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## BASIC RESEARCH SOURCES FOR CANADIAN NUMISMATICS

Ross W. Irwin

The Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin began a series of articles in March 1972 entitled List of Royal Mint Records. The series continued into 1977. What is below are the items which I perceive to pertain to Canada.

The records of the Royal Mint were transferred to the Public Record Office in 1958. They are arranged in 18 Classes. Some of this material has been copied and is available in microfilm form from the National Archives of Canada. I do not have the cross-reference film numbers available. I encourage an enquiry where you see primary material of interest to your research area.

Mint 1 - Record Books	Mint 2 - Reports & Memoranda
Mint 3 - Organization	Mint 4 - Administration
Mint 5 - Machinery, Buildings	Mint 6 - Accounts
Mint 7 - Imperial, General	Mint 8 - Copper, bronze,
Mint 9 - Imperial: gold, silver	Mint 10 - Silver Recoinage 1696
Mint 11 - Silver Exchange of 1817	Mint 12 - Ireland, Scotland
Mint 13 - Colonial & Foreign	Mint 14 - Dies, Matrices, Punch
Mint 15 - Coinage Offences	Mint 16 - Medals
Mint 17 - Branch Mints	Mint 18 - Miscellaneous

Only records pertaining to Canada in Mint 6, 9, 13 and 17 are listed.

### Mint 6

**53 1836 Apr.-1838 Mar. Accounts include:** Artificers; Balance Sheet; Bank of England; Coinage Charges; Company of Moneyers; Copper Coinage (British); Demerara Silver Coinage; English Copper Company; Exchequer; Exchequer Credit; Gold Coinage; Incident Expenses; Ionian Copper Coinage; Mint Office; Miscellaneous Expenses; Miscellaneous Receipts; Paymaster General; Paymaster of Civil Services; Prosecutions; Purchase of Bullion; Purchase of Copper; Purchase of Gold; Pyx Pieces; Rates and Taxes; Salaries, wages and superannuations; Sales of Copper Coin; Sales of Coronation Medals; Sales of Silver Coin; Seignorage; Silver Coinage (British); Surplus Coinage Rates; Voluntary; Beckwith (wages etc., Master's Assay Office); Bingley (wages etc., King's Assay Office); Blunt (Prosecutions); Brande (wages etc., Die Dept.); Capes (wages etc., Copper Office and Gas Works); Field (wages etc., Weigher and Teller's Office); Grenfell, Pascoe & Co. (copper); Haggard & Co. (silver bullion); Lowe (wages etc., Gas Works); Morrison (wages etc., Mint Office); Rothschild (silver bullion); Sharpe & Co. (silver bullion); Tekell (Comptroller's salary); Wood (Ionian Copper Coinage); Wyon (wages etc., Chief Engraver's Office).  
1 vol.

**54 1838 Apr.-1840 Mar. Accounts include:** Artificers; Balance Sheet; Bank of England; Coinage Charges; Company of Moneyers; Copper Alloy for Silver Coinage; Copper Coinage (British and Colonial); Coronation Medals; English Copper Company; Exchequer; Exchequer Credit; Gold Coinage; Incident Expenses; Mines Royal Copper Company; Miscellaneous Expenses; Miscellaneous Receipts; Paymaster General; Paymaster of Civil Services; Prosecutions; Purchase of Copper; Purchase of Silver Bullion; Pyx Pieces; Rates and Taxes; Salaries, wages and gratuities; Sales of Copper Coin; Sales of Dollars; Sales of Gold Ingots; Sales of Silver Coin; Seignorage; Silver Coinage (British); Superannuations; Voluntary; Baillie (Agent for Crown Colonies); Beckwith (wages etc., Master's Assay Office); Bingley (wages etc., Queen's Assay Office); Blunt (Prosecutions); Brande (wages etc., Die Dept.); Capes (wages etc., Copper Office and Gas Works); Field (wages etc., Weigher and Teller's Office); Haggard & Co. (silver bullion); Lowe (wages etc., Gas Works); Morrison (wages etc., Mint Office); Pascoe, Grenfell & Co. (copper); Tekell (Comptroller's salary); Wyon (wages etc., Chief Engraver's Office).  
1 vol.



- 55 1840 Apr.-1844 Mar. *Accounts include:* Artificers; Balance Sheet; Bank of England; Coinage Charges; Colonial Office; Comptroller General; Copper Coinage; Coronation Medals; Disbursements (Offices); English Copper Company; Exchequer; Exchequer Credit; Expenses on China Silver; Gold Coinage; Incident Expenses; Jersey Copper Coinage; Master of the Mint; Medals for Indian Chiefs; Melting Light Gold Coin; Mines Royal Copper Company; Mint Establishment; Mint Office; Miscellaneous Expenses; Miscellaneous Receipts; Moneyers Wages; New Well; Paymaster General; Paymaster of Civil Services; Prosecutions; Purchase of Copper; Purchase of Dollars for Commissariat Service; Purchase of Silver Bullion; Pyx Pieces; Rates and Taxes; Sales of China Silver; Sales of Copper Coin; Sales of Gold Coin; Sales of Silver Coin; Silver Coinage; Superannuations; Trial of the General Pyx; Voluntary; Woods and Forests; Baillie (Agent for Crown Colonies); Beckwith (wages etc., Master's Assay Office); Bingley (wages etc., Queen's Assay Office); Blunt (Prosecutions); Boler (wages etc., Mint Office); Brande (wages etc., Die Dept.); Capes (wages etc., Copper Office and Gas Works); De la Croix\* (copper); Field (wages etc., Weigher and Teller's Office); Haggard & Co. (silver bullion); Hill (wages etc., Mint Office); Lowe (wages etc., Gas Works); Merlen (wages etc., Engineer's Work Room); Morrison (wages etc., Mint Office); Scovell (old copper, Isle of Man); Sims, Williams & Co. (copper); Tekell (Comptroller's salary); Williams, Foster & Co. (copper); Wyon (wages etc., Chief Engraver's Office). 1 vol.
- 56 1844 Apr.-1850 Mar. *Accounts include:* Artificers; Balance Sheet; Bank of England; Coinage Charges; Commissariat; Copper Coinage; Coronation Medals; Disbursements (Offices); Dumb Sovereigns; Exchequer; Exchequer Credit; Expenses (China Medals); Expenses (China Silver); Gold Coinage; Gold Pyx Ingot; Incident Expenses; Ionian Coinage; Jersey Copper Coinage; Mint Establishment; Miscellaneous Expenses; Miscellaneous Receipts; Moneyers; New Engine House; New Granada Copper Coinage; New Well; Paymaster General; Paymaster of Civil Services; Prosecutions; Purchase of Copper; Purchase of Gold Coin; Purchase of Silver Bullion; Purchase of Silver Coin; Pyx Pieces; Rates and Taxes; Sales of China Silver; Sales of Copper Coin; Sales of Gold Coin; Sales of Copper Coin; Sales of Gold Coin; Sales of Silver Coin; Silver Coinage; Superannuations; Trial of the General Pyx; Voluntary; War Medals; Baillie (Agent for Crown Colonies); Barnard (Agent for Crown Colonies); Beckwith (wages etc., Master's Assay Office); Bingley (wages etc., Queen's Assay Office); Blunt (Prosecutions); Boler (wages etc., Mint Office); Brande (wages etc., Die Dept.); Curnia (Calcutta Mint); Haggard & Co. (silver bullion); Hill (wages etc., Mint Office); Morrison (wages etc., Mint Office); Sims, William & Co. (copper); Smith & Co. (copper); Tekell (Comptroller's salary); Williams, Foster & Co. (copper); Wyon (wages etc., Engraver's Dept.). 1 vol.
- 57 1850 Apr.-1854 Mar. *Accounts include:* Accumulation Fund; Assays; Balance Sheet; Bank of Upper Canada; Bullion Expenses; Canada Coinage; Cash Account; Cash Expenses; Cash Receipts; Coins from Cape of Good Hope; Coins from Malta; Commissariat; Compassionate Fund; Composition for Crown Rent; Copper Coin for Malta; Copper Coinage; Copper Coinage at Birmingham; Copper for Coinage; Coronation Medals; Exchequer Credits; Gold Coinage; Incident and Contingent Expenses; Income Tax; Inland Revenue; Ionian Coinage; Ionian States; Jersey Coinage; Loss on old coin; Loss on worn coin; Mauritius Tokens; Medal Expenses; Mint Expenses; Old Silver coin purchased; Paymaster General; Police; Private packing expenses; Prosecutions; Purchase of Gold Coin; Purchase of Silver Coin; Pyx Pieces; Rates and Taxes; Receiver General of Inland Revenue; Repayment of Advances; Salaries and wages; Sales of Copper Coin; Sales of Silver Coin; Seignorage; Silver Bullion purchased; Silver Coinage; Silver Waste; Sovereign blank from Australia; Sovereigns fraudulently diminished; States of Jersey; Superannuation Fund; Sydney Mint; Trial of the Pyx; Unappropriated Receipts; War Medals; Waste; Waterloo Medal; Worn Silver Coin; Baillie (Mauritius tokens etc.); Barnard (coin for Malta); Tekell (Comptroller's salary). 1 vol.
- 58 1854 Apr.-1859 Mar. *Accounts include:* Accumulation Fund; Advances for Bullion; Assays; Balance Sheet; Board of Trade Medals; Bullion Expenses; Canada Coinage; Cash Account; Cash Expenses; Cash Receipts; Coin from Barbadoes; Coin from Corfu; Coin from Malta; Coin from West Indies; Coin from Western Australia; Commissariat; Compassionate Fund; Contingent Expenses; Copper Coinage at Birmingham; Copper for coinage; Dollars; East India Copper Coinage; Exchequer Credits; Gold Crowns; Gold Refined; Gold Test Pieces; Income Tax; Indian Medals; Inland Revenue; Ionian Coinage; Ionian States; Jersey Coinage; Loss on Iridium; Loss on worn coin; Medal Expenses; Mint Expenses; New Brunswick Coinage; New York Exhibition; Nova Scotia Coinage; Persian Medals; Police; Private packing expenses; Proof Pieces; Purchase of Gold Coin; Purchase of Silver Coin; Pyx Pieces; Rates and Taxes; Repayment of Advances; Salaries and wages; Sales of Copper Coin; Sales of Silver Coin; Seignorage; Silver for coinage; Sovereign blank from Western Australia; Superannuation Fund; Sydney Mint; Trial of the Pyx; Unappropriated Receipts; Waste; Worn Silver Coin; Baillie (Ceylon copper); Barnard (Ceylon copper); Tekell (Comptroller's salary). 1 vol.

- 59 1859 Apr.-1862 Mar. *Accounts include:* Accumulation Fund; Advances for Bullion; Assays; Balance Sheet; Board of Trade Medals; Brittle Gold; Bronze Coinage at Birmingham; Bronze Coinage at Soho; Bronze Coinage Contingent Expenses; Canada Coinage; China Medals; Coin from Gibraltar; Coin from Malta; Coin from Netherlands; Coin from Nevis; Coin from Sierra Leone; Commissariat; Contingent Expenses; Copper for coinage; Dollars; Dumb Sovereigns; East India Copper Coinage; Income Tax; Indian Coinage; Indian Medals; Inland Revenue; Jersey Coinage; Loss on counterfeit dollars; Loss on Iridium; Loss on worn coin; Medal Expenses; Medals; Mint Expenses; National Provincial Bank; New Brunswick Coinage; Nova Scotia Coinage; Old copper coin; Police; Private packing expenses; Proof Pieces; Purchase of Gold Coin; Purchase of Silver Coin; Pyx Pieces; Refinery in British Columbia; Repayment of Advances; Salaries and wages; Sales of Copper Coin; Sales of Silver Coin; Seignorage; Silver for coinage; Sydney Mint; Trial of the Pyx; Turkish Medals; Unappropriated Receipts; Uncurrent Dollars; Waste; Worn Silver Coin. 1 vol.
- 60 1865 Apr.-1868 Mar. *Accounts include:* Abstract Accounts; Accumulation Fund; Advances for Bullion; Assays; Audit Office; Board of Trade Medals; Bronze Coinage Contingent Expenses; Coin from Gibraltar; Coin from Treasury Solicitor; Commissariat; Contingent Expenses; Dollars; Dumb Sovereigns; Falkland Islands Coinage; Hongkong Coinage; Hongkong Mint; Income Tax; Inland Revenue; Jersey Coinage; Loss on dumb sovereigns; Loss on Iridium; Loss on worn silver coin; Medals; Mint Expenses; New Brunswick Coinage; Newfoundland Coinage; Old copper coin; Police; Purchase of Bank Notes; Purchase of Gold Coin; Purchase of Silver Bullion for Commissariat; Purchase of Silver Coin; Pyx Pieces; Repayment of Advances; Salaries and wages; Sales of Copper Coin; Sales of Silver Coin; Seignorage; Silver for coinage; Surplus copper; Sydney Mint; Trial of the Pyx; Unappropriated Receipts; Uncurrent Dollars; Waste; Worn Silver Coin. 1 vol.
- 61 1870 Apr.-1892 Mar. *Accounts include:* Advances; Alloy Metal; Bank of England; Bills Payable; Bills Receivable; Brokerage; Bronze Bullion; East India Government for Medals; Exchequer; Exchequer Extra Receipts; Exchequer Purchase of Bullion; Gold Bullion; Incidental Coinage Expenses; Incidental Office Expenses; Income Duty; Jersey Government; Jubilee Medals; Loss on Coinage (Gold); Loss on Coinage (Silver); Loss on Light Gold Coin withdrawn from circulation; Loss on Worn Silver Coin withdrawn from circulation; Machinery Repairs etc.; Medals; Melbourne Mint; Mint Vote; Packing etc. specie for Treasury Chest; Paymaster General; Police; Profit on Bronze Coinage; Pyx Pieces; Salaries, allowances and wages; Seignorage; Silver Bullion; Specimen coins struck and sold to the Public; Sub-Accountant; Supply of Silver and Bronze Coin to Colonies; Sydney Mint; Treasury Chest; Withdrawal of Foreign Bronze Coin; Worn silver coin lost in the Tararna. 1 vol.
- 62 1927 Apr.-1932 Mar. *Accounts include:* Advances; Balances; Bank of England; Bronze Bullion; Bullion for Medals and Seals; Cheques Payable; Colonial and Foreign Coinages; Currency Note Reserve; Distribution of Token Coin; Exchequer Advances for purchase of bullion; Exchequer Extra Receipts; Exchequer Grants; Expenses incidental to redemption and withdrawal of Silver Coin; Hospital Savings Association; Incidental Expenses (Manufacturing); Incidental Expenses (Office); Loss from waste on Silver Coinage; Loss on Light Gold Coin withdrawn; Machinery Purchase and Upkeep; Melbourne Mint; Metals; Mint Vote; Ottawa Mint; Perth Mint; Police; Pretoria Mint; Public Sales; Redemption of surplus silver coin; Salaries, wages and allowances; Silver Bullion and Coinage; Sub-Accountant; Surplus Silver; Sydney Mint; Telegrams and Telephones; Widows and Orphans Pensions;

#### Mint 9

- the broad pieces received into the Mint between 1733 Feb. and 1734 Feb.; and Gold Journal, 1733 Apr. to 1734 Mar. 1 vol.
- 76 1784 Jan.-1787 Dec. Gold; 1786 June-1787 May. Silver. 1 vol.
- 77 1794 July-1815 Oct. Gold *Accounts include:* Bank of England; Bank of Ireland; Commissariat; Gold imported; Importers. 1798 Apr.-1815 Dec. Silver. *Accounts include:* Bank of England; Bank of Ireland; Dollar silver; Importers; States of Jersey. 1 vol.
- 78 1800 Dec.-1815 Nov. Gold. *Accounts include:* Bank of England; Commissariat; Gold of French standard; Gold of Hanover standard; Melter; Moneyers; Refiners. 1803 Feb.-1816 July. Silver. *Accounts include:* Bank of England; Bank of Ireland; Commissariat; Dollar silver; Maundy moneys; Melter; Moneyers; Silver of Hanover standard; Tokens for Demerara and Essequibo; Tokens for States of Jersey; Waterloo medals. 1 vol.
- 79 1817 Mar.-Dec. Gold. *Accounts include:* Melter; Moneyers; Pyx pieces; Standard Gold. 1815 Mar.-1817 Dec. Silver. *Accounts include:* Bank of England; Commissariat; Dollar silver; Maundy moneys; Melter; Moneyers; Old Silver coin; Refiner; Silver Coin; Standard Silver; Tokens for Demerara and Essequibo; Waterloo medals. 1 vol.
- 80 1825 Mar.-1846 Mar. Silver. *Accounts include:* Bank of England; Cash for four-penny pieces; China medals; China Silver (Sycee); Commissariat; Coronation medals; Gold from Sycee Silver; Melter; Moneyers; Portuguese Government; Portuguese Silver; Recoinage of sixpences; Refining; Silver Bullion; Silver Coin tale; Silver for Demerara and Essequibo; Stronghold. 1 vol.
- 81 1825 Dec.-1828 Dec. Silver. 1 vol.
- 82 1826 Jan.-1828 Dec. Silver. Account of silver moneys coined and delivered by the Moneyers into the Office of Receipt. 1 vol.

- 83 1827 Jan.-1839 Apr. Gold. *Accounts include:* Bank of England; Bank of Ireland; Commissariat; Coronation medals; Gold Bulletin; Gold Fund; Importers; Melter; Moneyers; Stronghold. 1 vol.
- 84 1838 Jan.-1860 Dec. Silver. *Accounts include:* China medals; Coining Department; Commissariat; Gold from Sycee Silver; Melter; Melting Department; Moneyers; Refining; Silver assay; Silver Bullion and Moneys coined; Silver Coin sold; Soldiers' medals; Stronghold; Sycee Silver; War medals; Worn coin exchanged and refined. 1 vol.
- 85 1851 Mar.-1862 Oct. Silver. *Accounts include:* Coining Department; Ionian Silver coinage; Melting Department; Plus and minus on Silver coin; Silver Bullion; Silver Coin; Stronghold; Worn Silver Coin purchased for recoinage. 1 vol.
- 86 1861 Jan.-1875 Mar. Silver. *Accounts include:* Coining Department; Copper for alloying silver; Melting Department; Operative Department; Plus and minus; Silver assay; Silver Bullion and Moneys coined; Silver Coin returned from Gold Coast; Silver Moneys deposited in Pyx Chest; Stronghold; Worn Silver Coin purchased for recoinage. 1 vol.
- 87 1874 Apr.-1879 Aug. Gold. *Accounts include:* Alloy; Bombay Mint (pyx pieces); Calcutta Mint (pyx pieces); Colonial Coin; Gold Bullion; Gold Waste; Melbourne Mint (pyx pieces); Operative Department; Pyx Chest; Siamese Silver coins; Stronghold; Sydney Mint (Governor's pieces); Sydney Mint (pyx pieces). 1 vol.
- 88 1875 Apr.-1879 Mar. Silver. *Accounts include:* Old and worn Silver coin; Operative Department; Plus and minus; Pyx Chest; Seignorage; Silver alloy; Silver Bullion; Silver Coin; Stronghold. 1 vol.
- 89 1883 Apr.-1891 Dec. Silver. *Accounts include:* Old and worn Silver coins; Operative Department; Plus and minus; Pyx Chest; Seignorage; Silver alloy; Silver Bullion; Silver Coin; Stronghold. 1 vol.
- 90 1890 Oct.-1929 Sept. Silver. Quarterly Accounts. 1 vol.
- 91 1892 Jan.-1895 Sept. Silver. *Accounts include:* Alloy; Bullion and Coin; Colonial Coinages; Operative Department; Plus and minus; Pyx Chest; Seignorage; Stronghold; Worn coin. 1 vol.
- 92 1895 Aug.-1898 Oct. Silver. *Accounts include:* Alloy; Bullion and Coin; Colonial Coinages; Operative Department; Plus and minus; Pyx Chest; Seignorage; Stronghold; Worn coin. 1 vol.
- 93 1898 Apr.-1900 June. Silver. *Accounts include:* Alloy; Bullion and Coin; Operative Department; Plus and minus; Pyx Chest; Seignorage; Stronghold; Worn coin. 1 vol.
- 94 1900 Apr.-1906 July. Silver. *Accounts include:* Advances (Imperial silver); Alloy (Imperial silver); Assay Office; Bank of England (medal); Bullion (Colonial silver); Bullion (Imperial silver); Bullion (Medal silver); Canadian Government; Coin (Imperial silver); Colonial Agents (Colonial silver); Crown Agents (Colonial silver); Departments etc. (Medal silver); India Office; Indian Pyx pieces; Newfoundland Government; Rothschilds; Seal (Imperial silver); Specimen coin and Coronation medals received from Operative Department; Sundry persons (Medals and specimen coins); Various firms (Medal silver). 1 vol.
- 95 1906 Aug.-1916 June. Silver. *Accounts include:* Advances (Imperial silver); Bullion (Colonial silver); Bullion (Imperial silver); Bullion (Medal silver); Coin (Imperial silver); Colonial Agents (Colonial silver); Coronation and Investiture medals and specimen coins received from Operative Department; Departments (Medal silver); Silver Bullion issued to and Silver Blanks received from the Mint Birmingham Ltd. 1 vol.
- 96 1913 Apr.-1929 Mar. Gold. *Accounts include:* Advances (Imperial gold); Alloy; Bank of England; Bullion (Imperial gold); Bullion (Medal gold); Branch Mints (Gold pyx pieces); Departments (Medal gold); Egyptian Government; London City and Midland Bank; Martins Bank; Roumanian Government. 1 vol.
- 97 1924 Apr.-1928 Mar. Silver. *Accounts include:* Advances (Bullion transfer); Advances (Imperial silver); Bullion (Colonial silver); Bullion (Imperial silver); Bullion (Medal silver); Coin (Imperial silver); Colonial Agents (Colonial silver); Currency Note
- 62 1851 Dec.-1856 Dec. Letters and papers concerning the supply of copper tokens for the Bank of Upper Canada. 1 folder
- 63 1852 May. Letter from the Royal Mint to the Treasury concerning arrangements for carrying into effect a proposal for a special coinage for the British North American Provinces. 1 folder
- 1858 Oct.-1860 Mar. Accounts for silver and copper coinages for Canada. See Mint 6/58, 59 and 67.
- 64 1870 June-1871 Aug.; 1884 Sept.-1886 Mar. Letters and papers concerning the execution of silver coinages for the Government of Canada by the Royal Mint. 1 folder
- 65 1871 Nov.-1875 Mar.; 1880 June-1883 July. Letters and papers concerning the execution of silver coinages for the Government of Canada by Messrs. Heaton and Sons of Birmingham. 1 folder

### Mint 13

#### Trinidad:

- 59 1873 Sept. Letter from the Treasury to the Royal Mint with enclosures respecting measures adopted in calling in foreign silver coin in circulation in Trinidad. 1 folder

#### America (North):

##### Canada:

- 60 1831 July. Memorandum on a proposed coinage of copper for Canada. 1 folder
- 1850 Dec.-1853 May. Accounts for copper tokens supplied for the Bank of Upper Canada. See Mint 6/57 and 67.
- 61 1851 Nov. Observations on a Canada coinage, by the Master of the Royal Mint. 1 folder



- 66 1876 Sept.-1883 Jan. Letters and papers concerning the execution of copper or bronze coinages for the Government of Canada by Messrs. Heaton and Sons of Birmingham. 1 folder
- 67 1878 Mar. Letter from Sir J. Rose to the Deputy Master about the circulating medium of Canada. 1 folder
- 68 1879 Apr. Memorandum respecting the coinage in British Possessions of North America. 1 folder
- 69 1883 Dec.-1886 Feb. Letters and papers concerning the execution of bronze coinages for the Government of Canada by the Royal Mint. 1 folder
- 70 [1884 Feb.]. Statement of the amount, denominations and number of pieces struck for the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland from 1877 Jan. to 1884 Feb. 1 folder
- 71 1891 Sept. Memorandum and minute respecting the conversion of old copper coins into new bronze cent pieces. 1 folder
- 72 [1900]. Summary of the coinages for Canada, 1858 to 1899. 1 folder
- 1900 Aug.-Dec. Account for the Canadian Government. See Mint 9/94.
- New Brunswick:*
- 73 1853 Nov. Correspondence concerning the issue of a copper coinage for New Brunswick. 1 folder
- 1854 Sept.-1865 Aug. Accounts for coinages for New Brunswick. See Mint 6/58-60 and 67.
- 74 1860 Oct.-Dec. Correspondence concerning the issue of bronze and silver coinages for New Brunswick. 1 folder
- Newfoundland:*
- 75 1864 Feb.-1885 May. Letters and papers concerning gold, silver and bronze coinages struck for the Government of Newfoundland by the Royal Mint. 1 folder
- 1865 Mar. Account of H. Morehen for designing etc. the Newfoundland 20 cents pieces. See No. 5 above.
- 1865 Apr.-1870 Mar. Accounts for Newfoundland coinages. See Mint 6/60 and 67.
- 76 1872 Feb.-1882 Aug. Letters and papers concerning gold, silver and bronze coinages struck for the Government of Newfoundland by Messrs. Heaton and Sons of Birmingham. 1 folder
- [1884 Feb.]. Statement of the amount, denominations and number of pieces struck for the Government of Newfoundland from 1877 Jan. to 1884 Feb. See No. 70 above.
- 77 1891 Feb.-Mar. Lists giving details of Newfoundland coins struck from 1863 to 1890 inclusive, with relevant correspondence between the Royal Mint and the Treasury. 1 folder
- 1900 July-Aug. Account for the Newfoundland Government. See Mint 9/94.
- 78 1938 May-Dec. Newfoundland coinage costs. 1 folder
- Nova Scotia:*
- 79 1855 Dec.-1856 Oct. Letters and papers concerning the supply of copper pence and half pence for the Province of Nova Scotia. 1 folder
- 1856 Apr.-1862 Mar. Accounts for Nova Scotia coinage. See Mint 6/58, 59 and 67.
- 80 1859 Nov.-1860 Aug. Correspondence concerning the supply of copper cents and half cents for Nova Scotia. 1 folder
- Prince Edward Island:*
- 81 1871 Sept.-Nov. Letters and papers concerning the coinage of bronze cents for the Government of Prince Edward Island by Messrs. Heaton and Sons of Birmingham. 1 folder
- Mexico:*
- 82 1866 Oct.; 1879 Jan.-1880 Jan. Correspondence concerning the weight and fineness of the Mexican dollar. 1 folder
- United States:*
- 1878 Apr.-June. Correspondence concerning the specimen of the new standard silver dollar sent to the Royal Mint by the Director of the Mint, Washington, D.C. See Mint 3/53.
- 1879 Mar.-1881 June. Correspondence concerning the currency in Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements, and the proposals made concerning the American Trade dollar and the Japanese Yen. See No. 117 below.
- British Guiana:*
- 1809 May-1816 Sept. Accounts for silver tokens for Demerara and Essequibo. See Mint 9/78 and 79.
- 84 1825 Oct. Letter from the Board of Trade to the Royal Mint concerning copper coin wanted for the Rio de la Plata Association. 1 folder
- 85 1831 Dec. Queries raised by the Treasury and replies thereto respecting the depreciation of the Demerara coinage and the relative value of gold and silver. 1 folder
- 1832 Jan.-1836 Mar. Accounts for silver for Demerara and Essequibo. See Mint 9/80.
- 1835 Sept.-1836 Apr. Accounts for Demerara coinage. See Mint 6/52 and 53.
- 86 1836 Jan. Letter from the Deputy Master to G. Baillie, Colonial Agent, enclosing accounts of receipts and payments relating to the coinage carried on at the Mint for British Guiana. 1 folder
- 1836 July. Coinages struck for British Guiana in 1833 and 1835. See No. 48 above.
- 87 [1837]. Design of the British Guiana and Demerara and Essequibo coins, 1832, 1833 and 1836. 1 folder
- 88 1900 Aug. Memoranda and minutes concerning the conversion of British Guiana guilders and half guilders into fourpenny pieces. 1 folder
- 89 1926 Jan.-1940 Mar. British Guiana coinage costs. 1 folder

**Mint 17**

**Accounts:**

**CANADA (Ottawa)**

*General:*

- 187 1899 Mar.-1910 Aug. Ottawa Mint Record Book. *Entries include:* Act respecting the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint, 23rd May, 1901; Act respecting the Currency (Revised Statute) 1906; Ottawa Mint Proclamation, 2nd November, 1907. 1 vol. [The following, nos. 188 and 189, are letters additional to those entered in the Record Books (Mint 1/50 and 51) and in the Record Book (no. 187 above)].
- 188 1907 Aug.-1923 May. Letters from the Ottawa Mint to the Royal Mint (semi-official). 1 folder
- 189 1907 June-1923 Apr. Letters from the Royal Mint to the Ottawa Mint (semi-official and private). 1 folder
- 1927 Apr.-1947 Mar. Included in Mint Office Ledgers. See Mint 6/62-64.

*Acts and Proclamation:*

- 1901 May. Act respecting the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint. See No. 187 above.
- 1906. Act respecting the Currency (Revised Statute). See No. 187 above.
- 1907 Nov. Ottawa Mint Proclamation. See No. 187 above.

*Buildings and Machinery:*

- 190 1901 Jan. Estimate of cost of machinery for the Canada Mint. 1 folder
- 191 1901 Jan.-Mar. Sketch plan of the proposed branch of the Royal Mint at Ottawa, with explanatory memoranda and also observations on the plan. 1 folder
- 192 1902 Mar. Memorandum on the Assay Department of the proposed Canadian Mint at Ottawa. 1 folder
- 193 1907 Oct. Detailed costs of making machinery and tools for the Canada Mint, and details of the contents of the cases of machinery for the Canada Mint. 1 folder
- 194 1908 Jan. Estimate of the cost of engraver's tools for the Ottawa Mint. 1 folder

*Coinage:*

- 195 1911 Jan.-1920 Jan. Accounts of gold moneys coined by the Master and Worker of the Royal Mint at the Ottawa Branch Mint, 1910 Apr. to 1911 Dec., 1913 Jan. to 1914 Dec. and 1916 Jan. to 1919 Dec. 1 folder

*Medals:*

- 196 1930 Nov.-1931 Apr. Letters and papers concerning the supply of medals by the Royal Mint for the Ottawa Mint show case. 1 folder

*Refinery:*

- 197 1907 Jan. Memorandum on a proposed refinery in Canada. 1 folder
- 198 1917 Oct.-1919 Jan. Memorandum concerning the refining of gold at the Ottawa Mint. 1 folder

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**MEDAL FOR NORTHLANDER'S INAUGURAL TRIP**

BY Jeff Fournier



The O.N.R. (Ontario Northland Railway) operates the "Northlander" passenger train which runs from North Bay, Ontario to Cochrane. From here, passengers can continue their journey to Moosonee on the "Polar Bear Express".

For its inaugural trip, a commemorative medal was issued by the O.N.R. depicting the Northlander on one side and the following inscription on the other: "INAUGURAL TRIP/ THE HONORABLE/ WILLIAM G. DAVIS/PREMIER OF ONTARIO/THE HONORABLE/ JAMES SNOW/ MINISTER OF TRANSPORTATION/

AND COMMUNICATIONS/ MAY 28, 1977".

The medals were produced both in aluminum (given to passengers and for others in attendance) and nickel (given to dignitaries and invited guests). They are 32 millimetres in diameter. Mintage figures are not known.



# SUDBURY MEDALS AND MEDALLIONS

By Jeff Fournier

Previously, I have covered a number of medals/medallions issued in Sudbury including those of the Centennial Numismatic Park and INCO Ltd. This listing covers other medals which have not been described thus far.

The description of each medal is followed by information which includes the date of issue, mint, metal, diameter (in millimeters) and mintage.

## LEGEND

X - no information available

e - estimate

Bz - bronze; NS - nickel-silver; Aq - antiqued finish

GP - gold-plate; AS - aureate; Al - Aluminum

AN - anodized; SP - silver-plate; Cu - copper

Ag - silver; Au - gold; B - brass

JM - Johnson Matthey Mint

SM - Sherritt Mint

LM - Lombardo Mint

## REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF SUDBURY

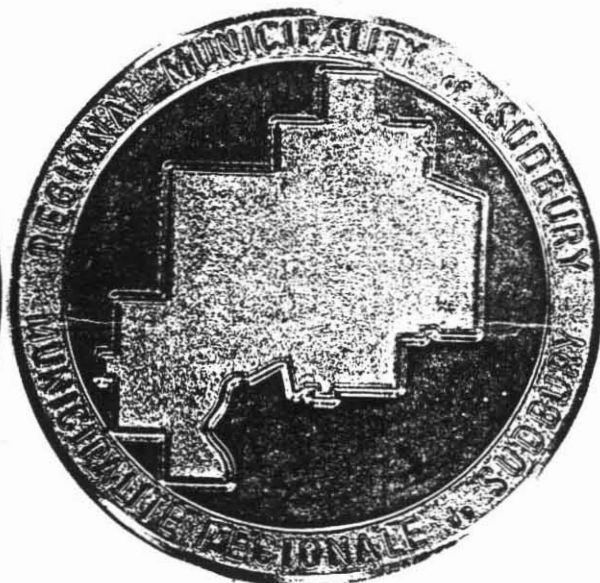
These were struck to be given to special guests of the city of Sudbury. The larger medallions (75mm), with the exception of the nickel-silver example, were issued for V.I.P.'s and so forth, in very limited quantities.

