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Brant Dairy, Brantford, Ontario

At the beginning of the century, there were 20 dairies in Brantford. The Caincraft Dairy was delivering milk directly from the farm. Business was going well and its owner, Mr. Cairns, then acquired the Victoria Dairy. Soon he decided to enlarge his company. In November 1921, the Brant Co-operative Dairy Co. Ltd. was created, a dairy belonging to dairy producers and operated under the name of Caincraft Dairy.

During Summer of 1922, we built in Brantford, at 368 Dalhousie Street, a brandnew dairy with new equipment. Mr. John A. Campbell was the president. The company has great success in 1935-36. Mr. Campbell buys Mr. Cairns' shares and becomes the sole owner of the Brant Co-operative Dairy Co. Ltd.

A few years later, after his studies, George Campbell, his oldest son, starts working at the dairy, while Donald, the second one, takes care of the familial farm.

At the beginning of the sixties, the name of the company becomes Brant Dairy Company Ltd. From 1960 to 1971, George and Donald Campbell progressively buy their father's shares.

On February 1st, 1995, Natrel acquires the Brant Dairy.

Source: Au naturel, Vol. 4, No 4, 1995

Pierre Brouillette

Brant Dairy, Brantford, Ontario

HISTORIQUE

Au début du siècle, on comptait 20 laiteries à Brantford. La Caincraft Dairy livrait du lait directement de la ferme. Les affaires allaient bon train et son propriétaire, M. Cairns, acquit alors Victoria Dairy. Rapidement, il décide d'élargir son entreprise. En novembre 1921, la Brant Co-operative Dairy Co. Ltd. voit le jour, une laiterie appartenant aux producteurs laitiers et opérée par eux sous la Caincraft Dairy.

À l'été 1922, on construit au 368, rue Dalhousie à Brantford une laiterie toute neuve avec de nouveaux équipements. M. John A. Campbell en est le président. L'entreprise connaît du succès et en 1935-1936, M. Campbell achète les parts de M. Cairns et devient le seul propriétaire de Brant Co-operative Dairy Co. Ltd.

Quelques années plus tard, après avoir complété ses études, George Campbell, le fils aîné, commence à travailler à la laiterie, alors que Donald, le cadet, s'occupe de la ferme familiale.

Au début des années 60, le nom de l'entreprise devient Brant Dairy Compagny Ltd. De 1960 à 1971, George et Donald Campbell rachètent progressivement les parts paternelles.

Le 1er février 1995, Natrel acquiert les actifs de Brant Dairy.

Source: Au naturel, Vol. 4, No 4, 1995

Pierre Brouillette

BRANT CO-OP DAIRY LTD./TEL./2-6223 BRANTFORD

GOOD FOR/1/PINT

A:CH: 42 X 42 T.H. BLUE

GOOD FOR/1/QUART

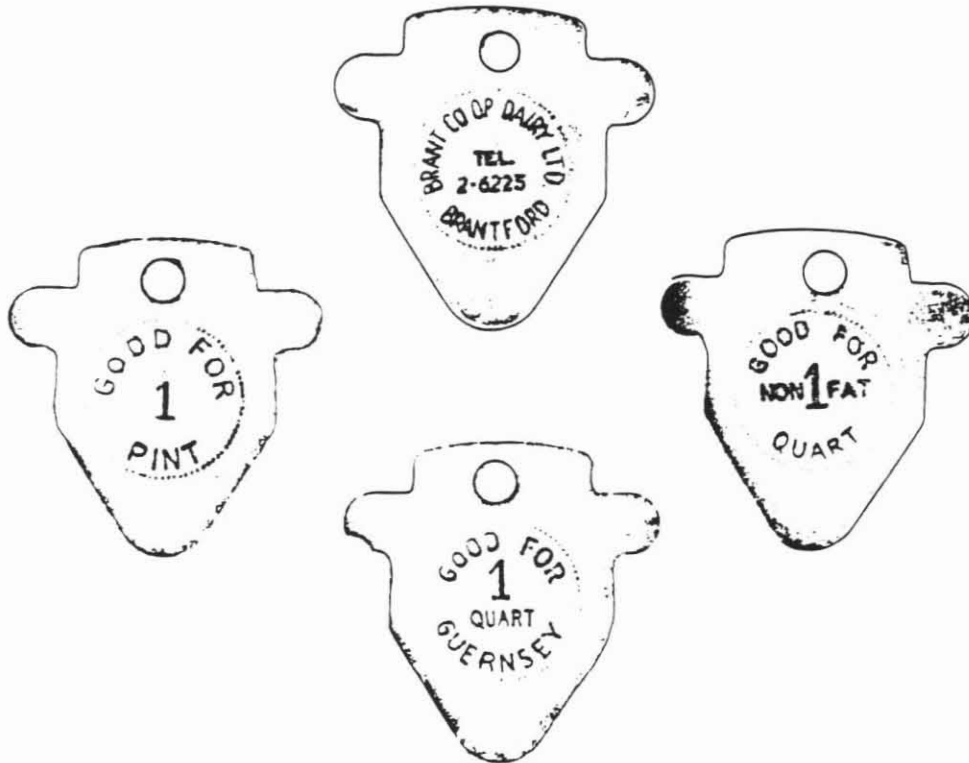
A:CH: 42 X 42 T.H.

GOOD FOR /1/QUART/GUERNSEY

A:CH: 42 X 42 T.H. MAUVE

GOOD FOR/NON 1 FAT/QUART

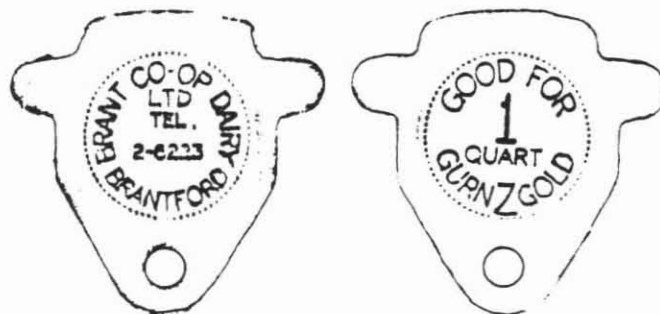
A:CH: 42 X 42 T.H. ORANGE



BRANT CO-OP DAIRY/LTD/TEL./2-6223/BRANTFORD

GOOD FOR/1/QUART/GURN Z GOLD

A:CH: 42 X 42 B.H. GREEN



**BRANT
DAIRY**
bd



BRANT DAIRY CO. LTD/TEL./753-4133/BRANTFORD

GOOD FOR 1/QUART /GUERNSEY GOLD

GOOD FOR 1/QUART/GUERNSEY GOLD

GOOD FOR 1/QUART/NON FAT

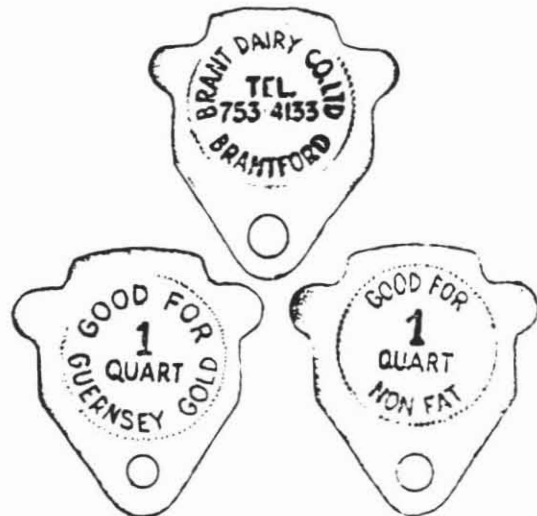
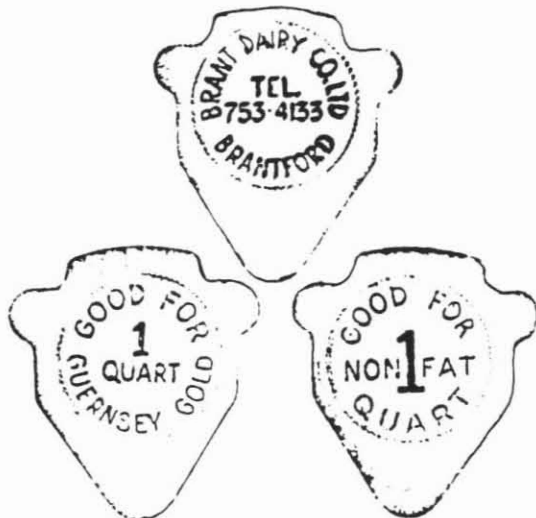
GOOD FOR/NON 1 FAT/QUART

A:CH: 33 X 35 GREEN

A:CH: 33 X 35 B.H. GREEN

A:CH: 33 X 35 B.H. GOLD

A:CH: 33 X 35 GOLD



CHRONIQUE DU JETON

par Jean-Luc Giroux F.C.N.R.S.

JETON "C.E.A. LANGLOIS" Br.: 616 - Bow: 3330a Br.: 617 - Bow: 3331a

(en brass, dia.: 19mm)



616



617



Avant de vous parler de M. Langlois qui fut agent pour l'eau de source St-Léon. voici quelques notes historiques sur ces fameuses sources.

Les sources St-Léon furent découvertes vers 1825. Lors de leur découverte, il s'éleva de la difficulté avec le Seigneur Louis Gudy de Yamachiche. Le découvreur prétendait être le propriétaire tandis que le Seigneur croyait s'être réservé le droit aux sources minérales se basant sur les clauses de ses contrats de concession. Ce qui fut la cause d'un procès retentissant que perdit le Seigneur. Finalement, le gouvernement s'en empara en 1830. En 1849, le gouvernement vendit ses droits à M. Georges Campbell; c'est lui qui en 1850, fit construire le premier hôtel, une modeste construction contenant une quinzaine de chambres.

Il s'occupa aussi du commerce de l'eau. Georges Campbell décéda à Québec le 15 octobre 1858, il était âgé de 48 ans. Alors en 1871, la veuve Campbell vendit ses intérêts à M. James K. Gillman, de Derby Line, dans le Vermont. C'est lui qui en 1872 fit construire un nouvel hôtel plus spacieux; on parle de 150 chambres. Cet hôtel était désigné sous le nom "Hôtel des Sources St-Léon". Cet hôtel fut très achalandé surtout durant la saison estivale, il y a eu des années où le nombre de pensionnaires s'éleva jusqu'à 450. C'était le rendez-vous d'une foule d'américains et de l'élite de la société canadienne. L'Hôtel des Sources fut démolie en 1906.

En 1907, une compagnie se forma sous le nom de "The St-Léon Waters Limited" dont le siège social était sur la rue King à Toronto. Cette dernière fit construire une bâtisse pour embouteiller l'eau, leur marque de commerce enregistrée était une tête de lion. Il faut dire qu'avant cette date, il y a eu des faillites et que ce commerce changea de mains à plusieurs reprises.

Au milieu du 19^e siècle, une nouvelle coutume prend place au pays et en province. Certains médecins conseillent à leurs patients une cure thermale à St-Léon. En fait c'est une répétition de ce que connaissent les habitués des stations de la France telles Vichy, Bourboule et Aix-les-Bains.

St-Léon de Maskinongé est situé près de la rivière-du-loup, entre Montréal et Trois-Rivières sur la rive nord du fleuve St-Laurent.

Comme j'en ai fait allusion tout à l'heure, il y avait là des sources d'eau ayant des propriétés curatives. Ceux qui désiraient, pouvaient même séjourner sur les lieux dans un luxueux hôtel afin de suivre un traitement plus adéquat.

Pendant ce temps, des agents obtiennent les droits de faire la distribution et la vente de cette eau "miraculeuse" dans les endroits plus éloignés.

En 1875, il y avait un dépôt d'eau St-Léon à Montréal, chez James-A. Harte, chimiste et pharmacien au 400 rue Notre-Dame. Aux Trois-Rivières, Hoerner, pharmacien, avait un dépôt; il avait émis 100 jetons Br.: 613.

The C.E.A. Langlois Token

by Jean-Luc Giroux

Breton 616 -- Bowman 3330a and Breton 617 -- Bowman 3331a

Before we speak of Mr. Langlois who was the agent for the St. Leon Water, here are a few historical notes on these famous sources.

The St. Leon sources were discovered about 1825. From the time of their discovery difficulties arose with the Seigneur, Louis Gudy of Yamachiche. The discoverer claimed to be the proprietor whereas the Seigneur believed that he had the rights to the mineral resources based on the contracts of his grant. This was the cause of proceeding which ruined the Seigneur. Finally the government took hold of the springs in 1830. In 1849 it sold the rights to Mr. George Campbell and it was Campbell who in 1850 built the first hotel, a modest building holding some fifteen rooms.

Campbell was also occupied developing the water. When he died at Quebec on Oct. 15, 1858 he was only 48 years old. Then in 1871 his widow sold her interest to Mr. James K. Gillman, of Derby Line, Vermont. It was he who built a larger hotel, said to hold 150 rooms. This hotel was known under the name *Hotel des Sources St-Léon*. This hotel was particularly well patronized during the summer season and there were many years when the number of guests rose to 450. It was the rendezvous of a crowd of Americans and of the elite of Canadian society. This hotel was demolished in 1906.

In 1907 a company named *The St-Leon Waters Limited* was formed with a head office on King Street in Toronto. This latter company had a building constructed for bottling the water, their registered trade mark being a lion's head. It must be said that before this date there had been a number of failures and the business changed hands on several occasions.

In the middle of the 19th century a new custom took place in the province. Certain doctors counselled their patients to take a thermal cure at St. Leon. This was a similar to the custom in France at Vichy, Bourboule et Aix-les-Bains.

St Leon de Maskinonge is situated near the Riviere du Loup, between Montreal and Three Rivers on the north side of the St. Lawrence. As we've hinted above this was the source of water having curative properties. For those who desired it, it was possible to stay in a luxury hotel while taking the treatment. During this time agents obtained the rights to distribute and sell this "miracle" water away from the springs.

In 1875 there was a St. Leon water depot at Montreal, at James A. Harte's, a chemist and pharmacist at 400 Notre Dame Street. At Three Rivers a pharmacist by the name of Hoerner, also had a depot -- he issued 100 tokens, Breton 613.

At Quebec City during this time C.E.A. Langlois had the rights and occupied a building above Cote de la Montagne facing the Archbishop's palace, precisely at the spot where the monument of Laval stands. Thus the people travelling between the lower and upper parts of the city could take the opportunity to quench their thirst with a curative water.

Mr. Langlois had tokens struck, it is said some 500, for his St. Leon Water agency. The water sold at 2-1/2 cents per glass. If a client gave him five cents, it received a token in change. Unfortunately we do not know the precise date that the tokens were issued, it seems to be about 1877. Mr. Langlois died at Quebec, aged 70, according to *The Daily Telegraph* of Dec. 17, 1908.

Le Jeton Médaillon Le Chien D'Or

par Jean-Luc Giroux

Bowman 3873c jeton en argent



in silver

Le chien D'or est un nom qui évoque bien des souvenirs pour les Québécois. Apparemment vers le milieu du 19^{ième} siècle, il aurait existé à Québec un hôtel restaurant *Le Chien D'Or*. En consultant les annuaires de la ville on le trouve pour la première fois en 1875, le nom du propriétaire est monsieur N. Laforce, l'hôtel est situé au 8 rue Buade. En 1886 ce commerce devient la propriété de J.-Thomas Levallée, qui l'opère jusqu'en 1896. En 1897 *Le Chien D'Or* devient la propriété de monsieur B.C. Pelton, l'annonce publicitaire se lit comme suit: Le Chien D'Or "The Old Historical Restaurant and Hôtel" repas servis à toute heure, toujours situé au 8-10 rue Buade. En 1898, juste à côté au 12 rue Buade, on y ajoute une boutique de souvenirs sous l'enseigne de *Chien D'Or curiosity shop*.

Alors probablement que ce restaurant a disparu vers les années 1905, car ce nom ne figure plus dans les annuaires de la ville de Québec.

