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Robert C. Willey, in Memoriam
1927 - 1993

A number of years ago, in 1967, the undersigned collected a number of biographies of Fellows of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society, as they would say today, "for future consideration." One of those submitting his biographical notes was Robert Cameron "Bob" Willey. We can think of no better way of recognising Bob's contribution to Canadian numismatics than to print that autobiography, with an update.

"R. C. Willey, F.R.N.S., F.C.N.R.S.

"Born in Regina, Saskatchewan, on June 26, 1927.

"Lived for a number of years in Espanola, Ontario, employed as chief chemist of the K.V.P. Co. Ltd., manufacturers of pulp and paper.

"I can remember no time in my life when coins did not interest me. Before my fourth birthday I had some large Canadian cents, which I guarded jealously. I was fascinated by the numerous colours acquired by cents in circulation, and especially like those on which the design showed in its coppery redness against a black background. The intricate details of design on such a sham object as a coin were another source of wonder. These childish feelings slowly matured without interruption into the keen appreciation I have today of the historical, economic, and artistic value of coins. No consideration of their value in the auction room or the dealer's shop disturbed this idyllic period.

"At the age of five I could recognise at sight all types of Canadian decimal coins, as well as American cents and nickels. My first important acquisition was a Newfoundland cent of Edward VII. When I first saw it, it was in a small box containing about fifteen large cents. It was lying head up, and caught my eye at once. As is well known, the obverse of a Newfoundland cent of Edward VII has the large bust as used on both Canadian and Newfoundland silver, whereas the Canadian cent has a smaller bust of Edward VII in a circle. Never having seen the large bust on a copper coin, I was attracted to it at once. On turning the coin over to see the crown in the wreath, I was on "Cloud NINE". The coin was given to me for being so observant.

"Shortly afterward I acquired some English pennies and halfpennies and a Belgian copper 2 centimes. At the age of nine I acquired a twenty-cent piece of 1858, but this was unfortunately stolen by a housemaid a year or so later. The next few years saw the acquisition of a number of foreign coins, including my grandfather's holed Kruger sixpence.

"When I was fifteen years old, our family moved to Saint John, New Brunswick. It was there that I was introduced to my present chief specialty, the colonial coinages of Canada. From an antique dealer I acquired a Nova Scotia halfpenny of 1843. On perceiving my interest in Colonials, he showed me his copy of Breton, and I was at once, "a gone coon", to use a phrase of Sir John A. Macdonald's. I was definitely committed to serious numismatics, or, as some people said, definitely beyond all hope of recovery from what seemed to them to be a disease! Before our family returned to Regina in 1943, I had a good selection of the common tokens of all the provinces. An ironic note was sounded at this time, however. I was never at any time able to raise \$1.50 to buy one of the dozen New Brunswick half cents, VF and better, owned by the antique dealer. We all know today what they are worth!

"My first contracts with older collectors began in 1943. At this time I started to correspond with J.D. Ferguson, who supplied me with infinite patience with whatever information

I asked for. He must have secretly wished more than once during the 1940's that he had never heard of me, for our correspondence was voluminous, and I was not the only youth asking him for information!

"In Regina in 1944 I met an old collector, J.W. Brown, who with Cec Tannahill comprised the entire Saskatchewan membership in the A.N.A. at that time. Mr. Brown was very helpful, allowing me free access to his cabinets and library at any time. After Mr. Brown's untimely death his widow extended to me the same kindness. Thus, as a somewhat impecunious youth unable to find a dollar and a half to buy a New Brunswick half cent while in Saint John, I was able to study and make my own notes, the better to know what to look for when my financial resources were more ample. My early studies have since been well rewarded.

"In 1946, after an unsuccessful attempt to get a University degree taught me that I would never be an engineer, I joined the A.N.A. and took up, as an antidote to the frustration of this experience, the study of Oriental coins. In 1950, while in Windsor, I joined the newly-formed C.N.A. The following year I helped organise the Windsor Coin Club, of which I served as president the first three years.

"In 1956 I joined the Nickel Belt Coin Club of Sudbury, after having graduated from the University of Windsor with a B.SC. in chemistry. [Prior to returning to university Bob worked several years for the Imperial Bank of Canada in Windsor.] In 1957 I was appointed assistant editor of the Canadian Numismatic Journal, and shortly afterward began to write articles for the Journal. I joined the A.N.S. in 1957, and in 1960 was elected to Fellowship in the Royal Numismatic Society. In 1961 I joined the Numismatic Society of South Australia and the Ontario Numismatic Association. In 1962 I was the first medallist of the O.N.A. I became one of the founding Fellows of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society in 1963."

Bob became the editor of the Canadian Numismatic Journal in late 1975 and remained the editor until the end of 1993. He contributed many articles, including several series to the Journal over the years. The list is long and we make mention only of his Canadian Numismatic Dictionary, the Designers and Engravers of Canadian Decimal Coins, and Canadian Decimal Coins and Currencies. Bob was very knowledgeable and always willing to share his knowledge. He was the recipient of the J.D. Ferguson Award in 1975 and also received the Royal Canadian Mint Educational Medal.

In mid 1988 Bob retired from the Pulp Company and moved to Victoria where he became a member of the Victoria Numismatic Society and president in 1992 and 1993. In addition to his numismatic interests he sang in the Metropolitan United Church Choir and was active in various philatelic societies. He succumbed to cancer on December 24, 1993 after a short illness. Bob Willey never married, and is survived by his mother, brother Jack,, sister Marilyn, and their families.

Submitted by: Ronald Greene

SUDBURY MEDALS - ADDENDUM

By Jeff Fournier

MONTESSORI MEDAL



Club Montessori was chartered on November 18, 1960. The group was formed because they wanted to do something for the city of Sudbury and thought education should be their main focus.

At the time, few scholarships for educational endeavours existed in Sudbury.

Through various fundraising events, Club Montessori procured funds and used them to help support a number of scholarships and educational institutions in the city.

In 1975 - Fifteen years after the first charter meeting - the club provided the initial funding for a Montessori school. The club plays only a minor role now, but does purchase school equipment.

The ultimate role of the school is to develop independent thinkers, with five areas receiving special attention at the school: sensorial, practical life, language, culture and mathematics.

Since Club Montessori was formed, they've raised well over \$200,000 for the Region of Sudbury for all levels of educational institutions and several medical facilities as well.

All members of the club (four new members are chosen each year), must be a professional or own a business and be of Italian ancestry.

A medal was struck for the club around the mid-1970's, produced by the Lombardo Mint.

DESCRIPTION

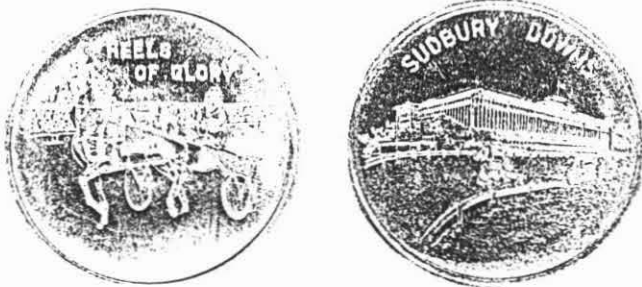
One side has the following: an inscription which reads "CLUB MONTESSORI ^{FOUNDED} 1960/AMOR DOCTRINAE FLOREAT/LET THE LOVE OF LEARNING/FLOURISH/SUDBURY CANADA". In the center of the medal is a banner, and below this a coat-of-arms. The other side features in the center) a stylized "M" above which is 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.

Antiqued bronze, 39 millimeters (500 est.)

Bright bronze, 39 millimeters (500 est.)

SUDBURY DOWNS

The sport of harness racing was introduced to Chelmsford (now part of the Regional Municipality of Sudbury), in August of 1891. The first race was held on Errington Street.



By 1910, even the local clergy were getting into the action. Father Stephane Cote, a local priest, saw in the sport a way to raise money. Another priest, Father Vaillancourt, turned trainer, training horses on an oval track he had built himself. Races were held with the

proceeds going toward the construction of a new church, Saint-Joseph, whose corner stone was blessed on June 23, 1912.

The racing continued for years, but not until June 2, 1974 was a larger, fully equipped track opened by John MacIssac. He named it, Sudbury Downs.

Somewhere around this time, a promotional medal was produced - struck by the Lombardo Mint.

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.

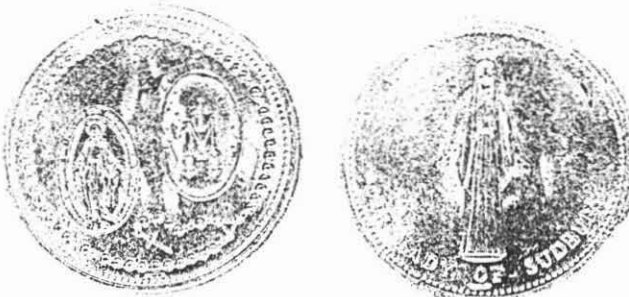
Anodized aluminum, 39 millimeters, (1000 est.)

Aluminum, 39 millimeters, (1000 est.)

OUR LADY OF SUDBURY

The Sudbury Catholic center, located in the city of Sudbury on Bancroft Drive, has a mission: "To help change people's lives for the better." It was established for this purpose on June 11, 1981. At the front of the facility stands a statue - "Our Lady Of Sudbury", which was consecrated on December 8/1983 by Bishop Alexander Carter, of the Diocese of Sault Ste Marie.

A medal was issued to commemorate the event. It was struck by the Lombardo mint in fairly large quantities.



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.

Aluminum, 39 millimeters, (5000 est.)

COPPER CLIFF CENTENNIAL MEDAL AND AWARD OF MERIT MEDAL

Copper Cliff was first settled around 1885 by a host of Canadian and emigrant miners attracted by the discovery of copper and nickel ore in the area. It was incorporated as a town in 1902, by which time it had blossomed into a prospering community.

Businesses were born. Schools and churches were erected. Social clubs and organizations were formed.

Within the next twenty years, the town had increased in size to nearly 4000 people.

The town distinguished itself on many occasions including in 1924, when His Excellency Governor General Baron Byng and Lady Byng visited. Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth stopped over during their cross-Canada tour in 1939 followed twenty years later by their daughter, Queen Elizabeth.

During Canada's centennial year, cities and towns across Canada held many special events to help commemorate the 100th anniversary of Confederation. Copper Cliff joined in the Centennial celebrations with parties, dances, speeches and other special events held throughout the year.

CENTENNIAL MEDAL

Nearing the end of 1967, the councillors and centennial committee felt the year shouldn't go down without being commemorated in some way, and so, a souvenir medal was struck. The medals, produced by the Wellings Mint, were never sold. They were



given to deserving citizens who helped make the centennial celebrations in Copper Cliff the success that they were.

DESCRIPTION

The obverse is most likely from an old INCO photo, featuring the three smokestacks of the Nickel-copper refinery, as it looked at the time. The reverse has the date "1967" in the center and an inscription around the perimetre reading: "COPPER CLIFF ONTARIO/CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION".

Nickel-silver, 40 millimeters, (200 est.)

Antiqued-bronze, 40 millimeters, (200 est.)

AWARD OF MERIT MEDAL

The town withstood several decades of change and progress until drastic changes in the municipal government structures in the Province of Ontario led to the amalgamation of small towns with

larger cities so that Regional Municipalities could be formed. Copper Cliff was to amalgamate with the City of Sudbury. However, the Copper Cliff council and town residents were not pleased with the idea and quickly formed a "Save Our Town" committee which at one point marched on Queen's Park to demonstrate their displeasure.

All of their efforts were, unfortunately, in vain. On January 1, 1973, the former town of Copper Cliff rang in the new year as part of the Regional Municipality of Sudbury.

The town of Copper Cliff had held a civic dinner during the last week of 1972, and 40 distinguished residents were presented with the Copper Cliff award of merit, as a last tribute to those who made the town what it was. The memory of Copper Cliff would live on.

DESCRIPTION

The obverse features an elongated triangle with the INCO refinery in the center. Around the edge is the inscription: "AWARD of MERIT/ COPPER CLIFF ONT". The reverse was left blank then inscribed with the name of the recipient.



Antiqued-bronze, 40 millimeters, (40)

CAPREOL 75TH ANNIVERSARY MEDAL



Capreol, part of the Regional Municipality of Sudbury, was founded by Frank Dennie in the early 1900's. The town and township were named in honor of Frederick Chase Capreol, a Toronto businessman and railway promoter of the 1850's. Capreol became a vital divisional point for the Canadian National Railway and became incorporated as a town in

1918.

In 1993, the town of Capreol celebrated its 75th anniversary and held year long festivities in commemoration of the event.

A diamond jubilee committee was formed and one of its projects was the issuance of a souvenir medal. Sherritt Mint produced the medals. Nickel Bonded steel specimens were sold individually, packaged in a 2" X 2" vinyl coin pouch. The gold-plated pieces were sold individually in a deluxe case or as a set (also in a deluxe case) with the Nickel bonded steel, antique silver plate and antique copper plated medals. The latter two were not available individually.

DESCRIPTION

The obverse side of the medal shows a ribbon with the dates 1918-1993 in the center and in the background a cut diamond reflecting Capreol's motto just above "A GEM OF A COMMUNITY". "CAPREOL" is at the top of the piece. "DIAMOND JUBILEE/CELEBRATION" is below the diamond.

Jake McAuley, a commercial artist in Capreol, designed the obverse. The reverse side shows the town of Capreol crest consisting of a beaver, superimposed on a maple leaf. The date "1918" has been added at left and "1993" at right for the medal's design.

Nickel-bonded-steel, 33 millimeters, (2500)

Gold-plated, 33 millimeters, (500)

Antique-silver-plated, 33 millimeters, (50)

Antique-copper-plated, 33 millimeters, (50)

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

MOOSE FACTORY 300TH ANNIVERSARY MEDALLION

By Jeff Fournier

In 1973, a large (51 millimeter) Antiqued-Bronze medallion was produced by the Jacques Cartier Mint of Toronto to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the establishment of Moose Factory in James Bay.

These medallions were available at the time for \$5.00 and could be purchased at a number of locations within Moose Factory as well as on the Polar Bear Express- an O.N.R. passenger train running from Cochrane to Moosonee, Ontario.

There are no roads to Moose Factory and an interesting trip precedes the traveller wishing to visit here. It is first necessary to travel by train to Moosonee. After this rather lengthy trek (approximately four hours from Cochrane), you can be "escorted" to Moose Factory by any one of a number of local natives who operate passenger canoes to and from Moose Factory on an "as needed" basis.



CANADIAN HONOURS SYSTEM - SUPPLEMENTS

Ross W. Irwin

There has been a grass root uprising regarding the reduced stature of the Victoria Cross in the Canadian Honours System to follow all Canadian awards. Recently a homespun version of the Victoria Cross has been re-introduced into the Honours System. It will be the highest military decoration in the system. The design has been modified to use the Latin words PRO VALORE for FOR VALOUR. The decoration will be awarded for the most conspicuous bravery, a daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice or extreme devotion to duty, in the presence of the enemy.

The second highest military decoration is the Star of Military Valour and will be awarded for distinguished and valiant service in the presence of the enemy.

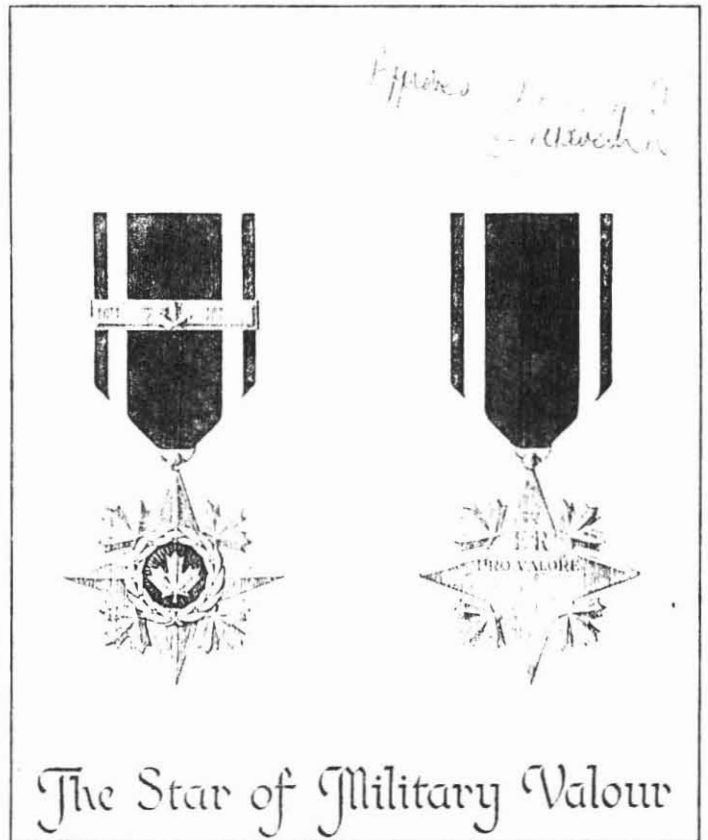
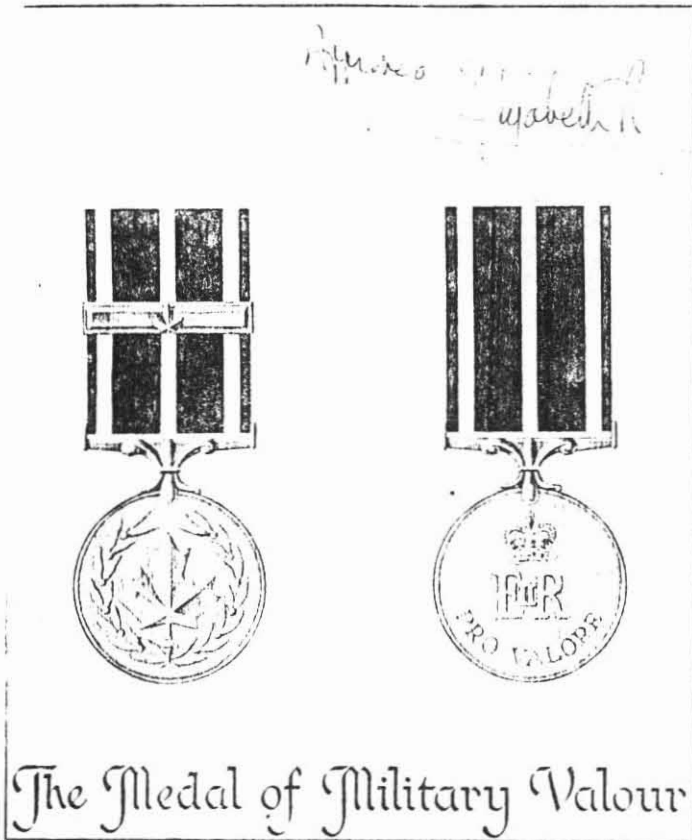
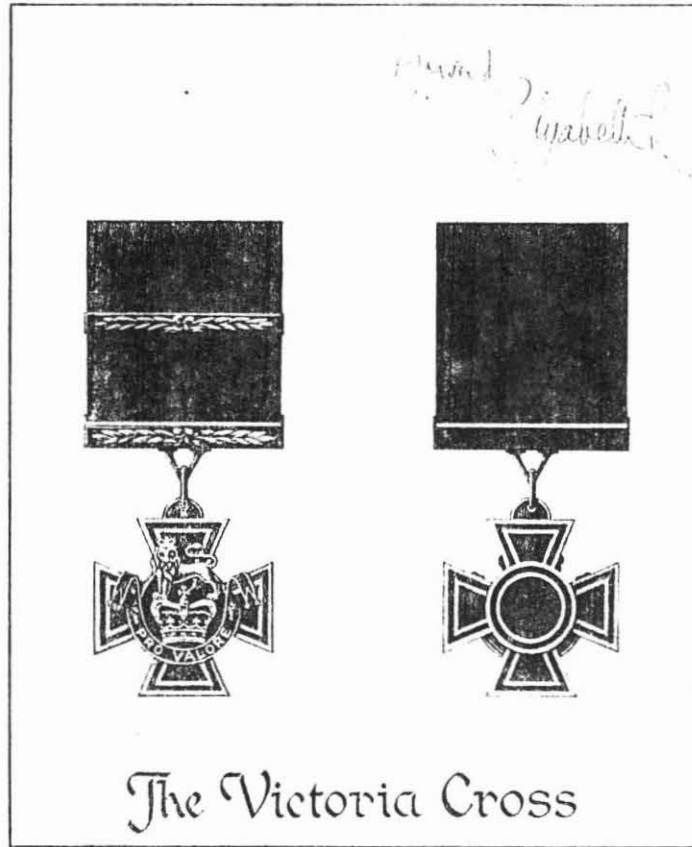
The decoration is similar to the Star of Courage but the star is of gold instead of silver. The reverse bears the Royal Cypher and the words PRO VALORE.

The third decoration is the Medal of Military Valour to reward acts of valour or devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy.

The decoration is similar to the Medal of Bravery but the piece is in gold rather than silver. On the reverse are the Royal Cypher and PRO VALORE.

These decorations may be awarded in operational theatres with the United Nations and national security operations.

The Special Service Medal was approved by Her Majesty the Queen in 1984. It was for 180 days of honourable service where no other award has been given. The award is always issued with a clasp attached to the ribbon. It was not awarded until 1991 when it went to Canadian Forces who were deployed in Pakistan from March 1989 to July 1990. It will also be awarded to personnel who served with NATO, and CFS Alert. About 150,000 medals were struck to satisfy the anticipated need. The obverse is similar to the Medal of Bravery.



ZORRA HIGHLAND GAMES

Ross Irwin

When I bought this piece I thought it was in the Woodstock Coin Club series, unfortunately it stands by itself not part of the series.

Obv. Around the edge the words ZORRA HIGHLAND GAMES and July 1st - Embro, Ontario, Canada. In the centre, a highland dancer with sprigs of thistle at each side, and the words Zorra / Caledonian / Society and the initials EKO.

Rev. Around the edge the words Zorra's World Champion Tug of War Team, and, 1893 - 100th Anniversary - 1993. In the centre a man pulling on a rope and a symbolized cup in the background. The words TEAM / ALEX CLARK / WM. R. MUNRO / ROBERT McLEOD / ROBERT McINTOSH / IRA HUMMASON / E.I. SUTHERLAND (CAPTAIN). The initials EKO at right.

Circular, 38 mm, original striking by Pressed Metal Products was 250 bronze, 500 white nickel, 250 gold plated and 35 fine silver. Also produced were 20 bronze with upset reverse and 68 fine silver with upset reverse. Designer Kenneth Ovington. Produced for Embro by Jack Griffin.



SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY - Part 2

Ross Irwin

The previous article ended abruptly when it was discovered I did not have the second medal to describe. All is now well.

Obv: On a pebbled annulus around the edge is the words ONTARIO HYDRO.LAMBTON THERMAL GENERATING STATION. In the polished field is a depiction of the generating station.

Rev: On a pebbled annulus around the edge is the words SPONSORED BY SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. NOV. 7, 1969. On a polished field the words TO / COMMEMORATE / THE OPENING OF / LAMBTON GEN STATION / COURTRWRIGHT / MOORE TOWNSHIP.

Circular, 39mm, struck by the Wellings Mint, 300 in white metal and 100 in fine silver, edge numbered.

Norman Scott was President at this time and Fred Webb was in charge of the design, minting and sales.



The ONA held their convention at Sarnia in 1984. A plastic token was sold as a bus tour pass. It is described:-

Obv. Around the upper edge the words SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, and below, APRIL 28, 1984. In the centre O.N.A. / CONVENTION / BUS TOUR / TOKEN.

Rev. GOOD FOR ONE TOUR above and VIA SARNIA TRANSIT below. In the centre THE CITY OF / SARNIA / AND THE / CHEMICAL VALLEY.

Circular, 39 mm, black plastic



DOMINION EXHIBITION
REGINA, JULY 31st to AUGUST 12th

Very little research has been done on the Exhibition and Fair medals that have been issued in Regina. Due to a fire at the Regina Exhibition office in the 1930's, where most of the files were destroyed along with the medals on hand. The Regina Exhibition Board has tried to obtain specimens of their earlier medals but to date have very little to show for their efforts.

With no files to refer to, the only information available is from the Regina Leader. According to the Leader this exhibition was advertised all across the continent, in Canada and the United States.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Dominion Exhibition
REGINA

July 31st to
August 12th 1911

Reduced
Fares

From all Stations
Western Lines

Tickets on sale July 24-29th to Aug. 12th inclusive available for return until August 12th 1911.

Tickets and all information from any agent or office.

J. E. FROSTER, P.A.

REGINA, SASK., TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1911.

ON WAY TO REGINA FAIR FROM KENTVILLE, N.S., IN AN AUTO, MESSRS. MCKAY AND PELTOE REACH NORTH PORTAL AFTER COVERING 3,000 MILES

(Special to The Leader.)

NORTH PORTAL, Sask., July 24.—Messrs. D. C. McKay, and A. L. Peltoe, of Kentville, N.S., passed this port today en route to Regina in a McKay auto, having made a record run of over 3,000 miles through the United States during the past twelve days, encountering all kinds of roads.

They made a run of over three hundred miles a day for several days and never had a puncture or other mishap.

Mr. McKay is a member of the firm of McKay Brothers, automobile manufacturers, Kentville, N.S. This firm is making an exhibit at Regina Fair and the record run is in the nature of a demonstration of the capabilities of the car.

It is not known how many medals were issued for the Exhibition in 1911 but the Regina Leader reports "Gold and silver medals were used for the Grand and Reserve Champions." No mention was made of bronze medals that were issued and most exhibitions issued bronze medals.

Canadian Northern
RAILWAY
REDUCED FARES

to
REGINA

Dominion Exposition
JULY 31 TO AUGUST 12, 1911

From All Stations on the
Canadian Northern
Railway

Tickets on sale July 24-August 12. Return limit August 12, 1911.

Full information from local agent, or write
Osborne Scott,
 Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent
H. Ornelius,
 Gen. Passenger Agent

We Frank Harding and myself have found gold medals issued in 1912 and 1913 but to date we have not seen a gold issued in 1911.

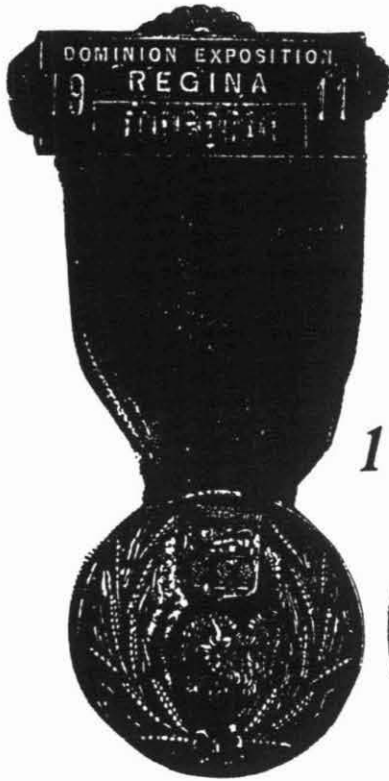
There should have been numerous bronze medals as the Regina Leader reports - "There were numerous entries in the Exhibition as there were 775 entries of horses and cattle, sheep and swine, 500 entries and Birds and poultry entries of 790.

NEARLY HUNDRED
THOUSAND PAID

TOTAL PAID ADMISSIONS TO FAIR
WAS 99,403—GRANDSTAND
ATTENDANCE

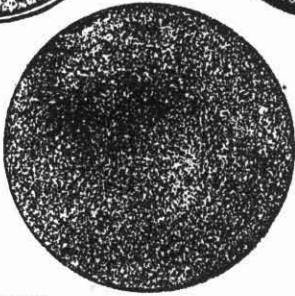
TOTAL ATTENDANCE		
	Paid	Grand
	Admissions	Stands
Aug. 1	7,869	2,810
Aug. 2	8,954	3,426
Aug. 3	17,584	3,400
Aug. 4	16,743	5,700
Aug. 5	10,264	8,541
Aug. 6	6,461	2,510
Aug. 7	4,057	4,221
Aug. 8	9,200	2,483
Aug. 9	2,245	7,143
Aug. 10	3,120	4,325
Aug. 11	850	220
TOTAL	99,403	51,179

EXHIBITION MEDALS
REGINA - 1911





7



10



8



11



9



12

1. DIRECTOR

2. GUEST

3. JUDGE

These three badges have a purple ribbon with a silver hanger - 62 x 21 mm and a silver medal - 39 mm.

4. SOUVENIR - brass, 36 mm. (made by Schwaab, Milwaukee)

5. SOUVENIR - alum. 38 mm.

6. DOMINION EXHIBITION 1911 - 38 mm. enameled.

7. DOMINION EXPOSITION - reverse blank, 38 mm, bronze. There are two different obverses, one with a larger buffalo head.

8. SWEEP STAKES DAIRY BUTTER _ won by Mrs. Plunkett, Floral, Sask. Silver - 60 mm. (made by Rolph, Smith & Co.)

9. DOMINION EXHIBITION , REGINA - donated by the Ontario Sheep Breeder's Ass'n for the best -----, won by -----, bronze 45 mm

10. PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, REGINA, SASK. CANADA 1911

Best four any animals - the Get of one Sire owned by exhibitor.

ROBASSE 24651 (45041). W. E. & R.C. UPPER, NORTH PORTAL, SASK. CANADA

This medal was not issued for the exhibition but was issued for the Winter Fair, 1911.

11. DOMINION EXPOSITION REGINA 1911 - brass, 36 mm.

This medal shows up with two rings so it is assumed that a ribbon was attached, but to date have not seen one with a ribbon.

12. DOMINION FAIR 1911 REGINA - alum 38 mm.

This medal shows FAIR so it could have been issued for the Winter Fair, but various reports of the Exhibition refer to it as Exhibition, Fair and Exposition.

fm

The initials FM in lower case, seen below the portrait of King Louis XV on certain medals and jetons, are those of François Marteau.

FAKERS

The faker, or jiggery-pokerist, is a relatively new species of medallist. His first appearance in Canada was late in the nineteenth century, during the so-called "Age of Innocence" of Canadian numismatics, when Canadian collectors were only too willing to accept as an authentic Canadian item almost anything that turned up without question. In those days the rare Colonial pieces were faked, but they were often of poor quality, thoughtlessly made, and deceived very few collectors. Yet in recent times these things have fooled the unwary.

The 1858 ship halfpenny of Newfoundland was faked, but the fraud was soon discovered. The reverse of a SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE token was planed down and a crude raised date 1858 substituted, in numerals quite unlike what appears on the genuine token. The famous "1382" halfpenny was quite ineptly faked. It was made by cutting open the three of the date to make an eight, and sinking an eight over the other three. The result was a piece with a round-topped three, which was incorrect. Both the genuine halfpenny of 1832 and the lightweight counterfeits introduced from Montreal in 1835 show a flat-topped three. As if this were not enough, the faker made his alterations on a genuine piece, which is heavier than the counterfeits and also of pure copper. The fraud was soon detected, but as late as 1958 a Canadian dealer was deceived by one.