### DESCRIPTION

The Sudbury Civic Center is in the middle on the obverse and a coat-of-arms is

above this. Also above the Civic Center are the words "CIVIC SQUARE/CENTRE CIVIQUE". Around the outer edge is the inscription "REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF SUDBURY/MUNICIPALITE REGIONALE de SUDBURY". A map of the area and an inscription around the medal which reads "REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF SUDBURY/MUNICIPALITE REGIONALE de SUDBURY" is on the reverse.

X	LM	Bz	38	3000e
X	LM	NS	75	1000e
X	LM	AqGP	75	10e
X	LM	AqBz	75	10e



## ROYAL VISIT: MUNICIPAL ISSUE

The obverse of this medal is identical to the medal issued by Science North for the Royal Visit in 1984 (described in a prior listing). It was struck by the municipality and sold as a souvenir piece to commemorate the occasion. Other municipalities used this obverse for medals which they issued as well.



### DESCRIPTION

The obverse features portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, facing left. The inscription reads "THE ROYAL VISIT/ 1984/LA VISITE ROYALE". The Sudbury coat-of-arms is on the reverse, on top of which is a moose. Below is the inscription "SUDBURY".  
1984 SM AS 33 X

## MONTESSORI MEDAL



### DESCRIPTION

One side has the following: an inscription which reads "CLUB MONTESSORI <sup>FOUNDED</sup> 1980 /AMOR DOCTRINAE FLOREAT/LET THE LOVE OF LEARNING/FLOURISH/SUDBURY CANADA". In the center of the medal is a banner, and below this a coat-of-arms. The other side features in the center) a stylized "M" above which is an old oil lamp, and below a book. An inscription reads "EDUCATION FOR A BETTER WORLD". At the bottom of the medal are two twigs.

X LM AqBz 39 500e  
X LM Bz 39 500e

## OUR LADY OF SUDBURY

The statue, which the medal commemorates was consecrated on December 8/1983 by Bishop Alexander Carter. It stands at the Catholic center in Sudbury.

### DESCRIPTION

On the reverse at the bottom is the inscription "OUR LADY OF SUDBURY". In the center is a picture of our lady of Sudbury. The obverse has a rosary in the center and a reproduction of a religious medal.

1983 LM AI 39 5000e



## EPISCOPAL ORDINATION OF BERNARD PAPIN

On the obverse is a crucifix. The reverse has the following inscription: "SERVIRE DOMINUM CUM LAETITIA/BERNARD F. PAPPIN/EPISCOPAL ORDINATION/APRIL 11, 1975/SUDBURY, ONTARIO/TO SERVE THE LORD WITH JOY".  
1975 LM AI 39 2000e



## SUDBURY AND DISTRICT BOYS' HOME



In the center is the large boys' home complex and the inscription "SUDBURY AND DISTRICT BOYS' HOME". On the other side in the middle is a man piggy-backing a young boy. The inscription reads "I SUPPORT THE BOYS' HOME/THANK YOU".  
X LM ANAI 39 10000e

The following three medals were issued by Chuck Martin, a former Sudbury coin dealer (now deceased). They were sold at his coin shop and by other dealers, as well as at various hockey tournaments in and around the Sudbury area. It is quite likely that more medals had been planned, but only the three listed here are known to exist.

## EDDIE SHACK - WORLD FAMOUS HOCKEY STARS

### DESCRIPTION

The obverse features a portrait of a youthful Eddy Shack. An inscription reads "EDDIE SHACK". On the reverse is a hockey stick, puck and a twig. In the top left corner is inscribed "WORLD/FAMOUS/HOCKEY/STARS".  
Issued at \$3.00.  
1968 LM SP 38 2000e



## PHIL ESPOSITO - WORLD FAMOUS HOCKEY STARS

### DESCRIPTION

The obverse features a portrait of Phil Esposito and the inscription "PHIL ESPOSITO". On the reverse is a hockey stick, puck and a twig. In the top left corner is inscribed "WORLD/FAMOUS/HOCKEY/STARS".  
Issued at \$3.00.  
1968 LM SP 38 2000e



## BOBBY ORR - WORLD FAMOUS HOCKEY STARS

### DESCRIPTION

The obverse features a portrait of Bobby Orr and the inscription "BOBBY ORR". On the reverse is a hockey stick, puck and a twig. In the top left corner is inscribed "WORLD/FAMOUS/HOCKEY/STARS". Issued at \$3.00.

1969 LM SP 38 1000e

## SUDBURY DOWNS



### DESCRIPTION

On the reverse is the Sudbury Downs complex with a horse and rider in the foreground - "SUDBURY DOWNS" is at the top. The obverse reads "HEELS/OF GLORY" at the top. In the center is a horse and chariot with rider.

X LM ADAI 39 X}1000e  
X LM AI 39 X}

## ONTARIO MOTOR LEAGUE - SUDBURY

### DESCRIPTION

The obverse has the inscription: THE ONTARIO MOTOR LEAGUE /"SIXTY GOLDEN/YEARS"/1915-1975/NICKEL BELT CLUB". The obverse features the Sudbury Big Nickel monument with three smokestacks in the background. At the bottom is the Sudbury coat-of-arms. To the left of the monument are the words "THE/BIG/NICKEL". At the bottom of the medal is the inscription "CITY OF/SUDBURY CANADA".

1975 LM ANAI 39 1000e



## HOCKEY MEDAL



### DESCRIPTION

The obverse features a picture of a hockey player. The other side is blank except for a laurel wreath around the outer part.

X LM AI 38 X

The three religious medals which follow were issued by Ted Szilva, a Sudbury resident, and given to church members as mementoes.



## RELIGIOUS MEDAL #1

### DESCRIPTION

One side features the inscription "THE COIN/OF THE CHRISTIAN/WITHOUT ME/YOU CAN DO/NOTHING". On the other side is a religious symbol (the letter "P" superimposed over an "X") and the inscription: "I CAN DO/ALL THINGS/IN HIM WHO/STRENGTHENS/ME".

X LM AI 38 X



## RELIGIOUS MEDAL #2



### DESCRIPTION

On one side is a crucifix. On the other is the inscription "CURSILLOS/CHRISTIANITY/CHRIST IS/COUNTING/ON YOU".

X LM ANAI 38 X

## RELIGIOUS MEDAL #3

### DESCRIPTION

On the obverse in the center is a chalice, several individuals and a religious symbol. The inscription on top reads "THROUGH HIM IN HIM" and at the bottom "WITH HIM". The reverse is blank except for branches around the outer edge.

X LM ANAI 51 X



## P O L I S H MILLENIUM



This medal was issued to Commemorate the 1000th anniversary of Christianity in Poland. It was struck for Star Souvenir Sales of Sudbury and originally sold for \$2.00(NS,CuBz), \$12.00(Ag) and \$200.00(Au). The silver and gold medals are numbered.

### DESCRIPTION

The obverse features the Polish eagle - the symbol of the Dagiellon Dynasty. The eagle symbolizes Polish nationality and unity and the cross on its breast is



symbolic of Christianity. This is circumscribed by the words "POLAND'S MILLENIUM" and "MILENIUM POLSKI" separated by the dates "966" and "1966" and surrounding the Polish millenium crest. The reverse carries the inscription "POLAND'S MILLENIUM OF CHRISTIANITY" which is in turn surrounded by the Polish translation "TYSIA CLE CE POLSKI CHZESCJANSKIEJ".

1966	WM	NS	37	X
1966	WM	CuBz	37	X
1966	WM	Ag	37	X
1966	WM	Au	37	X

## ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT & MINES

Issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the OMNDM (formerly the Ontario Bureau of Mines). This was not offered for sale, but was issued to ministry employees free of charge. The public could obtain a copy at the Ministry offices in Sudbury.

### DESCRIPTION

The MNDM logo is in the center of the obverse and in an outer ring, the legend ".OBM. MNDM CENTENNIAL . OBM. MDNM CENTENNAIRE./100 ANS DE PROGRESS/ 100 YEARS OF PROGRESS". The logo depicts a trillium superimposed on a geological hammer in an "X" pattern above the dates "1891-1991". The reverse has a stylized trillium above the word "ONTARIO". "MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES. ONTARIO BUREAU OF MINES. MINISTERE DU DEVELOPPEMENT DU NORD ET DES MINES" is around the perimeter.

1991	JM	B	35	1000
1991	JM	B	35	200 (Double struck)



### JAMES NATION & Co.

**H**AVE just received in addition to their former stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, and Hardware

*15 Crates of well assorted*

### EARTHEN WARE,

which is offered for Sale at reduced prices;

AND

on consignment, a quantity of  
MESS and PRIME PORK,  
and a few Barrels Daiton Ale from the  
Kingston Brewery.

### BANK NOTES.

of the State of New York taken at Par.  
York, 15th June, 1820. 24 1/2.

Debates ??? of the  
House of Commons  
on the  
Currency Act  
1910

CLEAN CURRENCY.

Mr. LEWIS. I wish to ask some questions in reference to articles which have appeared in the Ottawa 'Free Press' on the use of dirty dollar bills. The subject does not concern some of us as much as others. I would first quote one or two items as follows:—

'Free Press.'

Why use dirty Dollar Bills when clean ones may be had from Banks.

Dr. A. R. Pyne, an analyst from Toronto, has examined a well-worn dollar bill and thereon he found no fewer than 2,067,200 microbes.

Truly it was a case of overcrowding. Nobody cares to find out how the doctor managed to make the count, but the fact remains that the dollar bill was very, very dirty.

The other day an American scientist found something over 3,000,000 microbes on a bill.

According to the Toronto 'Telegram' on the bill Dr. Pyne examined there were 243,200 microbes which he styled as 'liquifiers,' 184,400 'non-liquifiers,' and 1,337,600 moulds.

In this connection a banker told The 'Free Press' that the one dollar bills were the dirtiest, the two's next, and so on. The reason, of course, is that the one dollar bills get the most handling.

After all, isn't it time in this country that we had clean money?

You can always get clean money at the banks, but most times you have to ask for it. If people demanded clean bills when doing business with stores and shops the banks would soon make an extra effort to have better bills.

The system by which the banks obtain the one and two dollar bills from the government is a rather complex one, but for the purpose of this article it may be briefly explained. In the capitals of each province the Finance Department of the Federal Government has officials known as Receivers General. The banks are supposed to send all their old worn-out bills there and in return get back crisp new ones. The Receivers General in turn ship the old ones to Ottawa and they are destroyed in some of the secret recesses of the Finance Department.

In these days the government keeps ahead of any demands the banks may make for clean money. In fact the federal authorities have lots of clean money on hand doing nothing, but there are lots of dirty, filthy bills floating most industriously from hand to hand.

It is a well-known fact that bank bills are capable of carrying almost anything. Your agitation for cleaner paper money is certainly a good one.

So said Dr. Higgins, Dominion bacteriologist, to the 'Free Press' regarding the campaign for clean money.

'Paper absorbs moisture,' continued Dr. Higgins, 'and moisture is laden with germs. Some men moisten their fingers with saliva to count bills. If such men be tubercular there is certainly direct infection. The danger is continually increasing.'

Dr. R. Kennedy said: 'Bank bills are certainly a medium for the conveying of disease germs from one person to another. Some of these old and worn-out bills simply reek with germs.'

'It is almost an insult to offer a man in payment of a debt a bill like some of those in circulation,' Dr. A. T. Shillington said. 'There is considerable danger from a sanitary point of view.'

'Soiled and dirty paper money is not fit for use any more than any other filthy thing,' remarked Dr. M. O. Klofz. 'The one dollar bills are the worst, in view of the fact that they are the most handled.'

'People would never think of picking dirty, filthy paper up in the street and putting it in their pockets, but that is just about what they do when they handle some of these dollar bills.'

'We are handing out clean money now,' one city bank manager told the 'Free Press' to-day. 'Your campaign's a good thing.'

'Are you sending all this dirty stuff to the Receiver General in Toronto?' was asked.

'No, the bills were not bad enough for that. We are just sending them to the smaller branches.'

Next time you go to a bank just ask for clean money. It is healthier, cleaner, and it feels more like money.

The teller may say things, but he'll dig down and get 'em for you. The teller has the clean money, and if he hasn't, he ought to get it for you.

The teller has orders to be on the lookout for badly mutilated or badly soiled bills,' said the accountant of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

If the bill is torn or tattered, he puts it aside. But if it is whole, out it goes through the wicket, utterly regardless of how filthy it may be.

'Of course, everything that passes from hand to hand very much has any amount of germs on it. Another thing that must be considered is the expense; every new note costs the bank about two cents and a half.'

In spite of considerable expense the Bank of England never issues a note a second time. The new note is issued and when it comes in it is replaced, whether it has been in circulation five minutes or a year.'

The important point is that the bank teller is the worn-out bill censor.

And so on the evidence of medical men goes. Each and every one agrees that there is danger.

'Of course, the public need some educating on this question of clean money,' he went on. 'We don't have to have dirty bills. If people only demand clean ones, they can get them. The storekeeper will then get after his banker, and the bankers will get after us, and we can keep well ahead of the game.'

1. What is the government doing to assist in getting clean money into circulation? 2. Is there any standard under which bills are said to be unfit for use? 3. Has the government enough clean bills on hand to replace the dirty money now in use? 4. And if so, how far does the government keep ahead of the demand of the banks for clean money. I understand that one of the main reasons for the use of dirty money is that on each new bill issued to the bank there is a small charge of 2½ cents.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER. I am sorry the Minister of Finance is not here to answer my hon. friend. We are bringing in a pretty large budget this year to issue a good deal of clean money, and whether it is clean or not clean I have to say to my hon. friend that in this matter he will have to take the good with the bad as usual and take the bills with the microbes upon them.

Mr. BICKERDIKE. If that was a one-dollar bill that was examined, how many microbes would be on a fifty-dollar bill?

APRIL 28, 1910

8238

CLEAN DOMINION PAPER CURRENCY.

Mr. LEWIS:

1. What is the government doing to assist in getting clean money in circulation?

2. Is there any standard by which one and two dollar bills are said to be unfit for use?

3. Has the government enough clean bills on hand to recall the dirty money now in circulation?

4. How far does the government keep ahead of the demands of the banks for clean money?

Mr. FIELDING:

I think the condition of the paper currency issued by the Dominion government is very much better than one would suppose from the criticisms that are sometimes offered. No doubt there are exceptional cases in which the notes have been too long in service and should be sent in for redemption by the holders. But it is safe to say that on the whole the condition of the currency from a sanitary point of view has steadily improved. As a test, I recently caused application to be made in the ordinary way of business at all the banks in the city of Ottawa, and obtained from each a number of dollar notes. I find only a few of these that could be considered objectionable, and these should not have been paid over the counter by the banks. The great majority of them are quite fresh and clean, and with very few exceptions all are serviceable.

1. The government redeems all Dominion notes unfit for circulation presented to it. Redemption agencies are established, under the Dominion Notes Act, at Victoria, British Columbia; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Toronto, Ontario; Montreal, Quebec; St. John, New Brunswick; Halifax, Nova Scotia and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. During the year 1909 Dominion notes unfit for circulation were redeemed as follows:

Ones, \$7,765,721; Twos, \$4,769,576. Or practically three-quarters of the total circulation of Ones and Twos.

2. No. But no Dominion note unfit for circulation is issued by the government.

3 and 4. The government keeps on hand a sufficient supply of new Dominion notes to meet all possible demand that may be made upon it.

On the schedule,

Mr. FIELDING. I want to make an addition to the schedule to correspond with the decision already reached by the committee respecting the creation of the silver dollar. In the schedule as it is at present, there is no reference to that point, and, as the silver dollar is to be made, it must be provided for in the schedule, like the rest. The amendment I propose is to insert in the schedule the following:

Under denomination of coin—silver; one dollar, standard weight 360 grains; remedy allowance—weight per piece; 1.50 grains; millimal fineness, 4.

Mr. PERLEY. May I ask the Minister of Finance why it is he wants to coin a silver dollar?

Mr. FIELDING. We have already had quite a discussion on that point. In brief, representations were made to me by hon. members from British Columbia both in this House and in the Senate, that the creation of a silver dollar was very desirable from a British Columbia point of view, and I have found by experience that there is a taste for the American silver dollar on the Pacific side. I see no reason why, there being a demand, we should not supply it, rather than use the American dollar. If our dollar note is not sufficient, and there are people who want a silver dollar, I think it is good business to furnish it.

Mr. J. A. CURRIE. I would suggest to the minister the coining of the Mexican dollar, as it is called, with a view to enable Canada to export silver to China, Japan

and other eastern countries. Hong Kong or Mexican dollar is the standard in silver countries. And, as we hope to take a prominent place in the trade of the Orient, if we are to have a silver dollar, I think we should have a coin that will be of use in that trade. We are large producers of silver, and these eastern countries will furnish a great market. I think it would be much better to make a coin of the exchange value of the Hong Kong or Mexican dollar than one that would be useful in exchange only in Canada.

Mr. FIELDING. I am not much enamoured of the silver dollar. At present we want to confine ourselves to the use of it in Canada. The other question that the hon. member has raised is a much larger one and one upon which I would not care to enter at present.

Mr. PERLEY. I do not wish to take up time if this matter is already decided. But I may remind the hon. Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding) that in the United States silver dollars are piled up unused—they cannot circulate them.

Mr. FIELDING. I can assure my hon. friend (Mr. Perley) that the law of supply and demand will govern that. We have no desire to coin them unless there is a demand for them, and I realize that that demand may arise only on the Pacific coast.

Mr. J. HAGGART. Perhaps the information I am about to ask has already been given. I would like to know what profits the government made last year from the mint, and how these profits compare with what we should have made if we had not had a mint. It is mainly on the silver coins, I believe, that we make a profit in the minting operations. Formerly, we had an arrangement with the imperial authori-

ties that they were to coin for us. Had we not changed that and established a mint here, what would have been the difference in our profits?

Mr. FIELDING. The information asked for has not been given to-day. But a return was brought down some time ago, and will be found in the records, which, I think, covers the whole matter. In general terms, the position is this: while there is a large profit in the operation of the mint, it is undoubtedly a fact that if we were content to have our coins made as in former years, in England, we should make a larger profit. That I state unhesitatingly. But, on the same principle, no doubt, we could get our Dominion notes printed more cheaply in England than here, yet it was thought that there were good reasons why we should have an establishment for that purpose in Ottawa. The same reasons extended to coinage lead us to think it is better to have Canadian

coins made in Canada. The making of them is profitable, not as regards gold—there is no profit in coining gold—but in the silver coins and bronze coins. But, as a mere matter of profits, we should do better by having our coins made in England.

Mr. J. A. CURRIE. The current impression is that the coins of this country were formerly minted at the royal mint in England. Is it not a fact, however, that many of these were coined by British contractors in Birmingham and other places who make coins for other countries, and not in the royal mint?

Mr. FIELDING. Our orders were invariably sent to the royal mint. But in several instances, because the royal mint was too busy or for some other reason, they turned our orders over to contractors in Birmingham. So, in that sense, the hon. member's statement is practically correct.

Mr. PERLEY. Has the hon. minister considered any design for the gold coins?

Mr. FIELDING. The design is not finally adopted. It is being prepared in the royal mint in England. The elements will be, first, the King's head, as a matter of course, and the arms of Canada, will be used as the chief features in the design. These, with the designation of the coin, the word 'Canada', and the date are the elements of which the design is being made up.

Mr. PERLEY. It is necessary that we should have some name for the \$5 gold piece, and the design has a good deal to do with the name. Every country has a special name for its ordinary gold piece, and we should have some short name.

Mr. FIELDING. What do you call the sovereign?

Mr. PERLEY. I call it a sovereign. It is called a napoleon in France, an eagle in the United States, a crown in some parts of Europe, and there must be a short name for the \$5 gold piece in Canada, for instance, the beaver.

Mr. FIELDING. The design at present proposed is the King's head and the arms of Canada. While the beaver has elements of value as an industrious animal, I am not quite sure that it is a thing of beauty.

Mr. PERLEY. The minister may be sure that the general public will give a name of its own to the new gold piece, and he might keep that in mind when forming the design, if he does not like the beaver

Mr. J. A. CURRIE. Is it the intention to die? The old American coinage is always in relief. They have reversed that in the new coin.

Mr. FIELDING. I believe it was found that the American gold piece, while beautiful in its design, would not stack, and for certain purposes that was a defect in the American currency.

Mr. JAMESON. When the minister speaks of the arms of Canada, does he mean the arms of Canada before confederation, or does he mean the arms of the Dominion as they now exist?

Mr. FIELDING. On a matter of so much importance as a coin, we would have to use the authorized arms, and for the present we would not include a representation of all the provinces. But no doubt before long we will have to have a new issue in which the new arms will be used. For the present we only take the authorized arms.

Mr. J. A. CURRIE. I would suggest to the minister that a wheat sheaf on the gold coin would be a good advertisement for the country.

Bill reported, read the third time, and passed.

## PATTERSON & HEWARD

ENGRAVERS, DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF BRONZE AND BRASS MEMORIAL TABLETS MONUMENTAL BRONZES, ETC.

- Brass and Bronze Signs . . . . .
- Brass Book Dies . . . . .
- Rolls and Rule . . . . .
- Embossing Dies . . . . .
- Brass Type and Dies for Wood Printers (Cylinder) . . . . .
- Biscuit Stamps . . . . .
- Name Plates . . . . .
- Wall Directories (Metal) . . . . .
- Soap Dies and Moulds . . . . .
- Brands . . . . .
- Small Metal Stamping . . . . .
- Aluminum Workers, etc. . . . .
- (Sun Dials) Scientifically Calculated for any Latitude . . . . .

519 WEST KING STREET  
TORONTO 2 CANADA



## The Maywood Grocery

by Ronald Greene



This 26-1/2 mm aluminum token first came to the author's attention in 1986 and another specimen has recently surfaced. It is typical of a number of bread tokens issued in Victoria in the first half of the 1910's made of aluminum, of octagonal shape, and which give the name and a phone number, but not a city name.<sup>1</sup> They could well have come from one supplier.

The Maywood district of Victoria and Saanich was along Douglas Street, between the intersections of Burnside and Cloverdale, opposite the Baker Brick and Tile yard which later became the Mayfair Shopping Centre. There was almost nothing in the area in 1908 but the 1909 Vancouver Island Directory lists a Mrs Mary Wilson Iredale as postmistress of the Maywood P.O. at 3128 Douglas. She was also listed as a grocer. The address given was on the west side of the street between Speed Avenue and Alpha Street. Whether Mrs Iredale called her operation the Maywood Grocery or not is unknown but her phone number was 619.<sup>2</sup>

By the 1912 city directory a J.W. Williams was the proprietor of the Maywood Grocery at the corner of Douglas and Alpha. The phone number was 619. There was also a Maywood Meat Market, operated by W.A. King at the same address. The Maywood P.O. was run by Walter Pool at Douglas between Kelvin and Ardester (now Ardersier). By 1913 the Maywood Grocery was shown on Douglas at the corner of Tolmie Avenue operated by Frank McPhee, who was also the postmaster, H.W. Bown and J.M. Murray. In the next city directory, for 1914, Leslie D. Roscoe was shown as the proprietor and Rupert Roney as the manager. There were no more phone numbers given in the city directories, however, 619 was still the listed number for the Maywood Grocery in the November 1913 phone book. There was no Maywood Grocery listing in the July 1914 phone book. A Sydney Blackmore was operating the Maywood General Store at 3196 Douglas. However in 1915 Blackmore was the proprietor of the Maywood Grocery at 3194 Douglas, Roscoe was living in the Field Apartments with no occupation given and there was no R. Roney. The 3196 address was shown as vacant. The March 1915 phone book again lists a Maywood Grocery, but with the phone number 3220 which it retained for quite a few years. The 1917 directory shows another change for the Maywood Grocery was then at 3200 Douglas Street and G. Silburn was the proprietor. S. Blackmore was listed as on active service. Silburn continued to run the Maywood Grocery at the 3200 Douglas Street address for many years. Tolmie is the boundary between Victoria and Saanich in this area. Tolmie runs east from Douglas street, but Tolmie lane runs west from Douglas. 3200 Douglas is in Saanich, north of Tolmie lane but before Dupplin. About 1942 his son Ernest took over the business and operated it until 1954. In the 1955 the business was still being run as Silburn's Grocery, although L.N.G. Rusk was the proprietor.

Some years ago Bill Kersey wrote a reminiscence of his time in Victoria with many references to the period between 1908 and 1914.<sup>3</sup> He wrote that he had made some money speculating on real estate in 1911 and decided to enter business. He thought that the Maywood area was a good place for a bakery. He thought the Baker Brick and Tile yard would be a good place for a subdivision and the population would blossom in the area. He recalled only three businesses in the area; Maywood Meat Market, the Maywood Grocery and post office, and Emsley's Grocery at the corner of Douglas and Cloverdale. He opened for business on April 15, 1912, an easy day for him to remember because the news of the sinking of the *Titanic* came that day. He canvassed the Maywood area and met with instant success. He sold his bread at four loaves for a twenty-five cents. With no small change in use in Victoria, he would sell a single loaf at 10 cents, or two for fifteen cents. To help overcome the cost of buying a single loaf he also had aluminum tokens which he sold at eight for 50 cents. It is unlikely that these tokens, which are not known today, are the same as the Maywood Grocery tokens. Kersey's experience probably is typical as there were quite a few other bakery tokens in use in Victoria in the period.

From the telephone listing information we should date the first issue of the token to the 1911 - 1913 period.

We would like to thank Don Stewart for the rubbing of the token and his encouragement to write the article.

- <sup>1</sup> Among those that come to mind are the Cedar Hillside Grocery, Fernwood Bakery, Oaklands Grocery, Model Bakery, and Windsor Grocery.
- <sup>2</sup> The earliest phone book in the BCARS is for June 1911. The number 619 was listed for Maywood P.O.
- <sup>3</sup> William Charles Kersey, *The Daily Colonist*, Sunday October 29, 1978, Islander p. 12. Mr. Kersey died in 1986 at the age of 98.



**The Dallaire Dairy Limited  
Rouyn, Quebec**

The Dallaire Dairy was founded in 1932 by Albert Dallaire. Mr. Dallaire was born at St. Samuel of Beauce and his spouse was from the neighborhood. He is one of the first butter licensed of the Province of Quebec. He obtained his diploma from the butter school of St. Hyacinthe. Albert Dallaire has his own butter factory at St. Samuel of Beauce. At that time, there were only small country dairies. Mr. Dallaire did not like to work as a farmer because of the poorness of land. Since he had some relatives in Abitibi, he visited this region and found out it was a good place to establish himself.

In 1919, his family established itself at La Reine, close to La Sarre. Business is very slow because it rains too much and economy, in general, is in a disastrous state. In 1930, the city of Rouyn is growing. Mr. Dallaire thinks it would be good to go there. He buys a house located on 26 West Mgr. Rheume St. in Rouyn. The small dairy of 10' by 15' is attached to the house. On the lot, at the back there is a cowshed where two small black cows form the first "herd" at that time.

On his arrival in Rouyn, Mr. Dallaire owns two cows, some chickens and pigs. He would like to know whether the milk, egg or meat industry will be the most successful. Milk is the best one. It provides a daily revenue. We can easily see that the Dallaire Dairy was not a matter of chance but is due to the good management of his founder.

In 1933, they built a cattle-shed and a hen house on 234 Principale St. in Rouyn. The building is still there with its 3 floors of apartments. At that time it was for animals. In 1933, they bought their first wagon and in 1934, the second one. Business is going well and in 1935, they built the first dairy. The building measured 18' X 20' with two floors. They installed in this dairy a washing room, a cold room and a bottle room, in which they placed a small bottling machine, a washing machine and a boiling machine.

At the end of January 1936, they sold the house and installed themselves on the farm. Business is growing. But in 1937, the entreprise is getting so big they had to change the responsibilities. It is at this period that Louis-Philippe Dallaire becomes owner of the dairy and starts to buy milk from his father, 100 lbs. at a time. Since it has become Louis-Philippe's job he plans to develop the dairy. In 1941, milk pasteurization starts. In 1947, he buys the Guertin Dairy and starts to produce ice cream. For that purpose the small dairy is enlarged and finally a section of the large Dairy is built in 1958, to produce butter and milk powder. Everything is completed by 1961.

In 1959, the company became owner of the ice cream division of the Parfondeval Dairy of Rouyn. From 1965 to 1967, the dairy acquired several other dairies: Lacroix Dairy of Normetal, Mecamic Dairy, Audet Dairy of La Sarre, shares of the Ville-Marie Dairy Inc. and Temiskaming Dairy in January 1967. On September 30, 1965, the Dallaire Dairy buys the Lefebvre Dairy of Amos. It is the only dairy in Amos. In 1967, the Dallaire Dairy buys the Eplett's Dairy (Quebec Division) established since 1914 in Rouyn.

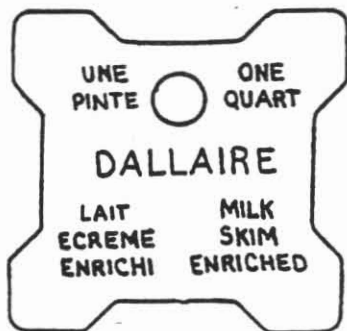
In 1973, the company sells its shares assets to Lafreniere Ltd.. Mr. Lafreniere becomes the president. In 1978, the Labatt Group becomes the new owner of the Dallaire Dairy Ltd. There are no change in the direction. In 1983, the Dallaire Dairy Limited joins with the Aliments Ault Ltd., an exclusive property of the John Labatt Groups. Its name is Les Aliments Ault Ltée., Dallaire Dairy Division.

Source: Mrs. Gisele and Mr. Joseph Dallaire

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

P : NS : 43 TH YELLOW

P : TOWER : 44 X 48 BH LT BLUE

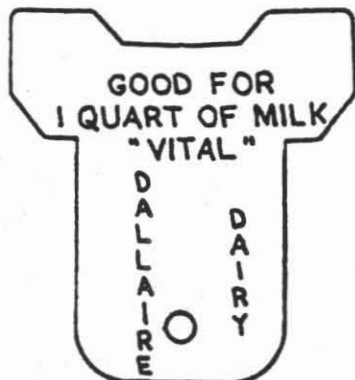


BON POUR / 1 PINTE DE LAIT / VITAL / LAITERIE DALLAIRE  
GOOD FOR / 1 QUART OF MILK / VITAL / DALLAIRE DAIRY

BON POUR / 1/2 GALLON DE LAIT / DALLAIRE  
GOOD FOR / 1/2 GALLON OF MILK / DALLAIRE

P : TOWER : 44 X 48 BH RED

P : TOWER : 44 X 48 BH GREEN



## **Laiterie Dallaire Limitée Rouyn Québec**

La laiterie Dallaire a été fondée en 1932 par Albert Dallaire. M. Dallaire est né à St-Samuel de Beauce et son épouse vient d'une paroisse voisine. Il est un des premiers beurriers licenciés de la province de Québec. Il a obtenu son diplôme à l'école de beurriers de Ste-Hyacinthe. Albert Dallaire a sa propre beurrerie à St-Samuel de Beauce. Dans ce temps, il n'y a que des petites laiteries de coin de rang. M. Dallaire n'aime pas beaucoup la terre de la Beauce parce qu'il y a beaucoup de roches. Ayant de la parenté en Abitibi, il vient visiter cette région et trouve la terre à son goût.

En 1919, il s'installe donc à la Reine, près de La Sarre avec sa famille. Mais les affaires ne fonctionnent pas car il pleut trop fréquemment et dans ces années, l'économie en général est dans un état lamentable.

En 1930, la ville de Rouyn commence à se développer, alors M. Dallaire pense qu'il serait bon de s'y installer. Il achète une maison située au 26 de la rue Mgr Rhéaume ouest à Rouyn. La petite laiterie, qui mesure 10 X 15 pieds est un appentis de la résidence. Sur le même terrain, en arrière, il y a l'étable qui loge les deux petites vaches noires qui forment le premier "troupeau fournisseur" de lait de laiterie à cette époque.

A son arrivée à Rouyn, M. Dallaire a 2 vaches, quelques poules et quelques cochons. Il veut savoir quel marché entre la vente de lait, des oeufs, ou la viande de porc serait le plus profitable. Le lait s'avère le meilleur produit, en plus d'assurer un revenu quotidien. On voit bien que la laiterie Dallaire n'est pas née à cause d'un hasard, mais bien à cause de l'esprit d'entrepreneurship de son fondateur.