Alors concernant ce jeton médaillon, on ignore la date de l'émission mais cela doit remonter passablement loin. On y lit ceci sur ce médaillon:

JESvis Vn Chien Qvi Ronge Lo
En le rongeant je prend mon repos
Vn tems vindra qvi nest pas venu
Qve je morderay qvi m'avra mordv

Quebec 1736

(un chien dans la cartouche)

The Golden Dog Advertising Medal

The Golden Dog is a name which evokes many memories for residents of Quebec city. Apparently towards the middle of the 19th century there already existed a hotel restaurant at Quebec called The Golden Dog. Checking the city directories we find it mentioned for the first time in 1875, at which time the proprietor's name was N. Laforce, and the hotel was situated at 8 Buade street. In 1886 this business became the property of J. Thomas Levallée who operated it until 1896. In 1897 the Golden Dog came into the hands of B.C. Pelton, the announcement stating that the "Old Historical Restaurant and Hotel" served meals at all hours and was still situated at 8-10 Buade street. In 1898, a souvenir store was added at 12 Buade under the sign of the Golden Dog curiosity shop.

Probably this restaurant had disappeared by 1905, because the name no longer appeared in the directories for Quebec city.

With regard to the medal the date of issue is unknown, but it could go back a fair way. The inscription on the medal reads (in translation)

I am a dog who chews a bone
In gnawing I take my rest
A time will come, which has not come,
That I will bite who would bite me

Quebec 1736

(a dog facing left in the centre)

Bien sûr que le nom *Chien D'Or* bien connu et si réputé a été utilisé par la suite par bien des commerces en outre, il y a eu en 1906 Le Chien D'Or Café, ce restaurant était la propriété de monsieur Michael Burns. Situé au 8 rue Du Fort, ce commerce changea de mains à quelques reprises; en 1915 monsieur Emile Gagnon, en 1920, monsieur W.-J. Noonan l'opère jusqu'en 1923.

Il y a eu aussi les épices Le Chien D'Or, ce nom si prestigieux a servi à bien des commerces; présentement il y a Les Aliments Le Chien D'Or sur la rue Marais à Ville Vanier. Il serait trop long d'en dresser toute la liste.

For certain the name The Golden Dog, so well known and respected, has been used by other businesses. In 1906 there was a Golden Dog Cafe owned by Michael Burns. Situated at 8 Fort street, this business changed hands several times; in 1915 Emile Gagnon was the proprietor and in 1920 W.J. Noonan, who operated it until 1923.

There were also spices sold under the name of the Golden Dog, and this prestigious name has served many businesses. Presently there is a food store, Les Aliments Le Chien D'Or, on Marais street at Ville Vanier. It would take too long to present the whole list.

Jetons de la Cantine Batterie B. à Québec Battery B. Canteen Tokens of Quebec



Breton 649 Bowman 3870f dia. 23 mm
6¢ métal blanc white metal

Breton 650 Bowman 3871g dia. 23 mm
5 cents laiton brass

L'on ne possède beaucoup d'informations concernant ces deux jetons. Tout ce que l'on sait, c'est que ces jetons servaient dans les cafétérias ou cantines, pour le régiment de l'Armée anglaise qui était en service à la Citadelle de Québec.

We don't have much information concerning these two tokens. All that is known is that they were used in the cafeterias or canteens by the regiment of the Royal Army that served at the Citadelle in Quebec.

Alors pour activer le service, les militaires utilisaient ces jetons-là.

CANADIAN LIFE SAVING SOCIETY BRONZE MEDALLION

by Jack Boddington



CANADIAN LIFE SAVING SOCIETY
BRONZE MEDALLION

The Canadian Life Saving Society was operational for only a few years in the late 1930's primarily in the Vancouver area, during which time the Bronze Medallion was awarded for life saving proficiency.

Obverse —

Bronze, circular.

Within a lifebuoy, a beaver facing a partially felled tree trunk, with mountains in the background. Around the lifebuoy are the following words "THE CANADIAN LIFE SAVING SOCIETY VANCOUVER B.C."

Reverse —

A plain ground carrying the words "AWARDED TO".

Ribbon —

Originally issued without ribbon but sometimes found with unofficial suspender added and differing ribbons used.

The Bronze Medallion was awarded for achieving a specified skill standard in life saving techniques.

CITY OF MOOSE JAW (SASKATCHEWAN) MEDAL OF MERIT

by Jack Boddington



CITY OF MOOSE JAW
MEDAL OF MERIT

The Council of the City of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan authorized, on December 6th, 1968, the institution of a Medal of Merit. The medal is designed to reward outstanding citizenship and is also awarded for life saving.

Obverse —

Circular, gilt and enamel, ring suspension.

The Coat of Arms of the City of Moose Jaw in green red, white and blue enamel with the word "MOOSOOCHAPISKUN" below. The arms are surrounded by a wreath with a further band around the outside which carries the words "CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF MOOSE JAW".

The medal is suspended from a ribbon which in turn is suspended from a top suspensory bar bearing the words "FOR MERIT".

Reverse —

The reverse is plain for naming.

Ribbon —

One and three eighths of an inch wide in three equal stripes of green, yellow, green.

Specimen citation —

The City of Moose Jaw Medal of Merit is awarded to _____ of Calgary, Alberta for skill and prompt action in saving the life of a young girl, from the Valley View Centre for Retarded Children, and her mother, in a boating accident.

SOME CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL LIFE SAVING MEDALS

by Jack Boddington



GEORGE E. McNEILL MEDAL

The George E. McNeill Medal was instituted, and awarded, by the International Association of Accident Underwriters on October 16th. 1907. The medal, which was awarded in one class, had a comparatively short existence, being discontinued in 1911.

Obverse —

Heavy gold, circular, suspended from a clasp, also in gold.

The head of George E. McNeill with the words "THE GEORGE E. McNEILL MEDAL" around the upper rim. The medal is connected to a suspensory bar by means of a ring. The bar consists of two globes superimposed on a plain bar with the word "AUDACIA" on a ribbon superimposed on the whole.

Reverse —

A heroic scene in the bottom half of the medal with the words "PRESENTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ACCIDENT UNDERWRITERS" around the upper portion of the medal.

There are no known bars and no ribbon.

Specimen citation —

THOMAS BARRINGTON, Russell, Ontario. March 25th. 1910.

"Thomas Barrington, a lad of only sixteen years of age, who, regardless of the great risk he was taking, so bravely rescued a child from drowning in the Castor River, at Russell, Ontario on March 25th. 1910, has bequeathed to the world a noble example in so practically illustrating the forceful utterance of this eminent divine"

The citation is in the rather flowery phraseology of the time.

Thomas Barrington was also awarded the Royal Canadian Humane Association Bronze Medal for this rescue.



SCHOOL SAFETY PATROL LIFESAVING MEDAL

The School Safety Patrol Lifesaving Medal is of recent institution and is awarded under the authority of the School Safety Patrol Lifesaving Medal Award Board of the Canadian Automobile Association.

Obverse —

Gilt, eight pointed star shaped.

Within a circle the upper torso figures of a boy and a girl Safety Patrol members. The words "SCHOOL SAFETY PATROL LIFESAVING AWARD" are surrounding, whilst the star shape is created by a diamond with a square superimposed.

Reverse —

Plain.

A ribbon passes through a ring and is held at the top by a suspensory bar with the letters "C A A" in an oval and the words "PATROL LIFESAVER" on the bar proper, below.

Ribbon —

The ribbon is of equal stripes of red, white and blue.

The medal is awarded to members of the School Safety Patrol who, whilst on school patrol duties, perform a life saving deed.



CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND METALLURGY MEDAL OF BRAVERY

The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy was instituted in 1898. In 1933, the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Institute, the Medal for Bravery was created, to be awarded on the recommendation of the Institute's Medal for Bravery Committee.

The donor of the medals was the late Past President of the Institute, Everett Alfred Collins and the medal "recognizes great valour displayed to save life in mines or plants of Canadian mining companies".

Obverse —

Circular, 14 kt. gold, one and three eighths of an inch in diameter. In the centre a beaver superimposed upon a crossed mining pick and hammer with the date '1898' below. On a border surrounding are the words "CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND METALLURGY".

Reverse —

A wreath of maple leaves, open at the top, and connected at the bottom by a small rectangular plaque. The field is blank for naming, etc., whilst at the top are the words "FOR BRAVERY".

Bars —

There are no bars

Ribbon —

Although the earlier medals have a loop affixed (this is removed on recent issues) there is no official ribbon.

Specimen citation —

At 4:30 pm on May 25th. 1973, a miner, Mr. Jim Mellen, employed at the Silmonac Mine, near Sandon, B.C., approached an area in the mine where he knew another miner, Peter S. Norman, intended to blast several holes. On arriving near the scene he heard one shot detonate. He had a partner with him who he told to retreat but he then on his own, and without regard for his own safety, approached the blasting area and found the said Peter Norman incapacitated by the effect of the blast. Mr. Mellen knew there were several more shots about to detonate but he took Peter Norman across his shoulders and retreated to a safe area before the next shot went off. The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy awarded James Mellen the Institute Medal for Bravery in recognition of his valour.



CANADIAN ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION RESUSCITATION MEDAL

The Canadian Electrical Association Resuscitation Medal may be awarded after a case of successful resuscitation by an employee of a Canadian Electric Utility.

The Resuscitation Medal was instituted in 1922.

Obverse —

Circular, ring suspension. Copper.

A shield shaped centre with a man applying the Schaefer method of artificial respiration to another. Below the shield are the words "RESUSCITATION MEDAL", whilst around the outer edge, within a circle are the words "CANADIAN ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION".

The medal is suspended from a ribbon which in turn is suspended from a plain suspensory bar.

Reverse —

Plain

The cost of the original dies for the Resuscitation Medal was met by donations from the Shawinigan Water and Power Company and Canadian Niagara Power Company Limited. The copper content of these medals comes from the old Narcisse-Trois Rivieres, P.Q. transmission line, the first high tension transmission line in the British Empire.

A TENTATIVE OVERVIEW OF THE "HABITANT" TOKENS.

by Wayne L. Jacobs, FCNRS.

Forward.

Ever since the dawn of Canadian numismatics, the relatively common "Habitant" tokens dated 1837 and issued by four Lower Canadian banks have been collected, classified and catalogued. It's somewhat surprising, then, that most attention has been paid to the collecting of the series and only the most cursory to its "roots". The whole background of these tokens is usually passed over with a couple of dozen lines or less. Also surprising is the virtual ignoring of a number of solid papers, reports and cataloguings that should have cast light on their beginnings.

The below is an attempt to rectify some of this, being a compendium of past writings, contemporary accounts, invoices, receipts and conclusions drawn from the "Habitant" coin population as well as its dies. All this results in an attempted collation of these facts and an endeavour to make sense of what is actually a quite complicated series. In all of this, the writer has but one certainty: that it is incomplete. However, the avowed purpose of this paper is the hope that additional facts - no matter how small- and corrections - of whatever size - will result in an ultimate account worthy of presentation to the collecting public.

Numismatic Background.

Information on the "Habitants" goes all the way back to a newspaper report in the "Populaire" of July 5, 1837 which stated that £5000 worth of tokens had been ordered struck in England. Other documents accessed by R.W. McLachlan stated that the value of this shipment was to be divided 50-50 between the pennies and halfpennies, meaning twice as many of the latter than the former, his figures being 1,200,000 halfpennies and 600,000 pennies. Further, it was "known" that the issue was to be proportioned by the banks with the Bank of Montreal receiving 40% of the total and the Quebec Bank, City Bank and Banque du Peuple 20% each. According to McLachlan, the "coin population" would have been:

Bank of Montreal	480,000 halfpennies	240,000 pennies
City Bank	240,000 "	120,000 "
Quebec Bank	240,000 "	120,000 "
Banque du Peuple	240,000 "	120,000 "

There matters stood and, to a great extent, stand.

Even without subsequent documentation, there are problems with the above figures. In the first place, while this is obviously a fairly large issue, it seems too small to have survived in numbers sufficient to have been accorded legal tender status by the new Dominion of Canada more than 30 years later. This would imply that they would have been still commonly met with in circulation - which they were - and, in fact, badly worn specimens were still of no great rarity in some places until the turn of the century. As mint invoices below will show, this is explainable: the original mintages of the "Habitants"

totalled more than 50% more than the above figures.

Another problem that has mystified collectors is that of the proportions. According to the above, tokens in the name of the Bank of Montreal should be twice as common as those of any of the other three banks and these latter should be of equal rarity (actually, commonness). This has not been borne out by collectors' experience which is as follows:

(1) Pennies. Those of the City Bank and Quebec are the most common and equally so; those of the Bank of Montreal are distinctly less common and the Banque du Peuple less common still.

(2) Halfpennies. Again, those of the City Bank and Quebec are the most common and about equally so; those of the Bank of Montreal and Banque du Peuple much less common and about equal in frequency.

The fact that experience is at variance with the "original figures" has been noticed and commented on from time to time. Robert Willey has been the most recent although he could give no explanation. Catalogue prices also reflect this relative rarity but, again, with no reason given.

Dr. Eugene Courteau, in his "Habitant Tokens of Lower Canada" (1927), noted this divergence and made a strange comment in passing as to its reason, a comment that the writer found hard to fathom for some time: he believed that the Bank of Montreal, being the last, accounted for their relative rarity. At the risk of being forced almost to read Courteau's mind, his theory seems to have been as follows (even though it has been passed over without comment for the past 70 years): In essence, he seems to have been saying that while the Bank of Montreal received 40% of the total issue, neither its issue nor that of the rest of the banks was struck in the name of the bank receiving it; each portion could contain tokens in the name of any or all of the four banks. Projecting the thought, it would seem that the mintage was first struck with dies in the name of the City and Quebec Banks but longevity and die quality was such that they were used long past their projected 20% and well into the 40% "share" of the Bank of Montreal and possibly the Banque du Peuple's, too. Perhaps he thought that the dies for these latter banks had to be used before actual need just so that they would be represented in the mintage in something like reasonable numbers.

If that was his theory, it was rather ingenious and would explain much of what we see even though it was passed over without comment or notice by other collectors. It was also, unfortunately, incorrect.

Much of the solid information we have concerning the "Habitant" issue comes from one source and man: Robert W. McLachlan in his 1903 paper read before the Royal Society of Canada entitled "Copper Currency of the Canadian Banks 1837-57". Working from such original documents and newspaper accounts as he could find, he did an admirable job in piecing together this fragmented story. In brief, it was this:

By 1837, the public was losing confidence in the Bouquet Sous and other light tokens in circulation and clamoured for a decent, full-weight copper coinage. A resolution passed at a "General Special Session of the Peace" held at Quebec in June, 1837, asked the government in council to supply such a copper series. A suggestion to bring in British coppers was rejected as impractical and so the Bank of Montreal, on its own initiative, decided to act as the Minutes of June 9, 1837 show: "The subject of the copper coinage

was again discussed. The cashier was directed to import a quantity and obtain the concurrence of the other banks". In keeping with this directive, the agent for the Bank in Canada, Albert Furniss, was instructed to order £5000 worth of copper tokens if in league with the other banks and half that amount if the others would not co-operate. Since the names of all four appear on the tokens, they obviously did concur.

Furniss then contacted Scholefield & Son of Liverpool, England, who acted as factors or manufacturers' agents with offices in Birmingham. Scholefield in turn contracted the striking of the tokens to Boulton & Watt of the Soho Mint in that city, at that time probably the best private mint in the world and on a par with many international government mints.

The firm of Boulton & Watt, especially in the person of Matthew Robinson Boulton (old Matthew's son), however anxious for business, was nevertheless chary about accepting work that, if unauthorized, might be illegal so Scholefield & Son were advised to obtain such necessary authorizations from the British government as well as the provincial. What followed was correspondence with the Lords of the Treasury and Secretary for the Colonies who eventually conferred with Lord Gosford, governor of Lower Canada, for his opinion. Gosford replied that not only was such a copper coinage highly desirable, it was most necessary for the trade of the Province. At this time, Gosford expressed his opinion that only halfpennies should be struck since everything that looked like a copper coin was called a "halfpenny" but his suggestions was either too late or overlooked since pennies were also struck and successfully circulated.

McLachlan noted that in an Ordinance of the Special Council, passed in 1839, the importing or manufacture of "spurious copper or brass coin" was prohibited, excepting only those issues by individuals or corporations under proper restrictions and with the authorization of the Executive. McLachlan says that the "Habitants" are here recognized in the clause stating that "providing always ... that all coins shall have the same relation to the British penny and halfpenny with those recently imported by the Bank of Montreal", the latter clause an amendment inserted after the introduction of the bill by Peter McGill and Turton Penn, respectively president and director of the Bank of Montreal.

