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CHURCH'S ADVERTISING CHECK, PARIS, ONT.
by Harry N. James

On the forks of the Grand River, slightly west of Brantford, is the pretty little town of Paris, Ontario.

Paris owes its existence to, and gets its name from the large deposits of plaster of Paris found there. Up until about 1900, the principal use of this plaster was as a soil conditioner for farmers. A small amount of Plaster of Paris was manufactured in kilns at Paris, Caledonia and Cayuga but the quality was not good enough to compete with that produced in Nova Scotia.

Similar deposits were to be found on another Grand River, in Michigan. Here a Mr. M.B. Church was using the plaster in the manufacture of alabastine. He first started in Grand Rapids, Michigan in 1879. Having turned into a large and growing business, Mr. Church decided to start a factory in Canada. The grinding together of plaster of Paris and glue produced a desirable wall paint which he called alabastine. In 1885 Church bought the gypsum mill and mines of Gill and Co., Paris. In 1906, Robert A. Haire, a relative of Church's was appointed general manager of the Alabastine Company of Canada. Herbert Haire was appointed sales manager in 1913.

Today the biggest use of this material is in the manufacture of wall board.

Mr. Church made use of an advertising check in connection with his business. The obverse shows an illustration of a church, presumably because of his name. It is surrounded by THE ALABASTINE CO. LIMITED/PARIS,ONT. The reverse: FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS/USE/CHURCH'S/COLD WATER/ALABASTINE. A-R-28mm



CANADA'S NATIONAL HISTORY SOCIETY MEDAL

Ross W. Irwin

Canada's National History Society met for the first time in November 1994 at Toronto. A decision had been made in September to issue a medal for popularizing Canadian history. The terms of the award is for "distinguished achievement in popularizing Canadian history". The first recipient of the award was made November 20, 1994, to Pierre Berton who had written 39 books on Canadian history. In future years it will be called the Pierre Berton Award.

The Pierre Berton Award consists of three parts - a medal for the recipient; a cheque for \$5,000 to be used for a history project; and a lifetime voting membership in the Society.

The obverse of the medal is a large single maple leaf with the inscription CANADA'S SOCIETY around the edge and NATIONAL HISTORY on a ribbon across the centre. The reverse is inscribed PRESENTED / TO/ --- / BY C.N.H.S. FOR / ACHIEVEMENT IN / POPULARIZING / CANADIAN HISTORY.

Circular, 77 mm, 3 mm thick, in sterling silver, 143 g. Manufactured by Midas Jewellery Co., Winnipeg.

(Thanks to Don Stewart for the basic information on this award)



ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA MEDALS

Ross W. Irwin

The Geldert Medal was established in 1967 to honour Dr. G.W. Geldert, FRPSC, FRPSL. He had been President from 1958 to his death in 1967. He was instrumental in obtaining permission to use "Royal" in the title of the society in 1959. The medal is awarded annually for an article or series of articles appearing in Canadian Philatelist. The first award was to Edward A. Richardson in 1967.

The obverse shows the society logo, a beaver over the letters RPSC within a curved square. Below is the year "1887" marking the origin of the society. Around the edge the inscription THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA, with a small maple leaf at the base.

The reverse bears the inscription THE GELDERT MEDAL / AWARDED / TO / ----- / FOR / PHILATELIC / AUTHORSHIP. Two maple leaves are at each side.

Circular, 50 mm, 4 mm thick, 925 silver, weight 71 g.
Designed by Carl Mangold, Montreal; struck by Stabilimento Stefano Johnson, Milan, Italy. The original order was for 25 medals.

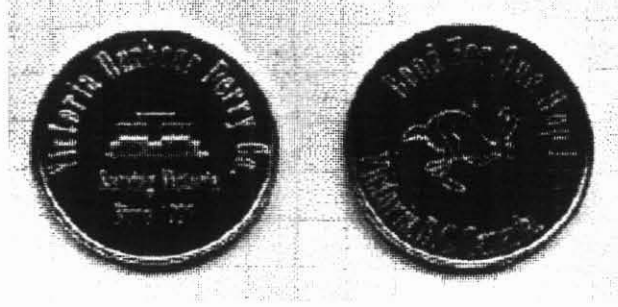
The RPSC also provides, on a cost recovery basis (\$12.50), medals for use at Chapter (local) and National exhibitions. The obverse of the National medals is the same as the Geldert medal. Chapter medals have the word CHAPTER replacing the beaver above the logo and the word AWARD replacing the year "1887". The reverse of both medals bear a double wreath of maple around the edge and space in the field to engrave details of the award. These medals are available in two diameters - 50 mm and 40 mm.

National medals are awarded at about four major events. Chapter medals can be awarded at any local event at the choice of the organizing committee. There are five types of medals used which agrees with the philatelic award categories. Large Gold, Small Gold (Vermeil), Large Silver, Small Silver (Silver Bronze), and Bronze.



Obverse of Chapter and National Medals

**The Victoria Harbour Ferry Company
Victoria, B.C.**



The company was founded in 1990 by Paul and Eleanor Miller. Paul, a shipwright, had previously owned and operated a small shipyard at Coal Harbour near the top end of Vancouver Island. There are two runs in operation at this time. One covers the inner and outer harbour from the Empress Hotel to the West Bay Marina. This is called the Harbour Tour and includes Fisherman's Wharf. The second run, the Gorge Tour, goes from the Empress Hotel to Gorge Park, through the Upper Harbour.

In 1995 the company operated seven ferries. For 1996 they will add two more. Paul builds the twelve-passenger vessels. They are all equipped with small two cylinder Mitsubishi diesels that have been adapted for marine use by Vetus, a Dutch firm with a Montreal office. The fuel consumption is one litre per hour.

Passengers can use the ferry as a commuter vessel, or as a tour vessel. The fares on the Harbour Tour for adults are \$2.50 per hop, or \$10.00 for a round trip "tour" which is considered by the company to be four "hops." The Gorge run is slightly more expensive at \$12.00 and some "hops" are \$3.50. The passengers taking the tours are allowed to leave the vessel at any stop and do as they please, be it wander around, eat the best fish and chips in Victoria at Barb's (at Fisherman's Wharf), or take tea at Point Ellice House, the 1861 home of the O'Reilly family which today is a museum, one of the few furnished mostly with furniture that belonged there. It was to accommodate these "off and back on" passengers that tokens were introduced in August 1995.

The tokens were ordered from a local promotion distribution firm which obtained them in the US. Some 3,000 were ordered and received in August. [Incidentally the company, whose office is at 922 Old Esquimalt Road, Victoria, B.C. V9A 4X3 would be prepared to send one out to anyone interested at \$2.50 including postage] These tokens are 32 mm and made of aluminum.

During the summer, on Sunday mornings the ferries put on the Harbour Ferry Ballet in front of the Empress Hotel. The company also operates moonlight cruises -- although we're sure the dance floor is quite small. Paul and Eleanor have recently purchased a 38 foot 1931 vintage power boat, originally named "Thalia" which they are restoring and will add to their fleet as a floating Bed & Breakfast during the summer season.



Ronald Greene
December 1995

• RIDE THE FERRY • RIDE THE FERRY • RIDE

Where do we go?

Transportation



We get around!

If you just don't have time to take one of our complete tours, we also offer a "point to point" transportation service. Get on at any stop and travel to any other stop. It's a refreshing alternative to the crowds, traffic and heat on the summer streets.

Fares! (includes G.S.T.!)

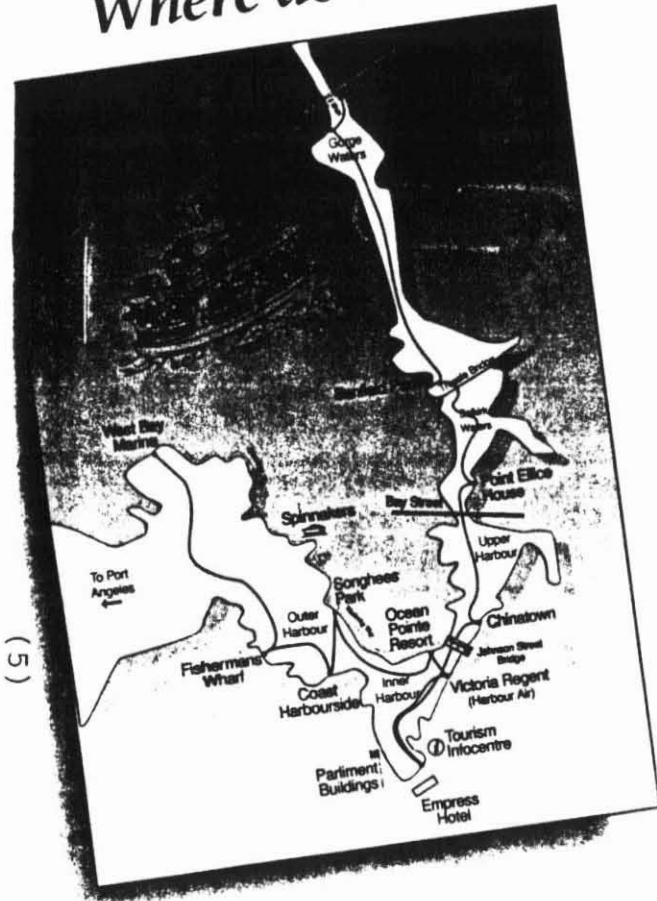
Fares vary depending on how far you travel but the basic "per hop" fare is:

Adults - \$2.⁹⁰ Children under 12 (and accompanied by an adult) - \$1.²⁵
Babies (under 1 yr.) - Free!

Harbour Ferry Ballet

Free!!

Join us every Sunday morning at 9:45 a.m. from mid-June to mid-September and watch the Harbour Ferries dance to the music of the Blue Danube at the Inner Harbour right in front of the Empress.



(5)

Victoria Harbour Ferry Company

operates a fleet of twelve-passenger ferries around a network of ten stops in Victoria's beautiful Harbour. We offer two tours as well as a bus like transportation service. For private charters call (604) 480-0971.

Hours of operation:

Summer:
10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Off season hours will be posted at the Stops.



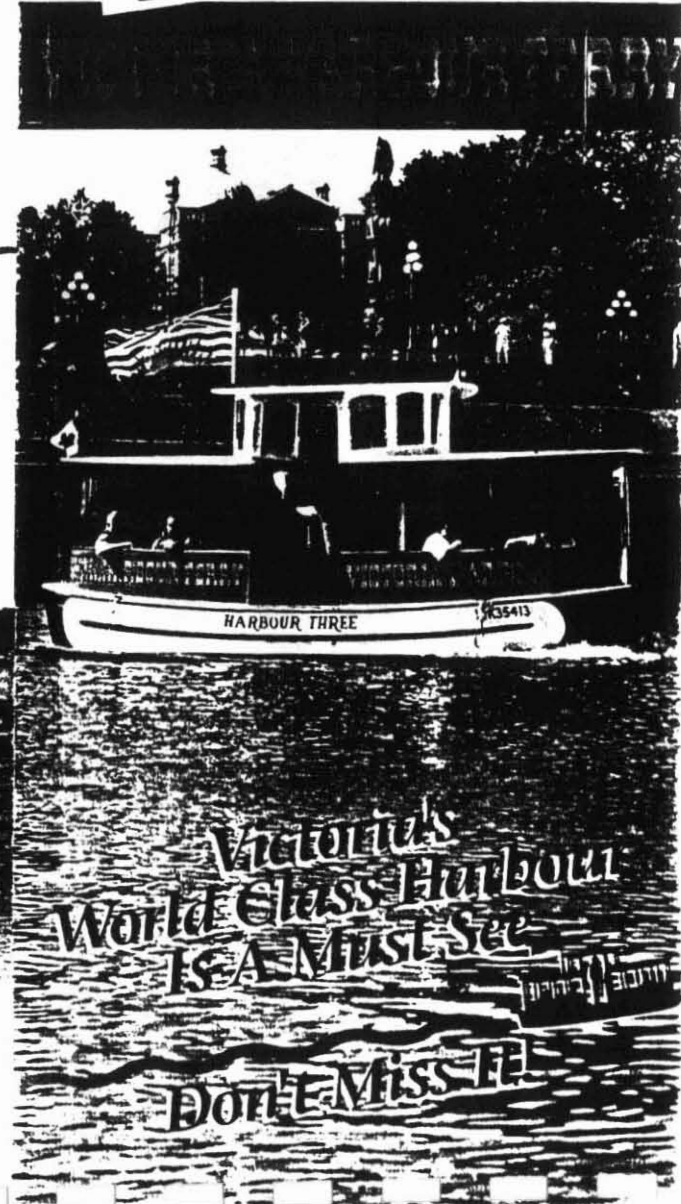
Victoria Harbour Ferry Company

922 Old Esquimalt Rd., Victoria, B.C., V9A 4X3

Victoria Hospitality
1995 G.E.M. Award Winner
"Going the Extra Mile"



HARBOUR TOURS & HARBOUR HOPS



A GERMAN/CANADIAN/DANISH MULE

Information submitted by Les Hill from an article by Jørgen Sømød of Denmark

The jeton listed by Breton in his "POPULAR ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO CANADIAN COINS, MEDALS, & & of 1894 as No. 592 is a mule depicting on the obverse the head of King Christian IX of Denmark, with a reverse of a 5¢ token of the Gesangverein Teutonia in Montreal. It is said that only 3 specimens were issued. Altogether 16 mules are pictured by Breton, of which the first eight all had an issue of three each, and the remaining eight, about twenty. Among the first eight is Br. 591 portraying Alfonso XIII and the date 1891.

In Breton's catalogue of 1890, the common piece now referred to as Br. 589, then was listed as No. 141, and was accompanied by the note: 8 varieties. The other mules were not listed.

The glee club in Montreal had the name TEUTONIA, which in Germany was a very common name for similar clubs and societies. Also German student clubs in many cities from Vienna in Austria, to Hamburg in the north, were called TEUTONIA.

The die with King Christian IX of Denmark is from the famous firm L. Chr. Lauer in Nürnberg. It was used for the first time in 1888 on one of the many jetons sold on a Nordic industrial-agricultural and art exhibition in Copenhagen between the 18th May and 2nd October, 1888. That jeton was published in 1892 by Vilhelm Bergøse with the note: The reason that the king's name and title are placed slanting under the head is that the seller feared that the jeton would otherwise be seized owing to its likeness with the circulating one krone coins which had the king's name and title in the normal manner, surrounding the head.

Vilhem Bergøse, Danske Medailler og Jetons fra 1789-1891, Kjøbenhavn 1892

P.N. Breton, Illustrated History of the Coins and Tokens relating to Canada, Montreal 1894

P.N. Breton, Le Collectionneur illustré des Monnaies Canadiennes, Illustrated Canadian Coin Collector, Montreal 1890

SAINT JOHN AMBULANCE (CANADA) CENTENNIAL MEDALLION 1983

by Jack Boddington

St. John Ambulance, with headquarters in Ottawa, has been operational in Canada since 1883. To commemorate the centennial year in 1983, a medallion was authorized to be produced.

The design of the St. John Ambulance Centennial Medallion was the subject of nation-wide competition, the results of which were reported in the September 1982 issue of St. John News, as follows:

NOVA SCOTIAN WINS CENTENNIAL MEDALLION COMPETITION

Gary Porter, a 19 year old commercial art student at the Colchester Regional Vocational School in Truro, Nova Scotia and a resident of Lower Sackville, has won the St. John Ambulance 1983 Centennial Medallion Artistic Competition.

Competition notices were sent out in March to St. John Ambulance Councils, professional art houses, universities and colleges, etc., all across Canada.

The deadline was April 30, 1982 and by that date over 100 entries had been received, including many entries from professional design studios. The St. John Ambulance National Public Relations Advisory Committee (composed of representatives from industry, the media, and professional artists) unanimously chose Gary Porter as the winner.

His winning design is now with the Master Engraver of the Royal Canadian Mint who is etching the molds which will be available for casting medallions in gold, silver and cupro nickel.

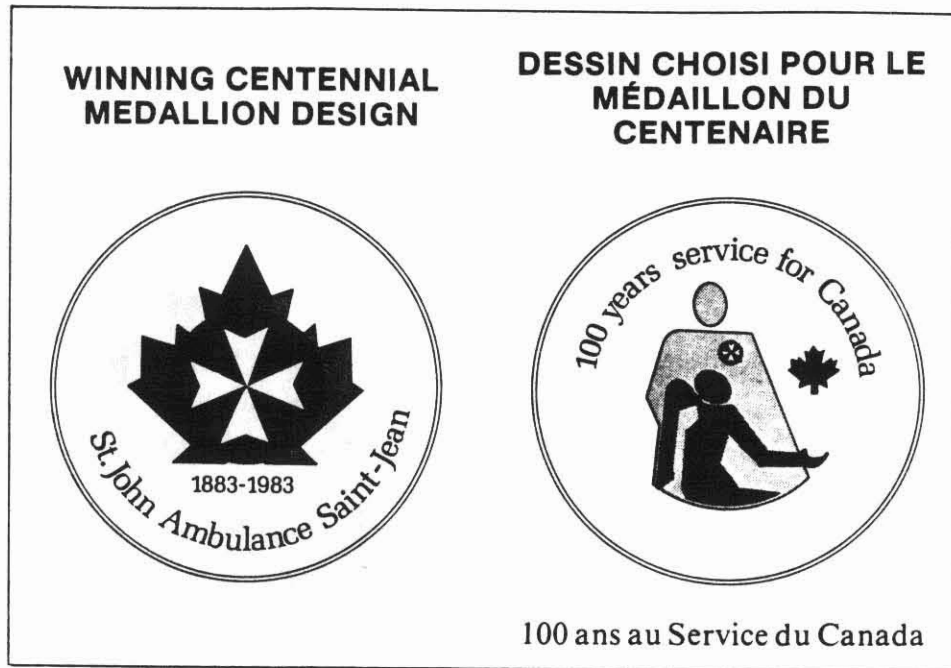
Gary won \$1,000, the amount generously donated by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. (Toronto) and INCO (Toronto).

Gary is a student of Audrey Hanrahan and upon graduation intends to become a professional graphic designer.



Nineteen year old Gary Porter (right) of Lower Sackville is the winner of the St. John Ambulance Centennial Medallion Artistic Competition. He was presented with a \$1,000 cheque by Education Minister, Terence Donahoe, who is Honorary Vice-President of the St. John Ambulance Nova Scotia Council. Left to right are David Roscoe, President of the Nova Scotia Council; Mr. Donahoe; Barry Melling, Executive Director; Gary Porter; and his mother, Mrs. Ena Porter.

The medallion, which could be issued in either gold, silver or cupro-nickle, was used as a personal commemorative item for members of the order, brigade or association, or as a presentation piece to deserving citizens selected by the various agencies of St. John Ambulance.



The French inscription shown below the medallion in the illustration is, in fact, in the lower half of the medallion, matching the English version above.

The medallion is 40 mm in diameter, with no suspension. When issued in gold or silver it was contained in a presentation case, with the cupro-nickle issue being in a plastic envelope.

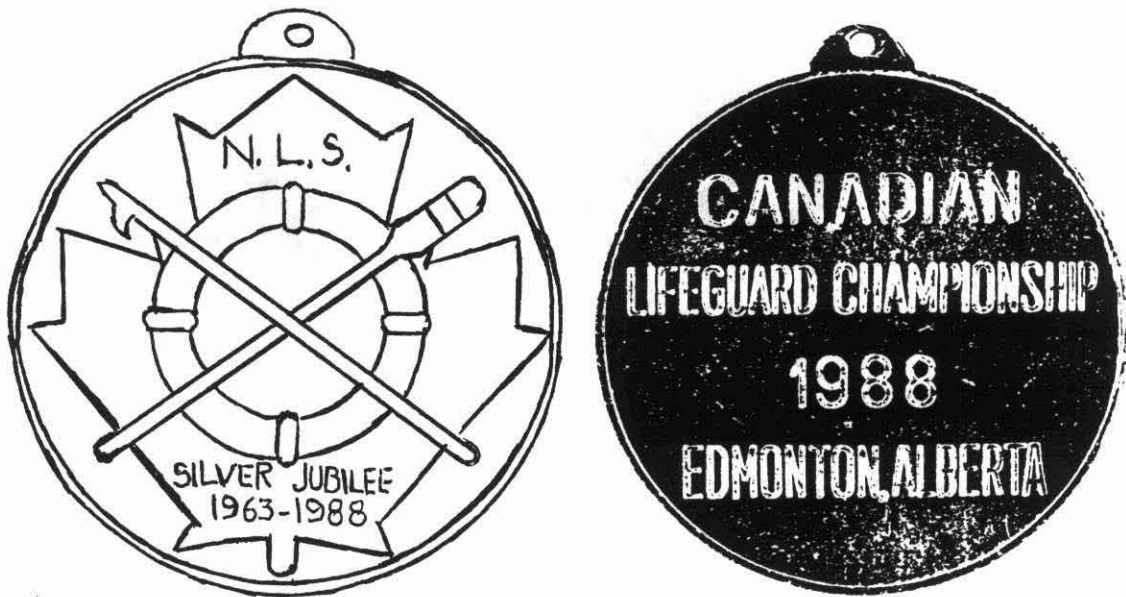


ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY CANADA - NATIONAL LIFEGUARD SERVICE

SILVER JUBILEE COMPETITION MEDAL

BY Jack Boddington

To commemorate the 25th. Anniversary of the National Lifeguard Service of the Royal Life Saving Society Canada in 1988, a special competition medal was authorized for presentation at the Canadian Lifeguard Championships held that year in Edmonton.



Obverse - Gold (gilt), silver or bronze and red enamel with ring suspension for neck wear.

A stylized maple leaf in red enamel, bearing a white enamel lifebuoy with a crossed oar and boathook superimposed. At the top of the maple leaf are the letters "N.L.S." and at the bottom the words "SILVER JUBILEE 1963-1988".

Reverse - The words "CANADIAN LIFEGUARD CHAMPIONSHIPS 1988 EDMONTON ALBERTA" in four lines.

Ribbon - The ribbon of the Royal Life Saving Society, five eighths of an inch wide - light blue with a white centre stripe and two intermediate stripes of dark blue, for wear around the neck.

THE ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY CANADA - 1986 WORLD LIFESAVING

CHAMPIONSHIP MEDAL

by Jack Boddington

The World Lifesaving Championships were held in Vancouver, British Columbia, in 1986, for which these competition medals were awarded.



Obverse - Gold (gilt), silver or bronze, circular, 63mm diameter, ring suspension for neck wear. In the upper half a stylized swimmer and, above a 'water line', the words "RESCUE '86". In the lower half, the badges of the Royal Life Saving Society Canada (left) and World Life Saving (right).

Reverse - Plain

Ribbon - The ribbon of the Royal Life Saving Society, five eighths of an inch wide - light blue with a white centre stripe and two intermediate stripes of dark blue, for wear around the neck.

ORDER OF RED CROSS (CANADA)

THE FIRST TEN YEARS (1984 to 1993)

by Jack Boddington

The Order of Red Cross, given by the Canadian Red Cross Society, comes in three grades - Companion (Class I), Officer (Class II) and Member (Class III).

The Order was instituted in 1984 and is not yet carried in the official list of Orders, Decorations and Medals of the Canadian Chancellery of Honours.

As stated in a publication of the C.R.C.S., the number of awards are limited in the three classes of the Order each year to three Companions, five Officers and twenty-five Members. This number has never been remotely approached, the ten year totals being four Companions (an average of one every two or three years), twenty-one Officers (average two each year) and eighty-eight Members (average nine each year, even with the initial 'flurry' of awards in the first year - 21 Member awards in 1984).

An interesting feature of the Order is that Canadian Red Cross Society volunteer candidates must have previously been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of the C.R.C.S., under the following policy:

"The Distinguished Service Medal may be granted by divisions to those who have continued to give outstanding voluntary service to a branch or division for a period of ten years subsequent to receiving the Service Award."

To receive the above noted Service Award (formerly the Badge of Service) the policy states that one must:

".... have given outstanding service to a branch or division for a period of ten years."

For each of the two awards described above a further policy states that the awards may be given to:

".... those who have given outstanding voluntary service to a branch or division so meritorious as to deserve special recognition regardless of length of service."

It will therefore be seen that, in most cases, a potential recipient of the Order must have at least twenty years service before being considered for admission.

The Canadian Red Cross Society Service Award
(formerly the Badge of Service)

Circular, gilt and enamel, 1" dia.

Obverse: A red Geneva cross within a white circle, with a further red band surrounding with the word CANADA at the top and three dots below. The earlier pattern has the words CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY within this band. The medal is joined by a ring to a top suspensory bar (no ribbon) which is in red enamel with the word SERVICE thereon.

Reverse: Plain, but usually carrying the name of the recipient and the year of award.

The year 1984 marked the 75th. anniversary of the Red Cross in Canada and on this occasion a commemorative stamp was issued by Canada Post. The stamp depicts the Service Award.

The Canadian Red Cross Society Distinguished Service Medal

In the 1970's the Distinguished Service Medal was authorized as an award of the Canadian Red Cross Society as senior to the Service Award, and was subsequently identified as being a prerequisite for admission to the Order for Red Cross volunteers.

The D.S.M. is similar in design and size to the Service Award but is in silver and enamel. The Geneva cross is larger, being extended to join the edges of the surrounding circle which is in white enamel, the space between the arms of the cross being 'cut out'. The top SERVICE suspensory bar is in plain silver.

As with the Service Award the reverse is plain for naming and dating.

THE ORDER OF RED CROSS (CANADA)

The insignia (badge) of the Order is described thusly in a Society publication:

"The badge itself, in 10-carat gold (Companion), gold plate (Officer) and sterling (Member) is a red cross encircled by leaves (green enamel) and centered in a larger cross with expanding arms. It is worn on the right breast. The badge is accompanied by a miniature and a lapel pin."

Additional detail is the insignia size, etc.:

The Companion's cross, worn around the neck, is one and eleven sixteenths of an inch across the arms. The Officer's and Member's crosses, worn on the breast, are 1½" across the arms.

The ribbon is red with two white stripes and for all three grades is $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. Miniature medals are five eighths of an inch across the arms for all three grades. Miniature ribbon is five eighths of an inch wide.

The lapel pin is smaller, being seven sixteenths of an inch across the arms.



MEMBER'S/OFFICER'S CROSS

The diploma of award is high quality stock with the badge of the Order embossed and the seal of the Society in gold. It is signed by the President and the Secretary General. The text of the diploma contains the full citation in calligraphic type.

ORDER OF RED CROSS (CANADA)

THE FIRST TEN YEARS (1984-1993) - ROLL OF RECIPIENTS

		Nominating Division/Authority
<u>1984</u>		
COMPANION:	Mme. Jeanne SAUVE (then) Governor General of Canada	National
OFFICER:	Judge Darrell JONES Henri TELLIER	National National
MEMBER:	Fred BROWN Edgar BUCHAN Sinclair CUTCLIFFE Edith ELDERSHAW Edythe EVANS John FISHER Jean JOHNSTON David KERR Edward KOWALCHUK Elizabeth MacFARLANE Wayne PERKINS Robert LeMessurier REID Brigadier William REID Paul RICHARDS Be ROOTS Paul Hudson SCHURMAN Bruce SIBBALD Richard STREETER Ennis WALDNER Alan WATSON James F. WESTHEAD	Alberta/N.W.T. Ontario P.E.I. P.E.I. Ontario Alberta/N.W.T. Saskatchewan Manitoba Manitoba New Brunswick New Brunswick Newfoundland P.E.I. Ontario National P.E.I. B.C./Yukon New Brunswick Saskatchewan National Ontario
<u>1985</u>		
COMPANION:	Sir Leonard OUTERBRIDGE	Newfoundland
OFFICER:	Kieth C. CARDIFF	National
MEMBER:	Albert BATTEN Raymond BERGERON Gabrielle BERTRAND Gene HADLEY Basil INGROVILLE Kenneth McBRIDE Dr. B. L. P. MOORE Betty SPRY Michael WORSOFF	Ontario Quebec Quebec Alberta/N.W.T. Ontario Ontario National Ontario National

1986

COMPANION:	James KANE	National
OFFICER:	John Black AIRD Evelyn NEWMAN Gordon THOMPSON	National Ontario Nova Scotia
MEMBER:	Millie BLAIR Beven BOLGER Helen CAMPBELL Sybil GELLER G. Leslie GILLESPIE Philip HALLS Colleen MARSH Toad SCLANDERS Freda SMALL William TRISTRAM	Ontario Ontario Ontario Ontario P.E.I. Manitoba P.E.I. Manitoba Ontario Ontario

1987

COMPANION:	none	
OFFICER:	David BALFOUR Jean DRAPEAU Alexandre HAY Ruby ROEBUCK	Manitoba Quebec National B.C./Yukon
MEMBER:	Muriel E. CRAIG Marjorie FERGUSON William HOWELL Margaret LESLIE H. Arthur LOVE Shiela LOWE Hope MILLHOLLAND Hazel MYATT Jarka OPRATKO Lamont PARSONS Colette SANTERRE-MARCEAU Maxwell TAYLOR Mary WILSON	National National Newfoundland Ontario P.E.I. Ontario Ontario P.E.I. Ontario Newfoundland Quebec Newfoundland Manitoba

1988

COMPANION:	none	
OFFICER:	none	
MEMBER:	Mel GLASPELL Lin GOOD Joan HUNTER Janet I. JONES	B.C./Yukon National B.C./Yukon Ontario

Evelyn KERR	Ontario
Jacques MOREILLON	National
International Committee of Red Cross	
Gabrielle MOULE	National
Paul VAILLANCOURT	Quebec

1989

COMPANION: none

OFFICER: Jean BRACKENBURY Ontario

MEMBER: Marion GAMESTER Ontario
 Jessie MacNAB Ontario
 Rene ROCHEFORT Ontario

1990

COMPANION: Ramon HNATYSHYN National
 Governor General of Canada

OFFICER: Elizabeth MacFARLANE (promotion) National

MEMBER: Dr. John BIENENSTOCK National
 Ruth McKEOWN B.C./Yukon
 Robert RICHARDSON Alberta/N.W.T.
 Jane ANGUS Ontario
 Isabel CAMERON P.E.I.

1991

COMPANION: none

OFFICER: H.E. Ahmad ABU-GOURA National
 Chairman - International Red
 Cross and Red Crescent
 Standing Commission

Dr. Mario Villarroel LANDER National
 President - International
 Federation of Red Cross and
 Red Crescent Societies

The Honorable James A. McGRATH Newfoundland
 Alan G. WATSON (promotion) National

MEMBER: Christina COLE Newfoundland and
 Labrador
 Josephine DEMPSTER Newfoundland and
 Labrador
 May FORREST Ontario
 Marian HOLT Ontario
 Larry MALONEY National
 Alex METCALFE Alberta/N.W.T.
 Muriel MILLAR Alberta/N.W.T.

Anne NEWMAN	Newfoundland and Labrador
Lyn O'REILLY	Ontario
Dr. Robert PAINTER	National
Janet SUTHERLAND	B.C./Yukon

1992

COMPANION: none

OFFICER:	Robert HEMMING	National
	Christopher PATERSON	National
	Dr. John C. POND	Newfoundland
	The Honorable Frederick W. RUSSELL	Newfoundland
	Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland	

MEMBER:	Natalie APPELT	Ontario
	Eugene MACDONALD	National
	Maysie MacDONALD	Alberta/N.W.T.
	Christine McKINNON	P.E.I.
	Roberta McLACHLAN	Alberta/N.W.T.