En 1933, il y a la construction de l'étable et du poulailler au 234 de la rue Principale à Rouyn. La bâtisse existe toujours et abrite trois étages de logement, alors qu'à l'époque, elle abritait les animaux. C'est également en 1933 qu'a lieu l'achat de la première voiture tirée par un cheval, et en 1934 il y a achat de la deuxième. Les choses marchent rondement et c'est en 1935 que date la construction de la première laiterie. La bâtisse mesure 18 X 20 pieds et compte deux étages. On installe dans cette laiterie une chambre de lavage, une chambre froide et une chambre d'embouteillage, dans laquelle on place, une petite embouteilleuse, une laveuse à bouteille et une bouilloire.

A la fin de janvier 1936, la maison en ville est vendue et toute la famille se retrouve réunie sur la ferme. Les affaires continuent de s'accroître toujours sous la direction de M. Albert Dallaire. Mais voilà qu'en 1937 devant cette entreprise qui prend chaque jour de plus en plus d'envergure, il importe de répartir les responsabilités. C'est alors que Louis-Philippe Dallaire devient propriétaire de la laiterie et se met à acheter lui-même son lait au cent livres de la ferme de son père.

Comme la laiterie est l'occupation de Louis-Philippe, il prend en main son développement. En 1941 commence la pasteurisation du lait; en novembre 1947,

l'achat de la laiterie Guertin et le début de la fabrication de la crème glacée. Devant cette expansion, la petite laiterie est agrandie de tous côtés et finalement une section de la grande laiterie est bâtie en 1958 pour faire le beurre et le lait en poudre et est complétée en 1961 pour intégrer toutes les opérations.

En 1959, la compagnie se rend acquéreur du commerce de crème glacée de la laiterie Parfondeval de Val d'Or. De 1965 à 1967, la laiterie fait l'acquisition de plusieurs laiteries: Laiterie Lacroix de Normétal, Laiterie Macamic, Laiterie Audet de La Sarre, actions de la Laiterie Ville-Marie Inc. et Temiskaming Dairy en janvier 1967. Le 30 septembre 1965, la laiterie Dallaire achète la laiterie Lefebvre d'Amos. C'est la seule laiterie établie à Amos, et elle dessert seule cette localité. En 1967, la laiterie Dallaire achète la Laiterie Eplett's (division du Québec), établie depuis 1914 et à Rouyn depuis le début.

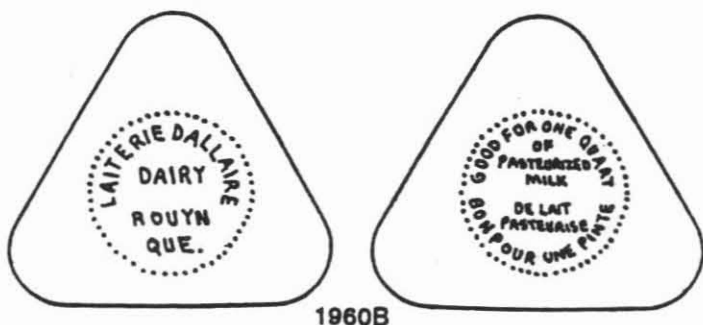
En 1973, la compagnie vend ses actions et actifs à Beurrerie Lafrenière Ltée. M. Normand Lafrenière en devient le président. En 1978, le groupe Labatt devient le nouveau propriétaire de Laiterie Dallaire Ltée. La direction de l'entreprise ne subit aucun changement. En 1983, Laiterie Dallaire Ltée fusionne avec les Aliments Ault Limitée, qui est une propriété exclusive du groupe John Labatt. Son nom est maintenant Les aliments Ault Ltée, division Laiterie Dallaire.

Source: Mme Gisèle Dallaire et M. Joseph Dallaire

BB # 1960A	LAITERIE DALLAIRE / DAIRY / ROUYN / QUE. GOOD FOR ONE / PINT / OF MILK / BON POUR UNE / CHOPINE / DE LAIT
1960B	GOOD FOR ONE QUART / OF / PASTEURIZED / MILK / DE LAIT / PASTEURISE / BON POUR UNE PINTTE
1960C	GOOD FOR ONE QUART / BON POUR / UNE PINTTE / DE LAIT HOMO / HOMO MILK

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

A : SC9	: 32
A : TR	: 41 X 38
A : FLC	: 43



UNE ONE / PINTTE QUART / DALLAIRE /  
LAIT MILK / ECREME SKIM / ENRICHI ENRICHED  
BON / UNE / PINTTE

BON POUR / 1 PINTTE DE LAIT / DALLAIRE  
GOOD FOR / 1 QUART OF MILK / DALLAIRE

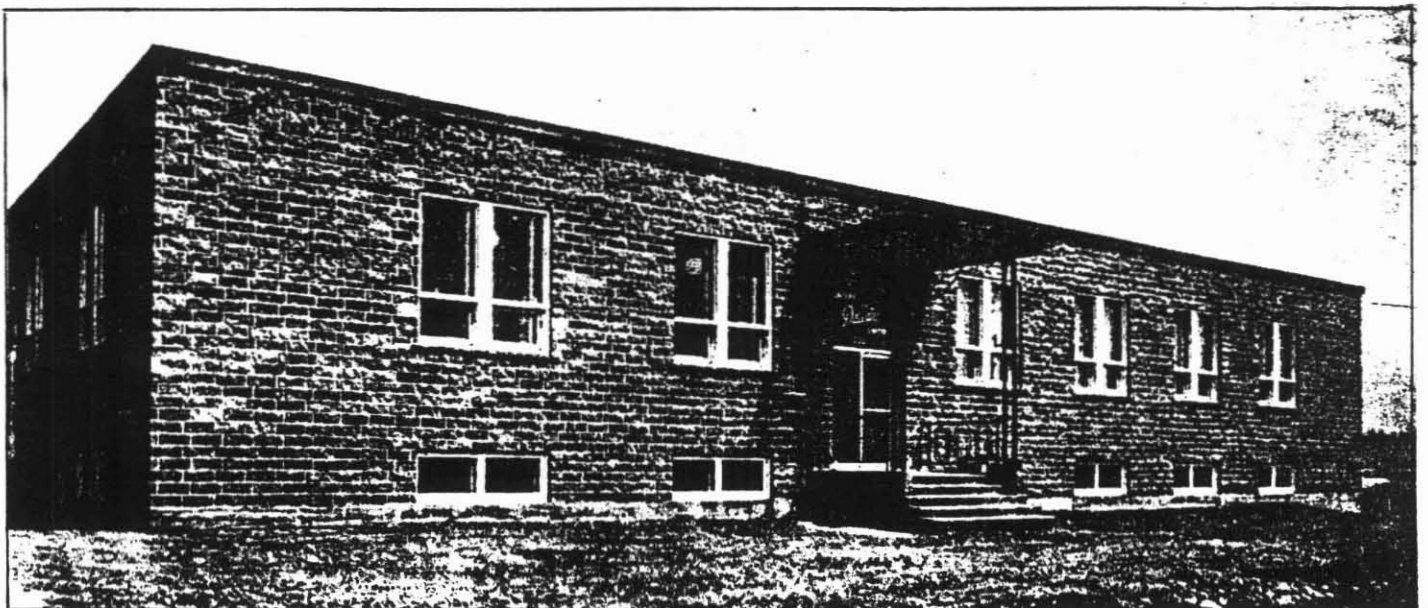


BON POUR / 1 X 3 PINTES DE LAIT / LAITERIE DALLAIRE  
GOOD FOR / 1 X 3 QUARTS OF MILK / DALLAIRE DAIRY

P : TOWER : 44 X 48 BH GRAY



FIRST PLANT 1942 PHOTO J.H.BOLDUC



SECOND PLANT 1961



## Dictionary of Canadian Medallists

R.C. Willey

### BANFIELD, W.H. & CO.

This Toronto firm of die-sinkers produced many religious and patriotic medals in the late nineteenth century. In 1885 they produced some medals inscribed, "The Dominion must and shall be preserved," during the time of the second Riel Rebellion. In 1891 they struck a medal in memory of Sir John A. Macdonald, who died in that year.

In 1891 the firm struck a medalet as a school award for the Montreal "Witness." It shows both sides of a Roman denarius of Tiberius, with the inscription, "The Penny of the Time of our Lord." Both dies of this piece were later combined with others inscribed with the texts of the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments. Medals were also struck to honour Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the 1892 Exhibition at London, Ontario, and the diamond jubilee in 1897 of the reign of Queen Victoria. In later years the son of W.H. Banfield began muling dies to create varieties for collectors, a practice very strongly condemned by McLachlan.

References: Breton, P.N.(1894): "Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens relating to Canada." #609.

McLachlan, R.W.(1893): "Fabrications in Canadian Coins." In "The Canadian Antiquarian" April 1893.

### BAOLONG

A firm of engravers of Beijing, China, who struck a brass medal in 1988 to commemorate a visit to Qingdao naval base in China by the Canadian destroyer "Huron" and the frigate "Restigouche." The medal was designed by Liu Zheng Xin Yang Jing.

### BARCLAY, D.

This name appears on medals awarded by University College of Toronto. (Lots 527,528, Torex Sale #6, 1988)

### BARGAS, ARMAND

A Paris medallist of the early twentieth century, who produced the La Fontaine medal for the seventy-fifth anniversary of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal in 1909.

### BATEMAN, ROBERT

A contemporary artist and naturalist, whose paintings of wild life are well known today. He is an active member of naturalist clubs and other conservation societies. He designed the first series of platinum coins, depicting the polar bear.

## BARNARD STAMP & STENCIL CO.

This firm was founded in 1911 by Henry Barnard. It was originally known as Henry Barnard Ltd., but was renamed in 1917. Its final name was adopted in 1918. Since 1913 the firm, located in Hamilton, Ontario, has been a steady producer of trade tokens and medals for Hamilton and vicinity. One of its earliest medals commemorated the centenary of the city of Hamilton in 1913.

Several medals were struck for the diamond jubilee of Confederation in 1927, including one for the colourful Con Jones of Vancouver, showing his famous "Don't argue" type. In 1937 the firm struck medals for the coronation of King George VI, and in 1939 it struck medals for the Royal Visit. The first Convention medals of the Canadian Numismatic Association were struck by the firm in 1954. In 1963 the firm struck the personal tokens of Nelson Boltz of Halifax and the transportation tokens of the Halifax-Dartmouth Bridge Commission.

The firm was eventually sold to James Mathews & Co. of Philadelphia, and is now known as Barnard-Mathews.

## BARNARD-MATHEWS

Successors to the above. For some years the firm did not strike medals, but in 1986 it struck medals for the Brantford Numismatic Society.

## BASTIAN BROS.

Manufacturers of convention badges and medals, of Rochester, N.Y. The badge of the fifth annual convention of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association at Vancouver in 1912 is the work of this firm. In 1919 a badge was made for the 35th convention of the Trades & Labour Congress of Canada, and in 1929 a badge was made for the Montreal convention of the Commercial Law League of America.

## BAUME

A Montreal engraver, perhaps best known for having engraved the plates for many of the small fractional notes issued in Lower Canada in 1837. In 1830 he cut the dies for a medalet produced by Grothe(q.v.) for the Congregation de Notre Dame de Montreal (Le Roux 634).

## BEATTY, BRUCE

The designer of the insignia of the Order of Canada. After twenty-nine years in the R.C.A.F. he joined the Governor-General's staff, and is now an officer with the Honours and Awards Secretariat. In 1967 he designed the insignia for the Order of Canada and the Order of Military Merit. In 1972 he designed the Cross of Valour, the Star of Courage, and the Medal of Bravery, instituted that year. In 1976 he designed the Convention medal of the Canadian Numismatic Association.

BEAUCHAMP, F.X..

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

BEAUDRY, NARCISSE

A Montreal jeweller who struck some medals in the middle of the nineteenth century. The medal (Le Roux 632) for the Enfants de Marie de la Congrégation de Notre Dame de Montréal is his work, struck from dies cut in Paris. In 1874 he struck a medal for the Fête Nationale de Montreal (Le Roux 1731).

BEDDOE, ALAN

The designer of the Massey Medal of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society. He also designed the ship's badge of H.M.C.S. Inuvik, which graces the obverse of the medal struck in 1963 by Birks to honour Canada's most northerly stone frigate. The reverse of this medal was designed by Petty Officer G.C. Fuller.

Reference: Stewart, D.M.(1968): The Inuvik Medallion. In The Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society, July 1968.

BEIL, DR. C.A.

A painter, sculptor, and engraver of Banff, Alberta. He died in 1976. He settled in Banff in 1930. Before that he worked on a ranch in the United States as a wrangler, but gave up this vocation in favour of painting and sculpture after meeting Charlie Russell, a famous painter of Western scenes. After his work became better known he was commissioned to do work for Will Rogers and William S. Hart. The famous "Range Rider," presented to Viscount Bennett, is Dr. Beil's work. It is now owned by the Society for the Promotion of Arts in London. Examples of Dr. Beil's work are also in the Royal Collections at Buckingham Palace. All the trophies of the Calgary Stampede were made by Dr. Beil.

Medals and tokens designed by him include the Calgary Stampede dollars of 1962-1966 and the Banff Indian Days dollars of 1969-1974.

BELLEVILLE MINT

The factory of Gibbs, Gardner & Co. of Belleville, New Jersey, was known by this name. John Gibbs (q.v.) was the senior partner. The firm struck the well-known Bouquet sous imported into Montreal by Dexter Chapin (Breton 675-683, 685-688, 691-705). The firm also struck the 1838 sou (Breton 715) of La Banque du Peuple.

BENNETT, C.

This name is found on a brass medal struck in 1937, with the inscription "Oxford-Cambridge vs. West End Y.M.C.A. Toronto."

BENNETT, GEOFFREY

The designer of a silver \$20 coin which is one of a series to be issued between 1990 and 1994 to honour the first fifty years of powered flight in Canada. The reverse of the coin designed by Bennett shows a Harvard trainer and an Anson trainer, which were used to train pilots and navigators and other air crew during the second World War.

Born in England, Geoffrey Bennett has been painting and drawing since the age of three. In school he won prizes for art and attended art colleges in Bournemouth and Portsmouth. His two years of military service were with the R.A.F. In 1957 he came to Canada, and served in the R.C.A.F. as a pilot. He continued to paint, acquiring a reputation in aviation painting, and many of his paintings are in museums. At present he is on the Board of the Lunenburg County Arts Council.

Reference: Royal Canadian Mint(1990): Biographical sketch published with publicity material on the coins.

BERNARD, THOMAS 1650-1713

A Paris engraver and member of the French Academy, working at the Paris Medal Mint. With Dollin, Hardy, Mauger, and Roussel he worked on the medallion series commemorating the events of the reign of Louis XIV. He made a reduction (Le Roux 300d) of the Indian Chief Medal of 1693. Under the bust are his initials TB ligated. In 1709 he cut the dies for the ecu aux trois couronnes and its subdivisions, issued from 1709 to 1715.

BERTRAND, ARTHUS ET BERANGER

A Paris firm of medallists of the late nineteenth century, whose sole Canadian productions are the medals (Le Roux 1742,1743) issued for the golden jubilee in 1884 of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal.

BEULLAC, R.

The designer of the medal (Le Roux 1220) issued for the College de Montreal in 1885, and the medal (Le Roux 1309) of the same year for the Congregation du Petit Seminaire de Montreal.



## BEVERIDGE, SHELDON

The Senior Engraver at the Royal Canadian Mint, whose surname is spelled as shown above and not as if he were something to drink.

He collaborated with Patrick Brindley in cutting the reverse dies for the Olympic \$10 piece of the second series with the head of Zeus and the Olympic \$5 piece of the third series honouring the old sport of canoeing.

He cut the reverse dies for the Olympic \$5 piece of the seventh series showing the Olympic Village, the gold \$100 pieces of 1981 and 1982 (the latter in collaboration with Walter Ott), and the 1982 silver dollar.

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

## BICHAY, F.T.

An engraver of Cairo, Egypt, who cut the dies for a medallion presented to Fred Bowman at a testimonial dinner by the Lake Shore Coin Club of Lachine, Quebec, in 1974. Medals of smaller module were struck for sale to guests at the dinner. All were struck by the Maison Tewfik Bichay of Cairo. Bichay was for some years a member of the club, but has since returned to Egypt.

## BIRKS, HENRY, & SONS

This world-famous jewellery firm was founded by Henry Birks of Montreal in 1879. Prior to this time Henry Birks had worked for the firm of Savage & Lyman(q.v.), and was placed in charge of liquidating the assets of the firm when it went bankrupt after 1870. Hard times descended on Montreal after 1870, when British Imperial garrisons left Canada. In 1879 Henry Birks established his own firm. In 1893 it was renamed Henry Birks & Sons when his sons came into partnership. The firm expanded rapidly and began to buy up smaller businesses. In 1899 Hendery & Lesslie(q.v.) was acquired. In 1903 a branch was opened in Winnipeg. The Rosenthal firm of Ottawa (q.v.) was absorbed in 1911, and in 1919 M.S. Brown & Co. of Halifax (q.v.) was acquired. In 1922 the firm bought Roden Bros. of Toronto(q.v.), and in 1933 Ellis Bros. (q.v.) was acquired. Ryrie Bros. of Toronto (q.v.) was absorbed in 1924. The firm acquired George E. Trorey & Co. of Vancouver in 1907, and D.E. Black & Co. of Calgary in 1920.

In 1887 the firm began to strike medals, the first to honour Queen Victoria's golden jubilee. In 1897 several medals were struck for use by schools to commemorate Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee. These include medals for the Protestant schools of Quebec and Montreal, the Quebec High School, the Quebec High School for Girls, the McGill Model School of Montreal, the Pointe Claire School, and schools in Chatham, N.B. and New Glasgow, N.S.

Following are some of the output of the firm:

- 1897 A portrait medal of Dr. J.E. Benson of Chatham, N.B.
- 1903 Fifth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire
- 1907 Law Society of Saskatchewan
- 1909 Opening of Granville St. and Westminster Ave. bridges in Vancouver
- 1912 Opening of the bridge at Trail, B.C.
- 1918 Dominion of Canada Rifle Association annual prize medal
- 1921 Golden jubilee of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia  
Centenary of the Montreal Board of Trade(plaque)

## BIRKS, HENRY & SONS

Most of the foregoing were engraved by Percy Hull. Other medals struck for various purposes by Birks include medals for the British Columbia Rifle Association, the Strathcona Foundation of Quebec, an Eisteddfod at Ottawa, the golden jubilee of Winnipeg(1924), and the Alberta Musical Festival. Medals were also struck for the Calgary Stampede, the Calgary United Scottish Games Association, and the St. Andrew Caledonian Society of Calgary. Award plaques of the Canadian National Exhibition were struck from 1923 to 1941. Lieutenant-Governors' Medals of New Brunswick were struck from 1907 to 1928. The firm struck a medal for the 1934 French Language Congress at Quebec, and a beautiful plaque the same year for the tercentenary of Trois Rivières.

## BIRKS DINGWALL

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

## BIRKS, ELLIS, & RYRIE

When Ryrrie Birks, the Toronto branch of the Birks empire, was merged with Ellis Bros. in 1933, the Birks tradition of perpetuating the names of absorbed firms continued. The new amalgamated company was called Birks, Ellis, & Ryrrie, retaining this name till 1947. A large number of medals and plaques appeared during this period with the new name. In 1934 plaques and medals were struck to commemorate the centenary of Toronto. Medals were struck for the silver jubilee of George V in 1935, the coronation of Edward VIII in 1937 (which did not occur), the coronation of George VI in 1937 (which did), and the Royal Visit in 1939. A medal was also struck in 1939 for the Toronto Liberal Association, to be given to guests at a dinner tendered to the then Prime Minister, William Lyon Mackenzie-King. The firm also struck medals for the Toronto Board of Trade.

## BIRKS JEWELLERS

In 1947 the Birks empire assumed this name across Canada, and all earlier names disappeared. The firm continued to strike medals until about 1965. Convention medals for the Canadian Numismatic Association were struck by Birks from 1956 to 1959 and 1961. In 1960 a medal was struck for the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada. In 1963 the firm struck the medal honouring H.M.C.S. Inuvik. Birks also struck the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal of the Ontario Provincial Police.

## BISHOP, GEORGE, & CO.

Montreal engravers who produced many medals for events in the province of Quebec late in the nineteenth century. The firm cut the dies for the Lymburner medals (Le Roux 1502-1505) issued for the Dominion Agricultural Exhibition in Montreal, the medals for the Quebec Exhibition (Le Roux 1500,1501), and the Western Congregational Church (Le Roux 1440).

The firm cut the dies for many of the Ste. Anne de Beaupré pilgrimage medals issued by such firms as Lymburner & Co., Richard of Quebec, and C. Martin & Co. Sandham's Cartier medal (Le Roux 1540) was engraved by the firm. The dies were defaced by Sandham because of their poor quality. An unofficial medal for the 1880 convention of the St. Jean Baptiste Society (Le Roux 1736) was engraved for Richard of Quebec. Its quality is much inferior to that of the official issue (Le Roux 1735), which was struck in New York. The firm cut the dies for the first award medals of the University of Manitoba (Le Roux 1585). These medals exist in gold, silver, and bronze.

## BLACK, DAVID E. & CO.

Calgary manufacturing jewellers, established in 1904 and acquired by Birks in 1920. The proprietor, David E. Black, continued as manager till 1951. The firm produced medals for the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, the Calgary Spring Horse Show, and the Alberta Winter Fair.

## BLACK, STARR, & FROST

This New York firm produced the O'Reilly Medal (Le Roux 655) of Laval University.

## BLACKSMITHS

The Blacksmith Tokens are a very crude series of imitations of the old English and Irish halfpennies of George III, which appeared towards 1835 in and around Montreal. They bear an outline of a bust on one side, with a partly finished Britannia or harp on the other, with no legends or date. Their manufacturers, ignorant of the principles of die-sinking, cut the types on the dies to face the same way as on the coins they used as models, creating coins with reversed designs. To create an illusion of age and wear, the coins were darkened artificially before being passed into circulation. According to R.W. McLachlan, the first specimens were made by an alcoholic blacksmith of Montreal, who made his own halfpennies to buy liquor. The technique was simple, and soon many "mints" were producing these counterfeit coins. Numismatists call the entire series Blacksmith Tokens in deference to the story of their origin. Lower Canada was soon flooded with these pieces, and many of them spread into Upper Canada. In the end the banks had to refuse to accept them except by weight. Other tokens were imitated in the same manner, but these are rare.

References: McLachlan, R.W.(1886): A descriptive Catalogue of Coins, Tokens, and Medals issued in or relating to the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. pp. 126,127.

Wood, Howland(1910): Canadian Blacksmith Coppers. In "The Numismatist" April 1910. Reprinted separately later.

BLAKEMORE, W.H.J. 1871-1945

Royal Mint Engraver from 1900 to 1931. On the death of G.W. De Saulles in 1903, he assumed the tasks of cutting the dies for all the coinages of the British Empire except India. For Canada he cut the reverse dies for all the coins of Edward VII and all the coins of George V except the silver dollar. He also cut the dies for all the Newfoundland coinages of the same period, and his dies continued in use for the Newfoundland coinage of George VI. Blakemore retired in 1931 and died in 1945.

BOLTON, GEORGE S. 1820-18

A Halifax engraver who practised his art from 1843 to 1873. In 1863 he produced a large silver medal for the chairman of the Halifax Hodge-podge and Chowder Society.

Reference: Mackay, Donald C.: Silver smiths and related Craftsmen of the Atlantic Provinces. p. 42.

BOTTEE, LOUIS ALEXANDRE 1852-1941

A Paris medallist whose work was of superb quality. In 1869 he entered the workshop of Tasset, and was a pupil at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in 1871. He won the first Grand Prix de Rome in 1878.

He designed and engraved the Quebec Lieutenant-Governors' Medals of L.F.R. Masson, A.R. Angers, J.A. Chapleau, and L.A. Jette. The Ulric J. Tessier medal (Le Roux 1854a) of Laval University is his work. In 1894 he designed a new medallion for the Agricultural & Industrial Exhibition of Quebec, awarded annually. It is a beautiful specimen of his work, and features a seated female symbolising agriculture and a seated male symbolical of industry.

According to Forrer, the work of Bottée ranks with that of Roty, Chaplain, Morlom, Dupuis, and Vernon.

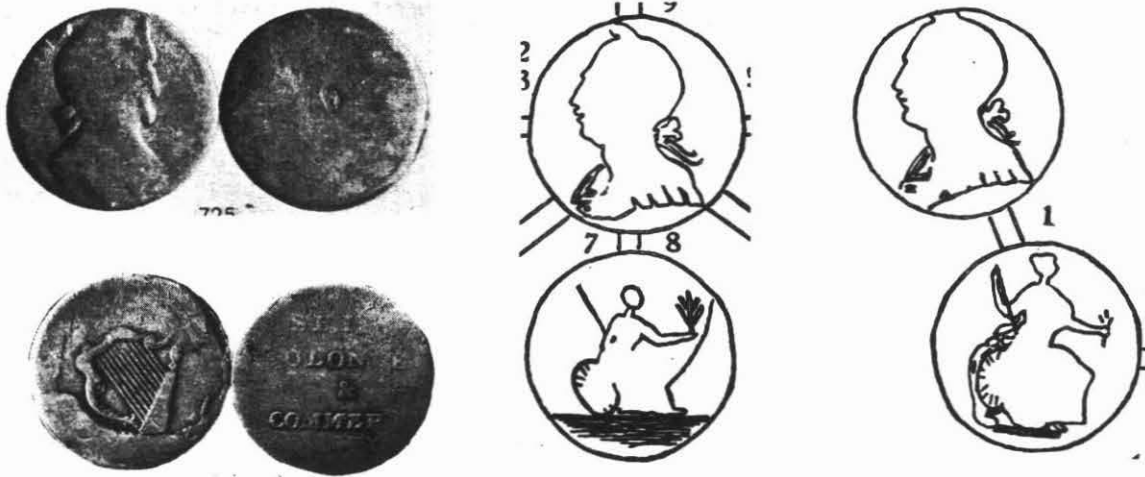
Reference: Forrer, Leonard S. (1904-1930): Biographical Dictionary of Medallists. Volume I pp. 113-116.

BOUCHER, ADELARD J. 1835-1912

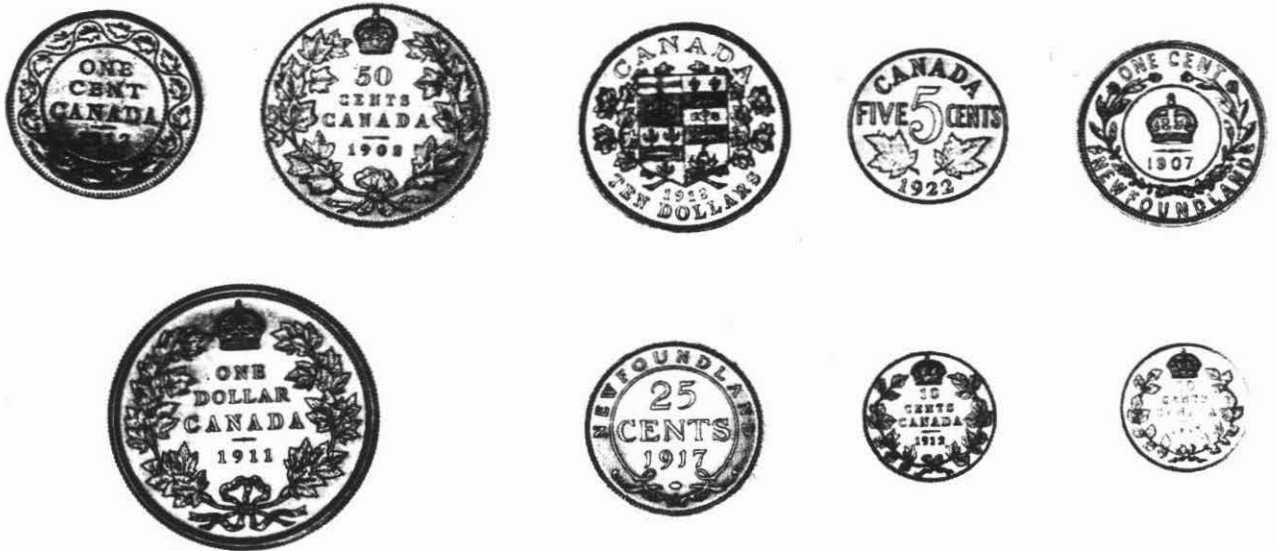
A Montreal numismatist, who designed a medal issued in 1887 for the silver jubilee of the Antiquarian & Numismatic Society of Montreal (Le Roux 1613). It was struck by J.T. Dawson of Montreal



The work of the tipping blacksmith and others



Coins engraved by W.H.J. Blakemore



## BOULTON & WATT

This famous mint on the Soho district of Birmingham began to produce in 1786. Matthew Boulton, a manufacturer of buttons and Sheffield plate, entered into partnership in 1775 with James Watt, who had made steam engines economical in providing power. The object of the partnership was to produce coinage of better workmanship than what was then in use in England. It was said that Boulton conceived the idea in exasperation with the dishonesty of certain tollkeepers, who at one toll gate refused bad halfpennies from travellers and passed them out in change at other gates.

The first coins produced by the new mint were struck in 1786 for Sumatra, then temporarily under British control. Later coinages were struck for Bombay and Sierra Leone in 1791, Bermuda in 1793, Circars in India in 1794 and 1797, the Gold Coast in 1796, Ceylon in 1802, Madras in 1803 and 1808, and Bengal in 1809. The firm is best known for having produced the English regal copper coinages of 1797, 1799, 1806, and 1807. The Irish regal copper of 1805 and 1806 and the Manx copper of 1798 and 1813 were also struck by this mint.

The original partnership ended in 1800. In that year Boulton took his son, Matthew Robinson Boulton, and James Watt's son, James Watt Junior, into partnership, and the sons carried on under the original name after Matthew Boulton's death in 1809. Matthew Robinson Boulton died in 1842, and James Watt Junior carried on till his death in 1848. In 1848 the mint was closed and the machinery sold at auction. Nearly all the dies fell into the hands of W.J. Taylor (q.v.), with dreadful consequences to collectors of English copper.

Canadian coinages struck by Boulton & Watt consist of the Copper Company of Upper Canada patterns of 1794, the Leslie tokens of Upper Canada, the Habitant tokens of Lower Canada (1837), the "Front View" tokens for the Bank of Montreal in 1842 and 1844, and the 1843 copper coinage of New Brunswick. Medals include the Indian Chief Medal of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Many of the best artists of the day were employed at Soho. These include Jean Pierre Droz, Robert Dumarest, Noel Alexandre Ponthon, Konrad Kuchler, and Thomas Wells Ingram.

References: Peck, C. Wilson (1958): English Copper, Tin, and Bronze Coins in the British Museum 1558-1958. pp. 221-223.

Forrer, Leonars S. (1904-1930): Biographical Dictionary of Medallists. Volume I pp. 117-119; Volume VI pp. 391-398.

BOWMAN LTD.

Agents or jewellers of London, England, who secured a medal for the Ottawa Camera Club in 1897. It is known in silver and bronze, and was struck in Birmingham.

BOWCHER, FRANK 1864-1938

A London medallist who became an engraver at the Royal Mint in 1893. His first work dates from 1886. He was an English disciple of the French school of Bottee, Chaplain, and Roty, and studied for six years at the studio of E. Onslow Ford.

He designed the diamond jubilee medal for the city of London, Ontario and the diamond jubilee medal issued by the Earl of Aberdeen, who was Governor-General of Canada in 1897. Both ~~these~~ medals were struck by Spink & Son. He also designed and cut the dies for the Governor-General's Medal of the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada from 1911 to 1916.

BRANDTNER, FRITZ 1896-19

A Montreal painter born in Gdansk - Danzig in his day. In 1928 he came to Canada and settled in Winnipeg. He moved to Montreal in 1936. In 1950 he submitted a design for the Commemorative five-cent piece.

BREADNER MFG. CO. LTD.

This manufacturing jewellery firm was founded at Carleton Place, Ontario, by Samuel Breadner in 1900. In 1904 he moved to Ottawa, and reorganised the firm under the above name in 1930. Samuel Breadner died in 1948 and was succeeded as president by his son, Jack Breadner, who moved the firm to Hull, Quebec in 1956.

The firm made jewellery and silver spoons, and has produced badges and medals, and insignia for the armed forces. Among the firm's medals are convention medals for the Canadian Labour Congress. In 1976 the firm struck the medal for the Convention of the Canadian Numismatic Association, held that year in Ottawa. The medal was designed by Bruce Beatty, and dies were cut by Joseph Daverio.

The firm went bankrupt in 1988 after losing government contracts.

References: Unitt, Doris & Peter (1990): Unitt's Book of Marks. Tenth Printing pp. 34, 55.

Irwin, R.W. (1991): Major Private Mints in Canada. In "The Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society Summer 1991 p. 49.

BRENET, NICOLAS GUY ANTOINE 1773-1846

A Paris medallist who cut the dies for many of the French coins and medals of the time of Napoleon I. He designed and engraved several medals commemorating events in French and English history. A medallion donated by Ludger Gravel of Montreal as a proficiency prize in Arithmetic, employed an obverse die by Brenet, showing a seated figure of the goddess of wisdom, Minerva, to left, holding a laurel wreath in her extended right hand.