The Bust & Harp halfpenny of 1825 was also ineptly faked. The rare original coin is in copper. The faker altered the dates on common brass counterfeits to 1825 from 1820. This fraud was soon exposed, for the metal, weight, and workmanship were all wrong.

The Montreal Ropery halfpenny was faked by planing down the reverse of a SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE halfpenny and substituting a copy of the Ropery reverse. The result was a piece on a smaller flan than that of the genuine Ropery token, with a quite different ship on the obverse. One of these appeared at an auction sale as late as 1970.

Some of the rare Bout de l'Isle tokens were faked on thicker flans and struck from dies of much different style. The fraud was soon traced, and the dies were destroyed. The Lauzon token of 1821 was also faked in an alloy containing bismuth.

After the numismatic boom was killed off by the first World War, along with so many other aspects of civilised life, the faker was no longer seen, until after 1950, when the numismatic renaissance began. This time the centre of interest was in decimal coins, those things our forbears sometimes collected but much oftener considered them as the medium for buying Colonials and medals. Enough collectors in earlier times were interested in decimal coins sufficiently to cause some faker to come up with a few "1885" cents. McLachlan was the one who shot this one down in flames. In later times, as certain items were found to be very rare, the odd "mint" was established to supply the demand. One such establishment in Vancouver succeeded in fooling many collectors and dealers, because they studied before they produced. Only at first did they alter the dates of 1911 fifty-cent pieces to 1921. They quickly learned to choose other dates to alter.

FAKERS

False dotted 1936 cents and dimes were made, and these fooled many collectors before it became widely known that all four specimens of each denomination have been accounted for, and that it is thus impossible for any more to be found in circulation.

The collapse of the coin market in 1965 diverted the attentions of fakers to other numismatic fields, and for some years Canadian coins were relatively free of this jiggery-pokery. But as time progressed and the market improved, the faker became cleverer in his deception, and the collector must do much more than read the price trends if he is to avoid being defrauded.

Jiggery-pokery relative to Canadian numismatics has also gone on in Europe. The mules by W.J. Taylor(q.v.) of certain Colonial coins struck by Boulton & Watt are an excellent example of this. The so-called "re-strikes" of the Copper Company of Upper Canada halfpenny are another. The GR/5/ORD series of countermarks on Spanish dollars is a sequence of spurious countermarks originating in Europe about a century ago, when moral standards were supposed to have been higher than today's. This series is blatantly fraudulent, and was augmented in recent times by the appearance of additional varieties coming this time from the United States.

One of the most celebrated fakes of a Canadian coin is Breton 712, a "new variety" bouquet sou that turned up in Montreal in 1891. This is a spurious variety made by altering the bouquet on a specimen of Breton 691, splitting off the reverse, and soldering it to a similarly-treated reverse of Breton 711.

The rise in the demand for gold coins to ward off inflation has caused the appearance of numerous fakes, which contain the requisite amount of gold, but are cast rather than struck. Such fakes have been made of the Canadian \$5 and \$10 pieces of 1912-1914, the Imperial sovereigns struck in Ottawa, and the \$20 pieces of 1967.

Interest in such Brummagem wares as the "small beads" 1966 dollar and the "diving goose" 1967 dollar and variously double-struck pieces has added fakes of all these to the numismatic Schattenseite of Canada. But this is by no means all the ghastly repertory. All the scarcer silver dollars have been faked, and it has been suggested that today there are more fake 1948 dollars in existence than genuine.

FATTORINI, THOMAS, LTD.

Birmingham medallists and die-sinkers, originally established in Bradford about 1830 under the name of Fattorini & Sons Ltd. The firm produced a number of Victorian medals, and in 1897 it struck several for Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee. In 1902 it struck medals for the coronation of Edward VII. The firm bought into the business of Joseph Moore Ltd. of Birmingham, operating under the Moore name even after acquiring full control in 1933. The Birmingham premises operated under the Moore name till 1958, when they were renamed Fattorini & Sons Ltd. The Bradford premises used a different name. The present name was adopted in 1981.

At various times the Fattorini firm struck medals ordered from Canada. Rescue medals were struck for the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, and in 1932 the firm struck the Grand Aggregate Medal of the Nova Scotia Rifle Association. In 1953 one of the many medals it made for the coronation of Elizabeth II was the well-known aluminum medal issued in Saint John, N.B.

Reference: Hawkins, R.N.P.(1989): A Dictionary of British metallic Tickets, Checks, Medalets, Tallies, and Counters 1788-1910. Published by Baldwin & Sons Ltd. London, England. p. 380.

FELL, I.C. & CO.

Toronto die-sinkers, established in 1879. Soon after the firm was founded, business cards (Breton 842-845) were struck to advertise their activities. The firm is known to have struck medalets for the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

FENWICK, ARTHUR, LTD.

Birmingham medallists and seal engravers, established in 1888 by Arthur Fenwick. The firm was acquired by Marles & Beasley Ltd. in 1976. Among its Canadian medals is one for the Canadian Poultry Association. On many of its productions the firm inscribed the words "British Made" in small letters. This appears on medals struck for the coronation of Edward VIII (which did not take place), the coronation of George VI (which did), and the Royal Visit to Canada in 1939.

Reference: Hawkins, R.N.P.(1989): Op. cit. pp. 224-229.

FICKEISEN & SPRING

Seattle makers of tokens, who produced a few Canadian Masonic pennies.

FISCHER, MICHAEL

The designer and modeller of an attractive pair of medals struck by the Wellings Mint to commemorate the centenary of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in 1973.

FLAGG CO.

Vancouver makers of badges and medals, established in 1945. This company has produced various competition badges for events in British Columbia, including a swimming badge for the B.C.S.S.C. Championships. In 1977 it produced badges for the Convention of the British Columbia Government Employees' Union.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

The Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd. was established in Windsor, Ontario in 1904. At various times the company struck or issued medals. In 1937 the company struck, from dies made by Birks, a medal to commemorate the coronation of George VI, in a copper alloy identical to that used in the manufacture of the 1937 Ford automobile. All employees of the company received a specimen. The same year the company issued a chrome-plated steel medal to mark its having sold 1,300,000 cars in 1937. In 1939 a medalet was issued to commemorate the Royal Visit.

In 1953 the golden jubilee of the parent company was marked by the issue of a fine bronze medal featuring on its obverse adaptations of Norman Rockwell's portraits of Henry and Edsel Ford and Henry Ford II. Every employee of all Ford establishments received a specimen. A large bronze medallion of the same design was given to company executives. These medals were struck by Medallion Art Co. of New York.

FOSTER, JOSEPH

The foreman of the tool and die shop at the dockyard in Halifax in 1959. His initials appear on the medal struck in 1959 to commemorate the dockyard's bicentenary.

FRANKLIN MINT

A private mint established in Yeadon, Pennsylvania in 1962. It grew rapidly, expanding into Canada, Great Britain, and continental Europe. In Canada it bought the Wellings Mint, and in England it purchased John Pinches & Co.

Large numbers of medals of high quality were made for collectors, and several societies formed to sell commercial medals used the ability of the Franklin Mint. Under an agreement with the Britannia Commemorative Society, the Franklin Mint struck all the medals for American members of the Society. Thus the centennial medal of 1967 designed by Dora De Pedery-Hunt was struck in the United States as well as in England.

The mint struck the Israel-Canada medal of 1967, which was designed by Oscar Harris. The mint also struck a medal honouring Leif Ericsson and Christopher Columbus as discoverers of America.

FREDERICKS, MARSHALL 1902-19

A sculptor of Royal Oak, Michigan, who created the splendid statue, "The Spirit of Detroit," located in front of the City-County Building in Detroit, which was erected in 1952. This statue is the device of the reverse of the medal of the joint Convention of the American and Canadian Numismatic Associations of 1962, held in Detroit. The medal is also the work of Fredericks.

FREMANTLE, SIR CHARLES WILLIAM, K.C.B. 1834-1914

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

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

New Brunswick cent and half cent 1861

Nova Scotia cent 1861

Prince Edward Island cent 1871

Newfoundland

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

It has been said that Sir Charles Fremantle was responsible for the striking of the curious mules described by Courteau of the silver New Brunswick obverses with Canadian reverses dated 1870, 1871, and 1875. These pieces were probably made strictly for display purposes.

References: Courteau, Dr. E.G. (1923): The Coins and Tokens of New Brunswick In "The Numismatist" August 1923. Reprinted in "Canadian Tokens and Medals" edited by A.D. Hoch in 1974.

Forrer, Leonard S. (1904-1930): Biographical Dictionary of Medallists. Volume II pp. 154, 155.

FUCHS, EMIL 1866-1929

An Austrian sculptor best known for having designed the head of Edward VII used on British stamps and those of most parts of the British Empire. The king himself granted Fuchs sittings to execute the portrait, all objections in England to a foreigner's receiving the commission being in vain.

Emil Fuchs was also a medallist. He designed and cut the dies for the Governor-General's Medal issued by Earl Grey, 1904-1911.

FUETER, DANIEL CHRISTIAN

A Swiss engraver and goldsmith, who fled to England for political reasons. In 1754 he went to New York. He returned to Switzerland in 1769 and remained there till his death.

He designed and cut the die for the Indian Chief Medal given to Indian chiefs who aided the British in the capture of Montreal in 1760 (Le Roux 837). He also designed and engraved the "Happy while United" medals issued to Indian chiefs at Niagara in 1764 and issued a second time in 1766.

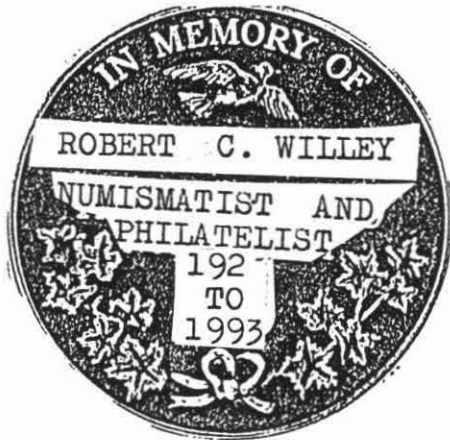
FUKADA, SHIGEO

A Japanese freelance artist, born in Tokyo, whose work has been shown in Warsaw, Milan, and San Francisco. In 1974 he won the Grand Prix of the Warsaw Bienale. He designed the sixth series of Olympic coins of Canada, issued in 1975. These coins feature team and body contact sports.

Lest there be any doubt, the correct spelling of this artist's name is as above. Within ten years after the appearance of the coins, the name has been spelled three different ways in numismatic literature. It is very necessary to have the proper spelling nailed down promptly.

A PROPOSED MEMORIAL MEDAL FOR ROBERT C. WILLEY

By Jerry Remick



Shown above is a preliminary drawing for a 38 mm antiqued copper memorial medal for our deceased member Bob Willey. I ask for comments and suggestions from CNRS members on the design of the memorial side. Should something else be included? Should something be changed or excluded.

One side of the medal is a memorial to Bob. This drawing is enlarged. I await Bob's year of birth so I can place it on the drawing.

The other side is the C.N.A. members' logo. The photograph is actual size (38 mm) and so the size of the medal. The die can be used Free of Charge

The work will be done by Pressed Metal Products, 505 Alexander Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6A 1C8.

I have suggested to Marvin Kay, president of the C.N.A., that C.N.A. pay for the project and administer it. I suggested \$5.00 for the medal if purchased in person and \$6.00 if purchased by mail. If the C.N.A. Executive approves the project, hopefully the medal will be available at the 1994 C.N.A. Convention in Hamilton, Ontario (July 21-24).

Please send your suggestions to Jerry Remick, Box 9183, Sainte Foy, Quebec, G1V 4B1. Bob was editor of the CN-Journal for 18 years

SOME UNOFFICIAL, GENERAL AND OR SLANG TERMS FOR SOME PIECES OF CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES CURRENCY by Jerry Remick

Below is a listing I have made of some unofficial, general, and or slang terms for some pieces of Canadian and United States currency.

The terms are listed under the following five categories:
Terms used in Quebec for currency: Pertaining exclusively to Canadian currency: Terms pertaining exclusively to United States currency: Terms pertaining to both Canadian and United States currency: Terms pertaining exclusively to United States currency: Terms pertaining to both Canadian and United States currency and terms pertaining to the Spanish and Spanish-American 8 reales coin.

The terms sou, trente-sous and piastre, still used in Quebec by some people, date back to the rule of that area by France, ending in 1759.

I would greatly appreciate hearing from anybody who can give me other terms to add to this listing, so that in the near future it can be republished in a more complete form. Please write: Jerry Remick, P.O. Box 9183, Sainte Foy, Quebec, G1V 4B1.

TERMS USED IN QUEBEC FOR CURRENCY

Un cent noir	one cent coin
Un gros cent	large one cent coin (1858-1920)
Un gros sou	large one cent coin (1858-1920)
Un sou	one cent coin
Cinq sous	five cents coin
dix sous	ten cents coin
Vingt-cinq sous	twenty-five cents coin
Cinquante sous	fifty cents coin
Une piastre	\$1.00 coin or banknote
Deux piastres	\$2.00 Banknote
Cinq piastres	\$5.00 Banknote
Dix piastres	\$10.00 Banknote
Vingt piastres	\$20.00 banknote
cinquante piastres	\$50.00 banknote
Cent piastres	\$100.00 banknote
Mille piastres	\$1,000.00 banknote
Un nickel	five cents nickel coin (1922-1994)
Cinq cents brun	five cents tumbac coin (1942-1943)
Trente sous	twenty-five cents coin
Une piece ronde	round dollar coin
Un huart	dollar coin picturing a loon on its reverse
Un jeton de commerce	a municipal trade token
"Ca ne vaut pas un token"	"It is not worth a token" meaning the item is practically worthless.

Any sum of money can be expressed in piastres and sous, as for example. \$11.58 (onze piastres et cinquante-huite sous).

TERMS PERTAINING EXCLUSIVELY TO CANADIAN CURRENCY

Fish scale 5¢	Silver 5¢ coin (1858-1921)
Shinplaster	25¢ banknote
Canoe dollar	\$1.00 coin with voyaguer canoe pictured on reverse side
Voyageur dollar	\$1.00 coin with voyageur canoe pictured on reverse side
A loonie	dollar coin picturing a loon on its reverse side
Playing Card Money	Emergency paper money, first issued in Quebec City in 1685, with the date, denomination and other data handwritten on the reverse side of a playing card.

TERMS PERTAINING EXCLUSIVELY TO UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Cartwheel	a dollar coin
Greenback	United States banknote
Duce	\$2.00 banknote
Fin	\$5.00 banknote
Fiver	\$5.00 banknote
Sawbuck	\$10.00 banknote
Horseblanket	Older issues of United States banknotes which are larger than those being used today.
¼ eagle	\$2.50 United States gold coin
½ eagle	\$5.00 United States gold coin
1 eagle	\$10.00 United States gold coin
double eagle	\$20.00 United States gold coin
Hog Money, hoggies	four denominations of lightly silver plated copper coins picturing a hog on the obverse side and issued in about 1616 on Sommer Island (Bermuda)

TERMS PERTAINING TO BOTH UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN CURRENCY

Dough, moola, bread	money
Penny	one cent coin
nickel	five cents coin
dime	ten cents coin
Quarter	twenty-five cents coin
Two bits	twenty-five cents coin
half dollar	fifty cents coin
half a buck	fifty cents coin
One buck	\$1.00 coin or \$1.00 banknote
Five bucks	\$5.00 banknote
Ten bucks	\$10.00 banknote
Twenty bucks	\$20.00 banknote
fifty bucks	\$50.00 banknote
hundred bucks	\$100.00 banknote
trade dollar	a municipal trade token
Bullion coin	a coin made of pure precious metal (gold, silver or platinum) whose value is determined solely by the value of its precious metal content

TERMS PERTAINING TO THE SPANISH AND SPANISH-AMERICAN 8 REALES COIN

Pillar dollar A Spanish or Spanish-American 8 reales coin showing two pillars on its reverse side.

Piece of Eight A Spanish or Spanish-American 8 reales coin.

Bit To make small change, the Spanish or Spanish-American 8 reales coin was, at times, cut up into eight equal sized pie shaped wedges called bits. In some places it was cut up into 9 pieces. The pieces (bits) were countermarked with an abbreviation for the place they were cut up and issued.

Two bits As mentioned above the Spanish or Spanish-American 8 reales piece was a times cut into 8 pie shaped wedges. Two wedges were dequivalent to one quarter of an 8 reales coin. The term was adopted for the United States and Canadian 25¢ piece ($\frac{1}{4}$ dollar)

Holey dollar A Spanish or Spanish-American 8 reales coin from which the centre (called a plug or a dump) had been punched out. Holey dollars issued in New South Wales (Australia) in 1813 were countermarked "NEW SOUTH WALES/1813" on one side and "FIVE SHILLINGS" on the other. The central part (called a dump in Australia) was countermarked "FIFTEEN PENCE". Holey dollars used in 1813 on Prince Edward Island were valued at 5 shillings and the central part (called a plug on P.E.I.) was valued at one shilling. This over rated the value of the 8 reales coin which was equivalent to 5 shillings.

Plug The centre part of a "Holey dollar" issued in 1813 for currency on Prince Edward Island with a face value of one shilling.

dump The Australian term for the centre from a "Holey dollar" issued in 1813 in New South Wales. One side was countermarked "NEW SOUTH WALES/1813" with a crown in the centre. The other side was countermarked "FIFTEEN/PENCE".

Cob A very crude coin of silver or gold, struck in various parts of the Spanish Empire from the 16th to the 18th centuries. They are irregularly round, thick at the centre, and thinner at the edges. Some were of 8 reales denominations.

OTHER TERMS

A Rag Picker A collector of paper money

Exonumia

Richard G. Boty in his book, "THE MACMILLAN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF NUMISMATICS" defines exonumia as "objects which resemble money, but are not designed to circulate as money including: elongated cents, wooden money, coin weights, love tokens and amulets. It does not include counters, tokens or medals". Many numismatists today include in the exonumia field, medals, tokens, scribbles, etc.

EXPRESSIONS USED IN QUEBEC

Ca vaut pas un token It is not worth a token

Ca vaut pas un sou It is not worth a penny

Ca vaut pas un cent It is not worth a cent

Ca vaut pas cinq cents It is not worth five cents

Ca vaut pas cinq sous It is not worth five pennies

All these terms mean the item, even a big item is just about worthless.

EXPRESSIONS USED IN BOTH CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

It is not worth a red cent

It is not worth two cents

It is not worth a plug nickel

It is not worth a wooden nickel

My two cents worth

(he, she or it) is as queer as a \$3.00 bill

TERMS UTILIZED IN CANADA AND THE USA AT THE END OF THE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURIES BUT NOT USED TODAY

one half bit 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents There are tokens of this denomination

one bit 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. There are tokens of this denomination

one short bit 10¢

one long bit 15¢

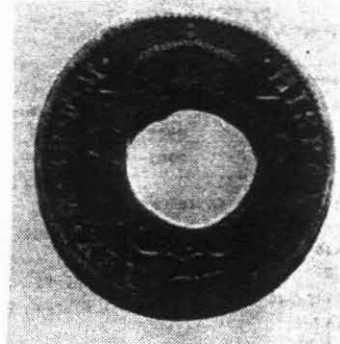
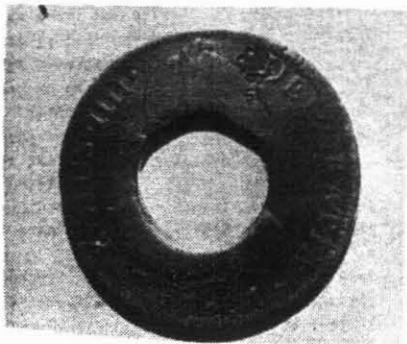
The Brant County Specimen of the P.E.I. "Holey Dollar"

The Jeffrey Hoare numismatic auction held in conjunction with the Torex show in the fall of 1989 created an opportunity to the average collector which may never occur again. In this sale there were four P.E.I. "Holey dollars" illustrated and offered for sale as well as an illustration of an example in the Bank of Canada collection. There was also a modern copy illustrated and offered for sale. Anyone who was able to be present at this sale had the opportunity to examine these seldom encountered pieces. The accompanying article by Chris Faulkner offers a good background and some interesting theories concerning these historic P.E.I. dollars. I am presuming that most people reading this are fairly familiar with the historic background of the "Holey dollars" and probably have read Faulkner's article.

At about the same time that this sale occurred, I acquired another specimen which I have dubbed the "Brant County Specimen". This piece was in the home of a Brant County family for at least a few generations. Although over the years there have been a fair number of counterfeit "Holey dollars", that is pieces made to deceive collectors, this particular coin had never been in a collection until I acquired it. It is unlikely then that it was made with the purpose of deceiving a collector.

The original coin was a Charles IV 8 reales dated 1801 and struck in Mexico City. The triangular rayed sun counterstamp is different from all of the pieces illustrated in Jeffrey Hoare's sale catalogue. It most resembles the countermark appearing on lot 2423, the piece with the additional countermark of the Gunsmiths Company of London, England. The major difference in this counterstamp is that it is made up of only nine triangles as opposed to ten.

To this day there is no way of ascertaining with 100% certainty that a piece is either an original as ordered struck by the governor of P.E.I. or a later merchant's copy which certainly circulated for awhile. It is also difficult if not impossible to determine whether a piece is simply a forgery made to deceive modern collectors. This recently discovered piece doesn't answer any of the old questions but it certainly adds some new interest to this interesting and elusive series.



In Volume 29, the 1993 edition of "THE TRANSACTIONS" there was an article entitled "DIRTY PAPER CURRENCY" which was actually a recording of debates of the House of Commons on the Currency Act. This article dealt with the problems of dirty paper money in circulation and also on the merits of introducing a Canadian gold coin, as well as reference being made to the creation of a silver dollar.

This ad which appeared in "THE DUTTON ADVANCE" of 21 June, 1900, illustrates to a certain degree an argument in favour of the gold coin. Five denominations of gold coins were being given as prizes to the winners in a baby contest, including as first prize, a \$20 coin. The first prize is illustrated in the ad. An American double eagle suspended from a ribbon with a clasp very much resembling a medal is what is depicted as first prize for a Canadian contest. It would be interesting to know if the prize winners were actually paid in gold. Paper money would be much easier to mail out. Also if the first prize was awarded in gold was it suspended from a ribbon as illustrated? It was 94 years ago last August that the prizes would have been given out, but who knows. Maybe we can hear from one of the recipients.

GOLD DOLLARS

FREE TO BABIES

The Handsomest Baby Gets The Handsomest Prize.
ALL JUDGED FROM PHOTOGRAPHS ONLY.

To interest Canadian mothers in a standard preparation throughout the world

THE BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY
PROPRIETORS OF

English Teething Syrup

ARE GOING TO GIVE, WITHOUT COST IN ANY WAY.

A **TWENTY DOLLAR GOLD PIECE** to the prettiest baby in Canada. A **TEN DOLLAR GOLD PIECE** to the 2nd prettiest. A **FIVE DOLLAR GOLD PIECE** to the 3rd prettiest. A **TWO-AND-A-HALF DOLLAR GOLD PIECE** in order of merit, to each of the next 10 prettiest babies. A **ONE DOLLAR GOLD PIECE** in order of merit, to each of the next 40 prettiest babies, while to every mother sending her baby's photograph, will also be given **FREE** our **ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "MOTHERHOOD," ON THE CARE OF CHILDREN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE**, on receipt of ten cents to cover cost of mailing.

CONDITIONS: READ CAREFULLY!

Intending to send photograph of baby, must send us post card at once stating when the photo will reach us. All photos sent in must reach us not later than July 14th.

Do not send photos of children over 3 years old; they will not be considered.

Photos must be plainly marked with age, sex, name of the child and full name and post office address of the parents. The smallest picture will receive as much consideration as the largest.

The prizes will be awarded by a committee of seven disinterested ladies, and distributed by mail to the respective winners, August 4th, 1900.

The pictures of all babies competing will be published in beautiful half-tone engravings in Toronto Globe, beginning Saturday, August 4th, 1900. Photos returnable on receipt of postage.

As we have no time to answer needless correspondence, please do not ask for further information, simply send post card, stating when picture will be sent.

Address: **BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY, Dept.**
104 Victoria Street, TORONTO, CANADA.



**Guy Pinard
&
Laiterie Leclerc Sherbrooke, Quebec**

Guy Pinard, has devoted his entire career to serving the dairy industry. Born and educated at Sherbrooke, Quebec, he attended the Larocque Academy and received his secondary and commercial training at the St.Charles Seminary. His first contact with the dairy industry came in 1941 when Guy joined the Carnation Company Limited in Sherbrooke. He remained with this company until 1946 serving in the capacity of assistant to the general superintendant.

In 1947, he purchased Elm Drive Dairy in Sherbrooke. A year later, he merged this dairy with Laiterie Canadienne to form Laiterie Pinard. In 1950, the assets of Laiterie Pinard were acquired by Laiterie Leclerc Limitée of Granby, Quebec. The result was the formation of Laiterie Leclerc (Sherbrooke) Ltée. From the outset, Guy Pinard was appointed Director and manager of the dairy. Five years later, he was also appointed secretary.

He was, to a large extent, the driving force behind the rapid expansion of this dairy. In 1950, the year of its transfer to the Leclerc interest, this Sherbrooke dairy ranked fourth in milk sales in the area. Four years later, sales had climbed to place the dairy in first position. In 1962, Guy was named sales manager of Laiterie Leclerc Limitée, thereby widening the scope of his activities to include Granby as well as Sherbrooke operations. On the formation of a new holding company in 1963, *Les Laiteries Leclerc Inc.*, he was named director of the new firm.

Active in dairy association work, he is a member of the Quebec Milk Dealers association, having served as secretary, then president of a Regional Group. For the past eight years, he has represented the Eastern Townships district as administrator on the board of the association.

Source: Canadian Dairy Ice Cream 1964

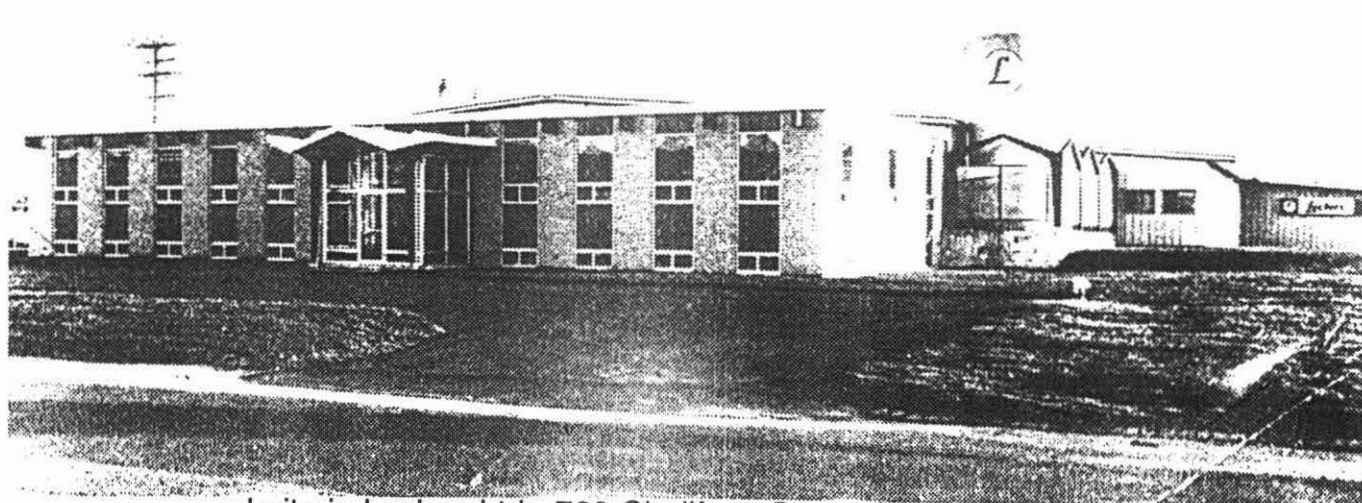
Pierre Brouillette



Guy Pinard



Laiterie Leclerc Ltd. 75-12e avenue Sherbrooke november 1957



Laiterie Leclerc Ltd. 760 Chalifoux Street Sherbrooke c. 1967

List of Leclerc tokens (Sherbrooke)

Laiterie Leclerc Ltee/Sherbrooke

- bon/une pinte P: R: 33 ch blue
- bon/une pinte P: R: 33 ch white
- bon/une pinte P: R: 33 ch marron
- bon/une pinte P: R: 33 ch purple
- bon/une pinte P: R: 33 ch black



Laiterie Leclerc Ltee/ Sherbrooke

- bon/1/2 gallon P: R: 33 ch orange

Laiterie Leclerc Ltee/Sherbrooke

- une pinte/lait sans gras P: R: 33 ch white

Sachet/lait 2%/3 pintes/Laiterie Leclerc Ltee

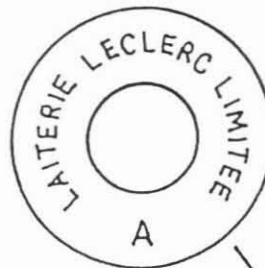
- P: S: 44 th orange

Sachet/homo/3 pintes /Laiterie Leclerc Ltee

- P: S: 44 th red

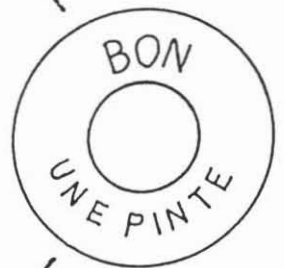
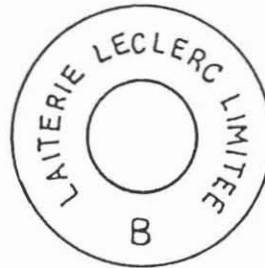
Laiterie Leclerc Limitee/A

- bon/une pinte P: R: 33 ch yellow
- bon/une pinte P: R: 33 ch red
- bon/une pinte P: R: 33 ch green



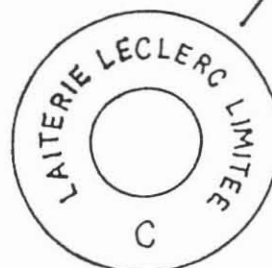
Laiterie Leclerc Limitee/B

- bon/une pinte P: R: 33 ch red
- bon/une pinte P: R: 33 ch yellow



Laiterie Leclerc Limitee/C

- bon/une pinte P: R: 33 ch green



Peter Dodd's Store - Watford, Ont.

Harry N. James

Watford, Ontario is located in Lambton County a few miles east of Sarnia. It is on Highway 79 and south of Highway 402 by a couple of miles.

Fred Bowman in his "TRADE TOKENS OF ONTARIO" lists a set of "Due Bill" tokens issued by Peter Dodds & Son, Watford, Ont. The tokens were brass and octagonal in the denominations of 1¢ to \$1.

Recently, on a visit to a Lambton County museum in Grand Bend, Ontario, I saw on display an interesting advertising piece from that business.

Peter Dodd's business card was superimposed onto a replica of a \$10 note. The name of the issuing bank is obscured by his advertising. It is possibly American Civil War vintage. I would imagine that the note was not negotiable in his store but used strictly as an advertising gimmick.