There the story lay for some eighty years, its train of events undisturbed despite the extraordinary research of Dr. Peter Russell which appeared in the May, 1982 issue of the CNA Journal. While McLachlan accessed documents in Canada, Dr. Russell was fortunate enough to return to the direct source: the mint books and ledgers of the Matthew Boulton Papers in England, still largely intact. There were four documents of special interest to us: a quote to Scholefield and three invoices, two naming the banks and all three giving weights, breakdowns of denominations and costs. The figures of these documents are given below with an explanation required for the first two:

Document A.

A quote from Boulton to Scholefield of 31 Jan., 1838 for 20 tons - 1 cwt - 1 quarter of copper pennies and halfpennies in equal weight/value for the Quebec Bank and Banque du Peuple in equal share. The total cost of this

proposed shipment was estimated at £3,025 delivered to the dock in Liverpool and was to consist of 539,280 pennies and 1,078,560 halfpennies.

Document B.

An invoice dated 3 Jan., 1839 to Scholefield for 7 tons - 3 quarters of pennies and halfpennies in equal value (188,832 pennies; 377,664 halfpennies) for a total cost of £1,014.10s.0d. In this invoice, the bank is not named - the only instance where it is lacking - but Dr. Russell assumed it was for the same as Document A since no extra charge was made for new dies. We will return to this later.

Document C.

An invoice for Scolefield of 21 August, 1839 in the name of the City Bank for an even 10 tons of pennies and halfpennies (i.e., 268,800 pennies and 537,600 halfpennies) for a total cost of £1,382.

Document D.

Another invoice for Scholefield of 26 August, 1839, in the name of the Quebec Bank for 7 ton - 10 cwt of copper pennies (201,600) and halfpennies (403,200). Cost: £1,036.

All these documents give hard-core information on the "Habitant" series, Documents A, C and D as far as recipients are concerned and B, C and D as to the exact amounts coined.

Document A was, as noted, a quote and not an invoice so while the recipients would remain unchanged, the amounts coined might not - and they probably were changed. Every instance given for the total coinage of the "Habitant" series gives a figure of £5000 - the total authorized. However, this was not the nominal face value but rather interpreted by Boulton (and the banks as well) as being the cost in sterling for however many coins that would buy. Since the unalterable invoice amounts of Documents B, C and D are very close to be rounded off at £1000, £1500 and £1000, we would be justified in assuming that the original quote value of Document A actually resulted in a shipment valued at the £1500 difference - or that the quoted shipment was exactly halved. To do so not only makes the total issue an even £5000, it also fits in exactly with the experience of collectors.

Document B is open to interpretation in one respect: the name of the recipient bank, the only document of the four not to do so. Dr. Russell assumed that this was another issue for the Quebec Bank / Banque du Peuple since no charge was made for extra dies but if we consider the question, we must come to the conclusion that there was really little in the way of "extra dies", even for a different bank. The obverse "Habitant" is the same for every bank and would be an on-going process of die-duplication while the reverse "arms" side are all identical save for the name of the bank incused on the ribbon, so identical that there can be little question they were the end result of matrix-hub-working die replication with the bank's name added only at the "hub" stage before working dies were struck from it, a very simple, straight-forward process. Therefore, the writer would assign Document B to the Bank of

Montreal by the process of elimination and because, again, to do so agrees with what we now know to be approximate correct degrees of rarity. The fact that the Bank of Montreal pennies are all of the earlier "Small Ground" variety (see below), places it early in the series and also seems to indicate that hubs appropriately incused with the Bank's name had already been prepared some time before.

Collating the four documents on the above basis, we have the following:

Document A: (half quoted figures)

Quebec Bank	Halfpennies	269,640
" "	Pennies	134,820
Banque du Peuple	Halfpennies	269,640
" " "	Pennies	134,820

Document B:

Bank of Montreal	Halfpennies	377,664
" " "	Pennies	188,832

Document C:

City Bank	Halfpennies	537,600
" "	Pennies	268,800

Document D:

Quebec Bank	Halfpennies	403,200
" "	Pennies	201,600

(Totalling its share of Document A plus all Document D, we have:)

Quebec Bank	Halfpennies	672,840
" "	Pennies	336,420

It will be seen from the above that all mintages now agree with what we know as collectors: All issues of the Quebec Bank and City Bank (in that order) are the most common for both denominations, followed by the Bank of Montreal tokens and those of the Banque du Peuple the least common of all. Rather than the usually accepted proportions of Bank of Montreal (40%) and each of the others 20%, the actual proportions are:

Quebec Bank	36.2% of total
City Bank	28.9% " "
Bank of Montreal	20.3% " "
Banque du Peuple	14.5% " "

In addition, by totalling the above figures (the last three documents practically set in stone), we see that the total issue was actually more than 50% higher than usually accepted: rather than "600,000 pennies", 928,872 were actually struck; the "1,200,000 halfpennies" actually saw 1,857,744 coined. Small wonder they were still common (though worn) three and four decades later.

Before leaving treatment of these documents, it would be well to cover one additional point since the reader, using a calculator, will possibly find that his mintage figures-to-tonnage apparently do not agree, using the individual coin weight of 24 pennies (or 48 halfpennies) to the pound. Fortunately, a Boulton letter to Scholfield exists of the discussion stage in which Boulton points out that the 23 tons of finished coin delivered to Liverpool would cost £3204.9s.6d while the face value would be £5152, for

a "surplus" of £1947.10s.6d. From these solid figures, it can be seen that Boulton was using the "avoirdupois ton" or "long ton" of 2240 pounds (as was usual with copper coinage) and on this basis, all the documented figures agree.

We should also note that there was indeed a profit for each of the banks in having these coins struck - in each case, the "surplus" hovered around 35% FOB Liverpool. Shippings costs were probably not large as a percentage of value; much larger was the fact that these tokens would pass in Halifax Currency instead of Sterling; taking the English shilling with its value of 15d in Halifax Currency at the time, this would amount to a discount of 20%. Even so, it seems that the banks still realized a "profit" of roughly 15% on the issues, or, more importantly, a return on investment of closer to 20%. Good business, indeed.

Previous writers have noted that "no profit could be made" since the tokens were of full Imperial Weight or that the price of copper was so many shillings-and-pence-per-pound in Montreal. Neither of these suppositions obtain to actualities as we have seen above. Boulton & Watt enjoyed the advantages of both being a major user of copper as well as being located virtually in the center of the contemporary industrial world with its active commodities market in wholesale copper by the ton. It's entirely possible that finished tokens might be obtained from Birmingham at the time for a price not much different from that of raw copper bullion in Montreal.

Several points regarding this series need to be clarified, the first being "what took so long?".

The date 1837 appears on all the tokens even though the Boulton papers make it clear that none were struck until 1838-9 and this is in keeping with Shortt's terse statement "None were received until 1838". Both the McLachlan access to the Bank of Montreal Minutes of June 9, 1837 and the "Populaire" report of July 5, 1837 are adamant that these tokens were directed to be struck (in the first case) or actually had been ordered (in the second). Evidently, within this timespan, the Bank's agent in Canada, Albert Furniss, carried out his mandate as instructed and contacted the mint of Boulton & Watt through the English intermediary, Scholfield & Son.

But the Boulton papers also make it clear that they would strike the issue only after all proper authorizations had been given - both by the British and Provincial governments. Matthew Robinson Boulton, the son of old Matthew (who had died in 1809) had the actual running of the mint since 1800 - and would until his own death in (about) 1843. Boulton was very sticky with minting legalities, having worked closely with the British government in framing laws and regulations regarding the striking of coins by private mints. Even so, "authorizations" taking up the better part of a year to be granted seems an unusually long time but, at a guess, the writer would believe that it was not the British government who caused most of the delay but that of Lower Canada itself.

At the time this coinage was being ordered, Lower Canada was in a state of legislative paralysis. Government was composed of two bodies: the lower, elected House of Assembly and the upper appointed Legislative Council. In 1837, the lower house was overwhelmingly composed of the "reformist" (some

said "rebel") Patriote Party while the upper house was entirely "men of substance" - "loyalist" (or "tory" some said). The aims and aspirations of the two bodies were entirely inimical and culminated in armed conflict that November-December as the "Rebellion of 1837".

By the contemporary rules of government, no motions passed by the lower house could become law without concurrence of the upper but the inverse was not true - except in one very important aspect: legislation proposed and passed by the upper house dealing with money matters (including expenditures) had to also be passed by the lower. In 1837, neither house was approving much legislation of the other and the government of Lower Canada was in turmoil at the same time as it was at a standstill.

Since the "Habitant" issue was entirely the initiative of the upper house (some of the banks' directors were members of the Legislative Council), we may reasonably assume that the lower house would invoke its power by refusing compliance. The Banque du Peuple - accused at this time with some justification as being the financial front of the Patriote Party - may have been included simply as an attempt to ease this legislation through a hostile lower house. If so, it failed, the Banque du Peuple immediately ordering its own "unauthorized" copper coinage of some 600,000 pieces from the Belleville Mint (Br-715).

Without "provincial authority", the British Treasury could not give it either and Boulton was not about to abandon his own guidelines. This "hang-fire" situation changed as of December 9, 1837. With the rebellion in Lower Canada in full cry, Sir John Colborne, military commander to all British forces in Canada, invoked martial law as was his right. The lower house was suspended (and remained so for some years), the power of government in Lower Canada invested solely in the "Special Council" - which was roughly identical with the old Legislative Council. This move was confirmed by British law.

The "Habitant" issue could now go forward, still being desperately needed. Since late May, 1837, specie payments had been suspended by the Lower Canadian banks as a response to that of U.S. banks only days earlier; gold and silver coin disappeared from circulation to be replaced by banknotes and private paper notes for fractional sums. And copper. It was during this suspension that the Molson, Shaw and Roy tokens appeared - not to mention the two named issues of the Banque du Peuple (Br-715, 716) as well as many of the Bouquet Sous and a host of other "monetary trash". Early in 1838, Lord Gosford, governor of Lower Canada was contacted by the British government to confirm that he actually wants this issue and we can almost feel his exasperation: yes, they were wanted; yes, they were desperately needed; please get on with it. By January 31, 1839, Boulton is supplying quotes for this coinage so it seems likely that by this date, all authorizations were in place.

But the delays for one reason and another caused the "Habitants" to appear only after its period of desperate need. The appearance of any new coinage such as this might be expected to spark comment - and these did. A newspaper report of May 21, 1837 notes that the editor had just seen examples of this new coinage and commented on both their quality and good weight. Therefore, we can deduce that the shipment noted in Boulton's quote of January 31 actually arrived in Lower Canada in very late May. Yet on June 1, the banks lifted specie suspension and the "Habitants" reason for

being was partly nullified. Still, this shipment and the one invoiced on January 3, 1839 would be sufficient to enable an act withdrawing and expelling all the other poorer coppers in March of that year. There was now something with which to replace them. The even larger City Bank and Quebec Bank issues invoiced in late August (and probably received in September, 1839) must have made the move even easier.

The first shipment arriving in late May, 1838 seems to have been the result of political as well as economic reasoning, having been struck in the names of the Banque du Peuple and Quebec Bank. During the rebellion, the Quebec City area largely stood aside since the same pressures as made the Montreal area a powderkeg were not present. Therefore, an issue by the Quebec Bank - even though "loyalist" - might expect a reasonable welcome. On the other hand, the Montreal area could be - and was - a problem. Shortt noted that high quality and good weight notwithstanding, the "Habitants" met with a marked cool reception there. It was no doubt an attempt to ameliorate the reception of coins issued by "tory" banks that the Banque du Peuple issue appeared there first as a sort of "thin edge of the wedge" followed by the other banks' issues which would then excite no comment. The plan may have mixed results since the next shipment was not until January, 1839, some seven months later.

That shipment, which the writer assumes was for the Bank of Montreal, may also have been the consequence of political as well as economic considerations. The Bank of Montreal and Banque du Peuple could not have been on the best of terms, each being the financial mainstay of the opposing sides in the rebellion. On the night of October 23, 1837, there was a giant "Patriote" rally at St.-Charles at which the call to arms was made and a speech made by L.M. Viger, president of the Banque (although his was more moderate than most). On the same night, a corresponding Loyalist rally was held outside the Bank of Montreal in that city including speeches by several Bank officials and directors; the "night guard", reduced to a state of gibbering terror by the sight of all these armed men rushing about with their torches tendered his resignation to president Peter McGill upon the latter's arrival to work in the morning. McGill accepted and had the man replaced the same day, noting that he was obviously "mentally unbalanced" anyway.

It was also a militia detachment under the command of Bank director John Molson Jr. that had a couple of prisoners freed by superior "rebel" forces early in the beginning stages of the rebellion. There could have been little love lost between the Bank of Montreal and Banque du Peuple.

Yet for political reasons, Bank of Montreal copper issues were left in limbo while the Banque du Peuple was represented not only by a large private issue (Br-715) and their share of the "Habitants" (which the Bank of Montreal actually spearheaded) but also the incendiary "Rebellion Sou" (Br-716). It was only following the outbreak of a second, smaller, more-easily-suppressed, more-heavily-punished rebellion in early November, 1838 - with the banks again suspending specie payments on November 6 - that copper coin again assumed unusual importance and led the Bank to exercise its "franchise" and order its share of the "Habitants", actually receiving it sometime in January.

But the Bank chose to import only 20% of the total amount authorized rather than the 40% initially designated as their share. Perhaps they were only fulfilling contractual obligations since it should be remembered that at this date, the Bank was deep within the project that collectors have come to call the abortive "Side Views" of 1838 and 1839.

The Side Views, 1838-9.

Most numismatic works have heretofore accepted the 1837 "Habitant" date as the actual year of issue, leaving as a complete loose end the explanation as to why the Bank of Montreal, after supposedly receiving some 40% of a large token issue, immediately went out and had two more issues struck at another mint, issues which proved disastrous. The reader will also no doubt wonder why the Bank of Montreal "Side Views" are being treated along with the "Habitants"; the answer is that they are highly interlinked, entirely contemporaneous and one must be discussed in order to understand the other. A similar situation occurred years later with the Quebec Bank 1852 issue being surrounded by the larger Bank of Upper Canada series and dual treatment also being required.

The "Side Views" have always been rare and avidly collected. They appear as rarities in auction catalogues at least as early as 1871 and in the 1880s, a top-quality example would bring \$50. In relative terms of the dollar, they are probably cheaper today.

Although pertinent information may still reside in the archival material of the Bank of Montreal, all we have so far are a few "hard" dates and facts from some four documents as well as scattered "phrases with meaning" for the reconstruction of the events. But it seems to have gone this way:

As noted above, the Bank of Montreal must have been chafing under the restraints imposed by political considerations and the rather sorry comparison of their old tokens (Br-714) with superior quality and numbers of the Banque du Peuple pieces in Montreal circulation - including one which was no less than "red-flag rebel". With the second rebellion outbreak, the Bank may have decided to go its own way, fulfilling its minimum contractual agreements for the "Habitants" but disassociating itself as far as possible from the Banque by having its own individual coinage. Whether or not it would be widely accepted in Montreal was not of as great moment as it would for any other bank - the Bank of Montreal was unique in having branches; should it not circulate in Montreal, they could be shipped to the Quebec City branch and if even not there, then the branches in Upper Canada would more than welcome them.

McLachlan says that the cashier (a position now equivalent to "bank manager") of the Bank of Montreal, in a letter dated November 26, 1838, instructed Albert Furniss to procure these coins, again through Scholefield & Son. Without confirmation, it seems as if the Bank expected to have them struck by Boulton & Watt again and, if so, it either had (unconfirmed) provincial authorization for the issue or expected that it could get it with little trouble. Which it probably could, seeing the close ties the Bank and the Special Council had.

For undisclosed reasons, Furniss did not go to Scholefield & Son (or, if so, changed agents) but turned rather to the firm of Cotterill, Hill & Co. of Walsall to handle the execution of this coinage. Perhaps provincial authority wasn't enough for Boulton; perhaps he was again being "sticky" with legalities; perhaps Furniss exceeded his authority by deciding to turn to another mint, one which was not so concerned with every jot and tittle of the "grey area" coining laws. A lot of "perhapses"; all we know is that Furniss turned to someone else.