Master Engraver at the Royal Canadian Mint from 1970 till his retirement in 1976. The re-cutting of the obverse dies for the common coinage was begun by him. In 1971 he designed and cut the dies for the 1971 commemorative silver dollar, introducing for the obverse his re-cut die, showing a smaller bust of the queen, with larger, bolder lettering and larger border beads farther from the border. Reductions of this obverse were made for the nickel dollars and the twenty-five-cent piece of 1973. In 1972 he cut a new "voyageurs" reverse die for the silver dollar.

Patrick Brindley was a Birmingham engraver "of the old school," and had cut dies for many coinages before settling in Canada. For India he cut the reverse dies for the nickel rupee, half, and quarter of 1946 and 1947, the last coins of the British Raj. He also made master punches and dies for coins of Australia, the Straits Settlements, Burma, Hong Kong (British trade dollars), East Africa, Sudan, Iraq, Egypt, Muscat and Oman, Nepal, and certain of the Indian states. He also cut dies for Maria Theresa thalers struck by the British for use in the Middle East.

Since coming to Canada he has cut dies for the Jamaican silver \$10 and gold \$20 pieces of 1972, the Colombian silver coinage of 1973, the Venezuelan 10 bolivares of 1973, and the obverse of the silver 25 gulden of 1973 for Curacao. Medals produced by him include one for the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh in 1973 and for the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Association.

He cut the reverse die of the twenty-five-cent piece of 1973, and worked with Ago Aarand on the reverse die for the commemorative dollar of that year. He cut the reverse dies for the Olympic \$5 piece of the second series showing the athlete with a torch, and for both \$10 pieces of the fourth series. With Sheldon Beveridge he worked on the dies for the \$5 piece of the third series honouring the sport of canoeing and on the \$10 piece of the second series showing the head of Zeus. On his retirement he was succeeded by Walter Ott (q.v.).

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

Pridmore, Major Fred (1980): *The Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations to the End of the Reign of George VI, 1952*. India Part IV Volume 2. p. 161.

#### BRITANNIA COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY

This society was founded in England in 1966 to commemorate with silver medals events and persons in British history. For ten years the Society issued six medals a year, each designed by a different artist. The medals were struck by Johnson Matthey & Co. and the Franklin Mint (q.v.) respectively for distribution to British and American subscribers. After sufficient medals were struck for all subscribers the dies were destroyed. The Society disbanded in 1977.

Two Canadian artists, Dora De Pedery-Hunt and Prof. Imre Mosdossy, were commissioned by the Society. Mrs. De Pedery-Hunt designed the Society's medal for the centenary of Confederation. Prof. Mosdossy designed the medal of 1968 commemorating the charge of the Light Brigade during the Crimean War.



BRITTAİN, HARRY C.

A watchmaker and manufacturing jeweller of Strathroy, Ontario in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. His firm was known as Harry C. Brittain Co., and it produced some school medals for Ontario schools in 1900, 1906, and 1908.

References: Irwin, R.W.(1991): Major Private Mints in Canada. In "The Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society." Summer 1991 p. 52.

BROCK, SIR THOMAS S. 1847-1922

Sir Thomas Brock designed the fine veiled diademed bust of Queen Victoria seen on the English coinage of 1893-1901. The bust was used on some medals, including the obverse of the Canada General Service Medal of 1899 and the Long Service Medal of the Colonial Auxiliary Forces. The reverse of the North West Canada Medal is also his work.

BROOK, W.A.

A gunsmith of London, Ontario, who made the Grigg House tokens of London (Bowman 596-J-A to E).

BROUGHTON STAMP & STENCIL CO.

This Hamilton firm was established in 1904 and immediately began to make business cards and medals. Its own business card was struck in 1905.

BROUILLETE, PIERRE 1956-

A Boucherville numismatist, who designed the reverse of the medal struck for the 1980 Convention of the Canadian Numismatic Association. The medal was struck by the Lombardo Mint.

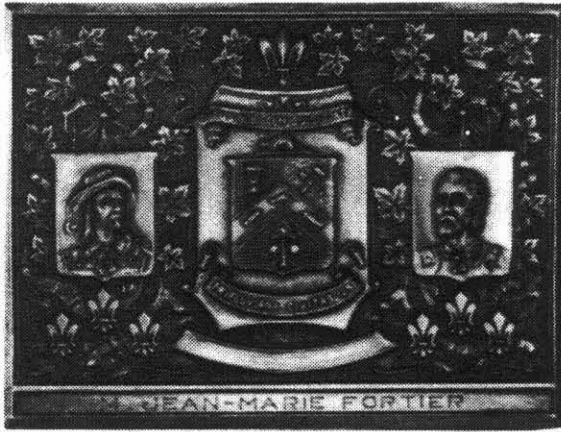
BROWN, HUNTLEY

The designer of the reverse of the 1982 silver dollar struck to commemorate the centenary of the city of Regina.

BROWN, M.S., & CO.

Manufacturing jewellers of Halifax, established in 1840 by Michael Septimus Brown (1818-1886). On the death of M.S. Brown the firm was managed by his nephew Thomas Brown, who retired in 1919 when the firm was sold to Birks. The firm produced medals for schools, exhibitions, and for other purposes in Nova Scotia. In 1906 the firm struck a medal for the Halifax Masonic Fair. Some of the medals of the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition were produced by the firm.

Reference: Unitt, Doris & Peter(1990):Unitt's Book of Marks. pp. 13,14.



The Trois Rivières Plaque by Henry Birks & Sons



The 1971 Silver Dollar by Patrick Brindley

The Reverse of the 1976 Silver Dollar by Patrick Brindley and Walter Ott



The Reverse of the 1982 Silver Dollar by Huntley Brown

The Cartier Medal (small size) by Caron Frères 1914

BRUNSWICK BALKE COLLANDER CO.

Makers of billiard tables and bowling equipment, established in 1884 on the merger of the J.M. Brunswick & Balke Co. with the Phalen & Collander Co. Until about 1940 the firm was also a large manufacturer of gramophone records both classical and popular. As a sideline the firm struck business cards for billiard and pool rooms, bowling alleys, cigar stores, and hotels. Most such pieces issued in Canada appeared in Ontario (Breton 748, 749, 752, 854, 757, 765-767, 781, 837, and 848). The firm struck a card for the Wallace Cigar Store of Lethbridge, Alberta (Stewart L760), and four for firms in British Columbia. These are listed by Hill as F5160b(Grand Forks), P3860a(Phoenix), S7260b(Spence's Bridge), and U 4160b(Vancouver).

References: Hill, L.C.(1980): British Columbia Numismatica. Part I. Featuring Trade Tokens. pp. 97, 202, 258, 299.

Stewart, D.M.(1988): Alberta Trade Tokens. p. 177.

BRUNSWICK, J.M., & BALKE CO.

Chicago makers of billiard and pool table, established in 1874 when Brunswick Bros. merged with Hobholz & Balke. It struck business cards for pool and billiard rooms, the only known Canadian one being Breton 751, the card of A. Bain of St. Catharines, Ontario. The firm merged in 1884 with Phalen & Collander (see above).

Reference: Album, Stephen(1971): Billiard Table Manufacturers and their Tokens 1875-1915.

REGINA AGRICULTURE ASSOCIATION  
EXHIBITION. JULY 25 - 26, 1899

C.C. Tannahill



BRASS

28 mm



The Territorial Fair of 1895 created a great deal of controversy between members of the Assiniboia Fair Society. Many felt that Regina had received all the benefits and publicity and None was received by the Society. With all the disharmony between country and city it was decided to hold a meeting of interested people in the city. In late 1898 a meeting was held in Regina under the chairmanship of Mayor N.F.Davin. Many of the business men of the city and a few farmers close by attending. It was decided to form an organization to be known as the Regina Agricultural Association and to conduct institute meetings, fairs and other suitable activities.

The following officers were elected -:

PRESIDENT - G. SPRINGRICE ( a farmer at Pense)

1st VICE - R. H. WILLIAMS (owner of Glasgow House)

2nd VICE - WILLIAM GRANT (farmer)

SECRETARY - WILLIAM TRANT

and 25 directors, farmers and business men of the city.

The secretary's salary worried the directors and some favored placing him on a commission basis, giving him twenty percent of the one dollar memberships he collected. After considerable debate and all the amendments were defeated, Secretary Trant's salary was fixed at one hundred dollars per year.

It was decided to hold an exhibition in July of 1899, preferably the dates of the 25th and 26th.



Regina Agricultural Association.

\$2,000

IN PRIZES

The Exhibition

July 25-26

SEND FOR  
PRIZE LIST...

Wm. TRANT

Secretary, South Ry. St., Regina.

Regina Agricultural Association.

# The Last Notice

The Exhibition

TUESDAY AND

WEDNESDAY NEXT

Entries close on Monday  
at Mr. Wm. Trant, Regina.

Entries for the races must  
be made with Mr. W. B. Pock-  
ington, Regina.

Don't forget to come to the  
Show. Reduced Railway  
Rates for both Exhibitors  
and Visitors.

On March 24th, 1899; a meeting of the new board was held regarding the exhibition that was being held later in the year. It was decided that the exhibition should show the capabilities of the district and to make known what the land around Regina could produce.

It was reported that the association now had 221 members and by stressing the potential of the area, they could expect a grant from the North-West Territories and from the Dominion.

The treasurer reported that they had \$588.71 in the bank and with the grants they could provide good prizes and still come out with a profit.

Plans were drawn up and advertising was started, showing that \$2,000.00 would be for prizes in livestock, agricultural products, ladies handiwork and races.

On July 27th, the Regina Leader reports - "The first summer fair held in Regina, leaving out of count the great Territorial Exhibition of 1895, took place at Exhibition Park on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. While the success of the event was affected by very untoward weather on the opening day, yet the outcome proved that a summer show can be conducted in the district of which Regina is the centre and conducted successfully. This week's exhibition was in some respects not all that could be desired, but its weaknesses were such

as suggested their own remedy, and taken as a whole, in the results the Association and its directors can certainly find encouragement to persevere in their good work. Considering that it was the first general exhibition held since the organization

of the Association, the verdict must be that a good measure of success was attained, and there is no room to doubt that had the weather of the first day been favorable the exhibition would have been altogether satisfactory."

While the Regina Leader was not overly enthusiastic, the Board of Directors felt that the show was a huge success. (There is very little available on the exhibition in their files as a fire in the early thirties destroyed most everything in their storage but a few papers were picked up later from the files of the various directors) This shows that there were 370 entries which included 53 horses, 43 cattle, 19 sheep and 12 swine. Many samples of grain were exhibited and prize winning wheat was distributed by the Regina Board of Trade to Immigration offices in Great Britain and Germany, to the permanent exhibition at Philadelphia, to Boards of Trade in Eastern Canada and other suitable places.

The financial statement for the exhibition shows -:

#### RECEIPTS

Governments Grants	\$397.71
Members subscriptions	\$278.00
Advertisements in prize list	95.00
Contributions to fair	215.00
Entrance fees(exhibits)	45.89
Side shows, refreshments	36.50
Gate Money	136.00
Grand Stand	109.50
Entrance to races	25.00
Misc.	10.00
	\$1348.60

#### EXPENDITURES

Secretary's Salary	\$100.00
Paid in prizes	594.75
Paid in prizes (races)	107.50
Paid for attractions	48.50
Postage and Petty Cash	66.52
Printing, advertising	204.80
Judges Expenses	20.15
Hire on Lumber	25.25
Other expenses	10.52
	\$1277.79

Showing a profit of \$70.81

None of the reports of the Exhibition made in the Regina Leader and other newspapers, that I have seen, made mention of the fact, that the advertising stated that \$2,000.00 would be paid out in prizes, when the actual amount paid out was only \$702.25.

**René Bigras, Milkman**  
**St. Chrysostome, Quebec**

Mr. René Bigras bought his first milk route from Roger Lefort, on October 1st, 1961. His objective was to increase his income to invest more money on his farm and have the opportunity to educate his 13 children. This route served 100 customers. He was distributing milk in the village as well as in 2 country roads within the parish. He sold nature milk, cream, eggs, all products from his farm. At the beginning, he bottled quart by quart. For this work he needed the help of 3 to 4 of his children depending on the stock to be produced. He bought empty quarts from Dominion Glass of Dorion and later on, from Consumer Glass of Candiac. He had a 4 door regular car. He placed the boxes in the trunk and took off the back seat to put some more. He delivered 7 days a week. In 1963, he bought a station wagon. This simplified a little bit the work. In 1964, he stopped delivering on Sundays as well as on Christmas and New Year's Day.

In 1966, he bought another route to enlarge his sale territory. This last one belonged to Mr. Albert Provost. Mr. Provost had 100 customers and 2 stores. This was the beginning of his wholesale market and the enlargement of the product line. Mr. Provost was selling the same products as Mr. Bigras and in addition he was selling pasteurized milk and chocolate milk. Mr. Bigras decided to add fruit juice. He got his supplies from Daoust Dairy in Beauharnois. It was at that time that Mr. Daoust lent him a bottle machine that filled and closed the quarts.

He also got cream buckets for restaurants from the Modern Dairy of Beauharnois. The Modern Dairy changed its name many times since then. Modern Dairy to Victoria Dairy to Leclerc Dairy, that was bought by Quebec Lait, now called Natrel Inc. In 1968, Mr. Bigras bought his first delivery truck, a 1969 Econoline.

In any weather, deliveries had to be made. On March 4, 1971, there was such an enormous snow storm that the streets were closed for one week. There were more than 4 feet of snow along the roads. Mr. Bigras had to use a snowmobile and a sleigh. In 1973, he changed his truck and this time he chose a refrigerated one. In the spring, he started to sell wholesale ice cream. In the fall, he had to stop selling nature milk, because of a law forbidding its sale.

On March 11, 1974, while he was delivering milk at the St. Chrysostome College, he had an accident; he slipped on the front steps that were as icy as a skating rink, trying to hold on to the slide door of the truck, but it unfortunately closed on 3 fingers of his right hand. He went back home before going to the hospital. That day, his daughter Denise replaced him. When he came back after a few days, he hired his daughter on a full-time basis. On September 4, 1979, Mr. Bigras had another accident. He retired and sold his milk run to his daughter Denise. She hired her brother Roger on a part-time basis. He worked there until 1985, at which time, he bought his father's farm.

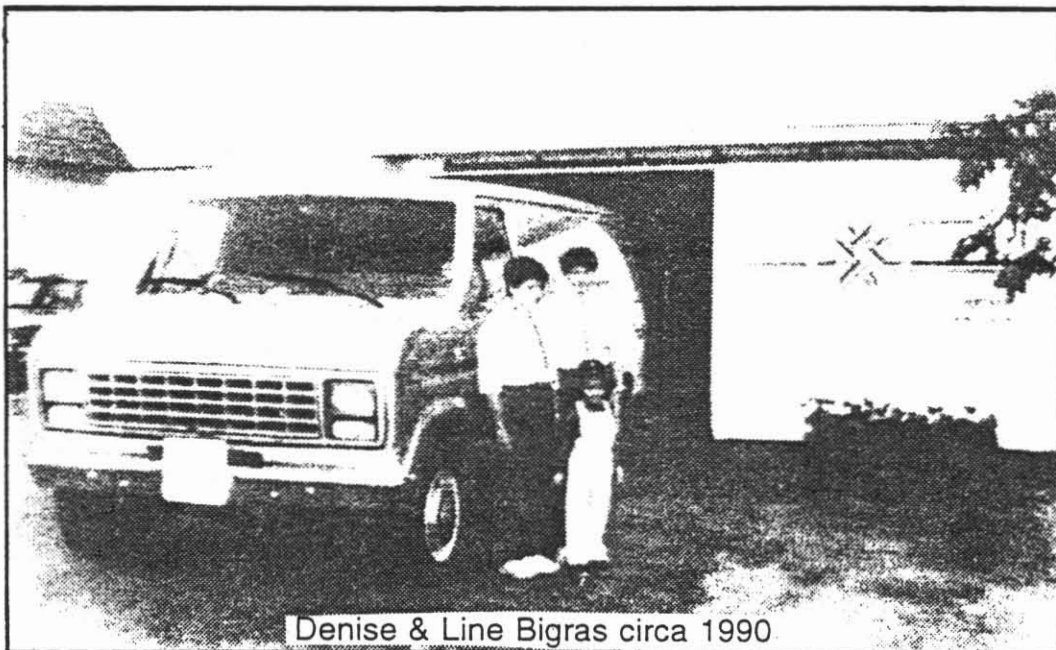
Source: Line Bigras

René Bigras/ST-Chrysostôme/  
Tel./826-/3169/Bon Pour/  
Jne Pinte

Pa: Oc: 36 ch Sand  
Black Letters



René Bigras, Milkman circa 1970



Denise & Line Bigras circa 1990



Dictionary of Canadian Medallists (Part 2)  
R.C. Willey

CALLAGHAN, A.J.

A former manager of the Saint John Harbour Bridge Authority, who designed the original harbour bridge tokens. [Atlantic Numismatist." Reference: Bell, G.C.: The Saint John Harbour Bridge Token. In "The CANADIAN ARTISTIC DIES

This firm was founded in 1957 in Sherbrooke, Quebec by Orazio Lombardo. It became one of the largest private mints in Canada, and is now known as the Lombardo Mint. Besides medals, the firm has made cap badges for the army and enamelled veterans' badges.

Among the medals struck by the firm are the 1960 Convention plaque of the Canadian Numismatic Association and the Convention medals of 1967-1969. Medals were struck for the centenary of the Charlottetown Conference in 1964, the centenary of Confederation in 1967, the Centennial Voyageurs, the Ontario Numismatic Association Convention medals of 1968-1970, and the famous "Crash Medal" of 1965. The "Crash Medal" is a modest-sized bronze piece commemorating the shocking revelation that as of noon on January 2, 1965, the Royal Canadian Mint could not accept further orders for 1965 proof-like sets. A storm of protest spread across the country, and the government was obliged to expedite the installation of new minting machinery. In April 1965 it was announced that the mint was again able to accept orders, and was prepared to fill every order however large, in order to supply the market. Almost at once the speculative binge in current coins by the roll and bag and proof-like sets by the gross ended with a resounding crash. It was five years before the numismatic market showed any signs of recovery.

The medal struck in imitation of the gold \$20 piece of 1967 was available only for a short time. When it was reported that specimens had been sold to the hopelessly ignorant as the authentic gold coin, the authorities acted fast. All unsold specimens, as well as the dies, were confiscated.

CANALE, V.S.

A Paris editor of artistic medals, active between the two world wars. Canale was agent for the famous French medallist Oscar Roty and others. His firm procured the early medals for Lieutenant-Governor Patenaude of Quebec.

References: Clowery, Freeman(1972): Medals of Lieutenant-Governors of Canada. p. 56.

Forrer, Leonard S.(1904-1930): Biographical Dictionary of Medallists. Volume VII p. 148.

CANEMCO MANUFACTURING, LTD.

This firm of medallists was established in Calgary in 1962. It was reorganised and moved to Edmonton in 1968, and took over the medallic works of Jedco, Ltd.(q.v.). From 1962 to 1966 the firm struck the Calgary Stampede medals designed by C.A. Beil. It also struck some of Alberta's Centennial medals in 1967. When the firm failed to secure a renewed contract to strike Calgary Stampede medals, it was moved to Edmonton. The firm was in business till 1972, when it failed. Its equipment was purchased by J. & W. Emblematic for the Alberta Mint.

Reference: Roberts, Jack(1974): Canadian Centennial Medals and other Medals issued in 1967. p. 137.

CAQUE, ARMAND AUGUSTE 1793-1881

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

Lower Canada Agricultural Exhibition	Le Roux 610
Prince of Wales Normal School Medal	Le Roux 638
Prince of Wales Medal for Canadian Schools	Le Roux 749

CARMICHAEL, ROBERT RALPH 1937-

A contemporary artist born in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. He graduated from the Ontario College of Art in 1959, and his paintings have been purchased by the Canadian Art Bank in Ottawa, the University of Alberta, the University of Calgary, and the Alberta Art Foundation.

It was originally intended that the new dollar coin issued to replace the dollar bill was to feature a reproduction of the famous "voyageurs" design, but the mysterious loss of the dies in transit to Winnipeg necessitated a change in design for security reasons. Designs had been submitted for the proposed new dollar, and Robert Ralph Carmichael's was chosen. Thus the "loon" dollar was born. Carmichael also designed the reverses of the commemorative silver dollar and the gold \$100 piece of 1988.

Reference: Royal Canadian Mint brochures 1987,1988

CARMICHAEL JEWELLERS

Jewellers and silversmiths of Victoria, B.C., who produced some medals. In 1929 the firm produced a medal for the Vancouver Island Horticultural Association. Medals were also produced for the Victoria Highland Games Association.

## CARON FRERES

A prolific Montreal firm of die-sinkers and engravers, established in 1905. During its heyday it was one of Canada's largest producers of medals. Perhaps its greatest effort was the medallion struck in 1914 to honour the centenary of the birth of Sir Georges Etienne Cartier. This was at the time the largest medallion struck in Canada. It was designed by Joseph Caron. The list of the firm's productions is impressive, its finest work being issued between 1910 and 1920, and it includes the following:

- 1906 Société des Artisans Canadiens-Français  
Congrès des Américanistes, Quebec
- 1908 Tercentenary of Quebec, several types
- 1909 St. Jean Baptiste Society 75th anniversary
- 1910 Eucharistic Congress, Montreal
- 1913 Msgr. Forbes, Bishop of Joliette
- 1914 Sixth Convention of Confederation des Chambres de Commerce  
Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais  
Centenary of the birth of Sir Georges Etienne Cartier  
Alliance Nationale Convention
- 1915 St. Jean Baptiste Society  
Council of Arts & Manufactures  
La Patrie, Montreal  
Congrès National des Prêtres Adorateurs
- 1917 275th anniversary of Montreal
- 1918 Victory Medal, Union Nationale Française de Montréal  
Artisans Canadiens-Français
- 1922 Artisans Canadiens-Français  
Alliance Nationale
- 1926 Tercentenary of the first mass said in the London, Ontario region
- 1928 Business card of Hector Painchaud et Cie.

The firm struck the Lieutenant-Governors' Medals for P.E. Leblanc, Sir Charles Foltzpatrick, L.F. Brodeur, and Narcisse Perodeau. Medals were struck for the golden jubilee of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, the Ontario Dairymen's Association, the Quebec Union of Municipalities, and the Canadian Good Roads Association. A commemorative medal was made to honour the destruction of St. Ignace by the Iroquois.

The firm was a casualty of the Great Depression, going bankrupt in 1933. Its assets were sold to Lamond et Fils(a.v.).

References: Irwin, R.W.(1985): Caron Freres Montreal. In "The Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society" Summer 1985 p. 55.

Willis, Norman(1985): Medal-Making in Canada - the Beginnings to the 1920s. In "Aspects of the Numismatics of North America." ~~III~~ pp. 166-170.

CARSON, LLOYD R.

A designer of commercial medals, living in Moncton, N.B. He designed medals for the centenary of the Moncton-Dorchester line of the Intercolonial Railway and the fortieth anniversary of the Moncton Airport. The medals were struck by the Lombardo Mint. The 1983 Convention medal of the Canadian Numismatic Association was designed by him and struck at the Royal Canadian Mint.

CARTER, CHARLES FREDERICK 1805-1894

A Birmingham medallist, who began his career as a pupil of Thomas Halliday. He designed the following Canadian medals, all for McGill University:

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

CARTER-PRESTON, E. 1884-1965

The designer of several medals struck by J.R. Gaunt & Son for the coronation of George VI in 1937 and the Royal Visit of 1939. The same obverse, showing jugate crowned busts of the king and queen, was used on both occasions. He also designed medals for the silver jubilee of George V in 1935. The reverses of the 1939-1945 War Medal and the Korean War Medal are also his work.

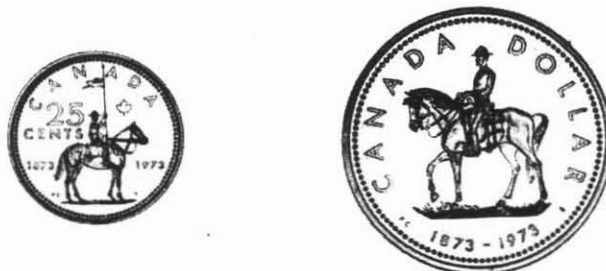
CASA DA MOEDA DO BRASIL

The state mint of Brazil was established by the Portuguese at Rio de Janeiro in 1703 to coin gold and soon afterward to provide a colonial coinage in silver and copper. It was a prolific mint from the beginning, its output often circulating in Portugal. In independent Imperial and Republican times the Brazilian mint produced many medals for events and individuals and societies in Brazil. In 1948 it cast a medallion in bronze to commemorate the visit of Viscount Alexander of Tunis, then Governor-General of Canada, to Brazil.





Designs by Robert Ralph Carmichael



The 1973 commemoratives by Paul Cederberg



Commemorative designs by David J. Craig

## CAST MEDALLIONS

The production of medals and medallions was revived in Italy during the Renaissance by such artists as Pisanello. In those times the favourite method of production was casting from moulds, striking from dies being reserved for coins. In the course of time, as the techniques of die-sinking and striking improved, the casting of medallions was almost completely abandoned. Casting techniques, however, were never completely lost, enough medallions being cast over the years to keep the art alive.

During the nineteenth century a few Canadian medallions were cast. One was cast for the New Brunswick Provincial Board of Agriculture (Le Roux 1469). In 1883 a parade of the Knights of Labour in Oshawa, Ontario was commemorated with a medallion (Le Roux 1210) cast by Joseph Hall in iron. Re-issues were later cast in pewter.

Toward 1960 there was a revival of the art of casting, and nowadays many artists in Canada use this technique. The Canada Council Medal was cast in 1961. This year is the year of the earliest medallions cast by Dora De Pedery-Hunt (q.v.). Since then there has been a steady output of cast medallions in Canada, and in 1971 it was possible for the Public Archives of Canada to hold a showing of the work of ten contemporary Canadian artists, at which more than two hundred specimens of their work were on display.

Yet the existence of such pieces is almost unknown to numismatists in Canada, and some specimens offered at auction in 1976 attracted very little interest. It is unfortunate, for the number of cast medallions is growing, artists feeling that this form is much less restrictive than the struck medal.

References: De Pedery-Hunt, Dora (1975): Medals. Published by Canadian Stage and Arts Publications Ltd.

Public Archives of Canada (1971): Ten Contemporary Canadian Medallists

Public Archives of Canada (1981): The Henry Jackman Medal Collection.

## CASTLE ART DESIGNS

This organisation marketed crude copies in brass of the gold \$20 piece of British Columbia for sale to collectors. They were identified as copies, and hopefully none will ever be offered to the unwary as originals.

## CEDERBERG, PAUL

The designer of the reverses of the twenty-five-cent piece and the silver dollar of 1973, commemorating the centenary of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL

Victoria jewellers, in business from 1897 to 1912. The firm issued a medal for the British Columbia Agricultural, Industrial, and Mining Exhibition.

CHAMBELLAN, RENE P.

This artist modelled some medals for Medallion Art Co. of New York, one of them being the Long Service Medal given by the Canadian International Paper Company.

CHAPIN, DEXTER

A Montreal exchange broker who imported most, if not all, of the Bouquet sous struck by the Belleville Mint. He also issued scrip in denominations of ninepence Currency in 1837 and one shilling Currency in 1853.

CHILDS, C.F. & CO.

This Chicago manufacturer of tokens produced a few trade tokens for Canadian firms early in the twentieth century. In 1912 the firm struck a medal for the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition. In 1913 it struck the Carnival tokens for the Mona Cafe in Victoria, B.C.

CHOQUETTE & BROTHER

This St. Hyacinthe firm supplied a Ste. Anne de Beaupre pilgrimage medal (Le Roux 1710) a little over a century ago.

CHOW, RAYMOND

A contemporary Vancouver artist who designed the 1978 souvenir dollars honouring Chinese Imperial dynasties.

CHURCH, THOMAS 1843-1917

Thomas Church was an Ottawa numismatist who began to cut dies in 1880, his first being very crude. In time his work improved, and he began to strike business cards and trade tokens. His workshop was destroyed by fire in 1900, and his activities ceased.

He struck numismatists' tokens (personal medals today) for F.R.E. Campeau, F.X. Paquet, R.W. McLachlan, L. Laurin, Dr. Joseph Le Roux, and C.W. Barrett. He struck many pieces advertising himself as a numismatist. In 1895 he struck medals for the Ottawa Carnival. The seal of the Ottawa Magistrates' Court was engraved by him. He made a large number of pieces with the NO LABOUR NO BREAD legend, using a type much like that of the well-known Upper Canadian halfpenny with this legend. There are many mules of these dies with those of his other pieces.

Reference: Bowman, Fred(1959): The Tokens of Thomas Church. In "The Canadian Numismatic Journal" October 1959 pp. 353-360.

CIPRIANI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA 1732-1785

An Italian painter, born in Pistoia, Tuscany. His early training was in Florence. He settled in England in 1755, and in England he designed most of the medals engraved by Thomas Pingo (q.v.), some of which relate to Canada. Cipriani is best known for his superb decorations and paintings on the Royal Coach, built for the coronation of George III and used at all subsequent coronations. He was one of the founders of the Royal Academy. His Canadian medals bear types suggested by Roman coin designs, and are as follows:

Louisbourg Taken (Le Roux 858), engraved by Kirk, adapted from the VICTORIA AVG. types of Roman coins.

Canada Subdued (Le Roux 850), engraved by Pingo, adapted from the IVDAEA CAPTA coinages.

Montreal Taken (Le Roux 860), engraved by Pingo, also adapted from the IVDAEA CAPTA coinages.

Quebec Taken (Le Roux 864), engraved by Pingo, adapted from the VICTORIA AVG. types.

Reference: Forrer, Leonard(1904-1930): Biographical Dictionary of Medallists. Volume I p. 275.

CLARK, ALEXANDER, & CO.

Medallists of London, England, who struck the Lady Kindersley Medal of the Hudson's Bay Company and the 1925-1939 Long Service Medals of the Company.

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



COBURN, LARRY

An engraver employed by the Jacques Cartier Mint, among whose work are the dies for a medal commemorating the centenary of the entry of Prince Edward Island into Confederation. He designed and cut the dies for the medal struck in 1974 for the silver jubilee of the Newfoundland Broadcasting Company.

COCHENTHALER, M.

A Montreal jeweller, in business from 1885 to 1931. In 1919 a 10-carat gold award medal was made for the Victory Loan Committee of that year. M. Cochenthaler's name is found on the reverse of this medal.

Reference: Torex Auction Sale #6, 1988, Lot 231.

COLVILLE, ALEX 1920-

A painter of Sackville, N.B. In 1946, after service in the army, he became a teacher of fine art at Mount Allison University, but resigned in 1963. In 1965 he submitted designs for the Centennial coinage of 1967, which were accepted.

The appearance of the coins provoked a mixed reaction. The best designs were those of the five-cent and twenty-five-cent pieces. The dollar has a good design, but it is marred by the fact that only one wing is shown. The fifty-cent piece is a horrible example of why there should be no undue restrictions on any artist's freedom to create a design. In complying with the government's stipulation that the legends be only at the top and bottom of the field, the artist found it difficult to produce a balanced design for this coin. It is noteworthy that most of the other artists who submitted designs ignored this requirement.

The Governor-General's Medal for Hon. Jules Leger (1974-1979) was designed by Alex Colville, and is a complete stylistic departure from the traditional style in medals awarded by representatives of the Sovereign.

COLLIS, GEORGE RICHMOND 18 -1881

A Birmingham medallist, jeweller, goldsmith, silversmith, electroplater, and lamp maker, who bought into the firm of Thomason & Jones (q.v.) in 1835 and acquired full possession of the business in 1844. The firm was renamed Collis & Co. and continued after his death until about 1927. He produced many medals and tokens, one of his best known being a medal struck in 1840 to commemorate the marriage of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert.

The Nova Scotia coinages of 1840 and 1843 may have been struck by Collis's firm, the head of Queen Victoria being a copy either of the head on the English coinage or the head of the queen on the marriage medal. The coins, particularly those of 1840, vary somewhat in style, which suggests that there may have been more than one engraver working on the dies.

The Centennial Coinage by Alex Colville



The Reverse of the Canadian Volunteer Services Medal by Charles Comfort.



Olympic Coins by Lynda Cooper



## COMPETITIONS

At times the design of a proposed medal or coin has been obtained as a result of an officially-sponsored competition among artists. The idea is not new, the French having resorted to competitions to obtain suitable designs for the Constitutional coinage of Louis XVI in 1791. A notable British competition occurred in 1892, when it was decided to replace the "Jubilee" bust of Queen Victoria with another portrait. Competitions were held to secure designs for the proposed coinage of Edward VIII and the coinage of George VI.