According to Ross L. Saunders, in his book WATFORD CENTENNIAL 1873 - 1973, a Mr. Peter Dodds came to Watford from England in 1868 and established a business as a general merchant. He had been a tinsmith in England. By the 1880's his business was both grocery and hardware including tinware. He retired in 1890 and his eldest son George took over the tinsmith section and his youngest son Peter took over the grocery business. Peter Jr. carried on the business until 1931 when he sold to a Mr. Emil Quast. Today there is a pizza business on the site.

Judging from the style of the note, I would think that Peter Dodds Sr. was responsible for its use. The tokens were probably issued by his son, Peter Jr.



TEN

10

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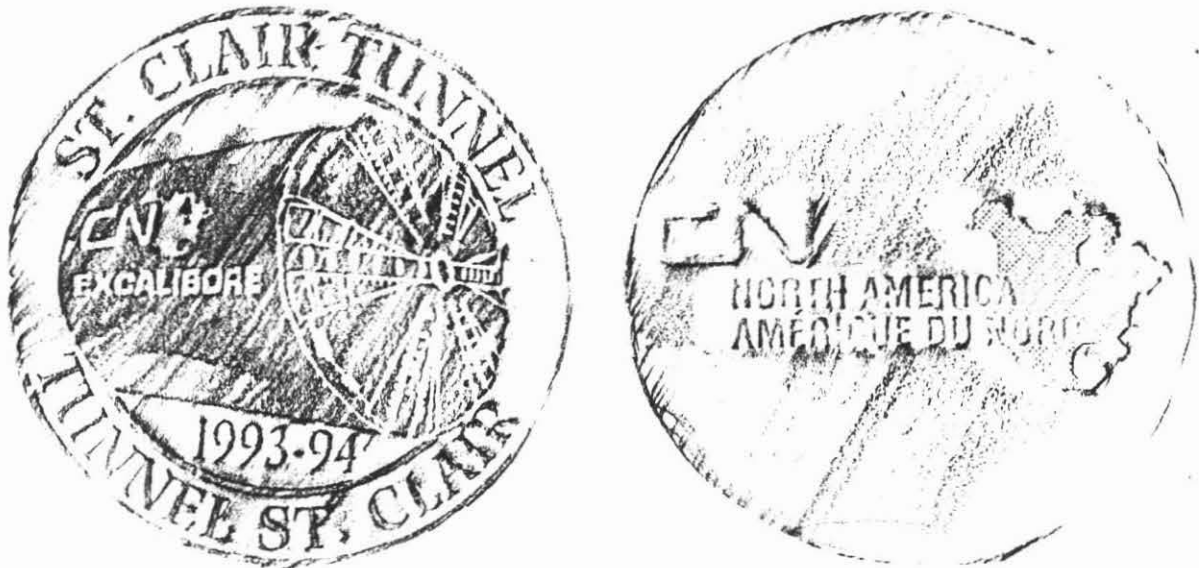
SECRETARY-TREASURER - R.A. GREENE

CN ISSUES COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL:

A commemorative medal has been issued by CN commemorating the new tunnel joining Sarnia, Ontario with Pt. Huron, Michigan. The tunnel will carry rail traffic under the St. Clair River and will replace a smaller tunnel which was built in 1891.

The medal is three inches in diameter and is made of pewter. The obverse has a picture of the "EXCALIBORE", the machine used to bore through the clay underbed of the St. Clair River. Surrounding the device are the words ST. CLAIR TUNNEL above, and TUNNEL ST. CLAIR below. The date 1993-94 appears below the "Excalibore". The reverse has the CN logo along with the words NORTH AMERICA above AMERIQUE DU NORD with a map of the continent.

The total number of medals struck is five hundred.



Article contributed by H. N. James.

Information courtesy of CN Public Affairs, F. Diane Gilbert,
Manager, St. Clair Tunnel Information Centre, Sarnia, Ont.

The journey underway . . .

On September 16, 1993, a \$17 million state-of-the-art tunnel boring machine began an historic journey from Sarnia, Ontario.

Guided by satellite, lasers and computer technology, the monster mole, aptly nicknamed "Excalibore", is now burrowing westward into soft clay deposits to carve a new international rail tunnel beneath the St. Clair River between Sarnia and Port Huron, Michigan.

The CN North America tunnel project is significant not only for the feat of modern-day engineering or for the (CDN) \$200 million investment in new transportation infrastructure it represents. Put simply, it is also the key to a stronger CN because it will enable the company to compete more forcefully in the dynamic North American freight transportation marketplace.

Scheduled to open in late 1994, the large-diameter tunnel will replace an existing smaller tunnel at Sarnia-Port Huron that has served as a strategic international gateway for CN for more than 100 years.

Gateway to business growth . . .

The tunnel is the vital linch-pin in CN's efficient, seamless rail route between Montreal-Toronto-Detroit and Chicago, an increasingly important transportation corridor. Because of restricted clearances, the present tunnel cannot accommodate freight equipment used extensively by the automotive industry. Nor can it handle the movement of double-stack container trains, which are being successfully utilized by railways to improve their productivity, thus attracting freight business from the highways.

As a result, rail operations at Sarnia-Port Huron are complemented by railcar ferry transportation across the St. Clair River.

The new St. Clair River tunnel will be large enough to accommodate larger cars and double-stack

container trains. Elimination of waterborne rail freight activities will enable CN North America to significantly improve transit times in the industrial heartlands—a powerful competitive advantage.

CN North America has begun to design expedited train services that will exploit the advantages offered by the new tunnel and by the new trade opportunities emerging throughout North America.

Industries will be able to move their goods more easily and efficiently across the Canada-United States border, helping to stimulate the industrial economies.

An experienced tunnel team . . .

Tunnel engineering and construction expertise from Canada, the United States and Europe is being pooled for the project:

- Detailed design and project management is assigned to a joint venture of Hatch Associates, Mississauga, Ontario and Mott MacDonald, of Croydon, England;
- In charge of construction are Traylor and Associates, a joint-venture consortium of Foundation Company of Canada, Frontier-Kemper of Indiana, Wayss & Freytag of Germany and Traylor Brothers Inc. of California;
- Lovat Tunnel Equipment of Toronto designed and built the giant custom-made mole;
- Schulster Tunnels of Milwaukee fabricated the forms for the steel-reinforced concrete tunnel lining segments that are manufactured at the Pre-Con plant in Woodstock, Ontario.



NORTH AMERICA



Fascinating facts & figures

The Tunnel

Length -	approximately 1,868 metres or 6,130 feet
Outside diameter -	9.5 metres or 31 feet 2 inches
Inside diameter -	8.4 metres or 27 feet 6 inches
River depth -	up to 35 feet
Distance below river bed -	top of tunnel (crown) is a minimum of 4.6 metres or 15 feet below river bottom ... there will be no disturbance of the river bed

The tunnel boring machine ("Excalibore")

Weights & dimensions

Diameter -	9.5 metres or 31 feet 3 inches
Overall length -	98.2 metres or 322 feet
Total weight -	724 tonnes

Cuttinghead features

Articulated design -	movement of up to 1.8 degrees
Twelve flood control doors	
Spade-type teeth -	200
Backloading ripper teeth -	53
Backloading twin disc cutters -	53
Powered by eight 300 horsepower motors	
Rotation speed of cutting head -	min. 1.5 rpm to a max. 2.5 rpm

Propulsion & support system

Total thrust	6,000 tonnes
30 cylinders (jacks) by	200 tonnes each
Powered by a dedicated electrical substation -	27.6 kv

The tunnel lining segments

Precast steel-reinforced concrete rings

Number of rings -	1,256
Each ring -	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6 segments and a key• 1.5 metres wide or 5 feet, 40 centimetres or 16 inches thick• weight approximately seven tons each
Grand total -	8,792 pieces

The excavated material

Tunnel -	130,000 cubic metres or 250,000 metric tonnes of material
Approaches -	240,000 cubic metres or 463,000 metric tonnes of material
All clean fill -	testing indicates no contaminated material present; however, soil will be monitored throughout construction phases

The construction schedule

Construction started -	March 1, 1993
Excalibore's start-up -	September 16, 1993
Average daily advancement -	approximately 8 metres or 26 feet
Expected hole-through -	Summer 1994
Scheduled to open -	late 1994

After completion

Train frequency -	approximately one train per hour
Original tunnel -	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to be retired when new one opens• already recognized as historical land mark• façades to be protected and maintained



The St. Clair Tunnel

Gateway to the 21st Century

SAM STEELE, A WESTERN CANADIAN HERO

by D.M. Stewart

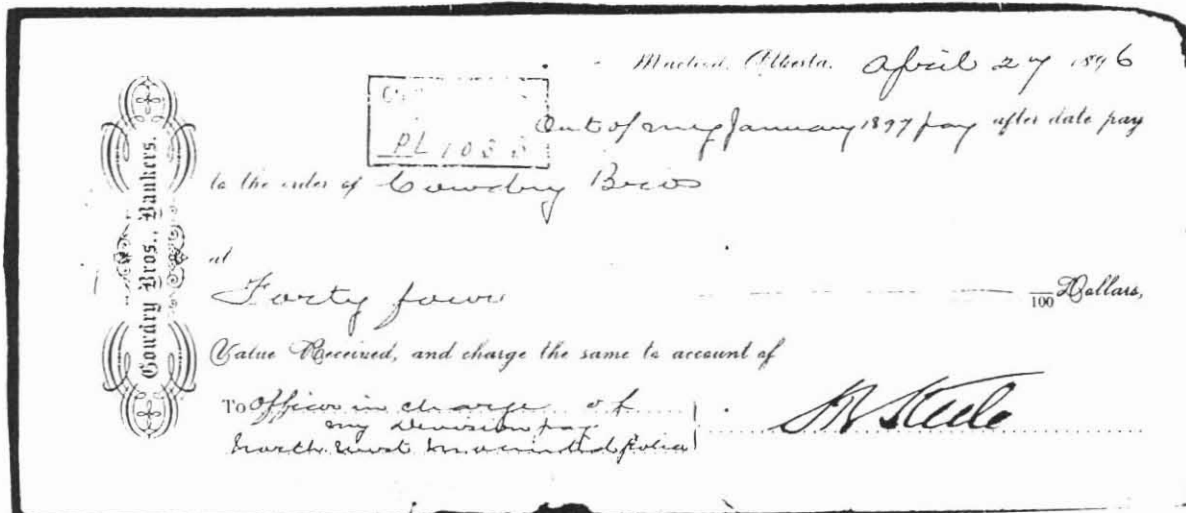
This is the story of a cheque drawn by a prominent Canadian upon an interesting Alberta private bank. Samuel Benfield Steele was born at Purbrook, Ontario in 1851. An orphan, he joined the Simcoe Foresters, a Canadian Militia unit, at the age of 15 years. Steel fought against the Fenians in 1866 and was a member of the Red River Expedition which put down Louis Riel's rebellion.

When he was 22 years of age, Steele became a member of the then new North West Mounted Police and participated in the march from Manitoba to Fort Edmonton in 1874. During the construction of the C.P.R. Steele put down a riot of the construction workers at Golden despite being very ill. He commanded a cavalry unit during the North West Rebellion of 1885. He is perhaps best known for his leadership of the NWMP in the Yukon during the gold rush of 1898. Fort Steele, B.C. and Mount Steele, Y.T. are both named for him. During the South African War of 1899 - 1901 Steele raised and commanded the Lord Strathcona Horse and remained to command the Transvaal Division of the South African Constabulary. In 1914, he was named Inspector General of the Militia for Western Canada and organised the 2nd Canadian Division, which he took overseas. Steele became Sir Samuel in January, 1918 and died in London, England on January 30, 1919.

John Cowdry was born at Hoggs Hollow near Toronto and attended Upper Canada College. He went to Fort Macleod from Regina in 1882 and it is likely that he opened a general store but this has not been confirmed. With his brother, Nathaniel Harrington Cowdry, he opened Cowdry Bros Bank in 1886. John Cowdry became Mayor of Fort Macleod in 1893 and again in 1898-99. In THE RANGE MEN author L. V. Kelly tells how John Cowdry was approached by a hold-up man in the bank but by brave action Cowdry took command and drove the gun man away. In late March, 1905 Cowdry Bros was sold to the Canadian Bank of Commerce for \$105,904.88. John Cowdry and E. H. Maunsell purchased the Cochrane Ranch in 1905 and Cowdry moved to Cochrane, Alberta in 1906.

The chequ is rather unusual in that Sam Steele in April 1896 is drawing a cheque in favour of Cowdry Brothers against his January, 1897 NWMP pay. For anyone interested, Sam Steele's autobiography, FORTY YEARS IN CANADA, published in 1914, is readily available.

cheque reduced to 74%



TOKENS OF ARKONA, ONTARIO. - Harry N. James F.C.N.R.S.

Arkona, Ontario is located in Lambton County, on that portion of Highway 7 which runs north and south. It is slightly north of Highway 22, more or less midway between London and Sarnia.

J. Geo. Brown was the founder of a business which eventually became Brown Bros. Born in Ireland, he came to Canada as a youth. He married an Eliza Shillington and they settled in St. Mary's, Ontario, where he worked for A. Beattie & Co. He was later sent to Thedford to manage a branch store. In 1897 George and Eliza moved to Arkona. Here they purchased a general store formerly owned by A. D. MacDonald and son. All of their six children took some part in the business but his two sons Albert and John were the most active.

In 1908, the two boys took over the business. Albert looked after the groceries, boots, hardware and seeds with John looking after the drygoods and managing the clerical and monetary end of the business.

After World War I, another brother, Fred joined the business in the grocery department. Fred died in 1930.

Albert had an interest in seeds which he sold in bulk and in 5¢ packages. His nephew, Fred, son of John, joined Brown Bros. in 1932. By 1941 he set up his own seed and grain operation which became a million dollar complex doing business in Europe, the U.S., and most of Canada.

In 1951 the firm of Brown Bros was sold to a Mr. W. G. Field ending over a half century of service to the area.

"Trade Due Bill" tokens were used by both J. Geo. Brown and later by the sons under the name of Brown Bros.

The tokens of J. Geo. Brown are known in the denominations of 1¢ to 50¢. They were of aluminum, round and ranged from 17 mm in diameter for the 1¢ to 30 mm for the 50¢.

Tokens ranging from 5¢ to \$1 were used by the Brown Bros. These were also aluminum and round ranging from 21 mm for the 5¢ to 34 mm for the \$1.



Another early business in Arkona was that of the Fuller Bros. John Fuller and his brother Wesley, sons of a Warwick area farmer, set up a general store on the north east corner of the main intersection. By 1904 they had moved to the south west corner. Here they had an extensive merchandising business, with a tailor shop on the upper floor managed by a Fred Nelson. Also on the upper floor was a millinery shop run by Elva Fuller.

The main floor had groceries, dry goods and a clothing department. In the south end of the building Otto Schmidt had a hardware business.

By the 1940's, Wesley Fuller sold the business to his son-in-law, Edward Roberts. His brother John had died by this time.

Roberts discontinued the clothing and drygoods and set up a grocery as a member of the I.G.A. chain.

The business changed hands several times and in 1972 a William and Margaret Jordan bought the building and established Jordan's Food Market.

There are three sets of tokens known to have been used by the Fuller Bros.

Two sets had the denomination on both sides. The one side read: FULLER/1.00/BROS. or FULLER/50/BROS. etc. The reverse had GOOD FOR/\$1.00/IN TRADE. A similar set had FULLER/1.00 BROS. on one side with GOOD FOR/\$1.00/IN MERCHANDISE on the reverse. The third set read: FULLER BROS./GENERAL/MERCHANTS/ARKONA,ONT. with the denomination reading IN MERCHANDISE on the reverse. The tokens were all made of aluminum and were octagonal in shape.

This information comes from the book ARKONA THROUGH THE YEARS - 1821 - 1976 - by W. F. Johnson.



<*****>

BIG NICKELS MAKE SMALL COLLECTIONS

Ottawa, July 29 - Rev. Canon Fitzgerald, priest of St. Patrick's, Ottawa, blames the dominion government for the falling off of church collections. When there were only the small five cent pieces, he said, people were ashamed to put them on the collection plate. They had to put on a dime or a quarter. Now people save their large nickels and drop them on the plate with a very superior air as though they were 25 cent pieces.

The St. Thomas Times-Journal Tues July 30, 1929

G.V.

The initials of George Velinger (q.v.).

GALDINI

This name appears on a medal struck for the Cardinal Archbishop of Montreal to commemorate the beatification of Pope Pius IX.

GARNET

A tinsmith of St. Epiphane, Quebec, some 250 kilometres down the St. Lawrence River from Quebec. In 1879 he struck the Gagnon cent token Breton 571 from dies smuggled into Canada from New York. The dies were smuggled into the country to evade the Customs authorities, by whom they would have been confiscated on discovery. The Canadian government was in the midst of an extensive program of providing the Dominion with a new domestic coinage, and had outlawed the further issue of private tokens.

Reference: McLachlan, R.W.(1886): A Descriptive Catalogue of Coins, Tokens, and Medals issued in or relating to the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. pp. 13,14. Reprinted 1975.

GARRARD & CO.

Formerly the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, this old and established English firm produced the first enamelled insignia of the Order of Canada.

GARRETT, GILBERT

This engraver cut the dies for the annual award plaques of the Canadian National Exhibition in 1966, 1967, and 1968.

Reference: Wells, Norman E.(1987): Medals of Designer-Engraver Stanley Hayman. Second Edition. p. 66.

GAUNT, J.R. & SON

Birmingham manufacturers of medals, badges, buttons, and ribbons, established about 1895. The firm made several badges for veterans of the first World War. These were usually enamelled. Its only venture into coinage was the striking of shillings for British West Africa in 1920. Since the firm owned the old-fashioned "drop stamp" machinery for coining, it could not complete the order in time, and the Royal Mint had to finish it. Only about 16000 were struck, and very few are known today.

For many years the firm had an office in Montreal to accept orders from Canada, under the name of J.R. Gaunt(Canada) Ltd. Many medals were produced for Canadian individuals and organisations. The annual convention badges for the Dairymen's Association were made by the firm for years. The firm also struck medals for the Quebec section of the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association. Medals were struck to commemorate the silver jubilee of George V, the coronation of Edward VIII(which did not take place), the coronation of George VI(which did), and the Royal Visit of 1939. Many of these medals were the work of E. Carter-Preston(q.v.).

In 1936 the firm struck the official Vimy Pilgrimage Badge of the Canadian Legion. A numismatist's token was struck for Fred Bowman. The Long Service Medals of the Corps of Commissionnaires were struck by the firm for many years.

In 1973 J.R. Gaunt & Son was acquired by The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd.

References: Vice, David(1983): The Coinage of British West Africa and St. Helena 1684-1958. p. 98.

Clarke, William N.(1986): Three obscure English Coiners. In "The Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society" Spring 1986 pp. 23,24.

GENEST, P.N.A.

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

GERBIER, LOUIS ADOLPHE

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

GERRITSEN & VAN KEMPEN

Medallists of Zeist, Netherlands, who produced a number of very fine plaques for the Royal Canadian Engineers, to be given to every soldier who was a member of the Corps. Distribution was evidently not thorough, for some were later found in storage. None of these plaques is common.

Reference: Irwin, R.S.(1984): Royal Canadian Engineers Commemorative Plaques. In "The Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society" Spring 1984 pp. 6-8

GIBBS, JOHN 1809-18

John Gibbs was a die-sinker of Belleville, New Jersey, who cut the dies for the Bouquet sous imported into Lower Canada by Dexter Chapin. He also cut the dies for the Banque du Peuple sous (Breton 715), issued to replace the "Rebellion Sous" of 1837. He was the senior partner of Gibbs, Gardner & Co., otherwise known as the Belleville Mint.

GIBSON & CO.

Medallists and manufacturing jewellers of Belfast, Northern Ireland. In 1892 the firm struck a medal for the Ulster Unionist Convention. From 1894 at least till 1913, the firm struck the Prince of Wales Cup Medal for the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

References: Forrer, Leonard(1904-1930): Biographical Dictionary of Medallists. Volume VII p. 357
Torex Sale # 14, Lots 708-713.

GIBSON, DAVID R.

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

GILLICK, MRS. MARY 1882-1965

A London medallist and sculptress, wife of Ernest R. Gillick. She came into numismatic prominence in 1953 when her laureate bust of Queen Elizabeth II was chosen for the obverses of the coinages of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and other self-governing portions of the British Empire.

On the early coinages of 1953 the bust was in somewhat higher relief and some of the finer details were indistinct. This was very noticeable on the Canadian coinage. In the summer of 1953 the obverse dies used for Canadian coins were skilfully re-engraved by Thomas Shingles (q.v.), producing the well-known variety erroneously called for years the "shoulder strap" die. The extra lines over the shoulder are intended to show a fold of the queen's gown over the shoulder. In 1964 a further re-engraving of the obverse for the dollar was done by Myron Cook(q.v.). The Gillick bust was in use in Canada from 1953 to 1964. It also appears on the following medals:

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

GIRARD, MARCEL

The designer of a brass medal for the Quebec Department of Public Instruction.

GLASSER, JACK

A contemporary Regina artist who designed a medal in 1971 for the Saskatchewan Homecoming celebrations.

GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY

This old London company struck the Governor-General's Medals for Lord Byng of Vimy during his term as Governor-General of Canada. In 1953 the firm was renamed Garrard & Co.

GOLDSMITHS COMPANY OF CANADA

This firm is claimed to be the oldest jewellery firm in Canada. It has its origins in Rossin Bros. of Kingston, Ontario, established in 1838. In 1843 Rossin Bros. moved to Toronto and dealt at wholesale and retail. The retail business was managed by J.E. Ellis (q.v.), who purchased it and began on his own in 1852. The wholesale business carried on till 1857 and then was sold to Robert Wilkes. Wilkes expanded into retail business and opened shops in Toronto and Hamilton and established a workshop in Montreal. Wilkes retired in 1880, and the business was broken up.

The Toronto business was divided into two companies, one of which was the Goldsmiths Company of Canada, which became the sole selling agents for Roden Bros, from 1900 to 1922. The company name appears on some medals and badges, but these were not struck by the company. Among the things produced by the company were Active Service brooches during the 1914-1918 World War.

Reference: Irwin, R.W. (1984): The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company of Canada, In "The Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society" Winter 1984 p. 111, and "The Canadian Numismatic Journal" Feb. 1985 p. 73.

GOREY, CHRISTOPHER

The designer of the reverses of the commemorative silver dollars of 1981 and 1987.

GORRINGE, DEREK C. 1932-

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

GOSSET, ISAAC 1713-1799

A celebrated cameo engraver and modeller in wax, who made a wax medallion depicting Gen. Wolfe, which was copied by Kirk for his medal commemorating the conquest of Canada (Le Roux 863). He also modelled Le Roux 858 and 864, which were also produced by Kirk.

GOSSET, CAPT. WILLIAM DRISCOLL

Treasurer of the Crown Colony of British Columbia 1858-1862, Capt. Gosset was the designer of the proposed gold coinage of 1862. The dies were cut by Albert Küner(q.v.) and the few coins in existence struck at New Westminster. A small quantity was produced before the governor ordered production to cease for fear of a breach of the Royal Prerogative. It was Gosset's great disappointment that coinage was not permitted to proceed. In 1863 he returned to England and retired in 1873, ending his career as a major-general of the Royal Engineers.

His name has been variously misspelled in numismatic literature in the past. The correct spelling is as above.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MEDAL, THE

In 1873 the Earl of Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada, instituted a medallion award for various scholastic achievements, to be known as the Governor-General's Medal. He gave medallions every year afterward in all parts of the Dominion. The award has been continued by all subsequent Governors-General to the present time. The medal is in the sole gift of the Governor-General, and until the establishment of the Order of Canada in 1967 it was the only official means of honouring civilians and rewarding merit in Canada since the granting of British titles and honours ceased.

From the time of the Earl of Dufferin till the time of the Earl of Minto the medals were struck by the firm of J.S. & A.B. Wyon. The medals of Earl Grey, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Devonshire were struck by the Heaton Mint, but some were also struck by Jacques Parcy of Versailles, France. The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company(q.v.) struck the medal for Viscount Byng of Vimy. Mappin & Webb struck the medals for Viscount Willingdon, the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Tweedsmuir, and the Earl of Athlone, as well as those of Viscount Alexander of Tunis issued before 1947. Beginning in 1947 the Royal Canadian Mint assumed the task of striking the Governor-General's Medal, and all subsequent medals were struck at the mint till 1990, when the responsibility was assumed by Rideau Orders, Decorations, and Medals, Inc.(q.v.) of Ville St. Laurent, Quebec.

The Governor-General's Medal is struck in gold, silver, and bronze (later in tombac). Gold medals were originally 18 carat (750 fine), but as costs increased the fineness was lowered. Viscount Byng's gold medals and probably later ones to 1933 were 9 carat (375 fine). In 1933, when the price of gold was raised 75%, gold-plated silver medals were substituted. These are sterling silver medals thickly plated with 22 carat (916.7 fine) gold. Silver medals have always been sterling. Bronze medals were struck till 1904. In that year and until 1921 a yellow brass was used. In 1921 bronze was once again used until 1954, when tombac was substituted. Brass (90% copper, 10% zinc), red in colour, replaced it in 1990.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MEDAL

Following are the designers and engravers:

	Obverse	Reverse
The Earl of Dufferin	A.B. Wyon	J.S. & A.B. Wyon
The Marquis of Lorne	A.B. Wyon	A.B. Wyon
Baron Stanley of Preston	Allan Wyon	Allan Wyon
The Marquis of Lansdowne	Allan Wyon	Allan Wyon
The Earl of Aberdeen	Allan Wyon	Allan Wyon
The Earl of Minto	Allan Wyon	Allan Wyon
Earl Grey	Emil Fuchs	Emil Fuchs
The Duke of Connaught	F. Bowcher	F. Bowcher
The Duke of Devonshire	F. Bowcher	F. Bowcher
Viscount Byng of Vimy		
Viscount Willingdon		
Baron Tweedsmuir		
The Earl of Athlone		
Viscount Alexander of Tunis		
Hon. Vincent Massey	T. Shingles	T. Shingles
Gen. Georges Vanier	T. Shingles	T. Shingles
Hon. Roland Michener	Myron Cook	Myron Cook
Hon. Jules Léger	A. Colville	A. Colville
Hon. Edward Schreyer	Walter Ott	Bruce W. Beatty
Hon. Jeanne Sauvé	M. Dubois	M. Dubois
Hon. Ramon Hnatyshyn	A. Marchetti	C. Bursey-Sabourin

Reference: Clowery, Freeman(1981): Medals of Governors-General of Canada.

GRAUL, WERNER

A medallist of Munich, Bavaria, who designed and engraved the "Aureus Magnus" gold bullion medallions sold in the 1960s. These were a series struck on the old European ducat standard and offered as a repository of wealth to those with enough money to afford to convert their excess Keynesian paper to gold. Several designs have been made. One of the series shows the head of an Indian maiden to represent Canada.

GRAY, W.J.

This artist sketched the design for the cast medallion of the New Brunswick Board of Agriculture, first awarded in 1873. For this design he was awarded one of the medallions.

GREEN-DUCK, INC.

This Chicago firm struck the following, and doubtless other, medals relative to Western Canada:

- Dominion Exhibition, Brandon, Manitoba
- Diamond jubilee of the incorporation of Regina as a city, 1963
- Travellers Oils, Ltd. of Calgary
- Ellis & Grogan "Don't Worry Club" medals of Calgary

GREVILLE, HECTOR

The designer of the reverse of the Cartier nickel dollar of 1984 and the gold \$100 piece of 1985.

GROSSE, PETER

The designer of the Lutheran Church centennial medal of 1967.

GROTHER, Z.

A Montreal silversmith, who was in business about 1850, and produced some medalets designed and engraved by Baumé and others. He struck a medalet (Le Roux 634) for the Congregation de Notre Dame de Montreal. At the time of one of the great cholera epidemics that swept over North America in the nineteenth century he produced a medalet showing St. Roch at prayer, with the legend "St. Roch Priez pour nous." The reverse is inscribed in four lines, "St. Roch preservez nous du Choléra."

GRUEBER, HENRY

A London medallist of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, who produced a number of medalets beginning with items commemorating Queen Victoria's golden jubilee in 1887. Many of his early works were of papier-mâché covered with a thin shell of metal. Later his work was more substantial and of better quality. In 1897 he produced the medal showing jugate heads of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the child Prince David of York, the four generations of the Royal Family. This is a well-known medal struck to commemorate the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria. The obverse was combined with several reverses, including two Canadian ones for the Percy Paint Company of Toronto and the Imperial Hotel of Winnipeg.

He produced medals for the coronation of Edward VII in 1902 and of George V in 1911. Among his medals for the latter are one issued for a tag day in Winnipeg to raise funds for tuberculosis treatment and one issued for the same purpose by the Saskatchewan Sanitarium.

H

The initial of Thomas Halliday(q.v.).

The initial of Emanuel Hahn(q.v.).

The mint mark of the French mint of La Rochelle, assigned to it in 1540.

The mint mark most commonly used by the Heaton Mint(q.v.).

HAHN, EMANUEL 1881-1957

A Toronto sculptor and engraver, born in Reutlingen, Germany. The correct spelling of his Christian name is as above. He studied sculpture with his elder brother Gustav Hahn and with Walter Allward (qq.v.), and later taught at the Ontario College of Art. One of his Pupils was Elizabeth Wyn Wood, whom he later married.

He modelled the Tyrell Medal for the Royal Society of Canada. His bust of Sir Winston Churchill was adapted by Elizabeth Wyn Wood for a memorial medal in 1965. Numismatists best remember him for his reverse design for the silver dollar, introduced in 1935, and the reverses of the dime and quarter dollar, introduced in 1937.

The reverse design for the dollar, commonly called the Voyageurs design, is perhaps his best numismatic work, and survived till 1987. Over the years it had to undergo several modifications. It was retouched by Thomas Shingles in 1960 and by Myron Cook in 1965. It was reduced for use on the nickel dollars by Myron Cook in 1968. A modification of this was made by Terrence Smith in 1977 for the nickel dollar. In 1972 a new die of the original size was cut by Patrick Brindley for the 500 fine silver dollar of that year. It was intended to use the Voyageurs design for the reverse of the present aureate nickel dollar, but circumstances forced the adoption of Robert Ralph Carmichael's loon type instead.

The reverse of the 1939 dollar is also his work. To his chagrin he was not allowed to sign it. His designs for the dime and quarter are still in use. The reverse of the dime was completely re-engraved by Myron Cook in 1969. The reverse of the quarter received only a light retouching after 1970. One day at Niagara Falls, Emanuel Hahn was asked by the clerk to whom he had paid in quarters and dimes for some small purchase if the coins were good. "Of course!" he replied, "I made them myself!"

The reverse of the official Royal Visit medals of 1939, showing the map of Canada with the routes of the Royal Train, was another of his finest works. Emanuel Hahn also designed medals for the Engineering Institute of Canada and the University of Toronto Engineering Alumni. He designed the Starr Medal for the University of Toronto and the Stephen Leacock Medal. He modelled the award plaques of the Canadian National Exhibition from 1923 to 1947.

