bon pour une pinte de lait et bon pour une chopine de lait". Monsieur Huot a toujours eu son épouse et ses enfants pour faire le travail à la ferme et à la laiterie. En 1958, Monsieur Yves Primeau rachetait la laiterie de Monsieur Huot et poursuivit la vente du lait jusqu'en 1963. Monsieur Primeau a fait frapper un jeton à son nom "bon pour une pinte de lait". Le lait nature se vendait 0,10 la pinte à cette époque. Les pièces furent découvertes durant l'été 1992 dans une vente aux enchères de ferme.

Laiterie/Arthur/Huot/Dairy
Bon Pour/un/Chopine/de lait

A: Oc: 26mm



Laiterie/Arthur/Huot/Dairy
Bon Pour/Un/Pinte/De lait

A: S: 23mm



Laiterie/Yves/Primeau/Dairy
Bon Pour/Un/Pinte/De lait

A: S: 23mm



From 1938 to 1958, Arthur Huot operated a small dairy in Ste.Martine. Two tokens bearing his name were struck "bon pour une pinte de lait and bon pour une chopine de lait". His spouse and his children have always helped him at his farm and at his dairy. In 1958, Mr. Yves Primeau bought Mr. Huot's dairy and continued to sell milk up to 1963. A token was struck for Mr. Primeau "bon pour une pinte de lait". Milk was sold 0.10 a quart at that time. These tokens were found during summer 1992 in a farm auction sale.

Pierre Brouillette F.C.N.R.S.

Source: Mme/Mrs. Yves Primeau

NORTH YORK COIN CLUB

Ross W. Irwin

The North York Coin Club was formed February 19, 1960 by 14 persons meeting in the North York Memorial Community Centre, Willowdale. Early members of the club included John K. Curtis, Kenneth Bunnett (first Sect-Treas), Louise Graham and Harvey Farrow. It became Chapter 28 in the CNA.

In 1962 a medal was struck commemorating the founding of the club. It is described:

Obv: The scales of Justice adopted from the obverse of the Lesslie Two Pence token (Breton 717), with the inscription NORTH YORK COIN CLUB above and the year 1960 below.

Rev: The Arms of the Township of North York - a shield bearing a sheaf of grain, scales of justice, and above a Crown surmounted by a Beaver. Three maple leaves are at each side. The motto PROGRESS.WITH.ECONOMY is around the edge.



The obverse design by Kenneth Bunnett, club President. The 38 mm medal was struck by Birks & Sons, Toronto. Initial striking was 100 bronze. Sterling silver and gold-filled were only available in encased sets of 3 medals.

Original selling price was bronze \$4, sterling silver \$8, and gold-filled \$14. Sets of 3 medals were \$25.

The North York Coin Club hosted the Ontario Numismatic Association in 1976. For this convention Interbranch Mint struck 150 bronze and 40 silver medals. These were described previously. The Club also hosted the Canadian Numismatic Association in 1986.

The White Star Dairy of Victoria

by Ronald Greene



This is a study of process rather than of the dairy for we have very little information about the dairy itself to this point. In 1964 we purchased a small box of coins and tokens at one of Lund's Auctioneers weekly auctions. One of the tokens was the octagonal aluminum piece shown above. The name was not on a list of dairies that Arthur Lambrick had prepared. Lambrick was an early dairyman in Victoria and Saanich and had been a strong opponent of compulsory pasteurization, or as he called it "paralysation." He issued tokens and his story has been written up elsewhere. However, he let us copy his list which was undated, but which we were able to date to mid 1935 by contacting a number of former dairymen who were on the list and had either quit just after then or started up just before then. The token had the appearance of an earlier piece so we started through the provincial city directories from 1924 which in our opinion is the first adequate directory after the resumption of provincial directory publishing in 1918. We found nothing. We spoke to several early dairymen, Bob Mercer, Mrs. Lockhart--she and her first husband, Victor Simpson, had run a dairy, Ernest Sims, and George Burgess. Mr. Mercer did not recall the name. Mrs Lockhart did not recall the dairy, but was living then at 1290 Hastings, and from time to time had dug up tokens, something like Star Dairy she thought, but couldn't remember exactly and hadn't then (1965) dug up any for quite a few years. Sims suggested the name Davidson, which turned out to be a dead end. Burgess said he had rented Fawcett's White Star Dairy. The trouble was that we couldn't find any Fawcett listed as a dairyman.

Since we were at a deadend we put the token in with our "mavericks" and forgot about it for the time being. Then in 1980 a lady living a little to the west of Spectrum Community School contacted us. Her husband had dug up a White Star Dairy token in the garden and she was curious about it. Her token read "Good for/One/Quart/of Buttermilk" and was scalloped, but was otherwise evidently from the same die-maker as the One Pint that we had.

Recently while researching the Maywood Grocery token, a bread token from the early 1910's, we realized that the White Star token had some similar characteristics to a group of Victoria bakery tokens that were issued in the 1910's. Since we were trying to confirm the period that the Maywood token was issued by going through the early telephone directories--the B.C. Archives and Records Service has them from 1911 we also looked through the classified dairy lists and the "W's." Here we had some success. We found the White Star Dairy was first listed in the July 1915 phone book at 1774 Second. It was still at the same address in the July 1917 issue. Unfortunately there is a gap in the collection and the next issue held is June 1921. In this issue and in December 1921 the dairy was listed at Wellington Road. In December 1922 there was no listing.