Canada's first competition was held to obtain designs for a coinage to commemorate the diamond jubilee of Confederation in 1927. The winning designs were those of J.H. MacDowell for the five-cent and twenty-five-cent pieces and that of Gustav Hahn for the cent. However, the timing of the competition was such that there was, unfortunately not enough time to cut the dies and start production, so no coinage resulted.

In 1950 a competition was held for the design of the proposed commemorative five-cent piece. Sydney Massari, Stephen Trenka, Fritz Brandtner, Steven Myer, Charles Comfort, and Norman Storey submitted designs, and that of Stephen Trenka was chosen.

In 1964 H.D. Voss, Elmer Smutny, E.H. Ellwand, Augusts Kopmanis, and Dinko Vodanovic submitted designs for the dollar. The entry of Dinko Vodanovic was chosen. Designs for the 1970 nickel dollar were submitted by several artists, that of Raymond Taylor being chosen. The design for the 1971 nickel dollar chosen from among the entrants was by Thomas Shingles. Other competitors were ~~William H. Wood~~ Eric Aldwinkle, Herbert Sellin, and Vernon Tremewen.

Many patterns were submitted for the centennial coinage of 1967, those of Alex Colville being chosen. Prizes were awarded to Elizabeth Wyn Wood, Eric Aldwinkle, Arthur Price, and Thomas Shingles for their entries in this competition.

Competitions are held every year for the commemorative coins.

COOK, A.B.

A medal for the Medicine Hat branch of the Alberta Amateur Athletic Association was produced by this artist.

COOK, MYRON C. 1929-

Royal Canadian Mint Engraver from 1964 to 1970. He was born in Poland. He majored in art at the Central Technical School in Toronto, and attended evening courses at the Toronto College of Art. He served his apprenticeship at the Royal Canadian Mint, and became Engraver on the retirement of Thomas Shingles in 1964. He cut the dies for the Centennial coinage of 1967, and re-engraved the obverse of the dollar in 1964 and the reverses of the dollars of 1965 and 1966. He also cut the "small ship" die for the dime in 1969, which is still in use. The Governor-General's Medal for Hon. Roland Michener is his work. Early in his career he created the two varieties of the seven in the 1947 fifty-cent piece and dollar.

In 1970 he resigned from the mint and took up a position with Wellings Corporation, where he cut the dies for a medal in memory of Norval Parker, Master of the Mint. He also engraved a medal for the Canadian Parkinson's Disease Foundation.

Reference: Dushnick, Stephan(1978): Silver & Nickel Dollars of Canada. p. 133.

## COMFORT, CHARLES 1900-19

The Director of the National Gallery of Canada 1960-1965, Charles Comfort was a well-known commercial artist. Born in Scotland, he came to Canada in 1912, his family settling in Winnipeg. He worked in Winnipeg and Toronto, and in 1937 created murals for the Toronto Stock Exchange. From 1943 to 1946 he produced art relative to the war, and in this period he designed the Canadian Volunteer Services Medal. He designed murals for the Hotel Vancouver(1938), the Vancouver branch of the Toronto-Dominion Bank (1951), and the National Library and Public Archives Building in Ottawa (1967). The medal for the Art Directors' Club is his work. In 1950 he submitted a design for the commemorative five-cent piece.

### COMMERCIAL MEDALS

Commemorative medals, produced in quantity for public sale, are known as commercial medals. Among the earliest are the Pinchbeck medals commemorating the fall of Louisbourg in 1758. In the second half of the nineteenth century large numbers of such medals appeared in Canada, produced by P.W. Ellis & Co., C. Tison, Bishop & Co., and other firms to honour anniversaries, fairs, pilgrimages, and so forth.

Royal jubilees and coronations became a favourite subject with the golden jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887, and medals were struck in great numbers for every later royal event till the Royal Visit of 1939. After 1939 fewer medals for such events. The coronation of Elizabeth II was not honoured by many medals, and the number struck for her silver jubilee in 1977 was very few.

The so-called "golden age" of commercial medals in the twentieth century was the period from 1960 to 1975, when medals poured from the premises of Wellings, Lombardo, Pressed Metal Products, Scully, Ltd., Lamond et Fils, the Sherritt Mint, and other firms for almost every purpose under the sun. Many were promoted by coin dealers. Local events, hockey stars, provincial flowers, prime ministers, the new flag, the diamond jubilee of the Royal Canadian Mint, and countless other subjects were duly medalled in this period. A similar situation prevailed in the United States, where the patron saint of numismatics, St. Eligius (not Lucifer, as some may think!) has been honoured with a medal.

In spite of the efforts of various groups and individuals with various and at times obscure motives to destroy it, our blest if somewhat battered Dominion completed its first hundred years in 1967, and this triumph was duly medalled manyfold. Sadly, though there were many medals issued a mari usque ad mare, very few of them show the slightest artistic merit. It is sad to relate that of all the pieces privately struck for this momentous occasion the only one of true merit was a medalet issued by Thomas Richardson of Vancouver and struck by Pressed Metal Products. A few medals honouring Canada's centenary were struck abroad, and these are far superior in quality.

After 1970 commercial medals gave way to souvenir tokens, called - quite erroneously - trade dollars.



COOPER, JOHN

A Hamilton artist who designed most of the modern dairy tokens in use today.

COOPER, LYNDA JANE 1953-

The designer of the fifth Olympic silver coinage honouring the Olympic Games of 1976. At the time she was an arts student at the University of Western Ontario in London.

CORNELIUS, A. JULIUS 1825-1916

A Halifax silversmith whose name appears on some medals. He was born in Prenzlau, Prussia, and studied at the Berlin Academy of Art. He practised his profession in Berlin, Paris, London, and New York, where he worked at Tiffany's. He settled in Halifax in 1854. He produced some medals for various purposes relating to Nova Scotia, one being a medal of 1862 for the Victoria Rifles of Halifax. A medal for the Halifax Summer Carnival (Le Roux 1161d) bears his name, as does a medal struck for the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria. Both of these were struck by P.W. Ellis & Co.

References: Mackay, Donald C.: Silversmiths and related Craftsmen of the Atlantic Provinces. p. 50.

Unitt, Doris & Peter(1990): Unitt's Book of Marks. p. 15.

COTE, VICTOR

An engraver at the Royal Canadian Mint, who modelled the reverse of the gold \$100 piece of 1979. Since then he has modelled the reverses of the commemorative silver dollars of 1983, 1986, and 1987 (the last two in collaboration with Ago Aarand), and the Cartier nickel dollar of 1984. He cut the dies for the Hockey and Bobsledding coins of the 1988 Winter Olympic series.

COTTERILL, HILL & CO.

This firm, located in Walsall, Staffordshire, were the agents who procured the Side View coinage of 1838 and 1839 for the Bank of Montreal. The Bank refused both coinages, that of 1838 because of inferior workmanship and brassy alloy, and that of 1839 because its fabric was allegedly worse than ever. The 1839 coinage was in purer copper, but the bank's allegation that its workmanship was worse is not borne out by surviving specimens.

Since the time of McLachlan it was believed that this firm struck the coins, and indeed the documents reproduced by McLachlan led students to think so. However, private correspondence with the late R.N.P. Hawkins has shown that Cotterill, Hill & Co. were merely agents, Walsall never being a locality where coining took place.

Reference: McLachlan, R.W.(1903): The Copper Coinage of the Canadian Banks 1837-1857. pp. 224-226, 237-240. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Section II 1903.

COUDRAY, MARIE ALEXANDRE LUCIEN 1864-19

A Paris medallist active from 1893. His work is of a very high standard, ranking with the best French work of his time. He produced a beautiful award medal for the Banque Canadienne Nationale.

COULSON, G.S.

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

COUNTERFEIT COINS

These sordid products of the medallist's art have come down to us from every country on the globe. Canada has seen many examples, dating from Colonial times. In spite of the severest penalties in New France, counterfeit coins circulated. Counterfeit Spanish dollars and American silver sometimes were passed off during the British colonial period, and in Prince Edward Island the famous holey dollars of 1813 were counterfeited. After the originals were withdrawn, the local merchants continued to accept the forgeries in trade, thus making them tokens.

In Nova Scotia cast counterfeits of some local tokens circulated in small numbers. Struck counterfeits of the 1832 coinage appeared in and after 1835. These were made in Montreal and shipped to Nova Scotia via Saint John, N.B. Lower Canada was flooded with counterfeit tokens such as the brass Bust & Harp and Tiffin tokens. The tippling blacksmith of Montreal introduced a fascinatingly bad class of forgeries about 1835. All these forgeries were eventually accepted by the banks only by weight.

There have been many falsifications of the decimal coinage, beginning with cupro-nickel forgeries of the 1858 twenty-cent piece. False fifty-cent pieces were often made of lead or pewter, but these were easily detected. Gold coins were forged in brass or gilt copper. None of the irregular "mints" that created these pieces flourished very long, for the authorities were quickly able to trace them and bring their operations to an end.

CRAIG, DAVID J. 1945-

A Toronto painter and illustrator who has designed the reverses of some of Canada's most attractive coins of recent years. His first was the reverse of the 1984 dollar commemorating the sesquicentenary of Toronto. The same year he produced paintings to promote the sale of the gold \$100 piece honouring the 450th anniversary of Cartier's first voyage. The medal commemorating the bicentenary of the Molson Brewery (1986) is his work. He designed the reverses for the gold \$100 piece commemorating the mission of Ste. Marie among the Hurons (1989), the dollar commemorating the tercentenary of Henry Kelsey's coming to the prairies (1990), and the 175th anniversary of the first steamship on the Great Lakes (1991).

CRANSTON, JAMES K.

A book seller and stationer of Galt, Ontario, who opened for business in 1885. Towards 1897 he began to issue trade tokens and procure them for other firms and individuals. In 1900 he renamed the firm The Cranston Novelty Co. The firm moved to Toronto in 1906, and remained in business till 1930. Many tokens and medals bear his name, but they were struck elsewhere, mostly by the Hamilton Stamp & Stencil Works.

In 1902 he issued business cards advertising his readiness to provide tokens and medals. The same year he produced a medalet for the American Numismatic Association to publicise its monthly magazine, "The Numismatist." He issued some Masonic pennies and some medalets commemorating the end of the Boer War. In 1910 he issued a medalet to honour the accession of George V to the throne. Medals were issued for the International Saengerfest of the Lake Erie and Canadian Saengerbunds. He procured trade tokens, each with the head of King George V, for the Kobold Toll & Cutlery Co. of Winnipeg, the Big 4 Furniture Co. Ltd. of Calgary, and Wm. Hunter Ltd. of New Westminster.

Reference: Palmer, K.A. (1968): J.K. Cranston of Galt. In "The Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society" April 1968 pp. 17-20.

CRAWFORD

A Glasgow die-sinker, who produced Communion tokens and medals. For Canada he made the Communion tokens of the Free Church of Nova Scotia (Bowman 268, 269) and the John Knox Free Church of New Glasgow, N.S. (Bowman 180).

CROKER, JOHN 1670-1741

A medallist of Dresden, Saxony, who settled in England in 1691. His name was originally Crocker, but on settling in England he changed it to Croker, no doubt to preserve some semblance of proper pronunciation. In 1697 he became Assistant Engraver at the Royal Mint, and was Chief Engraver from 1705 till his death. He cut the dies for the coins of William III, Queen Anne, George I, and George II (the young head). His only connexion with Canada is in that he designed the British medal struck to commemorate the Treaty of Utrecht, which ended the War of the Spanish Succession and confirmed British possession of Acadia, which was renamed Nova Scotia.

References: Forrer, Leonard (1904-1930): Biographical Dictionary of Medallists. Volume I pp. 300-306

Grueber, H.A. (1911): Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Plate CXXXVII No. 2.

CUBBON, BARRY

A Regina artist who created the device for the obverse of the "Buffalo Days" souvenir medals of 1967. He donated the design to the city of Regina for use on subsequent issues of "Buffalo Days" souvenir tokens and medals.

CUNNINGHAM, R.J.

A sapper of the Royal Canadian Engineers, who designed the Gibraltar medal awarded in 1942 to the miners who built a series of tunnels and shafts in the Rock of Gibraltar to strengthen its fortifications in the second World War. The work was done by hard rock miners recruited from northern Ontario and Quebec.

Reference: Ferguson, J.D. (1959): The Gibraltar Medal. In "The Canadian Numismatic Journal" August 1959 pp. 248-250.

CUNNINGHAME, D.

A Glasgow engraver who produced medals for the corporation of the city of Glasgow and other parties. He also made Communion tokens, the only Canadian one being the Presbyterian Witness Token of Halifax, N.S. (Bowman 267).

#### Bank Protection

The numerous bank robberies and hold-up attempts have drawn the attention of our leading bankers to the necessity of adding up-to-date fire arms to the equipment of their various branches. Until recently, as long as there was a revolver somewhere on the premises, that was all that was deemed necessary. It is known that the greater number of bank robbers carry the latest models of automatic pistols, against which antiquated or hammer revolvers are useless. The superiority of automatic fire arms of the type of the Browning automatic pistol has been proved many times. A weapon designed especially for country branches is the Browning defense gun, which takes six buck-shot cartridges containing nine large shot in each. This is being more and more adopted, replacing types of weapons long since useless.

[*Monetary Times* 13 Apr. 1912, p 1540]

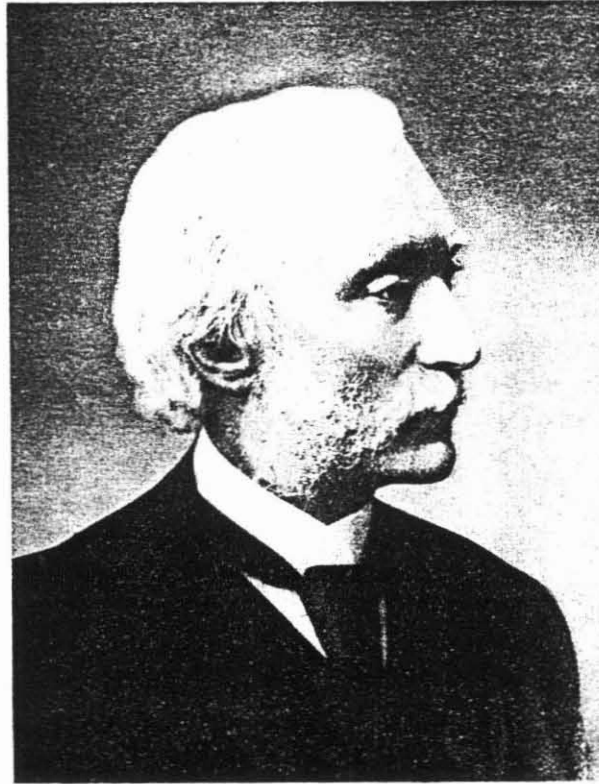


## SEN. EDWARD MURPHY

R. J. Graham

The following obituary for Edward Murphy appeared in *The Monetary Times*, 13 Dec. 1895, p 747:

A figure as respected as it was familiar has passed away from the streets of Montreal in the sudden death last week of Senator Edward Murphy. No citizen of Montreal, probably, had a greater number of friends and admirers than the active, kindly, useful gentleman who, on Monday last, was laid in his grave, and no one better deserved them. Whether in business life, in the Senate or in connection with charitable work, he was always the same trustworthy and generous citizen; and the estimation in which he was held by peo-



Edward Murphy, 1818-1895

ple of different races and creeds is the best testimony to the steadfastness of his character. Mr. Murphy came from Ireland when a boy, and at the age of 14 years, began his business life as a clerk in a hardware store. After 14 years of steady application to work, he rose to the responsible position of chief salesman in the noted house of Frothingham & Workman. In 1859, he was made a partner in the business, and retained his connection with the firm up to the time of his death. Mr. Murphy had been president of the City and District Savings Bank, was appointed a Harbor Commissioner in 1879, and a Senator in 1889. He had lately passed his 77th year.

Is this the same Edward Murphy who immortalized himself on the medal catalogued as Leroux no. 1100 (Breton no. 123)? The evidence available to this writer suggests strongly that he is. Photographs of Murphy which were studied show him in old age, but they still clearly resemble the portrait on the medal. (Incidentally, neither the photographs nor the medallion portrait look very much like the Neanderthal illustrated in the Leroux [1892] and Breton [1912] catalogues.) Further evidence may be adduced from *A Cyclopædia of Canadian Biography* by Geo. MacLean Rose (1886), from which we learn that Edward Murphy founded a prize in his name, to be awarded annually in perpetuity, "for the encouragement of commercial education in

Montreal". This prize had an annual value of \$100, certainly no mean sum in those days, consisting of a gold medal valued at \$50, and a cash award of an equal amount.

Edward Murphy included numismatics among his interests, and he was a Vice President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal. This interest may have prompted him to include a medal as part of the commercial education prize. No gold award medals have come to the attention of this writer. Some may still be in the possession of the families of the recipients, but it seems very likely that many were sold for bullion by hard-pressed students. The medal is listed only in bronze in Nadin-Davis' *Canadian Medal Price Guide* [1984].



Edward Murphy medal



123



Drawing of Edward Murphy medal in Leroux (no. 1100) and Breton (no. 123)

The suggestion is offered that the bronze editions may have been produced on Murphy's instruction in order to provide him with material for trading with other numismatists.

The medal features a bust of Edward Murphy on the obverse, signed J.S. & A.B. Wyon below the truncation, and the inscription EDWARD MURPHY DONOR FOUNDED A: D: 1873, divided by three shamrocks, around the circumference. The reverse consists of the legend CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY MONTREAL, with shamrocks setting apart the name of the school from that of the city. Within this legend is a wreath of maple leaves, tied by a ribbon, within which is a sprig of three shamrocks, the inscription FOR THE/ENCOURAGEMENT/OF/COMMERCIAL/EDUCATION, and a beaver. The diameter is 45 mm.

Edward Murphy was born on 26 July 1818 in County Carlow, Ireland. With his family, he emigrated to Canada in 1824 and settled in

Montreal. What little formal education he obtained was in commercial studies at Esson's Academy, and at the age of fourteen he became a clerk in a hardware store. In 1846 he became principal salesman in the wholesale hardware firm of Frothingham and Workman, which became the largest enterprise of its kind in British North America. As noted in the obituary above, Murphy became a partner in the firm in 1859, the year in which William Workman retired from the firm.

Like Workman, Murphy was involved with The Montreal City and District Savings Bank from its founding in 1846. He was elected to its board in 1862, became president of the bank in 1877, and held office until his death, being so popular that he was reelected annually. Among his other interests, Murphy was a member of the School Commission, the Harbour Commission, the Board of Trade, and a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, of the Notre Dame

Hospital, and of Laval University, Montreal.

In politics, while he sympathized with the *Patriote* cause in the rebellion of 1837-38, he became a staunch supporter of the Liberal-Conservative party of Sir John A. Macdonald. "Through good report and evil report", according to Rose's *Cyclopædia*, "he has always manfully stood up by the party." His loyalty was rewarded when Macdonald called him to the Senate in 1889.

Other matters close to Murphy's heart were the Roman Catholic Church, the Irish cause, and the temperance movement. In fact, the principle focus of his life, apart from business, was the promotion of total abstinence among his fellow Irish. He was involved with the establishment in 1840 of the first Irish Catholic temperance society organized in Canada and in 1860 was elected President of the St. Patrick's Temperance Society. The society originally included such notable Protestants as Benjamin Holmes who was its president when Murphy became a member, Francis Hincks, and Murphy's superior from the hardware business, William Workman. Its ecumenical period ended in 1856 when the St. Patrick's Society became an exclusively Roman Catholic organization.

Rounding out his full and useful life,

Murphy was a magistrate, and vice president of the Natural History Society and the Microscopic Society, in addition to his activities within the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. His lectures on scientific topics were well received. He was twice married, in 1848 to Elizabeth Price of Dublin, Ireland, and in 1863 to Maria Georgina Power of Quebec. In 1886 he had a total of four daughters and one son living. Senator Murphy died on 5 Dec. 1895, in Montreal. A fitting conclusion to this brief sketch is provided by his biographer in Rose's *Cyclopædia*: he was "respected and trusted by his fellow citizens of all origins and creeds as a loyal and devoted son of Canada".

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Rev. Wm. Cochrane (ed.), *The Canadian Album. Men of Canada*, Vol. II (Bradley, Barretson & Co., 1893)  
Geo. MacLean Rose (ed.), *A Cyclopædia of Canadian Biography* (Rose, 1886)  
T. Taggart Smyth, *The First Hundred Years. History of The Montreal City and District Savings Bank 1846-1946* (NP, ND)

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#### Epitaph

Charles Murdoch, a miserly banker who died recently at Halifax, and was said to be with one exception the richest man in the Maritime Provinces, has left an estate estimated at three to four million dollars. It descends to his nephews and two gentlemen named Miller. The local charities received little assistance from him during his life and are in no way benefitted by his death.

[*Monetary Times* 21 Jan. 1876, p 824]

# Bank of Canada Review

APRIL  
1992



## *Cover*

Canada: One cent, 1896

Coins have often been used, officially and unofficially, to commemorate important events. This counterstamped one-cent piece is an example of an unofficial use to mark an event of local significance.

On January 26, 1897, a CPR train on its way from Halifax to Saint John was a few minutes late leaving Sackville. It was scheduled to arrive in Moncton at noon. As the train entered the first bend of a sharp S curve, the passengers braced themselves to avoid being thrown into the aisles. On the second bend, the cars began to vibrate. The train left the rails, rolled down a steep embankment and finally came to rest on the ice of Palmers Pond. Two passengers were killed.

After the dead and injured had been attended, the rescuers and onlookers turned their attention to the mail car, which contained about 5.6 tons of bronze cents struck in England and destined for Saint John and Montreal. Eighty boxes of coins had been smashed and the ice on the pond was covered with new, shiny one-cent pieces, in some places 2 to 3 feet deep. By evening the new cents were circulating in nearby communities. Subsequent investigation revealed that all the boxes had been placed in one end of the car and it was generally believed that the wreck was caused by the load shifting.

Some of the recovered pieces were privately counterstamped PALMERS POND WRECK 26.1.97. The one-cent piece illustrated on the cover comes from the wreck and forms part of the National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada. Photography by James Zagon.

The Bank of Canada Review is a monthly publication which contains lots of important boring financial statistics. The bank's National Numismatic Collection has provided the cover illustration and a short text describing it. Through the kindness of our Past President, Graham Esler, we will use a number of these as space permits. The current one is rather interesting.



## RICHMOND HILL COIN CLUB

The Richmond Hill Coin Club was formed in July 1964 by seven collectors. Within four months the membership had increased to 63 and to 100 by 1965. The first President was Norman Belsten. Other early members included Al Weighall, June Clark and Robert Deighton. The club joined the CNA as member 7183. The club ceased in 1989.

### First Banquet Medal

In 1965 the club struck a medal for their first banquet, held March and is described:

Obv: A rose signifying the rose capital of Canada; also, the Duke of Richmond wore a rose in the War of the Roses. Above the rose the inscription RICHMOND HILL.ONTARIO. Below the rose the words: THE ROSE GROWING CENTRE OF CANADA, and, IN COMMEMORATION OF/THE INCEPTION OF THE/ RICHMOND HILL/ COIN CLUB/ maple leaf / JULY.1964. A.D.

Rev: A portion of the town crest and the Richmond family crest - a Crowned lion to left and facing front. The inscription EN LA ROSE JE FLEURIS (In the rose I flourish) above and the year 1965 below.

Circular, 38 mm, in bronze and silver. Design by Carl Lovell. Struck by Canadian Artistic Dies, Sherbrooke, QC. Medals sold at \$2.00 for bronze and \$9.00 for .999 silver. There were 7,500 bronze medals and 100 silver struck.

A second medal was struck in 1973, in bronze only. It is described:

Obv: The Arms of the Province of Ontario with RICHMOND HILL above and ONTARIO below. The years 1873 and 1973 at left and right.

Rev: The same as the 1965 medal except the year "1965" has been erased.

Circular, 38 mm, in bronze and silver, edge chamfered. Struck by Canadian Artistic Dies, Sherbrooke, QC.

There were 2,500 bronze medals and 100 silver struck.



## KENT COIN CLUB

The Kent Coin Club was organized in May 1963 at the Chatham Museum. There were six founding members. Jack Simpson was President. Others were Lou Wagenaer, Ernie Ansell, Dave Craig, Steve Berger and Roy Trudell. It became CNA Member 6389. The Club has issued two medals - one for the tenth anniversary and one for the twentieth.

### Tenth Anniversary Medal, 1973

Obv: The crest of the Kent Coin Club, a maple leaf upon which is a circle bearing the inscription KENT COIN CLUB. In the centre on a shield the white horse of Kent, with a Crown above. Below, on a ribbon, the words 1963 KENT 1973. In the exergue TENTH ANNIVERSARY with LOMBARDO below.

Rev: The inscription CHATHAM ONT./flag/KENT COIN CLUB/1973/CANADA.

Circular, 39 mm, in bronze, edge chamfered. Struck by Lombardo, Sherbrooke, QC. Quantity: 250 bronze and 60 silver.

### Twentieth Anniversary Medal, 1983

Obv: The same as for 1973 except TENTH ANNIVERSARY is changed to 20th ANNIVERSARY.

Rev: The same as for 1973 except the year "1973" is changed to "1963 - 1983".

Circular, 38 mm, in bronze and silver, edge chamfered. Struck by the Lombardo Mint, Sherbrooke, QC. Quantity struck: 250 bronze and 60 silver.

The Kent Coin Club also produced a wood in 1967 and one for their 25th Anniversary in 1988. A 25th Anniversary pin was also produced.



Ross W. Irwin

## HURON COUNTY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Huron County Numismatic Society was formed at Clinton in November, 1961. It was a very active club and covered a wide geographic area. It became CNA member 1794. The prime mover of the organization was John C. Dietrich, a school teacher. The Society appears to have stopped about 1967 when Dietrich moved from Clinton.

The club struck one medal. It is described:

Obv: A map showing portions of the Counties of Perth, Huron and Bruce with the principal centres of population noted. Around the circumference on a pebbled background is the inscription HURON COUNTY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. FOUNDED 1961.

Rev: The centre is plain and surrounded with the names of the towns of CLINTON. SEAFORTH. EXETER. WINGHAM. GODERICH.

Circular, 36 mm, In bronze, nickel, and silver. There were 100 medals in each metal struck.



Ross W. Irwin

The very useless and uncalled for Statute, so precipitately passed at the end of the last Session of our Provincial Legislature, prohibiting, under severe penalty, the tender of Foreign Bank Notes, payable to bearer, of a less denomination than five dollars, *is now in force*, but like all other injudicious enactments, not supported or approved of by the influential and intelligent part of society, must soon be considered as a mere dead letter. Even by the Bill, there is no penalty or risk whatever in making *deposit* of such notes with the Bank, or wherever confidence is reposed, and as the penalty can only be claimed on tendering such notes, as are payable to *Bearer*, we have already noticed, in some late payments we have received in these notes, (which, by the bye, we are very thankful to get, and promise, in honour, not to impeach these who bring us more,) that the obnoxious and prohibited words, "*to Bearer*," had by some means got to be so faint, or perhaps obliterated, that even with our best magnifier we could not possible decipher the proscribed designation. [ *The Montreal Gazette*, 28 June 1830 ]

# Transactions

of the

## Canadian Numismatic Research Society

ISSN 0045-5202



VOL 29

FALL 1993

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**PRESIDENT - D.E. LEITCH**

**VICE PRESIDENT - BRIAN CORNWELL**

**EDITOR - H. N. JAMES**

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### Our Editor Retires

It was with deep regret that I accepted the resignation of our editor Ross Irwin. After more than 15 years as our editor Ross Irwin has regrettably retired. Due to family medical reasons, Ross had to sell his home and now does not have the room needed to carry out the work as editor.

Presidents come and presidents go, but an editor is the backbone of an organization like the Canadian Numismatic Research Society. Ross was our president in 1976-1978 before coming our second editor in 1978. He was a dedicated editor, whose manner encouraged everyone to make that extra effort to get an article finished and sent to him. He also contributed extensively to the Transactions with articles of his own on some of his many interests such as medals, tokens, military medals and local pieces of interest.

Those of you who have regularly attended our annual meetings held at the C.N.A. Convention will surely recall Ross's wisdom. He has managed to keep us focused and on track through many of those meetings. Ross's sense of direction based on the traditions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society has been the cohesive steady hand needed with such a loosely knit group of fellows. The fellows and the Transactions will miss his guidance as editor but we will look forward to his articles.

Harry James of St.Thomas has taken over as our new editor and Ross has delicately explained that this is a fifteen year position. It is Ross's wish that the fellows support Harry in his new position and submit all future articles to Harry. I would personally like to thank Ross for his diligent years of service and Harry for his willingness to take over as editor.

With sincere thanks

*Ted Leitch*

Ted Leitch

## A PRIVATE BANK FAILURE

R. J. Graham

Francis Xavier Messner was the leading business man in the little German village of Formosa, in the southern part of Bruce County, Ontario, in the late nineteenth century. He was the chief magistrate of the village, a merchant, a brewer and a banker. He paid six per cent interest on deposits, when chartered banks were offering only three per cent. Consequently he attracted the spare cash of people within a considerable radius, including some from Waterloo County. Highly esteemed and enjoying the full confidence of his neighbours, Messner was at times virtually compelled to accept their deposits.

In the early days of the Messner enterprises he was in partnership with his brother, Anthony Messner. Anthony retired from the business in 1880, receiving \$40,000 as his share of the assets. He then went to St. Leon, Manitoba, with a party of German settlers, and started several mills, a store, and other components of what he hoped would become a business empire. After a period of prosperity Anthony Messner was ruined by fire and crop failures, and retired.

At the end of 1896, the creditors of F. X. Messner were surprised and deeply distressed to learn that he was financially ruined. Only a short time previously Messner had claimed a surplus of \$40,000, but this figure had been apparently arrived at by taking full credit for a stock of old and badly depreciated goods, and an accumulation of bad and doubtful debts.

The available assets were nearly all in the possession of two chartered banks in Walkerton, taken as security against sums Messner owed to them. One of these, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, was owed about \$10,000, and was fully secured by good collateral notes. In a reassuring circular to branch managers, the general manager, Edmund Walker, advised, "...we expect payment in full. Messner's statements to the bank were untrue, but he has at no time been a large borrower from us."

The store, brewery and other properties were mortgaged almost to their full market value. Even his \$65,000 life insurance policy was pledged to Canada Life for advances given. Messner admitted having used the funds of his private bank in pursuit of his other business activities. Although he was once wealthy and prosperous, it was suggested that he had been unable to keep pace with changing business conditions as trade gravitated to the larger centres.

It was obvious that the approximately two hundred unsecured creditors, mainly Messner's trusting depositors, would recoup very little indeed. The liabilities totalled nearly \$100,000, the greater part of which

was owed to the depositors. Wholesale houses were but lightly exposed by the failure. E. G. Kuntz was chosen to act as assignee over Messner's nephew, John Messner, by a narrow margin at a meeting of the creditors at the schoolhouse in Formosa on 29 Dec. 1896.

The Messner disaster precipitated the closure of another Bruce County private bank, the Carrick Financial Company of Mildmay.

Information from:

*The Monetary Times*, 1 Jan. 1897, p 874

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, circular, 31 Dec. 1896

<\*\*\*\*\*+\*\*\*\*\*>



■ LIVESAY: has written 25 books

## Poet Livesay one of 13 awarded B.C. Order

Victoria poet Dorothy Livesay was among four city residents awarded the Order of B.C. on Wednesday.

Livesay, 83, was the oldest recipient of 13 British Columbians given the order this year.

Other Victorians awarded were bird expert Wayne Campbell, CFAX radio station owner Mel Cooper and artist Carole Sabiston.

Livesay is one of Canada's best-



■ COOPER: on charity boards

known poets whose first poem appeared in print 70 years ago. Since then she has published more than 25 books of poetry and prose.

An officer of the Order of Canada, Livesay has worked as a broadcaster, journalist, social worker and university professor.

Campbell, is curator of ornithology at the Royal B.C. Museum. He has conducted the first complete census of seabird colonies and helped write the first two volumes of *The Birds of British Columbia*.

Broadcaster Cooper has served on a range of community and charity boards. In 1986 he was vice-president of Expo 86 and was named a member of the Order of Canada in 1989.

Sabiston is a textile artist who has exhibited her work in Britain and throughout Canada. Her works hang at Government House, the Pacific Forestry Centre, the lobby of the MacPherson Theatre and in Munro's book store. She is married to Jim Munro, the bookstore owner.

Port Alberni resident Wolfgang Zimmerman was the only other Vancouver Island recipient.

Disabled from a logging accident, Zimmerman retrained and returned to MacMillan Bloedel as an accountant. He is executive director of the Disabled Forestry Workers' Foundation of Canada and has produced a documentary film on the lives of disabled workers.

Also honored was downhill skiing star Kerrin Lee-Gartner, of Rossland-Trail, who won a gold medal in the 1992 Olympics.