Philatelists also enjoy his work. His finest in this genre is the 7¢ stamp of 1952, showing a Canada goose in flight. Most of the wild life stamps of 1953-1957 are his work, as well as the first definitive stamps of Queen Elizabeth II and the \$1 stamp of 1953. A sculpted bust of the queen was adapted for the Coronation stamp of 1953, but the result was not at all pleasing. For the definitives, a portrait by Karsh was employed.

The Work of Emanuel Hahn



The original die



Redrawn by
Thomas Shingles
1960



Further redrawn
by Myron Cook
1965



Patrick Brindley's
new rendition
1972



Myron Cook's 1968
reduction for the
nickel dollar



Terry Smith's
redrawn type
1977



The reverse for
the 25¢ piece



The original 10¢
reverse type
1937-1969



Myron Cook's
redrawn die
1969 on



The Reverse of the
Royal Visit dollar
1939



The Reverse of the
Royal Visit medal
1939

Man honors graduating brother with medallions for his whole class

The gesture is a first for the graduates of Royal Military College in Kingston.

By Mike Roelofsen
The London Free Press

APR. 25-94

LOUISVILLE — Mark Benoit wondered about two years ago if he could do something "neat" for his brother, who is graduating from the Royal Military College in Kingston this spring.

About 400 hours of work and several pounds of brass later, the 36-year-old tool and die maker has created 350 solid medallions. Each of the 217 members of the graduating class at Canada's oldest military school will receive one of them at graduation May 21, while another 12 will be given to instructors and college staff.

SPECIAL GESTURE: "We thought it would be neat if I could put my talents as a tool and die maker to good use and make something special for my brother Dave's graduation from RMC," said Benoit, who lives in

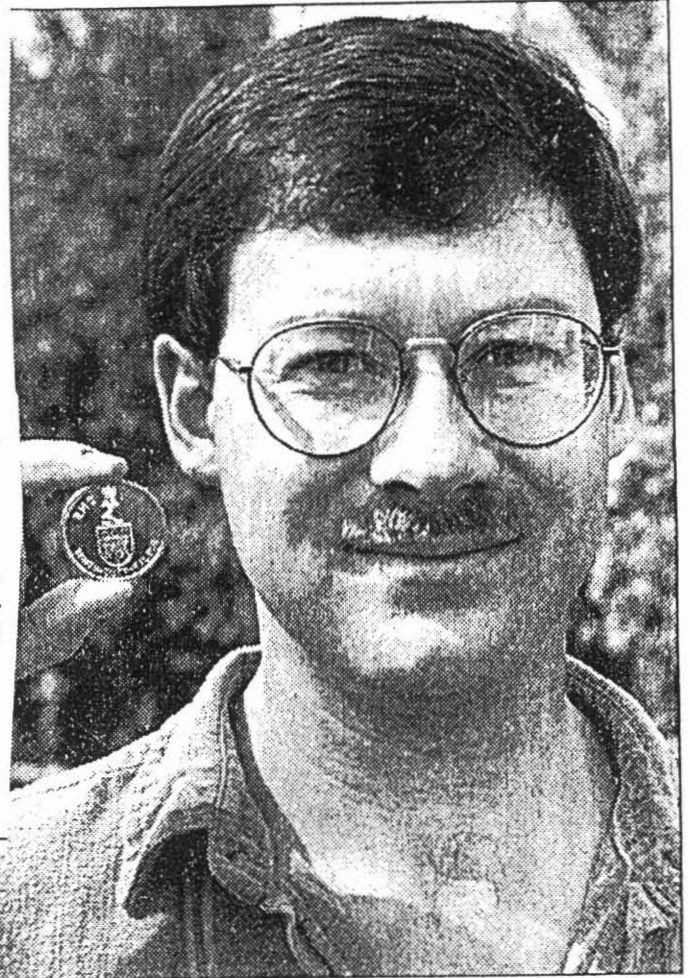
this hamlet east of Chatham. "As it turned out, we both thought a limited edition medallion would be perfect for each person in the graduating class."

Benoit was able to produce the medals at little cost. His employer, Waltec Engineering in Wallaceburg, let him use their equipment after hours. Friends in the tool and die business helped by donating materials and time. Benoit estimates the medallions would have cost \$20,000 to produce commercially.

MEMENTO: He said he attended Royal Roads Military College in British Columbia and knows how important such a memento can be to graduates.

"I was there for a year and a half before I decided to withdraw and change careers. But I know the feeling to be there, the camaraderie, the closeness."

The medallion, made of solid brass, is 3.8 centimetres (1½ inches) in diameter. On one side is inscribed "1991-1994," a picture of a maple leaf and "Canada," along with Mark Benoit's initials, "MJB." The other side has "RMC," the school's crest, and "Truth-Duty-Valour." Each medallion bears its own serial number.



Seventeen of the medallions were silver-plated and given to Benoit's relatives. Two of the polished brass medals will be donated to the museum at the Royal Military College.

"I've always been interested in doing something like this with my skills and to give something back to my country. And it's especially great to be able to do it for my brother, too."

On graduating with an electrical engineering degree from

RMC, Dave Benoit will be stationed in British Columbia, at a naval station.

Graduates from the Royal Military College enter the armed forces with the rank of second lieutenant. The school has 741 students.

College information officer Captain Guy Parent said no graduates ever received such a medallion in the past. "It's a very nice gesture on the part of Mr. Benoit."



MIKE ROELOFSEN / The London Free Press

Mark Benoit, right, of Louisville, near Chatham, holds one of the medallions he created for this year's graduating class at Royal Military College, of which his brother is a member. The photo above shows a closeup of the medallions.

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY

Ross W. Irwin

The first meeting of the Waterloo Coin Society was held March 10, 1959. The original officers were:- Bill English, President; Heintz Herzog, Vice President; Edward T. Stahley, Treasurer; Marlene Schultz, Secretary; Ronald Pfaff, Director. The Society met in the Waterloo Recreation Centre, 39 Albert St. N. There were 15 members and 9 guests at the first meeting. The Society became CNA Chapter 18 with membership number 2483 and issued their first Bulletin in March 1959. Bruce Raszmann became Treasurer from 1961, a position he still holds. By December 1962 there were 175 members and 50-60 attended meetings.

The Society held its 1st Annual Banquet in the Walper Hotel, May 12, 1960. Les Marks was awarded a gold sovereign in July 1960 as the winner of the competition for the design of the club crest.

The Waterloo Coin Society began an annual series of banquet medals. The first was issued for the 2nd Annual Banquet. The last was issued for the 13th Annual Banquet in 1972. All medals are circular, 29 mm in diameter and 3 mm thick, smooth with a raised edge. The medals were ordered from Nash Jewellers, London, but were struck by Elliott-Bishop of Toronto. They were issued in 4 metals - solid 10kt gold, gold-filled, sterling silver and bronze. The solid gold medals were edge numbered. The price of each medal and the number struck are included in the table at the end of this list.



2nd ANNUAL BANQUET MEDAL, March 11, 1961, Walper Hotel
Obv: The Waterloo Coin Society crest. A right hand holding a coin with a single maple leaf background. Below, a disk inscribed EST. 1959/WATERLOO/ONTARIO and a milled edge coin at centre, and the designers initials LM. Around the edge the title WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY. Obverse design by Les Marks.

Rev: Plain with ANNUAL BANQUET MEDAL 1961 around the edge.

In August 1961 meetings were held regarding the organization of "The Ontario Association of Numismatic Societies". The Ontario Numismatic Association was formed in 1961 and held their first banquet at Waterloo.

3rd ANNUAL BANQUET MEDAL, March 24-25, 1962, Walper Hotel
Obv: Same as 1961.

Rev: The crest of the Ontario Numismatic Association with the year 19 - 62 at the side. Around the edge the words FOUNDING CONVENTION ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.



4th ANNUAL BANQUET MEDAL, March 9-10, 1963, Walper Hotel
Obv: Same as 1961.

Rev: The Pioneer Memorial Tower located across the Grand River from Doon, erected by the Waterloo County Historical Society in 1924 in memory of early settlers to the area. It became a National Historic Site August 26, 1926. Below, the year 1963. Around the edge the words FOURTH ANNUAL BANQUET. PIONEER MEMORIAL TOWER. This was the first medal in the historical local landmark series.

5th ANNUAL BANQUET MEDAL, March 14-15, 1964, Walper Hotel
Obv: Same as 1961.

Rev: The West Montrose covered bridge was built in 1881 by John and Sam Bear and was restored by the Department of Highways. The medal features the bridge with a horse and buggy exiting from it and the year 1964 below. Around the edge the words FIFTH ANNUAL BANQUET. WEST MONTROSE COVERED BRIDGE.

6th ANNUAL BANQUET MEDAL, March 13-14, 1965, Walper Hotel
Obv: Same as 1961.

Rev: A Conestoga Covered Wagon as used by the early Pennsylvania Dutch immigrants to Waterloo. Below, the year 1965. Around the edge the words SIXTH ANNUAL BANQUET. CONESTOGA WAGON. The reverse was designed by Kenneth Coe.

Note: The old die broke after 75 silver and 44 bronze were struck. A new die was prepared for the balance. There are small differences in the letter font.



7th ANNUAL BANQUET MEDAL, March 12-13, 1966, Walper Hotel
Obv: Same as 1965.

Rev: The first log schoolhouse in Waterloo. Built in 1820 on Church Street and used to 1843. Moved to Waterloo Park. Below the school house the year 1966. Around the edge the words SEVENTH ANNUAL BANQUET. FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE/WATERLOO.1820.COUNTY.

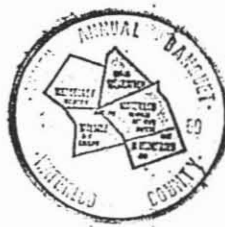


8th ANNUAL BANQUET MEDAL, 1967, Granite Club
Obv: Same as 1965.

Rev: The birthplace of Prime Minister Mackenzie King with the words MACKENZIE KING / HOMESTEAD below and the year 1967. Around the edge the words EIGHTH ANNUAL BANQUET. The medal has chamfered edges and is 2 mm thick.

9th ANNUAL BANQUET MEDAL, March 30-31, 1968
Obv: Same as 1965.

Rev: The old Berlin Post Office, built in 1884, with 1884 below and 1968 above. Around the edge the words NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION. KITCHENER POST OFFICE.



10th ANNUAL BANQUET MEDAL, March 29-30, 1969
Obv: Same as 1965.

Rev: On July 18, 1800 the first purchase of land was made in the County of Waterloo by John Biehn and George Bechtel. The medal depicts a map of the County of Waterloo showing the five townships and major centres of population, with 19 and 69 at either side. Around the edge the words TENTH ANNUAL BANQUET. WATERLOO COUNTY. Canadian Artistic Dies

11th ANNUAL BANQUET MEDAL, April 4-5, 1970, Walper Hotel
Obv: Same as 1965.

Rev: The old wooden power station at Blair, with BLAIR POWER STATION below. Around the edge the words ELEVENTH ANNUAL BANQUET. APRIL 4-5, 1970. Die broke in 1970.

12th ANNUAL BANQUET MEDAL, March 27-28, 1971
Obv: Same as 1965.

Rev: A horse and buggy to right. Below, the words MENNONITE DACHWAEGLE. Around the edge the words TWELFTH ANNUAL BANQUET. MARCH 27-28, 1971.

Design by Eleanor Shantz and Ted Teaken.



13th ANNUAL BANQUET MEDAL, March 25-26, 1972, Holiday Inn.
Obv: Same as 1965.

Rev: The Berlin City Hall built in 1912. Below, the words KITCHENER CITY HALL/1912. Around the edge the words THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BANQUET. MARCH 25-26-1972. The city hall was destroyed in 1972.

Due to the increase in the price of striking medals this is the final medal in the Waterloo club series.

The club also used the obverse die and struck these medals.

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY AWARD OF MERIT

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY PAST PRESIDENT'S MEDAL

Presidents:- W.E. English, 1959; Ed Stahley, 1960; Frank Uttley, 1961; Rod Rekofski, 1962-63; Ed Stahley, 1964; Philip Mueller, 1965; Shirley English, 1966-67;

1968

1969

1970

John Craig, 1971; Ed Stahley, 1972

STATISTICS ON MEDALS

YEAR	BRONZE		.999 SILVER		GOLD FILLED		10kt GOLD		SET in plastic holder
	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	Cost
1961	100	3.50	90	5.00			6	40.00	
1962	125		100		18		13		
1963		3.50		5.00		15.00		40.00	66
1964	160	3.50	130	5.00	16	15.00	19	40.00	66
1965	44	3.50	75	6.00					
1965		3.50		6.00		15.00		40.00	68
1966		3.50		6.00		15.00		40.00	68
1967		3.50		6.00		15.00		40.00	68
1968									
1969		3.50		5.00		10.00		40.00	60
1970		3.50		5.00		10.00		40.00	
1971									
1972									

Sets were numbered 1 to 25 after 1966

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

OTTAWA PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD

Ross W. Irwin

I "picked up" the medal shown below and did not realize it was not the Toronto School Board Attendance medal until I brought it home. The reverse shows the typical Lamp of Learning at the point of two wreaths of laurel. The inscription is FOR REGULARITY PUNCTUALITY AND GOOD CONDUCT.

The obverse is the Arms of the City of Ottawa with OTTAWA PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD above. I wonder how many other cities awarded a similar medal to school children?





THE SUTTON LUMBER & TRADING CO. TOKEN.

By D. M. Stewart



A friend, John Cheramy, quickly caught my attention when he showed me a worn 22 mm. aluminum trade token now enlarged in the illustration. It is the first known token from Meares Island, Clayoquot Sound and the reverse is printed in FRENCH. Is this evidence that a large group of Quebec lumbermen had worked in west coast forestry just as some three hundred Quebec mill workers had been employed at the Fraser Mills sawmill? The history of the settlement at Maillardville in 1909 and 1910 has been well documented but who had heard of a similar settlement on Meares Island? My curiosity was aroused.

Consulting Vancouver Island's WEST COAST by George Nicholson, I found that he had written "William and James Sutton took up a large tract of land in the early 1880's and their shingle and sawmill was then the only one beyond Alberni. Surplus logs they sold to the Alberni mill for \$6. per thousand feet, b.m. They also opened Ucluelet's first store. Their holdings, which embraced most of the timber around Kennedy Lake was subsequently disposed of to Seattle Cedar, using the name Sutton Lumber Co. Ltd. in its future operations on the west coast of Vancouver Island. One enterprise was an export shingle mill at Mosquito Harbour, Clayoquot Sound."

Next I turned to the British Columbia Archives for assistance and was handed a file folder which contained a Memorandum of Association under the Companies Act, 1897, Section 5, of the Sutton Lumber and Trading Company Limited dated 17th November, 1902. This was signed by William John Sutton, Victoria, B.C. Geologist; James Edward Sutton, Ucluelet, B.C. Merchant; and Fannie Keyworth Sutton, Victoria, B.C. Spinster. The articles of the Memorandum are very broad and include all phases of logging, lumbering and sawmilling, all rights for the production of power and include dealing in seals and seal skins, operating fish canneries and trading in general merchandise, among other things. The capital of the Company is stated to be \$100,000. divided into 1,000 shares of \$100. each. It is also noted that the Memorandum is for the purpose of re-incorporation and registration of Sutton Lumber and Trading Company, Limited Liability, a Company incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1890. Ownership from 1898 to 1901 was held in varying amounts mainly by family members. By October 3, 1903 this had changed and the shares were owned by William Hunter McEwan and Alexander Fraser McEwan of Seattle, Washington.

As plans went ahead for a cedar shake and sawmill operation at Mosquito Harbour, which is located 7½ miles north east of Tofino on the east side of Meares Island, it is likely that the owners were actively seeking a market for their production. It may have been part of an arrangement to sell in the New York area that resulted in Benjamin W. Arnold of Albany, N.Y. becoming one half owner of Sutton Lumber in 1905.

The September, 1907 issue of West Coast Lumberman reported that "The Sutton Lumber Company's mill near Clayoquot has shipped the first cargo of cedar lumber for a foreign port that has gone from this part of the Province, destination being New York." This was a shipment of three million, five hundred thousand feet of cedar aboard the Earl of Douglas. A further mention in the February, 1908 issue of this journal noted "The Sutton Lumber & Trading Co., at Mosquito Harbor, on the west coast, suffered from the recent gale. The wind and the high tides carried away some teredo weakened piles, which released timber estimated at about a million feet."

All this was interesting but it made no mention of French-Canadian workers. THE MACMILLAN BLOEDEL STORY stated that Sutton Lumber had employed 400 men but no further details were given. John Parminter, The Alberni District Historical Society and the Roman Catholic Church were all very helpful but knew of no large group of Quebec workers at Meares Island. Nor did Mrs. J. Hanson of the Municipality of Tofino, but she sent copies of interesting Mosquito Harbour photographs which did show Chinese workers. A letter to Pierre-Louis Lapointe, Reference Archivist at the Archives Nationales du Quebec

brought welcome information about the strike at Buckingham, Quebec in October, 1906 and the black-listing which followed the strike would have made many experienced men available for employment at Mosquito Harbour. There was, however, no mention of any leaving for the west coast. The Forests Library in Bastion Square, Victoria, put me in touch with J. M. Duncan, a Division Forester with MacMillan Bloedel Limited, who in turn suggested that I write to Ken Gibson at Tofino. By this time, I was becoming skeptical of a French Canadian presence at Mosquito Harbour and was further discouraged by consulting the Alberni Electoral District voters lists for 1907, 1908 and 1909 which held only one name which appeared to be French.

Reluctantly, I came to accept the thought that the American owners might have taken it for granted that any forest operations in Canada would employ a large number of Quebec foresters. The order for trade tokens from Mayer Bros. in Seattle had therefore been in English and French. It seems likely that the tokens would be struck in sets of 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00.

A reply from Ken Gibson of Tofino acknowledged his interest in local history and told of several visits to the site at Mosquito Harbour where there had been a large number of Chinese workers. Also, that a friend has the payroll ledger and some old mill records. The final verdict was rendered and my hopes dashed. Sutton Lumber would have been better served by striking their tokens in English and Chinese. The store at Mosquito Harbour included a post office in the years 1906 to 1908, which coincide with Sutton Lumber's most active period.

The Company continued operations on the west coast in a small way until the 1930's, and retained their timber rights. In 1954, the ownership was with Aird Island, Inc. of Albany, N.Y., the English Lumber Co. of Seattle and Seattle Cedar Lumber Manufacturing Co. of Seattle. The Company wound down with a final distribution of \$4,232,549.07 to the shareholders in the two years ending in 1957.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer wishes to express his deep appreciation to all those people whose assistance is mentioned in this article and also to R. A. Greene and anyone else who was consulted.

EMPIRE OF WOOD: THE MACMILLAN BLOEDEL STORY Douglas & McIntyre, Vancouver, B.C. 1982

Vancouver Island's WEST COAST 1762 - 1962 by George Nicholson. Morriss Printing Company Ltd., Victoria, B.C. 1962

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

IN REMEMBRANCE

Scott A. Simpson passed away on May 17th, 1994, age 88 years. Survived by his wife Jean, son Keith, daughter Myra, 5 grand children and 8 great grand children.

He joined the Canadian Numismatic Association and the Vancouver Coin Club (now Va.N.S.) in 1957. In the early 1960's he was engaged as Club Auctioneer and active on the V.N.S. Research Committee with the task of researching and recording the Yukon trade tokens. His first listing appeared in the 1963 C.N.A. Convention Program, with his latest effort being in co-authoring the book 'Yukon Numismatica', published in 1990.

Scott was a Founding Fellow of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society which was formed in Vancouver during the 1963 Convention of the C.N.A. He will be best remembered for his articles which appeared in the Transactions of the Society for April, 1965, detailing the Yukon and Dawson overprinted bank notes.

His cheerful disposition will be sorely missed by all who knew him.

contributed by Leslie C. Hill.

WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB MEDALS

Ross W. Irwin

The Woodstock Coin Club was formed in 1957. The original officers were: President: Jack Griffin; Secretary: Gordon Bowerman; Treasurer: Bill Allan. There were 12 original members.

From 1965 to 1973 the club issued a series of well struck medals showing features of the City of Woodstock.

The Club used two obverse designs for the medal series. The first design was rather complicated as it showed the Arms of the City of Woodstock above the Arms of the County of Oxford. The Arms were enclosed within an annulus inscribed DAIRY CAPITOL (sic) OF CANADA. Woodstock Coin Club. It was produced by the Wellings Mint. This die broke during the striking of the 1967 medal. It was replaced with a much plainer second design.

The second obverse design was also used for the 1967 medal and is described as the Arms of the County of Oxford with OXFORD COUNTY above. Around the edge an annulus inscribed DAIRY CAPITAL OF CANADA. Woodstock Coin Club.



1965

The first commemorative medal was produced in 1965 and featured the statue of a Holstein dairy cow which was erected at the east end of Woodstock on Highway 2 by T.R. Dent who owned the Springbank property and the dairy operation.

Obv: The first design described above.

Rev: A dairy cow facing right, on a pedestal inscribed WORLDS CHAMPION LIFETIME / BUTTERFAT PRODUCER / BORN NOV 18 1919. DIED AUG. 9 1936 / HER BREEDER AND OWNER / T.R. DENT. The year 1965 to right and OXFORD / COUNTY / ONT. to left. WELLINGS below. Around the circumference the words SPRINGBANK SNOW COUNTESS. WORLD'S CHAMPION LIFETIME PRODUCER. The year 1965 to right, and OXFORD / COUNTY / ONT. to left.

Designer: Albert Cole. Struck by Wellings Mint, Toronto
 Circular, 41 mm, in antique bronze, gold filled, nickel silver, and
 silver. There were 500 of each metal.
 In addition, there were 50 restruck in silver and numbered. The
 President received No. 1. There were also an additional 50 in
 Antique Bronze, Bright bronze and Nickel silver.



1966

Obv: Same as 1965.

Rev: Woodstock City Hall and fountain at left, within the
 inscription 1853. THE CITY HALL. 1966. WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO. Below,
 the words ERECTED 1853 / DESIGNATED NATIONAL / HISTORIC SITE / 1956
 / TO BE REFURBISHED / AS / OXFORD MUSEUM. The name Wellings at the
 base.

Designer: Albert Cole. Struck by Wellings Mint, Toronto
 Circular, 41 mm, bronze, nickel silver

1967

Obv (1): Same as 1965.

Obv (2): New obverse die as described above.

Rev: A large house and driveway with lamp posts and the words
 EASTWOOD PARK / 1839-1936 / BLANDFORD TWP. below the house. On an
 annulus around the house is inscribed 1867 CANADA CENTENNIAL 1967.
 HOME OF ADMIRAL HENRY VAN SITTART. The Centennial symbol above the
 house. WELLINGS at left.

Designer: Albert Cole. Struck by Wellings Mint, Toronto.
 Circular, 41 mm, bronze, gold filled

1968

Obv: Same as 1967, second obverse design

Rev: A church with the words MOTHER CHURCH OF THE ANGLICAN / FAITH
 IN WOODSTOCK / ERECTED-1834 / CONSECRATED-1838. Around the edge
 the words OLD ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. 1834. 1968. 134 YEARS OF WORSHIP.
 WELLINGS at right below church.

Designer: ? Struck by Wellings Mint, Toronto,
 Circular, 41 mm, antique brone, nickel silver



1969

Obv: Same as 1967 second design.

Rev: The Court House with words 1892 OXFORD COUNTY COURT HOUSE 1969 above.

Jacques Cartier Mint logo symbol in lawn.

Designer: ? Struck by Jacques Cartier Mint, Toronto
Circular, 41 mm, bronze, nickel silver.

1970

Obv: Same as 1967 second design.

Rev: Woodstock City Hall with the words DESIGNATED / CITY HALL / 1968, below and 1901 WOODSTOCK OLD POST OFFICE 1970 around the upper edge. Logo of mint in the field.

Designer: ? Struck by Jacques Cartier Mint, Toronto.
Circular, 41 mm, bronze.

1971

Obv: Same as 1967 second design.

Rev: An airplane with 1937 / FLEET 21M below. Around the edge the words CAPTAIN THOMAS WILLIAMS. 1971.

Designer: ? Struck by Jacques Cartier Mint, Toronto
Circular, 41 mm, bronze, antique bronze

Tommy Williams was a World War I veteran and flew his plane into his 80's. He was also a member of the Woodstock Coin Club. He died in his 100th year.



1972

Obv: Same as 1967 second design.

Rev: Woodstock Fire Hall within an annulus inscribed WOODSTOCK FIRE HALL 1894 - 1972.

Designer: ? Struck by Jacques Cartier Mint, Toronto
Circular, 41 mm, antique bronze, gold filled, nickel silver
The building was erected in 1901.

1973

Obv: Same as 1967.

Rev: The Market Building within an annulus inscribed WOODSTOCK FARMERS MARKET 1852 - 1973.

Designer: ? Struck by Jacques Cartier Mint, Toronto
Circular, 41 mm, gold filled, nickel silver
The red brick market building was opened in 1895.

Privately issued medals bearing the name of the Woodstock Coin Club include:

1988

Obv: The CNA MEMBER die.

Rev: A baseball player, with bat, facing right. Around the edge the inscription THE FIRST RECORDED BASE BALL GAME IN CANADA. 150th ANNIVERSARY 1988. To right the words BEACHVILLE / ONTARIO / JUNE 4 / 1838. Woodstock Coin Club at base, and the initials E&KO.

Designer: Kenneth Ovington and his wife.

Struck by Pressed Metal Products, Vancouver; 500 base metal and 97 in silver.

Circular, 38 mm, in bronze

Beachburg Hall of Fame, many varieties

1990

Obv: A farmstead with JACK GRIFFIN / AND SONS / FARM and WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB / ESTABLISHED / 1957 above. Two laurel branches below with JLG at tied base.

Rev (1): A hen with BLACK/ROSECOMB/MALE above and 1990 below. Around the edge the words JACK GRIFFIN.EXHIBITION POULTRY.KEN OVINGTON.BURFORD ONTARIO.

Rev (2): Two Canada Geese to right with the words CANADA/GEESE. Above, WOODSTOCK/COIN CLUB. Below, WOODSTOCK ONTARIO. JLG at wing.

Mule of reverse 1 and reverse 2

Designer: Kenneth Ovington and his wife

Struck by Pressed Metal Products, Vancouver

Circular, 38 mm, in bronze; 3-400 in base metal and 30 in silver.



Embro - in 4 metals, 8 varieties,
 normal and upset reverse,
 reeded edge, small maple leaf,
 250 bronze + 20 upset reverse,
 500 white metal, 250 gold plated,
 35 fine silver + 68 upset obverse

Summary of Metals used for Woodstock Coin Club medals

YEAR	Antique Bronze	Bright Bronze	Nickel Silver	Fine Silver
1965	265	620	904	100+25
1966	150	200	395	125
1967	200	150	150	90
1968	250	150	100	50
1969	x	x	x	x
1970	x	x	x	x
1971	x	x	x	x
1972	x	x	x	x
1973	x	x	x	x

An "x" indicates the mintage records have been lost. Antique silver was used for bright silver from 1969. The antique bronze medals restruck in 1965 are a very dark bronze colour. There is no information on the division of metals and mintages for the two designs in 1967.

Transactions

of the

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SECRETARY-TREASURER - R.A. GREENE

The Jacques Cartier Dairy

Donnacona, Quebec

Before the establishment of the Jacques Cartier Dairy in June 1938 by Mr. Oliva Auger, inspector for dairies, butter factories and cheese factories, several milkmen were selling their milk production to individuals. Since there was a lot of competition, Mr. Auger wanted to give the population an additional protection by offering exclusively pasteurized milk.

Mr. Auger was not allowed to be at the same time a dairy inspector as well as a dairy owner. In 1939, his son Damase, having his diploma from the St.Hyacinthe dairy school, became the owner of this dairy. Damase, seconded by his brother Antoine, first delivered milk on a bicycle and, as sales were increasing, they had a horse and wagon.

On October 24, 1950, a conflagration destroyed entirely the dairy and the clothing shop located on the second floor. This misfortune did not stop the owner Damase Auger. He decided to rebuild the dairy with fireproof materials, following the Quebec Health department approved plans. He took this opportunity to equip his dairy with modern machines and accessories.

Over 30 suppliers are doing business with the pasteurization company. More than 20 persons work in the dairy, receiving a reasonable salary, enjoying a pension and a health insurance plan. Ten trucks maintain the service in the following municipalities: Donnacona, Les Écureuils, Neuville, St.Augustin, Pont.Rouge, Cap-Santé, Ville de Portneuf, Portneuf-Station, and Deschambault. To maintain the tradition, Mr. Auger had a token struck "Good for a quart of milk" in aluminium. In the beginning of the 70's, the dairy was sold to Laval Dairy of Quebec.

Collaboration: Dominic Labbé

Source: Souvenir book of Donnacona 1915-1965

Pierre Brouillette

Laiterie Jacques-Cartier Enr.

Donnacona, Québec

Avant l'établissement de la laiterie Jacques-Cartier Enr., en juin 1938, par M. Oliva Auger, inspecteur de laiterie, beurreries et fromageries, plusieurs laitiers vendaient à domicile le lait produit de leur ferme. Devant de si nombreux compétiteurs, M. Oliva Auger voulut apporter une protection à la population en lui offrant exclusivement du lait pasteurisé.

La fonction d'inspecteur de laiteries était incompatible avec le titre de propriétaire d'une laiterie. C'est alors que le père établit, en 1939, son fils Damase qui venait de recevoir ses diplômes de l'école de laiterie de St-Hyacinthe. Damase, aidé de son frère Antoine, livrèrent les quelques pintes de lait en bicyclette, puis comme la vente prenait de l'ampleur, ils eurent recours à la voiture à traction animale.

Le 24 octobre 1950, un incendie détruisit de fond en comble la laiterie et la manufacture de linge située au deuxième étage. Ce malheur n'arrêta pas le courage du propriétaire Damase Auger car il résolut de reconstruire avec des matériaux à l'épreuve du feu et suivant des plans approuvés par le Ministère de la Santé du Québec. Il en profita pour doter sa laiterie d'appareils et d'accessoires modernes.

Cette usine de pasteurisation est alimentée par une trentaine de fournisseurs et donne de l'ouvrage à plus de vingt personnes jouissant d'un salaire raisonnable, d'un fonds de pension et d'une assurance-maladie. La distribution de lait se fait avec les dix camions de la laiterie et dans les localités suivantes: Donnacona, Les Écureuils, Neuville, St-Augustin, Pont-Rouge, Cap-Santé, Ville de Portneuf, Portneuf-Station et Deschambault. Comme il était la coutume, monsieur Auger s'était fait frapper un jeton en aluminium bon pour une pinte de lait.

Vers le début des années 70, la laiterie fut vendue à la laiterie Laval de Québec.