Since the telephone directories did not give a name we returned to the city directories. Finding that James H. Fawcett lived at 1774 Second we finally had a connection between Fawcett, and the White Star Dairy. Fawcett was listed as a mason in 1914, but no occupation was given in subsequent issues until the 1920 Victoria city directory, when he was listed as a rancher. The 1921 Victoria directory--the last exclusively for Greater Victoria for many years--also listed him as a rancher. The 1922 B.C. directory had no listing for James H. Fawcett, in the 1923 directory showed the occupation of Ella Fawcett of 1774 Second as "dairy" and that of Wilbert S. Fawcett as "dairyman." Subsequent listings do not show any dairy connection [and remember that we started from 1924. Had we started just one year earlier we might have traced this token a quarter century earlier!] Later Wilbert was shown as a salesman and traveller. About the beginning of WWII many street names were changed to avoid duplication. The Wellington Road in Saanich was changed to Hastings Street, and Second was changed to Adanac Street.

Fawcett died March 16, 1922 after an illness of about five weeks. He was only 57 years of age and left his widow, a son, Wilbert, and daughters V.F. and Bertha B. to mourn. A daughter Edith Ella had died at the age of 15 in December 1912, at which time they were said to be living on Burnside Road. His obituary says that he was born in Peterboro, Ontario and came to Victoria in 1908. The only directory in which we could find him prior to 1914 was the 1909 directory in which he was listed as a mason living on Quadra Street near the pumping station.

In summary we might suggest that James H. Fawcett ran a dairy from his home from 1915 until about 1920 when he moved the dairy to Wellington Road. After he died in 1922 his wife and a son, Wilbert, ran the dairy for about a year more then gave it up.

Bank Robbery in Montreal.

\$25,000 Worth of New Bank Bills Stolen.

THE BILLS ARE WITHOUT SIGNATURE AND USELESS.

1876
MONTREAL, Nov. 7th.

Yesterday afternoon a rumour was current in banking circles that a large number of first issue of bills struck by the Consolidated Bank, representing \$25,000 had been surreptitiously stolen from the premises of the Bank, either before removing from the Old Merchant's Bank building on Saturday evening last, or after removing into their new building. A large number of first issue, struck by the Con-

solidated Bank, but considerably under the figure stated above, have been stolen by parties at present unknown. None of issue are in circulation as they have never been signed, and are therefore not worth the paper they are engraved upon. It is the intention of the managers of the Bank to destroy the plate and remaining bills of issue stolen and to order an entirely different plate to be engraved for a new issue. All persons are cautioned against receiving any bills of this bank until official notice of the bank has been published to that effect, for four months previous to their circulation, according to law. No trace has yet been obtained of the perpetrators of the robbery, the bills at present in circulation are those of the old City Bank. Detectives have the case in hand.

EARLY PERSONAL MEDALS (Contd)

Barry Uman

ONTARIO:

LOCATION: TORONTO

NAME: E.W.BARTON (1846-1918)

800 Aa	Bs-Rd-25	20
800 Ab	Cu-Rd-25	5
*800 Ac	Gs-Rd-25	75

E.W.BARTON/NUMISMATIST/TORONTO,ONT.
COLLECTOR OF/RARE/CANADIAN/COINS/TOKENS &
MEDALS

HE WAS BORN IN BOSTON, MASS. IN 1846 BUT LEFT IMMEDIATELY FOR TORONTO, WHERE HE REMAINED FOR THE REST OF HIS LIFE, MOSTLY AT 20 GIVENS STREET. HE LATTER BECAME AN ALDERMAN AND HE WAS AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE ODD-FELLOWS. ALTHOUGH HE BEGAN COLLECTING WHEN HE WAS A BOY, IT WASN'T UNTIL HIS RETIREMENT IN 1888, THAT HE BEGAN TO PURSUE HIS HOBBY ACTIVELY.

HIS COLLECTION CONSISTED OF CANADIAN, BRITISH AND COLONIAL COINS, AND AT ONE TIME, IT NUMBERED 6000 PIECES. HIS KNOWLEDGE WAS SO COMPREHENSIVE, THAT HE WAS ABLE TO NAME ALL OF THE BOUQUET SOUS AND SHIPS, COLONIES AND COMMERCE TOKENS BY NUMBER WITHOUT REFERRING TO HIS CATALOGUES.

ALTHOUGH HE BECAME A CANADIAN CITIZEN IN 1869, HE JOINED THE A.N.A. IN 1902 AND BECAME WELL KNOWN FOR HIS HELPFULNESS TO ALL COLLECTORS. HIS PERSONAL MEDAL WAS ISSUED IN 1903. HE DIED ON SEPTEMBER 23, 1918 IN TORONTO.