1993

COMPANION: none

OFFICER:	Jon TURPIN	National
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MEMBER:	Jack BODDINGTON	B.C./Yukon
	Frank COPPING	Ontario
	Joan WHELAN	Newfoundland

Editor's note:

The author of the preceding article, Captain Jack Boddington, of Naramata, Canada, was admitted to the Order of Red Cross (Canada), as a member, in 1993.

He is the sixth British Columbian to be so honoured.

THE USE OF BAKERY TOKENS

The Bakery Industry

Canadian housewives made their own bread. It was only after money became more plentiful in the 1860's that a bakery was established as a separate business. Many bakeries were quite dirty and unsanitary. Bread was frequently adulterated with alum.

The output of a bakery was principally bread; however, they also made cookies and a few other confectionaries. The bread was baked in a wood-fired large brick oven. A moderate sized bakery produced about 1,000 single loaves of bread a day, or 5,000 a week.

A loaf of bread weighed three pounds, a half loaf was a pound and a half. The loaf was baked so it was easily split in the centre into two half loaves. The "loaf" of bread was usually called a double loaf.

Bread and confectioneries were sold in the bakery store and peddled throughout the town and countryside by a one horse delivery wagon. In the mid 1930's bread sold at 8¢ a half-loaf in the store, or 9¢ for home delivery. Tokens were sold at 13 for \$1.00, saving 4¢, which was important in those days.

Discounted at 11 tokens for a dollar when bread was 10¢.

The double loaves disappeared when sliced bread was introduced in the mid 1930's. Sliced bread cost 10¢ a loaf at the A & P stores but was often sold at 2 for 13¢ as a loss leader.

Bakery Tokens, sometimes called "checks or tickets"

Bakery tokens were used daily for fresh bread for similar reasons as dairy tokens; that is, security, convenience, and to some extent price. The housewife would put a "Bread" sign in a window indicating she needed bread. The token would often be left on the window sill, or at the door, and the salesman would leave the bread between the doors.

Bread tokens bear the name and address of the bakery on the obverse and the amount of bread on the reverse. It was always one loaf, or one-half loaf, a few have a monetary value. Bread tokens tend to be rectangular, round or scalloped. Code:- A - aluminum; B - brass; C - copper; W - white metal

Arthur

Donald Sutherland was a baker and confectioner from the 1890's to the 1920's. O'Neill Bros. took over the bakery.

D. SUTHERLAND | BAKER & GROCER
GOOD FOR | ½ | LOAF BREAD
GOOD FOR | 1 | LOAF OF BREAD
Same

A-R-25
B-O-25
A-O-25



Clifford

G.E. Scott was in business from about 1900 to the 1930's.

G. E. SCOTT | BAKER & CONFECTIONER | CLIFFORD, ONT.
GOOD FOR | 1 | LOAF OF BREAD

A-Sc4-29



Elora

David Massie was a baker in Elora from 1870 to 1910.

D. MASSIE | -0- | BAKER | -0- | ELORA, ONT.

GOOD FOR | 1/2 | LOAF OF BREAD

Sane

Sane

Sane

GOOD FOR | 1 | LOAF OF BREAD

Sane

Sane

Sane

W-Sc4-28

A-Sc4-28

B-Sc4-28

C-Sc4-28

W-R-25

A-R-25

B-R-25

C-R-25



Janes Christie operated a bakery on Metcalfe St, Elora, from about 1905 to 1912. He moved to 102 Wyndham St. in Guelph in 1912 where he remained to 1919.

JAS. CHRISTIE * | (thistle) | SCOTCH | BAKERY *

GOOD FOR | 1/2 | LOAF | OF | BREAD

Sane

Sane

Sane

GOOD FOR | 1 | LOAF | OF | BREAD

Sane

Sane

Sane

B-R-25

A-R-25

B-R-25

C-R-24

B-R-28

A-R-28

B-R-28

C-R-28



Fergus

Andrew Foote was a baker in Fergus from about 1898 to 1931.

A.H. FOOTE | BAKER | FERGUS

GOOD FOR | 1/2 | LOAF | OF BREAD

GOOD FOR | 1/2 | LOAF | OF BREAD

A-R-25

A-Sc4-29



Guelph

A bakery was established in 1835 by a Mr Wright at 26 Gordon St. In 1870 he sold the business to Sole and Johnston. The partnership was dissolved in 1898 and R. Johnston continued the bakery until 1917.

GORDON ST. BAKERY | R. JOHNSTON | GUELPH.
GOOD FOR | 1 | LOAF OF BREAD

A-Sc4-28



George Searle was a baker at 16 Ontario St from the 1880's to about 1920.

GEORGE SEARLE | GUELPH, ONT. | ---
GOOD FOR | 1/2 | LOAF OF BREAD
GOOD FOR | 1 | LOAF OF BREAD

A-Sc8-29
A-R-30



Thomas Cleghorn was a baker at 49 McDonnell St about 1900.

THOS. CLEGHORN | BAKER | McDONALD STR. | GUELPH
GOOD FOR | 1/2 | LOAF OF BREAD

A-Re-32x19



A. Burbidge bought the bakery at 46 Waterloo Ave from Mrs W.C. Keough in 1912. Harry Worton, who operated this bakery from about 1935, continued to use the Burbidge tokens until 1952.

A. BURBIDGE | BAKER | GUELPH.
GOOD FOR | ONE | HALF LOAF

A-Re-32x19



George Williams operated a bakery as part of his large store at 107 Wyndham St. He was in business from the 1880's to the 1920's.

-AT- | GEO. WILLIAMS | - | GUELPH, | ONT.
GOOD FOR | - | HALF | - | LOAF BREAD

A-R-25



MODEL BAKERY | --- | POWELL & CO. | --- | GUELPH.
GOOD FOR | 1/2 | LOAF OF BREAD

A-Oc-25

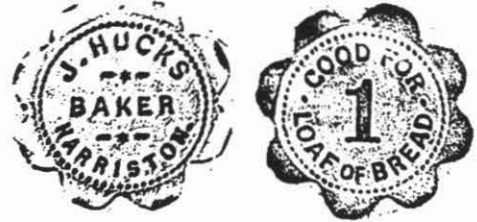


Harriston

John Hucks operated a bakery in the early 1900's.

J. HUCKS | --* | BAKER | --* | HARRISTON.
GOOD FOR | 1 | LOAF OF BREAD

A-Sc8-30



R. Weber operated a bakery in the early 1900's.

AT | WEBER'S | BAKERY | HARRISTON, ONT.
GOOD FOR | - | ONE HALF | - | LOAF OF BREAD

A-R-25



Mount Forest

A.H. Burk operated a bakery in the early 1900's.

BURK'S BAKERY | * | MOUNT FOREST | ONT. | --
GOOD FOR | .1. | LOAF

A-R-28



Palmerston

A.H. Baird opened the Excelsior Bakery on Main St. about 1900. His son Fred operated the horse and wagon to farmers. The name of the company was changed to A.H. Baird & Son in 1921 and continued to the 1930's.

A.H. BAIRD. | BAKER | PALMERSTON
EXCELSIOR | GOOD FOR | ONE LOAF | OF | BREAD | BAKERY A-O-25



TRANSPORTATION AND PARKING

Elora

Frank Johnson owned stables and a bus and had the contract for a bus service from the GTR station to the Commercial Hotel. Johnson owned the Commercial Hotel from 1917-1921. The token dates between 1907 and 1917.

UNION BUS LINE FRANK JOHNSON FLORA (error)
GOOD FOR ONE RETURN FARE

A-Oc-25 ATW 280A

Guelph

Guelph Street Railway was operated from 1895 to 1903 by George Sleeman.

GUELPH RAILWAY COMPANY with small maple leaf in centre

GOOD FOR ONE FARE

WORKMAN | W | TICKET

SCHOOL | S | CHECK

GOOD FOR ONE FARE (no maple leaf)

A-He-18 ATW 325A

A-R-18 ATW 325B

A-R-16 ATW 325C

A-He-18 ATW 325D



Note: The "W" and "S" are incuse copper letters.



Guelph General Hospital

PARKING | --- | TOKEN | ---

G.G.H.

Original value in 1983 was 25¢

B-R-23



St. Joseph's Hospital and Home

PARKING | --- | TOKEN | ---

S J H

Original value in 1983 was 25¢

B-R-23



PARKING | --- | TOKEN | ---

A.C.P. (Automatic Control Parking)

Used by St. Joseph's Hospital in 1988

B-R-23



P | PARKING | DOWNTOWN GUELPH | TRANSIT | (a bus)

25 | REDEEMABLE FOR 25¢ | IN SERVICES FOR | PARKING OR 1 WAY TRANSIT | FROM DOWNTOWN | IN THE | CITY OF
GUELPH

B-R-24

Original order was 14,000 from Lombardo Mint in May 1981.



Rockwood

Halton County Radial Railway founded in 1953 by the Ontario Electric Railway Historical Association. About 1972 and E.L. Tomberlin wrote the museum and asked if they would accept a couple of hundred tokens, free of charge, that he would make up for them. He would also make an additional 150 to sell in the United States to collectors. These tokens exist however there is some doubt as to their use in the fare box at the museum.

OBV: ♦ ONTARIO ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION ♦ around the edge. In the centre -o- RAILWAY / HISTORICAL -o-.

REV:: ♦ HALTON COUNTY RADIAL RAILWAY around the edge. In the centre -o- ONE / FARE -o-.



Frank Johnson's bus for meeting trains. Inside daughters Ethel & Eva, about 1911

COMMUNION TOKENS

Tokens were used to identify members of the congregation. The Presbyterian church used such tokens dating from the Scottish Reformation about 1560.

Communion was important event, occurring about twice a year. The people arrived on Wednesday and the event began on Thursday and closed by a service on Saturday at which communion tokens were issued to deserving members of the congregation by the minister. Holy Communion was held on Sunday and the tokens were collected in the pews following the service.

The Free Church and Canada Presbyterian sects arose from splits in the Church of Scotland. Communion tokens are lead or white metal (pewter), most were struck, some cast.

East Puslinch (Duff's Free Church)

Organized by the Church of Scotland but from 1844 was connected to the Free Church.

Obv: G | P C indented for G(aelic) P(resbyterian) C(hurch)

Rev: plain. Handmade in lead.

Square 19X19

Ref: Bo 67; CW-238; R7



Eden Mills

Organized as the Canada Presbyterian Church upon the union of the United Presbyterian Church and the Free Church in 1861.

Obv: EDEN MILLS / C.P. CONG. / 1861.

Rev: plain. Oblong, cut corners, handmade in lead, 17x24

Ref: Bo 68; CW-240

Elora

Connected with the Free Church from 1856. Tokens discontinued in 1890.

Obv: CHALMERS' CHURCH / ELORA

Rev: THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE, XXII 19 | LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | 1, COR. XI, 28.

Oblong, cut corners, 22x28, struck in pewter

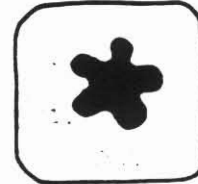
Ref: Bo 70; CW-244; R4



Eramosa

Organized by the United Presbyterian Church in 1861.

Obv: A star shaped figure, with five rounded points, indented.
Rev: plain. 18x18 with rounded corners, handmade in lead
Ref: Bo 71; CW-246; R8



Fergus

Organized by the Church of Scotland in 1835.

Obv: St ANDREWS | CHURCH | FERGUS
Rev: THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | 1,COR. XI 23. Oblong 22x27, cut corners. Struck in pewter.
Ref: Bo 72; CW-250; R5



Organized by the Free Church in 1844

Obv: MELVILLE CHURCH | FERGUS | C.W. 1846
Rev: LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | 1.COR.XI 28 Struck in pewter. Oblong cutr corners 21x27
Ref: Bo 73; CW-248; R5

Guelph

Organized by the Church of Scotland in 1832.

Obv: St ANDREW'S CHURCH GUELPH C.W., within an oval a dove with an olive branch in its mouth to left.
Rev: THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. Oval, 21x28. Struck in pewter.
Ref: Bo 79; CW-260; R4



Organized by the United Presbyterian Church

Obv: CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH GUELPH. In the centre, | 1st | CONGREGATION.
Rev: THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME; underneath is an alter on which are two chalices and bread. Oblong 21x27, cut corners. Struck in pewter.
Ref: Bo 80; CW-258; R4



FRATERNAL TOKENS

ROYAL ARCH MASONS

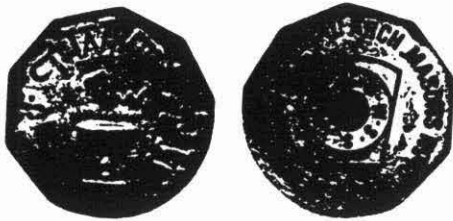
Guelph

Warrant was granted the Guelph Chapter No. 40, August 12, 1870.

Seal of Solomon or Star of David together form KSHTWSST on a keystone. Symbols of the Masonic Order.

GUELPH CHAPTER ROYAL ARCH MASONS NO 40 G.R.C., with keystone at centre. (Grand Register of Canada)

C-R-26



RAMESES CEREMONIAL | (logo of Shrine) | GUELPH 1991

Reverse plain.

PL-R-33 green

Used by Ontario Shrine clubs as a bar chit at the Royal Canadian Legion



Palmerston

Warrant No. 67 was issued to Harriston August 11, 1875 and transferred from Harriston to Palmerston in 1924.

Circle with ONE | PENNY. Around the circle ENTERPRISE CHAPTER No. 67 R.A.M. PALMERSTON. ONT.

C-R-33



A Charter was issued November 4, 1872 to No. 49 at Elora. This lodge surrendered its charter and merged with No. 40, Guelph, May 12, 1893. There is no record of a unique penny for this lodge.

ROYAL BLACK KNIGHTS OF IRELAND

The first Chapter of the Royal Black Knights of Ireland was instituted in Ontario in 1871. It is associated with the Orange Lodge of Ireland. Each Black Chapter has a coin-like piece of metal called a "piece of money", or "Black penny" which is used in the ritual. Most are marked by the owner.

Arthur

ROYAL BLACK KNIGHTS OF IRELAND with secret symbols.

R.B.P. | 1185 | ARTHUR | ONT. (engraved)

C-R-33

Guelph

OLIVE BRANCH R.B.P. 877 GUELPH ONT. with triangle representing the Holy Trinity, Father and Son and 12 dots for the Disciples. In the centre a pirates skull and cross-bones.

A SMALL TOKEN | A PIECE OF MONEY, with secret symbols indicating degrees in the Order.

C-R-33

Mount Forest

Victory Branch No. 971 was at Mount Forest.

ORDER OF ELKS

It is reported the Order of Elks used a penny in their ceremony but has not been seen.

076 Guelph, Guelph 30-09-24 c.1927

230 Guelph, Guelph 13-05-30 c.1930's



Enterprise Chapter, R. A. M.

No. Sixty-Seven

On The G. R. C.

Instituted 1875



2nd Tuesday

Transactions

of the

Canadian Numismatic Research Society

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Canadian POW Currency of World War II

Ted Leitch

The introduction of Canadian Prisoner of War currency during World War II may be an obscure part of Canadian Numismatics, but an interesting part of Canadian history. There are no precise records to indicate when prisoner of war script first appeared, but during the American Civil War prisoner script was issued. The British used prisoner script during the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902. Historically the use of prisoner of war currency evolved from a need for a currency in prison camps. The currency had to be accepted in the camp and be worthless outside the camp so as not to aid in any escape attempt. Canada had over twenty prisoner of war camps during World War I and there are no records to indicate a currency was issued. Large quantities of prisoner of war currency was issued for camps in France and Germany during the First and Second World Wars. The use of this type of currency was well established before Canada adopted it during World War II.

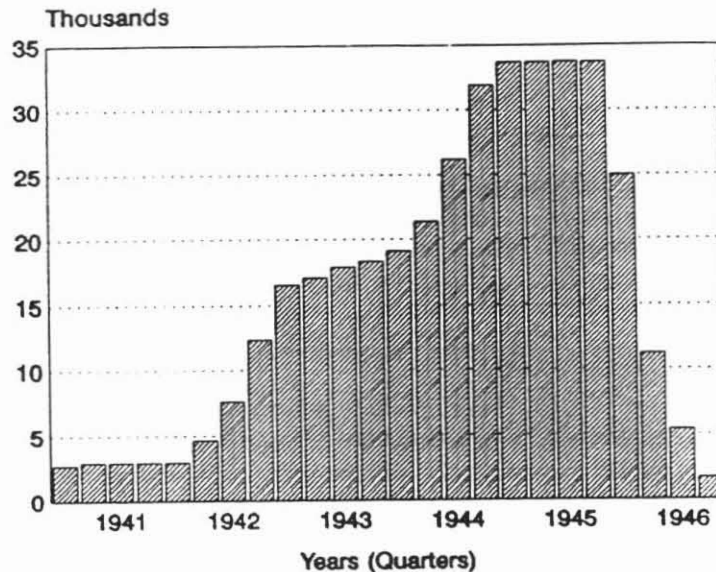
The Geneva Convention of 1929 had established rules for paying prisoners interned in different countries. The 1929 Geneva Convention, signed by Canada in 1935, stated that officer prisoners were entitled to receive the pay of an officer of equivalent rank in the captor's army. This sum could not exceed the amount paid by his own army. The prisoners were to be paid at least once per month and the detaining government was to be reimbursed at the end of the war by the prisoners' government. Most government made an attempt to follow the fiscal provision of the convention.

Officer prisoners were not required to work and were paid whether they elected to work or not. The 1929 Convention made no provision for enlisted men. Enlisted prisoners were required to work in areas that had no direct connection with the war effort. In Canada the work was mainly in agriculture and forestry. Each prisoner was paid for his work. The United States paid its Axis prisoners three dollars a month above what they earned. Not all countries interpreted the Geneva Convention in the same way. The amount of money a prisoner received was easily cut by adjusting the exchange rate or charging the prisoner for food, water, clothing, etc.

In Canada, prisoners were paid by the following scale: a Brigadier-General received 180 reichsmarks or \$53.16 per month, a Lieutenant earned \$21.26 a month, while a private received \$6.60 per month. Merchant seamen did not fare too well; they received \$13.26 a quarter from their shipping company. Prisoners in Canada used the opportunity to work to supplement their monthly income.

In 1939, Canada was aware that it would be asked to intern prisoners as it had during World War I. Few Canadians

envisioned that Canada would become a major holding country for captive German soldiers and seamen. In September, 1939 the first two Canadian POW camps were set up at Petawawa, Ontario and at Kananaskis, Alberta. After the fall of France and the impending invasion of England there was an urgent need to transfer the German POWs from the British Isles to the Commonwealth countries. Canada agreed to accept the POWs and during June and July of 1940 the first 2,234 prisoners arrived at Halifax. The shipments of POWs continued until October 1944. Next to the United States, Canada received the largest number of German POWs from Great Britain. The actual figures of POWs varies as some reports list only soldiers and not merchant seamen, while others do not list civilian internees. Canada received 33,798 German prisoners although the official number of POWs held in Canada was 37,934. In 1944 the British Government requested that Canada take another 50,000 prisoners, but Canada declined because it felt it did not have the necessary manpower to contain them. The following chart indicates when Canada received its POWs.



The number of camps required, the guards needed and the expense of keeping the POWs became a the source of many political debates in Canada. There were eventually twenty-six camps in Canada from New Brunswick to Alberta. The problem of guards for the prisoners was resolved in May, 1940 by the formation of the Veterans Guard of Canada who were veterans of World War I, fifty years of age or less, and willing to serve. By June, 1943 there were 10,257 veteran guards in service in Canada. In 1940 Canada spent over thirty-five thousand dollars a year on rent and twenty-five hundred dollars a day on food for POWs. Both these costs were recovered from Great Britain. The location of the twenty-six POW camps in Canada was not generally publicized. The camps were originally listed

alphabetically according to the military district in which they were located but later they were assigned a number. Most of the POW currency had the assigned number of the camp printed on it. Each camp had a canteen for its prisoners which was run by the prisoners and only they could purchase items from the canteen. Certain necessities such as safety razors, tooth brushes and soap were supplied by the YMCA at no cost to the prisoners. But it was the canteen that became the stable and consistent source for many items. With the canteen came the need for a camp currency and a book-keeping system.

CAMP LIST WORLD WAR TWO

Camp L	Cove Fields, Quebec
Camp R	Red Rock, Ontario (Ft. William, Pt. Arthur)
Camp T	Three Rivers, Quebec
Camp V	Valcartier, Quebec
Camp 10	Chatham, Ontario
Camp 20	Gravenhurst, Ontario (Calydor)
Camp 21	Espanola, Ontario
Camp 22	Mimico, Ontario (New Toronto)
Camp 23	Monteith, Ontario
Camp 30	Bowmanville, Ontario
Camp 31	Kingston, Ontario (Ft. Henry)
Camp 32	Hull, Quebec
Camp 33	Petawawa, Ontario
Camp 40	Farnham, Ontario
Camp 41	Ile aux Noix, Quebec
Camp 42	Sherbrooke, Quebec (Newington)
Camp 43	St. Helen's Island, Quebec (Montreal)
Camp 44	Grande Ligne, Quebec
Camp 45	Sorel, Quebec
Camp 70	Fredericton, New Brunswick (Ripples)
Camp 100	Neys, Ontario
Camp 101	Angler, Ontario
Camp 130	Kananaskis, Alberta (Seebe)
Camp 132	Medicine Hat, Alberta
Camp 133	First: Ozada, Alberta (Seebe) Second: Lethbridge, Alberta
Camp 135	Wainwright, Alberta

A Master Ledger under control of the Paymaster was introduced and each internee had a sheet that outlined his worth when he reached Canada. This ledger was credited with any amount received from relatives or any pay for approved work. Withdrawals from this ledger were usually in the form of camp currency which the prisoner could use at the canteen. Each internee had a trust bank account where his savings were kept. If an internee had no money or did not work no credit was given. At Camp 70, located at Ripples, New Brunswick, internees were paid twenty cents a day for cutting wood. This amount was

later increased to thirty cents a day. Other prisoners who were able to do wood carvings or other artwork were allowed to sell them to the guards or anyone else. The proceeds from the sale were credited to the individual trust accounts. Although most prisoners spent their money, the bank in Fredericton had about one hundred thousand dollars on deposit in the trust accounts during the war years. This amount may seem high, but the first prisoners at Camp 70 were Jewish civilian internees who may have brought more wealth with them to Canada.

The POW currency or tickets were controlled and distributed by the internees. The total value of the tickets issued was listed in triplicate on the "Acquittance Roll". The Acquittance roll had to be presented to the Paymaster officer of the Corps staff. He would ascertain whether the internees had a sufficient balance in their respective Trust Accounts. He then signed all copies of the Acquittance Rolls in verification of the totals. One copy was returned to the canteen secretary and the camp spokesman who had to balance their books. The second copy went to the Military Staff for transferring the funds from the Trust Accounts to the Canteen Account. The final copy was forwarded to the National Defense Headquarters.

The merchandise required for the canteen was listed on a requisition form and was signed by the camp secretary and the camp spokesman. If the merchandise was in conformity with the authorized canteen list, an order would be placed with the suppliers. Upon receipt of the merchandise the guards would inspect all goods and then turn it over to the canteen. All merchandise was carefully recorded, books were kept and accounts were balanced.

Twice a month shortly after their pay was deposited, the internees could sign a withdrawal sheet and receive POW currency. These withdrawals had already been approved and the account balance checked. The prices of articles in the canteen were the same as prices in the local stores in the surrounding area of the camp. Tobacco was ten cents a pack, pears, oranges and bananas four cents apiece and apples one cent. In some cases the canteen manager was allowed to go under guard to the nearest town and purchase fresh supplies.

The actual tickets or POW currency were usually printed locally. The size, design and colour were determined by the Camp commander and the paymaster. The colours varied depending on the camp. In some camps all denominations were the same colour while other camps varied the colour for the denominations. In most camps the ticket increased in size in respect to its value. The majority of tickets had either the camp number or name printed on them. The tickets usually had an expiry date of three or six months. This expiry date allowed the paymaster to know who might be holding the financial power in the camp and it also allowed the canteen to track and balance their books. Some tickets were stamped with a censored stamp when issued, but this was not practical in the larger

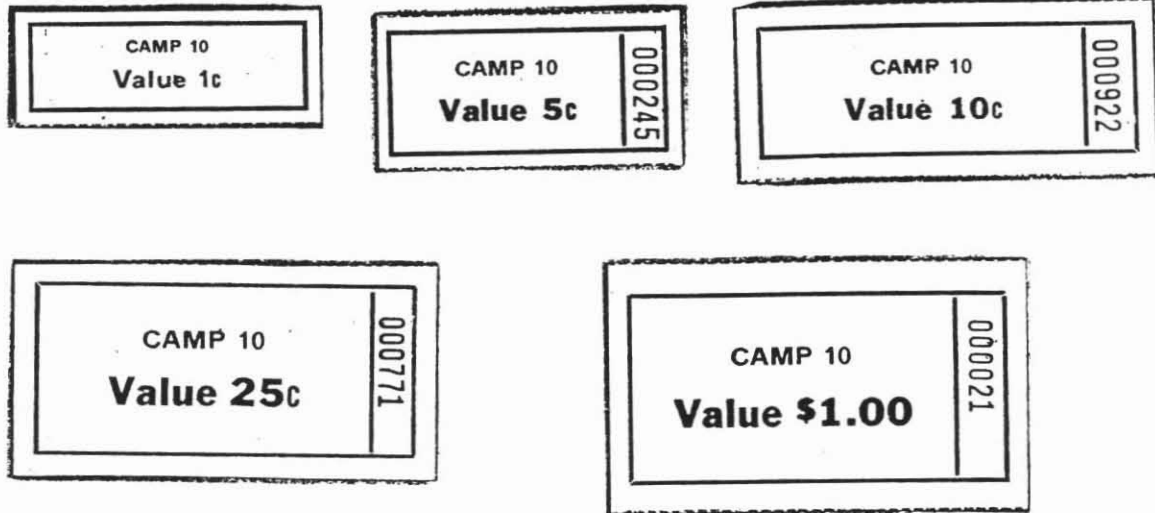
camps. Most of the POW currency was sequentially numbered, although a greater number of the one cent pieces were not numbered. The numbering of the denominations not only allowed for tracking the amount of currency in circulation but also with the bookkeeping system of the canteen they knew who was issued which numbers. This system worked well at the smaller camps.

There were twenty-six major POW camps as well as numerous smaller lumber and farming camps. There are records or examples of POW currency for at least eighteen camps. It is also reasonable to assume that POW tickets or currency were used in all POW camps. This assumption is based on a military standard for all camps and the existence within every camp of a canteen which would require some form of currency. This theory may be difficult to prove because there are only a few surviving examples of tickets from some camps. Because the tickets were redeemed regularly and were worthless outside the camp, very few pieces would have been saved. There is also the possibility that if all currency was redeemed, the Paymaster may have been charged with the destruction of obsolete issues. The tickets used in Canada could be redeemed at the end of the war and credited to the internee's bank account. To determine the amount of POW script in circulation probably varied with the size of the camp. Camps in central and eastern Canada which interned four hundred or more prisoners would have at least two hundred dollars in circulation. A camp such as Lethbridge, Alberta with over twelve thousand prisoners would have a considerably larger amount in circulation.

There were four camps with alphabetic designation only, Camp V at Valcartier, Quebec, Camp T at Three Rivers, Quebec, Camp R at Red Rock, Ontario and Camp L at Cove Field, Quebec. Camp L is the only alphabetically designated camp with a record of issuing currency. There is one known example of POW currency from this camp. The piece has a "5" in the centre and was printed "Internees Canteen" along the top and "Camp L" at the bottom. There is a serial number on the left and a maple leaf at the centre. It measures 43mm X 32mm and is overprinted "INTERMENT CAMP".

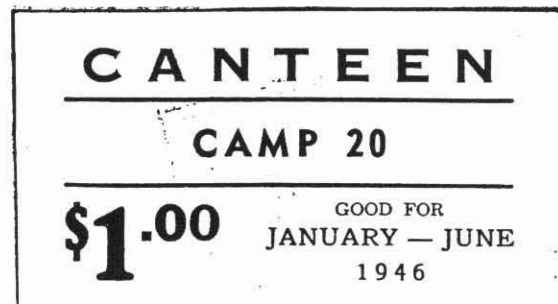
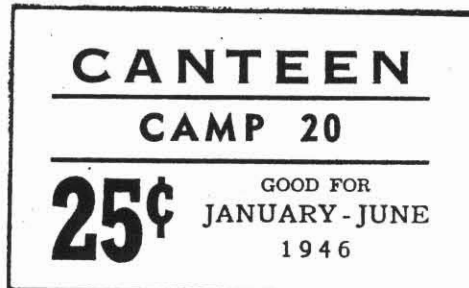
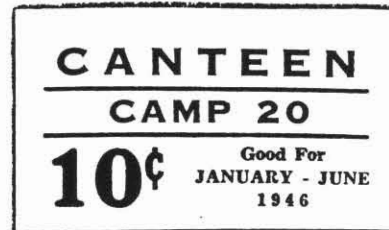
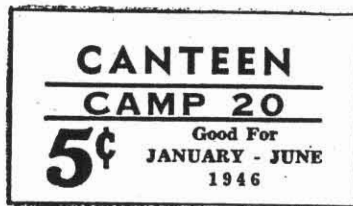
Camp 10 was located in Chatham, Ontario with a sub camp at Fingal. This camp was small, holding three hundred and twenty-five prisoners, mostly merchant seamen. The camp, which opened May 15, 1944 and closed November 1, 1944, was active throughout the planting and harvesting seasons with many prisoners working on local farms in Southwestern Ontario. With many men in the services or locally involved in the war effort, help was needed to take in the crops. The POW currency for Chatham was issued in five denominations, all on a creamy yellow coloured cardboard. The tickets varied in size; the one cent piece measured 50mm X 19mm(2"x3/4"), the five 50mm X 25mm(2"x1"), the ten 70mm X 30mm(2 3/4"x1 1/8"). The one cent piece had no numbers while the remaining pieces were numbered.

All the tickets had perforated top and bottom edges and straight sides which indicates they were printed in strips. The currency was printed on one side and had no expiry date. The lack of an expiry date may suggest that the camp was planned for only one summer. Prisoners who worked on farms had little need for script as a number of them would board at the farms and had no place to redeem the script.



Camp 20 was located at Gravenhurst, Ontario in a converted sanatorium in cottage country. The camp on the shore of Lake Muskoka interned twelve hundred prisoners, mostly officers, from July 1940 until November 1946. The Canadian government tried to separate officers and enlisted men and, where possible, divided them by services. It was felt that if a prisoner was to be interned for a long period there would be less friction if they were compatible. A number of the Gravenhurst officers were from Rommel's Africa Corps and preferred to wear their faded uniforms rather than Canadian-issued POW uniforms. The issued POW uniform was blue denim overalls with a large red circle on the back and a red stripe around the arm and down the right leg.