The actual mint is presently unknown but, again quoting McLachlan, the issue of 1838 amounted to £2000 in tokens: 120,000 pennies and 240,000 half-pennies. Where he got this information - whether from actual Bank of Montreal documents or interviews of older employees - he doesn't say; but the number of die varieties evident on the scarce extant pieces would tend to bear out his figures.

In 1933, Montgomery wrote (again, with no source given) that the Bank furnished this unknown mint with design sketches that, if faithfully reproduced would have amounted to what would become the Bank of Montreal "Front Views" of 1842 and 1844. However, someone at this mint decided to "improve" on this pedestrian design and render it as a perspective "Side View" which, while a potential betterment, was destroyed by amateurish rendering. In addition, the copper planchets were as a whole defective, ranging from pure copper to "brassy copper" with many exhibiting striation marks. Perhaps most unforgiveable of all were their weights which were heavy by an average of 10 grains beyond the Imperial Copper Standard of 290-grains to the penny. This would have been of no small consideration since a large part of the Bank's cost would have been computed by the number of tokens coined from a pound. In any case, the entire issue was rejected by the Bank who had their notary serve a protest on Furniss on June 15, 1839 and Furniss shipped the tokens back to England three days later.

The Bank was quite scathing in its protest to Furniss, noting that although they had instructed him to act through Scholefield & Son, Furniss "had procured the copper coin from some other manufacturer, that the said coins ... are of base metal different in all respects in the manufacture, coinage and workmanship from those manufactured the previous year, are in fact utterly unworthy of issue and disreputable to the manufactory" and further "that inasmuch as the said coins were ordered and manufactured ... for the special issue of the Bank of Montreal, that none of (them) ... should be issued ... which would prove to the discredit of the institution".

Furniss, through Cotterill, Hill & Co. sent the issue back to the unnamed mint who tried to rectify the situation with another, similar issue - this time dated 1839. The Bank of Montreal Minute Book of November 19, 1839 contains a brief, terse statement: "Letter received from Mr. Furniss, also more coin but of lower grade than former shipment". Thus the 1839 "Side Views" were also rejected and sent back to the melting pot after which the entire project was abandoned.

For the Bank to have deemed the 1839 issue "of lower grade" than the 1838s is not quite fair. The planchets were now of good quality and the weights correct. The engraving, however, still left a lot to be desired, the lettering on the "Arms" side improperly spaced and the rendering of the Bank perspective decidedly amateurish: the portico base is not even

close to lining up with the building's base and the perspective view is from a point so low that the entire building seems to be floating in the air. Why the mint did not accede to the Bank's wishes by showing the simple "Front View" - something that even a second-rate mint could accomplish without difficulty - remains a mystery. It was almost certainly this stilted view that caused the Bank's rejection for in other ways, the mint tried its best. The 1838s were all struck from individually-cut working dies, the Bank's name on the ribbon appearing in relief; for the 1839s, though, the same name is incused which proves the use of a hub and thus a master die, minting techniques that are certainly a step up. However, the design spoiled all else and it was a case of too little too late.

A sidebar regarding the 1839s should be entered here. It was Bob Willey who surmised that a "Habitant" penny was enclosed with at least one set of instruction - probably for the 1839s - with a notation something like: "We want the 'arms' side to look like this and the quality to be no less". It seems that the engraver took them at their literal word since there exists pennies which have the ordinary "Side View" with BANK OF MONTREAL on one side but with the arms side having BANQUE DU PEUPLE incused on the ribbon! Evidently it was a Banque du Peuple "Habitant" penny which served as the model.

It's hard to say how many were struck in all and how many were included in the rejected shipment of 1839. All "Side Views" are rare and this one counted as being "Extremely" so. McLachlan was aware of but a single specimen but the hand-written "Encyclopedia of Canadian Coins" by Fred Bowman, compiled up to about 1970, shows the following recorded sales: 1 - proof; 3 - Unc; 5 - EF; 6 - VF; 4 - F; 1 - poor. Of course, the same coin could have appeared more than once - and probably did. On the other hand, there could have been additional private sales which remain unrecorded.

Willey once described the "Side Views" as being "more expensive than rare" and there is some truth to this. But they are rare. The pieces now in collectors' hands presumably came from the "handsfull" retained by the Bank's officers, staff and probably family and friends. Not being recognized for the rarities they were, a number evidently entered circulation. As usual, some others probably "dropped to the floor" during the shipment both ways. One other source has sometimes provided us with our best specimens: in those times, it seems to have been one of the mint employees' minor "perks" than during the striking of a copper coinage, they might retain a "souvenir piece" to show their family and friends. Retained in the family and later sold to collectors, some of our best preserved specimens have come from England by this route even though the "entire shipment" was sent overseas.

In 1841, Upper and Lower Canada were united into the Province of Canada, the Bank of Montreal being named official government bank. In this capacity, the Bank had large copper issues struck of the previously-proposed "Front Views" by Boulton: halfpennies in 1842 and 1844, pennies only in 1842.

The Last of the "Habitants".

Although the importation of copper coin had been an ongoing thing in Lower Canada, it seems to have become even more prevalent after January 1, 1837 and reached flood proportions over the next year or so, especially as a response to the specie suspension in May of that year. It would seem that during this period, some of the worst examples of light coin came in, including Bust & Harps, light "Tiffins" and Bouquet Sous. It was also the period which saw the appearance of the Molson, Roy and Shaw tokens, all of which were "honourable issues" in that they could be - and were - ultimately redeemed. Into this last bracket may have also fallen the Banque du Peuple Br-715 and 716 as well as the Bank of Montreal Br-714 (even though redemption had not been contemplated at the time of issue).

It may have been the aim of the provincial government - or at least the Legislative Council - to flood the colony with quality, good-weight copper coin and thereby force the retirement of the light coin as well as prevent further importation. As events transpired, it didn't work out that way, the first relatively small shipment being received nearly a year after its ordering and by this time, requiring a certain finesse to gain its acceptance.

Even though received at approximately the same time as specie payments were resumed by the banks, the first shipment may have had some of the desired effect. Although in total it comprised less than 30% of the ultimate "Habitant" total, it was split into two distribution areas: the entire Banque du Peuple issue for the Montreal area and somewhat less than half of the coins the Quebec Bank would receive for that area. Even if not in overwhelming numbers, these tokens were "showing the flag" and Shortt indicates that in the summer of 1838 (just shortly after the appearance of these first coins), there was a crackdown by Lower Canadian customs on the importation of non-legal copper coin. While it seems to have been somewhat effective in this regard, it was not in another: like the guns of Singapore which could guard from a sea attack but not from behind, the vigilance of the customs may have been offset by the growth of "homegrown" minting, including some of the "Blacksmiths", certainly the "Vexator" pieces and probably the Br-674 (which is nothing more than an attempt to turn "unacceptable" light coin into "acceptable" Bouquet Sous, the latter having a somewhat cultural desirability).

With the second suspension of specie by the banks in November, 1838, the Bank of Montreal seems to have mounted a two-pronged attack: first by ordering a minimum share of the "Habitants" and secondly by placing an order for its own unique copper coinage. As we have seen, the second failed utterly but the "Habitants", invoiced on January 3, 1839 would have been shipped as early as possible although we do not know its arrival date, noting that the St. Lawrence would have been frozen and closed to shipping. As would happen years later, it may have been landed in the U.S. and brought overland.

However it was, the Special Council felt itself in a sufficiently strong position to enact "An Ordinance to Regulate the Currency of the Province" (2 VICT. CAP. V) passed 21 Feb., 1839. by which all the light coin was declared illegal, all those issues with a redeeming party to be withdrawn and redeemed within 15 days - and this included all paper issues save those duly authorized. Only the following coins were to remain legal:

- (a) Copper coins of Britain and Ireland,
- (b) U.S. cents,
- (c) Copper coins of the Bank of Montreal,
- (d) Copper coins of the other chartered banks, and
- (e) Copper coins of the Banque du Peuple.

Although we read the above, there is not crystal clarity with (c), (d) and (e). It is the writer's belief that they refer only to the "Habitants" and none other. The Special Council may have known (probably did know) of the Bank of Montreal's projected "Side View" issue and thus made (c) a blanket listing for both the "Habitants" and this issue; the "other chartered banks" would cover the "Habitant" issues of the City Bank and Quebec Bank even though the former had received none as yet; the Banque du Peuple is covered separately since only it, of the four, was not chartered - even though frequently treated as if it was. Again, only the "Habitants" of this Banque would be covered since the Br-715 does not seem (and probably was not) authorized and certainly the "Rebellion Sou" (Br-716) would not be given legal status.

It may have been the figures of the remaining unredeemed coins of the Bank of Montreal (Br-714, possibly -713 also) and Banque du Peuple (Br-715, possibly -716) that make their apparent issue so limited while from collectors' experience they are much more common than these figures indicate. We know that the city of Kingston, in 1841, directed its council to contact the Banque du Peuple and buy up all the copper coin it had. Indirectly, this seems indicate that they were aware of the Banque having a considerable - possibly excessive - amount on hand were anxious to acquire it for their coin-starved economy. Thus the Br-715 may have been withdrawn under the above Act, only to gain a new lease on life by entering the circulation of Upper Canada. In the same way, the Bank of Montreal may have withdrawn and redeemed its Br-713 and 714 pieces as per the law only to re-issue them again in Upper Canada through its branches.

On June 1, 1839, the Lower Canadian banks again resumed specie payments. By noting normal lead-time, it would seem it was at this approximate date both the City Bank and Quebec Bank chose to import their share - and the remainder - of the "Habitant" issue. Either or both chose to take up that portion of the Bank of Montreal which it did not so choose; after all, it had every reason to believe that it would, within a few months, be in receipt of its own individual coinage, one which may, by the Ordinance, have been already legalized.

But by September or so, Lower Canada must have been in possession of a more than adequate circulating copper coinage of good quality and weight. Some of the poor coinage would remain but its sun had set and it would steadily and inevitably be pushed to extinction.

The Ordinance quoted above notwithstanding, there was a slight difference between what was ordained and what actually passed. In the March 6, 1839 edition of "le Canadien", there is yet another listing of what would and not be legal. An objection was made on the demonetization of the old English tokens (presumably Br-957 through 959 and perhaps the heavy Wellingtons also), noting that they passed without difficulty.

Le Canadien added a list of what would be legal - and it was larger

than that of the Ordinance, including some coins that had ready currency in the other Canadian colonies. The listing read:

- "les sous Anglais"; 1 and 2 sous (1/2d & 1d) but not the old ones of George III (i.e., anything before the Boulton issues)
- "les sous" of the City Bank and the Quebec Bank
- "les sous" of the Banque du Peuple
- "les sous" of the Bank of Montreal, showing a cross and a habitant
- the "stiver" of Demerara; 1 and 2 sous
- "les sous" of Nova Scotia
- American cents for "un sou"

By the above, it would seem that the second, third and fourth listing are only for the "Habitants"; the Bank of Montreal's Br-713 and -714 seem to be purposely omitted and, if so, so would the Banque du Peuple's Br-715 and -716. All four would be under recall and redemption.

The copper stivers and half-stivers of 1813 from "the Colonies of Essequibo & Demerary" (later British Guiana) saw wide use in the Maritimes due to the extensive seaborne trade between New Brunswick/Nova Scotia and the Carribean. certainly these old coppers must have still been common, both in Lower Canada as well as the other Canadian colonies.

"Les Sous" of Nova Scotia would, of course, be the semi-regal pennies and halfpennies of 1823, 1824 and 1832. By this time, they may have included numerous examples of the 1832 counterfeits in Lower Canadian circulation.

Nowhere are the Bouquet Sous coins mentioned. On the one hand, they seem to have been illegal so far as the Ordinance was concerned but in actuality, they seem to have continued extensive circulation, being termed "Patriote Sous" for decades thereafter. It's interesting to note that the hoard of coppers from the vaults of the Quebec City branch of the Bank of Montreal that McLachlan examined in the 1880s contained not a single example; yet it seems apparent that the hoard was composed of light and spurious coppers withdrawn as a result of the Ordinance and awaiting melting (which never happened). Most of the hoard consisted of Bust & Harps, lightweight "Tiffins", "Blacksmiths" and older "Ships, Colonies & Commerce" pieces. This would seem to indicate that the Bouquet Sous still found ready acceptance. After all, no bank is going to withdraw and melt a coin at its "metal value" (a fraction of face) if it will still pass at full value.

This continued acceptance of the Bouquets presents a problem in that the Br-674 (a Bouquet overstruck issue) may not have as its last possible date of issue that of the Ordinance. The greatest "curve of likelihood" would be after the customs crackdown on imported coins (say, June-July, 1838) and the Ordinance some nine months later - but it could have appeared after this latter date since its whole purpose was to convert "uncirculatable" light tokens into acceptable "Bouquet Sous" by design alone.

continued next issue.....

Numismatically Oxford - part 3

TOKENS OF F. KRUG, TAVISTOCK, ONT.

Mr. Fred Krug was born in the town of Gartow, Hanover in the year 1843. He came with his family to Berlin (Kitchener), Ont., in 1847.

At age 14 Fred became apprenticed to a Mr. Jacob Tauschner, editor of "Der Bauernfreund", a German language weekly newspaper. Part of his job was delivering papers to subscribers on horseback throughout Waterloo County.

In 1860 he moved to Tavistock, then known as Inkerman. He started working for a Jacob Wagner who conducted a merchandising business in a log store. Later he was working for a Louis Mohr and John Klein also of Tavistock. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Klein, the two of them conducting a business known as "The Glasgow Warehouse Co". This partnership was dissolved in 1882 and Krug acquired a new partner named Adam Falk. In 1884 Krug bought Falk's interest and continued the business of the Glasgow Warehouse Co

alone.

About 1895 he built a post office and bank building and later added what is now (1980) the Diehl Garage to take care of the egg and poultry trade. A building which had been at the rear of the present building and now torn down, was used to store hides. They were purchased from farmers and stored in salt and eventually sold to tanners. Residents can still remember the stench of the hides which was apparently quite unpleasant at times. The lower part of the building which is still standing was used as a general store.

In 1980 the Tavistock 5¢ to \$1 Store was operating in this building which is located at the intersection of Woodstock and Hope Sts. The town itself is located in Oxford County about 14 miles north of Woodstock and three miles south of Stratford on highway 59.

Mr. Krug made use of tokens in his business. They were in the denominations of from 1¢ to \$3. They were made of aluminum and octagonal in shape. The obverse of the tokens read: F.KRUG/IMPORTER/&/GENERAL/MERCHANT/TAVISTOCK/ONT. The reverse had the denominations.

Subsequent owners continued using the tokens and counterstamped them with the initials GW, GWCo, or GWC for

Glasgow Warehouse Co.
 Mr. Krug died at the age
 of 81 in 1925. His name
 and business are still well
 remembered in Tavistock.

Thanks to the following
 who supplied me with or
 directed me to the above
 information: Mr. John A.
 Youngblut, a former employe
 of the Glasgow Warehouse
 Co., Mr. Seltzer from Selter's
 Dry Goods in Tavistock,
 and the Tavistock Library
 which supplied records
 compiled by the Tweedsmuir
 Society.

Continued next issue.....



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THE DIES OF THE "HABITANTS".

Thus far, very little attention has been paid to the dies and minting techniques behind the "Habitants" - or most other Canadian colonial tokens either. In this case, they are of special interest since they illustrate Boulton technology from late in that firm's life. The verdict: no longer "cutting edge" but of quality all the same.

The Courteau catalogue of "Habitant" varieties is of the greatest help, the result of searches by him and other collectors which had spanned years. In those days, Canadian numismatics placed greater importance on the old tokens than at present, and of varieties, infinitely so. Therefore, considering the intensity and duration of the search as well as the material then available, the result (while possibly incomplete), is probably much closer to that end than anything we could accomplish today. Oddly, while Courteau used the "Grounds" as a major division, he did so only in that context, never recording the details on the habitant by which these divisions are best determined. This oversight has been the source of much subsequent confusion among collectors of the series.

* * * * *

Examination of the "Habitants" shows that both denominations from whatever bank were struck from "working dies" which had been sunk by "hubs", each of which was raised from a single "master" or "matrix" die; of the latter, there were only four: one each for the obverse and reverse of each of the two denominations. The writer bluntly states this before going on to the the evidence as to why this is necessarily so.