E.W.BARTON

TORONTO



1903

LOCATION: BETHEL
NAME: A.E.WAY [1872-1950]

*75 Aa	A1-Rd-35	25	[STRUCK BY J.K.CRANSTON ? IN 1903]
*75 Ab	Bs-Rd-35	25	
*75 Ac	Cu-Rd-35	25	
*75 Ad	Gs-Rd-35	25	

A.E.WAY/NUMISMATIST/BETHEL,ONT.
RARE COINS/TOKENS/&/MEDALS

75 Ba	Ag-Rd-31	1	[STRUCK IN 1904]
75 Bb	Au-Rd-31	3	
75 Bc	Bs-Rd-31	9	
75 Bd	Cu-Rd-31	5	
*75 Be	Ni-Rd-31	85	

A.E.WAY/NUMISMATIST/BETHEL,ONT.
COLLECTOR/OF/COINS/MEDALS·TOKENS/INDIAN
CURIOS

A.E.WAY WAS BORN ON APRIL 1,1872 AT BETHEL, ONTARIO. HE LATTER MOVED TO TORONTO AT 91 ST.JOSEPH. HE WAS RESIDING IN OSHAWA WHEN HE DIED ON MAY 5,1950. NOT MUCH IS KNOWN ABOUT HIS PERSONAL LIFE ,BECAUSE HE PREFERRED TO REMAIN OBSCURE. WE DO KNOW THAT HE JOINED THE A.N.A. IN 1904 AND HELD MEMBERSHIP NUMBER 581.

IN 1903 AND AGAIN IN 1904 HE ISSUED HIS PERSONAL METALLIC CARDS, WHICH ADVERTISED THAT HE COLLECTED COINS, MEDALS, TOKENS AND INDIAN CURIOS. IN THE A.N.A. ,"NUMISMATIST", THE 1903 AND 1904 ISSUES ARE LISTED WITH THE REPORTED QUANTITIES STRUCK AT THAT TIME. SINCE THE DIES WERE HELD BY A.E.WAY, THERE IS THE POSSIBILITY THAT ADDITIONAL PIECES COULD HAVE BEEN STRUCK AT A LATER DATE.



LOCATION: BRANTFORD, ONTARIO
NAME: F.J.GRENNY [1844-?]

100 Aa	A1-Rd-29	50
*100 Aa	Bs-Rd-29	50
100 Aa	Cu-Rd-29	50
*100 Aa	Ni-Rd-29	50

F.J.GRENNY/PHILATELIST/&/NUMISMATIST/ONT./
BRANTFORD
GOOD FOR/50/CENTS/IN TRADE

F.J.GRENNY WAS BORN IN 1844. IN 1870, HE BECAME A COIN AND STAMP DEALER IN BRANTFORD. IN 1893, HE ISSUED A SMALL CATALOGUE, "POCKET MANUAL & PREMIUM COIN LIST", WHICH LISTED PRICES OF CANADIAN AND AMERICAN COINS AND COLONIAL TOKENS. IN THAT SAME YEAR, HE MOVED TO LOS ANGELES AND SOLD HIS ENTIRE STOCK AT AUCTION IN NEW YORK CITY. THE REASON FOR HIS SUDDEN DEPARTURE IS UNKNOWN.

F.J.GRENNY WAS ONE OF THE SEVEN CANADIANS, WHO TOGETHER WITH 54 OTHERS, HELPED FORM AND BECAME CHARTER MEMBERS OF THE A.N.A. IN 1891. HE SAT ON THE BOARD OF ORGANIZATION AND THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

THE ADVERTISING CARDS SHOWS THAT HE WAS ALSO A STAMP DEALER. GRENNY OFFERED HIS SET OF 4 DIFFERENT PIECES IN HIS CATALOGUE AT \$4.00, WHICH AT THAT TIME, WAS A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF MONEY. THE MANUFACTURER IS NOT KNOWN AND IF THERE WERE ANY RESTRIKES.

LIV. FRANCIS J. GRENNY.



C.P. BROWN



COLBORNE



LOCATION: COLBORNE
NAME: C.P. BROWN

*150 A Cu-Rd-25

DEALER IN CANADIAN COINS AND TOKENS/D.P.
BROWN/COLBORNE./ONT.
DOMINION OF CANADA/ER/1903

THERE IS NO INFORMATION AT THIS TIME THAT IS KNOWN ABOUT C.P. BROWN. FRED BOWMAN COULD NOT DISCOVER ANY HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND NONE APPEARS IN ANY OF MY REFERENCE MATERIAL. WE DO KNOW THAT THIS ATTRACTIVE CARD WAS MADE IN 1903 AND IT PICTURES THE UNION JACK AND A STYLIZED CANADIAN RED ENSIGN WITH A MAPLE LEAF IN BETWEEN. THIS STYLE SEEMS SIMILAR TO OTHER CARDS STRUCK FOR J.K. CRANSTON. "ER" PROBABLY STOOD FOR KING EDWARD VII.

LOCATION: BRANTFORD, ONTARIO
NAME: S.M. THOMSON [?-1910]

*100 B Cu-Rd-35

200 [STRUCK BY J.K. CRANSTON IN 1902]
S.M. THOMSON/1902/BRANTFORD, ONT.
COINS/BIRDS/TOKENS

S.M. THOMSON WAS BORN IN SCOTLAND AND CAME TO CANADA IN 1872. HE SETTLED IN BRANTFORD AND WORKED AS A TAILOR IN 1882. HE EVENTUALLY DEVOTED ALL HIS TIME TO CARE FOR NEGLECTED CHILDREN. HE BECAME AN OFFICER OF THE CHILDRENS AID SOCIETY, A DEPUTY GRAND MASTER OF THE ODDFELLOWS AND AN ESTEEMED CITIZEN OF BRANTFORD. HE DIED IN JANUARY 1910.