Others receiving the order were Vancouver residents Dr. Patricia Baird, Dr. Suezone Chow, Phil Nuytten, Sushma Sardana and Joseph Segal.

Helicopter rescue pilot Ronald Eland of Valemount and Joan Gentles, a pioneer native court worker from Williams Lake, rounded out the list.

The recipients were selected from 230 nominations by an independent advisory council chaired by B.C. Chief Justice Allan McEachern.

TIMES-COLONIST Thursday, May 14, 1992

## D

## D

The mint mark of Lyons, France, assigned to the mint in 1540.

## D.D.P.

The initials of Donald D. Paterson(q.v.).

## DE S.

The initials of G.W. De Saulles(q.v.).

## D.J.C.

The initials of David J. Craig(q.v.).

## D.V.

The initials of Benjamin Du Vivier(q.v.).

The initials of Dinko Vodanovic (q.v.).

## DANBY, KENNETH 1940-

A painter born in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, who submitted a set of designs for the third Olympic series of 1973-1976. The designs were accepted, and rank among the best of the whole series. The finest is the Indian lacrosse team depicted on one of the \$10 pieces.

He is best known for his sports paintings, which are taken from everyday life, the athletes being anonymous. One of his best paintings of this class is "At the Grease," a painting of a masked hockey goalie, done in 1972.

## DAOUST, SYLVIA 1902-

A Montreal sculptress, who studied at the Academie Marie Anne and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Montreal, graduating in 1927. She modelled several busts, notably that of Eugène Lafleur, which is now in the Advocates' Library in Montreal. She has produced many religious sculptures, including a statue of Brother André.

Her medallic work began in 1934 with the Lieutenant-Governor's Medal of Hon. L.E. Patenaude. She also designed and modelled the reverses of the Lieutenant-Governors' Medals of Sir Eugène Fiset and Hon. Gaspard Fauteux. In 1938 she designed and modelled a medal to honour the centenary of the founding of Saguenay, the medal being struck by Lamond et Fils.



DAVIDSON, W.A.

The then Secretary-Treasurer of Grafton & Co. Ltd. of Dundas, Ontario. In 1927 he designed a medal for the diamond jubilee of Confederation to be given to school children. The dies were cut by the Hamilton Stamp & Stencil Works, who also struck the medal, in aluminum. The obverse bears the Canadian coat of arms within a wreath of maple leaves open at the top, with appropriate inscriptions. The reverse is simply inscribed in seven lines with Psalm 72:8, "He shall have dominion also from sea to sea and from the river unto the ends of the earth."

Reference: Anon.(1990): Dominion Day. In "The Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society" Spring 1990. p. 32

DAVIES, ALFRED

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

DAVIS, JOSEPH 17 -1857

A Birmingham medallist, who began to cut dies in 1828. He is best known for a series of medals depicting English cathedrals and for medals relating to the Reform and Anti-slavery movements. Another of his specialties was the production of temperance medals. For Canadian temperance societies he produced Le Roux 325,326,369,476,477,876,878,1792, and 1793.

DAWSON, G.W.

A Montreal engraver and die-sinker working from 1889 to 1910 or thereabouts. He produced three tokens(Breton 582-584) for Dr. Le Roux, the Gass Tea token of Halifax(Breton 901), the token of the Ottawa Numismatic Society (Breton 825), two temperance medals (Le Roux 1794,1795),

DAWSON, J.T.

A Montreal engraver who produced Adelard Boucher's medal for the silver jubilee of the Antiquarian & Numismatic Society of Montreal (Le Roux 1613).

DELAMARRE, RAYMOND

A Paris engraver, who cut the die for the reverse of the presentation medallion commemorating the diamond jubilee of Confederation in 1927. He also cut the dies for the medal of the Academie Canadienne Française de Montréal and the medallion of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique of 1932.

The leading exponent of the cast medallion in Canada, if not in the world, Mrs. De Pedery-Hunt is Hungarian by birth, and received her early training in Hungary. Economic conditions in Hungary made it almost impossible for her to work in sculpture, and the coming of the second World War made it quite impossible. In 1945 her family emigrated to the then West Germany, and in 1948 they came to Canada and settled in Toronto. Since she came to Canada she has become an internationally known sculptress, and specimens of her work are included in the collections of galleries around the world.

Since 1961 she has designed many medals struck by the Lombardo Mint. The Britannia Commemorative Society medal for the centenary of Confederation was designed by her, and it is one of the few truly artistic pieces produced for an occasion worthy of medals of better artistic quality than those actually issued. The medal struck in 1969 to be given to guests at a dinner given to Prime Minister Trudeau by the Toronto Liberal Association is a fine example of her work. It is a struck copy, reduced in size, of a medallion cast by her for the occasion.

Mrs. De Pedery-Hunt has cast a great number of medallions dealing with a variety of subjects. Nearly eighty of her medallions were shown at the Public Archives of Canada in 1971, when the work of ten Canadian medallists was displayed. Among those she exhibited were four cast in 1965 and 1966 on the theme of the life of Jesus Christ. These four are entitled, "Nativity," "Death," "Ecce Homo," and "Resurrection." She cast a medallion in honour of Celia Franca, the great Canadian ballerina; two medals in honour of the seventh centenary of the birth of Dante Alighieri; the Canada Council Medal; the Commissioners' Award of the North West Territories the official Canadian government medal of Expo '70; and a medallion for the tercentenary of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Her struck medals include the following:

- 1967 The H.R. Jackman Award  
The Royal Visit of 1967, struck by the Lombardo Mint
- 1969 The Canadian Coast Guard Award
- 1970 The Birthday medal of the North West Territories  
A medal for the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir
- 1974 The 75th anniversary of Frontier College
- 1977 The reverse of The Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal for Canada
- 1978 A medal for Canadian unity
- 1981 The reverse of the medal for the Canadian Numismatic Association Convention
- 1986 Golden jubilee of the Toronto Coin Club.

Coins have also come to her attention, with most pleasing results. In 1976 she designed and modelled the reverse of the Olympic gold \$100 piece. Her treatment of the theme - a nude athlete receiving the laurels from Pallas Athene - is an excellent example of how it is possible to accommodate to the technical requirements both of modern machines and mass production of coins and create a figure in a pose never used by the ancient Greeks on coinage in order not to disturb the vestigial puritan sensibilities of official and unofficial segments of society. The coin is one of very high artistic quality.

DE PEDERY-HUNT, DORA 1913-

In 1986 she produced another triumph, the reverse for the gold \$100 piece commemorating the idea of Canadian unity. Her pièce de résistance is the new portrait of the queen for the obverses of all the Canadian coinages, introduced in 1990. The portrait is a diademed head, the diadem being that seen on the head of Queen Victoria on Canadian cents and pieces of twenty-five and fifty cents. This new portrait has a close resemblance to that introduced for the British coinage in 1985 by Rafael Maklouf. On the Canadian coinage the queen's hair below the diadem is in long waves, quite distinct from the shorter curls seen on the British portrait, and the pendant of the necklace is completely visible.

References: De Pedery-Hunt, Dora(1975): Medals. Published by the Canadian Stage and Arts Publications Ltd.

Public Archives of Canada(1971): Ten Contemporary Canadian Medallists.

Toronto Coin Club(1978): The Works of Dora De Pedery-Hunt. In the Bulletin of the Toronto Coin Club December 1978.

DE SAULLES, GEORGE WILLIAM 1862-1903

G.W. De Saulles began his training in Birmingham under the notorious W.J. Taylor(q.v.) and was later apprenticed to Joseph Moore. In 1884 he began to work for John Pinches of London. He returned to Moore in 1888, and on Moore's death he applied for the then just vacant position of Engraver at the Royal Mint. He was appointed, and held the position till his death.

In 1899 he designed and cut the dies for the Queen's South Africa Medal, and designed and engraved the reverse of the Canada General Service Medal. He designed the head of Edward VII for the English coinage, and the crowned, robed bust for the coinages of the Dominions and colonies. Death overtook him before he completed the reverse dies for the Newfoundland coinage, and these were completed by W.H.J. Blakemore.

In 1901 he designed the silver coinage for Cyprus, and in the same year produced the medal of the Montreal Citizens' Committee in honour of the visit of the then Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (the future King George V and Queen Mary) to Canada. He designed the obverse of the King's South Africa Medal.

Reference: Forrer, Leonard S.(1904-1930): Biographical Dictionary of Medallists. Volume I p. 385.

DESMARAIS

A Montreal dealer in religious objects, who issued some medals (Le Roux 1677,1678,1682) for sale to pilgrims to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré.







The work of G.W. Dawson



Designed by Kenneth Danby



Portraits of Edward VII by G.W. De Saulles



Struck by Dingwall Studios



Designed by Doret and struck by Ryrie Bros. in 1915

DICEMAN, H.A.

The designer of the Canadian Centennial Medal, given to Canadian citizens as a personal souvenir by the government for merit on the occasion of the centenary of Confederation in 1967. Recipients were recommended for it by municipalities, learned societies, charitable organisations, and so forth. It is a very attractive sterling silver medal suspended from a ribbon.

DICKINSON, J.H.

The founder of the Calgary Stamp & Stencil Works(q.v.).

DIEGES & CLUST

New York medallists, who struck a gilt bronze medal for the Catholic Club of New York in commemoration of the Eucharistic Congress of 1910, held in Montreal.

DINGWALL STUDIOS

Winnipeg manufacturing jewellers and medallists, established in 1882. Many medals relating to Western Canada have been struck by this firm over the years. In 1934 the firm was acquired by Birks, and operated under the name of Birks Dingwall till 1947, when it simply became the Winnipeg branch of Birks Jewellers. Among its many productions are the following:

- Medals for the University of Manitoba
- Army & Navy Veterans of Canada 1901
- Dominion Day 1915 (Lot 220, Torex Sale #6, 1988)
- Royal Bank of Canada Livestock Fair 1923
- Canadian Industrial Exhibition Association, Winnipeg 1914
- Opening of Winnipeg Auditorium 1932
- World Grain Conference, Regina 1933

The firm also produced Lieutenant-Governors' Medals for Hon. H.D. McMillan, Hon. D.C. Cameron, Sir James A.M. Aikins, and Hon. T.A. Burrows, Lieutenant-Governors of Manitoba.

The medal for the Regina Grain Conference was the work of Thomas Shingles, who worked for Dingwall Studios at that time.

## DOCKYARDS, HER MAJESTY'S CANADIAN

The first Canadian naval dockyard was established in 1759 at Halifax for the service and repair of ships of the Royal Navy. When iron and steam replaced wood and sail, it became more than ever necessary to employ various metal-working tradesmen, and in the course of time the odd medal was produced. Of necessity such pieces lack the sophistication of the products of civilian establishments both public and private. In 1959 the bicentenary of the Dockyard was commemorated with a bronze medal designed by Joseph Foster, the then foreman of the tool and die shop. In 1967 a medal was struck to commemorate an assembly of naval vessels - forty in all - representing fourteen nations in honour of the centenary of Confederation. The medal was designed by Donald MacKenzie, then foreman of the tool and die shop. In 1979 a medal was struck to commemorate the presentation of the new Queen's Colours to the Maritime Command.

The dockyard of Esquimalt, B.C. was established in 1865, and in recent years produced some medals. A Navy Day medal was struck in 1962 to commemorate the centenary of the city of Victoria. In 1965 a medal was struck commemorating the centenary of the dockyard. In 1979 medals were struck to honour the bicentenary of the visit of Captain Cook to Vancouver Island. This medal was designed by Capt. John MacDonald, the then Base Information Officer of C.F.B. Esquimalt, and the dies were cut by Bob Durke, a tool and die maker at the base.

References: D'Entremont, Leger: Halifax Dockyard Tokens. In the Bulletin of the Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association.

Anonymous(1978): A Special Medallion for Armed Forces Day. In "The Lookout," C.F.B. Esquimalt 1978.

## DOLLIN, JEAN 16. -1725

A medallist of the Paris Medal Mint from 1714 to 1725. He cut the dies for the 1693 Indian Chief Medal Le Roux 300c. He also cut the dies for the obverse of a series of medals honouring events of the reign of Louis XIV. This obverse was later muled with the reverse of Mauger's Kebeca Liberata medal of 1690 to produce the re-strike Le Roux 305. The original medal commemorates the failure of an English expedition under Sir William Phips to take Quebec in 1690.

## DOMINION SPOON CO.

Montreal manufacturers of cutlery and flatware. In 1901 the firm issued a medal commemorating the visit of the then Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Canada.

## DOMINION REGALIA CO.

Toronto makers of fraternal badges and jewels. The firm is known to have struck some medals including one for Polish war veterans from 1946 to 1966.

Reference: Irwin, R.W.(1991): Major Private Mints in Canada. In "The Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society Summer 1991 p.53.

## DORET

A Swiss engraver living in Toronto early in the twentieth century. For the Dovercourt Land, Building, and Savings Company of Toronto he produced a beautiful medallion in 1915 for an award for the best back yard garden in the city. The reverse is an adaptation of a painting by Ernest Wellbourn of a woman gathering flowers in her garden. It was struck in bronze by Ryrie Bros.

Reference: McLachlan, R.W.(1915): Artistic and Historical Medals struck in Canada during the year 1915. In "The American Journal of Numismatics" Volume XLIX pp. 195-198.

## DOVE

A London engraver who cut the dies for the medal struck to honour the consolidation of the statute laws of Ontario in 1881(Le Roux 1565). He also cut the die for the reverse of an award medal issued by the Ontario Department of Education(Le Roux 1331).

## DUBOIS, FERNAND 1861-19

A Belgian engraver whose first work was done on Canadian order. In 1887 he engraved a medallion(Le Roux 1611) to commemorate the silver jubilee of the Antiquarian & Numismatic Society of Montreal. At the same time he produced a jeton de présence (Le Roux 1612) for the Society. His later work treated Belgian themes, and was strongly influenced by the beautiful French work of the period.

## DUBOIS, HENRI

A Paris sculptor who produced medals in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. From a design by M. Tasse of the Crown Lands Department of Quebec he engraved the official medallion for the Quebec tercentenary in 1908. This medallion was struck at the Paris Medal Mint. He also designed and cut the dies for a medal in honour of A.S. Vogt, the founder of the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, in 1909.

## DUBOIS, MARIUS 1944-

A Quebec artist, who studied sculpture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts de Quebec, and painting at the Hornsey College of Art in London, England. His first major show was at the Musée du Québec in 1976. He designed the obverse of the Governor-General's Medal for Hon. Jeanne Sauvé.

Reference: Clowery, Freeman(1989): The Official Education Medal of the Right-Honourable Jeanne Sauvé. In "The Canadian Numismatic Journal" January 1989 pp. 5-7.

## DUFOUR, JEAN BAPTISTE 1637-17

Jean Baptiste Dufour was a pupil of Warin(q.v.) and worked at the Paris Medal Mint from 1656 to 1673. His sole medal relating in any way to Canada is his portrait medallion of Jean Warin(Le Roux 304), who held the post of Intendant-General of New France.

DU VIVIER, JEAN 1687-1761

Jean Du Vivier was medallist to King Louis XV of France from 1719 till his death in 1761. He came to Paris from Liege in 1710, and was soon chosen to engrave the king's plate. In 1714 he began to work at the Paris Medal Mint and succeeded Mauger as Engraver. During his career he cut more than four hundred dies, one of which was the die for the French medal of the Treaty of Utrecht.

DU VIVIER, PIERRE SIMON BENJAMIN 1728-1819

The son of the above, he was medallist to Louis XV and Louis XVI. His father did not want him to take up medallic art, and in a jealous rage turned him out of the family home when he found that he was copying a medal. Soon afterward Pierre became famous in his own right, and he succeeded his father as medallist to Louis XV in 1761.

He cut the dies for all the French regal coinage of Louis XVI from 1774 to 1791, when he was replaced by Augustin Dupré, whose tastes better suited the Revolutionary period. Du Vivier continued to design medals and cut dies till the opening of the nineteenth century.

He designed and cut the dies for the French medal commemorating the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, the Franco-American jeton of 1751, and the obverse of the French medal of the Treaty of Paris in 1763.





Dove's medal for the Ontario  
Department of Education  
1881



The official medallion for the Tercentenary of Quebec, 1908.  
Designed by M. Tasse and engraved by Henri Dubois, struck at Paris.



The Franco-American  
Jeton of 1751, by  
Pierre Simon Benjamin  
Du Vivier

An award medal by J.E. Ellis

From Ross Irwin's postage stamp collection

PAXTON & CO. BANKERS, OTTERVILLE ONT. dated JY 4 00



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### BANK OF MONTREAL 175TH ANNIVERSARY MEDALLION

By Jeff Fournier

To mark its 175th anniversary and Canada's 125th year of Confederation in 1992, the Bank of Montreal issued a commemorative medallion, struck in antiqued brass and produced by "Souvenir Avanti" of Montreal, Quebec.

The obverse design is by Bryan Gauld of H.O. Graphics (Montreal) and features a stylistic "175" in the center with "YEARS" superimposed on it. The inscription "BANK OF MONTREAL" is below this and the familiar Bank of Montreal logo is to the left at the top.



Obverse



Reverse

On the reverse is the Canada 125 logo - a stylistic maple leaf and "Canada 125" below. It is 38 millimetres in diameter.

The medallion was distributed from the Bank of Montreal's head office in Montreal, to branch offices organizing special activities in honor of the joint anniversaries. Other branches requesting copies for special occasions were also given them.

1052 medallions were initially struck, but further orders were placed due to an unexpected collector demand. The final mintage is not known.

## CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB MEDAL

By Jeff Fournier

The Champlain Coin Club of Orillia, Ontario issued a pewter medal to commemorate its 30th anniversary in 1992.

The obverse of the medal features a portrait of Samuel de Champlain with the dates "1962 1992" to either side of him. The inscription "ORILLIA ONTARIO/CANADA" is around the perimeter.

The other side has a large "30" within a double oval with the dates "1962 1992" below and an inscription around the edge reading "CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB/ANNIVERSARY".



The design was by two of the club's members - Jim Pim and Harry Booth, and was made by a company called "PRECIOUS AND PURE" of Thornton, Ontario.

The club ordered 300 medals, to be struck in 37 millimeter diameter. However, 65 medals were made with a diameter of 31 millimeters before the club caught the mistake and requested the size be changed to 37 millimeters. Production of the smaller sized medals was seized and the 300 large sized ones were made.

## COMINCO MEDAL

By Jeff Fournier

A 38 millimeter pure silver medal was issued in 1989 by Cominco Ltd. of Trail British Columbia.

Struck by Pressed Metal Products, the medallion commemorates 90 years of blast furnace lead smelting.

The obverse features a laborer working in the smelter and the inscription around the edge reading "NINETY YEARS OF BLAST FURNACE LEAD SMELTING/1899-1989".

The reverse features the Cominco symbol and Pressed Metal Products mark along with the inscription "ONE OUNCE TROY/TRAIL B.C./(medal #)/.9999/FINE SILVER".

The medals are numbered sequentially from 1 - 500.



## THE LOUISBOURG MEDALS.

**A** CELEBRATED geological writer adopted the phrase, "Medals of Creation," as a title for one of his works, thus acknowledging the important place that numismatics occupies in history. For, since the invention of coined money, most great events have been commemorated and radical changes chronicled by this medium. And, while older America has had few, if any, medallists, like those of the mother continent, ever ready to indelibly grave the records of passing events, enough has been done in this direction by which, were our written history blotted out, we might build up a skeleton of the past that could be clothed with flesh by those who tell of deeds of valor in the "Old times in the Colonies."

Every medallic memento of this past has been sought out and treasured up with great care and, from time to time, made to yield up stories of how the savage continent was reduced to law and order. The most interesting, to us, are those which relate to the struggles for the mastery and the final victory of one of the two diverse forms by which two races attempted to work out this problem. The object of this paper is, therefore, to give a history of the numismatic mementoes of the first decided success in this grand victory of free institutions on this continent.

After the capture of Acadia and its final cession in 1713, to Great Britain, the French felt the necessity for a better defence of their frontier. A chain of forts was therefore begun that finally extended from the island of Cape Breton to the Ohio river. These guarded every accessible avenue leading into the country; and around each of them one or more battles were fought and deeds of valor enacted worthy to be recorded in the most brilliant pages of history.

As the treaty that ceded Nova Scotia to the English, permitted the French to retain possession of Cape Breton they chose, for the site of their Fort, one of its harbours called Havre aux Anglaise, because in earlier times when the Island was not appropriated by any power, the English fishermen were wont to resort to it to dry their fish; as did the Spaniards to what is now called Sydney Harbour. There the French built and fortified a town calling it Louisbourg in honour of their King. It was to be a strong place where the fleet engaged in the Gulf fisheries could resort in times of danger; and which would be an outward bulwark to protect the St. Lawrence shipping trade from the raids and encroachments from New England. Vast sums were expended on masonry and earthworks; and so strong did the fortifications appear that the town was considered impregnable. When, in 1720, it was completed it

was a proud day for the inhabitants of New France. A medal was struck in commemoration of the event the obverse of which bears the bust of the child King with the long hair so fashionable at that time and the reverse a tolerably good view of the town and harbour. Two or three vessels are represented as lying at the wharves in the harbour, one or two others sailing out to sea and some fishing boats making for the port. The whole view, when compared with old plans, seems very accurate, shewing as it does, the pond or marsh near the entrance of the harbour and the bastions of the fortifications. Thanks to the care with which the French Government has guarded the dies, prepared under its authority, restrikes of this medal can easily be had from the Musée Monétaire, specimens may therefore be found in many collections of medals relating to America. Two other varieties besides the one described above have come under my notice; both, apparently, the result of carelessness in the handling of the dies. One has, for an obverse, an older head of the King, apparently much older than he could have been when Louisbourg was built. The other has the reverse of the medal struck in commemoration of the treaty of 1763. Peace is represented as standing with an olive branch in her hand while war, as a naked male figure, is seated bound on a battering ram. A curious medal when we consider that one side represents the founding of the place which was ceded to the nation against whose encroachments it was built, by the treaty commemorated on the other side. The mistake that produced this medal occurred under my own knowledge, for having ordered two or three of each of these two medals to be struck at the medal mint at Paris, what was my surprise, on examining my purchase, to find the two obverses and the two reverses muled together, forming the medal as described above, and another with a head of the king for reverse as well as obverse; one at the age of ten the other at fifty.

For a time the fortifications were kept in good repair and additions and improvements were made as necessity suggested. But, towards the beginning of 1745, they were neglected and allowed to become ruinous. The Garrison also was greatly reduced. During the year an expedition was fitted out at Boston, and sailing for Louisbourg invested the place, which, after a siege of some weeks, capitulated. It remained in the hands of the English Colonists until the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle when, much against their wishes, it was returned to France. On regaining possession of the town, work was immediately begun by the French, in the repairing, enlarging and improving of the fortifications. Although much of this money was diverted from the purpose for which it was intended to the pockets of a peculating governor and dishonest contractors the work was at length completed; and so strong was Louis-



bourg believed to be that it was called the "Dunkirk of America" and was considered to be the greatest fortress on the continent. And yet, from the use of salt-water in mixing the mortar, it was easily crumbled and, as some of the provisions of the original plan were not carried out, the fortifications were by no means so strong as they appeared.

From this safe retreat raids were made on the colonial fishing fleet and expeditions fitted out against the coasts of Nova Scotia and New England. The colonists so continued to long for its capture: that one or two expeditions were organized for that purpose but they came to nothing. Although more populous than Canada, the separate and almost independent English colonies were weak in organization. They, instead of acting together kept up constant disputings or quarrelling with their governors about prerogatives and powers, refusing to vote the supplies and men necessary for the defence of the country until some trivial dispute should be granted. Meanwhile the French colony, less populous and so dependent that save at the dictates of the king it could not move hand or foot, but with a united front and supplied with money, munitions and men by that king, seemed to be victorious in every direction, dealing devastation all along an unguarded frontier. Especially, after the battle of the Monongahela did the Canadians, by the aid of their Indian allies, spread death and desolation throughout the border settlements of Pennsylvania and Virginia. In the meantime the generals, sent out from England by Newcastle to conduct the war, proved so incompetent that they more often led their troops to ambush and disaster than to victory. Defeat following defeat told of the encroachments of their northern neighbours. The extinction of the "American Colonies" seemed at hand. Although a crusade against the modern Babylon was preached from the New England pulpits the New Englanders seemed paralyzed.

But at length a change came. Pitt, by the will of the English people, was made Prime Minister and new generals—competent men—superseded Newcastle's favorites. Hope again seemed to revive throughout the colonies, the French were brought to a stand-still. But that did not satisfy Pitt who aimed at nothing less than the extinction of their dominion in America. With this end in view an expedition was fitted out, in 1758, against Louisbourg. The command was given to Admiral Boscawen who had elsewhere distinguished himself for bravery and discretion.

On the first of June the white sails of the English fleet were seen off Louisbourg, but on account of the stormy and tempestuous weather, it was not until the eighth that a landing, under Wolfe, was effected. Batteries were soon erected and the siege began in good earnest. Wolfe after-

wards the Hero of Quebec seemed ever present in the strife encouraging, planning and pressing forward operations. An unabating and ever nearing storm of shot and shell was poured into the doomed town. The place became at length almost untenable; so untenable, indeed, that, on the twenty-fifth of July, Drucour, the Governor, hoisted a flag of truce. Negotiations were completed and the terms of capitulation signed at midnight. On the morning of the twenty-sixth the Union Jack floated over the wreck of that bulwark of the French Dominion in the New World.

This, the first decisive victory for the upholders of, and the perpetuation of free institutions in the new land so bravely won, filled the hearts of New Englanders as well as Old Englanders with joy. They saw the final triumph near at hand and from the pulpits of the one came pœans of praise for a fallen Babylon, and the public places, of the other from end to end of the land, glowed with the beacon fires of gladness over a defeated foe.

Medalists too, were not slow in contributing to the public joy. Although not so loud or so brilliant, their indelible work is more lasting and more apparent to us who live "in these degenerate days" than songs of triumph or fires of joy. No less than eleven medals chronicled this event varying in design and excellency of workmanship, some, the work of skilled artists, are beautiful in themselves, but others, the work of untrained men, are only treasured for the events they were struck to celebrate. All of them were either executed in London or Birmingham and seem to be the work of five different engravers. By the first, who has not recorded his name, there are two varieties. One has the bust of George II for the obverse; and, for reverse, a figure of Britannia in a chariot drawn by a lion over ground strewn with *fleur-de-lis*. By her right hand walks Justice, and on her left Liberty. This medal was struck to commemorate the British victories of 1758, of which eight are enumerated thereon, three of them being in North America. That of Louisbourg, which by the way, is dated on the medal July 27th instead of July 26th, as the most important, appears in the most prominent place. The other has the same reverse muled with the reverse of a similar medal struck to commemorate the victories of 1759.

The next variety is also by an unknown medalist and is perhaps, the rarest. The workmanship although not of the highest order, lacking as it does in finer finish and the more delicate touches of the true artist, is bold and original. The obverse has a rather expressionless head of Britannia with a trident, the emblem of supremacy at sea, behind it, and the words "O fair Britannia, hail". The reverse represents a winged Victory standing on the prow of an ancient war vessel; in her right hand she holds a wreath and in her left a palm branch. The dies, especially that of the reverse, seem to



have given way before many impressions were struck. All of the few specimens, that have come under my notice, shew a deep indented break on the left of the reverse. This probably accounts for its scarcity. A medal much after the same design and apparently by the same person, was struck on the capture of Goree, off the coast of Africa, in the same year.

The next is by Kirk, a well known medallist and one whose works are still cherished, apart from the subject which they treat. The art displayed is of a higher order than any other of the series. The obverse is like that of the last but the face of Britannia has an expression of sadness. A liberty cap, which with the trident accompany the head, indicates that freedom as well as Britannia triumphed through this success. The reverse represents Victory running with a palm branch, a shield and an ancient cuirass on a pole over her left shoulder. In her right hand she carries a larger fish and a number of smaller ones above it, while, the battle trophies represent success in war, the great and smaller fish represent the capture and seem to argue for the retention of the important Island of Cape Breton and the smaller islands dependent thereon.

The medal by Pingo is by far the most original in design and in execution, and little, if anything, behind that of Kirk. The central object on the obverse is a large globe showing a map of the eastern part of North America which is inscribed "Canada" and "America." The latter is intended to indicate the English Colonies; a term still used in England for these colonies as represented by the United States. This globe seems to be crushing a naked female figure who lies prostrate on a rock and who is pointing to an inverted *fleur-de-lis*, or, rather, the *fleur-de-lis* has just dropped from her grasp. This represents the crushing out of French rule in the New World and the loss of the great colony. To the right of the globe is a sailor, representative of New England with his hat raised, apparently cheering; and on the left is a British soldier who is pointing to Canada on the map to tell the colonist that Canada his enemy will soon be captured and that the danger that has so long menaced his existence will be removed. The inscription "*Paritur in bello*" tells that, although in the days of the Newcastle regime, the English soldier despised the colonial militiaman, that, in these latter days of success, they were equal in war. Fame blowing a trumpet and the Union Jack fill up the balance of the space on the obverse. The reverse gives a view, and a very good one too, of the harbour during the last days of the siege. A shell from the battery in the foreground has set fire to the French ship *Prudent* and the sailors are out in a number of small boats towing her away from the battery where she was likely to strand and cause damage. A ball from the battery is about to strike in the town. Part of the British fleet appears anchored at the entrance of the harbour and to the left is Lighthouse Point shewing the lighthouse. The whole scene is vivid and full of life and action.

The remaining six medals seem to be the work of one man or by those who were close imitators of his work. All but one are similar in design although differing considerably in detail and are of a low order of workmanship, much inferior in execution to any of the rest of the series. They are said to have been issued by a man named Christopher Pinchbeck who commenced business in London in the early part of the eighteenth century, as a watchmaker and jeweller. His name still lives in the language in the word *pinchbeck* which means in slang anything inferior or deteriorated as used by Anthony Trollope in *Framly Parsonage*, "Where, in these pinchbeck days, can we hope to find the old agricultural virtue in all its purity." In ordinary English it designates an alloy of copper and zinc in which considerably more of the latter metal is used than in making brass. This invention of Pinchbeck is thus described in a manuscript written about 1725:—"Mr. Xtopher Pinchbeck has a curious secret of a new metal wch so naturally resembles gold (as not to be distinguished by ye most experienced eye) in color, smell and ductibility, ye secret is communicated to his son." This alloy before it has become tarnished has all the appearance of colored gold; and so popular was it in those days that Pinchbeck made vast quantities of cheap jewellery, watch cases and ornamental articles from it. He also made a musical clock which was much admired and which he sold to the King of France in 1729, for £1500. Pinchbeck was a well-known character in London. He invented a pair of snuffers which he made of his favorite metal and presented them to the king. This "event," a local poet, named McGregor celebrated in an ode in which he thus addressed his hero;

"Illustrious Pinchbeck! condescend,  
Thou well-beloved, and best King's friend,  
These lyric lines to view;  
Or may they prompt thee, e'er too late,  
To snuff the candle of the State,  
That burns a little blue!"

Pinchbeck wrote a poetical reply; and the two pamphlets were so popular that they reached their eighth edition. He seems to have gone extremely into the medal business as many of the Admiral Vernon medals, glorifying the capture of Carthage in 1741, some, relating to the suppression of the rising of the Highlanders in favor of the Stuarts in 1745, and others, commemorating memorable events in the eighteenth century, were struck by him. Pinchbeck seems to have given up the medal business shortly after the Louisbourg medals were struck as I have come across nothing of a later issue which can be classed as his work. Had he continued to issue medals he would not have neglected such an important event as the taking of Quebec.

All the medals issued by Pinchbeck, are rude in design and poorly executed. They have a worn or old and dirty appearance shewing that the metal pinchbeck from which many of them seem to have been made, although so like gold when fresh and new, became, with wear more unsightly even than old brass. Five of these medals bear a figure,

not by any means a likeness, of Boscawen on the obverse with the inscription "Adml Boscawen took Cape Breton"; lauding the General or Admiral in command of the expedition as do all the Pinchbeck medals. The reverses have a view intended to represent the siege of Louisbourg but as unlike Louisbourg as it is unlike anything else in nature or art. They all differ in detail, some have one hill, others two, and one three. The ships, are what a Chinese junk would be ashamed of, differ in number and position while men appear as great wedges with caps on. Perspective is so outraged as to make one wonder if a blacksmith would not have done better. A town, consisting of one large house and five or six smaller ones, clusters at the foot of a hill upon which is a tower from which a flag is drooping, in one variety a ball just fired from a mortar, is about to crash through the tower, in another Louisbourg is spelled without the last "u"; and in still another the date is pushed forward ten years, reading 1768. The inscription reads in four "Louisbourg Iul 26 1758" while one has "Louisbourg harbour Iul 26 1758." The sixth is totally different in design having, on the obverse, the usual figure of Boscawen with the inscription "To Brave Adml Boscawen" and the reverse "I surrender prisoner 1758" Drucour is represented on one knee surrendering his sword to Boscawen who is standing with his sword stretched over his prisoner's head.