From everything we know, the "matrix-hub-working die" system for the replication of coining dies was a Soho invention, having been developed there sometime around 1790 or just before. The actual inventor appears to have been Jean-Pierre Droz, a former diesinker and engineer of the Paris Mint. He seems to have initially intended the system to be used on the old hand-powered "swingpresses" but, entering into association with Matthew Boulton of Birmingham, it was adapted for use on Boulton's new steampress. Droz was a fairly talented artist/diesinker as well as a mechanical engineer since during his stay, he also developed the split-collar lettering device for edgemarking coins as well as the automatic coinlayer.

Droz's actual status at Soho is somewhat cloudy, his distinctly prickly personality clashing with Boulton's strong will so that there was a stormy parting of the ways by about 1800 and competitors thereafter, Droz marketing Soho-type machinery and techniques within the Napoleonic possessions and Boulton the same without. Depending on the source, Droz was Boulton's "partner", "associate", "collaborator" or "employee" - we may never know. We do know that until their deaths, each accused the other of poaching technology not of their own invention.

The system of die replication as developed at Soho and used widely in later decades throughout the world was this:

Rather than sinking working dies individually as had been done for close on two millenia (except that individual punches for the more important devices

had been in wide use for a couple of centuries or more), the new system sunk a die just like before but instead of striking the actual coins from it, it was used to strike the positive image on an intermediate die - called "raising a hub". A number of these hubs could be raised - some works say "hundreds" but it seems to have actually been closer to a dozen or fifteen. In turn, each of these hubs would now be used to sink a number of the actual "working dies" (again, each responsible for a dozen or fifteen or so). Each working die was then used to strike the actual coins, a mintage that would vary with the size and coin metal but rule of thumb by the Royal Mint at this time for copper coins was 40,000 copper pennies and 50,000 halfpennies from a set of dies, somewhat less than that for the upper (more heavily-used) die and somewhat more for the lower (more protected) die.

Here we see the beauty of the system: while with the old ways one individually-cut set of dies would strike, say, 40,000 pennies, the new way permitted the same essential dies (with some intermediate precision technology) to strike 5,760,000 identical coins (12 hubs each sinking 12 working dies) to 9,000,000 identical coins (15 hubs each sinking 15 working dies).

The "master word" here is "precision technology" since the method was more difficult than the above seems to indicate. In the first place, only the dies for the very smallest coins could be "raised" or "sunk" with a single blow - depending on the size, it was usually 3 to 5. The upper "delivering" die, tempered and hardened, was mounted in a "hobbing press" (English term) and the "receiving die", softened by annealing, mounted below facing up. The blow would be delivered after which the "receiving die" had to be dismantled, the resulting waste metal "rampart" lathed off the face, the die again annealed (since the blow hardened it) and re-mounted in the press in exactly the same position (otherwise there would be doubling). This operation was repeated as often as necessary after which the new die would be lathed to the appropriate shape, hardened and polished. If a hub, it would then take the place of the "master die" in the hobbing press and be used to sink a number of working dies which were produced in exactly the same manner. Working dies were inspected, any additional details needed punched or engraved in, weak features "brightened" and sent on to the shop for lathing, hardening, polishing and subsequent use in the coin press.

Here the writer notes that he chooses to use the word "hub", an American term since both the British and Canadian mints habitually used the word "punch" even though there is frequent confusion since it was frequently used not only to denote the "hub" or "intermediate punch" but also for the "production punch" used to sink the master die itself. To be strictly accurate, the "hub" and "intermediate punch" are "patrices (singular: patrix)" and the "master dies" which produced them "matrices (singular: matrix)". Also, designs produced in "negative relief" (or "intaglio") are properly "sunk" while designs struck in relief are properly "raised".

The above discussion is necessary to understand several important points but one is the incused lettering found on the ribbons of the "Habitants". Incusing is a sort of "tag" since its presence almost certainly indicates the use of a hub and, therefore, the matrix from which it was struck. Except at the expense of tremendous, largely-wasted labour, incusing can be applied at only one stage: being punched into the "hub". Therefore we know that - at the minimum - these coins were the result of the m.-h.-w.d system.

At the time of the "Habitants'" mintage, this system was no longer on the cutting edge of minting technology, having been superceded in most major mints by the use of the "reducing machine". The use of this machine allowed die replication to move back one full step: to the "reduction punch" which was used to sink what had been the "master die" but which was now just the "matrix", another step. In addition, the reducing machine allowed a single oversized design to be reproduced in an infinite number of reduction punch sizes, each appropriate to a different denomination.

The reducing machine" - part lathe and part pantograph - was the invention of no one person; it just evolved. In the 1790s, Boulton acquired a primitive version from the Paris Mint to help with portrait cutting, reporting that the time was cut in half. Pistrucci and William Wyon, both of the Royal Mint, used early versions in their work. But the first practical version appeared only in about 1820. And it worked like this:

A large model - perhaps 12" - of the desired die(s) was prepared and smoothed in some easily worked medium - usually clay or plaster. From this model, a cast was made and from this cast was yet another in a much harder material - a metal cast made by electrolytic deposition came to be favoured. This "hard model" was placed in the reducing machine and as it revolved at high speed, an adjustable cutting arm reproduced the same design in an intermediate model (usually of brass, sometimes of mild steel) but in smaller size - early on, 6" diameter was used. When completed, the smaller model then became that to be copied and by the same process one in approximate 3" diameter was made. This size was chosen since it was larger than any coin size likely to be needed. From the 3" model were cut the individual "reduction punches", each appropriate to the size of the needed coin die. These punches sunk numbers of "matrices" and then the typical "m.-h.-w.d." system took over. One model could now be responsible for all the obverses (or, with punching added, reverses too) for a whole series of coins - as well as all the dies needed to strike them. Its use, of course, was most efficient on large or prolonged coinages.

Was such a machine used on the "Habitants"? No, it was not. Whether or not the Soho Mint had one is immaterial and something likely to remain unanswered until we see the auction records from the Soho sale in the late 1840s. But if they did, it seems logical that they would have used it in producing the "Habitant" dies since, except for the denominations, their designs are otherwise identical.

The "Habitant" obverses were certainly sunk as individual matrices: on the penny, the coattail leaves from the back of the figure's right hand; on the halfpenny, it leaves from mid-hand. On the penny, he points to the last S in SOUS; on the halfpenny to the final A in CANADA. The U in DU is always misshapen on the halfpenny; fairly perfect on the penny.

The differences on the "arms" reverse are all much more subtle and, at first glance, do seem to be the same, except for the two sizes. The diesinker, whoever he was, is to be congratulated on making a duplication this close. But there are measurable differences.

With the penny's diameter at 34mm and the halfpenny's 28.5, then any features on the latter should be theoretically 285/340 (or .838+) the size

of the former. Using a steel millimeter scale and a 10x glass, the writer made the following determinations which should be accurate to 1/4mm:

<u>Feature:</u>	<u>1d Actual</u>	<u>Theoretical 1/2d</u>	<u>Actual 1/2d</u>
Width reverse shield	17.0mm	14.25mm	14.75mm
Height rev. shield	22.5mm	18.86mm	19.0mm
Distance ribbonend-rbnend, rev	29.5mm	24.72mm	24.0mm
Distance rev shield to rim	7.5mm	6.20mm	6.25mm

Since any measurements on the 1/2d which are much outside the 1/4mm theoretical size is a difference, we see that (1) is too big while (3) is too small; even an adjustment for proportion will not work since if one of these features change, the difference on the other increases.

Verdict: The dies were individually sunk as matrices, one each for the penny obverse and reverse, one each for the halfpenny obverse and reverse. Four in all. At which point we must consider the "Large Ground" - "Small Ground" conundrum on the pennies.

"Large Grounds" and "Small Grounds".

If we examine the obverses of two pennies, one "Large Ground" and one "Small Ground" (whether of the same or different banks making no difference), we will find that there are four features in the legend that change (intentionally, but more of that later). These are:

- the S in BAS may be of equal size top and bottom (equal S); smaller at the top (Perfect S) or as the last but inverted.
- the first S in SOUS may be perfect, inverted or close to O
- the X in DEUX may be upright or slanted.
- the period after CANADA may be close to A, equidistant between the letters or missing altogether.

With these four exceptions, everything else in the legend stays the same - exactly. All other letters have the same relationship to one another and the rim denticles as well as form. The fact that the V in PROVINCE leans a bit too far to the right and the C in the same word is placed somewhat too low is faithfully reproduced on all. As well, the overall outline of the "Habitant" and his placement on the coin's surface stays the same; only the ground under his feet changes with the two varieties.

Therefore, it is the writer's contention that both varieties were struck from the same matrix die, the "Large Ground" variety being the result of re-engraving over the earlier "Small Ground".

Sometime during the striking of the very earliest "Habitant" pennies - even the first shipment - it was found that the resulting coin has fuzzy ground underfoot, a whip that sometimes partially disappeared as well as faint outlining in the figure's legs. By this time, a number of hubs had already been raised from this early matrix form and, as cost-effectiveness,

would be used up first, lower quality notwithstanding. The diesinker went over the penny matrix deepening the body of the figure, sharpening the leg outlines, deepening the engraving of the whip and, most importantly, going over the "foundation ground" to bring it up, in so doing making it also somewhat larger. Once the internal features on the habitant's body had been obliterated by deepening the engraving, the diesinker apparently lacked a model from which to work ensuring that their placement would again be the same. This would indicate that it was done away from the Soho Mint. It is these feature changes that allow us to identify the two varieties - not the ground itself which is less than ideal.

The main differences are these:

Small Ground. The lapel notch is even with the top of the shoulder on the habitant's left. The bottom two buttons practically rest on the sash.

Large Ground. The lapel notch is well down on the habitant's left shoulder. The bottom two buttons are nearly two widths of themselves above the sash.

These are the two most easily seen and notable differences identifying the two varieties. It might seem strange that the ground is not one of them despite the variety name; this is because on one "Small Ground" variety of the Bank of Montreal (Courteau 29), the weak ground was touched up on the working die so enthusiastically that it resulted in a ground larger than any in the entire series. However, by the lapel notch and button placement, it is still a "Small Ground".

It seems apparent that the Soho Mint had already raised a number of hub punches using the earlier "Small Ground" design before deciding the matrix needed deepening and re-touching. From the very first shipment of May, 1838 - including all of the Banque du Peuple coins - the "Large Grounds" first appear. However, they exist only as two scarce Courteau numbers (#16 and 16a) in contrast to the much commoner "Small Grounds" for this Banque. They seem to have been struck as a limited "trial run", especially as only a single "Large Ground" obverse was used; the varieties were caused by the use of working dies from two separate reverse hubs.

This in itself is unusual. The number of working dies required for the limited issue of Banque du Peuple pennies should have been handled many times over by a single hub. Yet there are two: one with the Banque's name punched into the ribbon using large U's and another using small. The Large Ground/small U variety of this Banque seems to always exhibit at least two reverse diebreaks.

In the name of cost-effectiveness, it seems that Soho then went on to use up all the hubs already raised from the earlier state of the matrix by continuing to sink working dies from it as long as possible. After all, a matrix is capable of raising only a limited number of hubs and something like 1/4 or 1/3 of its total capability had already been used up in striking the "Small Grounds".

There are, unfortunately, no dielinks between the Quebec Bank and Banque du Peuple pennies so we can't even guess which was struck first during the first shipment nor whether the "limited issue" Courteau 16, 16a had a corresponding Quebec Bank striking. We can only surmise that most - if not

all - of the Quebec Bank pennies from this first striking are "Small Grounds".

Some seven months later, the (probable) Bank of Montreal issue was struck. As might be expected, these coins have no die links with any other bank and are all "Small Grounds" - including the oddball Courteau 29 with its extensive retouching of the ground.

Seven months or so after this issue were struck the two rather large mintages for the City Bank and Quebec Bank (in that order), practically end-to-end. In this case, we do have dielinks and they are most illuminating:

City Bank	(Courteau #9)	Large Ground, no period	as	Quebec Bank #13
" "	" #9c	" " " "	as	" " #13c
" "	" #9e	" " " "	as	" " #13d
" "	" #9f	" " " "	as	" " #13f

These dielinks are differentiated from one another by other features such as the S's and so forth. It shows at once that at least four presses were in simultaneous use in striking the pennies and that the "Large Ground" obverse was in use at the changeover. Since the two types are found on City Banks roughly half-and-half, the old style hubs must have finally given out sometime during this mintage and that, therefore, all the pennies for the Quebec Bank struck during this final "Habitant" mintage were "Large Grounds".

The "Control Marks".

So far as the writer is aware, this is something that has never been discussed or written of before: the fact that the Soho Mint seems to have "tagged" every single working die for one side or the other for the Canadian copper coinages struck by them at this time. The "Habitants" will be discussed but it appears as if the same thing occurs on the "Building Side" of the "Front Views" of 1842-4 as well as the the "Ship Side" of the New Brunswick tokens of 1843.

The whole idea of the matrixing system was to replicate an original die into identical working dies by a factor of 150-250. The end result, ideally, would have been an entire quite large issue of coins virtually identical. Of course, some differences are liable to occur: small pieces may break away from the hub, letters in the working die may fill, some features may appear weak on the working die and have to be touched up; then there are still the usual things such as diebreaks and the fact that the final date digit was usually added to the working die by hand and might be detectable. Nevertheless, all but the last are mint errors.

The "Habitants" are different. Discounting for the moment the re-engraving that resulted in the "Large Ground" pennies we see: every obverse of each denomination are entirely identical as to letter placement except for three or four which change so that in combination they are never the same for the same working die.

These changing features are:

Halfpennies.

- (a) the V in PROVINCE is either level with or lower than the I, never higher and always located in exactly the same place for each variety.

- (b) the first A in CANADA is level with, higher than or lower than the N. It can also be centered between the C and N or closer to the C.
- (c) two types of letterpunch were used for the S in BAS. The first was an "Equal S" with the upper and lower curves of equal size; the other is the "Perfect S" with the upper curve smaller than the lower. The "Perfect S" frequently appears punched in upside-down as an "Inverted S".
- (d) same as the last but the S in SOU.

We should also note that the "Equal S" and "Perfect S" may appear on the same obverse - sometimes the latter as inverted - even though this would mean the use of two separate S-punches.

Pennies.

- (a) the S in BAS may be "Equal", "Perfect" or "Inverted".
- (b) the first S in SOUS may be "Perfect", "Inverted" or close to the O
- (c) the X in DEUX may be upright or slanted.
- (d) the period after CANADA may be large, small, close to the A, centered or entirely lacking.

The writer doubts the "Large Ground" - "Small Ground" served in any such capacity since, except for the City Bank issue, it seems to have been an either-or situation.

There can be little doubt that the above variations were not intentionally created, else why would two styles of S be used on the same coin? Were we fortunate enough today to be able to examine these old matrices and/or hubs, we would no doubt see that all of these features were lacking, only being added by the finishing engraver at the working die stage before being turned over to the coiners.

These variations only appear on the obverse "Habitant" side; the writer is satisfied that the reverse was replicated as exactly as possible and that the bank name was punched in at the hub stage, the final digit of the date at the working die stage. This latter was done with such care that only on a couple of Courteau numbers does the 7 appear as slightly slanted. All other variations on the reverse can be attributed to chipped hubs, filled dies, retouching of weak features, diebreaks and the like. All are just mint errors with or without the attempt to repair them; the reverses were intended to be identical.

But why would there be a need for "control marks" literally "tagging" every single obverse working die? This was not exactly an isolated instance since the Royal Mint, through most of the 1860s and into the 70s, punched small die numbers and these can still be read on the coins today. The reason for doing so would have been much like Boulton's: during a large coinage with a number of presses striking the same issue simultaneously, it was the only way to keep track of the production and operation of each press - as well as the operator thereof.

A few years earlier (and probably still true in 1837), Boulton was using eight steam presses arranged in a circle about a common "power wheel". He also had some 20 press operators, nearly all of them women, who - in the mores of the time - were "married and of good reputation". He was quite proud of them, noting that they were conscientious, hardworking and (possibly best of all) they weren't paid as much as men. With each Boulton press churning out some 50 pennies per minute (or 60 halfpennies), it would seem that he had a coining crew sufficient for two 12-hour shifts (Soho worked around the clock when the business was there) plus some four as "spares" or "floaters". Also it seems that on average, a set of dies might last roughly one entire shift on a machine.