HE WAS AN EARLY MEMBER OF THE A.N.A. WITH MEMBERSHIP NUMBER 446. IN 1902, 200 METALLIC CARDS WERE STRUCK BY CRANSTON OF GALT, ONTARIO. STRANGELY, THIS ADVERTISING PIECE INCLUDES "BIRDS" WITH HIS OTHER INTEREST IN COINS AND TOKENS.

XXXVII. S. M. THOMSON.



LOCATION: UNKNOWN
NAME: J.W.GAGNON

A1-Rd-25

J.W./GAGNON
GOOD/LUCK

THIS METALLIC CARD IS A MYSTERY. ALTHOUGH THE NAME IS FRENCH ORIGIN, THE GREETING IS IN ENGLISH. IT IS ALSO UNKNOWN IF THIS CARD WAS ISSUED BY A COLLECTOR OF NUMISMATICS.



BUCKE TOWNSHIP CENTENNIAL MEDAL

By Jeff Fournier

The townships of Bucke and Diamond are located a short distance from the town of Newliskeard, Ontario. It is said that they were named after the two horses driven by the original surveyor of the townships - one horse being named Bucke and the other Diamond (so named because of a diamond shape on his head). Bucke twp. issued a medal in 1967 commemorating Canada's centennial year. On the reverse is the township crest and the inscription "TOWNSHIP OF BUCKE/EST.1886/ INCORP. 1902/ONTARIO". The centennial logo appears on the other side. It was struck by the Wellings mint, engraved by Ben Ireland and has a diameter of 32 millimetres. One thousand of each bronze and nickel silvered medals were produced.



THE DILLY MEMORIAL TOKEN

by D. M. Stewart



On May 3, 1989 Ron Dill, Jr. of Duncan, B. C. died in an airplane accident at Cassidy Airport, south of Nanaimo. The Dill family was shaken and saddened by this tragedy. As Ron and his brother, Ralph, were both enthusiastic fastball players, Ralph decided to honour Ron by sponsoring an annual fastball tournament in Ron's memory. A few weeks later the first Dilly Memorial Tournament was held in Duncan. The success of this first tournament ensured that they would continue and in 1991 there were 48 teams from Duncan, Nanaimo, Victoria and Vancouver invited to play at Pioneer Park in Duncan over the July long weekend. The Fourth Annual Dilly Memorial Tournament will be held in 1992 - a sportsmen's remembrance of Ron Dill, Jr.

After the games, the teams and friends of the players gather at the beer garden in Pioneer Park for refreshment. For convenience 1,500 tokens were purchased in 1990 from All Sports Trophies & Sportswear store in Victoria. The tokens which are good for one beer or cider may be described as:

Dilly/(fastball with crossed bats)/Memorial Cew/bu R 37 bifacial

The assistance of Dave Byard, Ralph Dill and Ron Dill, Sr. is gratefully acknowledged.

VANCOUVER CARNIVAL MEDALLION

By Jeff Fournier

In 1965, the Greater Vancouver Visitors and Convention Bureau issued a medallion to commemorate the first annual Vancouver spring Carnival.

The 39 millimetre brass medal is illustrated here. Of particular interest is the misspelling of the word "beautiful" (spelled "BEAUTIFULL").

The medallion was sold for \$1.00 with proceeds going toward the operation of the carnival.



Did you know that Zaire has issued a new banknote to relieve its cash shortage? The 200,000 zaire note is worth \$1.60!

Chez-Nous Dairy Ltd.

St. Raymond, Quebec

1951 - 1978

One hundred and fifty years ago arrives ancestor Alexis Cayer in a beautiful valley alongshore Ste. Anne River, a fishing and hunting place. He was one of the founders of the St. Raymond, Portneuf county's parish. In this family, they cultivate their farm and have animals.

Fifty years ago, Mr. Henri Cayer, having already a dairy farm, starts to build a dairy. With only a horse and a waggon, he sells his production in two days. In 1951, he founds the Chez-Nous Dairy Ltd., a milk pasteurization and ice cream industry. They distribute their products mainly in the metropolitan Quebec area.

In 1970, the company also produces the cheddar cheese and other fine cheeses as well as the milk distribution. In 1978, the enterprise is sold to a cooperative. In 1979, the cooperative thinks about selling the specialized cheese division.