The POW currency for Gravenhurst is known in five denominations: five cents, ten cents, twenty-five cent, fifty cent and one dollar. There is no known one cent piece at this time, but it was probably issued along with earlier pieces for this camp. These pieces have straight sides, no numbers and were probably printed in sheets. The five cent piece measures 57mm x 32mm and the dollar 92mm x 50mm. Some of these tickets were stamped "Goods received 194_". This stamp may indicate that once the ticket was used at the canteen it was stamped and considered cancelled.

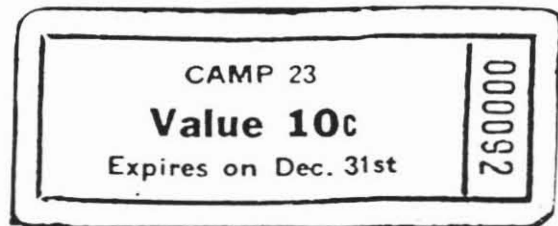
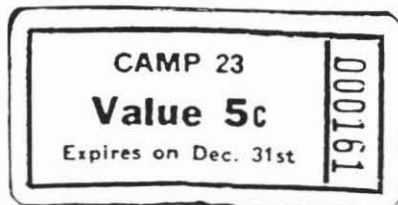
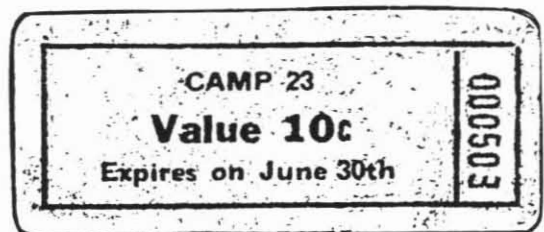
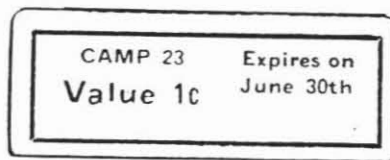


Camp 21 at Espanola, Ontario was located in an old pulp and paper mill which housed twelve hundred prisoners. There are only two denominations known for Espanola at this time, a thirty cent and a fifty cent ticket.

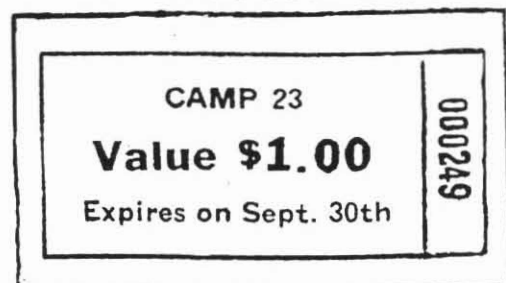
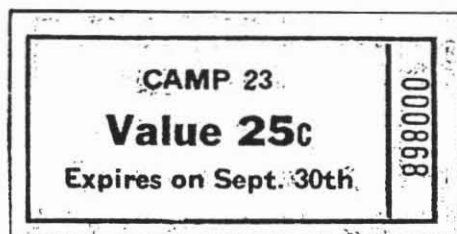
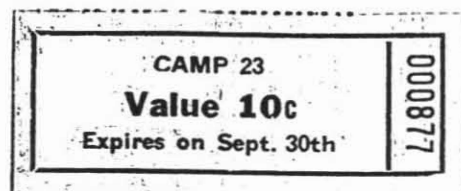
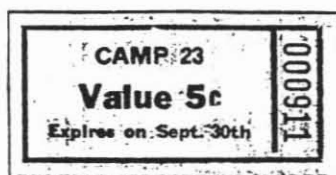
Camp 22 at Mimico, Ontario interred eighteen hundred merchant seamen from July 1940 until May 1944. Originally all the camps had an assigned alphabetic letter as well as a numeric designation. Camp 22 at Mimico was known as Camp M. There is only one known example of currency from Camp M, a one dollar ticket which was printed on both sides with the denomination. The ticket was overprinted on both sides with a horse's head. The second issue for Camp 22 was a series of tickets dated for October to December of 1943. The currency was printed on buff coloured cardboard with black lettering and had a red maple leaf on each piece.

Camp 23 at Monteith, Ontario reflected an attempt by the government to segregate the prisoners. The camp opened in July 1940 and housed merchant seamen and other internees until November 1941. The camp was changed at the end of November of 1941 and housed officers until May 1944, when it converted back to seamen. In January of 1946 it held officers and other ranks until the end in December 1946. More examples of POW currency exist today for the Monteith camp than other POW camps. The fact that the type of internees changed a number of times would have resulted in the currency being completely redeemed at the same time.

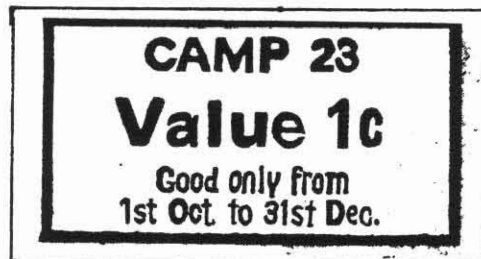
There are three different styles of POW currency from Camp 23 that have an expiry date of December 31 and only one style with the actual year. The question of the sequence of the issues may never be known unless records are discovered. The first issue had the camp number, the value and the expiry date of June 30. This issue was printed on red cardboard except for the one cent which was printed on red and buff. The next issue of this type had an expiry date of December 30 and was printed on a buff coloured cardboard. All the one cent issues were unnumbered, while the remaining denominations were numbered. There appears to have been five denominations from one cent to one dollar. These two issues were similar with a smooth top and bottom and slightly rounded corners. These issues were printed and prepared as individual tickets.



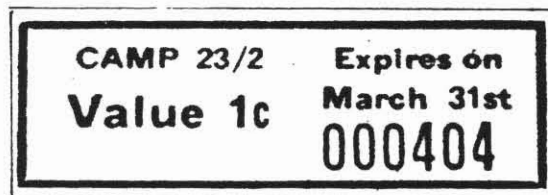
The second type of Camp 23 currency had an expiry date of September 30th and was printed on light bluish-green cardboard. The next issue had black printing on green cardboard with a red stripe in the centre. These pieces had an expiry date of December 31, 1945. The illustrated pieces have a stamp "KANTINE CAMP" which was probably applied when it was used at the canteen. The two attached one cent piece indicate that the tickets were printed in strips and issued in amounts as needed. All the denominations for this type had the perforated top and bottom edges.



The third type had black print on tan cardboard with smooth edges. The text read "CAMP 23 Good only from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec." with no year given. This type was only known in the one cent denomination without numbering and may have been issued in only the one cent denomination. The one cent pieces probably circulated more and there was probably a greater need for this denomination.

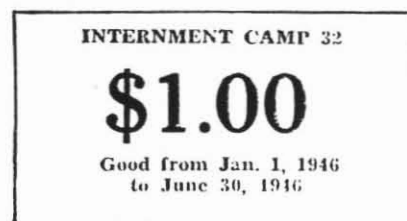
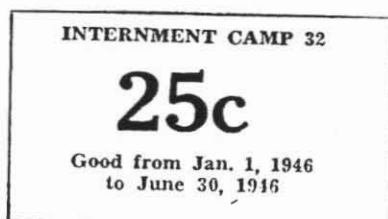
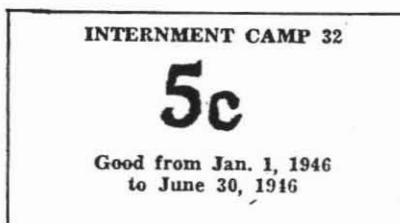
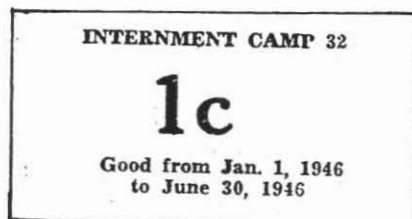


There is only one example of the fourth type known, which had black print on tan cardboard. The text read "CAMP 23/2 Value 1c Expires on March 31st" and a six digit number. The numbering of the camp with the "/2" may indicate it was used in one of its sub camps. Wood cutting groups stayed at remote camps to cut wood in many of the northern POW camps.

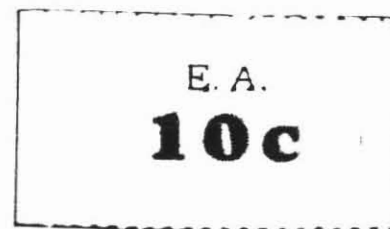


Camp 31 located in Fort Henry at Kingston, Ontario was opened in July 1940 and closed November 16, 1943. On September 1, 1941 the Germans and British agreed that fortress buildings and penal institutes would not be used as POW camps. As a result the prisoners were transferred to Bowmanville and Monteith. There is no known POW currency or records of any currency for Fort Henry.

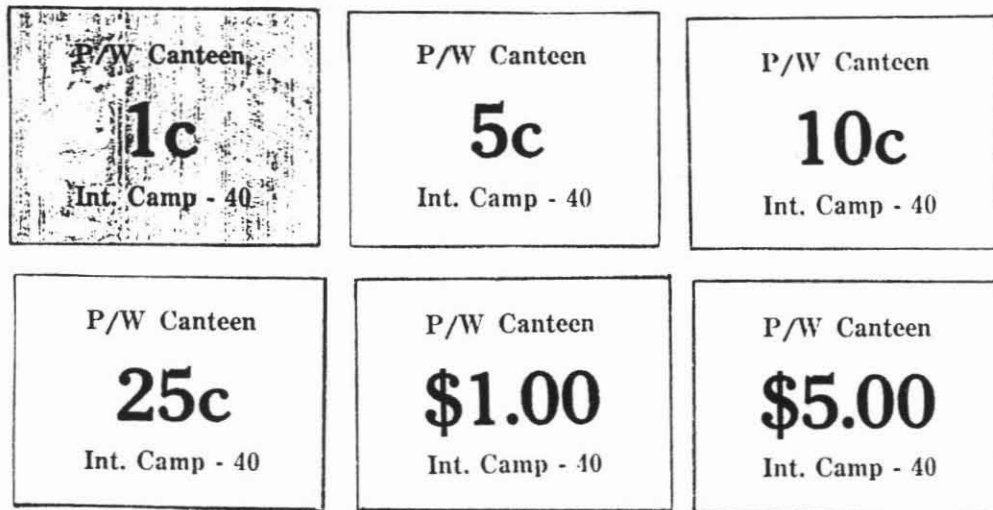
Camp 32 located at Hull, Quebec started as a jail in August 1941, interning one hundred merchant seamen. By September 1942, it housed seven hundred officers and other ranks. There was only one known series of currency for camp 32 dated January 1, 1946 until June 30, 1946. All denominations were the same size but were printed on different coloured cardboard. The one cent and ten cent are light green, the five cent red, twenty-five cent light yellow and the dollar on white.



Camp 33 at Petawawa, Ontario was one of the first of two camps to open in September 1939. The camp was initially used for German and Italian civilian internees. In August 1942 it housed enemy merchant seamen until February 1944, when it became a camp for officers and other ranks. During these changes in internees the camp was usually completely empty for a couple of weeks for maintenance and upgrades. There are only three denominations known at the present time, one cent, five cent and ten cent tickets. All known denominations are the same size measuring 49mm X 24mm. The script is over stamped on either side with a round postal censor's stamp. The stamp reads "CANADA INT.OP. CENSORED 50" and has a crown at the top. There is one variety known on the ten cent ticket, with the letters "E.A." printed over "10c" on tan coloured cardboard. The one cent is known to be printed on orange or blue cardboard, the five cent violet or cream and the ten cent on green or tan.

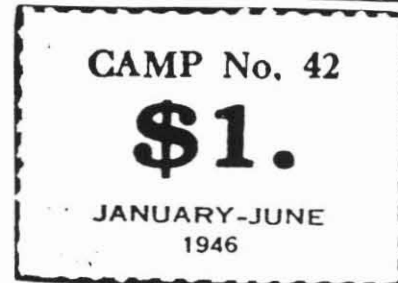
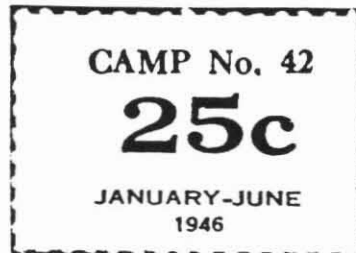
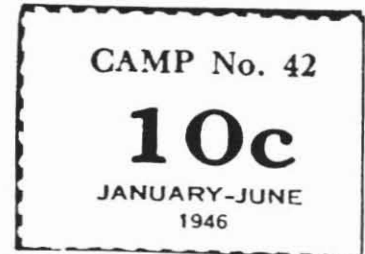
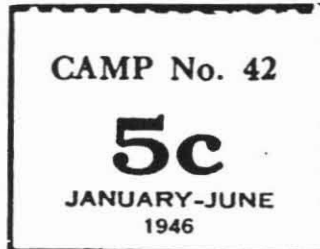
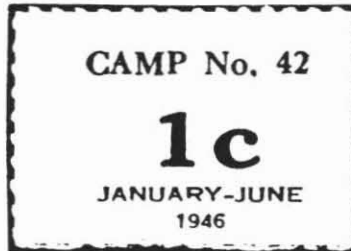
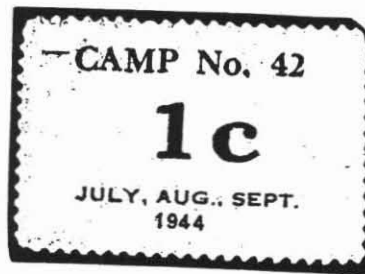


Camp 40 at Farnham, Quebec was open from October 16, 1940, until July 1, 1941 to hold 700 refugees. The camp reopened in April 1942 and interned 600 merchant seamen, but by December it housed officers until June 28, 1943. The camp was closed for a year before reopening in September 1944 for officers. The camp closed for the last time on May 22, 1946. The POW script for Camp 40 did not have an expiry date or serial numbers on any denomination. There were six denominations, the highest being five dollars which was a large sum at that time. The five cent to the five dollar ticket were black print on a light blue cardboard and they all measure two inches by an inch and one half. The one cent piece was printed on a greenish grey cardboard. The different coloured script may have resulted from more than one issue of the one cent piece. All pieces were the same size with straight cut sides.



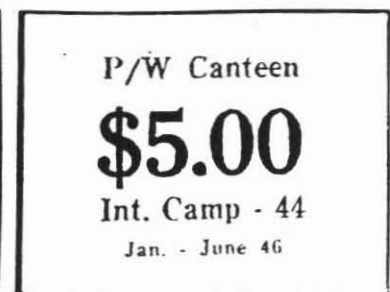
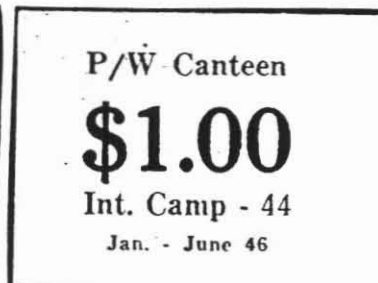
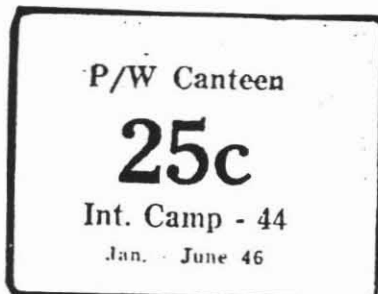
Camp 41 at Ile aux Noix, Quebec was only open for one year from July 1940 to July 1941. The camp house interred refugees and there is no evidence to indicate there was any POW currency for this camp.

Camp 42 at Sherbrooke, Quebec opened October 16, 1940 and housed seven hundred and fifty refugees until July, 1941. The camp reopened December 2, 1942 and housed officers and merchant seamen until it closed in June 1946. There are two issues known for Camp 42. The first issue was valid for "July, Aug., Sept. 1944". The second issue was valid for six months rather than three. Both issues had black print on a light greenish coloured cardboard. Some of the denominations were perforated on all four sides; others have one or two straight sides. This different edging would suggest the currency was printed in sheets and then separated at the camp. This type of printing usually did not allow for serial numbers.



Camp 43 at Montreal, Quebec, was opened from July 16, 1940 until November, 1943. The camp interred seven hundred and fifty merchant seamen. There is no record of any POW currency for Camp 43.

Camp 44 at Grande Ligne, Quebec opened in the fall of 1942 and closed in May 1946. The camp housed seven hundred fifty officers and other soldiers. There was six denominations of one issue from one cent to five dollars. The black print on red cardboard tickets were valid for a six month period of "Jan.-June 46". This last issue for camp 44 had all smooth edges, the same as camp 40.

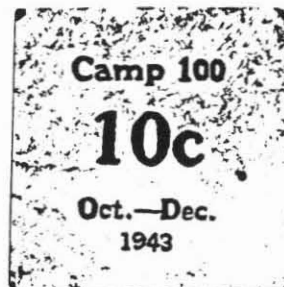


Camp 45 at Sorel, Quebec, was open for less than a year from June 30, 1945 until March 1946. The camp was small, housing only three hundred and fifty prisoners. There are no known issues of POW currency for this camp.

Camp 70 at Ripples, New Brunswick near Fredericton was opened on August 13, 1940. The first internees were seven hundred German and Austrian Jewish refugees who had escaped to Great Britain. These refugees made Camp 70 their home until June 26, 1941 when the camp was closed and reopened two weeks later on July 25, 1941. At that time the camp housed nine hundred German and Italian civil internees. The only denomination known for Camp 70 is a five cent piece which has neither an expiry date nor a serial number. The tickets are black print on a light tan cardboard and were known to have been printed in Fredericton.



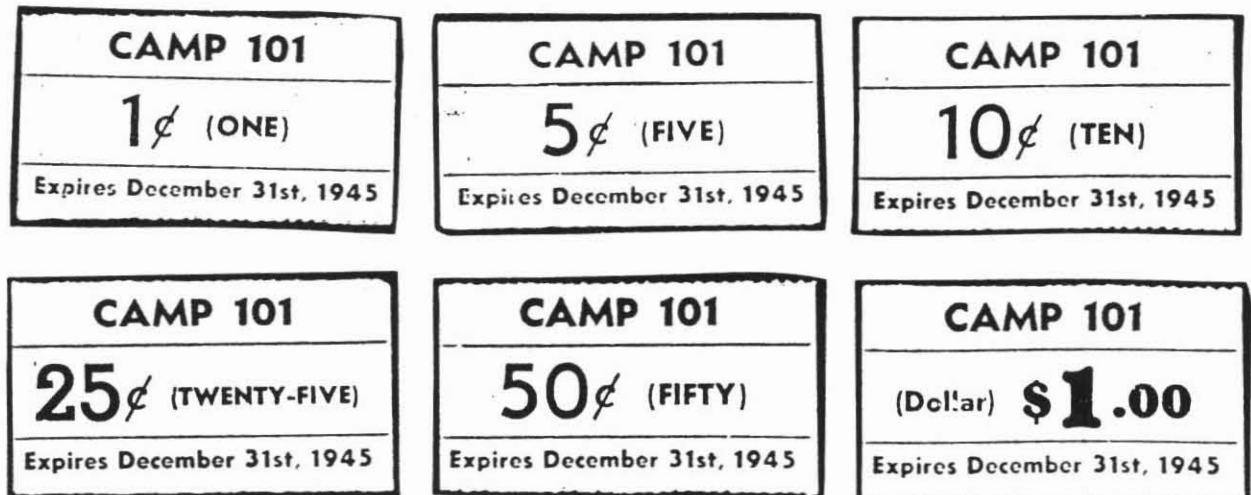
Camp 100 at Neys, Ontario was opened from January 25, 1941, and initially housed officers until November of that year. From November 1941 until November 1943 the camp housed merchant seamen. The camp reverted to officers and other soldiers from September 13, 1944 until it closed March 28, 1946. There are two different issues known for Camp 100. There is only one example known of the first type which is a ten cent denomination valid for the last quarter of 1943. This piece would have been the last issue to seamen before it closed that November.



The next type issued would have been the first issue for the camp when it housed officers in the fall of 1944. This issue had seven denominations from one cent to five dollars. All were valid for three months and measured one inch by two inches. The one cent and ten cent tickets were printed with red ink on tan cardboard. The five cent was black ink on tan cardboard with red serial numbers. The fifty cent ticket had green ink on tan cardboard with red serial numbers.

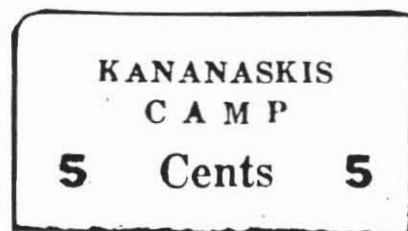
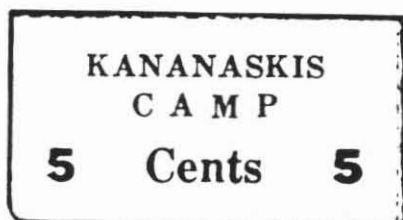


Camp 101 at Angler, Ontario, opened January 10, 1941 and housed mainly German soldiers. There were five hundred and fifty-nine prisoners on April 18, 1941 when twenty-eight men of the planned one hundred managed to escape. The camp remained open until July 29, 1946. There is one known issue for this camp consisting of six denominations of black print on red cardboard. The issue had an expiry date December 31, 1945, but no issue date or serial numbers. The tickets had perforated tops and bottoms and straight sides suggesting it was printed in strips and detached as needed.

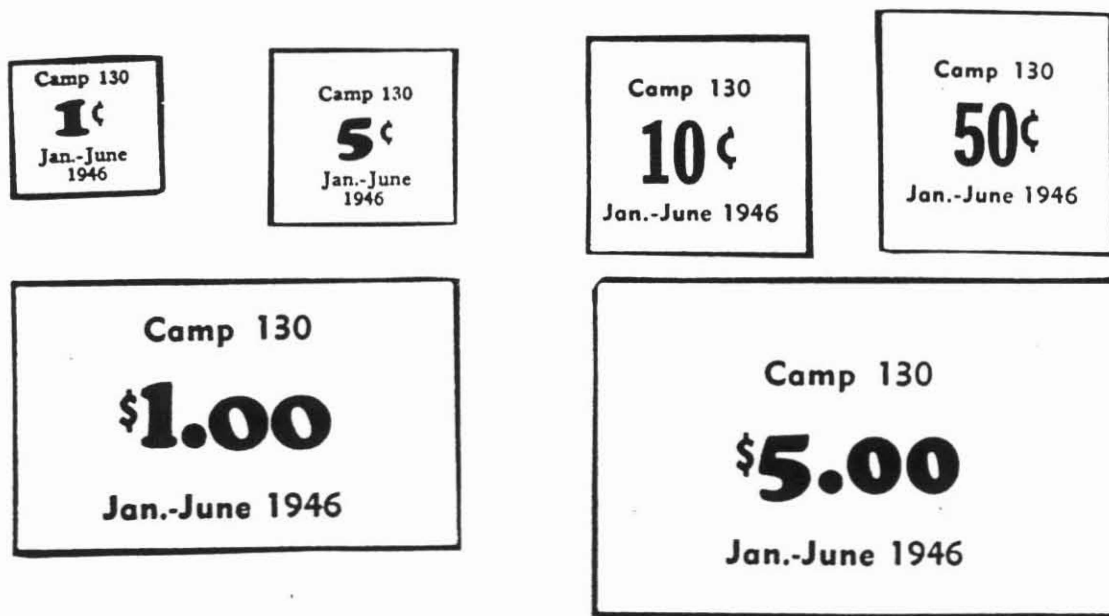
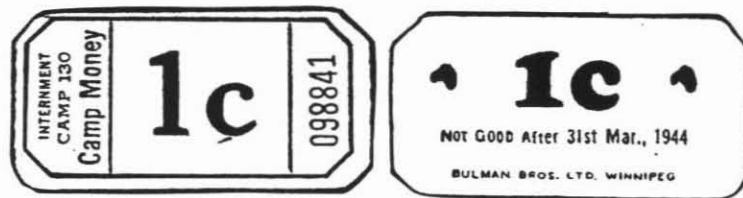


The prison escape at Angler was the most spectacular of all the escapes in Canada. Two of the twenty-eight prisoners managed to escape through a tunnel, hop a railway boxcar and reach Winnipeg as planned. They took another train as far as Medicine Hat before being captured. With only trains and logging roads into the camp, the routes of escape were limited. There was a spring storm at the time of the attempt and the remaining twenty-six escapees did not get far. Guards found three prisoners sleeping in a lean-to and in the confusion two were shot and killed and the third wounded. Two other prisoners were wounded in separate incidents. Although there were 171 escape attempts only the two prisoners at Angler were killed. One POW did successfully escape from a prison train enroute to a camp in the west. Franz Von Werra made his way across the St. Lawrence to New York State where the German council interceded on his behalf. While waiting for the legal outcome of his presence in the United States, Von Werra fled to South America and ultimately made his way back to Germany. There are numerous stories of escape attempts from tunnels to prisoners hiding in pianos being shipped out of a camp. The escape of Peter Krug and Erich Boehle from Bowmanville was one of the most intriguing. During a camp soccer game the two prisoners painted fence posts using a couple of ladders and just climbed over and walked away. A couple of prepared dummies were used at role call to cover their escape. After jumping a train to Toronto, the two prisoners got separated. Erich Boehle was captured in Niagara Falls, New York, two days later. Peter Krug succeeded in reaching Windsor where he stole a row boat and crossed the Detroit River. He made contact with Max Stephan, a Detroit restaurateur and German sympathizer, who gave him money and food. Peter Krug travelled to a number of American cities before he was captured in Texas two weeks after his escape and returned to Bowmanville.

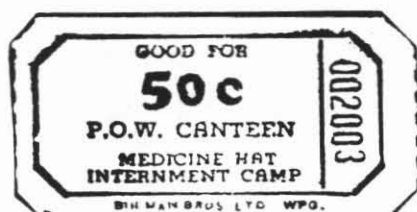
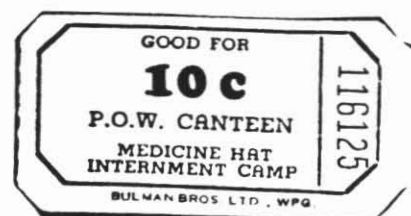
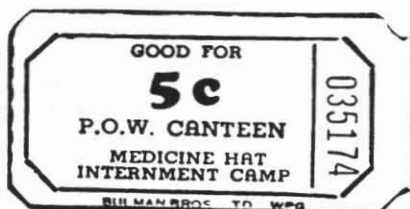
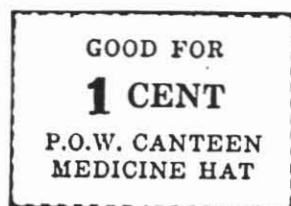
Camp 130 at Kananaskis, Alberta was one of the first camps in Canada and was opened September 29, 1939. The camp was originally opened for German civilian internees but was later occupied by German seamen. The camp at Kananaskis was located at the base of Barrier Mountain, about an hour's drive from Calgary. It held six hundred and fifty prisoners. There were three types of POW script known for Kananaskis. There are three denominations of the first type known: a five cent, ten cent and twenty-five cent piece. This type has no camp number, serial number or date.



There was only a one cent ticket known as the second type with an expiry date of March 31, 1944 this type was printed in black ink on a light green cardboard. The face had the value shown and read "INTERNMENT CAMP 130 Camp Money" and a serial number. This ticket had a serial number of over ninety-eight thousand. If these tickets started their numbering at one, then it was a considerable issue. The third type and the last issue for the camp had six denominations. All denominations were black ink on a greenish grey cardboard. The currency was valid for six months from January to June 1946, but the camp closed January 28, 1946.



Camp 132 at Medicine Hat, Alberta which opened January 1, 1943 and closed May 15, 1946 held ten thousand prisoners. The one issue of POW currency known for Medicine Hat does not have the camp number or an expiry date. Other camps exchanged the currency every three or six months. The ten thousand prisoners at Medicine Hat may have made that practice impractical. The bookkeeping procedures where a prisoner requested currency and then it was verified by the pay master before being paid out may have been too cumbersome for Medicine Hat. The one cent ticket does not have any serial number and appears to have been printed in sheets. The five cent ticket was printed with black ink on tan cardboard while the ten, fifty and one dollar tickets are red ink on tan cardboard. The higher four denominations have the printer's name "Bulman Bros. Ltd Wpg." along the bottom.

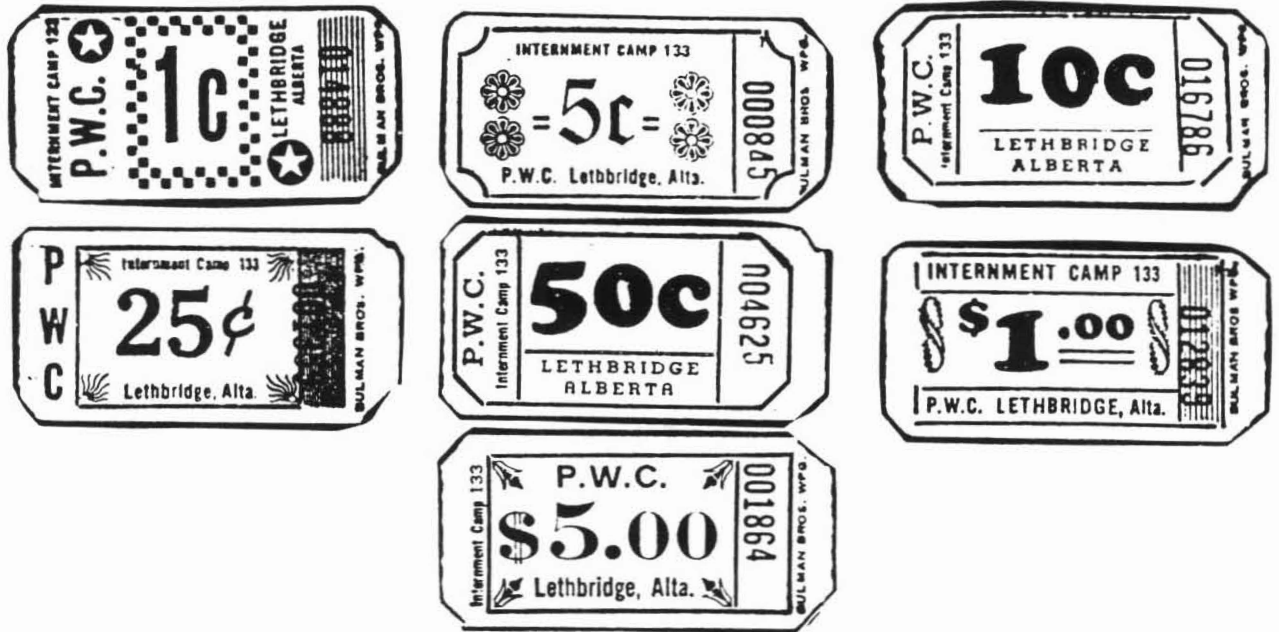


It was not always orderly in a large camp like Medicine Hat. On July 22, 1943, prisoner August Plazek was murdered by fellow German prisoners. Prior to the war Plazek had served in the French Foreign Legion and was not trusted by hardened Nazi leaders in the camp. While one of Plazek's fellow legionaires fled to the camp guards the Nazis grabbed Plazek and dragged him outside. Plazek was struck on the head with a rock and dragged to the recreation drill hall where he was hanged. After two years of investigation by the RCMP and when the fear of the Nazis lessened, three men were charged with murder. Werner Schwalb was convicted of murdering Plazek and was hanged June 26, 1946.