The work of the press operator was not physically demanding but it was tedious and required close attention. Mostly, handfull of pre-rimmed blanks were fed into the coining tube and, every so often, a newly-struck coin was caught on its way to the bin and given a quick inspection as to whether the dies were starting to crack and so forth. Since at least four presses were simultaneously striking City Bank and Quebec Bank "Habitants", there had to be some way to keep tabs on a press that was acting up by turning out less-than-acceptable coins and the obviously inattentive operator. Once in the common bin, these could not be traced unless there was a "control mark" of some kind. And probably that is what these "standard variations" are.

Were he around today, it seems entirely possible that the foreman from the coining floor could examine any one of these "Habitants" today and, from his notes, be able to tell on what day it was struck, the number of the machine and even the name of the operator.

The same thing seems to have continued on Boulton coinage for Canada. The "Front Views" have variations, not in the lettering, but in a design "line" through the center: types of trees, numbers of fence pickets, whether or not the lower windows are sashed and designs within the portico. The New Brunswick coppers of 1843 are even more difficult to unravel since touchups are legion on the ship's rigging; however, it seems probable that the flag halyard is one, changing fundamentally on many varieties.

The "Arms" Reverse.

It seems rather odd that an issue of coins, roughly 40% of which were to be released in the Quebec City area, would have so prominently shown the coat of arms of the City of Montreal. But then, the Quebec Bank ultimately received some double the amount originally planned - and three of the banks were of Montreal. As things turned out, it was fortunate that this was the case since it allowed its continued use on the Bank of Montreal "Front Views" in 1842-4.

In contrast to the "Habitant" obverse, the "arms" reverse was produced with every effort being made to ensure identical designs (the bank's name excepted), even between the banks. The Soho effort in this regard was so successful that reverse varieties are few, minor and of little interest - usually.

Most varieties are just mint errors such as the "beheaded thistle" and "broken rim"; others are the result of the finishing engraver "brightening

up" these weaknesses such as re-engraving the thistle stem, adding some tendrils and so forth. On the halfpennies, for instance, the letter F in HALF seems to have habitually been weak on the working dies as it arrived from the hub, necessitating re-punching and re-cutting in the majority of cases.

There is one slightly spectacular error on the reverse of one of the Quebec Bank "Large Ground" pennies. The "1" in the date must have hubbed through fairly weakly so it was "brightened" by the finishing engraver by re-punching. However, he used the punch upside-down so that it appeared as an "I" and had to be done again - correctly. So this Courteau #12a is what we could term a "Perfect 1/ Inverted 1 / (weak) Perfect 1". It was caught quite soon as Courteau gives it an R-7, quite scarce.

While the reverse "die varieties" are not as interesting as they could be, this side carries one feature that (with the later "Front Views") makes it quite unusual in numismatics - the application by hand of the incused bank name on the ribbons. Since it was done by hand, very close inspection will probably show slight differences in letter placement and any such difference allows us to identify the presence of a separate hub - something that is impossible on most coins.

Statistically, considering the size of the mintages, we could expect perhaps four hubs to have been used on the Quebec Bank halfpennies (because of the split mintage); three or four for the City Bank; perhaps two for the Bank of Montreal and one for the Banque du Peuple. However, things usually do not work out as expected; two separate hubs were used for the reverse of the Banque du Peuple pennies even with the very modest mintage of some 135,000 coins. On the other hand, the writer has sometimes been unable to detect the presence of different hubs in some of the larger coinages - perhaps just the luck of the draw or perhaps the engraver punched in the letters with unusual skill and exactitude.

Die Life After the "Habitants".

After the striking of the "Habitants", none of the "production tools" - working dies, hubs or matrix - were used again - for the obverse. Although Soho couldn't know it, they became just expensive junk. The same wasn't quite true for the "arms" reverse: although any working dies and hubs sunk with the names of the Quebec Bank, City Bank and Banque du Peuple were never used again (for legitimate coins), the reverse matrix later found a second life in the "Front View" coinages of the Bank of Montreal 1842-4.

If unused (or in top condition), even working dies were sometimes saved by Boulton. Typically, they were preserved by being placed in casks and melted fat poured over them. It was in this state that W.J. Taylor bought a lot of the old Soho dies and went on to mule them every which way as rare "collectors' pieces" in the period of roughly 1860-90. Some of these "Taylor Mules" are "Habitants".

How do we know that the original reverse matrices went on to be used on the later coinage? First of all, if we compare the reverses of 1837 side-by-side with those of 1842 (pennies and halfpennies) or 1844 (halfpennies), we

will see that, again, all the main features are exactly the same, even to the relationship of the different letters to the rim denticles. To reproduce these so exactly by hand is an impossibility: it has to be the result of matrixing hubs and working dies by machine.

Perhaps the best clue is an overlooked idiosyncrasy present on the penny reverse. All of the "A"s, both that in BANK and the smaller ones in CONCORDIA SALUS, are not punched in with an "A"-punch. All are formed by the use of an "inverted-V" punch with the crossbar engraved in later by hand. This is especially noticeable on the A of BANK since the crossbar is so faintly done on some coins as to nearly disappear. Why this was done is a mystery: the loss or breakage of an "A" punch in one set is understandable but since they are in two different sizes..? Also, there was no problem with "A"-punches on the obverse, all of them being normally formed.

The faint crossbar on the A of BANK is a feature on the 1837 coinage but of more interest to us is that it shows up again on the 1842 pennies - but this time the crossbar has been touched up so heavily as to overrun the legs of the "A". Quite obviously, the old matrix was dug out, dusted off, tidled up and used to raise the necessary hubs for the 1842 "Front View" pennies.

Since we know from a couple of 1837 halfpennies with slightly slanted 7's that the original matrix raised hubs with a plain ribbon and the date reading 183-, it would have been adapted this way:

The hubs would have been raised as before but this time, in addition to punching in BANK OF MONTREAL, the 3 of the date would have also been removed by grinding or engraving away. In this state, it would have been used to sink the appropriate number of working dies at which time either 42 or 44 was punched in to complete the date. Unlike the 1837s where the only detectable differences are in the 7, the 1842s and 1844s have numerous small variations in the placement of the last two digits. There is even an extremely rare 1845 halfpenny which would seem to be the result of the finishing engraver having paid too much attention to the calendar since a large part of the 1844 "Front Views" were actually coined in 1845 with a "frozen date".

The old penny reverse matrix was only forced to be used in 1842 but the halfpenny continued on even past that date to coin a large number of halfpennies in 1844/5. Obviously it was becoming quite worn and reaching the end of its useful life since some time during this last coinage, the engraver made an attempt to sharpen the image on the matrix itself, the result being the "rat-nosed beaver" which has, in addition, a slightly "humpier" back than it did before.

Since by this late date Boulton was dead a couple of years or so, the actual operations of the mint were in the hands of one of the directors and the foreman. As such, some decisions were made which Boulton himself might have disapproved of, the striking of the New Brunswick coppers without the authorization of the British Treasury being one. Another was the evident stretching of matrix/hub/die- life beyond the strict bounds of top quality. Die breaks, for instance, are much more prevalent on the 1844 "Front Views" than they are on the "Habitants" and there are even halfpennies from the

later series that exhibit cracks as crevasses rather than a raised line, proof positive of the use of a cracked hub. Nevertheless, the old reverse matrix was stretched out sufficiently to accomplish the entire mintage as it wound up in 1845. But apparently, only just.

After all, these two original matrix engravings were ultimately responsible for the following coins:

Pennies.	1837	928,872
"	1842	<u>381,720</u>
		1,310,592

Halfpennies:	1837	1,857,744
	1842	763,440
	1844/5	<u>2,644,992</u>
		5,266,176

And that wasn't bad by anyone's standards.

Use of the Canada Census

With the Yukon Census of 1901 as an example

by Ronald Greene

With the great increase in numbers of people interested in genealogical research many public libraries have added important microfilms to their holdings. One of the most valuable tools added, from a researcher's point of view is the Canadian Census for 1901, which was released several years ago. As it coincides with a period of high token issuing activity this particular census can be very useful in determining periods of activity, the ancestry and/or descendants of token issuing merchants.

For most parts of Canada the census took place in the spring and the enumerators used large pre-printed forms. In the Yukon, due to the weather and the nature of gold mining in the area, the census was conducted in the fall, nominally October 1st, although certainly over a period of several weeks. Furthermore, in the Yukon, the enumerators used books that were much narrower and it took four pages to complete each entry. Although care was taken while extracting the given listings, it is possible that some of the information was misaligned.

And finally, to keep the example shown to a reasonable number of pages we have extracted the most important information, and narrowed the columns so that the material fits the page, even though the odd bit of information is lost by this. Fellows wishing to have the complete information may write and we will be happy to provide a full printout, rather than this condensed version. The Yukon is covered by two microfilms, T6555 (which includes Dawson) and T6556. Some libraries have only the microfilms of their own province, but if your library does not have the films which interest you, the library should be able to obtain them on an interlibrary loan.

Information available:

Sub-division	the location of the specific census, e.g. Dawson City
Sub-section	one particular area, numbered in order F9
Page	omitted here, each Sub-section is separately paginated
Surname, First names, Sex, Age	
Entry to C	This is the year of entry to Canada, if not native born
Entry to Y	This is the year of entry to the Yukon (not a usual item for the rest of the country). I have converted this to a year, although the information given is the length of time in the Yukon
Racial Background, Religion	
Occupation	
Other notes	such as married, or single, if the wife of a married man is not listed one may assume she didn't come to the Yukon with him, (or was on the outside during the census period) For some the annual income was given, native language, ability to read/write english.

Unfortunately, not all pages were photographed clearly, and the originals were destroyed after being photographed, presumably in a war-time paper drive or to conserve on storage space. For small towns the census can quickly provide some very valuable information. Good Hunting!

Sub-division	Sub-se	Surname	First names	Sex	Age	Entry to C	Entry to Y	Racial Back	Religion	Occupation	Other Notes
Dawson City	F9	Alguire	James R.	M	21		1898		Methodist	B. Clerk, employee	s. end of Dawson
Forty Mile	F39	Berry	Richard T.	M	34	189	1898		not noted	bar tender	single, Nationality?
Dawson City	F4	Boorman	Mary	F	33	1884	1898	English	Ch of E.	housewife	wife of Jos., live 2nd St. S.
Dawson City	F4	Boorman	Joseph	M	37	1991	1898	British	Ch of E.	restaurant and bakery	married, wife Mary
Dawson City	F10	Borland	John	M	48	1898	1898			Merchant	single, living at Yukon Hotel
Dawson City	F14	Brier	Louis	M	40	1898	1898		Jewish	merchant	single, living in house 13
Grand Forks	F61	Brown	William	M	28		1900	English	free thinker	merchant	single
Dawson City	F10	Brunett	Marie	F	25	1886				housewife	wife of Joseph
Dawson City	F10	Brunett	Joseph	M	33		1895			hotel keeper	wife Marie
Dawson City	F16	Buck	George M.	M	40	1898	1898	German	Methodist	Merchant	Head, living with Mangarella
Middle Hunker	F47	Buckley	Charlotte	F	31		1898	Irish	R. C.		wife of John
Middle Hunker	F47	Buckley	John	M	35	189	1898	Irish	R. C.	hotel proprietor	married, wife Charlotte
Dawson City	F14	Cadieux	Joseph	M	35			French	R. C.	Hotel Keeper	single
Dawson City	F34	Davis	Benjamin F.	M	34	1898	1898	Hebrew	Hebrew	merchant	living at Regina Hotel
Dawson City	F17	Dooley	Lizzie	F	17	1899	1899	Irish	Baptist	waitress	lodger, with Zaccarelli's
Dawson City	F17	Dubois	Lilian	F	22		1899	French	R. C.	employee	single, with sister Rose
Dawson City	F17	Dubois	Rose	F	30		1898	French	R. C.	Tobacconist	single, head, with sister Lilian
Dawson City	F19	Duclos	Emillia	F	35		1901	French			wife of Joseph
Dawson City	F19	Duclos	Joseph	M	38	1898	1898	French		photographer	head,
Dawson City	F35	Frey	Frank	M	40	189	1900	English	not noted	miner	single
Dawson City	F14	Gandolfo	Josephine	F	48	1899	1899	Italian	R. C.	housewife	repeated on F16 p 10 with husban
Dawson City	F16	Gandolfo	Joseph R.	M	52	1898	1898	Italian	R. C.	Merchant	married, living on 3rd St.
Dawson City	F16	Gandolfo	Alexander	M	39	1901	1901	Italian	R. C.	Merchant	married
Dawson City	F16	Gandolfo	Josephine	F	44	1899		Italian	R. C.	housewife	married to ? presume Joseph
White Horse Nor	F91	Gideon	Bessie	F	37	189	1898	Irish	R. C.		wife of Edward W.
White Horse Nor	F91	Gideon	Edward W.	M	39	189	1898	German	Baptist	baggage master	married
Dawson City	F14	Goetzman	Edith C.	F	16		1899				daughter of Henry J.
Dawson City	F14	Goetzman	Mary W.	F	38		1899			photographer	married, husband Henry J.
Dawson City	F14	Goetzman	Henry J.	M	37	1898	1898		Protestant	photographer	married, wife Mary and dgter
Dawson City	F36	Goetzman	Henry J.	M	36	1898	1898	German	none	photographer	married
Middle Dominion	F50	Hutton	James	M	42		1898	English	Church of E	miner	single
Upper Hunker	F48	Hyland	Robert	M	29		1901	Irish	Methodist	miner	married, 2 weeks in Yukon
Dawson City	F13	Jensen	James G.	M	30	1897	1897		Lutheran	Bakery proprietor	single, at 8th & Harper
Dawson City	F16	Krelling	Chas T.	M	29	1897	1897	German	R. C.	Barkeeper	single
Dawson City	F19	Larss	Peter	M	38	1898	1898			photographer	partner, living with Duclos', listed a
Dawson City	F16	Mangarella	Frank	M	38	1898	1898	Italian	R. C.	Merchant	partner, living with Geo. Buck
Dawson City	F16	Mayer	Markus	M	24	1898	1898	German	Jewish	jeweler	single
Dawson City	F9	McDonald	Marget	F	22	1899			Scottish		wife of Alex.
Dawson City	F9	McDonald	Alex	M	44				Scottish	Hotel McDonald	mother tongue - Gaelic, married
Dawson City	F20	McKillop	John T.	M	26		1898		Scottish	mining	
Dawson City	F14	McLennan	Robert P.	M	39		1898		Scottish	Presbyterian	married,
Dawson City	F18	Meadows	Charles H.	M	40	1897	1897	Scottish	freethinker	theatrical manager	
Dawson City	F22	Nelson	Franke	F	34	1899	1899	English	Methodist		wife of Henry