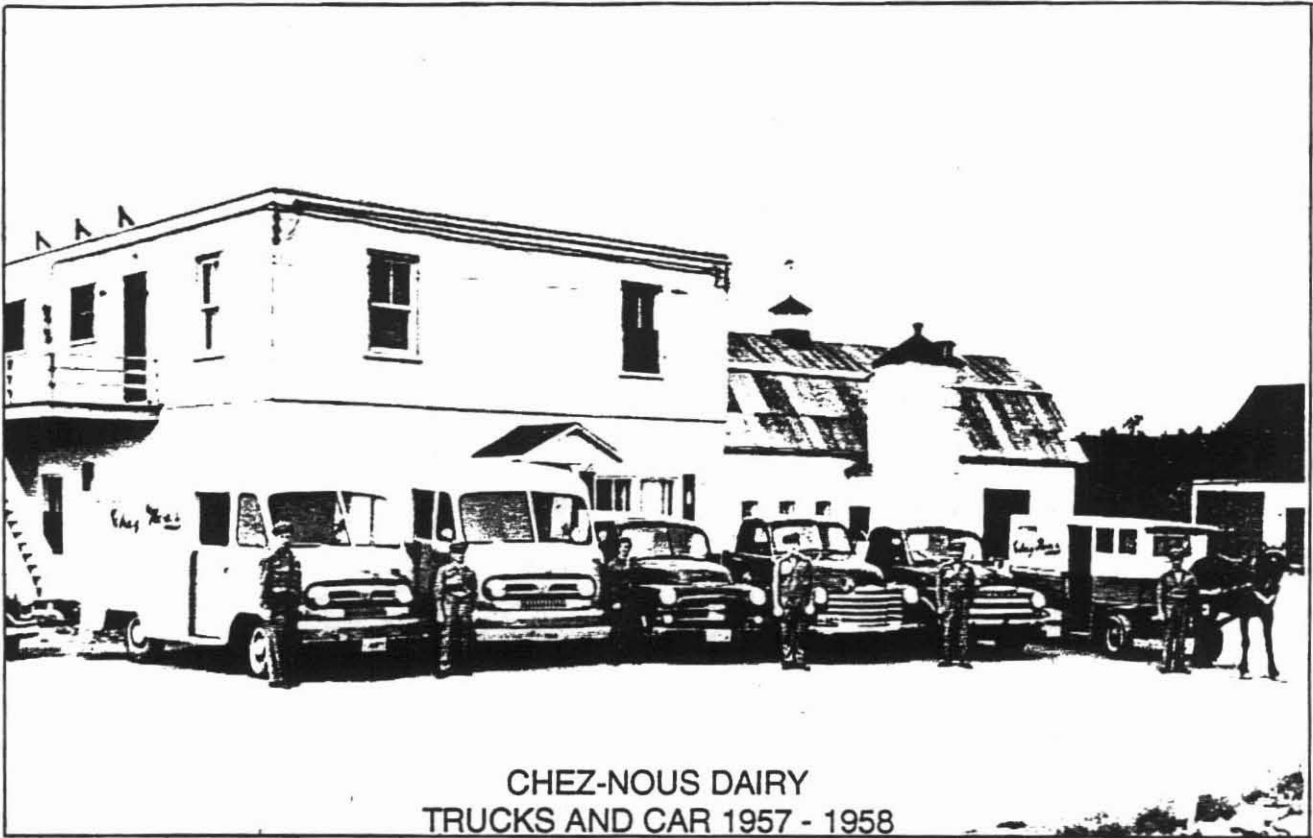
Since they believe in specialized cheeses and having put a great quantity of efforts in the previous years, Mr. Denis Cayer and Henri Cayer decide to buy back the fine cheese division. The son, Denis, becomes president of the young company and gives it a national orientation. He founds the Cayer Inc. cheese industry in 1979.

Il y a plus de 150 ans, l'ancêtre Alexis Cayer arrive dans le milieu d'une merveilleuse vallée, le long de la rivière Ste-Anne, royaume de chasse et de pêche. Il était un des fondateurs de la paroisse de St-Raymond, comté de Portneuf. De père en fils, ils cultivent la terre, élèvent du bétail.

Il y a une cinquantaine d'années, Monsieur Henri Cayer ayant déjà une ferme laitière, débutait la construction d'une laiterie. Avec son cheval et sa charrette, il vendait sa première production en deux jours. En 1951, il fonde la Laiterie Chez-Nous Ltée, usine de pasteurisation du lait et de crème glacée. La distribution est concentrée surtout dans la région métropolitaine de Québec.

En 1970, la compagnie prend une nouvelle orientation et se lance dans la fabrication du fromage cheddar et de fromages fins, en plus de la distribution du lait. En 1978, l'entreprise est vendue à une coopérative. En 1979, la coopérative songe à vendre la section des fromages de spécialités.

Croyant au potentiel et à l'avenir des fromages de spécialités au Canada et ayant mis beaucoup d'effort dans les années antérieures, M. Denis Cayer et M. Henri Cayer décident de racheter l'opération des fromages fins. Le fils Denis prend la présidence de la jeune entreprise et lui donne une orientation nationale. Il fonde la Fromagerie Cayer Inc. en 1979.