These, then, remind us of a town that is no more. Her fortifications are dismantled and sheep peacefully graze on the mounds that mark her battlements. No merchant vessel enters the harbour and only once in a while does a fishing boat visit the hamlet of impoverished fishermen that clusters on the opposite shore. Here it was, that one hundred and thirty years ago, four thousand people cowered and hid from the hissing bombs and thudding balls that spread desolation and made the wild and uninhabited waste that now remains. Here freedom and self-dependence fought against absolutism and dependence and here the first vantage in this final struggle in America, was gained for the former. Shall we then not cherish in these momentoes the names and memory of the dead heroes whose triumph has made this continent a land of liberty.

#### LIST OF MEDALS RELATING TO LOUISBOURG.

All these medals, but two, are in my own collection and those I have had by me while writing this paper. Thus every variety has been verified and carefully prepared. I am unaware of the existence of any other varieties; although Sandham describes two others. These, after carefully examining every collection accessible to me, and after writing to owners of collections that I have had no opportunity to inspect, I have come to the conclusion do not exist.

1. *Obv.*:—LUDOVICUS XV. D. G. FR. ET NAV. REX. Youthful bust of the king, with long hair. Under the bust which faces to right DU VIVIER.  
*Rev.*:—LUDOVICOBURGUM FUNDATUM ET MUNITUM. Ex: M. DCC. XX. A view of the town and harbour of Louisbourg. Bronze; size, 41 millimetres.
2. *Obv.*:—LUDOVICUS XV. REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Laureated older head of the King to the right.  
*Rev.*:—Same as last. Bronze, size 41 m.
3. *Obv.*:—PAX UBIQUE VICTRIX *ex*:—GALLORUM ET BRITANORUM | CONCORDIA | MDCCLXIII. Peace to the right standing with an olive branch in her extended right hand, and a caduceus in her left. At her feet, seated on a battering ram is War as a nude male figure bound, surrounding them are flags, battle-axes, and other implements of ancient warfare. Bronze; size, 41 m.
4. *Obv.*:—GEORGIUS II. REX. Laureated bust of the king to the left.  
*Rev.*:—SENIGAL MAL. 2. MARSH MASON. ST. MALOS IUN. 16. MARLBORO. CHERBOURG AUG. 16. HOWE. LOUISBOURG. IUL. 27. BOSCAWEN. AMHERST. FRONT. AUG. 27. BRADSTREET. DUQUESNE NOV. 24 FORBES. GOREE. DEC. 29. KEPPEL. Britannia in a chariot drawn by a lion over ground strewn with *Fleurs-de-lis* by her right walks Justice, and on her left Liberty. Above is a scroll inscribed FÆDUS INVICTUM. and underneath the date MDCCLVIII. Brass; size 43 m.
5. *Obv.*:—GUADALOUPE BARING<sup>n</sup> MOORE. MAY 1. NIAGARA JOHNSON JULY. 25. QUEBEC WOLFE MONCK<sup>n</sup> TOWNS<sup>p</sup> SEP. 13 and 18 CROWN POINT AMHERST AUG. 4. LAGOS BOSCAWEN AUG. 19. HAWKE QUEBERON NOV. 20. MINDEN FERDINAND AUG. 1. A shield with a *fleur-de-lis* reversed, supporters a lion to the left and a unicorn to the right. Garter inscribed PERFDIA EVERSA and ribbons with W. PITT. AUSP. GEO. II PR. MI. underneath is the date MDCCLIX. Brass; size 43 m.
6. *Obv.*:—O. FAIR BRITANNIA HAIL. A nude female bust to the left. From behind the bust appears the top of a trident.  
*Rev.*:—LOVISBOVRG TAKEN. MDCCLVIII. Victory to the right standing on prow the of an ancient war vessel. In her right hand she holds a wreath and in her left a palm branch. Copper; size 39 m.
7. *Obv.*:—O FAIR BRITANNIA HAIL. A nude female bust to the left, with a liberty cap before and a trident behind, underneath is I. KIRK.  
*Rev.*:—LOVISBOVRG TAKEN MDCCL VIII. EX:—I KIRK F. Victory to the right running, in her hand is a large fish with a number of smaller fishes above it, and in her left a palm branch on a pole with a shield bearing a *fleur-de-lis* and an ancient cuirass. Bronze, size 41 m.

8 *Obv.* :—A globe inscribed CANADA AMERICA, resting on a nude female figure which is prostrate on a rock, and is pointing to an inverted *fleur-de-lis*, on the left of the globe is a soldier with musket and bayonet pointing to Canada on the globe, and to the left is a sailor waving his hat. Over the globe is a scroll inscribed PARITER · IN · BELLA, behind it the Union Jack, and above, Fame with a wreath in her left hand blowing a trumpet. In the distance are five small boats and a high rock. To the left on the rock is T. PINGO · F. Bronze, 44 m.

*Rev.* :—LOVISBOVRG · TAKEN · MDCCL VIII.

View of Louisbourg harbor. In the foreground is a battery firing on two war vessels one of which is burning, to the right is the town and in the distance are six vessels, on the left is Lighthouse Point.

9 *Obv.* :—ADML. BOSCAWEN · TOOK · CAPE · BRETON.

Half length figure of Boscawen in mailed armour to the right.

*Rev.* :—LOVISBOVRG. *Ex.* :—IUL 26 1758.

A rude view, intended for, but altogether unlike the town and harbor of Louisbourg. To the right is a hill surmounted by a tower. A ball from a mortar is about to strike the tower, and the flag seems to be about to drop or is being lowered. The town is clustered at the foot of the hill. To the left is a small tower with six men around it. In the harbor in front of the town are five vessels, three small and two large ones. Brass, or better, Pinchbeck, size 40 m.

10 *Obv.* :—Same as last.

*Rev.* :—LOVISBOVRG *Ex.* :—IUL 26 1758.

Similar view but the hill is larger and the mortar and ball are wanting there are only two men beside the tower. To the right two small and two larger vessels. Copper, or dark mixed metal, size 41 m.

11 *Obv.* :—ADML. BOSCAWEN TOOK CAPE BRETON.

Three quarters figure of Boscawen to the right in naval uniform. In his right hand he holds a baton.

*Rev.* :—LOVISBOVRG *Ex.* :—IUL. 26 1768. Similar view but the tower on the hill is to the left. There are five small vessels and two larger ones. Brass, size 37 m.

12 *Obv.* :—Similar to last but there are fewer buttons on the coat and the baton is shorter.

*Rev.* :—LOUISBURG HARBOUR. *Ex.* IUL 26 1758. Similar view. There are three hills with the tower on the one to the left. The other hills are each surmounted with a small building. In the harbour are four small vessels and one large one. Brass, size 37 m.

13. *Obv.* :—Similar to No. 11.

*Rev.* :—LOVISBOVRG *Ex.* : IUL. 26. 1758. Similar view. Tower on rising ground to the left, other buildings scattered over the field. There are no men standing beside the smaller tower to the right. In the harbour, there are five small vessels and two large ones. Brass size 23 m.

14. *Obv.* :—TO BRAVE ADM<sup>L</sup>. BOSCAWEN. Figure of Boscawen as in No. 9.

*Rev.* :—I SURRENDER PRISONER *Ex.* 1758. Drucour to the right on one knee handing his sword to Boscawen. Copper size 26 m.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

## CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE 1914 \$2 DOMINION NOTE ISSUE

The following selection of correspondence relates to procurement of suitable photographs for the vignettes used on the "Connaught" \$2 issue. All letters in the group were either sent or received by the Deputy Minister of Finance, T. C. Boville. Others involved were Jose A. Machado, General Manager of the Ottawa branch of the American Bank Note Company, Lt.-Col. H. C. Lowther, Military Secretary to the Duke of Connaught, and F. Farquhar, a secretary at Government House.

It is clear that vignettes of the Connaught's had already been settled upon for the new \$2 issue before Machado began the correspondence, hoping to initiate the engraving during a slack period.

The correspondence is found in the National Archives of Canada, Record Group 19, volume 554.

R. J. Graham

### 1. Machado to Boville, 19 Dec. 1910

Do you think that it would be possible for us to secure photographs of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught which could be used later upon the \$2 notes.

We are in a good position at the present time to take up the engraving of these portraits, if we had the photographs in hand.

It may be forcing matters a little to undertake this now but, if it is possible, I would like to take advantage of a favorable opportunity for having the portrait engraving done.

### 2. Boville to Machado, 5 Jan. 1911

I have just returned to the office after a few weeks indisposition and find your letter of the 19th December awaiting me, respecting photographs of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

I will think the matter over and let you know what can be done.

### 3. Boville to Lowther, 7 June 1912

As you are aware we are making preparations for the issue of a new Dominion note of a denomination of two dollars for the purposes of which we are grateful for the privilege of using vignettes of their Royal Highnesses, The Duke and Duchess. These vignettes are being engraved by an artist of high repute in the service of the American Bank Note Company, New York. I recently had an interview on his behalf from which I gathered that from the photographs you have been good enough to send me he has been unable to obtain the artistic success which he naturally desires in work of this kind. The work of the engraving artist is to reproduce, accurately, on



steel the photograph. The photograph is therefore the foundation for the work.

The vignettes appear on the right and left corners of the face of the note and as Her Royal Highness prefers a profile or seven-eighths side face to balance the note on the other corner there should be a photograph of His Royal Highness in a similar pose looking towards the right. For the artist's purpose a cabinet size of head and shoulders would be sufficient. As a sample of what we would like to achieve in the case of these vignettes I enclose samples of vignettes of Their Majesties, The King and Queen, and also of Lord and Lady Grey. Sometimes for artistic effect photographs are taken a little out of focus but for the present purpose the best results are obtained from fairly accurate focus. Would it be possible to have photographs of their Royal Highnesses taken in this way for the use of the artist? I am afraid I am giving you a great deal of trouble in this matter but it is with the idea of producing the most perfect piece of engraving possible and if you can assist me I shall be very much obliged.

#### 4. Lowther to Boville, 4 Nov. 1912

The question of the new two-dollar bill has been completely hanging up owing to Their Royal Highnesses being on their travels. I understand that what you want is either a more full-faced picture of the Duchess or else a picture of the Duke looking more to the observer's right in order to correspond with that of the Duchess. If I am right in this please let me know and I will try to get it done as soon as the Duchess has recovered from her cold and feels more like being photographed.

#### 5. Farquhar to Boville, 12 Nov. 1913

I return you the notes herewith. The Duke is extremely pleased with their really artistic appearance. He would like to know the probable date of their being issued, he is also desirous of having a small number—say 10—of the first issue.



## A PRESUMED THEFT OF BANK OF UPPER CANADA NOTES

R. J. Graham

On 18 September 1866 The Bank of Upper Canada finally failed, after a very lengthy illness. Suspension of payment of notes and deposits occurred simultaneously. However, it is clear that at least some note holders were able to exchange their Bank of Upper Canada notes for coin, if they were not too particular about the denomination received.

L. U. A. Genest, a clerk of the peace in Three Rivers, began negotiations to exchange \$100 in ten dollar notes of the failed bank for "any denomination of copper specie which you may choose to give me" late in October of 1866.<sup>(1)</sup> He was dealing by letter directly with the general manager (or cashier) James Browne, who had recently succeeded Robert Cassels in that position. Genest stated that he received the notes from a Mr. Cassels, who was probably Richard S. Cassels (1821-1897), a brother of Robert. He was manager of the Bank of Upper Canada agency in Bytown (later renamed Ottawa) and subsequently in Quebec City.<sup>(2)</sup>

Browne replied on 31 Oct. that Genest could take his \$100 in cents, which almost certainly meant Province of Canada cents of 1858 and 1859. The offer was taken up and the notes sent by mail, unregistered, to Browne at the head office of The Bank of Upper Canada, in Toronto. When neither the cents nor any explanatory letter had been received by 12 November, Genest began to feel sufficiently alarmed to write to Browne again to see whether the package of notes had arrived.<sup>(3)</sup> Browne replied in the negative on 14 November and Genest had the unwelcome news by 16 November.<sup>(4)</sup>

Genest suggested a number of possibilities for Browne to investigate regarding the overdue letter, but none of them seem to have been fruitful. Genest then drew up a circular, which he had said would be sent to every post office between Three Rivers and Toronto, as well as to brokers in several cities.<sup>(5)</sup> Although the money had been sent by ordinary mail, Genest had taken the precaution of recording the description of each note sent. It would be very interesting to know whether any of the purloined notes still survive.

They were all Bank of Upper Canada \$10 notes, and all of the Toronto issue with OTTAWA overprints. Two of them, dated 6 July 1859, were numbered 23392/D and 23497/A. These had "74 OTTAWA 74" stamped across the middle, in red. The other eight, numbered 38258/A, 38294/B, 38337/B, 38363/C, 38526/D, 38639/A, 38779/C and 38883/C, were dated 1 Jany. 1861 and overprinted OTTAWA in red at the top.

The circular, dated at Three Rivers, 24 Nov. 1866 and issued in the name of L. U. A. Genest, tells about the disappearance of the notes as follows:

*Memorandum of Notes of THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA, to the amount of \$100, in bills of \$10 each, enclosed in a large letter, addressed thus: 'The Manager of the Bank of Upper-Canada, Toronto, C. W.' The letter enclosing these Bank Notes, was mailed in the Post-Office, at Three-Rivers, C. E., on the 2nd November 1866, about 3 P. M., for transmission to Toronto, by the mail (as was intended) carried over The Grand Trunk Railway, from Three-Rivers to Arthabaska, and thence to Toronto, via Montreal. This letter, up to this day, hath not as yet reached its destination. It is supposed therefore that it has been strayed, or hath been stolen with its contents, on its way through the Post-Offices, or the Mail-Conductors' bags on the railway. This circular is published to make known that the payment or redemption of these Notes has been stopped, as also to solicit from all parties to whom any or the whole of these bills might be offered to take particular notice of the person tendering the same, and to ascertain, if possible, from whom they were obtained, to the end that if they have been stolen, the guilty party may be brought to justice. The Notes are the property of the undersigned, who will vouch for the accuracy of the accompanying list of the same, and will be able to identify them at any time. The figures and word '74 OTTAWA 74', are stamped in red in THE MIDDLE of the two first Notes of this list, and the word 'OTTAWA', is also stamped in red, at THE TOP of the remaining eight notes. (6)*

Whether Genest ever recovered his money, or if the guilty party was brought to justice, is not known.

It might be in order here to comment on the numbers "74" which accompanied the OTTAWA overprint on the 1859 notes, and similar numbers, in black or in red, which have been observed on many Bank of Upper Canada notes of the 1859 and (to a lesser extent) the 1861 issues. These numbers were called register folio numbers, and their function is described in a book of internal regulations and procedures of the bank. The following articles, under the heading "Preparation of Notes", are relevant:

"-The notes shall be prepared for issue in parcels of 1000; each 1000 shall be numbered consecutively throughout.

-The notes shall be kept completed-signed, cut, and ready for issue, in their parcels of 1000 each-in sufficient quantities to meet the demands likely to be made by the different offices.

-Before the notes are signed for circulation, **each 1000 shall be stamped twice-once at each end- with the Register folio on which they are to be entered.**(7) Much time and trouble will thus be avoided when preparing the damaged notes for destruction, as by assorting them by their folio numbers, the notes of each office, plate and denomination will be at once brought together. The stamping of the notes of each office in a different colour will facilitate the process of assorting them for remittance by the tellers; and the use of a different type for each denomination will render more easy of detection any attempt to change the smaller denominations into larger ones.

-For the notes to be surrendered for circulation Receipts shall be prepared for the signature of the cashier at the office of issue. A separate Receipt shall be taken for each 1000 notes, and the number of such receipt shall correspond with the register folio on which the notes are entered." (8)

Thus we learn that notes were numbered in blocks of 1000, that each number relates to a block of notes of one denomination issued from a

specific branch or agency, and that the purpose of the numbering was to facilitate sorting of worn notes. Notes with numbers only but no place name were probably issued by the head office in Toronto, or by the Montreal or Quebec offices in the case of notes of those particular issues.

References:

1. NAC RG 19 v. 1181 f. 8, Letter, Genest to Browne, 27 Oct. 1866
2. *Monetary Times*, 1 Jan. 1897 p. 874
3. NAC RG 19 v. 1181 f. 8, Letter, Genest to Browne, 12 Nov. 1866
4. Commentary on how the post office has streamlined its operations since 1866 lies outside the scope of this contribution.
5. Ibid, Letter, Genest to Browne 16 Nov. 1866
6. Ibid, Circular, L.U.A. Genest, 24 Nov. 1866
7. Emphasis mine
8. National Currency Collection Library, *Instructions to Officers of the Bank of Upper Canada*(1861)

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CENTRAL COIN CLUB

The Central Coin Club originated at the Central YMCA, Toronto, in 1961. The first President was Larry McNeil. Other officers were Vince Doran, Albert Kasman, Harvey Smith and John Regitko. The club CNA membership number was 5920. The club died in 1977 when it changed meeting locations.

Obv: The club crest, a single maple leaf above a shield. The upper part of the shield bears a French livre of 1670, below in a ring is ESTABLISHED/1962. Below, .CENTRAL COIN CLUB TORONTO.

Rev: The St.Lawrence Hall with the name and the year 1850 below and TORONTO CANADA above. The letters "LC" at left.

Circular, 38 mm, in bronze, white metal and silver.



ROSS W. IRWIN

SARNIA COIN CLUB

The Sarnia Numismatic Society was founded in 1960. It joined the CNA as member 6467. For their 3rd banquet in 1964 the Society issued a medal to commemorate the Golden Anniversary of the incorporation of the City of Sarnia as a town.

Obv: A triangular shield bearing a ship on the St Clair River and a flag over a sprig of three maple leaves below and surmounted by a St Edward's Crown. On a ribbon the words FOUNDED 1960. Inscribed on an annulus the words SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. COGNITUM. GRADIT CUMTEMPORE.

Rev: A crest of the City of Sarnia with a Naval Crown and ribbon bearing the years 1914 and 1964. On an annulus the inscription 50th ANNIVERSARY/SARNIA CANADA. Sarnia was incorporated as a town in 1914.

Circular, 40 mm, in cupro brass, nickel-silver sold at \$2.00; and silver. Design by H.F. Bardwell.

In 1969 Nickel, Lambton Thermal Plant

ROSS W. IRWIN



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PROVINCE OF CANADA NOTES

A summary of government paper money in circulation in September 1919 published in The Monetary Times, Nov. 21 1919, page 32, showed that the following Provincial notes had not been redeemed.

\$1	11,293.50
\$2	6,060.00
\$5	4,219.75
\$10	2,180.00
\$20	840.00
\$50	650.00
\$500	<u>2,500.00</u>
	27,743.25

George Wenino Token - Sarnia, Ont.

Of the many tokens used for many different purposes throughout Ontario, the one issued by George Wenino of Sarnia certainly stands out because of its value. It was good for 1¢ towards a cream soda.

The token is made of aluminum, round and is 19 mm's in diameter. On it George Wenino describes himself as a "Grocer and Fruiterer".

His token is listed by both Fred Bowman in his "Trade Tokens of Ontario" and W. R. McColl in his sales list of 1903.

A trip to the Sarnia library offered the opportunity to find out a little information concerning his business. The back copies of the "Sarnia Observer" are full of his ads through a stretch of several years.

In his first ad, appearing in the edition of Oct. 28, 1881, he announces the opening of his new grocery, in the store lately occupied by Jas. B. Barrie on East Front Street. His store carried a line of teas, coffees, sugars, provision, crockery &c., &c.

By 1901 he has had a phone installed in the business which is known now as "The Pure Food Store".

When he retired from business I am not sure, but his ads petered out by about 1920. He died in 1946 and in his obituary it is mentioned that he had been born in London, Ontario in 1859. He came with his family to Sarnia while still very young and his father started a grocery business on Front Street in 1867. Both George and a brother Charles worked with their father for a number of years.

Harry N. James

**Pure Food Store**  
**Maple Syrup**  
**Is Evaporated.**

If all that is sold in town is as good as ours, you can buy at the first place you come to and will be sure of getting the perfect one of purity

Call at the store and sample the Pure Food kind.....

**G. Wenino,**  
Phone 19  
THE GROCER.  
THE FRUITERER



Advertisement of March 25, 1901.



An advertisement from an early St. Thomas, Ont. newspaper.

PRIZE MEDALS

It is hereby announced that the Natural History Society of Montreal has resolved to offer four medals for the best essays presented during the present year.

Medals are offered accordingly.

1st. For the best essay on the connection between the features of a country and the character of its inhabitants.

2nd. For the best essay on the peculiar size and number of lakes in the northern part of both continents.

3rd. For the best essay on any scientific subject, at the discretion of the writer.

4th. For the best essay on any subject connected with literature generally.

The conditions are - - -

1st. The essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February 1835.

2nd. The essay may be in French or English.

3rd. The names and residences of the authors must be concealed; to ensure which, each essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the essay being declared worthy of a prize, otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves the right to withhold the prize, should no one of the essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it. The essays are to be addressed to A. F. Holmes, M. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

Oct. 23, 1834.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR,  
Recording Secretary.

The editors of all public papers in the British Provinces will confer a favour on the Society by giving an insertion to the above, or by noticing it in the editorial columns of their respective journals.

THE LIBERAL - ST. THOMAS 18 DEC. 1834.

This particular medal was listed by three of the most prominent Canadian numismatic cataloguers at the turn of the last century. Breton No. 110; LeRoux No. 651; and McLachlan No. 150.

McLachlan says of it in his "COINS TOKENS AND MEDALS OF CANADA", printed in 1886.

The Natural History Society was organised in 1828, for the study of Canadian Natural History. This medal was intended as a prize for annual competition for the best essay on any subject designated by the Society. These prize medals were competed for during a number of years after they were struck, but for a long time the practice has been dropped. I have not been able to learn where the dies were engraved.

The fact that this advertisement appeared in a St. Thomas newspaper clearly demonstrates what a wide scope the Historical Society encompassed with their contest. At that time St. Thomas and Montreal were nearly a world apart.

contributed by Harry N. James.



Br. 110. struck in copper and silver



## Crowell's Hotel of Midway, B.C.

by Ronald Greene



M6260b

Aluminum: Scalloped: 29 mm

Crowell's Hotel, built and owned by Mr & Mrs Sam A. Crowell in Midway opened on Thursday, October 26th, 1899 with a Social Dance to which all were cordially invited.<sup>1</sup> Messrs Francis & Milne, late of Cascade, were to conduct the bar. The hotel was located on Seventh Street in Midway which is a small town in the Boundary district of British Columbia, not far from the U.S. border. It is about nine miles, or 15 kilometres west of Greenwood, on Highway 3.

Determining how the town received its name is an exercise in itself. An article in the Dec. 26, 1896 issue of the Boundary Creek Times, of Greenwood, says,

"Capt. Adam's account of how he came to call the town Midway is rather interesting: He says he puzzled for days thinking of a name that would be both suitable and catching. What he wanted was a name easy to pronounce and easy to remember, but to name a town is not so easy a task after all. Those who know Capt. Adams, however, also know that even in a matter of this kind he would employ original methods, -- he certainly did. He went straight through the Webster's Unabridged till he came to the letter "M"--how long it took he does not say--and 'Midway' immediately struck his fancy."<sup>2</sup>

On the other hand, the Midway Advance almost three years later gives the following story:

"It is very generally admitted that Midway is the best natural site for a town in the Boundary district. It was formerly known as Eholt's, after the original pre-emptor of the land. It was purchased from Mr. L. Eholt in 1892 by Capt. R.C. Adams, of Montreal, P.Q., and several associates.

The original townsite was platted in 1893 by Messrs. Kirk & Ritchie, provincial land surveyors, now of Rossland. The town was named Boundary City, but as another place had already been similarly named a new name had to be found for this town before registration could be secured. Capt. Adams eventually decided upon the name of Midway for the reason that the town is situate about midway in British Columbia between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean....."<sup>3</sup>

Sam Crowell was involved with the hotel throughout its existence. The last listing in a B.C. Directory was for 1919. In that year there was a Crowell's hotel, Sam Crowell, proprietor. There was also a George Green, who was a CPR employee and farmer. There was not a Central Hotel. In the next edition, 1920, there was neither Sam Crowell nor his hotel and George Green was the proprietor of the Central Hotel. It is likely that Green took over Crowell's Hotel and changed the name.

The partnership of Walter J. Francis and Milne started in Cascade. We first found Walter Francis in Greenwood in August 1897 when he married a Miss Kate O'Connor of Orangeville, N.Y. at the Mission near Colville, Washington.<sup>4</sup> There was not a clergyman in Greenwood at the time and the easiest way to get married was to make the trip across the border. Francis was named then as one of the proprietors of the Windsor Hotel of Greenwood, but it was not until several weeks later that it was announced that Cyril J. Eales had leased his interest to Francis.<sup>5</sup>

The building of the Windsor Hotel had commenced in March 1896 and the hotel had opened in May of that year. The original proprietors were Messrs George Seymour and Sam Webb.<sup>6</sup> In February of 1897 Webb was replaced by C.J. Eales who had been the caterer for the Mounted Police sergeant's mess in Calgary.<sup>7</sup> We don't know when Francis became involved with the hotel, but it probably was sometime between February and August 1897. Francis also had an interest in the Gem Cigar Store which was opened by Frank J. Miller in April 1898 but he sold that interest to G.B. Leyson in July 1898 when he decided to move to Cascade.<sup>8</sup> There were charges laid against the Gem Cigar store proprietors in September of that year for running a gambling house, but the proprietors were not mentioned by name so it is unknown whether Francis was one of those so charged.<sup>9</sup>

Cascade was another Boundary district "city." It is situated just north of the U.S. border some 50 miles (80 km) east of Midway and 12 miles (18 kilometres) east of Grand Forks. It was situated on a flat plain just above a narrow gorge of the Kettle River which was subsequently harnessed (by 1901) for a hydro-electric plant. The generator building still sits, abandoned, near the lower end of the gorge. The C&W Railway also ran through the city.


In Cascade, Francis teamed up with Milne, to operate a store which sold farm produce, confectionery, stationery, cigars and tobacco.<sup>10</sup> Their location was opposite the Custom House. In November 1898 the newspaper made mention of Mrs. Francis having been ill for some weeks, but was gradually improving. Also mentioned was the occurrence of a small fire in the store due to a defective flue. The shortage of brick had made necessary to run stove pipes through roofs in the city, which was recognized as an unsafe practice.<sup>11</sup> The next month Francis' difficulties continued as he had to go over to Penticton to pick up a shipment of Christmas goods which had been misdirected to that point from Vancouver. Today one could drive the distance in several hours, but then it a trip lasting several days each way. Had he not gone over to pick the goods up, they would not have been received in time for Christmas.<sup>12</sup> The new year brought more pain and anguish for Francis, as his wife died in the Sacred Heart Hospital in Spokane after having undergone an operation for the removal of a tumor. She was just 27 years of age.<sup>13</sup>

Just after midnight, the night of September 29/30th, 1899 an entire block of Cascade City was burnt to the ground, with one man, Alex Arvoll, burnt to death whilst trying to help others. The fire broke out in a one story shack between the Britannia and Club hotels and quickly spread. Before the fire was over about an hour later, it had consumed six hotels and one cigar store, that of Francis & Milne. A futile effort was made to save the Montana Hotel by dynamiting the Scandia Hotel. Messrs Francis & Milne lost their building and stock, estimated at \$1,000, all of which was uninsured.<sup>14</sup> Although it was not mentioned in the first report of the fire, the next edition mentioned that, "Mrs S.A. Crowell, fortunately being at the end of the burned block, saved nearly everything, even to carpets, etc."<sup>15</sup> Sam Crowell was already at Midway building his hotel. Only two weeks before the fire he had gone over to Cascade with the intention of moving his family to Midway.<sup>16</sup> Francis had been over to Midway in early September, as well, to check over the prospects there.<sup>17</sup> Two weeks after the fire at Cascade it was announced that Messrs Francis & Milne were to lease the bar of the Hotel Crowell at Midway.<sup>18</sup> Unfortunately, we have not come across any mention of Sam Crowell's background or occupation before he started building his hotel.

Another hotel, the Spokane, opened in Midway only two days before Crowell's--times were booming. From November 6th Crowell's Hotel advertisements ran regularly in the Midway Advance mentioning that the bar was run by Messrs Francis & Milne.

## CROWELL'S HOTEL.

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**S. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.** Seventh Street, Midway, B. C.  
 One Block West of Recorder's Office.

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**T**HIS is a new building hard finished all through and furnished in first class style. The dining room is supplied with the best on the market. The bar in connection is run by Messrs. FRANCIS & MILNE, late of Cascade City, and has a choice stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. : : : :

---

**Patronage of the Public is Solicited and Satisfaction is Guaranteed.**

The March 12th 1900 advertisement was changed to read that the bar was run by Mr. W.J. Francis and in that same issue it was noted that, "Mr. Walter J. Francis, of Crowell's hotel, Midway, went over to Grand Forks to-day having received information of the death of his father in that town."<sup>19</sup> It is probable that Francis never came back for the April 2nd, 1900 advertisement for Crowell's hotel omitted any mention of Francis. A 1901 advertisement mentioned that Mrs. Crowell was in charge of the dining room.

By November 1900 there was mention in the Greenwood Weekly Times that Francis' hotel in Beaverdell, a community 42 miles (67 km) west and north of Midway, had been leased to a man named Wilkins. Francis was also listed at Beaverdell in the 1905 British Columbia Directory. At no time have we seen mention of Milne.

Obviously, since the token mentions Francis & Milne it had to be ordered during the period that they were operating the bar, which was limited to that time from Oct. 26, 1899 until March 1900. The rubbing is from Leslie C. Hill's catalogue of British Columbia Trade Tokens.

- 1 Midway Advance (hereafter MA) October 23, 1899, p. 5
- 2 Boundary Creek Times (hereafter BCT) Dec. 26, 1896, p. 1
- 3 MA Sept 25, 1899 p. 1
- 4 BCT Aug. 28, 1897, p. 12
- 5 BCT Sep. 11, 1897, p. 6
- 6 BCT Jan. 9, 1897, p. 1
- 7 BCT Feb. 6, 1897, pp. 4 and 7
- 8 BCT April 9, 1898, p. 6 and July 23, 1898, p. 6
- 9 BCT Sept. 3, 1898, p. 10 and September 10, 1898, p. 7
- 10 Cascade Record (hereafter CR) Nov. 12, 1898, p. 2.  
This was the first issue of the newspaper.
- 11 CR Nov. 19, 1898, p. 1
- 12 CR Dec. 17, 1898, p. 3
- 13 CR Mar. 4, 1899, p. 2
- 14 CR Sept 30, 1899, p. 1
- 15 CR Oct. 7, 1899, p. 6
- 16 BCT Sept 16, 1899, p. 1
- 17 MA Sept 11, 1899, p. 5
- 18 CR Oct. 14, 1899, p. 1
- 19 MA Mar. 12, 1900, p. 3



THE B.C. PENITENTIARY INMATE CANTEEN TOKENS REVISITED.  
by Leslie C. Hill

In 1990 we prepared a short article detailing the history of the institution and describing canteen tokens said to have been used briefly on the premises. Since then a difference of opinion has developed among former employees with some claiming that tokens were used in a canteen, later discarded and then dug up on the grounds after the buildings were demolished. Another faction claims that a canteen never existed therefore 'Inmate Canteen Tokens' were not possible. These negative claims may have some substance, we do not know, or they could be the result of personality conflicts between former employees of the institution, with attempts to use local numismatists in order to express their views in a wider field. Until further clarification is available we cannot vouch for the authenticity of either point of view.

Until this situation is clarified we feel that collectors being offered these items should use discretion when valuing them. We will inform the Editor if and when clarification occurs. In the meantime we will not include these in our B.C. Trade Token listings.

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More concerning "Paxton & Co., Banker, Otterville" - Wm. N. Clarke

I have noted with interest the illustration of the post card "Paxton & Co., Banker, Otterville" from Ross Irwin's collection. The members may be interested in the following information.

Robert Paxton built the red brick bank building pictured in 1893. He was also a dry goods merchant and the Post Master for Otterville. There is a reference to him as a "banker" prior to 1893 but it is not clear if this refers to him as a Private Banker or as an agent for a chartered bank. It seems likely that as a prominent businessman, he may have operated a bank along with his store then built the separate bank building.

He owned the first telephone in the village (1887).

It would appear that the business was a success.

Robert Paxton died in 1911 and the Royal Bank of Canada took over the building and the business. The Royal was still in the same building as late as 1990, the last time I was through Otterville.

# MANITOULIN '68 MEDALS

By Jeff Fournier

Prior to issuing the popular municipal token series (trade dollars), in 1969, a set of 4 commemorative medals were produced for the Little Current Lions Club of Manitoulin Island.

The medals were issued along with a descriptive card, reproduced here, which gave mintage figures and prices for each medal as well as a brief account of what a "Haw-eater" is.

The mintage figure for the nickel-silver pieces was not given on the card, but it is estimated to be 1,000.