Sub-division	Sub-se	Surname	First names	Sex	Age	Entry to C	Entry to Y	Racial Back	Religion	Occupation	Other Notes
Dawson City	F22	Nelson	Henry	M	35	1898	1898	German	Christian	bar keeper	married
Dawson City	F21	Nordale	Anton J.	M	32	1897	1897		Lutheran	hotel keeper	married, with wife, Naturalized 18
Dawson City	F21	Nordale	Mathalda ?	F	31	1899	1899	Swedish	Lutheran		wife of Anton
Dawson City	F21	Nordale	Alfrido ?	M	7	1899	1899	Swedish	Lutheran		son
Dawson City	F21	Nordale	Alton G.	M	1		1900		Lutheran		son
Dawson City	F21	Nordale	Arnold M.	M	5	1899	1899		Lutheran		son
Klondyke City (D)	F1	O'Brien	Marguerite	F	2			Irish	R.C.		dgter of Thomas W.
Klondyke City (D)	F1	O'Brien	Thomas W.	M	40		15 yrs	Irish	Presbyterian	Merchant	married,
Klondyke City (D)	F1	O'Brien	Charles	M	4			Irish	R.C.		son of Thomas W.
Klondyke City (D)	F1	O'Brien	Anna	F	25		Jun 98	Irish	R.C.	housewife	wife of Thomas W.
Dawson City	F6	Patullo	Thomas	M	28		1897				married, wife Lillia
Dawson City	F6	Patullo	Lillia	F	25		1899				married, husband Thomas
Dawson City	F14	Pearse	Frederich H.	M	32	1898	1898	English	CofE	Bar tender	single
Dawson City	F7	Pedlar	Wm C.	M	35	1900	May 00	Scottish	R.C.	merchant, miner and e	
Dawson City	F9	Reichenbach	Chas. (Col)	M			1898			merchant	
Dawson City	F23	Rose	Isabella	F	24		1899	English	Presbyterian ?		married, wife of Daniel
Dawson City	F23	Rose	Daniel	M	27		1897	Scottish	Presbyterian	Tobacco	married, wife Isabella
Dawson City	F23	Ross	Donald	M	43		1898	Scottish	Presbyterian	Saloon keeper	married, wife Bessy
Dawson City	F23	Ross	Bessy	F	42		1898	Scottish	Presbyterian		married, wife of Donald
Dawson City	F17	Sale	Amelia	F	22	1899	1899		R.C.	housekeeper	married to John
Dawson City	F17	Sale	John L.	M	32	1898	1898		R.C.	jeweler	married, with wife and son
Dawson City	F17	Sale	John L. (Jr)	M	6 m				R.C.	child	[Jr. added to distinguish]
Dawson City	F16	Sale	John L.	M	32	1898	1898	English	CofE	jeweler	married, listed again under F17 p 5
White Horse Sou	F92	Taylor	Isaac	M	36	188	1901	English	Church of E/	clerk	single, lives on Front St.
Dawson City	F21	Townsend	Turner N. (Jr)	M	8		1901	English	Church of E.		son
Dawson City	F21	Townsend	Turner	M	35		1898	English	Church of E.	clerk, employee	with wife and children (5th near 5th
Dawson City	F14	Townsend	Turner N.E.	M	35				CofE	?	repeated with family F21 p3, see th
Dawson City	F21	Townsend	Violet	F	5		1900	English	Church of E		dgter
Dawson City	F21	Townsend	Francis	F	27	1873	1900	English	Church of E.	wife	wife of Turner N.
Dawson City	F21	Townsend	Alfred H.	M	7		1901	English	Church of E		son
Dawson City	F21	Townsend	Lily C.	F	4		1900	English	Church of E		dgter
Klondyke City (D)	F1	Waxstock	M.	F	30		Sep 00	German	Jewish	General stock keeper, o	head of family
Klondyke City (D)	F1	Waxstock	Ethel	F	8				Jewish		daughter of M.
Klondyke City (D)	F1	Waxstock	David	M	5				Jewish		son of M.
Klondyke City (D)	F1	Waxstock	Regina	F	3				Jewish		dgter of M.
Dawson City	F38	Waxstock	Isaac	M	32	189	1899	Jewish	Jew	merchant	married, Naturalized in 1898
Dawson City	F34	Way	Frank T.	M	34	1897	1897	Scottish	Congregational.	grocer	married, alone, 2nd page, marked
White Horse Sou	F92	Whitney	Hettie C.L.	F	33	190	1900	Welsh	Church of E.	playwright	
White Horse Sou	F92	Whitney	John P.	M	46	189	1899	English	Non-sectarian	merchant,	married, lives on Front St.
Dawson City	F20	Williamson	James D.	M	27		1/3 yr			bar tender	
Dawson City	F17	Zaccarelli	Mary	F	19	1885	1901	Italian	R.C.	Dressmaker	single, with John
Dawson City	F17	Zaccarelli	John	M	20	1885	1897	Italian	R.C.	Fruit Store	single, with sister ? Mary

Les Jetons de **KERWIN & MURPHY** The tokens of
et/and **W. SMITH**

par/by Jean-Luc Giroux

Bowman 4063A en brass dia. 29 mm



Bowman 4064A en Brass dia. 29 mm



Il est très difficile de trouver de la documentation concernant ces deux jetons car, il apparaît que ce furent de très petites entreprises.

Dans les annuaires de la Ville de Québec, on trouve entre les années 1889 et 1894 un nommé Wm. Murphy, charretier demeurant au 12, rue Massue puis au 18, rue Letellier. Y-aurait-il un lien de parenté avec Murphy en question? Bien malin celui qui pourrait élucider cet énigme. Concernant W. Smith, il n'y a rien dans les annuaires de Québec entre 1888 et 1900.

Il y a cependant une chose que l'on peut affirmer avec certitude, c'est que ces jetons d'avant 1900, car ils furent donnés au Musée du Séminaire de Québec en 1899, par le Rév. P.-E. Lamontagne, de Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré.

Il semblerait que ces deux jetons auraient été fabriqués, la même année, et par le même fabriquant. Il y a trop de similitude entre les deux pour qu'il en soit autrement. Les deux jetons sont en Brass, de même épaisseur et même diamètre, le lettrage et la distance entre les lettres sont identiques. Il est bon de préciser que ces jetons n'ont pas été faits avec une matrice, mais bel et bien avec un poinçon. La seule chose qui les différencie, est le nom inscrit au centre du jeton.

It is very difficult to find any documentation concerning these two tokens because it appears that they were used by extremely small businesses.

In the directories for the City of Quebec between the years 1889 and 1894 we find a Wm. Murphy, a teamster living at 12 Massue street, then at 18 Letellier street. Would there be a family relationship with the Murphy in question? Who knows who can clarify this enigma. Concerning W. Smith, there is nothing in the directories between 1888 and 1900.

There is one thing that is certain, and that is that these tokens date before 1900 because they were given to the Museum of the Quebec Seminary in 1899 by the Reverend P. E. Lamontagne, of Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré.

It would seem that these two tokens had to be made in the same year, and by the same manufacturer. There is too much similarity between the two for it to be otherwise. The two tokens are in brass, of the same thickness and the same diameter. The lettering and the distance between the letters is identical. It should be pointed out that they were made, not with a matrice, but with gravers. The sole difference between the two tokens is the name inscribed in the centre of the token.

On se serait probablement servi du même poinçon pour le lettrage sur le pourtour de la pièce *Good for one ride* et le petit sigle au bas, et de poinçons différents pour le nom. Naturellement on ignore la quantité qui a été frappée, elle ne doit pas être très élevée car ces jetons sont rares et difficiles à trouver.

Je me permets d'émettre quelques hypothèses concernant l'émission de ces deux jetons. D'abord à l'époque, dans une petite ville comme Québec, ces individus devaient très bien se connaître et ils se livraient une saine compétition dans le domaine du *Sleigh Ride*. Quant à la date d'émission, il se pourrait fort bien que ce soit vers le début des années 1890 ou spécialement 1894, date du premier Carnaval d'hiver de Québec.

Étant au courant de l'immense succès remporté par les Carnavals d'hiver de Montréal dans les années 1883 à 1889, on rapportait que les hôtels étaient remplies à un point tel, qu'il fallut compter sur tous les aubergistes pour satisfaire à la demande.

Alors, ils se sont probablement concertés prévoyant qu'il pourrait en être de même à Québec et qu'il y aurait une très forte affluence de touristes étrangers.

Il est permis de penser que ce serait à cette occasion, qu'ils décidèrent d'un commun accord, de faire fabriquer des jetons qui pourraient être vendus à l'avance dans les hôtels, ce qui leur faciliterait grandement la tâche.

Comme vous voyez, cela demeure des hypothèses, vous en avez peut-être qui sont aussi bonnes que les miennes.

Il demeure un fait, c'est en 1894 que Québec organise le carnaval d'hiver le plus remarquable du XIX^{ème} siècle et qu'à cette époque, les glissades en traînes sauvages et les *Sleigh Ride* étaient fort populaires.

It probably was the same graver used for the lettering around the periphery, *Good for One Ride*, and the small ornament at the base, and a different graver for the name. Naturally we don't know the quantity struck, but it cannot be many as these tokens are rare and difficult to find.

If the reader will permit me to provide some hypotheses concerning the issue of these two tokens. Firstly, at the time in such a small city as Quebec these individuals would be well known to each other and they carried on a healthy competition for *Sleigh Rides*. As to the date of issue, it would very likely be between towards the beginning of the 1890's, most especially 1894, the year of the first Winter Carnival.

On the heels of the great success of the Winter Carnivals in Montreal in the years 1883 to 1889, reports were heard that the hotels were so full that it was necessary to count on all the innkeepers to satisfy the demand.

Thus it was probably agreed for a similar plan at Quebec, and that it would have a great influence on attracting tourists.

Thus permitting myself to think that on this occasion these men decided together to make some tokens which could be sold in advance in the hotels and which would greatly facilitate their work.

As you can see that is my hypothesis. It remains a fact that in 1894 that Quebec organized the most remarkable Winter Carnival of the 19th century and that at the time being pulled sliding along the ice and sleigh rides were extremely popular.

JETON MÉDAILLON JOSEPH HAMEL

par Jean-Luc Giroux

Bowman: 3860a
en cuivre, jeton uniface copper, uniface



Concernant ce jeton, il doit sûrement y avoir une erreur de numéro civique car en consultant les annuaires de la ville de Québec, il n'y a absolument rien pour 234 3/4 rue St-Joseph mais cela doit être 264 3/4. Au début du siècle on retrouve au 264 3/4 Jacques & Cie encanteurs. En 1909, c'est la succursale de F.X. Toussaint Cie. En 1910, c'est Marceau & Fils encanteurs et marchands de meubles.

C'est en 1911 qu'on voit au 264 3/4 Hamel & Vallerand marchands tailleurs et mercerie pour hommes, Joseph Hamel et Adjutor Vallerand étant associés dans ce commerce. En 1914, M. Vallerand quitte et Joseph Hamel se retrouve seul à la tête du commerce comme marchand tailleur et merceries pour hommes. Joseph Hamel résidait au 476 rue St-François. Ce commerce de dura pas longtemps car en 1916, on retrouve à cet emplacement madame A. Dion qui est modiste.

Alors ce jeton a sûrement été émis entre les années 1914 et 1915.

Détails du jeton:

Joseph Hamel 234 3/4 St-Joseph, Québec
Mercerie pour hommes
Tweed / Chapeaux

This token surely has an error in the street address because in checking the City of Quebec directories we find absolutely nothing at 234 3/4 St. Joseph street. The address must be 264 3/4. At the turn of the century we find at 264 3/4 St. Joseph street, Jacques & Co., auctioneers. In 1909, it is a branch of F.X. Toussaint Co., and in 1910 it is Marceau and Son, auctioneers and furniture dealers.

In 1911 we find Hamel & Vallerand, men's tailors and haberdashers at 264 3/4, Joseph Hamel and Adjutor Vallerand being associated in this business. In 1914 Mr. Vallerand has left and Joseph Hamel is alone as a tailor and haberdasher for men. He was residing at 476 rue St. François street. This business did not last long, for in 1916, Mrs. A. Dion is operating a women's clothing store at this address.

Thus this token is certainly issued in the years 1914 - 1915.

details: (as at left)

JETON CARIGNAN & DROLET

par Jean-Luc Giroux

Bowman: 3940a diametre 32 mm



Cette firme fut fondée en 1908 par Georges Carignan et Antonio Drolet. Ils étaient spécialisés dans le placage du métal. Leurs cartes d'affaires stipulaient: Doreur, Argenteur et Nickeleur.

L'établissement était situé au 345 rue St-Vallier, Québec.

À cette occasion, on frappa un jeton en plomb au nom du commerce, avec au revers, un portrait de Champlain et l'inscription "Honneur au fondateur de Québec", l'année coïncidait avec les fêtes du 3ième centenaire de la fondation de la Ville de Québec.

L'année suivante, Georges Carignan continua seul le commerce qui fut déménagé sur de l'Église, dans la paroisse St-Roch.

Fred. Bowman dans son catalogue de 1972, mentionne que l'émission est en métal blanc. Le spécimen que je possède est effectivement en plomb. Mais je sais aussi que ce jeton existe dans un autre métal, soit le cuivre.

Lors de la convention du C.N.A. tenue à Québec en 1989, il s'est vendu justement un spécimen en cuivre.



This firm was founded in 1908 by Georges Carignan and Antonio Drolet. They were specialists in metal plating. Their advertising token specified gilding, silver plating and nickel plating.

The business was situated at 345 St. Vallier street, in Quebec City.

This particular piece, which was struck in lead in the name of the company, carries a portrait of Samuel Champlain and an inscription honouring the founder of Quebec. The year 1908 was the tercentennial of the founding of the City of Quebec.

The following year, 1909, Georges Carignan continued on alone in the business, moving to Eglise (church) street in St. Roch parish.

In his 1972 catalogue Fred Bowman mentioned that the piece was issued in white metal, but the specimen that the author owns is in lead. However, we also know that this piece exists in another metal, ie copper.

During the Quebec C.N.A. convention held in 1989 a copper specimen was sold.

JETON RÉDUCTION

de l'Université Laval

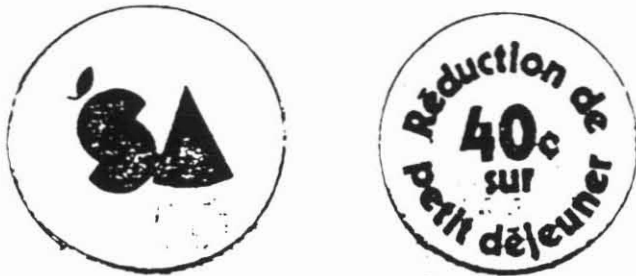
par/by Jean-Luc Giroux

DISCOUNT TOKEN

of Laval University

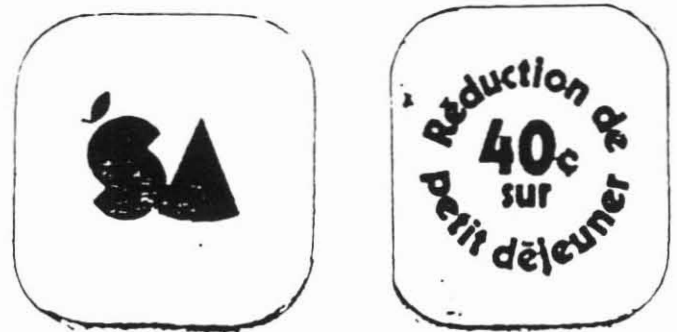
Type 1

P(g): Plastique vert pâle
rond, dia. 34 mm
inscription imprimée en noir



Type 1

Plastic, pale green
round, 34 mm
inscription printed in black



Type 2

P(g): Plastique vert pâle
rectangul. arrondi, 41 x 36 mm
inscription imprimée en noir

Vers 1976 pour chaque souper de plus de \$2.00 consommé à la cafétéria du Pavillon Pollack de l'Université Laval, un jeton de 40 cents déductible sur un petit déjeuner mais non remboursable, était remis au client par l'initiative du "Service Alimentaire" de l'Université Laval.

Il existe deux types de ces jetons; l'un rond, l'autre est rectangulaire (voir lettres S.A. sur l'avvers des pièces).

Il est bien évident que ces deux jetons ne soient pas listés dans le catalogue de Fred Bowman, édition 1972.

Type 2

Plastic, pale green
rectangular, rounded 41 x 36 mm
inscription printed in black

About 1976 for each meal of more than \$2.00 taken at the cafeteria of the Pollack Pavilion at Laval University a token worth a 40 cent discount for breakfast was given to the patron by Food Services (Service Alimentaire) at the University. The token had no cash value.

There are two types of these tokens, one is round, the other rectangular. Both have 'SA on the obverse, for "Service Alimentaire".

Obviously the tokens could not have been listed by Fred Bowman in his catalogue which was published several years before the tokens were introduced.

CHRONIQUE DU JETON

par Jean-Luc Giroux F.C.N.R.S.

JETON TOKEN

AUTOBUS GERMAIN INC.

AUTOBUS RIVE-NORD LTEE.

Avers
Obverse



Revers
Reverse

brass 22 mm
Atwood: 140-A

Au début de l'année 1997 j'ai commencé à m'intéresser aux jetons de transport: autobus, trains, taxis, ponts, traversiers etc. Comme c'est un secteur de la numismatique qui est assez vaste, j'ai décidé de me concentrer exclusivement sur les jetons de la province de Québec afin de pouvoir posséder une collection à peu près complète.