CHEZ-NOUS DAIRY
TRUCKS AND CAR 1957 - 1958

LAITERIE DE CHEZ-NOUS /
BON 1 PINTÉ / ST-RAYMOND

P: R: 42 CH GREEN
P: R: 42 CH LT BLUE
P: R: 42 CH RED



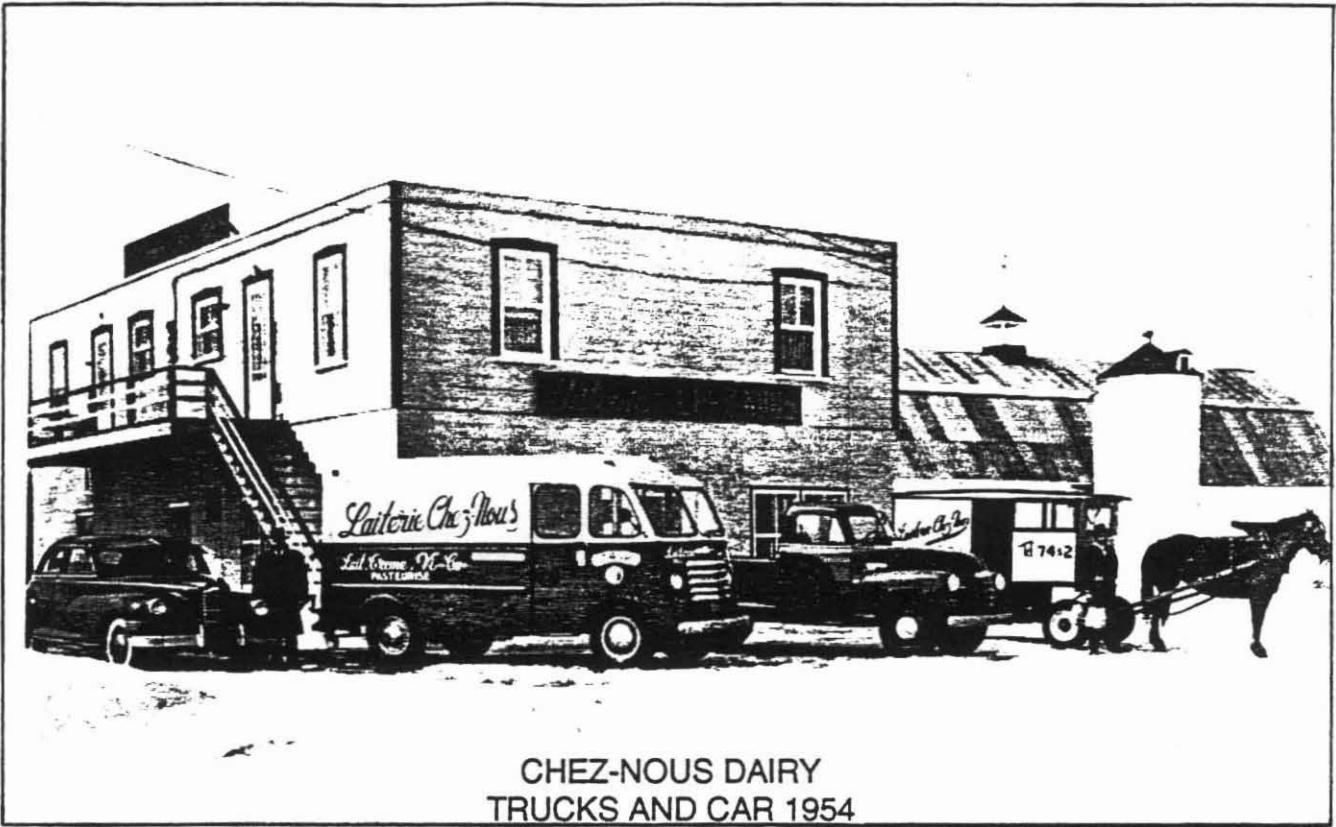
LAITERIE DE CHEZ-NOUS /
ST-RAYMOND / TEL. 337-2259
BON / UNE / PINTÉ

P: NS: 33 TH YELLOW
P: NS: 33 TH ORANGE, GREEN AND BLUE

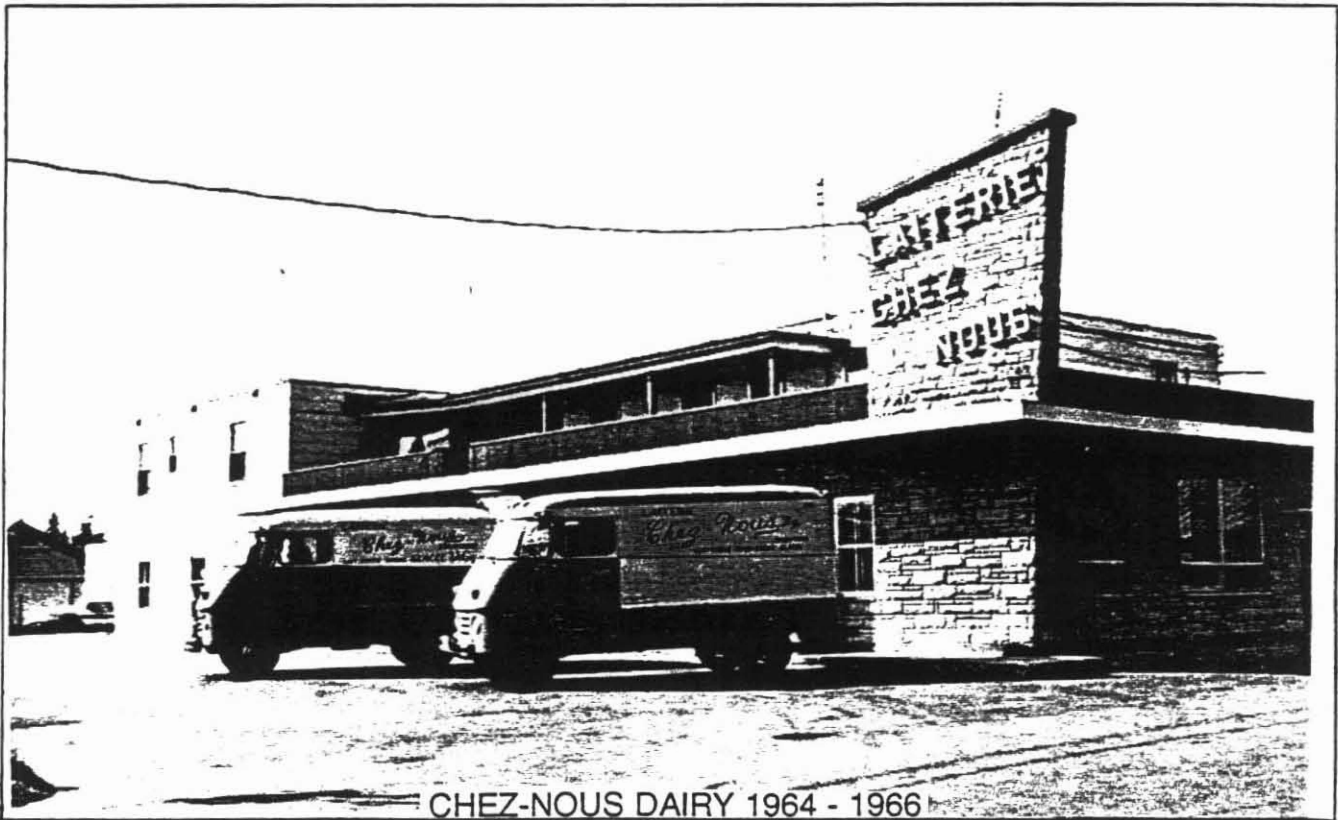
LAITERIE / CHEZ-NOUS / LTÉE /
TEL. 384- / 2259 / PAT. 464734 /
BON POUR / UNE PINTÉ