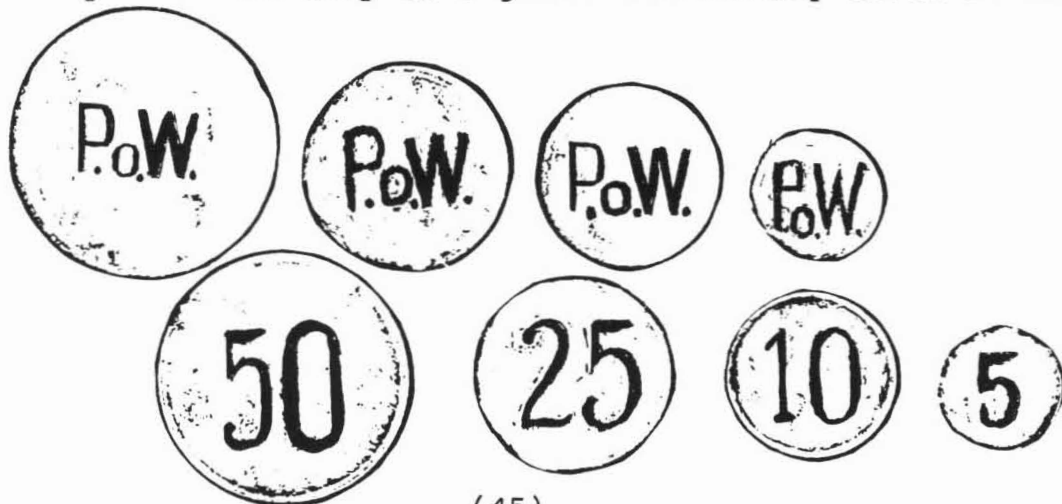
On September 11, 1944 a second prisoner was murdered at Medicine Hat. Dr. Karl Lehmann, a German university professor who was quite vocal in denouncing the Nazis, was murdered. He taught classes at the camp and translated the Medicine Hat newspaper for the prisoners. The Nazi leaders who were about to be transferred to the camp at Neys beat him and hanged him in his classroom. As with Plazek's murder and trial, it took some time to determine which of the twelve thousand suspects had committed the murder of Dr. Lehmann. Eventually four men were charged with the murder. All had multiple trials and appeals, but on December 18, 1946 all four were hanged.

The second POW camp in Alberta was Camp 133 at Ozada. This was a temporary camp on the Stoney Indian Reserve. The camp consisted of leaky bell tents that housed ten thousand prisoners from May 1942, until December 1942. A permanent camp with barracks was built at Lethbridge and it opened in November 1942. The prisoners from Ozada were transferred to the Lethbridge camp where the number of internees reached twelve thousand. The prisoners were soldiers and civilian merchant marines. A large number of prisoners worked on the farms in the area.

The series of script for Lethbridge had the name and number of the camp as well as serial numbers. Like Medicine Hat, there was no expiry date and it was printed by Bulman Brothers, Winnipeg. There were eight denominations from one cent to five dollars, all with black ink on tan cardboard. The denominations vary in style as shown by the four different types of cent signs. With few examples known it is difficult to determine if these eight denominations were all issued at once or if the different designs represented different issues. With twelve thousand prisoners there were probably multiple issues of these tickets. One wonders if one canteen could accommodate that many internees and how many tickets were in circulation at one time.

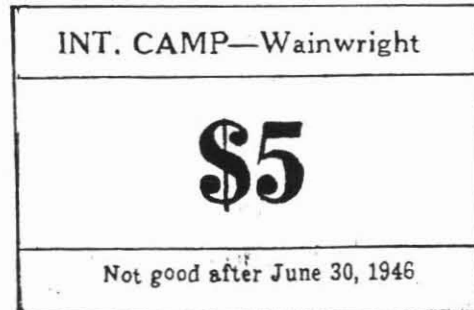
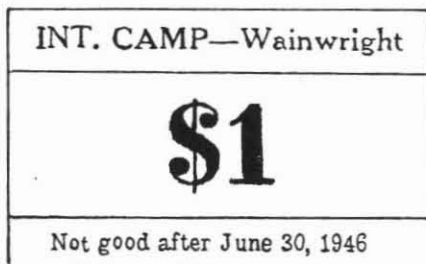
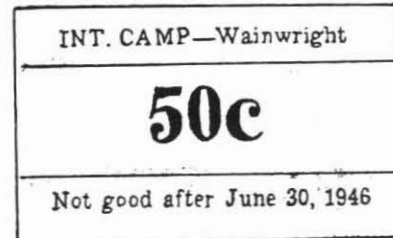
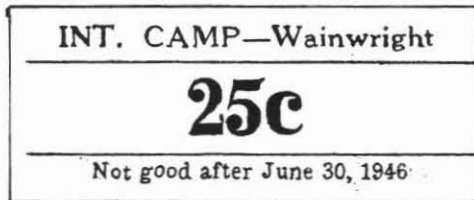
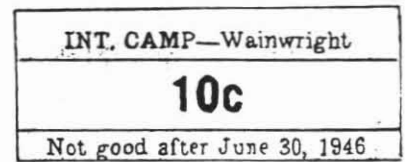
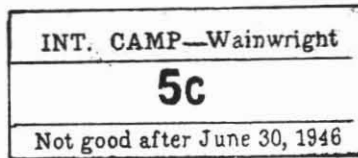
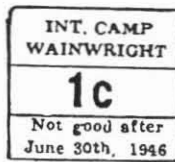


The brass POW tokens of Lethbridge are another mystery. There was a shortage of most metals during World War II, and the striking of metal tokens seems unusual. There appears to be only one set of these tokens known. If these tokens were issued for general circulation in Camp 133 it would seem reasonable that more metal tokens would have survived than cardboard tokens. The question whether the metal tokens were actually struck in the 1940's for the camp and were they used at the camp or a sub-camp or a guard canteen may never be known.



Camp 135 was opened at Wainwright, Alberta, in January 1945 and closed June 14, 1946. This small camp of one thousand prisoners was established late in the war to intern mainly German officers who felt a certain class distinction between themselves and the common seamen. A depot was established at Wainwright as a sorting and bailing centre of donated clothing for the liberated people of Europe.

The seven denomination for Wainwright were printed black ink on red cardboard. The tickets had straight sides with no serial or camp numbers. The five dollar ticket measured two inches by three inches. The tickets were for an internment camp rather than a POW camp and the expiry date of June 30, 1946 was two weeks after its close.



On May 2, 1945 a proclamation was read at each camp telling the prisoners they had lost the war. The evacuation of the POW's from Canada to Great Britain began in February 1946. Prisoners were sent by train to Halifax where ships transported them to England. Prisoners were required to stay in England and work for a few months before returning to a marshalling centre in Germany.

Thirty-one thousand prisoners had been sent to England by July 1946. Four thousand prisoners were retained until the end of 1946 to help with the sugar beet crops. Six thousand prisoners requested permission to stay in Canada; however, the government could not grant their wishes. With the termination of the POW camps came the end of a need for POW currency. Although the POW currency is relatively scarce, a large percentage of the tickets are from the last issue at the camp. This may be a reflection of an easing in bookkeeping policies or they may have just been kept as souvenirs from the camp.

Although this article has attempted to list all the known pieces of Canadian World War II POW script, it is obvious that there are missing from this list a number of series which are yet to be discovered. By illustrating a large number of these pieces some common facts appear. All tickets are printed on cardboard not on paper as in England and Germany. Most of the pieces are relatively the same size. A number of the one cent pieces are not numbered. In a series where all denominations are the same colour, the one cent may be slightly different in colour. The one cent may have had a second printing which may indicate it was the dominant denomination in the camp. It is hoped that this paper, the series of illustrations and information, will provoke questions and encourage further research into the issues and use of Prisoner of War currency in the camps of Canada.

References:

Both sides of the wire; Ted Jones
Escape from Canada; John Melady
Deemed Suspect; Eric Koch
Prisoner of War and Concentration Camp Money of the
20th Century; Lance K Campbell

New Find From Ethel, Ontario
contributed by Harry N. James

Ethel, Ontario is located in Grey Township of Huron County. It is about 25 miles as the crow flies from Goderich. A 50¢ due bill has recently surfaced from the business of R.C. Davies and Co. This business was located at the corner of King and Main Sts in a business block known as the Corner Block which got its start in Ethel in 1874. The block had several businesses operating in it at the same time. R. Charle Davies operated a general merchandise business there from 1904 until 1906. Now at the site there is a variety store and restaurant operating under the name of Jen's Variety and Corner Café.

The token is aluminum, round and 25 mm in diameter. It is likely from a set of from 1¢ to \$1.



contributed by Ross W. Irwin

Treasure trove discovered: 3,915 nineteenth century silver coins unearthed in Belwood

In the spring of 1932, the old-timers in the Belwood area gathered as usual around potbellied stoves and jawed; the Depression settling hard on rural Ontario was examined; floor levels on the Grand River were compared with embellished memories; and the never-ending yarn about a buried treasure of gold on the Samuel Broadfoot farm was a favourite bone of contention long into the night until witty asides turned to yawns. More than a few of the adamant supporters were told to go out and dig for it! Over the years, near the small village of Belwood, more than a few had tried.

Rumours of buried money on the Broadfoot farm, and the legend of its former owner, American trapper and trader John Alpaugh, had become a part of local folklore. Alpaugh had settled in the area during 1840, originally from Pennsylvania, and established a 200-acre farm along the gentle sloping north bank of the Grand River just east of the Douglas (later Belwood) townsite. He was an accomplished hunter, farmer and businessman who would walk overland from his farm in Elora and on to Guelph in a day to close a sale. John Alpaugh prospered, raised a large family, and built by hand an impressive two-storey, red brick house where he spent most of his remaining years. He had sworn off banks of the day, which were prone to failure and losses of their uninsured depositors' funds, and apparently kept all of his money in gold buried somewhere on or nearby the farm. After he was tem-

porarily committed to the Asylum for the Insane in Toronto in 1883, he died there interstate on April 5th. The shock of his confinement and death also led to the death of his wife two weeks later. The substantial estate for probate to his children was assessed at more than \$10,000 in property and possessions, however, no clue was left after this turn of events as to the location of his considerable cash assets. Members of the family had once been employed by Alpaugh, familiar with the stories of the elder man burying his money, and had tried their luck at several spots during the ensuing years without result. The Alpaugh family itself, some of whom had recurring dreams about the treasure and its location, made numerous requests and were granted permission to dig.

The mystery remained until decades later on April 20, 1932 when a young Jim Broadfoot was at his father's farm planting some maples along one side of the house. Settling on a spot for the first tree, he started to dig and immediately struck a hard object just below the surface. He may have cursed his bad luck at hitting a misplaced stone, but his heart must have skipped a beat as each shovelfull revealed a large earthenware crock in its resting place. Anticipation quickly mounted as he strained to lift the heavy pot, brushed away the remnants of a rotted wooden lid and dirt which filled the opening. The spring sunshine flashed off the first silver exposed as trembling handfuls of bright, untarnished coins were pulled from the crock again and again. Hundreds

upon hundreds of American silver half dollars and quarter dollars dated from 1838, British silver shillings and Upper Canada Bank Tokens - 3,915 pieces in all - slowly spread around him. Jim Broadfoot counted his unbelievable treasure trove more than once that day; in all it totalled \$1,070.50. With a little luck and possibly some guidance from the spirit world, Jim Broadfoot had just unearthed from a spot he had unknowingly walked over many times, today's equivalent of \$46,000.

Later in 1932, Fergus lawyer J.A. Wilson made application to the offices of the Ontario Attorney-General for a ruling on "Finder's Rights" concerning the treasure find. After a special ruling, Jim Broadfoot was legally entitled to keep his small fortune.

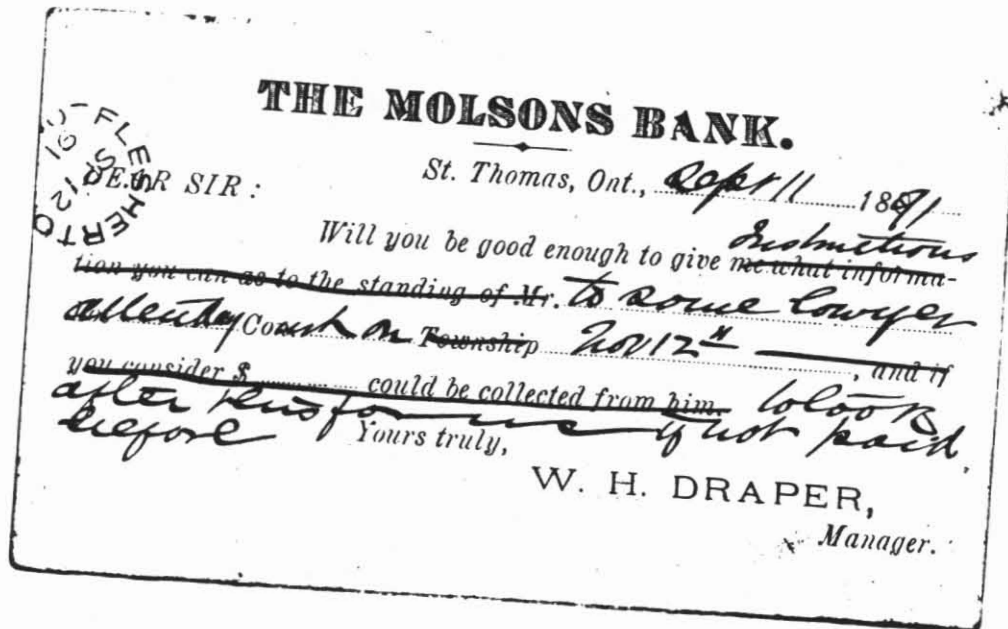
The Alpaugh/Broadfoot farm was purchased shortly thereafter by the Grand River Conservation Authority to make way for construction of the Shand Dam and subsequent flooding in 1943 of Belwood Lake. Stories about the original treasure of gold continued, and perhaps today, somewhere under the placid waters of Belwood Lake it may still remain.

Jim Broadfoot settled in Fergus and was actively involved in the community until his death at the age of 88 in 1990. Some of the coins he kept were made as gifts to friends through the years, and five excellent examples were donated to the Wellington County Museum and Archives where they are available for public viewing.

This discount coupon is currently in use at the China Buffet in Guelph. contributed by R.W. Irwin



Molsons Bank Card with St. Thomas, Ont. origin. contributed by R.W. Irwin





Illustrating tokens can be a frustrating experience as anyone who has written an article and wishes to accompany it with pictures will already realize. Photography can be expensive and often in the case of tokens less satisfactory than rubbings. We suggest the use of a roller and carbon paper as an effective way of providing illustrations of trade tokens which generally are simple in design with an even surface. Medals with varying degrees of relief are more difficult to rub successfully, however medal rubbings can be improved by touching up with a pencil.

To make the token holder use a section of cardboard taken from the back of a writing pad as this coincides with the size of the carbon paper and onion skin. Cut 3 sections of cardboard $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$ and hinge these together with tape. With these 3 sections of cardboard held together thumbtack them to a piece of wood as a backing board and then drill the hole through all sections. As tokens vary in size it will be found best to make 3 or 4 of these token holders with holes $1''$, $1\frac{1}{2}''$, $2''$ and $2\frac{1}{2}''$. If a small token is rubbed in a hole too large the onion skin will stick to the tape around the token so 3 or 4 sizes are best. Use a very sharp carpenter's expansive wood bit and drill carefully so as not to tear the cardboard. A piece of 2" masking tape can be placed under the bottom hole or use Johnson & Johnson adhesive tape 2" wide. Cardboard coin holders with openings which come in varying sizes may be improvised with a degree of success.

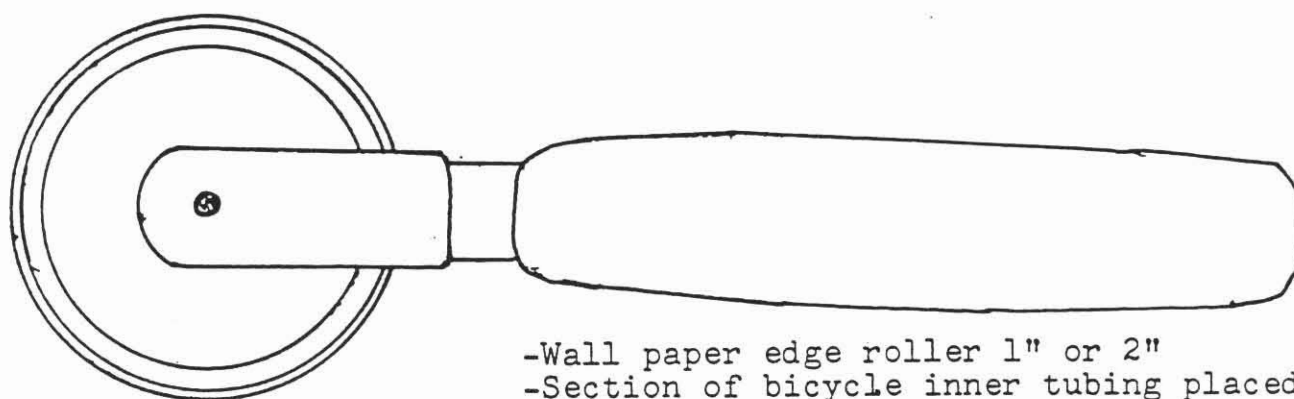
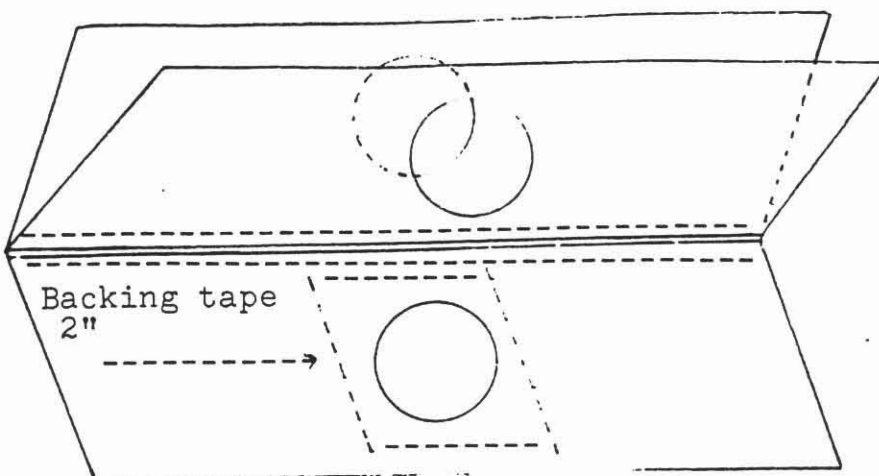
A roller can be purchased at most Paint & Paper stores, which is meant for rolling the joints of wallpaper; a 1" roller is the most satisfactory. As these are made of plastic they will need rubber placed on the rolling surface. A section of $1\frac{3}{4}''$ bicycle inner tubing will serve this purpose nicely. If there is a seam on the outside of the tubing, turn it inside out. Use a section of tubing slightly wider than the roller so that it can be trimmed neatly to size after being placed on the roller. The bicycle tube will be adequate to make a rubber surface for a number of rollers so if one person in your area acquires a tube it can be used by a number of other collectors.

Onion skin is the best light paper that we have found so far, but it is not the final answer as it is too glassy and does not retain the carbon too well. The carbon paper should be a black pencil carbon. We used Atlas red-back black pencil carbon paper for many of the illustrations in 1980 B.C. Trade Token book with satisfactory results. Cut your carbon paper and onion skin to $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$; this can best be done by folding the paper twice and cutting with a sharp knife.

Coin holder 8½" x 3"

Holes 1½" (38mm)

Tape hinges----->



- Wall paper edge roller 1" or 2"
- Section of bicycle inner tubing placed over roller wheel.

The Atlas Carbon and Ribbon Company had plants in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, which seem to have been taken over by others. The Vancouver plant continued to make the same product, G329 Red-backed black pencil carbon, however not quite as suitable for our purpose as the original. The former Atlas Carbon plant in Toronto may be able to supply the same type of carbon paper or one closely resembling it.

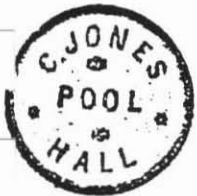
This method of making rubbings is quite simple when mastered, but to get good results considerable patience is involved. Rubbings should be photo-copied prior to mailing or handling too much as some of the carbon dusts off if agitated.

A British brand of wallpaper edge roller has the wheel with the pin attached on one side only making it much easier to place the tubing on the roller. Most rollers have the pin attached on both sides making it necessary to remove the pin and roller in order to apply the tubing.

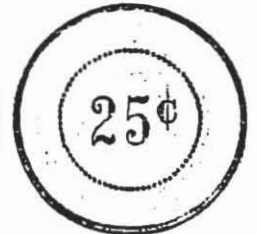
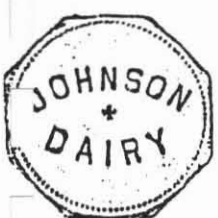
Credits; In the early 1950's Fred Bowman initiated the idea of the token holder and made these available to a number of collectors. We wish to thank Ralph Burry, Norm Williams and Don Stewart for suggestions and input.

Rubbing samples

(unattributed maverick tokens-----information wanted)



Canadian Engineers



ADVERTISING TOKENS

Elora

T.E. Bissell manufactured a short line of farm machinery in Elora from 1901 to 1929. The company amalgamated with Fleury and became Fleury-Bissell in 1931.

BUILT FOR BUSINESS | STEEL | LAND ROLLER |(Land roller with low seat)| T.E. BISSELL | ELORA, ONT. | CANADA

BUILT FOR BUSINESS | DISK HARROW |(disk harrow)| T.E. BISSELL | ELORA, ONT. | CANADA
A-R-32

BUILT FOR BUSINESS | STEEL | LAND ROLLED |(land roller with high seat)| T.E. BISSELL | ELORA, ONT. | CANADA

BUILT FOR BUSINESS | DISK HARROW |(disk harrow)| T.E. BISSELL | ELORA, ONT. | CANADA
A-R-32



Guelph

G. PAMENTER | GUELPH | ONT.
BAKER | 1874

S-R-25



This "spinner" advertising token was issued by the Wellington Hotel about 1950.

WELLINGTON HOTEL | WHERE ALL GOOD | SPORTSMEN MEET | • | LEO LICHTENBERG | PROPRIETOR | PHONE 3000 | GUELPH. CANADA

ROUND & ROUND | SHE GOES | YOU PAY ▶ | WHERE SHE | STOPS | NOBODY KNOWS
A-R-32



The Commercial Hotel at 48-52 McDonnell St. was owned by Chris. Reinhart from about 1901. Bernard Stewart operated the hotel about 1908 and he was followed by George Reinhart. These tokens were used from 1900 to 1910.

COMMERCIAL | 5¢ | AT BAR | C.R. | GUELPH
Blank

B-R-29

COMMERCIAL | 5¢ | AT BAR | W.S. PRO.
Blank

B-R-29



Wellington Motors was established in 1941. This token was issued in 1964.

WELLINGTON | MOTORS | LTD.
WORTH | 5¢ | IN | MERCHANDISE

PL-R-28 red



Mount Forest

THE ALLEN SHOE CO. | WEAR OUR | SHOES | MT.FOREST | & | DRAYTON
BRITISH-BOER WAR | PEACE | SOUTH AFRICA | OCT. 11, 1899 TO MAY 31, 1902. (clasped hands)
A-R-25



Palmerston

J.L. Flarity was a merchant tailor at the turn of the century.

COMPLIMENTS OF | J.L. FLARITY | MERCHANT | TAILOR | PALMERSTON
BRITISH BOER WAR | PEACE IN |(hands)| SOUTH AFRICA | OCT. 11 1899 TO MAY 31, 1902.
W-R-25

Same
Same
Same

A-R-25
B-R-25
C-R-25



MIRROR CARDS

Mirror cards are a small hand mirror with advertising on the reverse side.

Guelph

Charles W. Kelly established a music business at 133 Wyndham St., the corner of Wyndham and Quebec St. in Guelph in 1878. He later moved to 33 Wyndham St., the corner of Wyndham and McDonnell St.

THE BELL PIANO | (piano) | C.W. KELLY & SON | GUELPH
General | Musical | Merchandise || Canada's | Leading Piano

P-R-45



Guelph Stove Company established in 1897 on Suffolk St in the old Gowdy building. Moved to York Road in 1914. Owned by the T.Eaton Co.

GUELPH | STOVE CO. | LIMITED | MANUFACTURERS OF GREAT IDEA | STEEL RANGES, WESTERN IDEA STEEL | COOKS, PERFECT
IDEA CAST RANGES | SELECT IDEA CAST COOKS, GRAND | IDEA HEAT- | ERS, | WONDER OAK HEATER | AND KELLY FURNANCES
| TOR. LITHO. C. Round, black, printed paper, metal rim. P-R-47

Harriston

IT IS TO | YOUR INTEREST | TO BUY THE STORE THAT GIVES | SATISFACTION. | THE ROYAL STOVES | AND RANGES | DO GIVE
SATISFACTION AND SAVE | FUEL. MADE ONLY BY THE | CANADA STOVE WORKS, | HARRISTON, ONT. Black printing on white
paper. P-R-48

MISCELLANEOUS

Wm Davies Co were meat packers in Toronto and bought the Harriston Pork Packing Co. They were busy with war work in WW I. Canada Packers was formed in 1927 with Davies being one of the units. This token is a time piece work counter.

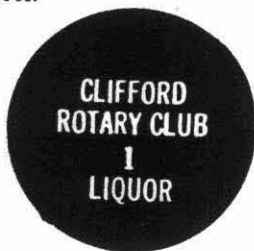
THE Wm. DAVIES Co. LIMITED | PLUCKERS | CHECK | - | SPRINGS | HARRISTON, ONT.
Bifacial, same as above. A-R-32

THE Wm. DAVIES Co. LIMITED | PLUCKERS | CHECK | - | FOWL | HARRISTON, ONT.
Bifacial, same as above. A-R-32



AMUSEMENT TOKENS

Clifford
 CLIFFORD | ROTARY CLUB | 1 | LIQUOR
 Plain



PL-R-32 blue



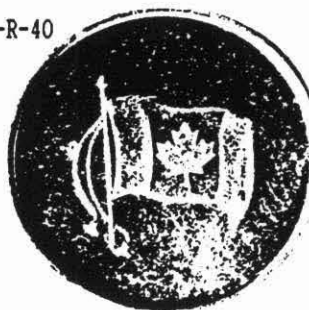
CLIFFORD & DISTRICT |(Lion's logo)| LIONS CLUB
 ONE |(Lion's logo)| DRINK

PL-R-38 yellow

Erin
 Royal Canadian Legion Charter granted October 2, 1947.

Legion | BRANCH | 442 | ERIN ONTARIO
 Canadian Flag

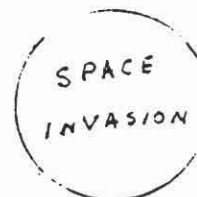
A-R-40



Guelph
 Space Invasion was an amusement store on St George's Square about 1980.

SPACE | INVASION
 GUELPH | CANADA

B-R-25



Design by R.H. Ellis, 10,000 of each colour struck by Sherritt-Gordon Mint for Monte Carlo night during the OAC Centennial in 1974. Anodized aluminum.

CENTENNIAL | 1874 1974 | ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE (crest)

CENTENNIAL TOKEN | 74 | GOOD FOR TABLE PLAY ONLY

Same design

A-R-35 red

A-R-35 blue



TRADE DOLLARS

Fergus, 1983

A thistle with a ring inscribed ONTARIO at the base and overlaid by a ribbon bearing the dates 1833 - 1983. Rev: A highland piper on a turf with VALUE \$1.00 | IN FERGUS to left and EXPIRES | SEPT. 15, 1983 to right. Above, the word SESQUICENTENNIAL, and between, the word DOLLAR. Sherritt-Gordon Mint 25,000 nickel bonded steel. Counterfeit gold-plated medallions exist.



Harriston, 1978

A shield bearing a railway and bridge with a rising sun and the date 1878 - 1978 in the rays. The words ONTARIO and CANADA to left and right. Around the circumference the words HARRISTON | CENTENNIAL DOLLAR.

Rev: The crest of Harriston showing a tractor and factory within a cog wheel with the motto INDUSTRY AGRICULTURE COMMERCE on a ribbon above. The words ONTARIO HARRISTON CANADA and 1878 on a ribbon below. Around the edge the words VALUE ONE DOLLAR IN HARRISTON | EXPIRES OCTOBER 31, 1978.

Sherritt-Gordon Mint, 1000 nickel in 1978 and 6000 ni in 1977.

Guelph

Coat of Arms of the Ontario Agricultural College and the words CENTENNIAL above the year 1874 and 1974 at either side.

Rev: The centennial logo, an artistic "74" with the words EXPIRES | 31 AUGUST 1974, below. Around the design the words CENTENNIAL DOLLAR | VALUE \$1.00 IN GUELPH. Manufacturers logo below. Design by R.H. Ellis. Minted by Sherritt-Gordon. 33mm. reeded edge. 25 gold filled; 350 sterling silver; 50,000 nickel. Issued June 1, 1974.



SOUVENIR MEDALS

Elora, 1982

A sheaf of wheat between the years 1832 and 1982. THE CORPORATION OF ELORA at top and WELLINGTON COUNTY below.
Rev: The Elora Gorge with pine trees on an island with SESQUICENTENNIAL DOLLAR above.

Struck - 20 gold plated (\$8.50) ; 100 sterling silver; 10,000 nickel bonded steel; (\$1.50) Sherrit-Gordon Mint.



Guelph

Bicentennial logo of Ontario on obverse and the City of Guelph logo on reverse. 52 mm gold colour, mounted with red white and blue ribbon. Mfg by Century Treasures, Niagara-on-the-Lake. 4000 struck for bicentennial of province. Used for sports and cultural events.

Arms of the City of Guelph with SESQUICENTENNIAL DOLLAR and Guelph "G" logo on reverse. Issue dates were April 23, 1977 to December 31, 1977. Issued to commemorate the founding of the City by John Galt April 23, 1827. Design by R.H. Ellis. 33mm, struck by Sherritt-Gordon. No. struck - 30 - 14kt gold; 515 sterling silver; 50,000 nickel bonded steel.

Palmerston

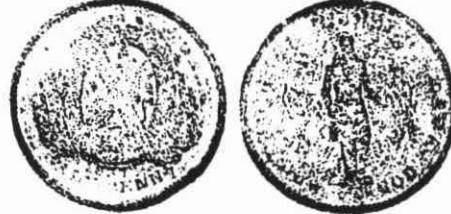
Medal struck in 1895 for the Civic Holiday when became a town.

GALA DAY | PALMERSTON | AUG. 1st | 1895
Uniface Incuse lettering

B-R-25

OTHER NUMISMATIC ITEMS

There exists a rather worn 1837 CITY BANK half-penny token on which is neatly engraved the initials "L.A. L.P. Guelph". The meaning or significance of the token is not apparent; however, it is attributed to Guelph.



There are many medals associated with Wellington County. Many are produced by the University of Guelph and its constituent colleges, others are agricultural prizes or sports events. There is no attempt to include these at this time.