Collaboration: Dominic Labbé

Source: livre souvenir de Donnacona 1915-1965

Pierre Brouillette

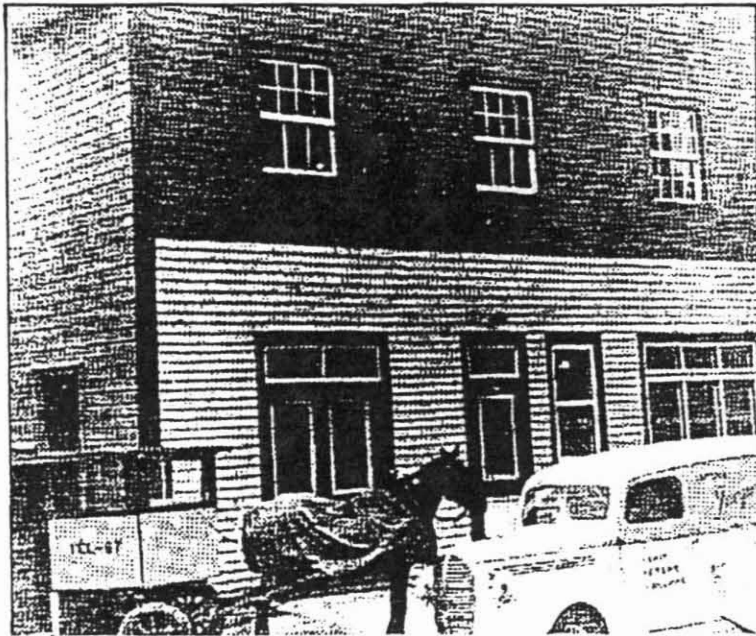
Laiterie/Jacques-/Cartier/Donnacona
Bon pour/1/Pinte de Lait

A: OC : 26mm

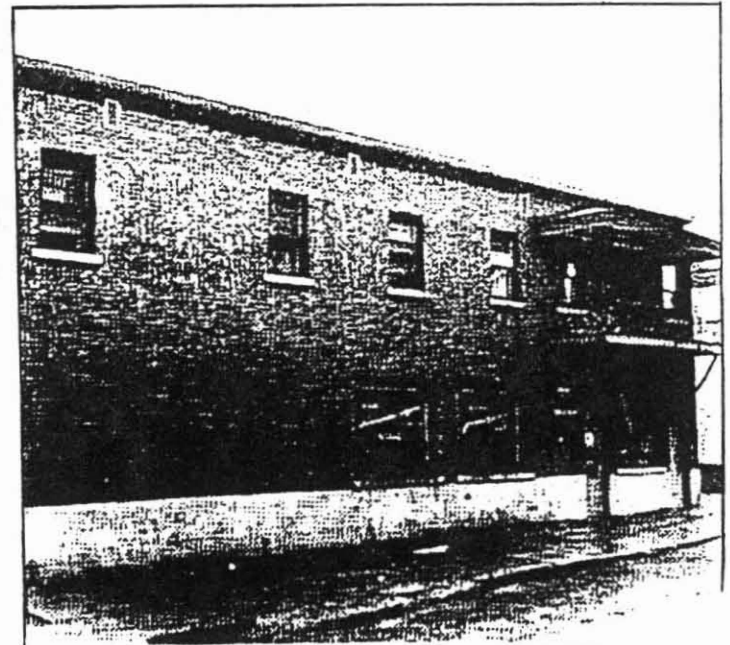


Laiterie/Jacques-/Cartier/Donnacona
Bon pour/1/Pinte de Lait
Same but obverse is small letters

A: OC : 26mm



Laiterie Jacques-Cartier C.1938



Laiterie Jacques-Cartier C.1963



R. H. & J. DOWLER TOKEN - ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Harry N. James

Of the many tokens listed by Fred Bowman, in his "TRADE TOKENS OF ONTARIO" is an advertising piece of the Dowler store of St. Thomas, Ont. The token was strictly an advertising piece and had no denomination.

The obverse reads - Compliments/Of/R.H. & J. Dowler/Expert Merchant/Clothiers/And/Gents Furnishers. The reverse - Talbot Settlement/Centennial/1803...1903/St. Thomas/May 23,24,25./1903. The tokens were round, 34 mm's in diameter and were issued in both aluminum and bronze.

Robert H. and Johnathon Dowler, originally from Guelph, Ont., came to St. Thomas in 1902. Their store was on Talbot St., east of Hiawatha St. The present Dowler Block on Talbot St. was newly erected in 1907 with an addition in 1912.

By the end of the Second World War the firm had developed into a small chain with a store opened in London in 1910, one in Windsor in 1917, Sarnia in 1918, Walkerville in 1923, Kitchener in the 30's, and Chatham and Stratford after the war.

In 1954 the Dowler chain of eight stores was sold to the Jack Fraser Company.

Information from: St. Thomas: 100 Years A City - 1881 - 1981 by Wayne Paddon, George Thorman, Don Cosens and Brian Sim.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

ERRATA ETC WITH NO EXPLANATION

Ross W. Irwin

The Summer 1994 issue is a record of my careless writing and editing which I have inflicted upon you. Let me explain and try to correct. The Waterloo Coin Society article at page 51 is an incomplete listing of Past Presidents. I am not certain if the practice of awarding medals has been continued. I think not. The same comment regarding the Award of Merit. Data on the numbers struck are just not available except for a few years. In any case the numbers are not large and any coin club medal is scarce even though few people pursue their collection.

Same issue at page 55 - the Woodstock Coin Club medals. The text is reasonably correct except for some spelling errors; however, you should strike out the medal metal in the lines "Circular, etc" and rely on the metals in the table on page 59. As you can see records after 1968 are not available but some years are real scarce such as 1971. Will run "spellcheck" on the next article!

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
Convention Medals
1986 - 1994

Ross W. Irwin

This article is an update on the series of Ontario Numismatic Association commemorative medals published in the Transaction in 1985 (v 22 89-104, 1985).

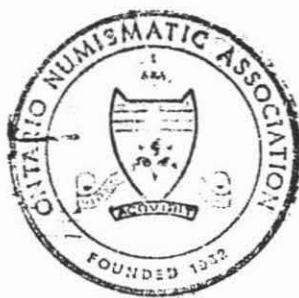
1986

Obv: The ONA Crest, within an annulus inscribed ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION / FOUNDED 1962. This obverse die was created in 1985.

Rev: Chief Joseph Brant, facing right, with the words JOSPH BRANT/1743-1807 at right in the field. Around the edge the inscription BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY . 24th O.N.A. CONVENTION APRIL 19-20, 1986.

Circular, 38 mm, standard metals. Medals struck by Pressed Metal Products, Vancouver.

Convention held at the Holiday Inn, Brantford.



1987

Obv: Same as 1986.

Rev: The Arms of the City of North York with the date APRIL 24-26, 1987, above. Around the edge the inscription 25.SILVER ANNIVERSARY O.N.A. CONVENTION.25; and, HOSTED BY: NORTH YORK COIN CLUB. with the year "19" and "79" split.

Circular, 38 mm, standard metals. Medals struck by Pressed Metal Products, Vancouver.

Convention held at the Westbury Hotel, Toronto

1988

Obv: Same as 1986.

Rev: The Lakeshore Inn, with the words LAKESHORE INN/TORONTO,ONT., below; and, ONA and 1986 at left and right, and the date MARCH 25 TO 27 above. Around the edge the inscription 26th ANNUAL CONVENTION HOSTED BY THE TORONTO INTERNATIONAL COIN FAIR.

Circular, 38 mm, standard metals. Medals struck by Pressed Metal Products, Vancouver.

Convention held at the Lakeshore Inn, Toronto.



1989

Obv: Same as 1986.

Rev: The Oxford County Courthouse with the words OXFORD COUNTY / COUTHOUSE / WOODSTOCK / ONTARIO/1892-1969 above to left and 27TH ANNUAL CONVENTION/APRIL 22 & 23/1989, below. Around the edge the inscription ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION and HOSTED BY THE OXFORD COUNTY COIN CLUBS.

Circular, 38 mm, standard metals. Medals struck by Pressed Metal Products, Vancouver.

Convention held at the Quality Inn, Woodstock.

1990

Obv: Same as 1986.

Rev: The Head Office of the Mutual Insurance Company, Waterloo, with the words THE MUTUAL GROUP/HEAD OFFICE/WATERLOO/ONTARIO below.

Circular, 38 mm, standard metals. Medals struck by Pressed Metal Products, Vancouver.

Convention held at the Holiday Inn, Kitchener.

1991

Obv: Same as 1986.

Rev: The formal entrance to Parkwood, Oshawa, with the words PARKWOOD/THE ESTATE OF/COLONEL AND MRS./R.S. McLAUGHLIN. Around the edge the inscription OSHAWA AND DISTRICT COIN CLUB with 29TH O.N.A. CONVENTION APRIL 26-28, 1991.

Circular, 38 mm, standard metals. Medals struck by Pressed Metal Products, Vancouver.

Convention held at the Holiday Inn, Oshawa.



1992

Obv: Same as 1986.

Rev: Canadian National locomotive No. 6167 on a siding in Guelph with the words CNR/NORTHERN/4-8-4/CLASS U-2-e above; and, GUELPH, ONTARIO/MARCH 21 & 22/1992 below. Around the edge the inscription ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION and 30th ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Circular, 38 mm, standard metals. Medals struck by Pressed Metal Products, Vancouver.

Convention held at the College Motor Inn, Guelph.

1993

Obv: Same as 1986.

Rev: A twin spire church with the words CHURCH OF OUR/LADY below. Around the edge the inscription O.N.A. 31st ANNUAL CONVENTION, APRIL 16 TO 18, 1993; and, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

Circular, 38 mm, standard metals. Medals struck by Pressed Metal Products, Vancouver.

Convention held at the College Motor Inn, Guelph.

1994

Obv: Same as 1986.

Rev: The David Gibson house with the date 1994/April 22-24 above; and, DAVID GIBSON HOUSE - 1851/NORTH YORK/ONTARIO below. Around the edge the inscription O.N.A. 32nd ANNUAL CONVENTION. HOST: NORTH YORK COIN CLUB. Designer initials R.A.F. below house.

Circular, 38 mm, standard metals. Medals struck by Pressed Metal Products, Vancouver.

Convention held at the Holiday Inn, Yorkdale.

INVENTORY OF MEDALS STRUCK

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
CONVENTION MEDALS (for registration kits)									
Copper	100								
Bronze			150		125				
Antique bronze				150		75	125	100	100
Silver (.999)	25	25	26	27	45	35	35	40	35
Nickel silver						75			
Silver plated copper	100	250		75					
Gold plated copper	100		75		75	75	75	60	50
Gold (24kt)					3				
CONVENTION UNIFACE (for exhibits, committee, speakers, Best of Show)									
Gold plated copper		20	10		8	8			
Silver plated copper		20	10		8	8			
Silver plated copper			35						
Antique bronze		20	21		8	8	35	35	
Nickel silver			20		25	35	10	10	
Silver (.999)			1		1	1			
O.N.A. CREST UNIFACE for Award of Merit, and ONA use									
Silver (.999)		4	1		5	2		2	
Antique bronze						10			
Nickel silver					25				

Data are not immediately available for special medals struck in 1986, 1989 and 1994.

HAMILTON STAMP & STENCIL WORKS

This firm, established in 1900, produced a large number of bread and dairy tokens, medals, and Masonic pennies. One of the business cards of the firm portrays a bare head of George V like that on the British coinage. In 1903 and 1904 it struck numismatists' tokens for Jeremiah Gibbs and D.A. Woods respectively. In 1910 the firm struck business cards for itself and for other firms, with a facing bust of George V to commemorate his coming to the throne. Many medals were struck to advertise Hamilton as an ideal industrial and convention centre, including one for the Hamilton Industrial Exhibition in 1913. In 1914 the firm struck the Lundy's Lane Historical Society's medal commemorating the centenary of the Battle of Lundy's Lane. In 1927 it struck some medals for the diamond jubilee of Confederation, including the aluminum medal made for W.A. Davidson of Dundas, Ontario(q.v.).

HANCOCK, JOHN GREGORY

The designer of a medal (Le Roux 875) struck to commemorate the signing of the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, which ended the war with the United States. Two medals commemorating the end of the Napoleonic Wars were also produced by the same artist. It is not known whether these medals were produced by the elder John Hancock or his gifted son of the same name, whose first medal was made in 1800 when he was only seven years old.

HANSON, C.H. & CO.

This Chicago maker of tokens struck the jeton of the Ottawa Numismatic Society(Breton 825) in 1891. The firm used a five-pointed star as a distinguishing mark. Some of the early Canadian numismatists' tokens were struck by the firm.

HARDY, CLAUDE II

Assistant Engraver at the Paris mint from 1674 to 1676. He cut dies for the well-known silver pieces of two and four sols of 1674-1677, "dites des Traitants," struck at Paris and Vimy-en-Lyonnais to provide a supply of small silver coins cheaply. They were coined in 833.33 fine silver instead of the usual 916.7 fine, and the result was a typical case of Gresham's Law in operation, for these coins, the cheapest tender in silver, soon drove all other silver coins out of circulation both in Old and New France. Le Blanc commented caustically on their effect in France.

References: LeBlanc, François(1692): *Traité Historique des Monnoyes de France*. pp. 308-310.

Forrer, Leonard S.(1904-1930): *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*. Volume VII p. 418.

HAHN, EMANUEL 1881-1957

Several years ago a film on the work of Emanuel Hahn was made by the National Film Board. It was first shown over CBC Television. The sole surviving copy of the film was recently remade through the concern of many interested numismatists that such a record of a great sculptor should not be allowed to perish.

References: Bunnett, May(1979): Emanuel Hahn - a Tribute to his Work. In the Bulletin of the Toronto Coin Club March 1979.
Regitko, John(1979): Emanuel Hahn immortalised on Film. In the Bulletin of the Toronto Coin Club March 1979.
Royal Canadian Mint: Annual Reports, various years.

HANN, GUSTAV 1866-1962

The elder brother and early teacher of Emanuel Hahn. In 1927 he submitted a design for a cent as part of a proposed coinage to commemorate the diamond jubilee of Confederation. Unfortunately the coinage was never struck, since far too little time was left for cutting the dies and striking and issuing the coinage.

HALL, JOSEPH

An iron founder of Oshawa, Ontario, who in 1883 cast a medallion (Le Roux 1210) for the Knights of Labour. Originals were cast in iron and distributed to spectators at a parade in Oshawa. Specimens in pewter are later copies.

HALLIDAY, THOMAS 1780-1844

Thomas Halliday was a talented Birmingham medallist, who designed and cut the dies for many tokens and medals struck by such firms as that of Sir Edward Thomason. He later struck such pieces himself. Very few people of his calling can claim to have trained as many apprentices who later became excellent engravers in their own right. Peter and William Wyon, John Sherriff, Joseph Moore the Elder, C.F. Carter, and W.J. Taylor were all his apprentices.

Many British nineteenth-century tokens and Canadian Colonial tokens are the work of Halliday. Of utilitarian design, they are of a very high order of workmanship. His finest of these is the "Cossack" penny token, struck to honour the Russian Cossack troops who so mercilessly harried the retreating Grande Armée during the 1812-1813 winter. The following pieces are his work, or the work of apprentices:

- The Irish "Pure Copper Preferable to Paper" halfpenny (Breton 1009)
- The Trade & Navigation tokens imported into Nova Scotia
- Most of the "Ships Colonies & Commerce" tokens
- The "Genuine British Copper" halfpennies of Nova Scotia
- The tokens of Hosterman & Etter and John A. Barry
- Picard's battle tokens honouring the Duke of Wellington
- The "Waterloo Halfpenny" of 1816
- The Peninsular pennies
- The anonymous Wellington tokens Breton 969-973
- The original "RH" tokens (Breton 989-991)
- The original Bust & Commerce tokens (Breton 957-960)

Some coins designed by Thomas Halliday and his Apprentices



HARDY, JEAN II 16 -1684

A French medallist who worked at the Paris Medal Mint from 1656 till his death. He cut the dies for the medal (Le Roux 301) struck in honour of Sieur de Levis, Viceroy of America, as he was officially styled in 1658. One of the Indian Chief Medals of 1693 (Le Roux 300a) makes use of a portrait obverse die engraved by him, obviously for another medal issued earlier.

HAYMAN, JOHN

An engraver for Roden Bros. from 1900 to 1936. He cut the dies for medals of the Canadian Poultry Association, the Canadian Pigeon Fanciers' Association, the National Pouter Association of America, and a medal intended to be awarded for school attendance by the Saskatchewan Department of Education.

Reference: Wells, Norman E.(1987): Medals of Designer-Engraver Stanley Hayman. Second edition. pp. 119,120.

HAYMAN, STANLEY 1910-1975

A Peterborough engraver and son of the preceding. He studied at the Ontario College of Art, and worked at the Royal Mint for three years afterward. On his return to Canada he settled in Peterborough.

He was a prolific engraver, turning out a considerable number of fine medallions from 1945 till his death. He cut the dies for the award plaques of the Canadian National Exhibition from 1948 to 1965 and from 1969 to 1974. In 1945 he produced a victory medal and one in honour of Sir Winston Churchill. He produced a medal for the sesquicentenary of St. James United Church in Montreal. In 1950 he commemorated the centenary of Peterborough with a fine cast medallion. In 1956 he re-designed the City of Toronto Award of Merit. His work is very well documented by Norman E. Wells.

Reference: Wells, Norman E.(1987): Medals of Designer-Engraver Stanley Hayman. First edition 1982, second edition 1987.

HEATON, RALPH, & SONS

Ralph Heaton set up in business in Birmingham in 1819, but did not gain prominence as a private mint till after the dissolution of the firm of Boulton & Watt, whose equipment his firm purchased. The firm was originally a brass foundry, but began to strike coins, tokens, and medals soon after 1850. The firm became Ralph Heaton & Son in 1850, and became Ralph Heaton & Sons a little later.

The early dies were cut by Ralph Heaton himself, who usually signed his initials R.H. to his work. These initials appear under the arms on the Newfoundland Rutherford halfpennies of 1846, but as yet it cannot be proved that these pieces are a product of the Heaton firm. After 1850 the firm began to receive orders for coins which the Royal Mint could not fill because of pressures on its facilities to supply domestic coins for the expanding British economy. For Colonial Canada the following pieces were struck:

The SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE halfpennies with an extra H incuse
The SUCCESS TO THE FISHERIES halfpennies of Prince Edward Island
James Duncan's 1855 "cent" tokens of Prince Edward Island
The SELF GOVERNMENT AND FREE TRADE tokens of Prince Edward Island
The Steamship halfpenny of Prince Edward Island
The 1858 ship halfpenny of Newfoundland
The FISHERY RIGHTS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND halfpenny of 1860
The Mayflower coinage of Nova Scotia 1856
The New Brunswick coinage of 1854
The Quebec Bank tokens of 1852
Coins for the Bank of Upper Canada 1852, 1854, 1857
The Prince Edward Island cent of 1871

After 1870 the firm began to use the letter H as a mint mark. Canadian decimal coins were struck at the Heaton mint a various times between 1871 and 1907, and Newfoundland coins variously from 1872 to 1904.

Early proofs of the Heaton mint are inferior in quality to those they made later, sufficiently so to cause their being mistaken for currency strikings. A good example of this is the rare Nova Scotia halfpenny of 1856 with L.C.W. under the truncation of the head.

In 1889 the firm was renamed The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd., which is its present name.

For the Dominion of Canada it struck the following:

Cents 1876, 1881, 1882, 1890, 1898, 1900, 1907
5 cents 1871, 1872, 1874, 1875, 1880-1883, 1890, 1902, 1903
10 cents 1871, 1872, 1874, 1875, 1880-1883, 1890, 1902, 1903
25 cents 1871, 1872, 1874, 1875, 1880-1883, 1890, 1902
50 cents 1871, 1872, 1881, 1890, 1903

For Newfoundland the following were struck:

Cents 1872, 1876, 1904
5 cents 1872, 1873, 1876, 1882, 1904
10 cents 1872, 1876, 1882, 1904
20 cents 1872, 1876, 1882, 1904
50 cents 1872, 1876, 1882, 1904
2 Dollars 1882

Reference: Sweeny, James O. (1981): A Numismatic History of the Birmingham Mint.

Coins struck by Ralph Heaton & Sons



911



HEBERT, HENRI 1884-1950

The son of Louis Philippe Hébert, he designed the Lieutenant-Governor's Medal of Sir Lomer Gouin of Quebec. A medal for Selwyn House of Montreal is also his work. One of his best works is a brass plaque produced in 1925 to raise funds to erect a monument to those who lost their lives in the Rebellion of 1837. Like his father he was a sculptor. He created the War Memorials at Outremont, Quebec and Yarmouth, N.S. and the statues of Evangeline at Grand Pre, N.S. and of Louis H. Lafontaine at Quebec.

HEBERT, LOUIS PHILIPPE 1850-1917

A prolific Montreal sculptor of Acadian descent. His early studies were in Paris and Montreal. In 1883 he became a member of the Royal Academy. Statues and monuments by him are found in many centres in Eastern Canada. In Ottawa the monument to Queen Victoria and the statue of Sir Georges Etienne Cartier are his work. He created monuments to Col. De Salaberry, Madeleine de Verchères, and Bishop Laval. Statues were made by him of Jeanne Mance, Montcalm and Wolfe, Sir Leonard Tilley, Joseph Howe, and King Edward VII.

Among his medals are the Lieutenant-Governor's Medal for Sir Pierre E. Leblanc, the Hingston Medal of Laval University, the medal of Israel Tarte of 1900, and the medal of the Independent Order of Foresters in honour of Dr. Oromhyateka, the Order's then Chief Ranger.

HEMMING MFG. CO.

Montreal makers of silverware and jewellery, known to have been in business between 1909 and 1945. The firm also made lodge regalia and jewels for Masonic and other lodges.

In 1911 the firm struck a medal for the Dominion Exposition at Regina, inscribed DOMINION FAIR, REGINA. In 1937 it struck a medal to commemorate the coronation of George VI, issued in Kaslo, B.C. This medal bears the designer's initials A.G. under the busts.

HEMSLEY, GEORGE

The designer of many of the medals struck by R.F. Hemsley & Co. of Montreal. One of his productions is a white metal medal struck for general sale on the occasion of the signing of the peace treaty that ended the first World War.

HEMSLEY, R.F. & CO.

Montreal die-sinkers and manufacturing jewellers, established in 1870 by Richard F. Hemsley. The firm struck many athletic medals early in the twentieth century. In 1919 it struck a fine medal commemorating the visit of the then Prince of Wales to Canada. The same year a victory medal, designed by Paul Seurot, was struck by the firm. This medal shows France as a winged Victory with a sword, proclaiming peace. Some medals were also prepared for the Sun Life Assurance Company. The Montreal Police Bravery Medal, never awarded, was produced by the firm. In 1925 the firm struck a medal, designed by George Hemsley, for the Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition at Montreal. Medals were struck for the School Commissioners of Montreal, and a medal in Art Nouveau style was made for La Presse of Montreal.

Some writers recently have taken to misspelling the name of the firm, recording it as Helmsley.

HENDERSON, W.S. & CO.

This Chicago firm produced an interesting stock medal for golf clubs, one of the clubs making use of it being the Calgary Golf & Country Club in 1914. The obverse of the medal shows a group of players, transfixed in horror at the sight of the ball, which just landed in front of a very fierce goat with greatly exaggerated horns.

HENDERY, ROBERT 1814-1897

A Montreal medallist and jeweller, born in Scotland. Some early writers have misrecorded his name as Hendry. He was brought to Canada before 1840 by Savage & Lyman(q.v.). In 1837 he was in partnership with Peter Beaulé, but the partnership was dissolved in 1840 and he carried on under the name of Robert Hendery & Co. In 1887 the firm was renamed Hendery & Leslie, John Leslie, an employee since 1864, coming into a new partnership with Hendery. The firm continued till 1899, when it was absorbed by Henry Birks & Sons.

Hendery's firm struck medals (Le Roux 1225-1227) for the Collège de Nicolet and for the cercle Jacques Cartier(Le Roux 1180). It struck the medal (Le Roux 921) for the union of all the Masonic lodges in Canada in 1858.

In 1872 Hendery produced Indian Chief Medals (Le Roux 1190) for the Dominion government to mark a treaty signed that year. He produced a ring 11 mm. wide and fixed it around the rim of a Confederation medallion of 1867. The lettering of the inscription was soldered to the ring. Of this enlarged medallion he made twenty-five electrotypes, which were silver-plated before delivery to the government.

References: Birks, Henry, & Sons(1968): The House of Birks.
McLachlan, R.W.(1899): Medals awarded to Canadian Indians. In "The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal" 1899. pp.1-10,93-96;142-153.

HEWITT, GEORGE & CO.

Vancouver die-sinkers, who produced some medals in 1937 for the coronation of George VI. Transportation tokens were made by the firm for the Gorge Bus of Victoria and the Saanich Bus line. In 1970 the firm struck a souvenir dollar for Quesnel, B.C. and also the Kitimat Smelter medallions given to registrant at the 1971 C.N.A. Convention.

HILL, J.C.

The designer and modeller of the reverses of the bronze cents and half cents of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

HOFFNUNG, ABRAHAM

A Montreal jeweller who produced two medals (Le Roux 643,644) to commemorate the opening of the Victoria Bridge in 1860.

HOLBROOK, ELIZABETH BRADFORD 1913-

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

HOLTZHEY, JOHANN GEORG 1729-1808

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

References: Forrer, Leonard (1904-1930): Biographical Dictionary of Medallists. Volume II pp. 536,537.

Betts, C. Wyllys (1894): American Colonial History illustrated by contemporary Medals. pp. 199,200.

HORNE, CLEEVE 1912-

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

His medallic work includes the Edith Tyrell Medal (1950) awarded by the Women's Association of the Mining Industry of Canada, and the dies for the medal of the Royal Academy of Arts.

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

HOWE, RICHARD

The designer of the medal struck for the Miramichi Coin Club by the Lombardo Mint.

HUARD, NANCY 1974-

The daughter of Serge Huard, a well-known Montreal coin dealer, Nancy Huard began to design medals in 1987. Among her designs are medals for the sesquicentenary of the Rebellion of 1837, the 1987 exhibition of the Société Numismatique de Québec, and a medal for the Dedicated Wooden Money Collectors, as well as eighteen different personal medals. She also designed a medal struck for a reunion in 1990 of the Huard families descended from Louis Huard and Marguerite Duplessis.

Reference: Remick, Jerome H(1988): Medals issued by Nancy Huard. In "The Canadian Numismatic Journal" February 1988 pp. 72,73.

HUEL, GEORGES

The head of the committee formed to design the first series of Olympic coins for the Montreal Olympic Games, issued in 1973. His colleagues were Pierre-Yves Pelletier and Gilles Robert. All are graphic artists of Montreal.

HULL, PERCY

An engraver employed by Henry Birks & Sons of Montreal, who designed and engraved most of the early medallic productions of this firm. One of his best pieces is the plaque struck to commemorate the golden jubilee of the Antiquarian & Numismatic Society of Montreal in 1912.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

QUICK RACE FOR MEDALS

VICTORIA - They had to put the pedal to the metal when it came to minting a record 952 medals for the Commonwealth Games.

The total surpasses the 649 awarded at the 1990 games in Auckland, New Zealand.

There will be 302 gold, 302 silver and 348 bronze (some sports like boxing drop double elimination for third place).

The medals, provided by official supplier Henry Birks and Sons Ltd., are 57 centimetres in diameter and feature images designed by native artists. Gold and silver have wolf images while the bronze depicts a thunderbird.

from - The Brantford Expositor - Thursday, August 18th, 1994.

NUMISMATICALLY ELGIN:

(Part 1)

Elgin County consists of a belt of land about 60 miles long by about 12 to 16 in depth. It lies on the north shore of Lake Erie and is bounded by the counties of Kent, Middlesex, Oxford and Norfolk.

It is divided into seven townships. They are from west to east, Aldborough, Dunwich, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham and South Dorchester which lies north of Malahide and northeast of Yarmouth.

Numismatically, Elgin offers a tremendous source to the collector. There are general merchant tokens, dairy and bakery tokens, bar tokens, pool hall, photography and you name it tokens.

What are these tokens? Why and how were they used? Anybody collecting these items will eventually be asked these questions by nearly everyone he chooses to show them to.

General merchant tokens, commonly known as "Trade Due Bills", were used by mainly rural merchants from about 1890 until about the late twenties. Most of the trade was done with the surrounding farmers and many rural transactions were not made in cold hard cash. Farmers wanting supplies of hardware, food, chewing tobacco and other necessities would often pay for their wares in produce, such as butter and eggs. Of course the butter, eggs and other produce would be resold in the store.

Often the amount of produce brought in by the farmer exceeded the value of his purchase. A farmer might bring in butter worth \$6.00 and wish to buy a pitch fork worth only \$2.00. Naturally the storekeepers didn't like to see the remaining \$4.00 which had come out of his pocket go into that of a competitor. To guarantee that the farmer would eventually spend the remainder in his store he paid for all produce in tokens. Ususally these tokens ranged in denomination of 1¢ through to \$1.00. Occasionally a token in the amount of 2¢ or 3¢ would be used as were also \$2, \$3 and sometimes \$5 tokens. The bulk of these tokens was made of aluminum, although many were struck in brass. The shapes were as varied as the types of merchant who used them, ranging from round, square, oblong, scalloped, oval etc.,.

Bakery and dairy tokens were pieces of convenience. Almost all the bakeries and dairies had home delivery service years ago. Customers could buy the tokens from the bakery or dairy and when a loaf of bread or a quart of milk was needed the payment in the form of a token could be left on the porch or where ever and the delivery man would leave the item in exchange. This eliminated hassles over change, customers not being home during delivery and also to a certain extent the loss of money by theft.

AVON: Avon is located on the Middlesex-Elgin townline. An Elgin County post office was located there in the 1870's and the store which used tokens is located in Elgin, in South Dorchester Township.

G. D. Binkley, a general merchant used due bill tokens in his store. He retired in the early 1920's. The store is now closed but was still in use in the late 70's.

The tokens are listed by Fred Bowman in his "Trade Tokens of Ontario". The numbers preceeding the tokens are Bowman's numbers. The metal content, shape and size in mm's follow the denomination.

Obverse: G.D. Binkley/General/Merchant

Reverse: 54-A-A Good For/\$1.00/In Trade - Aluminum, Octagonal, 35mm
54-A-B Good For/50¢/In Trade - Alum, Octag, 31mm
54-A-C Good For/25¢/In Trade - Alum, Octag, 28mm
54-A-D Good For/10¢/In Trade - Alum, Octag, 25mm
54-A-E same but 5¢ - Alum, Octag, 23mm
54-A-F same but 1¢ - Alum, Octag, 18mm

About 1969 a small horde of these was purchased from a sale at the store. There were several of each denomination with the exception of the 1¢ token. Of these there were only two.



AYLMER: The town of Aylmer is located in Malahide Township about ten miles east of St. Thomas. Its main corner is the intersection of highways 3 and 73. Originally this place was known as Troy but it was eventually given the name Aylmer after the then governor general. The first general store was built in 1830 and the merchants were Hodgkinson & Keith. Philip Hodgkinson described the early currency as a bundle of shingles (split and shaved), a hundred feet of pine boards, or a bushel of wheat as \$1.00 Malahide currency, which was worth 75¢ in store pay or 50¢ in cash. Usage and necessity leagalized this for a time.