PA: OC: 36 CH SAND
RED LETTERS





CHEZ-NOUS DAIRY
TRUCKS AND CAR 1954



CHEZ-NOUS DAIRY 1964 - 1966

Royal Arch Mason Mark Pennies, Alberta

Don M. Stewart

VERMILION CHAPTER No. 199 G.R.C.
 Vermilion.
 Chartered 24-2-1915



No. 14 G.R.A. 14 - b C 32



14 - c C 32

Same as 14 - b but upset rev.

HILLVUE CHAPTER No. 15 G.R.A.
 Hillcrest.

15 - a C 34



Obv. a pictorial of the sun over mountains and trees, with a river in the foreground.

15 - b C 32

Obv. similar to 15 - a



TAU CROSS CHAPTER No. 16
 Claresholm.

16 - a C 32.5



Surrendered 1973

Obv. a radiant sun and caliper within the Seal of Solomon.

16 - b C 33

obv. as 16 - a



MOUNT OLIVET CHAPTER No. 202 G.C.C.
Killam.
 Chartered 24-2-1915

No. METAL SIZE
 17 - a C 32

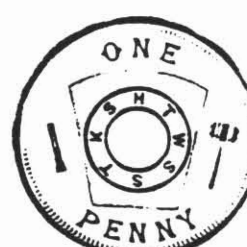


No. 17 G.R.A. 17 - b C 32

Obv. a Delta inscribed G.R.A.



17 - c C 32



small "instituted"

Chapter transferred to
 Camrose January, 1975

17 - d C 32.6



properly Camrose

NORWOOD CHAPTER No. 18 G.R.A.
Edmonton.
 Instituted 1915

18 - a C 32

Obv. a book, the Bible, within
 a Seal of Solomon.



18 - b C 32.5



HIRAM CHAPTER No. 19 G.R.A.
 Youngstown.
 Instituted 1916

No. METAL SIZE
 19 - a C 32

Obv. within a circle a sheaf of wheat with 19 to the left and 16 to the right.



19 - b C 33

Obv. a Triple Tau within an inscribed Seal of Solomon.



upset rev.

19 - c C 33

Obv. as 19 - b



BANFF CHAPTER No. 20 G.R.A.
 Banff.

20 - a C 33

Amalgamated with Crescent Chapter No. 24. Surrendered June, 1985



Obv. a radiant sun and caliper within a Seal of Solomon.

20 - b C 32.5
 B



No. METAL SIZE
STRATHMORE CHAPTER No. 21 G.R.A.
 Strathmore.
 Instituted January 9, 1919

21 - a C 33

Obv. an arch supported by two Corinthian columns within which is a caliper. Below is a Triple Tau inside a box sitting on hatchwork which rests on a curved line.



Small one penny

21 - b Bz 32.5

Obv. as 21 - a



Larger one penny

JOSEPH STAUFFER CHAPTER No. 22 G.R.A.
 Didsbury.
 Instituted July 23, 1919 22 - a C 32.6
 Amalgamated with Crescent
 Chapter No. 24 in 1941 and
 surrendered charter.

Obv. a large radiant sun with face



CORONATION CHAPTER No. 23 G.R.A.
 Coronation.
 Instituted 1919 23 - a C 32.5
 Surrendered 1938
 Revived 1956 as
 Chapter No. 37.

23 - b C 33

Obv. and rev. as 23 - a



No. METAL SIZE

CRESCENT CHAPTER No. 24.
Calgary.

Instituted December 8, 1919 24 - a C 32.5

Obv. within a circle, quartered;
a Lion rampant, an Ox, a Man with
raised arms and an Eagle.



Please note that 24 - a 24 - b C 33
and b have a period after
Dec. and 8.



Please note that 24 - c 24 - c C 33
and d are missing the
bar in the H of Chapter.



24 - d C 31.5



24 - e C 32.5



No. METAL SIZE
STRATHCONA CHAPTER No. 25 G.R.A.