Two recent commemorative issues are by the Ontario Numismatic Association which held meetings in Guelph in 1992 and 1994. These issues are shown below and feature the CNR locomotive and the Church of our Lady.



Transactions

of the

Canadian Numismatic Research Society

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VOLUME 32

FALL 1996

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PRESIDENT - BRIAN CORNWELL

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Adam Anderson Tokens, Princeton, Ontario

by Harry N. James, FCNRS

The Oxford Gazateer and Directory of 1870 describes Princeton as a flourishing post village and station of the G.W.R., situated principally in the township of Blenheim, county of Oxford, a portion being in Burford township of Brant county, 12 miles east of Woodstock, 7 miles west of Paris and 36 west of Hamilton, Ontario. Princeton was incorporated as a Police Village in 1906.

One of the earliest merchants was L.T.B. (Lebuis Thaddeus Bass) Hewitt. In 1840 he moved from Paris, Ontario to start a store on Governor's Road. (Now Hiway 2). It combined a store, post office and dwelling. About 1855, the Princeton business area moved north toward the railway, and he built a new store on the corner of Main and Railway Streets, where the Anderson store is now. John Galbraith took over the store and post office. They lived in the present (1967) hardware section and in rooms above the store. Fire damaged the store in 1889. He rebuilt and sold to Fred Matthews in 1890. Adam Anderson bought the store from Matthews in 1902.

Adam Anderson and his wife Mary C. Rosa had been operating a store in Nelles Corners before coming to Princeton. They also operated stores in Hagersville and Selkirk Ontario.

In 1890, Adam and Mary came to Princeton and rented a store from Daniel and Holmes on the south east corner of Main and Victoria Streets. They were there until they took over the Matthew store. Today (1996), the store is being operated by Glenn Anderson, who is the fourth generation of his family to operate the business. His great grandfather, Adam died in 1923 and Adam's son Glenn took over. Glenn died in 1964 and ownership went to his son Ross, who eventually passed the store to the present Glenn. The store is now over 140 years old, and has been in the same family for 94 of those years. The Anderson family has been serving the public in Princeton for over a century.

Adam Anderson used "Due Bill" tokens with his business. They are listed by McColl in his listing of 1903, so it is possible that they were in use even before he relocated to the present store.

The tokens are known in four metals, aluminium, copper, brass and white metal. They are scalloped shaped, and are from 22 mm's in diameter for the 1¢ to 38 mm's for the \$1. According to McColl only five sets of the copper, brass and white metal tokens were struck. These were probably

struck by the minters to show as samples. Glenn Anderson, the present owner of the store, is only familiar with the aluminium tokens which saw extensive use.

Daniel & Holmes, who preceeded the Andersons in their first store in Princeton, I was unable to find out much about. The building where the business was, still stands but is no longer being operated as a store. Several merchants succeeded them in the store before it finally closed. Daniel and Holmes also used tokens. They are also known in aluminium, copper, brass and white metal. They are octagonal in shape and vary from 18 mm's in diameter for the 1¢ to 36 mm for the \$1. McColl mentions that only 5 sets of the copper, brass and white metal tokens were struck.

Information from: History of Princeton, 1795 - 1967 and History of Princeton, 1793 - 1993, both by the Princeton Historical Society, and McColl's listing of Canadian Medals and Business Cards offered for sale by him in 1903.



Anderson's Store, circa 1910.

ALBERTA 75th. ANNIVERSARY PIONEER MEDALLION

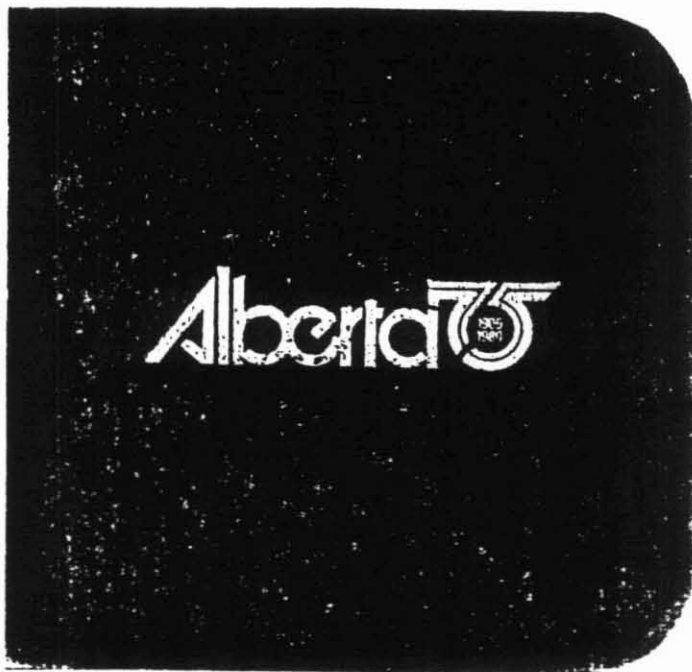
by Jack Boddington

Many celebrations and programmes took place in Alberta on the occasion of that province's 75th. anniversary in 1980.

In that year the provincial government caused a medallion to be struck, termed the 75th. Anniversary Pioneer Medallion, for issue to those Albertans over sixty-five years of age, who had been citizens of Alberta for at least five years.

The medallion was issued in a fitted leatherette case with the province's 75th. Anniversary logo embossed in silver on the lid, and contained, within the case, in a clear plastic circular box.

The case, shown below, also contained in addition to the medallion, a small descriptive pamphlet which is illustrated as well.



Left - the leatherette case

Below - the pamphlet



**ALBERTA
A HERITAGE
OF PRIDE**



This medallion was specially minted in Alberta's 75th anniversary year as a tribute to the pioneers whose resourcefulness and initiative helped build the province. Alberta salutes you in 1980. Take pride in your 75 years.

The medallion is circular, silver with no suspension.



Obverse: The coat of arms of the Province of Alberta.

Reverse: The Province of Alberta's 75th. Anniversary logo with the words **IN RECOGNITION** above, with a wild rose (Alberta's provincial flower) on either side, and the words **ALBERTA'S SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY** below.

* * * * *

FINED \$50 AND COSTS.

Druggist Neglected to Affix War Stamp to Tube of Tooth Paste.

Simcoe, March 13.--J. Austin & Co., druggists, were before the magistrate, charged by Government officials with selling goods without the war stamp affixed, and being found guilty, fined \$50 and costs. Evidence went to show that a clerk in the store had unwittingly sold a tube of tooth paste and two other small articles during a rush period without affixing the stamp and without charging the tax up to the customer. The purchaser in each case was a spotter.

from: - The ST. Thomas Daily Times, Wednesday, March 13, 1918.

contributed by Ross W. Irwin

* * * * *

CANADIAN FORCES



The Peacekeeping Bar, inscribed "Peace--Paix", will be awarded to CF serving or retired members with an aggregate of 180 days honourable service in peacekeeping operations since 1948, for which they are not in receipt of another medal.



The Alert Bar requires an aggregate of 180 days of honourable service on the posted strength of CFS Alert or with a force deployed to Alert since it began operations on 1 September 1958. The inscription will read: "ALERT".

The NATO Bar, inscribed "NATO--OTAN," will be awarded to those members with an aggregate of 180 days honourable service with NATO since 1 January 1951.

Special Service Medal

by Jack Boddington

The SSM was created in 1984 to recognize Canadian Forces members who performed a service "under exceptional circumstances, in a clearly defined locality for a specific duration, not necessarily in a theatre of active operations".

The first bar was created to recognize those who spent a minimum of 90 days with the United Nations Mine Awareness and Clearance Training Program in Pakistan, which ran from March 1989 to July 1990. As it was a special humanitarian mission, no UN medal was issued. The bar's inscription reads: "Pakistan 1989-90".

STOP
PRESS

Two new bars have been approved for the Special Service Medal:

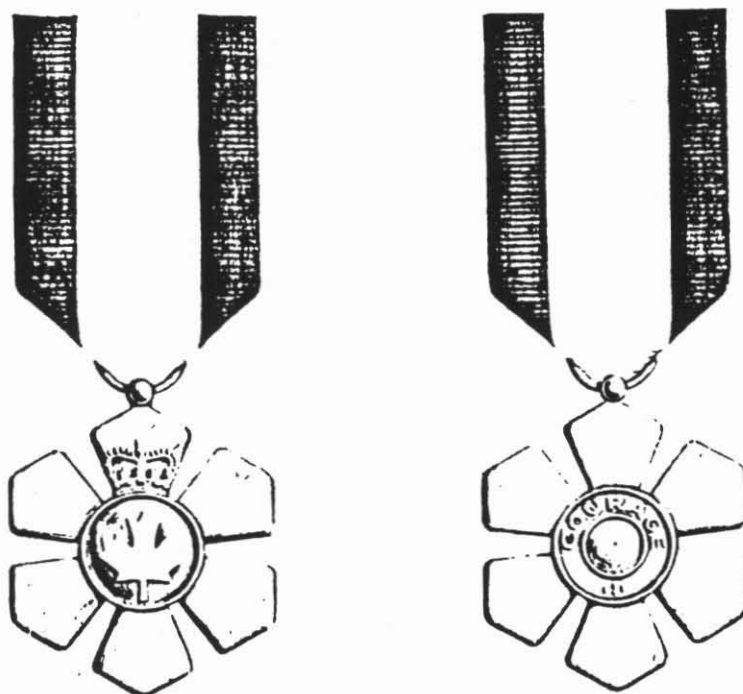
HUMANITAS

An aggregate of 30 days of honourable service, outside Canada, in support of humanitarian operations, including rescue, relief and reconstruction operations, conducted in response to disasters and human conflict, since 11 June 1984, which service has not been recognized by any other award in or accepted in the Canadian Honours System is special service within the meaning of the Special Service Medal with this bar.

JUGOSLAVIA

Awarded for a minimum of 90 days of honourable service with the European Community Monitor Mission in Yugoslavia (ECMMY) from 4 September 1991 until the end of the mission is the qualifying time required to be awarded the SSM and this bar.

THE MEDAL OF COURAGE OF THE ORDER OF CANADA (1967)



When the Order of Canada was first established in 1967, it consisted of the senior grade of Companion and two medals - the Medal of Courage and the Medal of Service. In 1972 when the constitution of the Order was amended, the senior grade of Companion remained, the recipients of the Medal of Service were made Officers of the Order and the grade of Member was introduced. The Medal of Courage was rendered obsolete, being replaced by the three new awards for bravery - the Cross of Valour, the Star of Courage and the Medal of Bravery. During the period of its existence (1967 to 1972) no awards of the Medal of Courage were made.

The Medal of Courage consists of a six pointed 'snow flake' in gold with a single maple leaf in the centre and surmounted by a crown. The reverse has a disc bearing the word COURAGE.

Suspending the medal from a ring, the ribbon is red with a broad white centre stripe.

The reason that no awards of the Medal of Courage were made has been stated as "when it was realized that one award could not cover the wide range of brave deeds, the Medal of Courage was not awarded".

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL FOR KOREA

by Jack Boddington

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL FOR KOREA

Short Title

1. These Regulations may be cited as the **Canadian Volunteer Service Medal for Korea Regulations**.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations, "Medal" means the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal for Korea described in section 3; (**Medaille**)
"qualifying area" means Korea and the adjacent areas, which include Japan, Okinawa and Korean waters. (**zone d'admissibilité**)

Description

3. (1) The Canadian Volunteer Service Medal for Korea shall consist of a circular medal of copper and zinc alloy,

(a) on the obverse of which is the crowned effigy of Her Majesty, circumscribed with the legend "ELIZABETH II DEI GRATIA REGINA" and incorporating the word "CANADA" at the bottom.

(b) on the reverse of which is centred the inscription "KOREA VOLUNTEER 1950 - 1954 VOLONTAIRE COREE" within a laurel wreath, with a maple leaf centred at the bottom.

(2) The ribbon from which the Medal is suspended shall be 32 mm in width and yellow in colour, bordered on each exterior edge with a UN blue stripe 7 mm in width, and a central red stripe 6 mm in width, on which shall be centred a 2mm-wide white stripe.

Eligibility

4. (1) A former member of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army or the Royal Canadian Air Force is eligible to be awarded the Medal where the member

(a) was in the Canadian armed forces during all or part of the period beginning on June 27, 1950 and ending July 27, 1954;

(b) was in the qualifying area; and

(c) during the period referred to in paragraph (a),

(i) was on strength of an army unit or formation in Korea for at least one day,

(ii) was on active service for at least 28 days on board a ship or craft engaged in operations in the qualifying area

(iii) flew one sortie over Korea or Korean waters in the Yellow Sea or Sea of Japan, or

(iv) accumulated at least 28 days' service in the qualifying area.

(2) The Medal may be awarded posthumously.

Award

5. An award of the Medal shall be made by instrument signed by the Governor General.

6. Notwithstanding section 4, the Governor General may make exceptional awards of the Medal.

Presentation

7. The Medal shall be issued directly to the recipient unless directed otherwise by the Governor General.

Wearing of Medal

8. The Medal shall be worn on the left breast, after the Canadian Korea Medal and before the Gulf and Kuwait Medal, suspended from the ribbon described in section 3.

Administration

9. The Director, Honours, the Chancellery, shall

(a) acquire the Medals at public expense;

(b) prepare the instruments of award for signature by the Governor General;

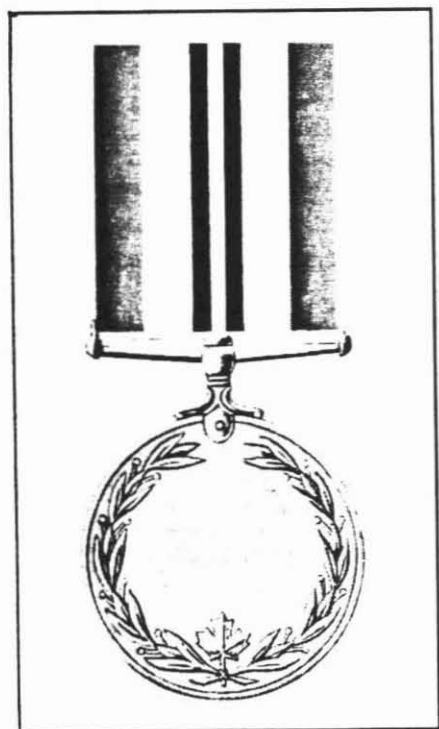
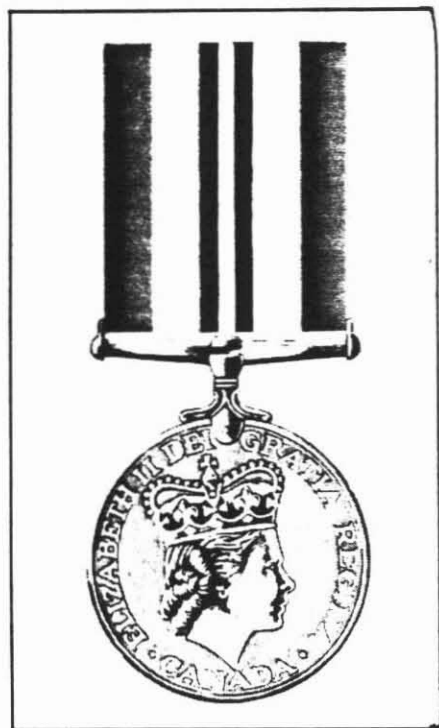
(c) maintain a register containing the name of each recipient of the Medal and such other records relating to the award of the Medal as are deemed necessary; and

(d) perform such other functions in respect of the award of the Medal as the Governor General may require.

General

10. Nothing in these Regulations limits the right of the Governor General to exercise all powers and authorities of Her Majesty in respect of the Medal.

Editor's note: the only other thing to add is that the ribbon colours for the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal for Korea are identical to the previously issued Commonwealth Korea Medal with the exception that the centre blue stripe has been changed to the Canadian colours of red and white.



THE LOYAL EDMONTON REGIMENT REGIMENTAL COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL

by Jack Boddington

Some years ago the Loyal Edmonton Regiment produced and made available to ex-members of the regiment a commemorative medallion.

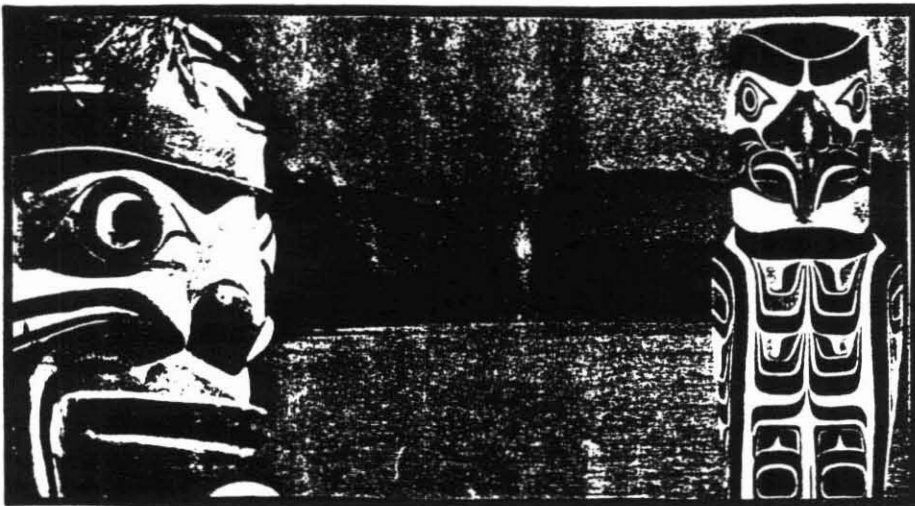
The purpose of the medallion was to raise funds for the Regimental Museum, and so it was sold to qualified ex-members.

The medallion is circular, silver with no suspension.



Obverse: In the centre is the regimental wolf/coyote head superimposed on the sails of a windmill. In the upper surround are the words **THE LOYAL EDMONTON REGIMENT** with the numeral **49**, with a maple leaf on either side, below.

Reverse: The head and shoulders of Maj. Gen. Griesbach surrounded in the upper part of the medallion by the words **MAJ. GEN. W. A. GRIESBACH, CB, CMG, DSO & BAR, VD, KC**. On a scroll below the bust the number of issue is stamped (the illustration showing number **019**), while below the scroll is a maple leaf.



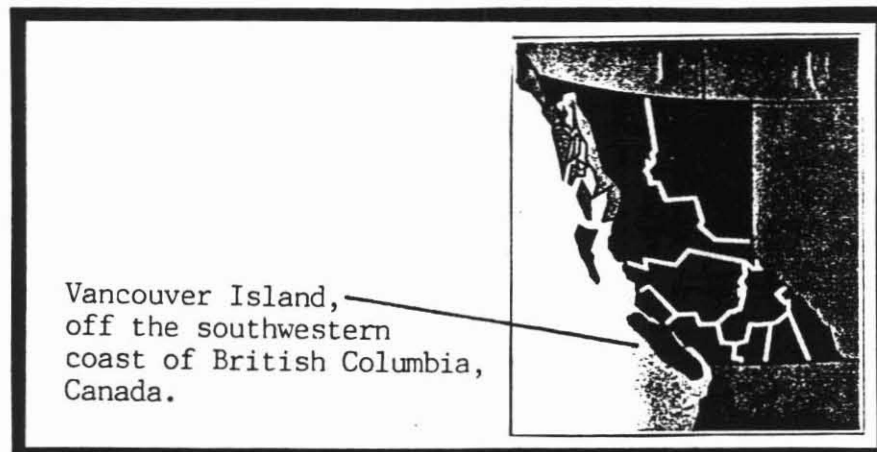
THE FIRST AWARDS
OF THE UNITED STATES
PRESIDENTIAL LIFE
SAVING MEDAL TO
CANADIAN INDIANS
- 1880

by Jack Boddington

Currently tension abounds in the Clayoquot Sound region of Vancouver Island, off the southwestern coast of British Columbia, Canada.

Environmentalists, Indians and logging concerns wage a war of words regarding the environmental issues raised by the proposed logging of Indian lands.

But over a century ago the concerns were for the safety of mariners whose vessels were wrecked on the treacherous points of rock abounding on the coastline of the region. Such a vessel was the United States barque **GENERAL COBB**.



Vancouver Island,
off the southwestern
coast of British Columbia,
Canada.

The twelve crew members of the 648 ton American barque, **GENERAL COBB**, bade farewell to San Francisco on January 2, 1880 as the vessel, under command Captain J. L. Oliver, set sail, in ballast, for Seabeck, W.T. (Puget Sound).

Heavy weather was experienced all the way up to Cape Flattery, off which point she arrived on the 14th. in heavy rain and thick fog.

The resulting adventure was reported in the Daily Colonist of February 3, 1880 and reprinted in modified fashion on January 16, 1966 in a feature by T. W. Paterson:

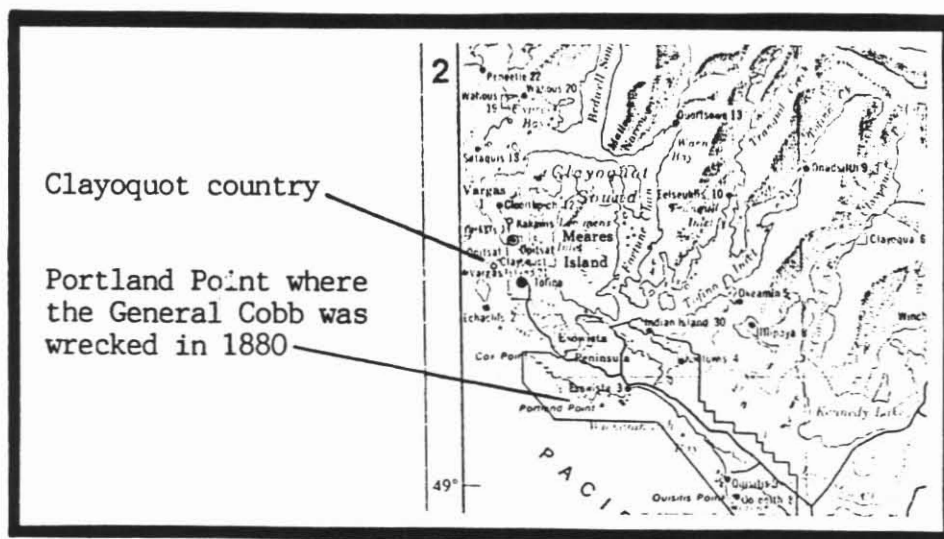
"Captain Oliver now struggled on, unsure of his exact position. He knew the gale was rapidly beating him northward, towards the dangerous shores of Vancouver Island. His lookout perched in the lofty crow's nest and the deck watch strained against the gloom shrouding their bark <sic>. Then it was night; the winter darkness further reduced vision. Not even the stars could be seen.

Then the main topgallant sail was carried away, and two men scrambled up the slippery masts to replace it.

About eight o'clock, the crow's nest discerned a thin white line in the murk ahead and hailed the deck -

"Breakers off the starbr'd bow!"

Frantically, Oliver tried to wear his ship about. But the winds slammed against **GENERAL COBB's** hull, flinging the empty merchantman closer inshore. Now the whole crew could see the surf breaking on the beach. But moments after the first warning, the **COBB's** keel splintered against a shelving reef. <She had struck near Portland Point, between Long Beach and Clayoquot Sound>. She was wedged tight. Ahead lay another razor-toothed reef, on each beam massive stone reared from the seabed.



The ship's entire bottom had been breached; she was 'bilged and filled'. If the waves plucked her off the rocky shelf now keeping her afloat, she would go to the bottom like a stone, taking her crew with her. To prevent this, Captain Oliver dropped both anchors to hold her in position, and had his men chop down her tall masts.

Raging seas swept the wounded freighter's decks, as her frightened crew sought refuge in the rigging.

But, Capt. Oliver realized only too well, this situation could not last. At any moment the **GENERAL COBB** could slide into deep water and sink. Yet it was utterly out of the question to launch a boat. His men were drenched, shivering and hungry. He would have to think of something - soon.

Knowing their only chance lay in making their way through the wild surf to land, Oliver finally developed a plan. Barking orders to his terrified command, he had the men wrestle a spar over the side to the rocks hemming his ship on either beam. His plan was simple: a seaman would tie a line about his waist, clamber down the spar to the rock, make his way to the shore and secure the hawser to the beach.

A volunteer mounted the pole, a rope tight about his middle, and slid downward, breakers sweeping over him. With superhuman effort the man reached the slippery rocks. But he could not grip their slimy surface, and before he could return to the ship, a wave carried him away. Only the heavy line saved him, as his anxious comrades hastily hauled him, half-drowned, aboard.

The attempt had failed: they were stranded on their vessel, which was breaking up under their feet. As his men prayed, Capt. Oliver nervously awaited morning, hoping the gale would moderate by daylight.

Dawn finally came, but brought little cheer to the ragged mariners. The storm continued without respite; the **GENERAL COBB** was lurching violently as her sturdy beams snapped under the beating.

Once again, Oliver's exhausted men struggled with the spar, forming a slender bridge from their ship to the tiny isle alongside. Slowly, agonizingly, each man pulled himself along the pole, all reaching the island safely.

Now they were marooned!

They could not make shore, and could not return to the **COBB**, which climbed each thundering breaker and shuddered against the rock to which they had fled. At times it seemed she must crash down upon them ... The hours dragged by. It was night again. Then the following morning, afternoon and then darkness

once more. Thirty-six hours without shelter, drenched by each wave; 36 hours of terror.

They huddled against each other to steal what warmth from the storm they could, holding tight to the rock in suspense. By now they were losing hope, simply waiting for the inevitable.

They could not have known their rescue was already underway ...

Three passing Indians had observed their grim plight and hurried to Clayoquat with the news. That evening a giant war canoe carrying 14 Clayoquat braves fought it's way through the storm."

The distressed mariners must have experienced some apprehension at the sight of the war canoe and the Indians because of tales of the fate of shipwrecked men, as indicated in a letter from I. W. Powell, Indian Superintendent to Allan Francis, U.S. Consul, dated July 9, 1880:

"..... It is only a few years since the Indians inhabiting the west coast of this Island, who are yet savages, were far more dreaded by luckless mariners visiting these shores, than the perils of shipwreck.

There are some instances where they have been guilty of great cruelty, and where a shipwrecked crew has only escaped death by drowning and exposure, to meet with a more terrible fate at their hands."

..... and, in a similar vein, a letter from Allan Francis, U.S. Consul, to John Hay, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D.C., dated February 9, 1990:

" It is only a few years since that the English bark "JOHN BRIGHT" was lost on the Island a few miles north (of) Clayoquat Sound, the Captain, his wife, their two daughters, and the surviving crew all murdered by the Indians. True, the authorities demanded, and secured, all the participants and they were hung on the spot, a lesson of retribution to the Indian tribes on the coast which they will not soon forget."

But in this instance the shipwrecked mariners of the **GENERAL COBB** were safe. The rescuers manoeuvred alongside the reef and with extraordinary skill, courage and luck pulled the sailors into their canoe, and paddled desperately for shore.

Taken to the natives' nearby summer homes, they were tenderly cared for for two days, while they recuperated

A flurry of letters went back and forth between the U.S. Consulate and the Department of State discussing how the rescuers should be recognized by the United States government.

The United States Presidential Life Saving Medal had undergone a hiatus between 1861 and 1880 (although during 1874 to 1879 other associated Presidential awards had been made to "foreigners for saving U.S. citizens on the high seas or foreign ports") when it was reactivated with a new design. Although such goods as food and blankets, etc. had already been given to the Clayoquat tribe, the Presidential Medal seemed to be the most appropriate award.

It was therefore confirmed that this medal, in gold should be awarded to the Clayoquat chief, Schewish, and to the 'chief in prospect', his son, Frank.

The medals were presented with suitable ceremony on June 16, 1881, being reported in the Daily Colonist, the day following, thusly:



The United States Presidential Life Saving Medal in Gold-1880

"THE NOBLE RED MAN - Presentation of a Medal on behalf of the President of the United States.

Quite a number of Clayoquat Indians gathered in town yesterday, and with their chief, assembled in and around the U.S. Consulate to witness the presentation of a valuable medal from the President of the United States, directed to be given to the chief for rescuing the seamen of the wrecked American barque **GEN. COBB** last year. The medal was presented by the Consul in the following words, which were interpreted by Mr. C. F. Wilkins:

'Schewish, chief of the Clayoquats -

The Father of the Boston people, President of the United States, heard of your kindness towards his children who were on the ship **GEN. COBB**; heard how, when they were wrecked on the rocks near your village, that your people periled their lives in rescuing them; heard how you took them to your village, and to the houses of your people, and clothed them and fed them for many days; heard how kindly you treated them and saw that they had a good vessel to convey them to Victoria. And the Father of the Bostons, and his people, feel very grateful to you and your people. It was the Father of the Boston people that sent me in one of his ships last summer to your village to give you presents of bread, rice, sugar and clothing, and to promise the Chief and Frank medals for being so kind to the men whose lives you saved.

And now, Schewish, I am instructed by the President of the United States to present you this promised gold medal. It tells what it is for. Keep it, and show it to your people, and let it be known to them that when you shall die it will go to your successor; and when you visit other people along the coast of the Island show it to them, and tell them why it was given to you; tell them if they save, kindly treat and care for the poor wrecked seaman, as you, and your people have done - be they Boston or any other people - they will be remembered in the same manner. Tell them if they learn of any vessel being wrecked on their shores and the people having been killed, or kept as prisoners to let the King George authorities know all about it and they will be remembered.'

Schewish accepted the handsome present with the air of a man who had done good and blushed to have it known, and withdrew with his tribe."

Within a wreath, the reverse engraving on the medal to Schewish reads:

"Presented to Schewish, chief of the Clayoquats for gallant service in the rescue of the crew of the American barque GENERAL COBB, 1880"

While the medal to Frank is similar, it starts with:

"Presented to Frank, son of Schewish, chief of the Clayoquats"

The United States Presidential Life Saving Medal, of the second type (illustrated) was awarded in silver and gold (104 silver and 1,122 gold), between it's institution in 1880 and the last award in 1939, to the following nationals:

	Silver	Gold
Australia	-	28
Bangkok & Singapore	-	1
Belgium	2	10
Brazil	-	22
Canada	-	15
Chile	-	4
China	-	2
Cuba	-	6
Danzig	-	7
Denmark	3	16
Egypt	-	1
Estonia	-	21
France	-	15
Germany	10	36
Great Britain	44	657
Guadeloupe	-	4
Haiti	9	4

	Silver	Gold
Holland	-	19
Honduras	-	9
Italy	-	12
Jaffa	-	9
Japan	9	9
Mexico	9	6
Nicaragua	-	5
Norway	4	47
Portugal	-	11
Reunion	-	2
Spain	9	41
Sweden	-	12
Switzerland	-	3
U.S.A.	-	2 (an unexplained anomaly)
Venezuela	-	1
Yugoslavia	-	2
Undesignated country	5	83

The G. Neilson Token

Ronald Greene



Shown oversized

Aluminum
24-1/2 mm



The G. Neilson, Tobacconist token (BC E8810b) gives the address as Esquimalt Road. Between 1915 and 1926 Greig Neilson was at 1255 or 1257 Esquimalt Road, near Constance Avenue which is in the Municipality of Esquimalt, a part of Greater Victoria. Esquimalt is situated to the west of the downtown of the City of Victoria. Canada's west coast naval base, C.F.B. Esquimalt, is within the municipality.