Businesses that used tokens:

L. F. Clarke, "The Up To Date Photographer". He was in business possibly as early as late 1900 and definitely by February of 1903. His business was sold to a Mr. H. F. Robinson in October of 1921. His token is listed by Bowman as 56-A-C.

Obverse - L. F. Clarke/The /Up To Date/Photographer/Aylmer, Ont.
Reverse - Good For/25¢/On One Dozen/Cabinets. Alum -Round- 28 mm's

R. Dawson, Carriage Builder. He was in business in 1896 and probably earlier. His token is similar to Clarke's and is listed as 56-C-A.

Obverse-- At/R.DAWSON'S/The/Up To Date/Carriage Builder/Aylmer, Ont.
Reverse - Good For/\$1.00/On A Cash Purchase/Of Buggy At/\$75.00/Or Over. Aluminum - Round - 28 mm's.

The similarities between Clarke's and Dawson's tokens would suggest that they were made by the same manufacturer and at about the same time. This is possibly about 1903 or 04, as Clarke's advertisements during this period make use of the description as "The Up To Date Photographer".

Christie & Caron, Merchants. This business was located on Talbot St. in Aylmer. The business began in 1879 and by 1902 the firm has two locations in Aylmer as well as one in Tillsonburg. W. S. Caron retired from the business in 1910 and the business continued as the G. R. Christie Co.

Due Bill tokens are known from Christie & Caron's store in the denominations of 5, 10 and 25¢. They were made of aluminum, round and 21, 24 and 27 mm's respectively. These are listed by Bowman as 56-B-E, 56-B-D and 56-B-C.



W.J. Mann, General Merchant. From 1900 until 1912 W. J. Mann operated a business known as "The Popular Store". He used aluminum scalloped shaped due bill tokens in denomination of from 1¢ to 50¢.

Obverse: W.J. Mann/General/Merchant/Aylmer, Ont.

Reverse:	56-E-B	Good For/50/In Merchandise	A-Sc11-35
	56-E-C	Good For/25/In Merchandise	A-Sc10-31
	56-E-D	Good For/10/In Merchandise	A-Sc8-29
	56-E-E	Good For/5/In Merchandise	A-Sc8-25
	56-E-F	Good For/1/In Merchandise	A-Sc8-22

J. G. Heiter, General Merchant. In 1891 Mr. Heiter had bought back the store known as the Red Star Grocery which he had sold in 1889 due to poor health. By 1914 it was owned by a Mr. J. A. Gillett. He used tokens from 1¢ to \$1.00.

Obverse: J.G. Heiter/Red Star/ Grocery/Aylmer, Ont.

Reverse:	56-D-A	Good For/1.00/ In Merchandise	A-Round-33
	56-D-B	Good For/50/In Merchandise	A-Round-30
	56-D-C	same but 25	A-Round-27
	56-D-D	same but 10	A-Round-24
	56-D-E	same but 5	A-Round-20
	56-D-F	same but 1	A-Round 17

W. J. Martin, Baker - This business got its start in November, 1903, Mr. Martin having purchased the bakery of W. C. Talbot. I am not sure when he ceased to be in business. His tokens are good for 2 loaves and 1 loaf of bread. They are listed in Ken Palmer's "Ontario Bakery Tokens 1870 - 1970".

Obverse - W. J. Martin/Baker/Aylmer/Ont. Alum-Sc4-29mm
Reverse - Good for/2/loaves/of bread

Obverse - W.J. Martin,/Baker/Aylmer/Ont. Alum-square-24mm
Good for/1/loaf of bread

W. C. Talbot, Baker - In 1898 Mr. Talbot purchased the "People's Bakery" from F. A. Tufford. This business was located at 21 Talbot St. He in turn sold to W. J. Martin in 1903.

Obverse - W.C. Talbot/Baker/ & Confectioner/Aylmer Alum-R-25mm
Reverse - Good for/2/loaves/of/bread

obverse - W.C. Talbot/Baker/& Confectioner/Aylmer Alum-R-20mm
reverse - Good for/1/loaf/of bread

J. H. Strachan, Baker. In February of 1900 a Mrs. R. Heriot sold the Snowflake Bakery to a Mr. Eden and Mr. Strachan. By June of the same year only Mr. Strachan was connected with the business. I am not sure when this business ceased operations.

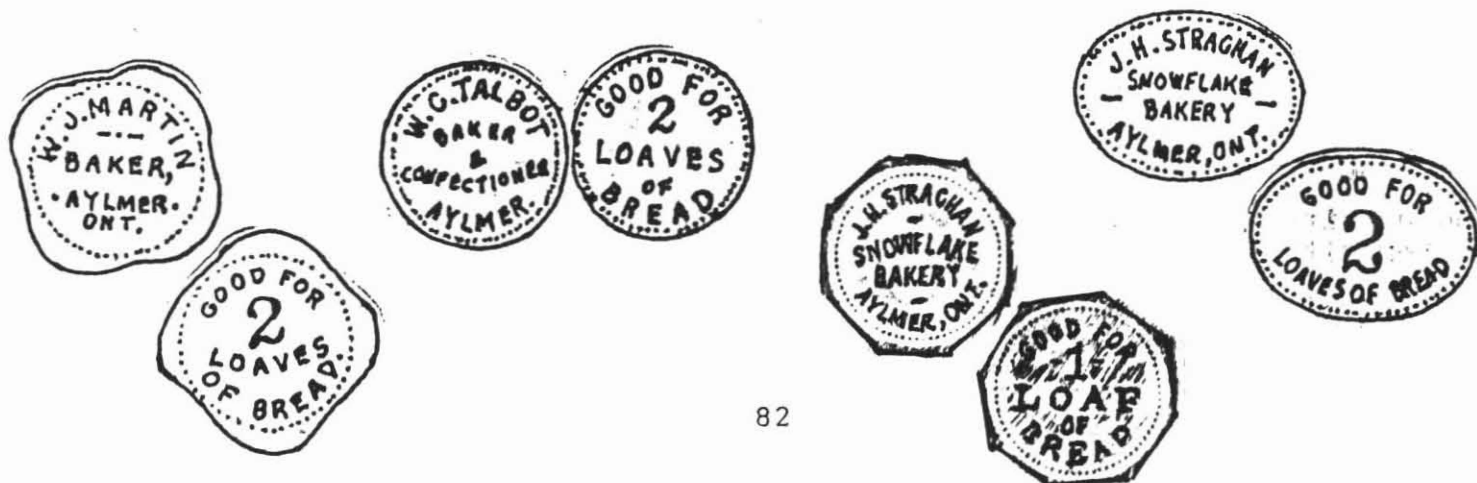
obverse - J.H. Strachan/Snowflake/Bakery/Aylmer,Ont Alum-Oval-30X22
reverse - Good for/2/loaves of bread

obverse - J.H. Strachan/Snowflake/Bakery/Aylmer,Ont Alum-Oct-25mm
reverse - Good for/1/loaf/of bread

McTavish, Baker. I was unable to find any ads of this business so I am unable to determine when he was in business.

obverse - McTavish's/Bakery/&/Confectionery/Aylmer Alum-Oct-20mm
reverse - Good for/1/loaf of bread

These bakery tokens are all listed by Ken Palmer.



At least two dairies used tokens in Aylmer. These are from the 40's and 50's.

Aylmer Dairy

- Obverse - Aylmer/Dairy
- Reverse - Good for/1/quart/milk Alum-Sc4-35mm

- Obverse - Aylmer/Dairy
- Reverse - Good for/1/quart of milk Alum-Sc4-35mm

- Obverse - Aylmer Dairy/Route 1 (light green)
- Reverse - Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk alum-heart shaped-38X42 mm

- Obverse - Aylmer Dairy/Route 1 (red)
- reverse - Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk alum-heart shaped-38X42 mm

- Obverse - Aylmer Dairy/Route 2 (light green)
- Reverse - Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk Alum-heart shaped-38X42mm

- Obverse - Aylmer Dairy/Route 2 (red)
- reverse - Good for/1/quart/of/ homo milk Alum-heart shaped-38X42 mm

- Obverse - Aylmer Dairy/Route 3 (light green)
- reverse - Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk Alum-heart shaped-38X42mm

- Obverse - Aylmer Dairy/Route 3 (red)
- reverse - Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk Alum-heart shaped-38X42 mm

- Obverse - Aylmer/Dairy/Ltd. (gold) top hole
- reverse - Good for/½/pint cream Alum-Milk can shape-41X42 mm

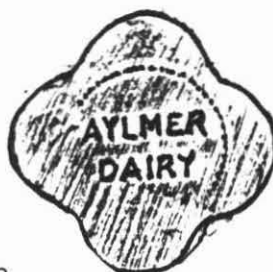
- Obverse - Aylmer/Dairy/Ltd. (green) top hole
- Reverse - Good for/½/pint cream Alum-milk can shape-41X42 mm

- Obverse - Aylmer/Dairy/Ltd. (blue) top hole
- Reverse - Good for/I/pint milk Alum-milk can shape-41X42 mm

- Obverse - Aylmer/Dairy/Ltd. (purple) top hole
- Reverse - Good for/2%/quart milk Alum-milk can shape-41X42 mm

- Obverse - Aylmer/Dairy/Ltd. (Mauve) top hole
- Reverse - Good for/homo/one 3 qt. jug Alum-milk can shape-41X42 mm

- Obverse - Aylmer/Dairy/Ltd. (gold)
- Reverse - Good for/skim/one 3 qt. jug Alum-milk can shape-42X42 mm



Glover's Dairy

Obverse - Jas. Glover's Dairy Ltd./Aylmer/Ont. (green) bottom hole
 Reverse - Good for/I/standard quart Alum-triangular-41X37 mm

Obverse - Jas. Glover's Dairy Ltd./Aylmer/Ont. (gold) top hole
 Reverse - Good for/I/homo quart Alum-triangular-41X37 mm



BAYHAM: (RICHMOND)

Bayham or Actually Richmond, Ont. is located in Bayham township on the Old Talbot Road, west of Straffordville and several miles north of Lake Erie. The tokens used here have the name Bayham which was the name of the post office. The town was actually Richmond. Georg Laing acquired the general store of his uncle Thomas Godwin in 1853. His family continued to operate the business until 1973. George operated the store until his death in 1920. He used "Due Bill" tokens in the denomination of 5¢, 10¢ 25¢ and 50¢. There may also have been a 1¢ token as well but as yet none have surfaced.

Obverse - George Laing & Sons/General/Merchant/Bayham, Ont.
 Reverse - Good For/50¢/In Trade Alum-round-31mm

Obverse - same
 Reverse - Good For/25¢/In Trade Alum-round-28mm

Obverse - same
 Reverse - Good For/10¢/In Trade Alum-round-25mm

Obverse - same
 Reverse - Good For/5¢/In Trade Alum-round-22mm



CORINTH:

Corinth, Ontario is a small hamlet just west of Tillsonburg, about 18 miles east of St. Thomas.

There are three sets of "Due Bill" tokens known from this place. Two were used by subsequent merchants from the same store and the third was used by a rival. Two of the sets of tokens were issued by the estate of the merchants while the estates were clearing.

In 1876 or 77 Mr. William Moore purchased a lot from the Borbridge farm on Henry St. and built a store on it. The post office was moved into this store and Moore became postmaster. The post office remained in this store until the office was discontinued in 1970. Richard Evans bought the store in 1887 and had it until 1893 when he died. It was not until 1912 when his brother obtained ownership from Richard Evans' estate. The estate of Richard Evans issued tokens running from 1¢ to \$1. In 1914 Robert Evans sold the store to Harrison Fewster who in turn sold it to William Fewster in 1921. Harrison Fewster also used tokens in the denomination of 1¢ through to \$1. The store changed hands a couple of more times until it finally closed for good shortly after the post office was discontinued. The store is now torn down.

The third set of tokens was issued by the estate of Thomas Bearss. About the turn of the century he was listed as a general merchant and grain buyer. When he died I am not sure. Only the 1¢, 10¢ and 25¢ tokens have been seen but a life time resident of Corinth, Mr. Frank Stimers, now deceased, told me that he was sure that they ran from 1¢ to \$1 as well.

Obverse - Estate R. Evans/General/Merchant/Corinth, Ont.

Reverse - Good For/1.00/In/Merchandise Alum-Octagonal-36 mm

Obverse - same

Reverse - Same but for 50 Alum-Octagonal-28 mm

Obverse - same

Reverse - same but for 25 Alum-Octagonal-24 mm

Obverse - same

Reverse - same but for 10 Alum-Octagonal-22 mm

Obverse - same

Reverse - same but for 5 Alum-Octagonal-20 mm

Obverse - same

Reverse - same but for 1 Alum-Octagonal-18 mm

These are listed by Bowman and also by McColl (#393) which dates them as early as 1903.

CORINTH cont'd:

Obverse - Harrison Fewster/General/Merchant/Corinth, Ont.

Reverse - Good For/\$1.00/In/Merchandise	Alum-square-32 mm
Good For/50¢/Merchandise	Alum-square-30 mm
Good For/25¢/In/Merchandise	Alum-square-26 mm
Good For/10¢/In/Merchandise	Alum-square-23 mm
Good For/5¢/In/Merchandise	Alum-square-21 mm
Good For/1¢/In/Merchandise	Alum-square-20 mm

The fact that the 50¢ token omits the word "In" before the word "Merchandise" leads me to wonder if there were not in fact two sets of tokens used by Mr. Fewster.

Obverse - T. Bearss Estate/General/Merchants/Corinth, Ont.

Reverse - Good for/25¢/In Trade	Alum-round-28 mm
Good for/10¢/In Trade	Alum-round-25 mm
Good for/1¢/In Trade	Alum-round-18 mm



DUTTON:

Dutton is located almost in the exact centre of Dunwich Township about 18 miles west of St. Thomas. There are three sets of "Due Bill" tokens and a bakery token known from there.

THE THOMAS HOCKIN STORE - In 1880 Thomas Hockin and James Poole operated a store under the name of Hockin and Pool. After a few years Hockin bought Pool's interest. A century later this store was still being operated by the Hockin family. This store made use of two sets of "Due Bill" tokens. One under the name of Thos Hockin and the other, The T. Hockin Co. The second set had two varieties of the 1¢ token.

J. B. CRAWFORD'S STORE - Although I am not sure when this business got its start, it was for the most part a contemporary business to Hockin's store. It was in business at least by shortly after the turn of the century and part of the business was still operated under the Crawford name until few years ago. They also used "Due Bill" tokens.

DRAKE & McPHERSON STORE - Another turn of the century business which made use of "Due Bills".

C.W. HODDER, BAKERY - This business used a token good for two loaves of bread.

Obverse - The People's Popular/Thos. Hockin/Dutton/Ont./Stores

Reverse - Good For/1.00/In/Merchandise	Alum-Octag-36 mm
Good For/50/In/Merchandise	Alum-Octag-29 mm
Good For/25/In Mrechandise	Alum-Octag-25 mm
Good For/10/In Merchandise	Alum-Octag-22 mm
Good For/5/In Merchandise	Alum-Octag-20 mm
Good For/1/In Merchandise	Alum-Octag-18 mm

Obverse - The People's Popular/The T. Hockin Co./Limited/Dutton/Ont./Stores

Reverse - Good For/1.00/In/Merchandise Alum-Octag-36 mm

DUTTON continued:

Obverse - The People's Popular/The T. Hockin Co./Limited/
Dutton, Ont./Stores

Reverse - Good For/50/In/Merchandise Alum-octag-29 mm

Obverse - The People's Popular/The T. Hockin Co./Limited/
Sutton, Ont./Stores

Reverse - Good For/25/In Merchandise Alum-octag-25 mm

Obverse - same as for 50

Reverse - Good For/10/In Merchandise Alum-octag-22 mm

Obverse - same as for 25

Reverse - Good For/5/In Merchandise Alum-octag-20 mm

Obverse - same

Reverse - Good For/1/In/Merchandise Alum-octag-18 mm

Obverse - same

Reverse - good For/1/In Merchandise Alum-octag-18 mm

With the varieties in the reverses of these tokens one might think that there were actually three different issues of Hockin tokens.

Obverse - Drake & McPherson/General Merchants/Dutton, Ont.

Reverse - Good For/1.00/In/Merchandise Brass-round-35 mm

Obverse - same

Reverse - Good For/50/In Merchandise Brass -round-30 mm

Obverse - same

Reverse - Good For/25/In Merchandise Brass-round-28 mm

Obverse - same

Reverse - Good For/10/In/Merchandise Brass-round-22 mm

Obverse - same

Reverse - good For/5/In Merchandise Brass-round-20 mm

DUTTON continued:

Obverse - Drake & McPherson/General Merchants/Dutton, Ont.

Reverse - Good For/1/In Merchandise Brass-round-18 mm

Obverse - J.B. Crawford's/Big/Store/Dutton, Ont.

Reverse - Good For/1.00/In Merchandise Alum-round-34 mm

Obverse - same

Reverse - Good For/50¢/In Merchandise Alum-round-31 mm

Obverse - same

Reverse - Good For/25¢/In Merchandise Alum-round-29 mm

Obverse - same

Reverse - Good For/10¢/In Merchandise Alum-round-24 m m

Obverse - same

Reverse - Good For/5¢/In Merchandise Alum-round-21 mm

Obverse - same

Reverse - Good For/1¢/In Merchandise Alum-round-19 mm

Obverse - C.W. Hodder/Dutton, Ont.

Reverse - Good For/2/loaves/of bread Alum-scalloped-(8)-29 mm



This issue is my second fall issue of THE TRANSACTIONS. This marks the beginning also of my second year as editor. At this time I would like to thank some of the fellows for their time and effort in producing the articles which make up the pages of this publication. Thanks go to R. J. Graham, Graham Eeler, Ross Irwin, the late Robert Willey, Jeff Fournier, Les Hill, Wm Clarke, Pierre Brouillette, Michael Curry, Jerome Remick, Cec Tannahill, Ron Greene and D. M. Stewart.

At this time I would also like to point out that there is almost no material for the winter issue. I know it is a bit early and that there will be some work being done even now, for the publication, but at the moment it looks like it is going to be a tough scramble to produce 30 pages. I know Ross Irwin is constantly working, and I am at the moment engaged in a series on Elgin County tokens which will produce a few pages hopefully for the next few issues. I hope also to expand this into coverage on several south western Ontario counties.

At the risk of sounding like I am begging for material (Actually I am) I would like to say once again that I can use anything you are working on. Long, short, on topics ranging from paper money, medals, decimal coins, Colonial tokens, banking etc. etc. etc.....

Hopefully everyone has had a good summer.. Its hard to believe that its nearly over. The weather has been fantastic in my part of the country and with a little luck will remain so for the next few weeks until my holidays are done. Although I am hoping everyone has a truly fantastic fall I am looking forward to some rainy days to get everyone back to the typewriter for a couple of hours.

Thanks and all the best,
Sincerely,



Harry N. James

Transactions

of the

Canadian Numismatic Research Society

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XX

While going through an old trunk lately, I came across a few old letters including some from the late J. Douglas Ferguson. Included with some of his letters was an article concerning the private paper money issue of a firm from Stanstead, Quebec. The article is well worth being reprinted here. (pp 97 - 100)

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On pages 112 through to 118 is a list of medals given out by Lord Dufferin. This listing was contributed by Bruce Brace and he came across the information in - George Stewart, Jr., Canada Under the Administration of the Earl of Dufferin, Toronto: Rose-Belford Publishing Co., 1878, Appendix B.

XX

Interesting Cheque Preserved Due To Death of Flying Officer.

contributed by H. N. James

Flying Officer, Frederick Cradock Bull, of the R.C.A.F., was killed in a plane crash December 7, 1944, at Mickleton, Gloucestershire, England. A few days before his death, he made out a small cheque meant as a Christmas gift to his aunt in Edmonton. The cheque drawn on his account from the Dominion Bank in Brantford, Ontario, was written on the lower portion of the Armed Forces Air Letter. Under normal circumstances the cheque would have been cut away from the letter and cashed. The letter and cheque were returned to his widow intact. It is interesting to note that although the Armed Forces Air Letter was sent postage free, the cheque still required a 4¢ stamp.

Open Here

Open Here

ARMED FORCES AIR LETTER

AIR MAIL

CHRISTMAS ISSUE

POSTAGE

1944

FREE

This letter must be posted in Armed Forces Postal channels. If posted in a Civil Post Office or pillar box, it will not be given air transmission.

TO:

Mrs. J. Bennett
Suite 3, Hubbard Bldg.
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

BBW

Fold Here

CPQ 11
40/P & S/1448

example

If anything is enclosed in this letter it will be sent by ordinary mail.

FROM (Sender's Reg't No., Rank and Name only)

Flt. Lt. B. W. F. C.
143661-BCA7

This Armed Forces Air Letter cannot be accepted for registration.



Fold Here

1. Sat Dec 44.

Dear Aunt Mary

I have been intending to drop you a line for sometime but am afraid I have neglected to. Knowing how thoughtful Dad always was at Christmas I feel that he would like me to remember you for him this year. So I am enclosing a small check, just cut the bottom leaf of the letter off and present it at your bank.

I am now a Flying Officer, not a very senior rank, but it makes things a little more pleasant, especially in this country.

Well there is not very much I can write about so with very best wishes for the Christmas Season I will close for now.

Sincerely Yours
Fred

Recd No 3409

The Dominion Bank
Brantford, Ont.

2 Dec 44



Pay Mrs. Mary Arnott (Edmonton) or order

five 25 / 100 Dollars

\$5.25

J. C. Bull
93

Laiterie J.V Gougeon Dairy
Richelieu, Qc.



Joseph-Victor Gougeon, born on July 22, 1897 in St-Laurent, married Rose-Amande Bouthillette, born on September 26, 1901 in North Stukely. Mr. Joseph-Victor Gougeon established himself in Richelieu, along with his spouse, Rose-Amande Bouthillette and their first two children: Gilles and Rollande. They lived on 233 St-Jacques street (now Richelieu Boulevard). As Mr. Gougeon has already a milk road with his brother Hyppolite, of St-Mathias, he decided to transform in dairy his house basement, so called " Orchard view". This is where most of the milk operations take place: treatment, bottling and milk storing. The involvement of his seven sons will ensure the expansion and the success of the business.

In 1948 the Gougeon family built a pasteurization plant just in front of the familial house, which is on 242, same street, on their own lot. In 1950 Louis Gougeon became production manager and vice president of the company. Due to a strenuous and persevere work from everybody, the company became ,modern, complying to all goverment requirements and to selected customers. Bought by Gilles, Omer and Louis, the business becomes a company in 1953. Because of the centralization of the dairy industry, they have to sell their company to the Granger Dairy of St-Jean in 1975

Sources: Souvenir book of Notre.Dame. De. Bonsecourt 1994

Pierre Brouillette



Laiterie J.V. Gougeon

Richelieu, Qc.

Joseph-Victor Gougeon, né le 22 juillet 1897 à Ville St-Laurent, épouse Rose-Amande Bouthillette, née le 26 septembre 1901, à North Stukeley. M. Joseph-Victor Gougeon s'établit à Richelieu avec son épouse, Rose-Amande Bouthillette, et leurs premiers enfants: Gilles et Rollande. Ils habitent alors au 233 rue Saint-Jacques (aujourd'hui boulevard Richelieu). Comme monsieur Gougeon exploitait déjà une "run de lait" avec son frère Hyppolite, de St- Mathias, il décide de transformer en laiterie le sous-sol de sa maison, pompeusement surnommé "Orchard view". C'est là que se font, manuellement, la plupart des opérations de traitement, d'embouteillage et d'entreposage du lait acheté des cultivateurs.

L'implication des sept fils de Joseph-Victor au commerce paternel en assurera l'expansion et la réussite. En 1948, les Gougeon font construire une usine de pasteurisation juste en face de la résidence familiale, soit au no 242 de la même rue, sur un terrain leur appartenant. En 1950, Louis Gougeon devient gérant de la production et vice-président de la compagnie. Grâce au travail acharné et persévérant de tous et chacun, l'entreprise, d'abord artisanale, devient très moderne, conforme à toutes les exigences de l'état et d'une clientèle choisie. Acquis par Gilles, Omer et Louis Gougeon en 1953, le commerce devient une compagnie. La centralisation de l'industrie laitière amène à vendre à la laiterie Granger de St-Jean en 1975.

Source: Livre souvenir de la Paroisse Notre -Dame- de- Bonsecour 1994

Pierre Brouillette

Laiterie/J.V Gougeon/Inc

B&B 1820A Bon/une/pinte
1820B Bon/une/pinte
1820C Bon/une/pinte
1820D Bon/une/pinte

P: ns: 33 th yellow
P: ns: 33 th red
P: ns: 33 th green
P: ns: 33 th blue

Note: notice no dot after "Inc"



Laiterie/J.V Gougeon/Inc.

B&B 1821A Bon/une/pinte
1821B Bon/une/pinte
1821C Bon/une/pinte

P: ns: 33 th brown
P: ns: 33 th blue
P: ns: 33 th yellow

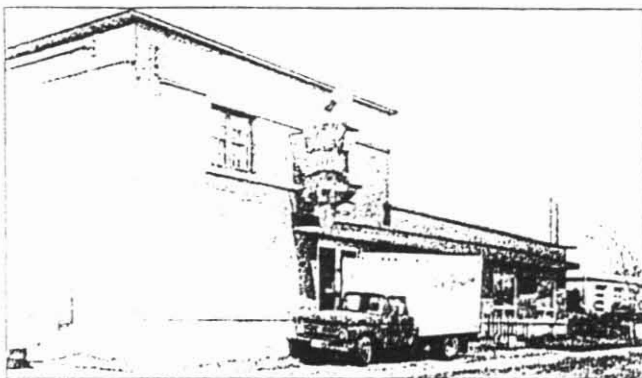
Note: notice dot after "Inc."



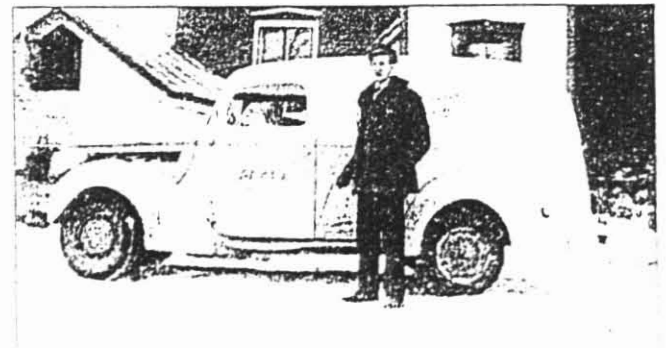
New location in 1949.
Nouvel établissement en 1949.



The Milk delivery, in the first years.
La livraison du lait, les premières années.



The Gougeon Dairy in 1970.
La laiterie Gougeon telle qu'on la voyait en 1970.



Gilles Gougeon, in front of a Ford in 1938.
un camion de la laiterie, un Ford 1938.

SPALDING and FOSTER - STANSTEAD, QUEBEC

by J. Douglas Ferguson, F.R.N.S.

The Counties of Stanstead, Brome and Missisquoi in the Province of Quebec were originally settled during the late years of the eighteenth century and early years of the nineteenth century by people coming from what had become the United States of America. Many of those who had come to Missisquoi County were United Empire Loyalists and who wished to remain loyal to their King and British heritage. Those coming a little later to Stanstead and Brome Counties were largely Americans who had little or no antagonism to the American Republic but wanted cheap land and saw opportunities for improving their economic situation north of the border as businessmen or in agriculture. Stanstead County was surveyed in 1793, and the Border in this area was established in 1772 by survey of John Collins, Deputy Governor General. Some who settled without purchasing land are known to have not realized it was in Canada but were indifferent to that fact.

The Village of Stanstead quickly became the center of business and of the largest population. Those who came were largely from what are now the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut and New York. These were hard-working and determined settlers and included in their numbers former military officers and soldiers, and men who already had had some business experience. Land was cleared, saw and grist mills and stores, and a little later manufacturing plants, were established.

The adjoining territory on the American side was becoming similarly settled. Little attention was paid to the International Boundary.. It was an overnight stop on the main coach road between Montreal and Boston and between Boston and Quebec City. The first post office and customs house in the Eastern Townships was opened in Stanstead in 1819 and 1821 respectively. During the war of 1812 there was little disruption although a local Militia Unit made one incursion into the United States to destroy a storehouse of military supplies at Derby, Vermont, five miles below the boundary. The local Masonic Lodge with both Canadians and Americans as members, continued to meet regularly. The American community across the boundary from Stanstead was named Derby Line.

Stanstead had become one of the important centres of Lower Canada, when Louis Joseph Papineau, the elected leader of the Colony, visited Stanstead in 1834 to gain the backing of the County for his movement to secure from the authorities in London truly responsible government. A strong committee had already been established in Stanstead and they received Papineau with all honors. Hundreds of people called on him on the day of his arrival, among whom were a number of Americans from Vermont and New Hampshire.

From the local newspapers of the period there is no doubt that the majority of the citizens wished a strengthening of the powers of the Legislature, and reduced authority and a voice in naming of the Executive Council. Many of these, including Louis Joseph Papineau, were in favor of bringing this about through negotiations with London rather than by open rebellion. The leaders were eloquent speakers and with their ability to raise emotions, carried with them the great majority of those attending the public meetings. One of Papineau's planks was for citizens to stop buying, or using as much as possible, British goods until the reform was realized.

The United States of America during this same period was suffering its own "growing pains" and in 1837 and 1838 were in the midst of a serious depression which led to the issuance of the important series of tokens, many political in form, but all

readily accepted as one cent. These were needed because of the hoarding of money due to the fear by so many people that banks might collapse and that a general chaotic condition might follow.

Similar economic difficulties were developing over the Canadas. Tokens as issued by banks and merchants were supplementing the Spanish-American, United States, British and other coins for general circulation (Canada did not have any coinage of its own at this period). Banks were springing into existence and one of their profitable operations was the issuance of paper money in turn greatly needed as a circulating media.

This was followed in Lower Canada by many prominent merchants issuing their own paper money which was readily accepted for want of other media, and because of the prominence of the firms issuing it. One of these firms was Spalding and Foster of Stanstead.

Stephen Foster was born in Montpelier, Vermont on July 12, 1806. He commenced a mercantile business in partnership with Colonel Langdon at Derby Line, Vermont, in 1828, and they opened a store at Stanstead, Quebec in the area now known as Rock Island, in 1830. Col. Langdon withdrew from the partnership in 1833 and the business was continued as Spalding and Foster, until the latter withdrew from the firm in 1844. His residence was in Stanstead. In 1855 he was elected Mayor of Stanstead and was associated with many church and charitable activities. His store was the first in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada to refuse the sale of "ardent spirits".

Levi Spalding was the son of a soldier of the American Revolution from Massachusetts. At twelve years of age he moved to Montpelier, Vermont to live with his brother, and at sixteen years he began clerking in a store there, as had Foster (before moving further North). Entering business as a full partner with Foster in 1833 (he had been working in the store since 1830) Spalding carried on the business by himself until 1859 when he sold it to his son, Wm. Spalding.