Edmonton.
 Chartered March 14, 1923 25 - a C 33
 Amalgamated with North
 Star No. 2 in 1939 and
 Charter surrendered.

Obv. a Triple Tau within
 a Delta.



Please note that 25 - b 25 - b C 33
 has no period after
 G.R.A and the t of
 Charter points to the
 left of the M in Ed-
 monton.



Rev. as 25 - a

HARMONY CHAPTER No. 26 G.R.A.
 Bassano.

Chartered March 12, 1924 26 - a C 32

Obv. a Seal of Solomon
 within a circle.

Rev. a keystone in front
 of a crow, shovel and
 pick-ax crossed at their
 centres.



26 - b C 31

Obv. as 26 - a



EHEYEH CHAPTER No. 27 G.C.A.
 Drumheller.

Chartered March 11, 1925 27 - a C 33

Obv. a Seal of Solomon
 within a circle.



EHEYEH CHAPTER - Continued

No. METAL SIZE
27 - b C 33



same as 27 - a

27 - c C 32.5



HANNA CHAPTER No. 28 G.R.A.

Hanna.

Instituted 2-8-1927 28 - a C 32.5

Obv. a radiant sun and caliper within a Seal of Solomon.



28 - b C 32.5

obv. as 28 - a



DAVID THOMPSON CHAPTER No. 29 G.R.A.

Jasper.

Instituted 1929 29 - a C
Surrendered 1929

Obv. initials D. T. in a shield within a Delta built of water-worn rounded stones.



EDSON CHAPTER No. 30 G.R.A.

Edson.

Instituted 26-9-1929 30 - a C 34

Obv. a Triple Tau within a large inscribed Delta.



PARKLANDS CHAPTER No. 31 G.R.A.
 Wainwright.
 Instituted 1946 31 - a C 32.8

Obv. an inscribed Delta
 within a circle.



AL of ALBERTA under
 AI of WAINWRIGHT

31 - b C 32.8



rev. as 31 - a

VIKING CHAPTER No. 32 G.R.A.
 Viking.

Instituted 1947 32 - a C 32.5
 Amalgamated with Mount
 Olivet Chapter No. 17
 on April 18, 1973

Obv. a Delta with G R A around

AL to right of AI



HAMAR CHAPTER No. 33 G.R.A.

Hughenden.
 Instituted 1948 33 - a C 32
 Amalgamated with Mount
 Olivet Chapter No. 17
 on April 21, 1971



WAPITI CHAPTER No. 34 G.R.A.

Grande Prairie.
 Instituted May 11, 1949 34 - a C 32.6

Obv. a Wapiti deer within
 a circle.



EMPRESS CHAPTER No. 35 G.R.A.

Empress.
 Instituted 1948 35 - a C 32.5
 Amalgamated with Assiniboia
 Chapter No. 3 in 1974 and
 surrendered Charter.



BETHEL CHAPTER No. 36 G.R.A.
 Forestburg.
 Instituted 1952 36 - a C 32.6

Obv. a Delta inscribed
 with G R A



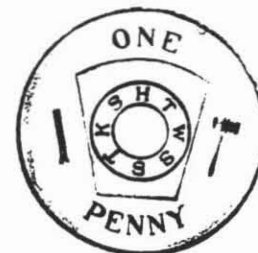
36 - b C 33

Obv. as 36 - a



CORONATION CHAPTER No. 37 G.R.A.
 Coronation. 37 - a C 33
 Instituted October 30, 1956.
 Amalgamated with Lebanon
 Chapter No. 38 in 1973 and
 Charter surrendered.

Obv. an inscribed Triple
 Triangle.



LEBANON CHAPTER No. 38 G.R.C.
 Stettler. 38 - a Bz 33
 Instituted December 14, 1963

Obv. a radiant sun within a
 Delta, above a Caliper, all
 within a Seal of Solomon.



COLD LAKE CHAPTER No. 39 G.R.A.
 Cold Lake. 39 - a C 33.75
 Instituted September 10, 1966
 Charter presented May 13, 1967

Obv. Canada's Centennial
 Symbol inside a circle.



39 - b C 34





ST 1 - a
Several Alberta Chapters now use
a stock token similar to this.



SP 1 - a
This sample penny was used for
advertising by the manufacturer.

An early ad by a St. Thomas Ont. merchant:

JAMES H. L. BEGG

Will receive notes of the Bank of Montreal, of the Bank of Elgin and other current Canada money, at the rate of

NINE YORK SHILLINGS TO THE DOLLAR.

in exchange for goods over the counter, during the remainder of the present month.

A good stock of

SILKS, COBOURGS, DELAINES, DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS, SHIRTINGS, CALICOES, COTTONS, BED TICKS, TEAS, ETC.

St. Thomas, Dec. 10, 1857.

from: The Weekly Dispatch and County of Elgin Advertiser,
St. Thomas, C. W. Thursday, Dec. 10, 1857.

.....

James H. L. Begg was an early St. Thomas merchant. On May 31, 1845 the firm of Begg & Allworth dissolved partnership and he commenced business in the dry goods and grocery trade on his own on the 2nd of July, 1845. His business was on Talbot St. In 1861 he was elected councillor for St. George's ward. He died in December 1867 at the age of 57.

Harry N. James

February 1992