Greig Neilson's obituary states that he had been a pioneer of the Klondike in the days of the the 1898 gold rush, however, we have not been able to find him listed in any directories for the Yukon. It is perhaps, the manner of his death that is most unusual for he died as the result of injuries when struck by a streetcar on the evening of March 8, 1926. According to the report¹ he stepped out of the shadows on Pandora Avenue, near Vancouver Street, right into the path of the streetcar. The operator did not see him until the car struck him. Pandora Avenue is lined with trees at that particular section and even today with better street lighting is quite dark at night. Neilson died before he arrived at the hospital. He left his widow and a daughter, May (Mrs. T. Sweet of Vancouver). Attempts to trace either beyond a few years were unsuccessful. May was a native of Minneapolis² so the family may have come from there originally.

The first listing in a city directory, which may have been Mr. Neilson, was for a J. Craig Neilson, who in 1908 was a clerk for the David Spencer Ltd. In 1909 a Greig Nelson was listed as a partner in the business of (William Alexander) Anderson and Nelson, proprietors of the Regent Hotel. Nelson boarded at the Regent Hotel. The 1910-1911 city directory listed Neilson as the proprietor of the Regent Saloon, but also listed Anderson as the proprietor. According to the Victoria Retail Liquor licence registers³ the licence for the Regent Saloon was transferred from Catherine Jane Meldram to Wm. Alexander Anderson on March 11, 1908, and then to Messrs Joseph Holler and Otto Nitze on March 13, 1912. No where does Neilson appear in the licence register. In 1912 Neilson is shown as a restaurant proprietor living at 765 King's Road, the next year no occupation is given and then in 1914 he is running a confectionery at 771 Kings Road, and residing at the same address. Finally in 1915 we find that he has a confectionery at Esquimalt Road near Constance as well as being listed as tobacconist at 771 Kings Road. The next two issues of the directory, 1917 and 1918, show him at both addresses, with the Esquimalt address being given as 1255 Esquimalt. In 1920 he is shown only at 1257 Esquimalt Road. He continued to run a confectionery at 1257 Esquimalt Road until his death. Mrs Neilson was listed for the first time as Margaret, widow of J. in 1926. She ran the confectionery for a year or two his death. From 1927 she was listed as "Margaret Nicol, widow of J." and continued to be so listed until she vanishes after the 1937 edition. In 1928 a W.H. Salisbury was shown operating the confectionery.

The token first turned up in November 1971. To this day it is the only one known. In 1981 a Seattle collector advertised some Joseph Mayer & Bros dies for sale, one of which was an obverse die for the Neilson token. The die has found a comfortable home in Victoria.

¹ Victoria Times, March 9, 1926, p. 8

² Victoria Times, October 20, 1922, p. 6, report of her wedding

³ Ronald Greene, Victoria Drinking Establishments 1889 - 1917, Compiled Feb. 1990 The original registers are in the City of Victoria Archives.

JETON DES ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE MAGDALEN ISLAND TOKEN

by Jean-Luc Giroux



Breton 520
Bowman 2340a

Pièce en cuivre
Copper

33 mm

La découverte des Îles:

C'est dans le journal de Jacques Cartier qu'on retrouve le premier rapport écrit sur les Îles, «les Araynes» (du latin arena, sable) comme il les baptise à son retour en France en 1534. Le nom des Îles-de-la-Madeleine aurait été attribué à l'archipel en 1663 en l'honneur de Madeleine Fontaine, l'épouse du premier seigneur des Îles, François Doublet de Honfleur. Mais c'est Samuel de Champlain qui, en 1629, inscrit sur une carte La Magdeleine à l'endroit de l'Île du Havre Aubert. Sous le Régime Français, les Îles passent entre plusieurs mains sans qu'il n'y ait d'exploitation durable ni de colonisation véritable.

The discovery of the islands:

It is in the journal of Jacques Cartier that we find the first written account of the islands which he called, "Les Araynes" from the latin for sand, upon his return to France in 1534. The name, Magdalen Islands, would be attributed to the group in 1663 in honour of Madeleine Fontaine, wife of the first seigneur of the islands, Francois Doublet de Honfleur. But it is Samuel Champlain who, in 1629, enscribed "La Magdeleine" on the map in the vicinity of the Island of Havre Aubert. Under the French Regime the islands passed into several hands with neither lasting exploitation nor true colonization.

Un Archipel dans le Golfe:

L'Archipel des Îles-de-la-Madeleine est situé au coeur du Golfe St-Laurent, plus exactement à 215 km de la péninsule gaspésienne, à 105 km de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et à 95 km de l'Île du Cap Breton.

L'Archipel comprend une douzaine d'Îles, dont six sont reliées entre-elles par d'étroites dunes de sable. Ce sont, du nord au sud, l'Île de la Grande Entrée et la Grosse Île, l'Île aux loups, l'Île du Havre aux Maisons, l'Île du Cap aux Meules et l'Île du Havre Aubert. Deux autres Îles de superficie importante

An Archipelago in the Gulf

The Magdalen Islands archipelago is situated in the centre of the Gulf of St Lawrence, almost exactly 215 km from the Gaspé peninsula, 105 km from Prince Edward Island and 95 km from Cape Breton Island.

There are a dozen islands, of which six are linked by long narrow spits of sand. These are, from north to south, Grande Entrée, Grosse Ile, Ile aux Loups, Havre aux Maisons, Cap aux Meules and Havre Aubert. Two other islands of minor importance lie a distance off; the Ile d'Entrée is 10 km to the east of Havre

s'ajoutent à celle déjà mentionnées: l'Île d'Entrée à 10 km à l'est de Havre Aubert et l'Île Brion à 16 km au nord de Grosse Île, d'autres petites îles et îlots complètent le tableau.

Un climat maritime:

Le climat accentue aussi la différence. Le climat maritime adoucit l'hiver et rafraîchit l'été, ce qui fait des Îles l'endroit du Québec ayant le moins de jours de gel au cours d'une année. Il n'est pas rare de voir le temps doux et ensoleillé de l'été se prolonger jusqu'à la fin de septembre. Cependant, les glaces qui ceinturent l'archipel à partir de la fin de janvier contribuent à retarder le venue du printemps. Cela n'empêche pas l'eau qui baigne les Îles en été d'atteindre des températures de l'ordre de 17°C. La faible amplitude des marées, mais surtout le fait que l'archipel soit situé sur des hauts-fonds, contribuent à réchauffer l'eau des lagunes et de la mer autour des Îles. En comparaison, l'eau de baignade y est plus chaude que celle des rives du fleuve St-Laurent. Aux Îles, les vents influencent beaucoup le climat madelinien par leur régularité et leur intensité. Il y a plus de 300 km de très belles plages pour faire de ce coin de pays, un paradis du nautisme.

Un pays magnifique:

Pour le visiteur qui y débarque, l'effet est immédiat, le dépaysement complet. Le paysage se compose d'îles et de dunes qui se marient, se séparent et s'étirent à perte de vue.

Débarquer aux Îles, c'est changer de pays, c'est découvrir une autre écologie riche et fragile par ses éléments mais aussi par ses dimensions, ses origines et son évolution. La douceur du relief, l'harmonie des couleurs, la fraîcheur des lieux, séduisent le visiteur.

Aubert and Brion is 16 km north of Grosse Ile. Other small islands complete the grouping.

A Maritime Climate

The climate is markedly different from its neighbours. The maritime climate softens the winter and cools the summer which gives these islands in Quebec the least number of freezing days in the course of a year. It is not rare to see the agreeable temperatures and sunshine of summer last until the end of September. Nevertheless, the ice which encircles the islands from the end of January delays the arrival of spring. That does not stop the waters which bathe the islands from reaching temperatures in the order of 17°C. The low tides and the fact that the islands are situated in shallow waters contribute to the heating of the water in the lagoons and the sea around the islands. The water (of the bathing beaches) is warmer than that along the banks of the St. Lawrence river. On the islands the winds greatly influence the climate by their regularity and intensity. There are more than 300 km of beautiful beaches that make this corner of the country a marine paradise.

A magnificent country:

For the visitor who lands here, the effect is immediate, a complete bewilderment. The scenery, composed as it is of islands and dunes, joins and separates, leading to an inability to distinguish specific objects.

To come to the islands, is to change countries, to discover another ecology, rich and fragile in its elements, but also in its dimensions, its origins and its evolution. The sweetness of land, the harmony of its colours, the coolness of its haunts, seduces the visitor.

Un pays d'Acadiens:

En 1755, le destin des Acadiens prend une tournure tragique. Ils sont traqués et déportés au coeur des populations anglo-protestantes de la Nouvelle-Angleterre. Quelques familles échappent à la déportation et débarquent aux Îles-de-la-Madelein sous la tutelle marchande de Richard Gridley venu chasser les morses et exploiter la pêche. D'autres viennent de Saint- Pierre-et-Miquelon.

Les Acadiens sont de bons agriculteurs et d'habiles pêcheurs. Avec eux, commence la véritable colonisation madelinienne.

Sous la domination anglaise, les Îles sont d'abord annexées à Terre-Neuve pour passer, en 1774, avec l'acte de Québec sous la juridiction du Bas-Canada. En 1787, Isaac Coffin en obtient la concession et soumet les Madelinots à la tenue seigneuriale. S'ajoute à cette domination féodale, celle des marchands sur les pêcheurs. Les Acadiens furent avisés de verser à Coffin, une rent annuelle pour chaque terre occupées sous peine de perdre leur location. Ces misères et injustices auxquelles sont alors soumis les Madelinots, expliquent leur émigration continuelle vers des terres nouvelles. Ils vont ainsi fonder plusieurs villages de la Côte-Nord dont Blanc-Sablon (1854), Havre Saint-Pierre, Natashquan (1885) et Sept-Îles (1872).

Une résistance s'organisa de la part des Acadiens, Coffin apprit rapidement qu'il n'avait pas les pouvoirs d'un gouverneur colonial. En 1815, avant son départ d'Angleterre, il fait frapper un grand nombre de pièces en cuivre d'une valeur d'un penny, par Sir Edward Thomason de Birmingham. Il emporta toutes ces pièces aux Îles et les distribua sous forme de prêts aux principaux habitants des Îles. Son intention était d'établir une monnaie et d'émettre aussi des sous, mais aucune autre pièce ne fût jamais émise. Les Madelinots qui contestaient leur «Maître» n'eurent aucune confiance en cette monnaie d'échange et ne

An Acadian country:

In 1755 the destiny of the Acadians took a tragic turn. They were surrounded and deported into the centre of the english protestants of New England. Some families escaped the deportation and landed on the Magdalen Islands under the mercantile guardianship of Richard Gridley, to chase the walrus and exploit the fish. Others came from St. Pierre and Miquelon.

The Acadians were good farmers and skillful fishermen. With them began the true colonization of the Magdalens.

Under the English administration the islands were first annexed to Newfoundland but passed under the jurisdiction of Lower Canada in 1774 by terms of the Quebec Act. In 1787 Isaac Coffin obtained the concession and subjected the Magdalen islanders to a seigneurial system. Added to this feudal domination was that of the merchants over the fishermen. The Acadians were told to pay Coffin an annual rent for each property occupied under pain of losing their location. These miseries and injustices to which the islanders were subjected explains their continual emigration to new lands. They were to found many villages on the north coast; Blanc-Sablon (1854), Havre Saint-Pierre, Natashquan (1855) and Sept-Iles (1872).

An opposition organized on the part of the Acadians and Coffin learned quickly that he did not have the powers of a colonial governor. In 1815 before his departure from England he had Sir Edward Thomason of Birmingham strike a large number of copper pennies. He brought all these pieces to the islands and distributed them as a form of advance to the main inhabitants of the islands. His intention was to establish a coinage and to issue also half pennies, but no other pieces were ever issued. The islanders who opposed their "Master" had no confidence in this money and had no wish to lose their labour against Coffin's money.

voulurent surtout pas troquer leurs biens contre de l'argent de Coffin. La grande majorité de ces jetons se retrouvèrent à Halifax, en Nouvelle-Écosse, où ils circulèrent pendant plusieurs années, c'est la raison pour laquelle il est extrêmement difficile d'en trouver en très bonne condition de conservation. En 1839, Sir Isaac Coffin décède à Londres, Angleterre et lègue ses droits sur les Îles à son neveu, les relations entre le neveu et les Madelinots continuèrent à être aussi tendues durant plusieurs années. C'est en 1895 seulement qu'une loi du Québec permettra aux Madelinots de racheter leurs terres. Débarrassés des tracasseries colonialistes, ils mettront dès lors leurs efforts à s'autosuffire et à surmonter leurs difficultés.

Les Madelinots pêcheurs et navigateurs ont connu les vicissitudes de la vie maritime. Nombre de naufrages (plus de 400) ont été rapportés, tous plus tragiques les uns que les autres. Plus souvent qu'autrement, c'était des bateaux étrangers qui croisaient autour des Îles et que la tempête rejetait sur la côte. Les naufragés, bien souvent, choisissaient de vivre parmi leurs sauveteurs. Bien des légendes ou des faits vécus extraordinaires colorent aujourd'hui la tradition orale et gardent vivantes ces histoires quasi incroyables du temps où l'isolement était presque complet.

Avec le temps, l'amélioration des moyens de communication a largement atténué l'isolement des insulaires qui conservent malgré tout une façon de vivre et une langue qui leur sont particulières. Au premier abord, cet accent d'Acadie surprend les visiteurs qui ont tôt fait d'être séduits par les intonations musicales, les termes marins et les vieux mots venus tout droit du pays des ancêtres.

The grande majorité of the tokens found their way to Halifax where they circulated many years, which is the reason that it is extremely difficult to find them in high grades. In 1839 Sir Isaac Coffin died in London, England and left his rights on the islands to his nephew. The relationship between the nephew and the islanders continued to be strained for many years. It was only in 1895 that a Quebec law permitted the islanders to purchase their properties. Freedom from these colonial worries permitted them to become self-sufficient and surmount their difficulties.

The islanders, as fishermen and seafarers have known the difficulties of life at sea. Many wrecks, more than 400, have been reported, all tragic to someone or another. Most often it has been foreign ships passing by the islands that have been driven ashore by the storms. The shipwrecked have, quite often, chosen to live among their saviors. Many legends and extraordinary deeds colour today's oral tradition and keep alive these almost incredible stories of a time in the isolation of the islands was almost complete.

With the passage of time, the easing of the means of communication has largely eased the isolation of the islanders but they still manage to maintain a style of life and a language which are distinctive. At first the Acadian accent surprises the visitors who are quickly seduced by its musical intonations, its maritime terms and the archaic words which came straight from the country of their ancestors.

Le jeton Brasserie Le Foyer
The Brasserie Le Foyer token

Jean-Luc Giroux

non listé
aluminium 30 x 20 mm



not listed
aluminum,

En 1940, il y avait au 120 rue St-Jean côté nord, entre les rues d'Auteuil et Ste-Angèle, un restaurant Café Manhattan, propriété de monsieur Dan Shilakos d'origine grecque. En 1952 son fils Steeve prend la relève, ce restaurant est toujours situé au même endroit sauf qu'en 1957 le numéro civique change pour 1044, rue St-Jean. En 1966 on transforme ce restaurant en taverne, mais est toujours la propriété du Café Manhattan. En 1973 on modifie un peu la formule, la vogue est maintenant au restaurant brasserie et les femmes y ont accès. Alors cette taverne est transformée et porte le nom de "Brasserie Le Foyer". Cette nouvelle vocation ne dure guère longtemps car en 1981, on modifie encore une fois la formule et cela devient "Bar Le Foyer"; on y donne aussi des spectacles. Alors comme vous pouvez le constater la "Brasserie Le Foyer" opéra seulement 7 ou 8 ans. C'est possiblement vers les années 1974 ou 1975 que ce jeton en aluminium "Bon pour un repas" aurait été émis. Même si cela fait à peine une vingtaine d'années, ce jeton est à mon avis extrêmement rare. Celui que je possède n'est sûrement pas unique, mais je ne connais personne qui en possède un exemplaire; j'en ai jamais vu en vente dans aucun encan ni chez aucun marchand de monnaie. Bien entendu que j'ignore la quantité qui aurait été frappée, elle doit être faible et possiblement que la majorité de ces jetons auraient été détruits. Le spécimen que je possède provient de la collection de

In 1940 in Quebec City there was a restaurant, the Cafe Manhattan, at the 120 St-Jean, on the north side of the street, between d'Auteuil and Ste-Angèle, owned by Dan Shilakos, who was of Greek origin. In 1952 his son Steve took over. The restaurant was still situated in the same location but the street address became 1044 in 1957. In 1966 the restaurant was transformed into a tavern although still under the same ownership. In 1973 the formula was again changed and it became a bar-restaurant and women could be served. At the time the tavern was changed and became known as the "Brasserie Le Foyer." This new business did not last very long, for in 1981 it was again changed and became the "Bar Le Foyer" with entertainment being offered. As one can appreciate the Brasserie Le Foyer thus only operated for seven or eight years. It is possibly in 1974 or 1975 that this token "Good for One Meal" was issued. Even though this is just twenty years ago the token appears extremely rare. The one that I possess is surely not unique but I do not know anyone else who has one and I've not seen one offered for sale in an auction or by a dealer. Although we don't know the number struck it must have been few or possibly the majority have been destroyed. The specimen that I possess came from the collection of Herbert Eickhoff who obtained it from Mr. J.-A. Boissonneault, a former member of the Numismatic Society of Quebec. This is the short history of this token.

monsieur Herbert Eickhoff qui lui, l'aurait obtenu d'un ancien membre de la S.N.Q., monsieur J.-A. Boissonneault. C'est la courte histoire de ce jeton.

En 1990 le Bar Le Foyer devient "Café Théâtre Le Pégase". En 1991 on y trouve cette fois "Gestion B.R.V.W. Inc.". Depuis 1992, au 1044 rue St.-Jean, ce local est occupé par le Centre d'amusement "Larecréathèque" où on y trouve tables de billards et une foule de jeux électroniques.

Jeton "Comptoir de Monnaie Laurier"

Jean-Luc Giroux

Dans les années cinquante, monsieur Marcel Gelly de Ste-Foy était un voyageur de commerce, il a voyagé pendant plusieurs années pour Colgate-Palmolive Canada Inc., et par la suite dans un domaine différent soit celui du chocolat. Comme territoire, il avait l'est du Québec jusqu'à Rimouski. Vers la fin des années cinquante, il commence à s'intéresser à la monnaie canadienne, non pas comme collectionneur mais plutôt dans le but de vendre des pièces de monnaies aux collectionneurs.

A cette époque, il y avait encore en circulation des pièces intéressantes. Étant voyageur de commerce et couvrant un assez vaste territoire, il a l'emploi idéal pour s'adonner à ce hobby, en rencontrant beaucoup de gens dans les hôtels et les restaurants. De plus lors de ses tournées, il profitait toujours de l'occasion pour aller chercher des rouleaux de monnaies dans les petites banques de campagnes. Le soir dans sa chambre d'hôtel, il inspectait ces pièces et gardait les plus intéressantes; il m'a même raconté qu'il lui est arrivé a quelques reprises, de trouver des 5\$ et des 10\$ en or dans certains petites banques. Comme vous pouvez le constater c'était encore de bon temps, la ruée vers l'or et pour l'argent (valeur du métal) n'existait pas encore à cette époque.

In 1990 the Bar Le Foyer became the "Cafe Theatre Le Pegase". In 1991 the site was occupied by "Gestion B.R.V.W. Inc." and since 1992 it has been an amusement centre.



The Laurier Coin Shop Token

Bowman 3831a

aluminium 35 mm aluminum

During the 1950's Marcel Gelly of Ste-Foy, Quebec was a commercial traveller, travelling for many years for Colgate-Palmolive Canada Inc. and after that for a chocolate company. His territory was from Quebec City east to Rimouski. Towards the end of the 1950's he developed an interest in Canadian coins, not as a collector, but rather with the goal to sell coins to collectors.

At the time there were still interesting coins in circulation. Being a traveller covering a large territory he had the ideal employment to devote himself to this hobby, and met many people in the hotels and the restaurants. On his rounds he profitted from the opportunity to obtain rolls of coins in the small country banks. At night in his hotel room he would inspect the coins and keep the most interesting. He has even told me that a number of occasions he found \$5 and \$10 gold coins in certain small banks. As you can appreciate those were the good days, the opportunity to find gold or silver no longer exists.

L'on trouvait facilement dans les banques des dollars en argent ainsi que des 50 cents. C'est de cette façon que Marcel a réussi à se monter un bel inventaire de monnaies. L'on peut dire sans se tromper qu'il fut l'un des pionniers dans la vente de pièces de monnaies à Québec.

Le 11 novembre 1961, c'est l'ouverture du centre d'achats Place Laurier à Ste-Foy. Il débute bien modestement comme marchand de monnaies. Il s'installe au 2ième étage près de l'escalier où était située à l'époque, la pharmacie Roy. Pour vous situer aujourd'hui, c'est l'escalier qui arrive à la Bijouterie Doucet. Monsieur Roy était un ami de Marcel et de plus il s'intéressait à la monnaie. C'est lui qui lui a fourni un petit comptoir vitré amovible d'environ 5 pieds par 2 pieds, il demeura à cet endroit une couple d'années. En 1963, il se déplace dans un passage près de la garderie, toujours situé au 2ième étage.

En 1965, le centre d'achats est en pleine évolution, on y aménage au rez-de-chaussée une allée de petites boutiques ayant des façades imitant de vieilles maisons, c'est la raison pour laquelle on nomma cela les boutiques de la rue "Du Vieux Québec"!

C'est donc à cet endroit que Marcel Gelly ouvrira officiellement son petit commerce de monnaies, auquel il ajoutera les timbres postes et toute la gamme des accessoires pour numismates et philatélistes. Ayant abandonné sa carrière de voyageur de commerce, il lui fallait trouver une autre source pour maintenir un inventaire de monnaies assez diversifié. Bien sûr qu'il achetait des pièces que des gens allaient lui offrir à son magasin, mais c'était nettement insuffisant, il allait donc occasionnellement en Nouvelle-Angleterre pour s'approvisionner auprès de marchands américains et profitait de certaines expositions de monnaies.

En 1966, question de faire de la promotion, Marcel fait frapper un jeton en aluminium "Comptoir de monnaies Laurier"

This was a time when one could easily find silver dollars and even 50 cent pieces in the banks. It was in this fashion that Marcel succeeded in building a good inventory of coins. One could say, without need of correction, that he was one of the pioneers in the sale of coins in Quebec City.

On November 11, 1961 he opened his business in the Place Laurier mall in Ste-Foy. He started modestly, on the second floor near the Roy pharmacy. Today this is the location of Doucet jewellery. Mr. Roy was a friend of Marcel and even more, he was interested in coins. It was he who furnished a glass show case, about 5 feet by 2 feet. Marcel remained here for a couple of years. In 1963 he moved into a passageway near the nursery, still situated on the second floor.

In 1965 the shopping mall was in a full evolution, making the ground floor into a street of boutiques having facades imitating old houses, which is the reason these boutiques became known as "Of Old Quebec."

It was in this location that Marcel Gelly officially opened his small coin shop, adding postage stamps and a full range of accessories for coin and stamp collectors. Having abandoned his career as a commercial traveller he had to find another source of maintaining his inventory. Certainly he bought coins brought into the store and offered to him, but this was clearly insufficient so he occasionally went to New England to restock from American dealers and profit from certain coin shows.

In 1966 as a matter of promotion Marcel had a token struck in aluminum, which is illustrated above. After having operated the business for more than fifteen years, in 1981, Marcel considered preparing for his retirement. He sold a portion of his business to Daniel Langlais and another associate, Alain. Marcel remained a shareholder but began to distance himself from business. Being a great amateur golfer he passed the winters in Florida, able to practise his favourite sport.

achat et vente. Après avoir opéré ce commerce pendant une quinzaine d'années, en 1981, Marcel songe à préparer sa retraite, il vend donc un certain pourcentage de parts de son commerce à Daniel Langlais et à un autre associé Alain. Marcel demeure actionnaire et commence à prendre ses distances. Étant un grand amateur de golf, il passe les hivers en Floride et en profite pour pratiquer son sport favori.

Au bout de quelques années d'opération, ce commerce commence à montrer quelques signes de décadence et se dirigeait possiblement vers une faillite. C'est effectivement ce qui s'est produit avec les temps.

C'est ainsi qu'en novembre 1986, Madame Olivine Doyon achète cette faillite du syndic pour y établir par la suite son fils Benoit. Comme il n'avait pas de connaissances dans le domaine de la numismatique et de la philatélie, la première année en fût une d'apprentissage. Rien de mieux pour bâtir quelque chose de solide que de profiter de ses propres erreurs.

Depuis 1987, ce commerce est maintenant situé au 2ième étage, près du magasin La Baier et porte maintenant le nom de: Cartes, Timbres et Monnaies Ste-Foy.

En 1996, ce commerce est toujours en opération et situé au même endroit. Peut-être qu'un de ces jours l'on verra l'émission d'un jeton publicitaire sur ce nouveau commerce.

Ceci résume donc la courte histoire du commerce de monnaies de Marcell Gelly et de son jeton publicitaire.

Atelier monétaire, Lombardo Mint de Sherbrooke.

Tirage 1000 exemplaires, en aluminium,
diamètre 35 mm
année d'émission 1966

After some years of operation the business started to show some signs of decay and was possibly heading towards failure, effectively a product of the passage of time.

This was the case when in November 1986 when Mrs Olivine Doyon bought the failed business from the group to establish an opportunity for her son Benoit. Since he had no knowledge of coins or stamps his first year was in the form of an apprenticeship. Nothing better than to build something solid by profiting from one's own mistakes.

Since 1987 the business has been situated on the second floor, near the Hudson Bay Co. store and currently carries the name, "Cartes, Timbres et Monnaies Ste-Foy."

In 1996 the business is still in operation and situated in the same location. Perhaps one of these days it will issue an advertising token.

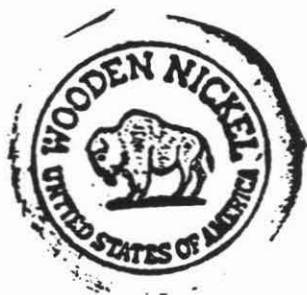
This is the short history of the business of Marcel Gelly and his Laurier coin shop.

The tokens were made by Lombardo mint of Sherbrooke. There were 1000 pieces made, in aluminum, diameter 35 mm. They were issued in 1966.

WOODEN MONEY

Stock obverse, WOODEN NICKEL | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with Buffalo
FRED'S TEXACO SERVICE | GUELPH | ONT. | * | Phone 822-6371

WO-R-38



Stock obverse, WOODEN NICKEL | CANADA | Buffalo in centre
BILTMORE MOTEL LTD. | 6 HWY S. | R.R. 3 | 822-9112 | GUELPH, ONT.

WO-R-38

Same but obverse has Indian head



CNA obverse, MEMBER 585

ROSS W. IRWIN BOX 1263 GUELPH ONT. | COLLECTOR | MILITARY | MEDALS & | BADGE | 1987

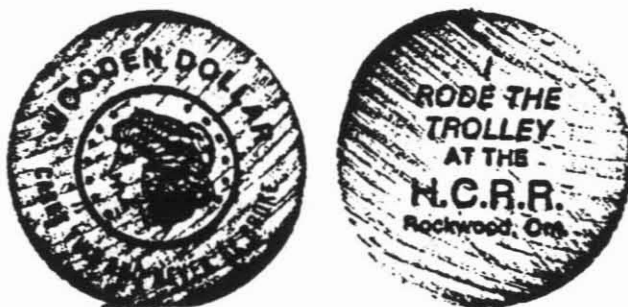
WO-R-38



CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE SOUVENIR, around the bank logo
1878 | HARRISTON | CENTENNIAL | 1978

WO-R-38

I | RODE THE | TROLLEY | AT THE | H.C.R.R. | Rockwood, Ont.
 WOODEN NICKEL, with Indian Head
 WOODEN DOLLAR (US cent) CARRY THIS AND NEVER BE BROKE WO-R-38



FERGUS HIGHLAND GAMES with piper and caber toss
 CANADIAN | AUGUST | 6TH 1981 | FERGUS, ONT | WOODEN | 5 | NICKEL
 WO-R-38



ONTARIO NUMISMATIC CONVENTION, GUELPH, 1992, Locomotive



5325- 4
 GUELPH
 WILTZ BOY SCOUT JAM 85
 COLOR OBV. ?
 COLOR REV. ?
 YEAR 1985
 ISSUED ?
 TREND R1



5325- 5
 GUELPH
 WILTZ INTER. REPRESENT.
 COLOR OBV. ?
 COLOR REV. ?
 YEAR 1985
 ISSUED ?
 TREND R1



5325- 6
 GUELPH
 WILTZ 67TH CAN JAMBOREE
 COLOR OBV. ?
 COLOR REV. ?
 YEAR 1985
 ISSUED ?
 TREND R1

MERCHANT SCRIP

Merchant scrip is primarily advertising promotion. In this area I have been selective and attempted to keep examples to good quality bank note paper or good quality reproduction. Many "Cents off" coupons could fit this category but have not been included.

University of Guelph - Guelph Campus Co-op

The Guelph Campus Co-op issued rebate coupons with the purchase of books and supplies. The coupons are printed on a multi-colour bond paper and were issued in values of 2¢, 4¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢ and \$1. The period of issue was probably 1970 to 1990.



Beaver Service Centre, Guelph

A rebate coupon was issued by the Beaver Service Centre with the purchase of gasoline. The coupon had a value of 10¢. On the face of the coupon was the location. In Guelph, two coupons were issued. One was for 324 Speedvale Ave., and the other was for 871 Woolwich St.

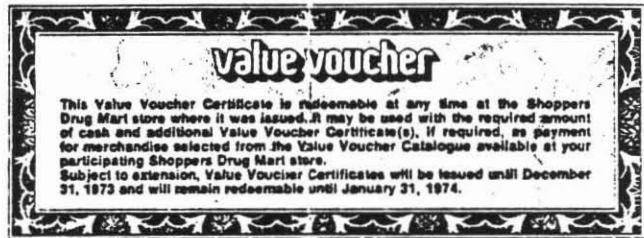


The Diplomat Motel, Guelph

The Diplomat Motel issued a coupon to registered guests which had a value of \$1.00 when used in the motel dining room.

Shopper's Drug Mart, Guelph

Guelph was one of 13 Shopper's Drug Mart stores in Canada which used this promotion in 1973-74. Each time a customer made a purchase a voucher for \$3.00 was issued which could be used for a selection from a premium catalog. The coupons were printed by the American Bank Note Co. About 50,000 coupons were printed for each location.