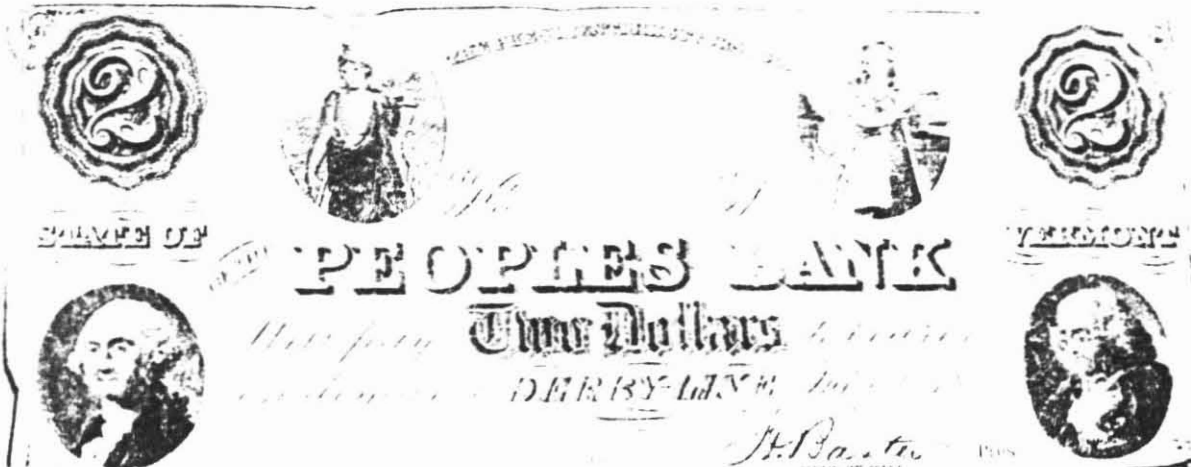
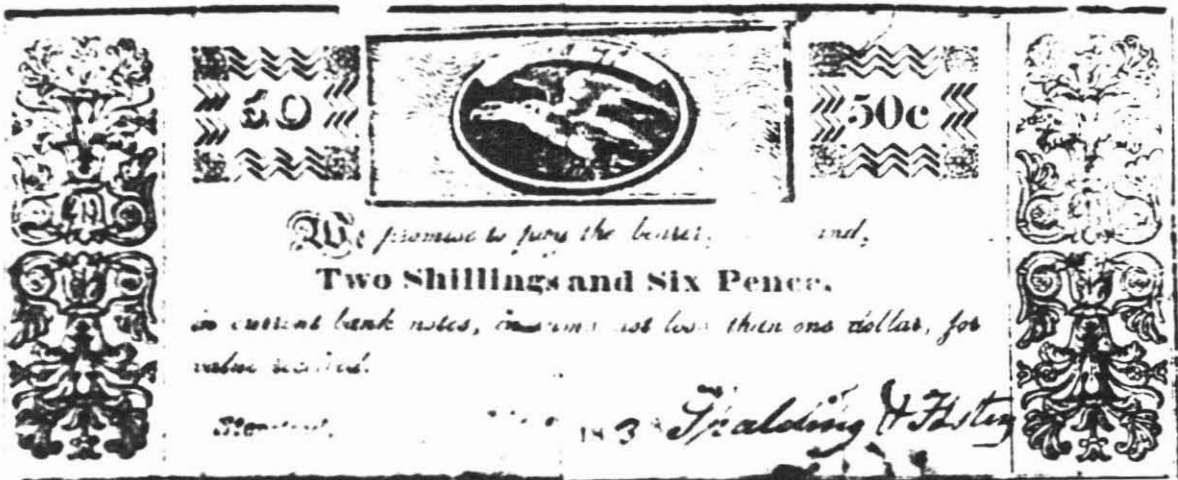
It was under these conditions that Spalding-Foster issued their paper money. Only unique examples of two denominations are known to be in existence, one of two shillings (40 cents) and the other of two shilling six pence (50 cents). They are dated January 1st, 1838. The lower denomination portrays in its central vignette an eagle in flight, perhaps indirectly reflecting the birthplace of both partners in the United States of America.

The central vignette on the other note is more intriguing. Under an archway, embellished with the wording "Constitution, Justice, Wisdom, Moderation" stands a militia man with drawn sword, and to the left is a church or other large building. This illustration would perhaps suggest that the partners and local citizens wished a Constitution for Lower Canada that was quickly formulated and carried out with wisdom and justice.

The notes resemble many others of the period in size and general type of printing, and were likely produced at the local printing plant in Stanstead.

The local newspaper "Farmers' Advocate and Townships Gazette" regularly carried advertisements of the firm. They extensively advertised "broadcloths", "cashmeres", "prints", "flannels", "serge", and other cloths for the making of clothes - "gloves and mittens", "hardware", "crockery", "glassware", "looking-glasses", "paints, oils and dyestuffs", "salt", and "stoves". They also advertised to buy furs.

Wm. Spalding had dealt privately in U.S. Currency and bonds. He invested when they were low in price and became wealthy with their appreciation. In 1844 when Foster withdrew from the partnership, Spalding built for himself a lovely home still



standing in Derby Line, Vermont (a half-mile distant from his store in Canada).

Derby Line, Vermont in the meantime was continuing to grow in economic strength, and it was felt that a bank there was essential. The People's Bank was established in 1851. Spalding was one of the first Directors. He served as President of the Bank from 1863-1871. Foster in the meantime had been appointed Cashier of the Bank in 1855 and continued to serve in that capacity until 1890. Foster was also a Director of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Railroad, and Vice-President and Treasurer of the Massawippi Valley Railroad, and was prominent in the financing of the latter. He was a trustee of Stanstead Wesleyan College and a strong supporter of Stanstead South Congregational Church at Rock Island.

The illustration of the two dollar note of the People's Bank carries the signature of Foster as Cashier. In 1865 the People's Bank became the National Bank of Derby Line.

Another interesting association between the People's Bank and Canada is the fact that Wm. Farwell, who was in turn Cashier, General Manager, and the last President of the Eastern Townships Bank, began his banking experience with the People's Bank and was Assistant Cashier of that institution in 1859. A year or two later he went to the Sherbrooke institution. At about the same time William S. Foster, a son of Stephen, who had been associated with the Eastern Townships Bank as its first Cashier, returned to the People's Bank and was Vice-President of the National Bank of Derby Line from 1883-1886.

The story of the discovery of the two notes of Spalding and Foster may be of some interest. The late Frank Mellon was a respected merchant of many years in Rock Island. Being interested in antiques, he put aside a section of his large store for such items. He bought in 1934 an old desk from a local resident. While restoring the finish on the desk he discovered a "secret drawer". In it were the two bills and a few other papers of the period. He turned the bills over to his son-in-law, the late Doctor W.W. Lynch, prominent surgeon of Sherbrooke. Spurred by this gift, Doctor Lynch became a respected numismatist. While his collection was sold two years before his death to a professional American dealer, he retained these two notes, which were inherited by his son, Warren Lynch, also of Sherbrooke. They are now a part of the National Numismatic Collection of Canada (Bank of Canada).

Major References -

- History of Quebec - Salte - page 450
- Papineau - DesCelles
- Forests and Clearings - B.F. Hubbard
- Farmers' Advocate and Townships Gazette (Stanstead Historical Society Archives)
- 1851-1951 The People's Bank, The National Bank of Derby Line
- The History of the Canadian Bank of Commerce - Volume 11

NUMISMATICALLY ELGIN - Part 2.

EAGLE, ONT.

Eagle is located in the south east corner of Aldborough Township. It is on the junction of highways 3 and 76, south of West Lorne and just north of Lake Erie. It is about 20 miles west of St. Thomas, Ont.

Eagle is probably more known today for Swain's Greenhouse than anything else. Swain's supply flowers and plants all over this part of Ontario.

Across from Swain's is an old general store which is a fairly popular spot for travellers in this area. This store, built in 1874 by Frederick Lindenman was the second location for the family business which started in Eagle in 1865. Ernest Lindenman, with his family moved to Eagle from Waterloo County in 1865. Ernest was a tailor. He with his sons, Phillip and Frederick built a house on the north west corner. The first general store and tailor shop were in the front of this house.

The Lindenman family continued in business here until 1946, when they finally sold the store out of the family. Today the business is still that of a general store.

The store made use of "Due Bill" tokens sometime around the turn of the century. The tokens were probably in the denomination of 1¢ through to \$1, however only the 5¢, 10¢ and 25¢ denominations are known. They are aluminum, round and 20, 22 and 26 mm's in diameter.

They were not listed by W.R. McColl in his listing of 1903, so it is likely that they were used sometime after this date. They are listed by Bowman in his "TRADE TOKENS OF ONTARIO".

Obverse - Lindenman's/General/Store/Eagle,Ont.

Reverse - Good for/25¢/in trade	Alum-round-26 mm	316-A-C
- Good for/10¢/in trade	Alum-round-22 mm	316-A-D
- Good for/ 5¢/in trade	Alum-round-20 mm	316-A-E



EDEN, ONT.

Eden, Ontario is a hamlet located on Highway 19 a few miles south of Tillsonburg and about 15 miles north of Pt. Burwell on Lake Erie. Two sets of tokens were used in a general store there which was on the south east corner of the cross roads. This store is in Bayham Township.

Both Frank E. Travis, and the Leach brothers made use of tokens while they were in business in this store. The store, still in use has changed hands many times since their days. The Leach tokens are known in denominations of from 1¢ to \$1 and are aluminum and octagonal in shape. Only the 25¢ denomination has surfaced from Travis's time, however I imagine that they are also in the other denominations as well.

Obverse - Leach Bros./General/Merchants/Eden,Ont.

Reverses - Good For/1.00/In/Merchandise	- Alum-Octag-35 mm	320-A-A
- Good For/50/In/Merchandise	- Alum-Octag-28 mm	320-A-B
- Good For/25/In Merchandise	- Alum-Octag-24 mm	320-A-C
- Good For/10/In Merchandise	- Alum-Octag-22 mm	320-A-D
- Good For/5/In Merchandise	- Alum-Octag-20 mm	320-A-E
- Good For/1/In Merchandise	- Alum-Octag-18 mm	320-A-F

Obverse - Frank E. Travis/General/We Aim/To Please/ Merchant/Eden, Ont.

Reverse - Good For/25¢/In Merchandise - Alum- Scalloped- 32mm

Travis' token was not listed by Bowman.



IONA, ONT.

Iona, Ontario is situated on the town line of Dunwich and Southwold Townships in Elgin County. It is about 15 miles southwest of St. Thomas, Ont.

A store, now housing an antique business, was built there in 1889 by one J.O. Lumley. He operated his business as a general merchant until 1914 when his son W. G. Lumley, took over. He and his wife ran the business until 1944. It was then sold out of the family and has changed hands several times since.

"Due Bill" tokens were used in the store when W. G. Lumley operated it. They were in the denomination of 1¢ to 50¢, and were made of aluminum, and octagonal in shape.

Obverse - Lumley & Co./General/Merchants/Iona, Ont.

Reverse - Good For/50/In/Merchandise	Alum-Octag-28 mm	520-B-B
- Good For/25/In Merchandise	Alum-Octag-25 mm	520-B-C
- Good For/10/In Merchandise	Alum-Octag-22 mm	520-B-D
- Good For/5/In Merchandise	Alum-Octag-20 mm	520-B-E
- Good For/1/In Merchandise	Alum-Octag-18 mm	520-B-F



IONA STATION, ONT.

Iona Station is two miles north of Iona, still on the townline. It came into existence when the Canada Southern Railroad went through. Both Iona and Iona Station prospered for some years but in recent years there is not much left of the original settlements.

A general store with a post office got its start in Iona Station in 1888. J.J. Campbell is the first merchant mentioned in the county registry office records. He operated his store until 1894 when it was purchased by John Gage. He was succeeded in 1897 by Joseph Elijah Gage. He sold to Daniel J. McBride in 1913. The McBride family operated the business until 1967 when it was purchased by Mr. Richard Hudson. After him, the store was closed for several years but has since been re-opened.

J. E. Gage used tokens in the denomination of 1¢ to \$1. The tokens were of aluminum with the exception of the \$1 which was of brass. These were obviously used sometime between 1897 and 1913.

D. J. McBride also made use of "Due Bills". In recent years a 10¢ and a 25¢ token have surfaced. These were probably from a set of 1¢ to \$1. These were unknown to Bowman.

Obverse - J.E. Gage, /General/Merchant/Iona Station/Ont.

Reverse - Good For/1.00/In/Merchandise	-	Brass-Round-30 mm	520-A-A
- Good For/50/In/Merchandise	-	Alum-Round-30 mm	520-A-B
- Good For/25/In/Merchandise	-	Alum-Round-28 mm	520-A-C
- Good For/10/In/Merchandise	-	Alum-Round-24 mm	520-A-D
- Good For/5/In/Merchandise	-	Alum-Round-20 mm	520-A-E
- Good For/1/In/Merchandise	-	Alum-Round-18 mm	520-A-F

Obverse - D.J. McBride/General/Merchant/Iona Sta. Ont

Reverse - Good For/25¢/In Trade	-	Alum-Octag-28 mm
- Good For/10¢/In Trade	-	Alum-Octag-25 mm



PORT STANLEY, ONT.

Port Stanley, Ontario is located on the north shore of Lake Erie, about 9 miles south of St. Thomas. It is almost midway between Windsor to the west and Ft. Erie to the east. In its early years it was a major port supplying the needs of the London and St. Thomas area.

Of the two I am familiar with, one has come to light only in recent years. This is a 25¢ token of W. Mitchell, a general merchant. This is probably from a set of tokens ranging from 1¢ to \$1. When he was in business I am not sure, but I would imagine somewhere around 1900 to 1920, when this type of token was in common use.

The other is a 5¢ token issued by G.E. Mackie and used in his orange ade and beach food outlet. This business, although under different ownership and in a slightly different location, is still operating under the Mackie name. George Mackie, who had formerly made and sold candy throughout Southern Ontario, started his beach-side business in 1911 and operated it for about 24 years. He sold to a Mr. Ken Turnbull who operated the stand until 1969. It has changed hands a few times since then. Mr. Turnbull told me that the token was first used in 1911 and its use was continued until the 1930's. The token was distributed to people at group picnics, and when a passenger steamboat was docked at Port Stanley, tokens would be distributed amongst the passengers. Eventually the supply of tokens dwindled and they were not replaced.

Obverse - W. Mitchell,/Dealer In/Dry Goods/Groceries/Boots & Shoes/
Stationery &c/Pt. Stanley.

Reverse - Good For/25/Cents/In Trade Alum-round-25 mm

This token was unknown to Fred Bowman.

Obverse - G.E.Mackie/5/At Stand

Reverse - Good For/5¢/In Trade Alum-round-32 mm 826-A-E



RODNEY, ONT.

Rodney, Ontario is located in the west end of Aldborough township. It is on the Furnival Road, 3 miles north of Highway No. 3. It like so many small villages in the area, came into being when the Canada Southern Railroad came through. H. R. Page's Historical Atlas of Elgin County, printed in 1877, describes the village in 1870 as a muddy road with one log house. By 1877 it was a thriving village with hotels, general stores, shops, churches etc. It was an important wood station for the C.S.R.

By the turn of the century, there were at least two general merchants here using "Due Bill" tokens. One business was that of Mistele Bros. & Co. In an early Rodney newspaper ad, Oct 28, 1915, Mistele's were advertising a name change for their business. In the ad they stated that they had been operating under the name of Mistele Bros & Co. for 37 years and were now operating under the name of Mistele's Ltd. This would date the company back to 1878. The tokens used by Mistele Bros were listed by McColl, so were in use at least as early as 1903. Whether they continued to use them after 1915 I am not sure.

Another merchant using "Due Bills" was George Whitton. I am not sure when he was in business but a good guess would be somewhere around 1900 to 1920.

A bakery business, Lusty Bros. used a token which was good for a loaf of bread.

Obverse - Mistele Bros. & Co./General/Merchants/Rodney, Ont.

Reverse - Good For/1.00/In Merchandise	Alum-round-35 mm	892-A-A
- Good For/50/In Merchandise	Alum-round-31 mm	892-A-B
- Good For/25/In MErchandise	Alum-round-28 mm	892-A-C
- Good For/10/In Merchandise	Alum-round-25 mm	892-A-D
- Good For/5/In Merchadise	Alum-round-20 mm	892-A-E
- Good For/1/In Merchandies	Alum-round-18 mm	892-A-F

Obverse - Geo. R. Whitton/Standard/Store/Rodney, Ont.

Reverse - Good For/25¢/In Trade	Alum-Scallopped-10-30 mm	892-B-C
- Good For/10¢/In Trade	Alum-Scallopped-8 -28 mm	892-B-D
- Good For/5¢/In Trade	Alum-Scallopped-8 -25 mm	892-B-E

These are probably from a set of tokens ranging from 1¢ to \$1.

RODNEY, ONT. continued;

Obverse - Lusty Bros./BAkers/Rodney

Reverse - Good For/One/Loaf/Bread

Alum-Scalloped-8 -28 mm





MEDALS & TOKENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES

AUGUST 18 to 28 1994 IN VICTORIA, B.C.



THESE WERE THE XV GAMES.

RALPH R. Burry.

The Commonwealth Games have come and gone and all that we have to remember them by is a few Numismatic items and a whole lot of good memories. The games were opened by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness Prince Philip. Prince Edward was also here to help his mother in the ceremonies. The Queen and Prince Philip only stayed for the opening and Prince Edward stayed until the end and closed the games on the 28th of August.

The general theme surrounding the game centered on our First Nation people and the scenes were more than spectacular. The opening ceremonies by the native people Echoed the Spirit of the three First Nation on Vancouver Island Coast Salish and the Nuuchahnulth and the last tribe, the Kwakwaka'wakw. This ceremony blessed the grounds, empowered the People and wipe away the Fears of the past so that a new relationship and celebration can begin.

Over 65 Nations took part in the games and these were once part of the British Empire. The games used to be called The British Empire Games, but since so many countries got their independence the name of the games has been changed. This was the first year for many years that South Africa was accepted back into the games and it was a great day for the games. Some of the countries had only one or two competitors, but they came.

These games could not run without help so they asked for volunteers and over Seven Thousand volunteers came forward. The ones chosen had to go on a training program for several weeks before the game to learn what to do in their different postings during the games. This group of people were to be known as TEAM 94. These volunteers were used to direct traffic and assist the competitors, to name only a few jobs. They were dressed in very colourful uniforms and added colour to the different events.

THE LOGO AND MASCOT OF THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES.



The mascot of the games was a laughing ORCA and it was associated with Emily Carr who was an early Victoria painter of many Native scenes. She was called Klee Wyck, 'The Laughing One,' by Native people, so being part of Victoria and also the sea. Abundant with this mammal they decided to make it the mascot of the games. Several of the volunteers wore a costume and paraded around the different game sites to the amusement of the children and adults alike.



The Logo of the games was the brain child of several artists and they came up with what I believe is a very appropriate for the games. The ribbon is in the form of a V, for Victoria and Volunteer. It is not joined at the bottom so as to remind people who see this Logo that Victoria and the people of the island is always open to everyone who wants to come and visit. The mascot and Logo was used everywhere the games were depicted.



OFFICIAL MASCOT
XV Commonwealth Games
XV Jeux du Commonwealth

Victoria 94
August 18-28 Août 1994

TOKENS & MEDALS OF THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES.

The games were not held in the one place, in fact they were held in 7 of the 9 sites and all the people that attend these competitions have to be fed. A catering service in the lower mainland got the job. The food was provided by Thrifty Foods of Vancouver Island. The name of this catering service was called the;CASUAL CATERING CONSESSION MANAG^EMENT".

CCCM LTD. specializes in the setup and management of large scale outdoor special events. Within this past year CCCM LTD. had been the consession management company for the XV Commonwealth Games in Victoria. As per such,CCCM was responsible for coordinating all the food services that was to be provided to the general public at I said before at 7 of 9 sites which the games took place. During a span of 10 days CCCM did feed 260,000 individuals with an international menu highlighting the the different ethnic foods from around the world.

CCCM had a roster of 24 employees and a full staff of 640 of the volunteers from TEAM 94 who were not too familiar with the catering end of the games.CCCM LTD suggested incorporating the use of tokensand scrip to enhance the look and feel of the games, while also providing cash control, necessary for a large scale operation of this nature.

They had manufactured for the games three denomination of tokens. These tokens were made by a firm in Pennsylvania,USA called"IMPRINT CENTER".The quantities made were:

- 125,000 of the \$1 token.
- 10,000 of the \$5 token.
- 5,000 of the \$20 token.

Approximatley \$200,000 face value. Some were never redeemed and kept for souvenirs. One had to go to a counter near each cosession and buy tokens to cover your meal and pay whoever serves you.

There were also tickets for the CLUB 94 or the volunteers who had sometimes to work overtime.These volunteers got a ticket from their supervisors and was given a ticket.this in turn was credited to the expenses of the games comission at the end of each day.

XV Commonwealth Games
CCCM/pic of mascot/
Event Management/
Victoria, B.C.Aug 18
to 28 1994//CCCM/in
trade for \$1.00/food
and Beverage/Event management.



Round;Copper Nickle:20½mm

Obverse same as the
former and the rev.
is the same as the
former only \$5.00.
(pic on obv.is Logo)



Round:Copper Nickle:25½ mm

Obverse same as the
former and the rev.
is the same but \$20
(pic on obv. is Logo)

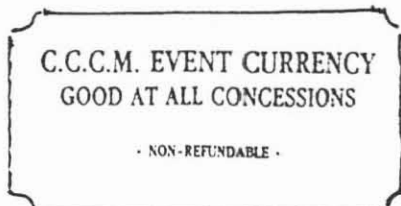
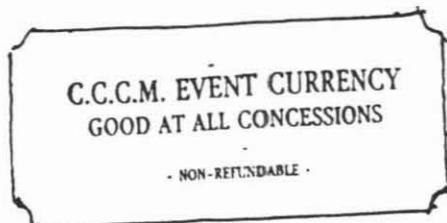


Round:Brass:28½ mm

TOKENS & MEDALS OF THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES.

The meal vouchers for the TEAM 94 personnel came in rolls of tickets. As I said before, if a volunteer had to work during meal hours his chief would give him or her enough tickets for a meal. The tickets came in two denominations, One dollar and Five dollars.

The tickets were printed on a white cardboard and were different sizes and colors. The \$1.00 ticket was printed in black, but the Logo in the center was their usual colours: Red and Blue and the reverse was in black printing. The \$5.00 ticket was also on white cardboard but the printing on the obverse is in Red but the reverse is in Black. The \$5.00 ticket is 2¼" x 1", a little bigger than the \$1.00 ticket.



THE B.C. LOTTERY CORPORATION, S MEDALLION,

The B.C. Lottery Corp. was one of the major funders of the Commonwealth Games so they had a scratch piece made with the games in mind. These pieces were used to scratch the lottery tickets to see if you won anything. These medallions were diecast pot metal and gilded. They look quite nice and fits in to the realm of Numismatics quite nicely. They are 32½mm and Round Diecast (Goldine)



After the games came to the end, the Commonwealth Games Commission held a huge party and barbacue for all the Club 94 (Volunteers) for doing a Trojan job of running the games. They also presented each volunteer with a beautiful Bronze medal in a case and it was made by Birks, so you can tell it's a lovely medal.

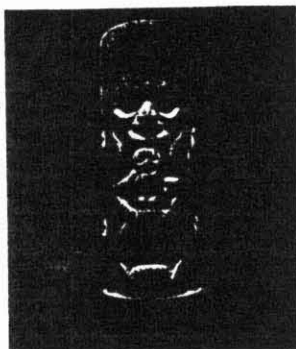
All in all the Commonwealth Games that were held in Victoria was the best ever held anywhere in the world and will be hard to beat. Every writeup that I read said the friendship and good will among the Volunteers and the different contestants from all over the world. The games are over but good memories will remain with people from Vancouver Island and B.C. forever.



MEDALS & TOKENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES.



Commemorative medal



Spirit of Nations

The Victoria Commonwealth Games Society presents this commemorative medal to you in gratitude for your hard work and your help in making the XV Commonwealth Games a grand success and a memorable event.

The medal features two images of the XV Commonwealth Games: the Spirit of Nations figure, created by Coast Salish artist Richard Krentz, and the Celebration Ribbon, the logo of the XV Commonwealth Games.

The Spirit of Nations figure stands on the world, holds a baby, and breathes the breath of life. The long, flowing hair represents the world's oceans and rivers connecting all nations.

This figure is featured on the towering totem pole, the Spirit of Lekwammen, a

legacy of the XV Commonwealth Games. An advocate of teamwork, Richard believes that people working together in a spirit of love and co-operation can learn and embrace the values of friendship and the understanding of one another's culture and history.

The other side of the medal features the Commonwealth Games Federation symbol: a crown with the Commonwealth Games initials under it, surrounded by a five-cornered chain, which represents the Commonwealth's presence in the five continental regions.



- Description; Bz;Round; 50½mm dia. & 3½mm thick.

The most popular item that are collected from the Commonwealth games are the little pins that were given out or sold during the ten days of the games. Anyone who contributed to the games had their own pin made and were handed out. The countries that took part also had their own pins made. Some of the pins are common but quite a few are very scarce, as not that many were made. The game commission also had their own official pins. The pins are selling today for as high as \$20.00 and as low as \$2.00. They are very popular and everyone is collecting them. Shown below are a few of the pins. The two in the center are the two official pins and they are gold plated.





APPENDIX B.

During Lord Dufferin's stay in Canada he has given no fewer than five hundred medals to the various educational and other institutions of the country. We give here a complete list of the medals granted, and the names of the persons who received them.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Medal to be awarded to the Undergraduate in the Faculty of Arts, who, having at least a Double First Class, shall at the third year's examination have passed on the whole the highest examination in honours.

- 1876. Gold medal.... Adam Johnson.
- 1877. Silver do J. D. Cameron.
- 1878. Gold do J. D. Cameron.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

Medals for general proficiency in the subjects of the 2nd year's examination. These would include Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, French, Natural Science.

- 1875. Silver medal.... J. A. Houston.
- Bronze do C. L. Ingles.
- 1876. Silver do C. L. Ingles.
- Bronze do A. L. Parker.
- 1877. Silver do A. L. Parker.
- Bronze do R. T. Nichol.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

Medal to be awarded for translation into Latin Prose.

- 1875. Silver medal.... E. E. Nicholson.

Medals to be awarded for composition in English Prose.

- 1876. Silver medal.... E. A. E. Bowes.
- Bronze do D. R. Keys.
- 1877. Silver do D. R. Keys.
- Bronze do J. Chisholm.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

Classics—To be competed for by written papers covering the various studies of the year.

- 1875. Silver medal.... Patrick Madden
- Bronze do P. S. Dowdall.

NORMAL SCHOOL, TORONTO.

Medals to be competed for by the ladies and gentlemen of the 2nd Division who are applicants for Second Class Certificates, and awarded to the Student whose aggregate number of

marks is the highest in the subjects of the usual final examination.

- 1875. Silver medal.. Miss F. Gillespie.
- Bronze do .. Hiram Pettit.
- 1876. Silver do .. J. F. White.
- Bronze do .. Miss Lillas Dunlop.
- 1878. Silver do .. Alexander Burke.
- Bronze do .. Miss Lottie Lawson.
- 1878. Silver do .. Hugh D. Johnson.
- Bronze do .. George Kirk.

MODEL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, TORONTO.

General proficiency to the girl receiving the highest total of marks at the written examinations held in June.

- 1875. Silver medal.. Miss L. Y. Sams.
- Bronze do .. Miss C. Steward.
- 1876. Silver do .. Miss K. Ferguson.
- Bronze do .. Miss Ella Wood.
- 1877. Silver do .. Miss M. Wilson.
- Bronze do .. Miss A. Cullen.
- 1878. Silver do .. Miss E. L. Skinner.
- Bronze do .. Miss I. Inglis.

MODEL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, TORONTO.

General proficiency to the boy receiving the highest total of marks at the written examinations held in June of each year.

- 1875. Silver medal.. C. A. Hodgetts.
- Bronze do .. George Gregg.
- 1876. Silver do .. William Walker.
- Bronze do .. Essen Reid.
- 1877. Silver do .. A. Hodgetts.
- Bronze do .. Gilbert Townsend.
- 1878. Silver do .. Wm. G. Boddy.
- Bronze do .. Alfred Latch.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, TORONTO.

To the pupil in the upper Modern Form who passes the best written and oral examination in the subjects of the Modern Department of the College.

- 1875. Silver medal.. R. M. Orr.
- Bronze do .. E. B. Freeland.
- 1876. Silver do .. J. W. Reid.
- Bronze do .. A. E. Barber.
- 1877. Silver do .. R. Balmer.
- Bronze do .. H. H. Macrae.
- 1878. Silver do .. J. Burns.
- Bronze do .. D. W. Montgomery

BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL, TORONTO.

For the best Essay on any given subject—particular stress being laid on Grammar, Spelling and Writing. "English Literature" was the subject of competition.

1875. Silver medal.. Miss Grace Ponton
Bronze do .. Miss I. A. Farish.
1876. Silver do .. Miss M. L. Powell.
Bronze do .. Miss Louise Lewis
1877. Silver do .. Miss H. Ford.
Bronze do .. Miss H. E. Fraser.
1878. Silver do .. Miss F. G. F.
Taylor.
Bronze do .. Miss M. Nightingale.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, OTTAWA.

For proficiency in Classics and Mathematics.

1875. Silver medal.. S. W. Hutton.
Bronze do .. S. W. Hutton.
1876. Silver do .. W. A. D. Lees.
Bronze do .. H. O. E. Pratt.
1877. Silver do .. Fred. W. Jarvis.
Bronze do .. Fred. W. Jarvis.
1878. Silver do .. A. F. Johnson.
Bronze do .. A. F. Johnson.

OTTAWA COLLEGE.

For Greek Literature and Practical Mathematics.

1876. Silver medal.. H. G. Lajoie.
Bronze do .. Edward Perreault

GALT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

For general proficiency in Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages.

1875. Silver medal.. S. J. Weir.
Bronze do .. H. St. Quentin
Cayley.
1876. Silver do .. George Acheson.
Bronze do .. J. Ballantyne.
1877. Silver do .. E. J. McIntyre.
Bronze do .. J. C. Smith.
1878. Silver do .. Alex. Scrimger.
Bronze do .. Edward Woods.

HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE, LONDON.

For general proficiency in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

1874. Silver medal.. Miss A. Lewis.
Bronze do .. Miss K. Chittenden.
1875. Silver do .. Miss May Murphy.
Bronze do .. Miss Lizzie Ivins.
1876. Silver do .. Miss Ida Whitney.
Bronze do .. Miss L. M. Wood.
1877. Silver do .. Miss M. Wiggins.
Bronze do .. Miss Anna King.
1878. Silver do .. Miss C. Jeffery.
Bronze do .. Miss E. Thompson.

DUFFERIN (FORMERLY HELLMUTH)
COLLEGE, LONDON.