## WHO IS A "HAW-EATER"?

Generally speaking, you are a "Haw-eater" if you have been born on the Manitoulin.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that, during the early days of settlement, haws grew in profusion on Manitoulin Island, with the result that they became a staple in the diet of pioneer ancestors. As time went on, Manitoulin people came to be known as "Haw-eaters" and the term received wide usage.

It is also told that in the days of the early pioneers when many people who visited here, scoffed at the early settlers for their determination to wrestle a living from the rocky Island. The earliest homesteaders were usually on high, dry land which required years of back breaking work to clear the land and pick the stones. They did manage to prove this and their hospitality to guests was known far and wide. But regardless of the good quality and a plentiful supply of food, the name "Haw-eater" still remained. By now, the name was spoken with affection by those who had moved away from the Island.

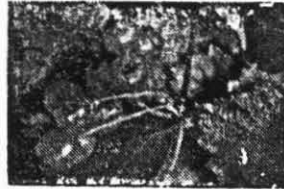
For those not familiar with the haw, in the autumn the haw berries are in clusters of beautiful red colour, and along with the deep green foliage of the thorny bush on which they grow, make the tree very attractive. Some have found by experiment that Haws make a lovely red jelly, with a delicious different flavour.



COMPLETE SET OF 3 \$5.00

COMPLETE SET OF 4 \$11.75

MADE AS A BROOCH 25¢ EXTRA



Fine Silver  
.999

NICKEL SILVER	\$ 1.50
ANTIQUE BRONZE (500 limit)	\$ 1.50
GOLD PLATED (300 limited mintage)	\$ 2.50
PURE SILVER (100 limit & numbered)	\$ 8.50



Little Current  
Lions Club

MANITOULIN MEDALLIONS

## DUNLOP TIRE COMPANY COUNTERMARK

R. J. Graham

In the early spring of 1903 several government departments were paying special attention to the practise of countermarking of coins by The Dunlop Tire Company. The countermark took the form of two hands, the trade mark of the company, and the coins so marked were paid out in the usual course of business.

The Criminal Code specified that

"Everyone who utters any coin defaced by having stamped thereon any names or words is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction before two Justices of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars." However the countermark did not include any "names or words" within the meaning of the Criminal Code, and therefore no grounds existed for charges against the company. The Deputy Minister of Finance, J. M. Courtney, concurred with this legal opinion, but wished to see the practise stopped by amending the law to cover such cases. Changes to the law were proposed but not enacted.

In this case we have good contemporary documentation of a countermark, but apparently no examples on coinage. Dealer experts who have been consulted have not seen a coin bearing Dunlop's "two hands" countermark. It is hoped that examples may still reside in some collection or hoard of curious coins.

Correspondence dealing with the Dunlop Tire case is in the National Archives of Canada, RG 19 vol. 3212 f. 12821.

Rousseau Metal Inc.

Saint-Jean-Port-Joli, Quebec

Mr. André Rousseau founded Rousseau Metal in 1950. He was a real businessman, continuing the family tradition of metal marking, a manufacturing area in which his father worked at the beginning of the century.

Beginning was modest with 15 000 sq.ft. and three employees. In 1980, the plant was 55 000 sq.ft. and had 120 employees. The company was known for its made-to-measure manufacturing and also for some line products in storage material. Rousseau's products were sold throughout Canada but his line products were not his main source of revenue. Rousseau Metal is still a private company, under a family control but the management and employees are part of it. Mr. Rousseau, who was born in 1911, does not work on a daily basis in the company but he participates to the board of directors and executive meetings.

Mr. Rousseau was a pioneer in 1970 when he had his employees involved in a sharing profit system. He encouraged them to become shareholders. Since 1989, Mr. Pierre-Simon Paré, president and general director, as well as the board of directors and employees, are continuing his work. In 1960, Mr. Jean Chouinard, milkman, had some tokens struck by the Rousseau's company.

Source: Charles-Émile Duval

Pierre Brouillette

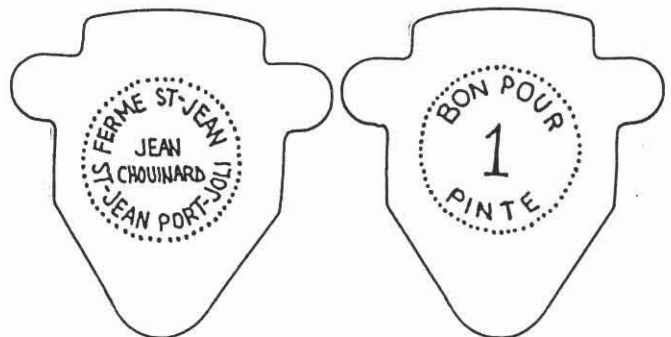
Ferme ST-Jean/Jean/Chouinard/  
ST-Jean Port-Joli  
Bon Pour/l/Pinte

A : Ch:41 X 42 TH



Ferme ST-Jean/Jean/Chouinard/  
ST-Jean Port-Joli  
Bon Pour/l/Pinte

A : Ch:41 X 42



## A CRACKED PRINTING PLATE

by

Michael R. Curry, FCNRS

In early 1987 a campaign was still underway to try to induce the Federal Government to not proceed with its planned introduction of the \$1 coin and abolition of the \$1 note.

Leading this campaign were the union workers from the Banknote companies who print the notes for the Bank of Canada.

I happened to be in the St. Laurent Shopping Centre in Ottawa's east end one day when I noticed a kiosk manned by union personnel soliciting signatures on a petition. It was explained that for a fee of \$1.00 one could obtain an impression from an old engraved plate with a view of the Parliament Buildings.

I quickly paid my money and lined up for what I considered to be the bargain of the century! Just as my turn arrived and the thick card stock had been inserted into the press a loud crack was heard. The pressman opened the press and announced that the plate had broken under too much pressure. The chap manning the table looked at me, while holding the impression from the cracked plate, and said "that's it for to-day folks, sorry".

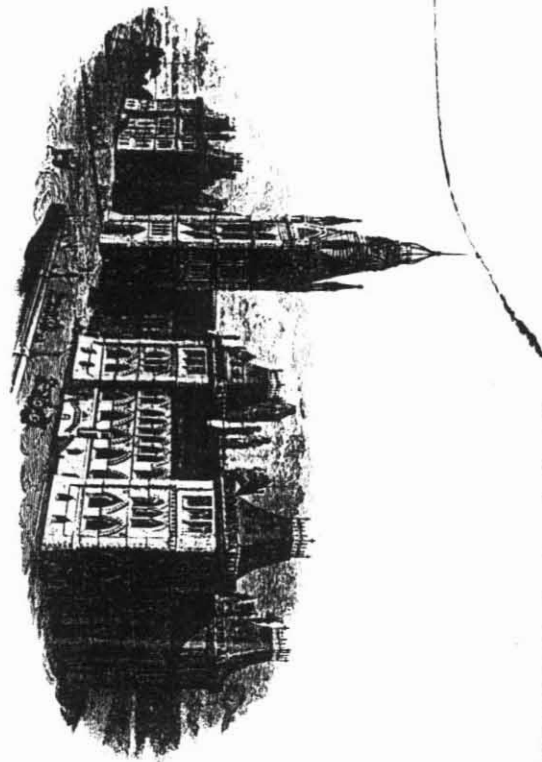
I rapidly explained that I really did not mind the break and in a peculiar way I found it interesting. My fear was that being a printer of the old school he would view this as a major flaw and crumple up the impression as we spoke. He looked at me as though I had a warped sense of values and said "Well, if you want it you can have it".

He then started to pack up the printing equipment and clean the two pieces of the metal plate and the ink roller.

The illustration accompanying this note shows the impression with the break line. I do not know if they resumed this process the next day with another plate. I would be interested in knowing if such a campaign took place in other Canadian cities at that time.

In any event my impression is a lovely souvenir of an important period in Canadian numismatic history which will one day be donated to the National Currency Collection!





PA 2-22-1916-1-1-22-1-22-1  
Pond, Maine and Pond, Maine, 1916

YOUR HELP NEEDED IN COMPILING A CHECK-LIST OF CANADIAN DECIMAL  
COINS BY TYPE FOR COLLECTORS TO USE AS A GUIDE

By Jerry Remick

In order that more collectors can assemble a representative collection of Canadian decimal coins with a good overall view of the various type coins issued from 1858 to date, I have made up the check-list presented in this article of type coins of Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island by following the catalogue "COINS OF CANADA" by J. A. Haxby and R. C. Willey.

I would like to make this list as complete, useful and representative as possible for all who wish to use it as a check-list. So I am asking members of the C.N.R.S. to aid me by looking over the listing presented here and then sending me any suggestions for changes (additions or deletions).

It should be noted that nearly all the type coins listed were currency pieces issued at face value. However, the silver dollar coins issued from 1971 to date; the 1987 nickel dollar and the 1992 25 cent with caribou, which are included in the check-list of type coins, were issued at a Premium above face value.

Three albums are being prepared to house the type collection presented in the listing below. Your comments will make the albums even more useful. Thank you very much for your suggestions.

Jerry Remick, P.O. Box 9183, Sainte Foy, Québec, G1V 4B1.

A CHECK-LIST OF CANADIAN TYPE COINS OF 1¢ THROUGH \$1.00

ONE CENT

1858-1859		1953-1964
1876-1901		1965-1966, 1968-1978
1902-1910		1967
1911		1979
1912-1920	large size	1980-1981
1920-1936	small size	1982-1989
1937-1947		1990-1991, 1993-todate
1948-1952		1992

FIVE CENTS

1858-1870	wide rim	1948-1950	nickel
1870-1881,	1890-1901 narrow	1951	commemorative
	rim, 21 leaves	1951-1952	steel
1882-1889	22 leaves	1953-1954	steel
1902		1955-1962	nickel
1903-1910		1963-1964	nickel
1911		1965-1966, 1968-1978	nickel
1912-1921		1967	nickel
1922-1936		1979-1981	nickel
1937-1942	nickel	1982-1989	copper-nickel
1942	tombac	1990-1991, 1993-todate	
1943	tombac	1992	
1944-1945	steel		
1946-1947	nickel		

TEN CENTS

1858-1901		1953-1964
1902-1909	Victorian leaves	1965-1966, 1968 silver
1909-1910	broad leaves	1967 commemorative silver
1911		1968 nickel
1912-1913	broad leaves	1969-1978
1913-1936	small leaves	1979-1989
1937-1947		1990-1991, 1993-todate
1948-1952		1992

TWENTY CENTS

1858

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

1870-1901	1992 Caribou
1902-1906 small crown rev.	1992 Alberta
1906-1910 large crown rev.	1992 British Columbia
1911	1992 Manitoba
1912-1936	1992 New Brunswick
1937-1947	1992 Newfoundland
1948-1952	1992 Nova Scotia
1953-1964	1992 Prince Edward Island
1965-1966	1992 Ontario
1967	1992 Quebec
1968-1972, 1974-1978	1992 Saskatchewan
1973	1992 Northwest Territories
1979-1989	1992 Yukon Territory
1990-1991, 1993-todate	

FIFTY CENTS

1870-1901	1959-1964
1902-1910	1965-1966
1911	1967
1912-1936	1968-1976
1937-1947	1977
1948-1952	1978- 1989
1953-1954	1990-1991, 1993-todate
1955-1958	1992

SILVER DOLLARS

1935 commemorative with canoe	1973 commemorative
1936 canoe	1974 commemorative
1937-1938, 1945-1947 canoe	1975 commemorative
1939 commemorative	1976 commemorative
1948, 1950-1952 canoe	1977 commemorative
1949 commemorative	1978 commemorative
1953-1957, 1959-1963 canoe	1979 commemorative
1958 commemorative	1980 commemorative
1964 commemorative	1981 commemorative
1965-1966 canoe	1982 commemorative
1967 commemorative	1983 commemorative
1971 commemorative	1984 commemorative
1972 canoe	1985 commemorative
	1986 commemorative
	1987 commemorative
	1988 commemorative
	1989 commemorative
	1990 commemorative
	1991 commemorative
	1992 commemorative
	1993 commemorative

NICKEL DOLLARS

1968-1969, 1972, 1975-1976 canoe	1977 canoe
1970 commemorative	1978-1987 canoe
1971 commemorative	1982 commemorative
1973 commemorative	1984 commemorative
1974 commemorative	

AUREATE NICKEL DOLLARS

1987-1989	
1990-1991, 1993-todate	1992 loon
	1992 commemorative

FIVE DOLLARS

1912-1914

TEN DOLLARS

1912-1914



A CHECK-LIST OF NEWFOUNDLAND DECIMAL TYPE COINS

ONE CENT

1865-1896  
1904-1908  
1913-1936  
1938-1947

FIVE CENTS

1865-1896  
1903-1908  
1912-1929  
1938-1947

TEN CENTS

1865-1896  
1903-1904  
1912-1919  
1936-1947

TWENTY CENTS

1865-1900  
1904  
1912

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

1917-1919

FIFTY CENTS

1870-1900  
1904-1909  
1911-1919

TWO DOLLARS

1865-1888

A CHECK-LIST OF NEW BRUNSWICK DECIMAL TYPE COINS

HALF CENT

1861

ONE CENT

1861-1864

FIVE CENTS

1862-1864

TEN CENTS

1862-1864

TWENTY CENTS

1862-1864

A CHECK-LIST OF NOVA SCOTIA DECIMAL TYPE COINS

HALF CENT

1861-1864

ONE CENT

1861-1864

A CHECK-LIST OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DECIMAL TYPE COINS

ONE CENT

1871

E.C-P.

The initials of E. Carter-Preston(q.v.)

E.H.

The initials of Emanuel Hahn, which appear on the bow of the canoe on the reverse of the silver dollar.

EASTWOOD, JAMES: 1848-1920

A silversmith of New Glasgow and Windsor, N.S., who produced some medals as well as silverware. He exhibited some medals at the district exhibition in New Glasgow in 1884.

Reference: Mackay, Donald C.: Silversmiths and related Craftsmen of the Atlantic Provinces. p. 52.

ELFORD, DONALD J.

An engraver at the Wellings Mint(q.v.), who designed a very attractive medal commemorating the centenary of the entry of British Columbia into Confederation in 1971. The dies were cut by Myrom Cook and the medal struck by the Wellings Mint.

ELKINGTON & CO.

Silversmiths of London and Sheffield. From time to time the firm struck medals in the late nineteenth century, some for Canada. Most, if not all, of these were engraved by Joseph Moore. The earliest is the original prize medal of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association (Le Roux 1600), first issued in 1868. Joseph Moore cut the dies. In 1879 the firm struck the first medals for the Toronto Industrial Exhibition (Le Roux 1463, 1464, 1466. These medals were later struck by P.W. Ellis of Toronto. The first Gymnastic medals of McGill University are the work of Elkington & Co. For the Hudson's Bay Company the firm struck the official 250th anniversary medal in 1920, and from 1920 to 1925 it struck the Company's Long Service Medals.

References: Forrer, Leonard S(1904-1930): Biographical Dictionary of Medallists. Volume II p. 13

Gingras, Larry(1975): Medals, Tokens, and Paper Money of the Hudson's Bay Company. pp. 14-16

## ELLIOTT-BISHOP, LTD.

This Toronto firm was founded in 1920 by two ex-employees of Lackie Manufacturing(q.v.), who chose to go into business for themselves. The firm struck several medals even after becoming a subsidiary of Birks Jewellers in 1953. Most, if not all, Birks medals struck after 1953 were struck by Elliott-Bishop. Among these are medals for the 1962 to 1967 Conventions of the Ontario Numismatic Association, the 1956-1959 and 1961 Conventions of the Canadian Numismatic Association, and the early medals of the Waterloo Coin Club.

## ELLIS, JAMES E. & CO.

Toronto jewellers and medallists, established in 1836. The firm struck a medal in 1866, issued by the County of Welland, in honour of the repulse of the Fenians at Fort Erie on June 2, 1866. Shortly after Confederation the firm struck a medal inscribed "Our National Holiday" for use as awards in various Dominion Day competitions.

James E. Ellis himself is known to philatelists as having produced a lithographic transfer of designs submitted by Sandford Fleming for the first Canadian postage stamps in 1851. Fleming's design for the 3d value was accepted, but Ellis's own essays were not. Essays for registered letter stamps were submitted by Ellis in 1865, but not till 1875 were Canada's first registered letter stamps issued, and then in a different design.

Reference: Boggs, Winthrop S.(1945): The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada. Volume I pp. 465-468.

## ELLIS, P.W. & CO.

This prolific Toronto firm of manufacturing jewellers and medallist was a partnership formed by Philip W. and Matthew C. Ellis, nephews of James E. Ellis(q.v.). It was for a number of years the largest Canadian manufacturer of medals. Medals were first struck from dies cut in England probably by Joseph Moore. Some were from dies originally made for the Elkington firm of Sheffield. Eventually dies were made in Canada. Medals were issued every year from 1883 till the firm was reorganised under the name of Ellis Bros.

Most Ellis medals are thicker and larger than the contemporary productions of other firms, and are in generally higher relief. Bronze medals were invariably toned to a rich chocolate or red brown colour, which was the fashion for medals of high quality at that time. Their quality is very similar to that of medals produced in England and Europe during the same time. No other Canadian firm before 1900 produced as many varieties of medals.

ELLIS, P.W. & CO.

Following is a partial list of the output of P.W. Ellis & Co.:

	Le Roux
1883...Toronto Industrial Exhibition	1465,1466
1884...Toronto Industrial Exhibition	1465,1466
Canada Temperance Act sustained	1790
Lansdowne Park, Ottawa	1325
I.O.O.F. Demonstration, Brockville, Ont.	1632
Montreal Carnival	1146-1149,1161
Toronto semi-centennial, several types	
1885...Toronto Industrial Exhibition	1465,1466
St. Jean Baptiste Society, Ottawa	1794
Incorporation of the city of Stratford, Ont.	1775,1776
Montreal Carnival	
1886...Toronto Industrial Exhibition	1465,1466
St. Andrews Society of Toronto	1651
Toronto Industrial Exhibition	1512
Central Agricultural & Livestock Association	1471,1472
Berlin Saengerfest	1635b,c
Joseph Brant Memorial	1130
Irish Catholic Benevolent Association	1830
Ontario Agricultural Association	
1887...Toronto Industrial Exhibition	1468,1516
Toronto Collegiate Institute	1810
Canada Winter Carnival	1157,1158
Dominion Industrial Exhibition	1467
Hamilton Winter Carnival	1155,1156
Montreal Winter Carnival	1159a
1888...Toronto Industrial Exhibition	1465,1466
Lord Stanley of Preston	1514,1515
Berlin Band and Firemen's Tournament	1532
Sarnia Firemen's Tournament	1533
Owen Sound Horticultural Society	1473
Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa	
1889...Toronto Industrial Exhibition	1466
Montreal Ice Palace	1161
Hamilton Summer Carnival	1160
Waterloo Saengerfest	1635a
Toronto Public Schools attendance medals	1331a,b
Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby	1235p
1890...Toronto Industrial Exhibition	1466
Western Fair, London, Ont.	1475
Toronto Carnival	
Royal Agricultural & Industrial Society of B.C.	
1891...Toronto Industrial Exhibition	1466
Western Fair, London, Ont.	1475
George Taylor, Mayor of London, Ont.	1517e
1892...Toronto Industrial Exhibition	1466
Western Fair, London, Ont	1475
Centenary of Freemasonry in Canada	1576
Dominion Day, Meaford, Ont.	
Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe, 1792	
1893...Toronto Industrial Exhibition	1466
Western Fair, London, Ont.	1475
Masonic Charity Fair, Halifax, N.S.	
1894...Toronto Industrial Exhibition	1466
Western Fair, London, Ont.	1475



ELLIS, P.W. & CO.

	Le Roux
1895...Toronto Industrial Exhibition	1466
Western Fair, London, Ont.	1475
Dominion Day, Meaford Ont.	...
1896...Toronto Industrial Exhibition	1466
Western Fair, London, Ont.	1475
Halifax Summer Carnival	1161d
Centenary of Trinity Church, Saint John, N.B.	1235v
1897...Diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria, several types	
Toronto Industrial Exhibition	
Canada's Great Victorian Era Exposition	...
Opening of Victoria Hospital, London, Ont.	
Western Fair, London	1475
1898...Toronto Industrial Exposition	
Imperial Penny Postage	
Western Fair, London	1475
1899...Toronto Industrial Exhibition	
Western Fair, London	1475
1900...Unofficial Boer War medals, several types	
Dominion Day, Carman, Manitoba school	
Western Fair, London	1475
1901...Visit of the Duke & Duchess of Cornwall & York	
Toronto Industrial Exhibition	
Western Fair, London	1475
Calgary Assembly of Indian Tribes	
1902...Coronation of Edward VII, several types	
Toronto Industrial Exhibition	
Western Fair, London	1475
1903...Toronto Industrial Exhibition	
Western Fair, London	1475
Dominion Day, Nelson, B.C.	

The firm also struck a number of medals for the golden jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887, medals for the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, and various stock designs that could be used for any purpose by any organisation.

Medals struck by P.W. Ellis & Co.



ELLIS BROS.

Successors to P.W. Ellis & Co. The firm was acquired in 1903 by two grandnephews of J.E. Ellis and promptly renamed Ellis Bros. However, the dies of many of their medallic productions still bore the earlier name. The firm was in business till 1933, when it was acquired by Birks, who perpetuated the Ellis name in the new name of their Toronto branch, Birks, Ellis, & Ryrrie, which survived until 1947. Following is a short list of Ellis Bros. productions:

- 1904... Dominion of Canada Exhibition, Winnipeg  
Toronto Industrial Exhibition  
Champlain-De Monts tercentenary, Saint John, N.B.
- 1905... Toronto Industrial Exhibition  
Western Fair, London, Ont. (Le Roux 1475)
- 1906... Toronto Industrial Exhibition  
Western Fair, London, Ont. (Le Roux 1475)
- 1907... Toronto Industrial Exhibition  
Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association
- 1908... Toronto Industrial Exhibition  
Simon Fraser centenary
- 1909... Toronto Industrial Exhibition
- 1910... Canadian National Exhibition  
Golden jubilee of The Queen's own Rifles  
Prince Edward Island Medal of Agricultural Merit
- 1911... Coronation of George V several types  
Canadian National Exhibition  
Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition
- 1912... Canadian National Exhibition plaque
- 1913... Canadian National Exhibition plaque
- 1914... Canadian National Exhibition plaque
- 1915... Canadian National Exhibition plaque
- 1916... Canadian National Exhibition plaque
- 1917... Canadian National Exhibition plaque  
Golden jubilee of Confederation, several types
- 1918... Canadian National Exhibition plaque
- 1921... Indian Treaty #11
- 1925... Amateur Athletic Association of Canada  
Canadian National Exhibition Chorus  
Amateur Skating Association Championships
- 1927... Diamond jubilee of Confederation several types

Many medals and plaques struck by Ellis Bros. are of the highest quality. The plaques struck for the Canadian National Exhibition from 1912 to 1918 are among the finest produced in Canada. The plaque of 1915 was called by R.W. McLachlan as "A dream in art."

## ENAMELLED COINS

Enamelling of coins and medals was raised to a really fine art in mid-Victorian times as it became fashionable to wear bright or painted brooches and other costume jewellery. In England enamelling was begun by William Henry Probert, a Birmingham jeweller's painter, and Edwin Steele of Birmingham. Steele's work was superior to Probert's. Steele worked in no fewer than five colours, and his favourite coin for enamelling was the crown of George III or George IV, portraying Pistrucchi's St. George and the dragon. It can be said that English coins enamelled in fewer than five colours are more likely to be the work of Probert. Coins dated 1904 to 1918 were enamelled by Smith & Hall of Birmingham.

The finest French enamelling was done by Louis Elie Millenet, who enamelled French five-franc pieces and the Burmese peacock rupee of 1852. American coins were sometimes enamelled in England, usually by Steele. Early Canadian coins were seldom enamelled. In recent years enamelling has been revived, and specimens of the silver dollar of 1967 and other years have been attractively enamelled. The fifty-cent piece of the same period has also been thus treated. On these the queen's bust stands out beautifully against the enamelled background.

Reference: Jeffrey, Fred J.: A short History of Enamelled Coins. In the Bulletin of the Vancouver Numismatic Society, reprinted from the bulletin of the Wiltshire Numismatic Society.

## EXBRAYAT, ETIENNE VICTOR

A French medallist who began to produce in 1902. In 1914 he cut the dies for a medal honouring Philippe Landry, President of the Canadian Senate. He also executed a tin plaque honouring Cartier, Champlain, and Montcalm. This plaque was issued by Deschiens.

## CAPEX 1978 MEDAL SERIES

By Jeff Fournier

Five medals were issued to commemorate the "CAPEX" stamp show held in Toronto on June 9-18, 1978. They were housed in a first-day cover and struck by the Interbranch International Mint of Toronto. All are composed of gold-plated silver, measuring 40 millimetres in diameter and having a mintage of 2500. A common reverse features the following inscription: "TORONTO, CANADA/JUNE, 9-18 1978/CAPEX 78".

### ONE HALF PENNY STAMP REPLICA

Replica of a one half penny stamp with Queen Victoria in the center. An inscription reads "CANADA POSTAGE/ONE HALF PENNY".

### SIX PENCE STAMP REPLICA

Replica of a six pence stamp with the Queen in the center. An inscription reads "CANADA POSTAGE/ SIX PENCE".

### TEN PENCE, ONE HALF PENCE, SIX PENCE REPLICA

Replica of three stamps, the ten pence, one half pence and six pence.

### TWELVE PENCE STAMP REPLICA

Replica of a twelve pence stamp with the Queen in the center. An inscription reads "CANADA POSTAGE/TWELVE PENCE".

### TEN PENCE STAMP REPLICA

Replica of a ten pence stamp with the King in the center. An inscription reads "CANADA POSTAGE/ TEN PENCE".



Toronto, Canada  
June 9-18 juin 1978



Canada 14



Official Capex\*78 First Day Cover  
Pli premier jour officiel Capex\*78



## ST. JOSEPH'S TOWNSHIP MEDAL

By Jeff Fournier

St. Joseph's Island is located approximately 30 miles east of Saulte Ste. Marie, Ontario. It can be accessed by following highway 17 west, then turning onto highway 548, which eventually brings you to a toll-free bridge leading to the Island.

Originally settled as a farming community, most of its population now works in outlying areas. Only a handful are still farmers (mostly dairy) with others running maple syrup operations.

The total population - a relatively scant 2000 to 3000 individuals, balloons to nearly 10,000 during the summer as cottagers from outlying communities flock to their retreats.

St. Joseph's is approximately oval shaped, consisting of 180,000 acres (25 miles X 40 miles) of prime land. Because of its strategic location (it sits at the end of the St. Mary's River Channel, between Lake Huron and Lake Superior) it was first used by the British to house a Fort - Fort St. Joseph - during the war of 1812.

Only about 15 men were posted here and with relatively little to do in such an isolated location, boredom quickly set in. This, in all likelihood, led to the Fort's downfall, as it was ravaged by the American's and burnt to the ground during the war.

Today, Fort St. Joseph stands, partially excavated, at the center of a national park named after it.

The island is roughly divided into two small communities - Hilton Beach (population 350) in Hilton Beach Township and Richard's Landing (population 700) in St. Joseph's Township.

In this latter township, a medal was issued in 1976 to commemorate its centennial. It measures 33 millimeters in diameter and is composed of a non-magnetic white metal (probably nickel-silver). It features a covered wagon and oxen on one side with the

inscription "100th/ANNIVERSARY". The other side is divided into three parts consisting of a stalk of grain, a beaver and a maple leaf. A description around the perimeter reads "THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ST. JOSEPH".



<\*\*\*\*\*+\*\*\*\*\*>

From the editor: This winter issue of "THE TRANSACTIONS" of the C.N.R.S. for 1993 completes Volume 29. I would like to thank all of you who contributed articles during the year, with a special thanks to Ross Irwin for both his contributions as editor for the last fifteen years and also his many articles, which he has promised to continue with. As I didn't commence my duties until the fall issue of this year, most of the work in compiling Vol.29 fell on Ross's shoulders as well.

Hopefully, with help from the rest of the fellows of the C.N.R.S. I will be able to continue in the same quality manner for the next few years. I have a great need for articles, short from about a half page to three or four pages. Even space fillers of about three or four lines would be appreciated.

NOTES OF HAND AND TOKENS FROM RICHMOND, ONTARIO - Harry N. James  
F.C.N.R.S.

Besides the use of token coinage, including issues of good weight issued by various banks, and those issued by many types of businesses, sometimes anonymously, and often of extreme light weight in pre-confederation times, there were other methods of conducting business with money being scarce.

The use of **notes of hand** or promissory notes was quite common although at times a risky way of conducting affairs. By the use of these, goods could be purchased on credit for a time limit specified and usually with a certain amount of interest added.

A person holding someone's note could if necessary sell the note often at a discount to a third party. Notes from persons with a good credit rating might easily be exchanged, although there was much abuse. Sometimes the debtor would be unable or simply unwilling to pay and the holder of the note would be stuck with a useless piece of paper.

An advertisement appearing in the **ST. THOMAS LIBERAL** of March, 1835 shows abuse from the other direction.

**NOTICE**

The subscriber cautions any person against receiving or purchasing a **NOTE OF HAND** given by him to John Strong, sometime in September last, for the sum of Four pounds, ten shillings, Currency, as he will not pay the same, on account of said Strong not having given value for it.

**JOSEPH YOUNGS.**

Yarmouth, March 7, 1835.

Illustrated are three notes used by a business in Richmond, Ontario. Richmond, now just a quiet little whistle stop in Elgin County, a few miles east of Aylmer, was a thriving village a hundred years ago.

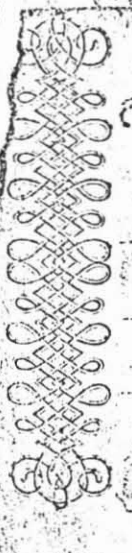
The first note, dated 6th Oct, 1853, was for the amount of seven pounds, eleven pence and was due with interest in one year's time. Thomas Godwin Jr., the owner of a General Store in Richmond was the holder and it was payable by one Matthew Caswell.

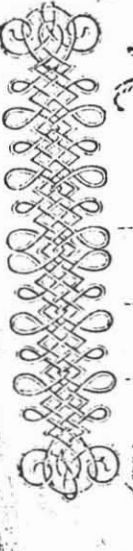
The second dated 1st Oct, 1856 was payable to George Laing or bearer, and was for the amount of three pounds, 14 shillings, 5 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pence or \$14.89. It was due forty days after the date shown and was payable by a Mr. Richard Moore.

The third is another due to George Laing or bearer, dated Oct. 1st 1864, and due with interest of 7% in three months. This was for the sum of \$48.32, being owed by one Jesse Thompson.

The store which had been in operation since the early 1840's was originally owned by Thomas Godwin and was taken over by George Laing in late 1853. George was a nephew of Godwin's wife. The store remained in the Laing family for the next 120 years.

George Laing later made use of DUE BILL tokens in his business. These were used from about 1900 until sometime in the 20's. The location name on the tokens reads "BAYHAM, ONT." which was the official post office name, although the village was still actually Richmond. The post office remained in the store through three generations of Laings and when it ceased operation, the name of Bayham, referring to the village died off as well. Bayham is the name of the township Richmond is located in.


Richmond 6<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1853.  
No. 110  
 One year after date, I promise to pay  
 Thomas Godwin Jr. or order  
 the sum of Seven  
 Pounds  $7/11$  Currency, for value received.  
 with interest from date  
 1<sup>st</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup> 54 Due,  
 Matthew <sup>his</sup> Caswell  
 mark


Richmond Oct<sup>r</sup> 1856.  
No. 148  
 Forty days after date, I promise to pay  
 Geo Laing or bearer  
 the sum of Three pounds  
 $14/5\frac{1}{2}$  Currency, for value received.  
 with out  
 Due,  
 Richard Moore



\$ 48<sup>32</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

Redmond, Sept 18 1864

Three Months after date I promise to pay  
**GEORGE LAING**, or bearer, the sum of forty Eight  
Dollars thirty two cents, Value received, with Five per  
cent interest from date until paid. *Jess Thompson*



Aluminum "Due Bills" of  
Geo. Laing. c 1900

A more complete history of the George Laing store can be found in the July 1976 issue of the "CEE TEE", the official publication of the CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS.

**CIRCULAR.**

*Richmond, November 1855*

Sir,—

*I take this method of returning my sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Richmond and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage received since commencing Business in this place, and flatter myself that I can sell Goods as Cheap, if not Cheaper, than any other house in the Trade in this part of Canada. I would also inform you that I am now receiving my stock of Goods, suitable for the season, such as*

**DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING!**

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, PATENT MEDICINES,

**Hardware, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.**

*Hoping you will give me a call on visiting this place, at my store, opposite Cook's Hotel, Talbot street.*

*I remain Your Obedient Servant,*

**GEORGE LAING.**

**TERMS**—Three Months Credit. Running Accounts rendered and due 1st April, and 1st October each year.