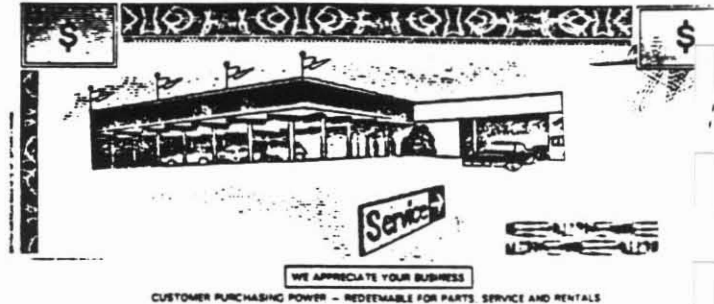
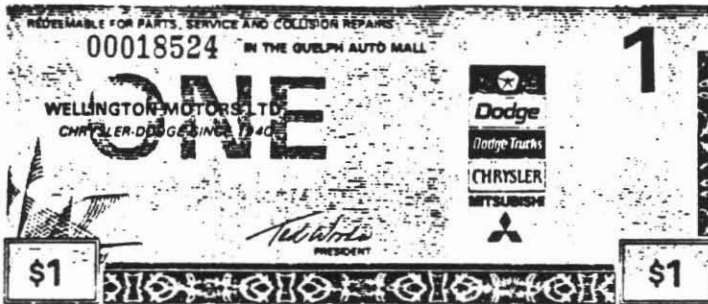
Zellers County Fair, Guelph

Zellers County Fair was opened in 1962 at the south-east corner of Eramosa Rd and Stevenson St. A gas bar was established on the north-east corner. The gas bar issued a rebate of 5 percent in coupons in 1962 which were redeemable in the store for merchandise. The coupons were printed by the British American Bank Note Co. They were issued in denominations of 1¢, 5¢, 10¢ and 25¢. There are two types of wording on the back.



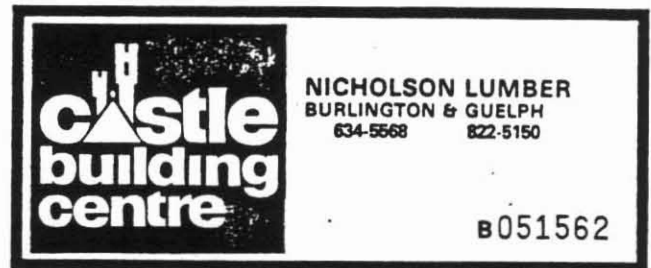
Wellington Motors, Guelph

Wellington Motors, Guelph, a dealer in Chrysler automobiles since 1940 instituted a bonus coupon in their repair department. The coupons had values of 50¢, two different of \$1.00, \$5.00 and \$100. The \$1.00 coupon is green. They are printed by British American Bank Note Inc., Ottawa.



Castle Building Centre, Nicholson Lumber and Hogg Building Supplies

The company issued a series of rebate coupons. Some are generic but many have a Guelph address.



Walt Kelly Auto Mall

The 10¢ discount coupon was issued about 1973 when the Auto Mall was opened.



Transactions

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Jeton "The Club Cafe Le Chien D'Or" Token

by Jean-Luc Giroux



Au début du siècle soit en 1903, l'on retrouve au 8, rue du Fort à Québec le restaurant *The Waldorf*, propriété de James G. Haas. En 1906, c'est maintenant *Le Café Le Chien D'Or* Michael Burns en est le propriétaire, toujours situé au 8, rue du Fort en face du bureau de poste.

De 1907 à 1911, M. Émile Lefebvre est commis à ce restaurant. En 1915, M. Émile Gagnon achète ce commerce et le converti en taverne. Il exploita cette taverne deux ans seulement.

En 1917, la taverne *Le Chien d'Or* a un nouveau propriétaire, il s'agit de W.J. Noonan. Cette taverne a été en opération durant près de 60 ans, elle ferma ses portes définitivement en 1973. À cause d'un litige, ce local resta inoccupé durant quelques années.

En janvier 1979, l'on retrouve maintenant au 8, rue du Fort, la Boutique du Timbre ainsi que la Galerie d'Art *Le Chien d'Or*, commerces opérés par M. Lauréat Veilleux. En 1996, ces commerces sont toujours en opération.

En ce qui concerne le jeton mentionné en titre, il aurait été possiblement émis au tout début du restaurant *Le Chien d'Or* soit en 1906, question de publiciser l'ouverture de ce restaurant.

J'ai fait l'acquisition de ce jeton récemment plus précisément le 18 février 1996. À mon avis, ce jeton est extrêmement rare. C'est la première fois que j'en vois un exemplaire et cela va faire bientôt 40 ans que je suis en

Bowman 3872a

en cuivre 25 mm in copper

At the turn of the century, from 1903 we find at 8 rue du Fort in Quebec City *The Waldorf* restaurant. In 1906 it has become *Le Café Le Chien d'Or* [The Golden Dog Restaurant] of which Michael Burns was the proprietor, still located at 8, rue du Fort, facing the post office.

From 1907 to 1911 Emile Lefebvre operated the restaurant. In 1915 Emile Gagnon bought the business and converted it into a tavern, which he ran for only two years. In 1917 the tavern, *Le Chien d'Or*, had a new proprietor, W.J. Noonan. This tavern was in operation for nearly 60 years, finally closing its doors in 1973. Because of some litigation the premises remained unoccupied for some years following.

In 1979 we find a stamp dealer at 8, rue du Fort, as well as an art gallery known as *La Galerie d'Art Le Chien d'Or*, both businesses operated by Mr. Lauréat Veilleux. In 1996 these businesses are still in operation.

As to the token mentioned in the title of this short history, it was possibly issued at the opening of the restaurant *Le Chien d'Or* in 1906, a matter of publicizing the opening of the restaurant

I have just recently acquired this token, more precisely February 18, 1996. To my knowledge it is extremely rare. It is the first time that I've seen an example and I've been in numismatics nearly 40 years. I am convinced that there are not many numismatists in Quebec who have already seen this token. I offer you

numismatique. Je suis convaincu qu'il n'y a pas beaucoup de numismates à Québec qui ont déjà vu ce jeton. Je vous offre donc cette opportunité.

Description du jeton:

C'est un jeton uniface en cuivre de 25 mm de diamètre.

Avers: The / Club / Café / Le Chien d'Or/
(Un chien dans une cartouche)

Avec la légende bien connue:

Je suis un chien qui ronge l'os
En le rongant je prends mon repos
Un temps viendra qui n'est pas venu
Que je morderay qui m'aura mordu.

this piece. I offer you this opportunity.

Description of the token

Copper, uniface, 25 mm diameter

Obverse: The / Club / Café / Le Chien d'Or
(A dog seated in a cartouche)

With the legend:

I am a dog who chews the bone
And in doing so I take my rest
A time will come, which has not come
that I will bite who would bite me.

FUNICULAIRE DE QUÉBEC

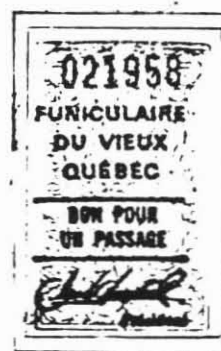
by Jean-Luc Giroux



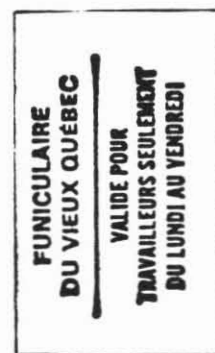
1945



1908



1996



Un Funiculaire dans une Ville, que ce soit à Paris, Berne ou ailleurs, c'est une construction pratique, touristique et même esthétique puisqu'il fait partie du paysage et devient familier à la population.

Le 15 avril 1879 débutent les travaux du Funiculaire sous la direction de William Griffith, propriétaire. Ce n'est que le 17 novembre 1879 que commencent les opérations du Funiculaire.

À cette époque, un guide touristique rédigé par l'Abbé Beaudet citait, "La principale attraction de notre ville: un Funiculaire vous transporte de la rue Sous le Fort, sous la Terrasse Dufferin jusqu'à l'extrémité de la rue Ste-Anne". Il opérait seulement six mois par année étant à ciel ouvert et mue par un système à vapeur. En 1907, réorganisation complète de la Compagnie et du Funiculaire. La Compagnie fait l'acquisition de la maison de Louis-Jolliet et change le système à vapeur pour celui à l'électricité et recouvre le Funiculaire, par la même occasion. Monsieur Alexander Cummings obtient la permission de faire une sortie sur la Terrasse Dufferin.

En 1945, un incendie endommagea et l'ascenseur et la maison; on répara l'un et l'autre en donnant un nouveau cachet. L'accès au Funiculaire s'effectue par la maison Louis-Jolliet, sise au 16 rue Petit-Champlain, au coeur du Vieux-Québec près de la Place Royale pour

A funicular railway in a town, whether it be Paris, Berne or wherever, is common enough, touristic and even aesthetic as it becomes part of the scenery and familiar to the population.

April 15, 1879 saw the beginning of the work to build the funicular under the direction of William Giffith, the proprietor. It was the 17th of November when it commenced operation.

At the time a tourist guide edited by the Abbé Beaudet said, "the principal attraction of our town: a funicular to transport you from the Sous le Fort street under the Dufferin Terrace to the end of Ste-Anne street." It operated only six months per year, having an open roof and powered by steam. In 1907, a complete reorganization of the Funicular Company took place. The company obtained the house of Louis-Jolliet and changed the steam system for electrical power, covering the Funicular at the same time. Alexander Cummings obtained permission to open an exit on Dufferin Terrace.

In 1945 a fire damaged the car and the house. Repairs were effected giving them a new character. Access to the funicular is effected through the Louis-Jolliet house situated at 16 Petit-Champlain street in the heart of Old Quebec, near the Place Royale in order to arrive at the Dufferin Terrace. It makes this trip each day from 7:30 am until

arriver à la Terrasse Dufferin. Il fait ce trajet chaque jour à partir de 7h30 jusqu'à 23h30. En 1982, il en coûtait 0.55 cents pour un passage et c'était gratuit pour les enfants en bas de six ans.

En 1978, le Funiculaire a été complètement restauré, pourvu de fenêtres panoramiques, d'un système mécanique des plus perfectionné et d'une sécurité garantie. Ces belles fenêtres panoramiques offrent une vue à divers paliers sur tout l'environnement; le passager souhaiterait que cela dure plus longtemps tellement le paysage est grandiose. On peut très bien voir à même la falaise, les vestiges de l'ancien Château St-Louis, autrefois résidence des gouverneurs. Ce n'est pas tout comme lieu d'intérêt car il ne faut pas oublier, qu'à cet endroit de la Ville, on est dans le fief de Louis-Jolliet, célèbre découvreur du Mississippi en 1645. Malheureusement aucun historien ne peut affirmer l'endroit exact où est né le célèbre découvreur pas plus qu'on sait où est mort en 1700.

En 1996, il en coûte \$1.00 dollar pour un passage dans le Funiculaire, l'on peut aussi se procurer une série de dix billets pour \$6.00 dollars. Un fait important à souligner dans l'histoire du Funiculaire, le 15 mai 1996 c'était la première fois de son existence qu'il opérait durant la nuit ceci afin de permettre au personnel et aux techniciens du réseau de télévision américain ABC de se déplacer plus facilement entre les deux sites, Place Royale et la Terrasse Dufferin d'où était diffusée la prestigieuse émission de télévision américaine "Goodmorning America". À la Place Royale en face de l'Église Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, l'on a interviewé le premier ministre du Québec, monsieur Lucien Bouchard et sur la Terrasse Dufferin c'est la super star Céline Dion qui fut interviewée à son tour, entourée de quelques milliers de fans.

Alors ceci complète ce bref résumé concernant l'histoire Funiculaire de la Ville de Québec.

11:30 pm. In 1982 it cost 55 cents for a trip, and children under six were free.

In 1978 the funicular was completely restored, provided with panoramic windows, a better mechanical system and greater security. The lovely panoramic windows offer a view at various levels of the surroundings so grand that a passenger wishes the trip would take longer. One can see the cliffs, the remains the former Château St. Louis, one time residence of the Governors. That is not all that is of interest, for it should not be forgotten that in this part of the city one is in the property of Louis-Jolliet, discoverer of the Mississippi in 1645. Unfortunately no historian can state exactly where the celebrated discoverer was born, or where he died in 1700.

In 1996 it costs \$1.00 for a trip on the funicular, or one can buy a strip of ten tickets for \$6.00. An important event in the history of the funicular took place on May 15, 1996. It was the first time in its existence that it operated during the night, so as to permit the personnel and technicians of the ABC television programme, "Good Morning America" to move between the two sites, Place Royale and Dufferin Terrace. At Place Royale, facing the Church of Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, Lucien Bouchard, premier of Quebec was interviewed and on Dufferin Terrace, it was super star, Céline Dion, who was interviewed in her turn, surrounded by some thousands of fans.

This completes this brief history of the historic Funicular Railway of the City of Québec.

J.A. STEWART, THE GREAT BARGAIN HOUSE, EXETER, ONT. By H.N. James

Exeter, Ontario is situated on the London and Goderich Road (now Highway 4), in the township of Stephen & Usborne. It is 30 miles north of London in Huron County.

Fred Bowman, in his "TRADE TOKENS of ONTARIO" lists two tokens from the business of one J.A. Stewart from this town. They are a once cent and a ten cent "Due Bill" type of tokens. The obverse reads J.A.STEWART/THE GREAT/BARGAIN/HOUSE/EXETER,ONT. The reverse - GOOD FOR/10/IN MERCHANDISE and GOOD FOR/1/IN MERCHANDISE. The ten cent token is made of aluminum, is octagonal in shape and 22 mm in diameter. The one cent is aluminum, octagonal and 18 mm. They are probably from a set of 1¢ to \$1.

On the main street of Exeter, a building was erected in the 1860s by a Mr. C. Eacrett, who kept a harness shop in the south part of the building. Ranton Bros. had a general store in the north part. Lately (1973) the building was occupied by Gould & Jory. In the late 1880s or early 1890s Rantons' store was taken over by Mr. J. A. Stewart. He called his store "The Bankrupt Store" and he specialized in buying up the stock of bankrupt businesses. Stewart expanded the store into the south side, where he sold groceries, dry goods, boots shoes and other goods. In the 1890s boys' Oxfords were being sold for 87¢, ladies lace boots were \$1.17 and \$1.27. Stewart lived a block from the store on the S.E. corner of John and Andrew Sts. He died in 1950 at the age of 90. In the early days of his business, clerks in his store received a \$1.50 a week. Two of his clerks, T.O. and H.O. Southcott purchased a dry goods business from B.W.F. Beavers and in 1926, they purchased Stewart's store. They operated the business until the early 1950s when it was acquired by Gould & Jory.

By the 1880s, Exeter had seven large general stores, three hardware stores, six groceries and five boot and shoe stores.

J.A. Stewart advertised in the local newspapers regularly from at least the 1890s until he sold his business in 1926. There was a large ad in the May 8, 1890 issue of "The Exeter Times and Huron & Middlesex Gazette". Rubberine Collars and Cuffs - far superior to celluloid or linen. collars were 12½¢ and cuffs 25¢.

By 1898 his store was known as "The Big Cash Store", and he was selling house furnishings, carpets, wall papers, lace curtains etc. Cash or Trade Only. The credit business is unfair and unbusinesslike.

In 1900, he carried a stock of curtains ranging in price from 35¢ to \$500. That must have been a terrific price for curtains at that time.

In 1905 he was advertising Galt Buffalo Robes. His ads also mentioned - "We want all the farm produce you can bring us". By this time the store was just known as "Stewarts".

His ads were regularly run in both "The Exeter Times and Huron & Middlesex Gazette" and "The Exeter Advocate".

Information from - "A history of Exeter" by Joseph L. Wooden, 1973. and the files of the two above mentioned newspapers.

WHITE ROCK MEDALLIONS

Leslie C. Hill



White Rock was incorporated as a City on April 15th, 1957 when it separated from the Municipality of Surrey. It is located 25 miles south of Vancouver and one mile north of the Canada/USA border. The City is famous for its natural beauty, its climate and pure fresh air. Annual sandcastle competitions are held on its miles of sandy safe beaches. No life-guards here and no records of drownings.

Since its incorporation the City has issued two medals, the first was approved by City Council in 1967, to provide a pendent for attaching to the Mayors Chain of Office, and also for awards. The second medal was issued in 1992 to commemorate the new Coat of Arms granted to the City that year.

It was in 1963 that a move was made to prepare a design for a Crest for the City and a contest was held among high school students for a suitable emblem. The \$500 prize for the best design went to Marie Anderson. The first effort at producing a Crest for the City seemed to come to a standstill until Arthur E. Wall, newly elected Alderman in 1964, raised the issue again. As a result of his enquiries about the proposed emblem he was given the task of looking into the subject, and to come up with a plan of action. Alderman Wall prepared 3 designs for a Crest for the consideration of the City Council in 1967, one of which was accepted.

The selected Crest features symbols appropriate to the community and its location on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. White Rock was named after an historic landmark, a large white granite boulder resting on the beach. It is a glacial deposit left over from the last ice age, and is estimated to weigh 486.63 tons. The rock appears in one of the quarters on the medal. A song bird and a sea bird with backgrounds of forest and seashore appear in two other quarters. The remaining quarter features a blazing sun in keeping with the many hours of sunshine the community enjoys. CITY OF/WHITE ROCK appears around the field, all encircled by a Mariners rope symbolic of the nearby sea.

Large plaques in bronze casting were made for attaching to City buildings, and transfer decals were used on City vehicles. Sixty five medals were struck using the B.C. Floral emblem, the Pacific Dogwood, for the reverse side of the medal. Twenty five of these were embedded in walnut plaques for presentation to citizens for outstanding service to the community. The recipients name was engraved on a metal plate attached to the plaque. One of the medals was to form a part of the Mayors Chain of Office.

A second medal was issued in 1992 to commemorate the presentation of a Coat of Arms and Flag to the corporation of the City of White Rock. There were 1,250 medals struck, 1,000 in Antiqued Goldplate and 250 in copper. This medal and also the earlier one was engraved and minted by Pressed Metal Products of Vancouver.



Flag of the City of White Rock

Symbolism of the Arms

The heraldic symbols being presented by the Governor General today are a new expression within a century's old art form, drawing together elements from the unique natural and historical heritage of White Rock.

SHIELD OF ARMS: Using the colours of the sea and the sky, the City's oceanside landmark and the namesake, the great White Rock rises above the water of the Bay. Above is a Salish salmon honouring the riches of the natural landscape and the Semiahmoo people, the first inhabitants of the region.

CREST (above the Shield): The "crown" of cut stone is a traditional heraldic symbol for civic corporations. Here it carries the maple leaves of Canada alternating with the stars of the United States, representing the City's location at the international border. Above rises a golden sun, emblem of White Rock's fine climate, its attractions as a resort, and an allusion to the demi-sun in the coat of arms of the Province.

SUPPORTERS: The mermaid and merman represent both the men and women who have created the community and the spirit of the sea. The mermaid wears a medallion featuring the masks of tragedy and comedy, emblematic of the City's lively cultural life, and a floral crown, symbol of the City's gardens. The merman wears a medallion with a locomotive wheel, representing White Rock's transportation heritage. The Shield and the Supporters rest on sea sand featuring two sand castles and a medallion portrait of the City's famous pier, all honouring the magnificent beach which is one of White Rock's greatest attractions and amenities.

MOTTO: "Culture • Commitment • Community"

FLAG: In proper heraldic fashion, the flag is composed of the elements on the Shield reshaped to serve as a banner.

We are indebted to former Alderman and Mayor of White Rock (1964-75), Arthur E. Wall for information and background on the first medal, approved in 1967, and to Donna Obermeyer, Executive-Assistant to the Mayor (1995) for details on the 1992 medal.

THE "TITANIC" and the Canadian connection

by Jack Boddington

In Halifax, Nova Scotia is a funereal "Garden of Remembrance" where dozens of graves are located - this area contains the remains of all the unfortunates who were washed ashore on Nova Scotia's eastern shores following the worst of maritime disasters - the sinking of the pride of the oceans, the 'unsinkable' White Star liner "TITANIC" in 1912.

Editor's Note: Here follows the script of an after dinner speech delivered by the author, Jack Boddington, to the delegates of the Annual Convention of the Orders and Medals Society of America in 1993 at San Jose, California.

The subsequent printing of the speech in The Medal Collector, the journal of O.M.S.A. resulted in that society's Literary Medal being awarded to Jack Boddington for the third time.

THE TITANIC

"The Titanic is unsinkable" - said Philip A.S. Franklin, vice president of the White Star Line, who truly believed this to be true when he first received word, in New York, of the collision of the Titanic with an iceberg.

The "unsinkable" Titanic, pride of the White Star Line, was launched at the Belfast shipyards of Harland and Wolff on May 31, 1911. The next ten months were spent on fitting her out. She completed her trials on April 1st, 1912 and arrived in Southampton on April 3rd. One week later she commenced her maiden voyage to New York.

The ship stopped at Cherbourg and then Queenstown to pick up passengers and mail - it may have been the call of the Emerald Isle to one of her native sons, or perhaps a premonition - but Irish Fireman J. Coffey deserted the ship while berthed at Queenstown.

The Titanic had averaged 517 miles per day for the first three days - it was intended to press the ship to the full limit of her speed on Monday, the fourth day - - but for the Titanic, Monday never came!

At 11:40 p.m. on April 14, 1912, the Titanic collided with an iceberg in the North Atlantic off Cape Race, Newfoundland, Canada, and two and one half hours later she sank.

The Titanic was literally a floating palace. At over 45,000 tons and as long as four city blocks, she housed a gymnasium, swimming pool, palm garden, Turkish baths, a hospital with a fully equipped operating room and other travel luxuries, which were unheard of for the time, and which would cost the first class passenger up to \$4,350 for a suite, for the Titanic's maiden, and only, voyage.

The list of first class passengers read like a Financial Who's Who of the United States:

John Jacob Astor, with a fortune of \$150 million;
Benjamin Guggenheim, \$95 million;
Isidor Strauss, merchant banker, \$50 million;
J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of International
Merchant Marine, \$40 million;
George D. Widener, traction magnate and financier;
Col. Washington Roebling, builder of the Brooklyn Bridge;
Charles M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Railway;
W.T. Stead, famous publicist;
Jacques Futrelle, journalist;
Major Archibald Butt, military aide to President Taft;
Francis D. Millett, famous American painter;
and the list goes on.

In addition to First Class, the total 1,480 passengers included Second Class, whose accommodations were average, and Third Class, who were mostly Irish immigrants, sailing for a new start in the United States, in cramped quarters deep in the bowels of the mighty vessel.

The crew of 860 were commanded by Captain E.G. Smith, a seasoned veteran of the sea and the admiral of the White Star fleet, who proudly wore on his uniform the ribbons of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration and the Transport Medal, with bar "S. Africa 1899-1902", earned as Master of the S.S. Majestic. Captain Smith had stated that the maiden voyage of the Titanic was to be his last before retiring. Little did he realize what tragic circumstance would make this indeed his last voyage.

The Titanic was lauded as "unsinkable" because of a series of ballast tanks along its entire length. If any one of them were penetrated it could be sealed off and the Titanic could remain afloat even with three of these tanks flooded.

When the Titanic collided with the iceberg, nearing midnight on April 14, 1912, the speed of the ship caused a rip along its side which breached four of the tanks, all in the bow. The breached tanks immediately started to flood, causing the bow to go down, thus allowing more water to enter the many apertures up to deck level. The stern lifted and the Titanic sank, completely disappearing some two and a half hours later, with a loss of 1,635 lives.

Two vessels were close - the Leyland liner Californian, commanded by Captain Stanley Lord and the Cunard liner Carpathia, commanded by Captain Arthur H. Rostron. The closest was the Californian, a scant ten miles away, but her wireless room had incredibly shut down for the night at 11:00 pm and no one was on duty to hear the distress signals of the Titanic. In fact, two crew members, strolling on deck a little after midnight noticed the Titanic's distress flares, and commented on how well the Titanic's passengers were being entertained by a midnight "fireworks" display. The Californian knew nothing of the disaster until hours later.

The Carpathia, located some 58 miles from the Titanic, immediately steamed at top speed for the Titanic's location when the distress signals, both CQD and SOS, were received - - but it would be 4:10 am before the Carpathia picked up the first survivors - - almost two hours after the Titanic had disappeared beneath the waves.

The general reference to "Heroes of the Titanic" is mainly directed to those male passengers who voluntarily remained behind on the doomed vessel to ensure space on the woefully inadequate number of lifeboats for women and children. Wives were cajoled, lied to, bullied, ordered and sometimes physically thrown into the lifeboats, to get them to leave their husbands and grown up families.

The total capacity of all lifeboats and rafts, when full, was 1,100. The number of passengers and crew aboard was more than twice that - 2,340. But even the 1,100 capacity was not met. Due to several lifeboats being launched half full, only 711 people got away by that method, and six of those died in the boats.

General testimonials arose all over the United States, an example being a statue in a municipal park in Washington, DC, facing East Potomac Park, across the Washington Channel, which bears the inscription "To the Brave Men Who Perished in the Wreck of the Titanic, April 15th, 1912. They Gave Their Lives That Women and Children Might Be Saved - Erected By The Women of America".

Dozens of stories are recorded of incidents during the abandonment of the Titanic:

- Captain Smith going down with his ship;
- First Officer Murdoch committing suicide;
- Bandmaster Wallace T. Hartley leading his band in playing "Nearer My God to Thee" as passengers jumped over the side and finally "Autumn", standing on the sloping deck as seawater swirled around their legs and the Titanic sank under them;
- Millionaire Benjamin Guggenheim giving his lifebelt to a Third Class woman passenger, then changing into full evening dress and standing calmly on the deck, together with his valet similarly attired, waiting for the end;
- The elderly Mrs. Isador Straus refusing to leave her husband and go in one of the lifeboats, saying "I've always stayed with my husband, I'll not leave him now" - Mr. Straus declining an offer, made because of his age, to go in the lifeboats, "I will not go before the other men", he said - then they sat down together on a couple of deck chairs holding hands;
- A man, later identified as Third Class passenger Daniel Buckley, dressing as a woman and securing a seat in a lifeboat;
- The conduct of J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star Line, and one of the few men to secure a place in one of the lifeboats, was subsequently questioned by a Senate Investigating Committee, and in his response he placed the responsibility for the collision and for everything else that happened subsequently, on Captain Smith. His explanation for his securing a seat in a lifeboat was that the boat, although not filled with women and children, was about to be launched - no women or children were on the deck, so he took a place, could not be disproved. On the Carpathia, however, Ismay never left his room, received no visitors and seldom ate - at the end he was heavily under the influence of opiates. Within a year, he retired from the White Star Line and became a virtual recluse on his estate in Ireland, where he died in 1937;

- The young and beautiful Countess of Rothes handling the tiller of lifeboat No. 8. A seaman subsequently stated "She was more of a man than any we had on board";

- Mrs. James J. Brown, a Denver heiress, ordering Quartermaster Hitchens to turn the lifeboat around and return to pick survivors, and when he refused, saying that he was in charge and it was too dangerous, she took the tiller and threatened to throw him overboard if he approached her. The sight of "Molly" Brown running lifeboat No. 6 with one hand on the tiller and a loaded revolver in the other must have been one to behold!

In 1964, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer produced a movie entitled "The Unsinkable Molly Brown" starring Debbie Reynolds in the title role. The production was described as "Western orphan Molly Brown grows up determined to become a member of Denver society. Semi-Western comedy-musical about the real lady who wound up surviving the Titanic". Reviews of the movie say "Bouncy and likeable but not at all memorable" - obviously not Oscar material;

- Second Officer Charles H. Lightoller "floating" the last raft off the deck as the ship went down under it - another movie, "A Night to Remember", about the sinking of the Titanic, starred Kenneth Moore as Lightoller. Commander Lightoller later distinguished himself at Dunkirk in 1940 by taking his own boat over to France to assist in the evacuation.

- Fifth Officer Harold G. Lobe, a twenty-eight year old energetic Welshman, on his first trans-Atlantic voyage, diving from his lifeboat on five occasions to rescue swimmers from the sea.

- and what is probably the most amazing story of all - Baker Charles Joughin, the very last man to leave the Titanic and live to tell about it. Well insulated with many nips of his favorite brand of whiskey, he simply stepped off the stern of the Titanic as it disappeared under his feet. Well protected from the icy sea, he contentedly paddled for an hour before being pulled into one of the lifeboats. He was rescued safely and was still recounting his miraculous escape forty-five years later.

Gradually, the Carpathia took on the Titanic survivors from lifeboats and rafts. At 8:50 am on April 15th, with 705 survivors snatched from the icy Atlantic, the Carpathia headed for New York, docking some three days later.

Then came the awards, and a series of astounding anomalies. To the Titanic's passengers and crew was "dedicated" (not awarded) the Carnegie Hero Fund medal in gold - this was a general award now reposing in an elaborate frame in the Smithsonian Institution, dedicated to those who remained on board the Titanic so that women and children could be given priority in lifeboats (fig.1)...and no other awards were given! Not to those who surrendered their lifebelts, accepting certain death, so that another might live. Not to Fifth Officer Lobe, who dove into the sea from his lifeboat - not once, but five times - to rescue exhausted swimmers. Not to the heroic radio officers. Not to the engineers, who remained working in the engine room, and who died to a man. Not to Second Officer Lightoller, who balanced on an overturned boat plucking men from the sea. None!

And what of the Carpathia and her captain and crew?

Captain Arthur Rostron received many honors in tangible form, but,



OBVERSE



REVERSE

Figure 1. Carnegie Hero Fund medal in gold "dedicated" to the passengers and crew of the Titanic.

strangely enough, none from the government of his own country, Great Britain. What actually happened here was a comedy of errors - on the floor of the House of Commons a handsome "verbal acknowledgement of His Majesty's government" was given - more or less a "Thanks, Arthur - you did OK - and that's it", which was seen as adequate by some.

Not so, however, by the Mercantile Marine who petitioned all levels of government for medallic awards to the captain and crew, stating in the press that the merchant mariner was always ignored, unlike the Royal Navy who always seemed to receive all the accolades and honors. All this was to no avail, however - the response from the British government was "As stated by the Prime Minister, the tribute paid to Captain Rostron by His Majesty's government was the highest in their power and...it cannot be supplemented." So the issue was settled - no British medals would be forthcoming.

The government of the United States had different ideas, however. By a resolution of July 6, 1912, Congress approved the award of a gold medal to Captain Rostron. The medal (fig 2) was presented to Rostron almost a year later by President Taft. Although the original medal is gold, there is a gilt electrotype copy in the Smithsonian.

The Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society soon got into the act and awarded the Society's Marine Medal (fig 3) in gold to Captain Rostron and in silver to a further eight of the Carpathia's officers. So Great Britain was involved, but only just - and via a private society!

Next to follow was the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York, which awarded Rostron their large gold medal (fig 4).



Figure 2. Congressional Gold Medal awarded to Captain Rostron



Figure 3. Liverpool Shipwreck and Human Society Marine Medal



Figure 4. Large gold medal of the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York

The British government once more went into "action" under its rather negative policy - the Austrian government made overtures to His Majesty's government with a view to awarded Rostron the Order of Franz Joseph. It was "thumbs down" for Rostron once more and the British ambassador in Vienna was advised that "the proposal of the Austro-Hungarian government should be met by the usual action, i.e., deprecate giving a proposed decoration and suggest some medal, piece of plate, or other gift of that kind." So Rostron didn't get his Order of Franz Joseph, but instead received a engraved gold watch from the Austro-Hungarian government.

Rostron also received the Cross of Honor, in gold, of the American Society of the American Cross of Honor, presented at the British Embassy in Washington.