Medals to be awarded to the pupil who shall gain the highest aggregate marks at the Annual Examination in

- June:—Classics, Mathematics, general English subjects, and Modern Languages; general proficiency in Music.
1874. Silver medal.. Thomas Wharton.
Bronze do .. T. B. Pomroy.
1875. Silver do .. W. A. Short.
Bronze do .. John Hurst.
1876. Silver do .. E. A. Ferguson.
Bronze do .. J. A. Tanner.
1877. Silver do .. J. A. Tanner.
Bronze do .. John Gunne.

KNOX COLLEGE, LONDON.

For general proficiency, open to all Theological Students, and to be awarded in accordance with the results of the usual Terminal Examinations in the various classes.

1875. Silver medal.. John Johnson.
Bronze do .. Colin Cameron.
1876. Silver do .. W. K. McCulloch.
Bronze do .. James Ross.
1877. Silver do .. James Ross.
Bronze do .. J. K. Wright.
1878. Silver do .. Abraham Dobson.
Bronze do .. David James.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB,
BELLEVILLE.

To be awarded to the pupil in the highest class who has displayed the most proficiency during the term.

1874. Silver medal.. William Kay.
Bronze do .. W. W. Smith.
1875. Silver do .. Miss I. McKillop.
Bronze do .. Andrew Noyes.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,
BRANTFORD.

For general proficiency.

1874. Silver medal.. Miss S. A. Sharp.
Bronze do .. George Booth.
1875. Silver do .. W. Raymond.
Bronze do .. Miss Maria Collins.
1878. Silver do .. James Baxter.
Bronze do .. Sandford Leppard.

CONVENT OF LORETTO, NIAGARA FALLS.

For Domestic Economy.

1875. Silver medal.. Miss Julia Kelly.
Bronze do .. Miss Alicia Malone.
1877. Silver do .. Miss E. Rundell.
Bronze do .. Miss Mary Blee.
1878. Silver do .. Miss Mary Mead.
Bronze do .. Miss E. Delaney.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS COMMERCIAL
SCHOOL, OTTAWA.

For general proficiency in first and second divisions.

1876. Silver medal.. Michael Enright.
Bronze do .. Thomas McGoey.
1877. Silver do .. Henry O'Brien.
Bronze do .. John O'Gara.
1878. Silver do .. A. Brennan.
Bronze do .. A. Demare.

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE, WHITBY.

1877. Silver medal..Miss S. M. Peter-
son.

Bronze do ..Miss R. A. Bristol.

1878. Do do ..Miss C. E. Roach.

ART SCHOOL, TORONTO.

1877. Silver medal..Miss E. Windeat.

Bronze do ..J. McP. Ross.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,
OTTAWA.

1877. Silver medal..Miss M. O'Connor.

Bronze do ..Miss M. Fissiault.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

1877. Bronze medal..G. A. G. Wurtele.

1878. Silver do ..A. B. Perry.

1880. Gold do ..

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGE, BRANTFORD,
ONTARIO.For Rhetoric and English Literature
and Modern History.

1878. Silver medal..Miss Ida B. Odell.

Bronze do ..Miss N. V. Wallace.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

M'GILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Medals, to be offered for the promo-
tion of a taste for historical research,
and for the cultivation of a good Eng-
lish style. The gold medal to be
awarded for the best Essay, and the
silver for the next best.1874-5. Gold medal..J. L. McLennan,
B.A.1875-6. Do ..Kutusoff N. Mc-
Kee, B.A.

1876-7. Silver medal..Jos. Spencer.

1877-8. Do ..E. W. P. Guerin.

M'GILL NORMAL SCHOOL, MONTREAL.

To the student who, having passed
in the highest grade all the ordinary
subjects of the course, shall take the
highest marks in Greek, Latin and
Mathematics.

1875. Silver medal..Miss J. Reason.

Bronze do ..Andrew Stewart.

1876. Silver do ..Miss M. Francis.

Bronze do ..Jeremiah Elliott.

1877. Silver do ..John W. Tucker.

1878. Do do ..Henry H. Curtis.

Bronze do ..Geo. H. Howard.

HIGH SCHOOL, MONTREAL.

Medals, to be awarded for Mathema-
tics.

1. Arithmetic.

2. Algebra.

3. Geometry.

4. Trigonometry.

1875. Silver medal..H. B. Mackay.

Bronze do ..John Swan.

1876. Silver do ..H. J. Bull.

Bronze do ..J. H. Darcy.

1877. Silver do ..Alex. Falconer.

Bronze do ..T. B. Macaulay.

1878. Silver do ..H. R. Macaulay.

Bronze do ..F. G. Gnaedinger.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

For the best Philosophical Essay, on
some part of the History of Canada, in
English or French.

1874. Silver medal..J. D. Purcell.

Bronze do ..F. J. Kurts.

1875. Silver do ..Basil P. Mignault.

Bronze do ..Joseph B. Trudel.

1876. Silver do ..Joseph B. Trudel.

Bronze do ..Achille Dorion.

1877. Silver do ..Camille Madore.

Bronze do ..Joseph Blain.

VILLA MARIA CONVENT, MONTREAL.

Medals to be awarded for general
proficiency in graduating course.1875. Silver medal..Miss A. McGar-
vey.

Bronze do ..Miss Broussard.

1876. Silver do ..Miss J. Perrault.

Bronze do ..Miss H. Murphy.

1877. Silver do ..Miss Soline Kelly.

Bronze do ..Miss A. Laurent.

1878. Silver do ..Miss J. Brunneau.

Bronze do ..Miss Ellen Dunn.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

Medals to be awarded to the boy, whose
marks in the year's work supplemented
by those of the half-year's examination
would place him as the head boy of the
school.

1875. Silver medal..Geo. C. Hamilton.

Bronze do ..Henry B. Ogden.

1876. Silver do ..Charles Raynes.

Bronze do ..P. H. Anderson.

1877. Silver do ..Chas. Robertson.

Bronze do ..W. N. Campbell.

1878. Silver do ..R. F. Morris.

Bronze do ..William Morris.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC.

Medals to be competed for by the
students of the 3rd year. Written ex-
aminations at the end of the third term
of the academical year. Gold Medal to
be awarded for the best work, and the
Silver for the next best.

1875. Gold medal..L. P. Sirvis.

Silver do ..Chas. Langelier.

1876. Gold do ..R. P. W. Camp-
bell.

Silver do ..Chas. Fitzpatrick.

1877. Gold do ..Victor Livemois.

Silver do ..Thos. C. Casgrain.

1878. Gold do ..M. St. Jacques.

Silver do ..Joseph Frémont.

HIGH SCHOOL, QUEBEC.

1st Prize.

To be awarded to the head boy of the
Classical and Mathematical side, on

condition that he obtains three fourths of the aggregate marks at the annual examination. Awarded for general excellence.

1875. Silver medal.. A. F. Judge.
Bronze do .. Arthur Colley.
2nd Prize.
1876. Silver medal.. Henry Fry.
Bronze do .. Max Goldstein.
1877. Silver do .. Max Goldstein.
Bronze do .. G. H. L. Bland.
1878. Silver do .. A. A. Thibaudeau.
Bronze do .. W. H. Davidson.

SEMINARY OF QUEBEC.

Medals to be competed for by the students of the 1st year in Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

1875. Silver medal.. Joseph Feuiltault.
Bronze do .. Felix Landry.
1876. Silver do .. Henri Gorin.
Bronze do .. A. Lemieux.
1877. Silver do .. Arthur Scott.
Bronze do .. Elzear Delamere.
1878. Silver do .. Thomas Barry.
Bronze do .. Elzébert Roy.

NORMAL SCHOOL, QUEBEC.

Male Department.

Reading aloud in French with proper pronunciation and expression.

1875. Silver medal.. Amédee Tanguay.
Bronze do .. Elie Tremblay.
1876. Silver do .. Elie Tremblay.
Bronze do .. Nérée Simard.
1877. Silver do .. Nérée Simard.
Bronze do .. G. Marcotte.
1878. Silver do .. M. Eugène St. Cyr.
Bronze do .. M. L. A. Caron.

NORMAL SCHOOL, QUEBEC.

Female Department.

Medals for reading aloud in French with proper pronunciation and expression.

1875. Silver medal.. Miss Marie Voyer.
Bronze do .. Miss C. Beaupré.
1876. Silver do .. Miss C. Lavoie.
Bronze do .. Miss E. Béchard.
1877. Silver do .. Miss E. Béchard.
Bronze do .. Miss C. Gleason.
1878. Silver do .. Miss C. Gleason.
Bronze do .. Miss J. Cloutier.

URSULINE CONVENT, QUEBEC.

To the pupil who gains the greatest number of marks for conduct, application and success in the different branches taught.

1875. Silver medal.. Miss M. Lachance.
Bronze do .. Miss E. LeMoine.
1876. Silver do .. Miss K. O'Farrell.
Bronze do .. Miss M. M. Lemieux.
1877. Silver do .. Miss A. Gordeau.
Bronze do .. Miss Mary Foye.
1878. Silver do .. Miss Eva Huot.
Bronze do .. Miss H. McEury.

CONVENT DE JESUS-MARIE, SILLERY, QUEBEC.

For good manners, order and proper language in French and English.

1875. Silver medal.. Miss A. Rosseau.
Bronze do .. Miss Eugenie Le Vasseur.
1876. Silver do .. Miss C. Broster.
Bronze do .. Miss L. Le Brun.
1877. Silver do .. Miss W. Sylvain.
Bronze do .. Miss Marie L. McCord.
1878. Silver do .. Miss M. L. Taschereau.
Bronze do .. Miss A. Lennon.

CONVENT DE BELLEVUE, STE. FOYE, QUEBEC.

For proficiency in the English and French languages.

1875. Silver medal.. Miss A. Johnston.
Bronze do .. Miss D. Blouin.
1876. Silver do .. Miss A. Campbell.
Bronze do .. Miss Bella Dean.
1877. Silver do .. Miss M. E. Boily.
Bronze do .. Miss M. H. Green.
1878. Silver do .. Miss P. Mailloux.
Bronze do .. Miss C. Carbray.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, MONTREAL.

1878. Silver medal.. Miss A. Doherty.
Bronze do .. Miss M. Tobin.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

The medals to be awarded at the close of the undergraduate course to the two graduates who shall reach the highest grade of proficiency in the subjects of examination of the fourth year, which are :

1. Latin.
2. Ethics and Political Economy.
3. History.
4. French or German (Alternative).
5. Mathematical Physics or Greek (Alternative).

1875. Gold medal .. T. H. Jordan.
Silver do .. Geo. McMillan.
1876. Gold do .. F. H. Bell.
Silver do .. J. McE. Stewart.
1877. Gold do .. John Waddell.
Silver do .. B. McKittrick.
1878. Gold do .. John L. George
Silver do .. J. H. Cameron.

NORMAL SCHOOL, TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.

To the author of the best essay on the science or art of teaching, that the competition be restricted to those students whose conduct and attendance render them eligible for Normal School Diploma.

1875. Silver medal.. Geo. J. Miller.
Bronze do .. Miss Mary Logan.
1876. Silver do .. Miss E. S. Bailly.
Bronze do .. Miss M. F. Newcomb.
1877. Silver do .. Miss M. H. Lockwood.
Bronze do .. Miss M. Brown.
1878. Silver do .. Miss A. McKay.
Bronze do .. Walter Crowe.

ACADIA COLLEGE, WOLFEVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA.

For Classics.

1876. Silver medal.. A. J. Denton.
Bronze do .. J. G. A. Belyea.
1877. Silver do .. Walter Barrs.
Bronze do .. Howard Schofill.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK, FREDERICTON.

For encouraging accuracy and thoroughness in the more elementary parts of literature and science. Medals to be awarded for eminence in natural science.

1875. Gold medal .. Angus Sillars.
Silver do .. W. E. MacIntire.
1876. Gold do .. F. A. Milledge.
Silver do .. G. W. Allen.
1877. Gold do .. Wallace Broad.
Silver do .. W. Y. T. Sims.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, ST. JOHN, N. B.

To the girl attaining the highest marks at the annual examination.

1874. Silver medal.. Miss M. A. Underhill.
Bronze do .. Miss M. W. Hartt.
1875. Silver do .. Miss M. E. Humphrey.
Bronze do .. Miss A. E. Everett.
1876. Silver do .. Miss A. E. Everett.
Bronze do .. Miss K. Bartlett.

GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL, ST. JOHN, N. B.

For Classics.

1875. Silver medal.. Frank Milledge.
Bronze do .. James Truceman.
1876. Silver do .. William Ewing.
Bronze do .. J. D. Seely.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, MANITOBA.

To be awarded for a knowledge of ancient and modern history.

1875. Silver medal.. Robert Machray.
Bronze do .. James Flett.
Ancient and modern history and mathematics.
1876. Silver medal.. J. A. Machray.
Bronze do .. A. C. Murray.

RR

Greek, Latin, and English grammar, ancient and modern history.

1877. Silver medal.. R. R. F. Bannatyne.
Bronze do .. James Mackay.
1878. Silver do .. J. J. McK. Clarke.
Bronze do .. R. R. F. Bannatyne.

MANITOBA COLLEGE, WINNIPEG.

To the finishing class of the College, the highest prize in the Institution.

1874. Silver medal.. William Black.
Bronze do .. George Munroe.
1875. Silver do .. W. R. Sutherland.
Bronze do .. William Laurie.
1876. Silver do .. Roderick McBeth.
Bronze do .. R. C. Laurie.
1878. Silver do .. W. R. Gunn.
Bronze do .. C. M. Stewart.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE, MANITOBA.

Prizes to be awarded for mathematics and French narrations.

1875. Silver medal.. William Kitson.
Bronze do .. J. E. Foucher.
1876. Silver do .. O. Monchamp.
Bronze do .. Francis Ness.
1877. Silver do .. Patrick Haverty.
Bronze do .. Napoleon Betournay.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, VICTORIA.

To the pupil who carries the most points in grammar, arithmetic, geography, history, penmanship, and good conduct.

1875. Silver medal.. Moses Leuz.
Bronze do .. Thomas Rourke.
1877. Silver do .. Jas. Gillingham.
Bronze do .. Geo. Beckingham.

HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOL, VICTORIA, B. C.

1877. Silver medal.. J. C. Newbury.
Bronze do .. Miss H. Andrews.
Bronze do .. H. C. Carey.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Subjects for which the Prizes are to be given are, English language and literature, and Mathematics.

1875. Silver medal.. Thomas LePage.
Bronze do .. Thomas LePage.
1876. Silver do .. L. R. Gregor.
Bronze do .. John McLeod.
1877. Silver do .. John McLeod.
Bronze do .. W. P. Taylor.
1878. Silver do .. W. P. Taylor.
Bronze do .. William Heeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL THE PROVINCES.

SKATING TOURNAMENT--VICTORIA SKATING RINK, MONTREAL.

1873. Gold medal.. J. G. Geddes.
 Silver do .. Miss H. K. Bethune
 1874. Gold do .. Frank Jarvis.
 1875. Gold do .. W. M. S. Branston.
 Silver do .. Miss O. Wheeler.
 1876. Gold do .. T. J. Barlow.
 Silver do .. Miss C. Fairbairn.

DOMINION CURLING COMPETITION.

1874. Gold medal.. Que. Curling Club.
 Silver do .. Wm. Brodie, Cham-
 pion, Quebec Club.
 1875. Gold do .. Thistle Club of
 Montreal.
 Silver do .. Mr. Fenwick, Cham-
 pion, Thistle Club.
 1876. Gold do .. Thistle Club of
 Montreal.
 Silver do .. Mr. Greenshields,
 Champion Thistle
 Club.
 1877. Gold do .. Que. Curling Club.
 Silver do .. Wm. Brodie, Cham-
 pion, Quebec Club.
 1878. Gold do .. Que. Curling Club.
 Silver do .. Edwin Pope, Cham-
 pion, Quebec Club.

CURLING COMPETITION BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE OPPOSITION.

1875. Silver medal.. Sent to the Hon.
 A. Mackenzie.

CURLING COMPETITION--RENFREW.

Challenge to commemorate a match with some of the members Vice-Regal Club on 9th February.

1875. Bronze medal.. Sent to G. N.
 McDonald, Sec-
 retary to the Club.

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION, OTTAWA.

Competition at Ottawa.

1873. Gold medal.. Sergt. McMullen,
 10th Batt.
 Silver do .. Sergt. Baillie, 47th
 Batt.
 Bronze do .. Ensign Trihey, G.
 T. Rifles.
 1874. Gold do .. Lieut. Whitman.
 Silver do .. Sergt. Bennett.
 Bronze do .. Lieut. Balfour.
 1875. Gold do .. Lieut. Macnachtan.
 Silver do .. Bombr. Crowe.
 Bronze do .. Captain Anderson
 10th Royals.
 1876. Gold do .. Lieut. J. Hunter,
 N. B. Engineers.
 Silver do .. Captain A. P. Pat-
 rick, O. B. G.
 Artillery.
 Bronze do .. Capt. W. B. Boyd,
 54th Batt.

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, QUEBEC.

1873. Silver medal.. Major Cotton,
 Canadian Artil-
 lery.
 Silver do .. Sergeant-Major
 Wynne.
 1876. Silver do .. G. A. Shaw.
 Bronze do .. Sergt. Riddell.
 1877. Silver do .. Private Ivanson.
 Bronze do .. Sergt. Holthy.

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

1873. Silver medal.. Ensign C. John-
 son, 71st Batt.
 1874. Silver do .. Sergt. Baird.
 1875. Silver do .. Lt.-Colonel Beer.
 1876. Silver do .. Lieut. Worden.
 Bronze do .. Sergt. J. Hunter.
 1877. Silver do .. Sergt. Weyman.
 Bronze do .. Private Kinnear.

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1875. Silver medal.. Sergt. J. C. Brown.
 Bronze do .. Sergt. A. Jackson.
 1876. Silver do .. Sergt. J. C. Brown.
 Bronze do .. R. Wolfenden.
 1877. Silver do .. Sergt. E. Fletcher.
 Bronze do .. Sergt. J. C. Brown.

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, ONTARIO.

1876. Silver medal.. Sergt. D. Mitchell.
 Bronze do .. Sergt. T. Mitchell.
 1877. Silver do .. Ser-t. Kincaide.
 Bronze do .. Capt. Anderson.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS, OTTAWA.

Challenge Medal, winner to receive Bronze Medal.

1874. Silver medal.. Sent to Lt.-Col.
 Ross.

- Bronze do .. A. Cotton.
 1875. Bronze do .. Capt. A. H. Todd.
 1876. Bronze do .. Lance-Cor. F. New-
 by.
 1877. Bronze do .. Cor. T. P. Carroll.

CRICKET CLUB GAMES, OTTAWA.

1873. Silver medal.. James Smith.

QUOITING CHAMPIONSHIP OF CANADA, TORONTO.

1878. Silver Medal.. W. Glendenning.

QUOIT COMPETITIONS, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Challenge.

1874. Silver Medal.. Studley Club.
 Bronze do .. Capt. Clarkson,
 Champion.
 1876. do do .. J. T. Wylde,
 Champion.
 1877. do do .. J. T. Wylde,
 Champion.

INTERNATIONAL REGATTA, TORONTO.

Yachts.

1873. Gold medal...Schr. "Oriole."
 Silver do...Sloop "Carol."
 do do...do "Ina."
 Bronze do...do "Gipsy."
 Silver do...do "Lady Stanley."

Four-oared Race—

1873. Bronze medal..C. Nurse.
 do do..R. J. Tinning.
 do do..W. Dillon.
 do do..R. Tinning.

ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB,
TORONTO.

1874. Gold medal..Schr. "Oriole."
 Silver do.. "Brunette."
 Bronze do.. "Saunterer."
 1876. Gold do.. "Annie Cuthbert."
 Silver do.. "Katie Gray."
 Bronze do.. "Brunette."

NEW DOMINION ROWING CLUB, TORONTO.

Challenge.

1874. Silver medal.

TORONTO ROWING CLUB.

Challenge.

1874. Silver medal.

ARGONAUTIC ROWING CLUB, TORONTO.

Challenge.

1874. Silver medal.

YACHT CLUB, BROCKVILLE.

1878. Silver medal.

REGATTA, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

1874. Silver medal..Alex. Brayley.

ROYAL HALIFAX YACHT CLUB, NOVA S.

1874. Silver medal..R. W. Armstrong.
 Bronze do..Samuel Norris.
 1875. Silver do.. "Squirrel"—R. F.
 Armstrong.
 Bronze do.. "Cloud"—A. W.
 Scott.

HILLSBORO' BOATING CLUB, P. E. I.

- Challenge Medal, winner to receive
 Bronze Medal.

1874. Silver medal..Sent to J. E. Har-
 zard.

- Bronze do..Wm. Dean.

REGATTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1875. Silver medal..H. Stewart.
 Bronze do..J. Cotsford.
 1876. Silver do..John Cotsford.
 Bronze do..E. J. Wall.
 1877. Silver do..Henry Stewart.
 Bronze do..John Cotsford.

DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

Gun practice with 6-pr. breach-load-
 ing rifled field guns, 28 points in 3
 minutes and 45 seconds.

1876. Bronze medal..Sergt. R. J. Mc-
 Leod, Halifax
 Field Battery
 of Militia Ar-
 tillery.

1876. Bronze do..Bomb. C. Savage.
 Bronze do..Sergt. M. Hamel.
 Bronze do..Gunn. J. Becher-
 vaise.

1877. Bronze do..Bomb. H. Copp.
 Bronze do..Capt. D. McCrae.
 Bronze do..Gunner J. Cass.

DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

Competition between A and B Batteries.

1876. Bronze medal..Bomb. T. G. Lais-
 ter, "B" Batt'y.
 1877. Bronze do..Bomb. G. Adams
 "A" Battery.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION, NOVA SCOTIA.

1876. Silver medal..E. Eaton, 68th
 Bat.
 Bronze do..E. C. Wallace,
 78th Bat.
 1877. Silver do..Sergt. P. Hickey.
 Bronze do..Lieut. B. A. Wes-
 ton.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION, MANITOBA.

1876. Silver medal..T. P. Murray.
 Bronze do..J. R. McIntyre.
 1877. Silver do..E. C. Smith.
 Bronze do..William Fraser.

REGATTA, GODERICH FISHERMEN.

1876. Bronze medal..Wm. McGaw,
 owner of the
 "Water Lily."

SWIMMING RACES AT TORONTO.

1877. Silver medal..A. D. Stewart.
 Bronze do..G. F. Warwick.

FOR THE BEST ESSAY ON ARTILLERY
MATERIAL.

1877. Bronzemedal..Lieut.-Col. C. E.
 Montizambert,
 "B" Battery,
 Quebec.

FOR SAVING LIFE FROM DROWNING.

Medal publicly presented by the Lt.-
 Governor of Nova Scotia.

1877. Bronzemedal..Willie Francis:

LIEUT.-COLONEL GEO. T. DENISON.

Bronze Medal presented to Colonel
 Denison in recognition of his having
 won the prize offered by the Czar of
 Russia for the best Essay on the His-
 tory of Cavalry.

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FARMING
AMONG THE ICELANDERS.

1878. Silver medal.
 Bronze do.

DOMINION DAY CELEBRATION AT
OTTAWA.

1878. Silver medal
 Bronze do

THE ROVER FOOTBALL CLUB, QUEBEC.

1878. Bronzemedal..Sent to G. T. Cary,
 Quebec Mercury.

CHAMPION SCULLER.

1878. Gold medal..Edward Hanlan.

NUMISMATIC AUTOBIOGRAPHY

BY Jeff Fournier

A while back Ron Greene asked every Fellow to sit down and write a bit about themselves for archival purposes. Here's my story.

I began collecting coins when I was about eight years old. As best as I can recollect, my first acquisition was a 1971 nickel dollar. The sheer size and weight of the coin, as well as the fact that it was such a large denomination, intrigued me. Even before this date I remember being fascinated by coins. In fact, I still recall how impressed I was by the centennial coinage when it was issued back in 1967. I was quite taken, especially, with the bobcat depicted on the 25 cent piece. I must admit, the thought of keeping the coin never entered my mind, but then again, I was only 4 years old at the time and 25 cents then represented a king's ransom!

In the early years of my collecting, most of the coins I added to my meager hoard were those which I had taken from my parent's change purses. As well, my father use to set aside all of his dimes and pennies in a "Nestles Quick" container, until he had enough to wrap up and cash in at the bank.

I was able to gather up a handful of silver dimes and most pennies from about 1939 to date. The silver as a whole, was beginning to disappear at this time because it was no longer being used in Canadian coinage.

I continued to collect in this manner until 1976, when I made my first purchase of "collector" silver dollars. The post office happened to have some 1976 cased silver dollars and a few 1975's as well. I purchased one of each date, as did my older brother.

At this point, I did not know that I could order current year sets directly from the mint. I found this out when I purchased my first Charlton catalogue in late 1976.

After reading through the Charlton catalogue, I was very intrigued and excited by the information which I now possessed.

I continued my collecting and began ordering the cased dollars directly from the mint in 1977. Prior to '77, the only money I could spend on coins was my weekly allowance - about \$2.50. But by 1977 I was working on weekends with my older brother and now had a little more disposable income, which meant that I could spend a little more on my collection. Of course, \$7.00 a week, which is now what I was worth, didn't really go too far, even back then.

Until the early '80's, I was primarily a collector. During this period however, I began receiving Canadian Coin News, Joined the C.N.A and took my collecting a little more seriously.... I was well on my way to becoming a true Numismatist!

I had always been intrigued by commemorative medals, as I had a few in my collection that I had been given by family, friends and so forth. I believe the first piece I added to my collection was a 1973 medal from Moose Factory Ontario, which my grade 3 teacher had given me.

As I read more and more about these fascinating items, they became even more enticing. I still collected decimals but their prices were becoming prohibitive. Also, I was a little disenchanted with the grading of coins and how this grading varied from dealer to dealer. I also realized that there was quite a bit of literature regarding decimal coins, but very little in the way of information about commemorative medals. I always loved a challenge!

So, around 1984, I began collecting Canadian medals in earnest and compiling a listing of pieces known to exist. At the time, I didn't realize the enormity of the task I had undertaken, but would in later years, eventually paring down my task to include only medals issued in Ontario (I still maintain extensive files on medals issued throughout Canada).

One of the biggest problems I faced as a young collector was finding other collectors to exchange coins and information with. For some years, North Bay (my hometown) was without a local coin club. A flea market coin dealer and I had discussed the situation and we decided to try our hand at forming a club. With the help of several other collectors, we managed to acquire a meeting place and in 1985, successfully launched the Nipissing Coin Club. I am founding member #7 and initially held the executive position of "Membership and publicity director".

That same year I was hired on with Ontario Hydro, and was relocated. For two years I spent time training in a number of Northern Ontario communities. I continued my research on Ontario medals and adding coins to my collection. None of the towns or cities where I lived had a local coin club, and because of my short stay as directed by my company, my only contact with other collectors was through the mail.

In 1987, I submitted my first of many articles to Canadian Coin News regarding the collecting of Canadian medallions. Since that time, I have become a regular contributing writer for this publication and have also submitted articles to the Canadian Association of Token collectors bulletin - the "CeeTee"; the Canadian Numismatic Journal and the now defunct "Canadian Numismatic Quarterly". I have also had articles published in the ANA's monthly journal and "Insight" (published by Trajan Publishing).

In 1988 I was given a permanent position in Sudbury. Here, I immediately joined the Nickel Belt Coin Club. Within a year, I was elected to the position of President.

Since I joined the NBCC, I have initiated a number of new programs and so forth including the introduction of a vastly expanded newsletter "The Nickel Belt Coin Club News" which won 2nd prize in the Newsletter of the year contest for 1989, sponsored by the Ontario Numismatic Association and first prize in 1990.

Also in 1990, I published a catalog entitled "Ontario Municipal and Commemorative Medals". It covers medals issued in the Province of Ontario and was the culmination of many years of research.

In 1991 I became a member of the CNRS and have since written several pieces for the Transactions.

In July of 1993 I took over from Tom Masters as editor of the Ontario Numismatic Association bulletin. At this year's CNA, Tom and I took top honors for Best Canadian Regional Newsletter (Tom had done the 1st 3 issues for 1993 and I had done the last 3 issues).

At present, I am still President of the Nickel Belt Coin Club and editor of its bulletin. I also edit the ONA bulletin, contribute when I can to the CNA journal and write for Canadian Coin News.

I have a few projects on the go. The first... I'm attempting to produce a book about numismatics in the Sudbury Region, from tokens and medals to scrip and so forth. I've also been doing a fair bit of research on Canadian coin club medals and hope to compile a catalog on this interesting series sometime in the future.

On a personal basis...I'm married, have two children aged 2 and 5 (the proverbial "millionaires family minus the fortune), work for Ontario Hydro as a control room operator and basically live a pretty low-key family-oriented lifestyle.

Admittedly, most of my waking hours are devoted to the family, the house my job and other everyday routines. I spend time reading, playing on my computer, doing a bit of furniture refinishing and of course, devote many hours to my favorite hobby.

And about my collecting....I still collect decimals and probably always will, but I am more involved with Canadian municipal tokens and medals, coin club medals, advertising medals and so forth. I have an extensive collection of Sudbury numismatica, too. I'm always interested in adding pieces to my collection, since the bottom line is, I'm a collector at heart!!

4 WING COIN CLUB

By Jeff Fournier

The 4 wing coin club was organized in 1965 by Victor Gadoury, a Royal Canadian Air Force aircraft technician working at the 4 Wing Airforce Base near Baden Baden, Germany.

Gadoury - originally from Belle River, Ontario - started the club primarily for Canadians at the Base.

In 1965, while doing ground work for the club's 2nd coin show, Gadoury struck upon the idea of making some medals to be given out to those in attendance. He wanted to make them himself, even though he

had no experience in engraving.

After much trial and error, he was able to do the engraving for a medal by using some tiny dentist drills he obtained from a dentist at the base.

The press which Gadoury used could only exert enough pressure to allow for an aluminum medal, 13 millimeters in diameter to be struck. Approximately 3000 were made and given to club members and to those attending the coin show held on November 14th, 1965.

One side of the medal has the inscription "4/WING", while the other side features a maple leaf in the center.

Gadoury was inspired to strike a second medal to see if he could improve upon his first attempt. These were given out at the club's 3rd coin show held on March 20th, 1966. The mintage figure for this medal is not known.

One side of the second medal is identical to the first with the inscription "4 WING", while the other side features the inscription "COIN/1965/CLUB".

A Lead trial strike exists of this second medal measuring 60 millimeters X 40 millimeters, having impressions of both the obverse and reverse.

It is likely that a trial strike exists for the first medal as well, but this is not certain.

Although 3000 copies of the first medal were struck, and likely a similar number of the second piece, they are quite difficult to obtain, since most were given out in Germany. It is probable that over the years, many of these have been lost or destroyed.

In 1966, Gadoury sent several copies of the medals to Douglas Ferguson (deceased) of Rock Island, Quebec.

Shortly before he died, Ferguson donated his immense collection to the Bank of Canada Numismatic (Currency) Museum, so the medals should now be a part

of this collection.

This medal is one of the most unusual of the entire Canadian Coin Club medal series, being the only piece issued by a Canadian club outside of Canada.