The most common award to the rescuers was the "Titanic/Carpathia Medal" from the survivors of the Titanic (fig 5). While still aboard the Carpathia, heading for New York, the uninjured passengers met and formed a committee to raise funds for needy victims and to reward the crew of the Carpathia for their rescue work. As an indication of the wealth of many of the survivors (remember that First Class passengers were accorded priority in the lifeboats), within twenty-four hours of the meeting over \$15,000 had been raised.

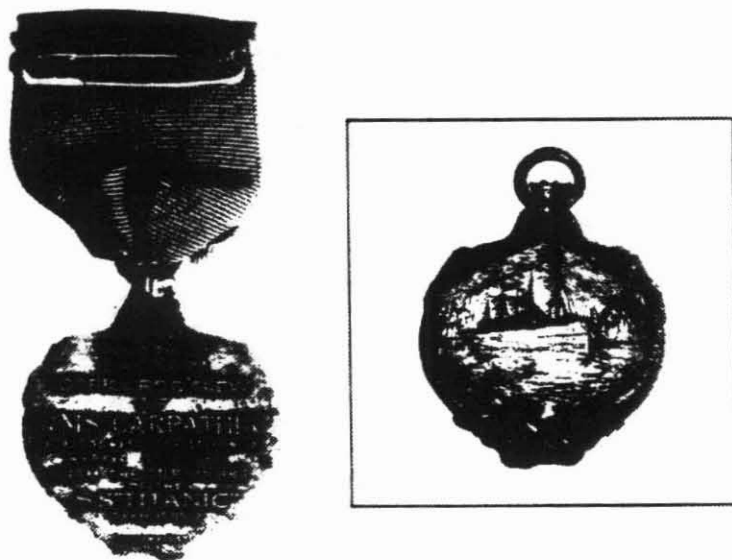


Figure 5. "Titanic/Carpathia Medal" from the survivors of the Titanic

The medals were struck and presented to the Carpathia crew on its next visit to New York. Mrs. Margaret Brown (the "Unsinkable Molly Brown" of Lifeboat No. 6 fame) was a member of the original committee and it was she who actually presented the medals to the captain and crew. Three hundred and seventy-eight medals in all were issued, six in gold to certain officers, including Captain Rostron, who also received a silver loving cup. Junior officers received the medal in silver, while the crew received the medal in bronze.

Most of the recipients were British - 191 in all, with 106 Hungarians, 48 Austrians, 25 Italians, 3 Americans (two waiters - Peter Caraways from New York and Harry Turner from Chicago; and one other crewman, Philip Ryanes from Boston), and one each to nationals of Australia, France, Germany, Greece and Norway.

Many commemorative pieces soon appeared for general sale - a medallion noted in Milford Haven's "Naval Medals", Volume II (fig 6) and a well-made gold medal depicting a black enamel lifebelt (fig 7).



Figure 6. Commemorative medallion picturing Captain Rostron

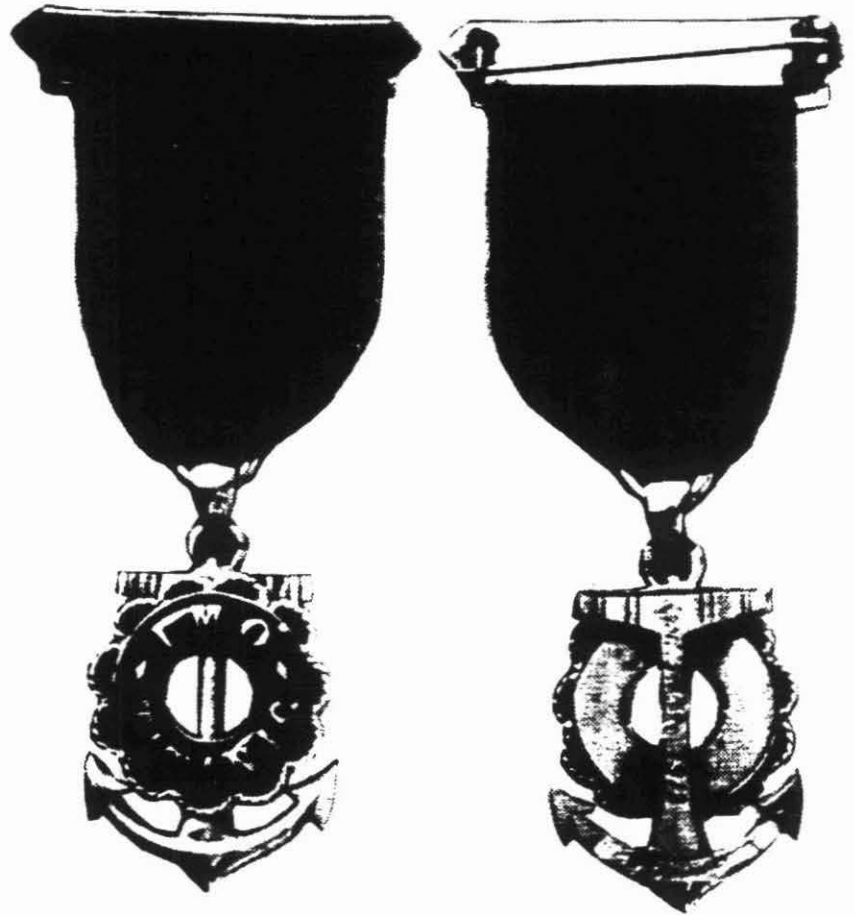


Figure 7. Commemorative medal "In Memory Of" the Titanic

How could the Titanic disaster have been prevented? The answer to that question is a litany of "ifs"... If ice conditions had been normal; if the night had been rough or moonlit; if the iceberg had been spotted 15 seconds sooner; if Titanic had hit the ice any other way, if the tanks had been one deck higher; if she had carried enough lifeboats; if the Californian had come; if the Carpathia had been nearer; if, if...if.



Appendix 1: Copies and Fakes

In 1980, a company dealing in nautical memorabilia, the "7C's", ordered copies of an original Titanic/Carpathia Medal cast in bronze for sale to collectors and Titanic buffs. A original medal was provided from the collection of the Titanic Historical Society, but no attempt was made to pass off these copies as originals. In the upper left corner were the initials "T.H.S." (Titanic Historical Society) and in the upper right corner the date "1980". These were built into the cast and were in raised letters and numbers. In addition, the word "Copy" was stamped in the middle right reverse. Some time later, a further specimen surfaced which had been cast from one of the 7C's cast copies, but the identifying words "T.H.S.", "1980" and "Copy" had been removed. Although the quality of the 7C's copy was very good, the second counterfeit was of poorer quality, showing the middle field words on the reverse "IN RECOGNITION OF GALLANT & HEROIC SERVICES FROM THE SURVIVORS OF THE..." as being 'brushed' and indistinct - not at all like the crisp finish of the original or the 7C's copy.

THE ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY CANADA, ALBERTA AND TERRITORIES

BRANCH - MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

by Jack Boddington

The Meritorious Service Medal of the R.L.S.S.C. Alberta & Territories Branch was instituted, by the Branch, in 1979/80 in commemoration of Alberta's 75th. Anniversary Celebrations.

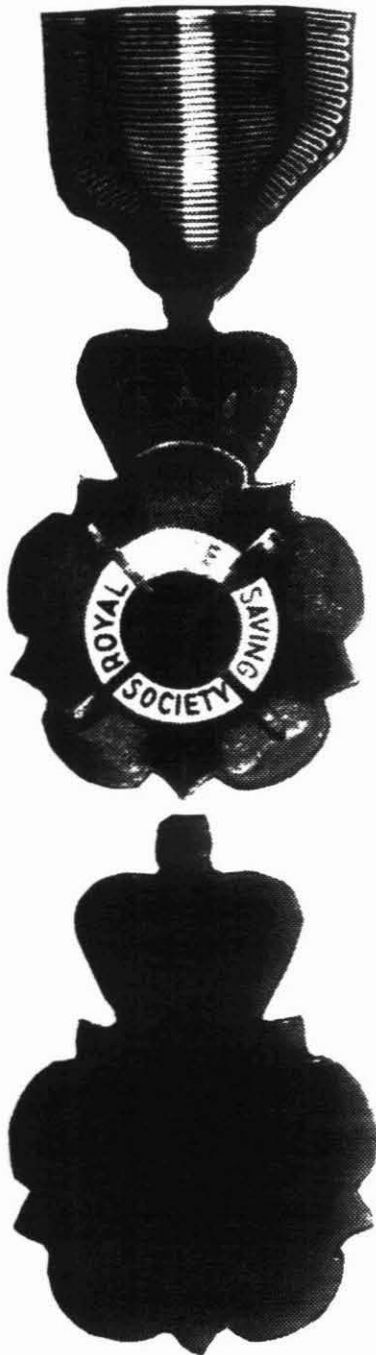
The medal was originally to be awarded for meritorious service rendered to the Branch, but in 1983 the criteria of award was expanded to include bravery in life saving as well.

The first awards under this new criteria were made to four Edmonton lifeguards in recognition of their valiant attempts to save the life of the Soviet diver, Sergei Shalibaswili, who struck his head on the edge of the ten metre concrete diving platform at the 1983 World University Games in Edmonton. Tragically, Shalibaswili never regained consciousness.

Obverse: bronze and enamel, floral shape, approx. 1½" x 2¼", suspension by a ring from a ribbon in the colours of the R.L.S.S. (light blue with a centre stripe of white and two intermediate stripes of dark blue. A representation of Alberta's floral symbol (the prairie rose) in pink and green enamel with the badge of the Society centered, in blue and white enamel.

Surmounting the top petal of the rose is a St. Edward's crown which carries the suspension ring.

Reverse: A maple leaf with the letters "R.L.S.S." and the words "ALBERTA & TERRITORIES BRANCH TO" thereon.



THE ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY CANADA, ALBERTA AND TERRITORIES
BRANCH - PATRON'S, GOVERNOR'S AND PRESIDENT'S BADGE OF OFFICE

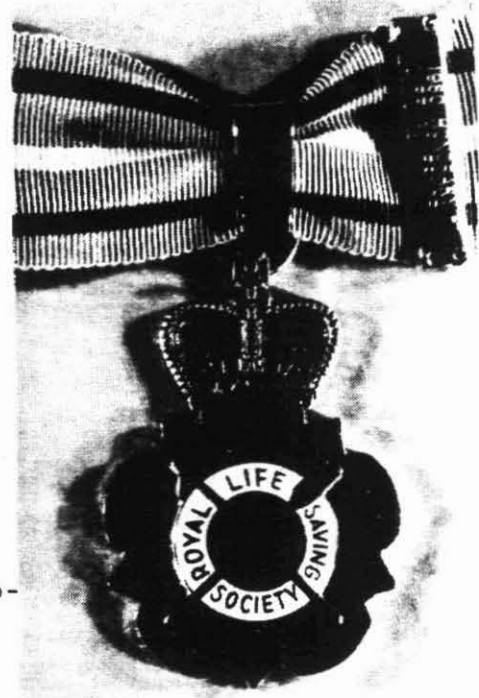
by Jack Boddington

Identical in overall design to the foregoing Meritorious Service Medal but in the following finishes:

Patron (the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta) and Governor - gilt and coloured enamel with stones set in the base of the crown.

Branch President - silver and coloured enamel.

In both cases the badge is suspended from a neck ribbon.



-o-

THE NOBLE ORDER OF ST. RANDOLPH THE BISHOP

by Jack Boddington



The Noble Order of St. Randolph the Bishop is an order of chivalry which is independent of national governments. It claims recognition by independent archbishops and members of nobility around the world.

The Order was founded by knights and dames in Canada in 1992 to promote chivalry, especially in the Americas, and has its headquarters at Suite 0116, Box 22, 65, Front Street, Toronto, Ontario M5J 1E6.

The breast insignia shown is in gilt and red & gold enamel, suspended from a purple ribbon.

A miniature and lapel pin accompany the insignia.

LIFE OF ALBERTA MEDALS FOR LIFE SAVING

BY Jack Boddington

The Life Insurance Company of Alberta (Life of Alberta) instituted, in 1967 as a Canadian Centennial project, a life saving medal programme.

The company authorized medals in gold (gilt), silver and bronze to be awarded for bravery in saving life (gold or silver) or for services to life saving (bronze).

The original scope of the programme was for Western Canada but became concentrated more in Alberta. The project operated for some twelve years until Life of Alberta was merged with another life insurance company.



Obverse: circular, 1½" dia., gold (gilt), silver or bronze, ornamental bar suspension.

In the centre of the medal is an oval in dark blue and white enamel. In the right half of the oval are the words "THE LIFE OF ALBERTA AWARD", while to the left is the outline of three mountain peaks. Above the oval are the words "THAT OTHERS MAY LIVE" and below is the Canadian Centennial symbol with "1867/1967" and the words "INAUGURATED CANADIAN CENTENNIAL YEAR".

Reverse: Within a wreath the words "FOR BRAVERY" (gold & silver medals) or "FOR SERVICE" (bronze medal) with space for engraving the name of the recipient and the date of the incident.

The medal is suspended from a ribbon of white with wide blue edges which, in turn, is attached to a top suspensory bar bearing the name of the province in Western Canada in which the rescue incident or service took place.

THE MEDALS OF CANADA'S AVIATION HALL OF FAME

by Jack Boddington

Canada's Aviation Hall of Fame came into being in June 1973, with the purpose of the Hall being identified as:

"As a contribution to Canadian heritage, to initiate every responsible means available to document, preserve and publicize the names and deeds of those persons, both alive and dead, whose contributions to the advancement of Canadian aviation, have been of superior benefit to the nation."

The premier induction of over seventy aviators took place in the City of Edmonton, Alberta in December 1973, under the direction of the President of the Hall at that time, C. H. "Punch" Dickins, OC, OBE, DFC.

The Hall, now located in Wetaskiwin, Alberta, as part of the Reynolds Alberta Museum, is always open to the general public for viewing and 'aviation talk'.

The displays, centering around the lives, careers and achievements of the Hall members, contain much of interest to students of medals, as well as to the civil and military aviation enthusiast.

Honours were, and still are, bestowed upon members of the Hall, many of whom were admitted posthumously.

The principal medallic award is the **Canada's Aviation Hall of Fame Member's Medal** which is designed in the form of a seven cylinder radial engine in white enamel. The motto of the Hall, "UNSELFISHLY THEY SHOWED THE WAY", is depicted in Latin for - "LIBERALITER VIAM MONSTRABANT" - on a blue enamel irregular centre circle, around a gilt maple leaf. The medal is in gilt, one and three eighths of an inch in diameter, with a fixed loop suspension. The reverse is plain and the ribbon, originally in diagonal stripes of gold and silver, is now in gold, 1½" wide.



**Canada's Aviation Hall of Fame
Member's Medal**

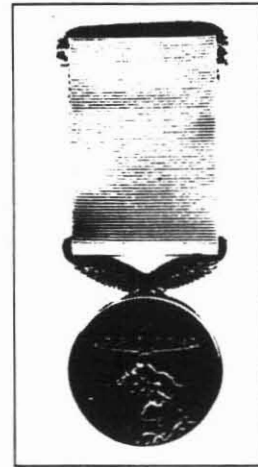
In Canada's early days of aviation the City of Edmonton was the home base from which many of the pioneer aviators worked. To commemorate this association the city council, in 1973, caused a medal to be struck known as the **Order of Flight**, to which members of the Hall are admitted as Companions.

The medal is circular, 1½" diameter, in nickle silver with a straight bar suspender in the form of wings. On the obverse is a representation of a map of Canada's arctic regions surmounted by the north (Polar) star, with the Silver Dart flying between. The romance of the Silver Dart and Canadian aviation is caught in the opening lines of the late Colonel Raymond A. Munro's "THE BEGINNING":

"The fragile aircraft Silver
Dart shook loose the frozen
bonds of Nova Scotia's Bras
d'Or Lake in nineteen
hundred nine to usher in this
fledgling nation's age of
flight "

On the reverse is the civic Coat of arms of Edmonton with the words "CITY OF EDMONTON" above and "ALBERTA CANADA" below. The ribbon originally in diagonal stripes of light blue and dark blue, is now in light blue 1½" wide.

In 1973 the Government of the Yukon Territory created, for award to certain members of the Hall, the **Order of Polaris** - a circular, silver medal, originally a rather clumsy medal lacking in aesthetic features, but more recently finely produced to 1½" diameter, straight bar suspension. The obverse has a symbolic representation of the Polar star above, flanked by stylized wings or exhaust trails. Around the upper half of the medal are the words "ORDER OF POLARIS",



Order of Flight



Order of Polaris

preceded and followed by two maple leaves.
The reverse of the medal bears the coat of arms of the Yukon Territory.

The Order of Polaris is suspended by a ribbon 1½" wide in the colours of the Yukon Territory - green, white and blue.

Regulations regarding the award of the Order of Polaris state that it may be awarded to members of Canada's Aviation Hall of Fame "whose contributions to flying include meritorious service north of the 60th. parallel".

-o-

ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY CANADA ALBERTA & TERRITORIES BRANCH

BENEFACTOR MEDAL

by Jack Boddington



The Benefactor Medal of the Alberta & Territories Branch was instituted in 1978 and is awarded for contributions or service in support of the work of the Branch. The Benefactor Medal is issued in three grades - gold, silver and bronze.

A miniature medal was also struck to accompany any award of the full size medal.

Obverse: Circular, 33mm diameter, ring suspender. The Society badge - a circular lifebuoy with a crossed boat hook and oar tied with a rope knot. Surrounding are the words "ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY CANADA".

Reverse: The floral emblems of Alberta and the North West Territories - the prairie rose and mountain avens, respectively, centered, with the words "ALBERTA AND TERRITORIES BRANCH BENEFACTOR", surrounding.

The ribbon is 1½" wide, light blue with a wide centre stripe of white and a further narrow centre stripe of dark blue.

Wellington County Co-Op Gas Bar Coupons

The CO-OP has several farm sales outlets in Wellington County but only three of them operate a gas bar - Guelph, Drayton and Mount Forest. The CO-OP operate 38 gas bars in Ontario. Sunoco gasoline is sold. It is proposed to expand the number of outlets to 66.

Bonus certificates are issued at the gas bar. These can be redeemed at a store. The use and wording of the bonus certificates have changed and I record these changes here. All certificate series have four denomination - 5c, 10c, 25c and 50c.

The basic CO-OP stock bonus certificate was a standard unilingual coupon. The front bore the title GAS BAR BONUS CERTIFICATE. Two blank lines and the words CO-OP GASOLINE above. A rectangle included the name and location of the gas bar. At left it stated the certificate was redeemable "at point of purchase". In other words you had to redeem the certificate at the store associated with the gas bar. The back of the certificate bore a three line contradictory statement that the certificate could be redeemed at "any" CO-OP store.

At Guelph the main CO-OP store was at 25 Speedvale Ave. W. A secondary store sold hardware and building supplies was located on Highway 24 South. The gas bar and propane station was further south on Highway 24.

The first bonus certificate from Guelph is rather strange and ambiguous. The back is the same as the basic certificate but the word any" has been blackened out and replaced with the word "your". The front has also been modified. At lower left the words "at point of purchase" is blacked out which infers the coupon could be redeemed at stores other than at point of purchase. However, the two lines at the top give two locations in Guelph where the coupon could be redeemed. It is not usual to see CO-OP certificates with type in this location. It appears that this is a local change to reflect the additional new store on Highway 24 South. Note the two styles of local printing for the location.

The second basic certificate has a modified back with the text in four lines and directing redemption to "the location referred to on the front". The front is the same as the modified first certificate.

The third certificate has the same back as certificate 2 but the front bears the basic text. I am uncertain whether this reflects an error in printing, or whether it was issued after the second store on Highway 24 was closed.


The fourth certificate is a bilingual stock issue with the name and location of the gas bar in the rectangle at lower right on the front. The wording in English is the same as the first certificate "at point of purchase".

The fifth certificate shows the bilingual text at lower left blackened and the two locations where the certificate could be redeemed noted on the two lines at the top.

A new bilingual series featuring bull dogs and teddy bears was introduced in 1991. The back of these certificates state they can be redeemed at "any CO-OP location in Ontario". There are no varieties noted to date other than the serial number. Shown below are serial numbers with 5, 6, 7 or 10 digits.

The 1991 series, the bilingual series and the unilingual series exist for Drayton and Mount Forest. Blacked out series do not exist for these locations.

25¢



Buy CO-OP Sonic Gasolines get CO-OP Cash

You just apply the value of your Bonus Certificate to CO-OP store or lawn and garden purchases at the location referred to on the front of this certificate. Everytime you buy CO-OP gas, you'll get more CO-OP cash.

Vous appliquez simplement la valeur de votre certificat boni à vos achats du magasin ou centre de jardinage inscrit sur l'autre côté de ce certificat.

À chaque fois que vous achetez de l'essence CO-OP, vous recevez un rabais CO-OP.

vingt-cinq **25¢**

CO-OP

GASOLINE/ESSENCE

REDEEMABLE ONLY AT CO-OP Home Centre, Hwy 24 South, Hespeler or CO-OP Town and Country Store, 25 Speedvale Ave. West, Guelph, Ontario

GAS BAR BONUS CERTIFICATE
CERTIFICAT BONI DES DÉPÔTS D'ESSENCE

CO-OP GAS BAR
HWY 24 SOUTH
GUELPH, ONTARIO

CO-OP

GASOLINE

REDEEMABLE ONLY AT Co-op Home Centre, Hwy. 24 South, Hespeler or Co-op Town and Country Store, 25 Speedvale Ave. West, Guelph, Ontario

GAS BAR BONUS CERTIFICATE

Redeemable _____ for
Store and Garden Centre
merchandise.

CO-OP GAS BAR
HWY 24 SOUTH
GUELPH, ONTARIO

CO-OP

GASOLINE

GAS BAR BONUS CERTIFICATE
CERTIFICAT BONI DES DÉPÔTS D'ESSENCE

Redeemable at point of purchase for Store and Garden Centre merchandise.

CO-OP GAS BAR
HWY 24 SOUTH
GUELPH, ONTARIO

CO-OP

GASOLINE/ESSENCE

GAS BAR BONUS CERTIFICATE
CERTIFICAT BONI DES DÉPÔTS D'ESSENCE

Redeemable at point of purchase for Store and Garden Centre merchandise.

Remboursable au point d'achat pour de la marchandise du magasin ou du centre de jardinage.

CO-OP GAS BAR
HWY 24 SOUTH
GUELPH, ONTARIO

CO-OP

GASOLINE/ESSENCE

GAS BAR BONUS CERTIFICATE
CERTIFICAT BONI DES DÉPÔTS D'ESSENCE

Redeemable at point of purchase for Store and Garden Centre merchandise.

Remboursable au point d'achat pour de la marchandise du magasin ou du centre de jardinage.

DRAYTON DISTRICT CO-OP
P.O. Box 279 DRAYTON, ONT.

CO-OP

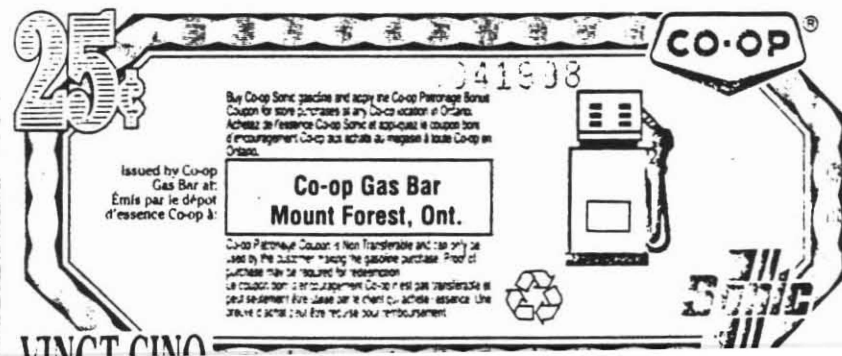
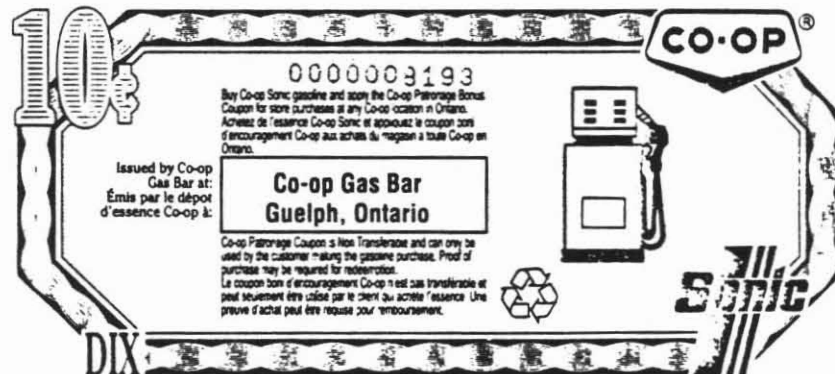
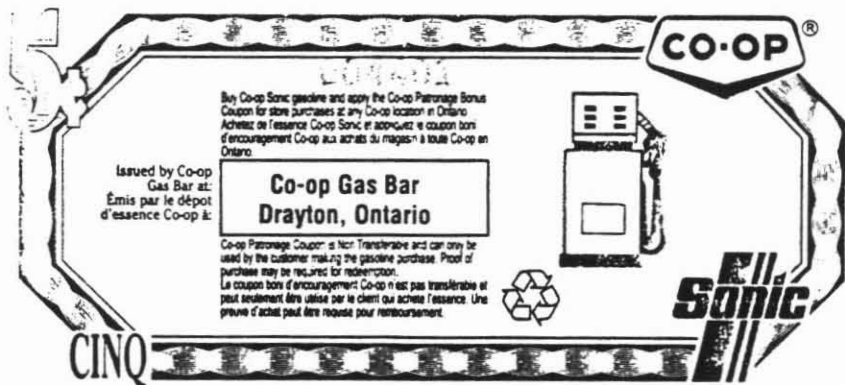
GASOLINE/ESSENCE

GAS BAR BONUS CERTIFICATE
CERTIFICAT BONI DES DÉPÔTS D'ESSENCE

Redeemable at point of purchase for Store and Garden Centre merchandise.

Remboursable au point d'achat pour de la marchandise du magasin ou du centre de jardinage.

NORTH WELLINGTON CO-OP
MOUNT FOREST, ONT.



DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON MUNICIPAL NOTES

The District of Wellington, Ontario, issued two numismatic items to pay for the construction of major access roads in the District. The Guelph and Dundas Road Company was incorporated for the purpose of building seven miles of macadamized and gravelled road from Guelph to the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized road. The first shovel full of earth was turned on July 21, 1848. The total cost of the project, including toll-gates, was estimated at less than 20,000 pounds, and to be finished in September, 1849.

To do the work, debentures in various amounts were issued, including some for five shillings each, to be used in paying wages to the men, and as a regular circulating medium. Their origin was as follows. William Cook was the contractor, he had previously worked on the Welland Canal. Cook ran into financial difficulties, the 20,000 pounds was insufficient, and he had not been paid for work on the canal. He decided to pay the men in small denomination debentures of five shillings which he hoped would be treated as cash by the local storekeepers. On his request the District issued the notes. Local merchants and banks had little interest in tying up their money in debentures and severely discounted them. After an exchange between the Hamilton Spectator (January 24, 1849) and Guelph newspapers the notes were withdrawn. In 1976 a large proportion of the original printing remained in the vault of the Wellington County building, still unissued.



The comment of Acton Burrows, in 1877, was "it was not deemed necessary to go to the expense of having them prepared in the highest style of the engraver's art, the work being of roughest description, such as some down-easters might have been expected to whittle out with a jack-knife or hew out with a "little hatchet". They were adorned with a cut of the Duke of Wellington mounted on a rampant steed of the orthodox rocking horse pattern, and informed all whom it might concern, that "The District of Wellington Promise to pay William Cook, or bearer, Five years after date, at the office of the Treasurer in Guelph, and not elsewhere, the sum of Five Shillings in currency, with ten years' interest, for value received." They were signed by James Wright, Warden, and William Hewat, Treasurer.

The debentures are dated December 1, 1848. I have seen numbers to 800. The debentures measure 7 inches by 3 inches. The left vignette is signed "W. Peel".

About the same time the Guelph and Arthur Road Company was incorporated for the purpose of building a macadamized and gravel road to Card's Corner, near the present junction of the Elora and Fergus roads. Debentures were issued to pay for this short section of road. An unissued debenture is illustrated. The original is 8 inches by 4.5 inches.

From:- Guelph Advertiser, January 27, 1849



day of 18, 3s.	day of 18, 3s.	<p style="text-align: center;">DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5  5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GUELPH AND ARTHUR ROAD.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DEBENTURE, No.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The DISTRICT COUNCIL of the DISTRICT of WELLINGTON hereby promises to pay to or Bearer, the Sum of FIVE POUNDS Provincial Currency, in Years from the date hereof; with INTEREST at the rate of Six per Cent., payable half-yearly, as specified in the margin, for value received. — Issued pursuant to By-law, this day of 18</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Warden. Treasurer.</p>	day of 18, 3s.	day of 18, 3s.
day of 18, 3s.	day of 18, 3s.		day of 18, 3s.	day of 18, 3s.
day of 18, 3s.	day of 18, 3s.		day of 18, 3s.	day of 18, 3s.
day of 18, 3s.	day of 18, 3s.		day of 18, 3s.	day of 18, 3s.
day of 18, 3s.	day of 18, 3s.		day of 18, 3s.	day of 18, 3s.

From: The Annals of the Town of Guelph, 1877

From October, 1859

The month of October brought some severe losses to many of the merchants in the town, consequent on the stoppage of the International and Colonial banks. Although the notes of these institutions were not convertible at the local bank agencies, and were looked upon with suspicion by most of the sagacious moneyed men, still a considerable amount of these promises to pay had got into circulation here; for in those hard times persons were apt to think "a brown loaf better than no bread," and when a decent-looking ticket, unadorned with "wild cats," and claiming no paternity from the land of bogus banks across the lines was offered in payment, they were not generally disposed to be very critical. And so, for a while, there was quite an interesting spice of excitement, desks and tills were examined, spleuchans were ransacked, and not a few good folks who had put off dunning creditors on the previous day, with the time-honored response of "no funds," found to their astonishment that they had nice little rolls of bank bills securely stowed away in snug receptacles, which, on examination, gave out a moderate percentage of the now proscribed commodity. But while nearly all the merchants lost more or less heavily, a few of the *canny* monied men were smitten much more heavily, by venturing to accumulate large stocks of the suspected scrip. In fact, there was a general loss on all the trading community. In the case of the International Bank, the affair was undoubtedly got up with the intention of swindling the Canadians, who lost, in the aggregate, nearly \$250,000 by the failure.

From 1869

On one or two occasions the merchants of Guelph had endeavored to make an arrangement by which to rid themselves of the American silver nuisance, but without avail. In July of this year another attempt was made, in conjunction with the merchants of Toronto, Hamilton and other places, by forming a league, the members of which should be liable to a fine of \$50 if they received American silver except at a discount of 4 per cent. on silver coins above the denomination of 25 cents, and 10 per cent. on coins under that denomination. A meeting of the merchants was held, and a compact to the above effect was signed by most of the merchants in town, and for a time it was rigidly adhered to, but gradually the arrangement became a dead letter.