En regardant le catalogue Atwood, j'ai vu qu'il y avait un jeton de repertorié: DESCHAMBAULT 140 Autobus Germain Inc. Comme je désirais trouver un de ces jetons, j'ai effectué des recherches sur le sujet. Je me rends donc à Deschambault, village situé à quelques 60 km de Québec et c'est à cet endroit que mon enquête débute pour savoir si quelqu'un connaissait l'existence des autobus Germain Inc. Je rencontre une personne qui me dit qu'elle connaissait un monsieur Lucien Germain qui possédait des autobus mais rien de plus et ajouta que ce monsieur était décédé au milieu des années 80. Mes recherches débutaient plutôt mal; elle ajouta aussi que ce monsieur Germain n'avait jamais résidé à Deschambault.

At the beginning of 1997 I became interested in transit tokens: busses, trains, taxis, bridges, ferries, etc. Since it is a field of numismatics that is vast, I decided to concentrate exclusively on the tokens of the province of Quebec in order to be able to possess a collection that could be complete.

In looking at the Atwood catalogue I saw that there was a token listed for **Deschambault**, No. 140, Autobus Germain Inc. Since I wished to find one of these tokens I did a little research on the subject. I went to Deschambault, a village situated some 60 km from Quebec City and it was in this locale that my enquiry started to learn if anyone knew of the existence of the Germain bus company. I met a person who told me that he knew a Mr. Lucien Germain who owned some busses, but didn't know much more except that the man had died in the mid 1980's. My research thus started poorly, for I was told that this Mr.

Par contre elle me dit que madame Germain demeurait à Ste-Anne-de-la-Pérade et m'indiqua l'endroit où se situait le garage d'autobus en question.

Comme Ste-Anne-de-la-Pérade était située à peine à 25 km. de Deschambault, je me rends à l'endroit que l'on m'avait indiqué. Arrivé sur place je m'informe où je pouvais rencontrer madame Germain. Une autre tuile me tomba sur la tête, on m'informa que madame Germain ne résidait plus à Ste-Anne-de-la-Pérade et que cela faisait deux ans qu'elle était déménagée à Québec. Je demande à la personne si elle connaissait le prénom de madame Germain car à mon retour à Québec il fallait que je trouve cette personne dans le botin téléphonique et ce n'est pas évident qu'elle serait repertoriée au prénom de son défunt mari.

Finalement suite à ces nombreuses démarches, j'ai pu entrer en communication avec madame Germain. Il me fait extrêmement plaisir de vous faire part du fruit de mes recherches concernant l'histoire de: Autobus Germain Inc. connu aussi sous le nom de: Autobus Rive-Nord Ltée.

Monsieur Lucien Germain est né le 29 avril 1930 à Ste-Anne-de-la-Pérade. Après de très brèves études primaires (6^{ème} année), il quitte l'école et s'en va travailler avec son père qui était propriétaire d'une boulangerie et il y travailla jusqu'à l'âge de 16 ans. Par la suite il travailla pour la "Provincial pole line" une entreprise spécialisée dans le montage de pylônes et de lignes électriques. A l'âge de 20 ans il décide de travailler à son compte. Il achète une automobile flambant neuve "une météor 1951" et il fait du taxi. En 1960 il possédait déjà 5 automobiles et du personnel à sa charge pour opérer ses taxis.

En 1957, lorsque le transport scolaire à débuté, il fit l'acquisition d'une mini-bus de marque Volkswagen pour faire du transport d'écoliers. Quelques années plus tard avec l'achat de plusieurs autobus scolaires, il débuta véritablement dans ce domaine. Il a étendu son parcours dans le comté de Portneuf jusqu'à Donnacona et dans le comté de Champlain jusqu'à Trois-Rivières.

Germain had never resided at Deschambault. Instead, I was told that Mrs Germain lived at Ste-Anne-de-la-Perade, and that the bus garage was located there as well.

As Ste-Anne-de-la-Perade was situated at least 25 km from Deschambault, I left for the place where my informant had told me I should be able to meet Mrs Germain. When I arrived, another crushing blow was to be told that Mrs Germain no longer lived in the area, having for two years now lived in Quebec city. I asked this informant if they knew the first name of Mrs. Germain because on my return to Quebec city I needed to find her in the telephone book and it was evident that she would not be listed under the name of her deceased husband.

Finally, after a number of steps I was able to contact Mrs. Germain and it gives me great pleasure to be able to share the fruits of this research concerning the Autobus Germain Inc., also known under the name of the Autobus Rive-Nord Ltée. [= North Shore Bus Ltd].

Lucien Germain was born April 29, 1930, at Ste-Anne-de-la-Perade. After only six years he quit school to work with his father who was the proprietor of a bakery and he worked there until he was 16. Following that he worked for the Provincial Pole Line, a company specializing in building power lines. At the age of twenty he decided to work for himself. He bought a brand-new car, a 1951 Meteor, which he used as a taxi. By 1960 he already had a fleet of five automobiles and some drivers for the vehicles.

In 1957 he entered the school bus business with a Volkswagen mini-bus. Some years later with the purchase of several school busses he truly got into this field. He extended his runs in the county of Portneuf as far as Donnacona and in Champlain county to Three Rivers.

Oct. 30, 1965 he married Colette Lacoursière and of this union one daughter was born.

Le 30 octobre 1965 il épouse dame Colette Lacoursière et de cette union naîtra une fille.

C'est en 1970, qu'il donna le mandat à la Lombardo Mint de Sherbrooke de frapper des jetons en brass de 22 mm de diamètre. A cette époque le transport scolaire était gratuit pour les écoliers; par contre les élèves qui désiraient aller dîner à la maison devaient en défrayer le coût.

Il en coûtait 0.50¢ aller-retour pour aller dîner à la maison, donc c'est ce fameux jeton qui avait une valeur symbolique de 0.25¢ qui était utilisé pour payer un passage. Au dire de madame Germain, ce jeton aurait été en usage durant à peine deux ans. Tous ces jetons ont été vendus à un récupérateur de métaux pour être fondus par la suite.

Grâce à sa grande générosité, madame Germain m'a fait cadeau d'une vingtaine de ces jetons et en a gardé une dizaine en souvenir. Je pense qu'il y a très peu de collectionneurs qui possèdent ce jeton étant donné la courte durée d'utilisation et qu'ils ont tous été fondus pour la récupération du métal; cela explique la grande difficulté d'en trouver de nos jours. Ce jeton peut être considéré comme relativement rare.

J'aimerais profité de cet exposé, pour attirer l'attention des auteurs du catalogue Atwood, d'avoir repertorié ce jeton à la municipalité de; DESCHAMBAULT, à mon avis c'est une erreur, car ce jeton était valide dans les autobus scolaires de tous les villages du comté de Portneuf, incluant bien sûr Deschambault et aussi dans les villages du comté de Champlain.

En 1971, monsieur Germain achète la compagnie d'autobus Gauthier qui opérait entre Québec et Deschambault. Il y avait aussi 4 autobus affectés au trajet de Québec jusqu'à Baie Cômeau sur la Côte Nord. En 1975, il achète de Carrier & Frères la Cie. de transport St-Maurice (Atwood 950) Il avait aussi 4 autobus nolisés pour les voyages organisés.

Au début des années 80, il possédait une centaine d'autobus. De plus, il possédait de la machinerie pour faire l'entretien des chemins en hiver.

In 1970 he gave an order to the Lombardo Mint of Sherbrooke to strike some 22 mm brass tokens. At this time transportation to school was free for the students, but those students who wished to go home for lunch had to defray the cost. A round trip was 50¢, thus the token had a value of 25¢ which was used to pay for a one way trip. According to Mrs. Germain this token was in use for barely two years. All the tokens on hand were subsequently sold for scrap.

Very generously, Mrs. Germain made me a present of some twenty of these tokens and has kept another dozen as mementos. I think that there very few collectors who possess this token in view of the short usage and the melting of the remainder. That explains the difficulty of finding them today, and this token can be considered relatively rare.

I would like to profit from this story to draw to the attention of the authors of the Atwood catalogue that attributing this token to the municipality of Deschambault is an error because this token was valid in the school busses of all the villages in Portneuf County, including Deschambault, as well as in all the villages of Champlain County.

In 1971 Mr. Germain purchased the Gauthier Bus Co. which operated between Quebec City and Deschambault. It also had four busses running between Quebec and Baie Comeau on the north shore. In 1975 he bought the Carrier & Frères [Carrier & Bros.] company of St-Maurice (Atwood 950) which had four busses with luggage space for charters.

At the beginning of the 1980's Germain possessed one hundred busses. Furthermore he had equipment to maintain the roads in winter.

On July 17, 1984 Lucien Germain died, only 54 years old. Following his death Mrs Germain sold most of the vehicles, keeping only a dozen to serve between Ste-Anne-de-la-Perade and Three Rivers.

Le 17 juillet 1984, monsieur Lucien Germain décède, il était âgé de 54 ans seulement.

A la suite de ce décès, madame Germain se départi de la grande majorité de ses autobus, elle en garda une douzaine pour effectuer le trajet entre Ste-Anne-de-la-Pérade et Trois-Rivières.

En 1980, la ville de Trois-Rivières exproprie la Cie de transport St-Maurice pour former la communauté urbaine de transport de Trois-Rivières. C'est finalement en 1985, que madame Germain vend les derniers autobus qu'elle possédait pour prendre une retraite bien méritée.

En terminant je tiens à remercier madame Germain pour les précieuses informations qu'elle à bien voulu me transmettre; cela m'a permis de vous raconter l'histoire de: AUTOBUS GERMAIN INC., connu aussi sous le nom de: AUTOBUS RIVE-NORD LTEE.

In 1980 the City of Three Rivers expropriated the St.-Maurice Bus Company to form a community owned urban transit system. It was finally in 1985 that Mrs. Germain sold the last vehicles that she owned in order to take a well deserved retirement.

In closing I would like to thank Mrs Germain for the valuable information that she gave me, which permitted me to recount to you the history of the *Autobus Germain Inc.*, known also under the name of *Autobus Rive-Nord Ltee.*

LIFE SAVING MEDALS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

by Jack Boddington



Reverse



Obverse

NEWFOUNDLAND STAR FOR BRAVERY AT SEA

The Government of the Dominion of Newfoundland instituted, in August, 1894 the Newfoundland Star for Bravery at Sea. The Star, which was awarded in one class only, had a comparatively short life being rendered obsolete on the 5th. March, 1921.

Obverse —

A silver star, measuring 38 mm from point to point, with a circular centre 22 mm diameter.

The circular centre carries the state crown surrounded by a garter with the words "TERRA NOVA" thereon. A six pointed star emanates from the garter, with a small ball between each of the points of the star. Suspension is by a ring attached to the upper point of the star and a plain brooch at the top of the ribbon for suspension.

Reverse —

The circular centre has the engraving of a schooner rescuing a man in the waves, surrounded by a garter with the words "FOR BRAVERY AT SEA".

Ribbon —

1¼" wide, divided equally — dark blue and red.

Specimen citation —

In 1897 the first presentation was made to members of the constabulary for bravery in saving life at fires. At that time the Fire Department was part of the constabulary. On 24th. June 1897, during the celebration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, which was combined with the 400th. anniversary of the discovery of Newfoundland by John Cabot, Miss Murray, daughter of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Herbert Murray, presented stars to various recipients. The recipients were Inspector General McCowan, District Chief Michael Dunn and Fire Constable John Reardon for conspicuous bravery in putting out a fire aboard the S.S. Aurora, a wooden sailing ship, loaded with dynamite and gunpowder, which was docked in St. John's harbour.

The information on the Newfoundland Star for Bravery at Sea was obtained from an article by W. D. Parsons, M.D. printed in the Numismatic Circular by Spink and Son, Ltd. some years ago.



Reverse

NEWFOUNDLAND CONSTABULARY MEDAL FOR GOOD SERVICE



Obverse

The Government of the Dominion of Newfoundland instituted, in August 1894 the Newfoundland Constabulary Medal for Good Service. The medal was awarded in two classes — silver and bronze, and was, in 1918 re-assigned for use as a long service medal and became obsolete on March 5th, 1921.

Obverse —

Oval, silver or bronze, 40 mm by 31 mm

The inscription "NEWFOUNDLAND CONSTABULARY" surrounds a field of two crossed batons, each surmounted by a crown with a larger state crown above and a scroll with the words "PAX NOBISCUM" below. Suspension is by a ring and a plain brooch at the top of the ribbon.

Reverse —

The words "FOR GOOD SERVICE" in three lines surrounded by a wreath of laurel leaves tied at the bottom.

Ribbon —

1¼" wide in equal stripes of red, green, red.

There are no bars authorized for the medal.

Specimen citation —

In 1897 the first presentation was made to members of the constabulary for bravery in saving life at fires. At that time the Fire Department was a part of the constabulary. On 24th. June, 1897, during the celebration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, which was combined with the 400th. anniversary of the discovery of Newfoundland by John

Cabot, Miss Murray, daughter of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Herbert Murray, presented medals to various recipients. The recipients of the silver medals were Sgt. Dan Mulrooney and Fire Constable Joseph Horwood for good service in putting out a fire aboard the S.S. Aurora, a wooden sailing ship, loaded with dynamite and gunpowder, which was docked in St. John's harbour.

The information on the Newfoundland Constabulary Medal for Good Service was obtained from an article by W. D. Parsons, M.D. printed in the Numismatic Circular by Spink and Son. Ltd., some years ago.



GALLANT CONDUCT MEDAL — CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE

The Church Lads' Brigade is essentially a United Kingdom organization, but a unit of the Brigade has existed for some time in Newfoundland. The Brigade, a movement for boys and young men in the Anglican Church was founded in London, England in 1891. The Gallant Conduct Medal is awarded in two classes — gold and silver — to members of the Brigade for acts of life saving.

Obverse —

Gold or silver, cross, 30 mm diameter, ring suspension.

The centre design is the crest of the Church Lads' Brigade — a twist of rope with a cross in the upper coil. The rope is superimposed on crossed swords with a helmet in the upper section and the letters "C.L.B." in the left, right and lower section respectively. A garter surrounds with the words "FIGHT THE GOOD FIGHT" thereon. The arms of the Maltese type cross extend from this garter upon the upper arm of which is fixed a suspension ring.

The ribbon carries a bar 6 mm × 28 mm in the metal of the medal with the words "GALLANT CONDUCT" thereon.

Reverse —

Plain for engraving.

Ribbon —

Gold medal — 2.56 cm wide, green with two narrow stripes of gold at each edge.

Silver medal — 2.56 mm wide, green with two narrow stripes of silver at each edge.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL - CANADA AND U.S.A. - SAFETY MEDALS

by Jack Boddington



NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL'S
PRESIDENT'S MEDAL

The National Safety Council, operative in the United States and Canada, instituted, in September 1928, the President's Medal.

Obverse —

Circular, bronze, 2¼" diameter, no suspension.

The symbolic design of three goddesses of fate — Clotho who spins the thread of life, Lachesis who determines its length and Atropos who cuts the thread of life. They work under the watchful scrutiny of a figure symbolic of safety. The figure of safety stays the hand that would cut the thread of life. Superimposed upon the face of the medal is the crest of the National Safety Council — a Geneva Cross with the words "GREEN CROSS FOR SAFETY" surrounding. The surround of the medallion carries the words "NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL . . . FOR MERITORIOUS SAFETY SERVICE".

Reverse —

A plaque for engraving the name of the recipient, the date of the incident and the name of the victim.

Specimen citation —

National Safety Council's President's Medal awarded to Gary Thomas Edward Reid for the resuscitation of James Clifford Gough, who was overcome by carbon monoxide fumes on August 17th. 1970, at Kingston, Ontario. Holger Nielsen and Mouth to Mouth methods used.

The President's Medal is awarded for successful attempts at Artificial Respiration.



NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL'S COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL FOR 50TH. ANNIVERSARY

The National Safety Council, operative in the United States and in Canada, created, in 1963, a medallion to commemorate the 50th. Anniversary of the Council.



Obverse —

Circular, bronze, two and three quarters of an inch diameter, no suspension.

The figures of a man, a woman and two children — heads and shoulders — within a wreath with the words "OVER ONE MILLION LIVES SAVED" below. The bottom of the wreath has the National Safety Council crest — a Geneva Cross with the words "GREEN CROSS FOR SAFETY" surrounding. On either side of this crest are the dates "1913 1963". Above the wreath are the words "NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL".

Reverse —

A flame arising from a pedestal which bears the words "THE FLAME OF LIFE". Behind and partly obscured by the flame are the figures "50". Around the upper circumference are the words "WHAT IS PAST IS PROLOGUE".

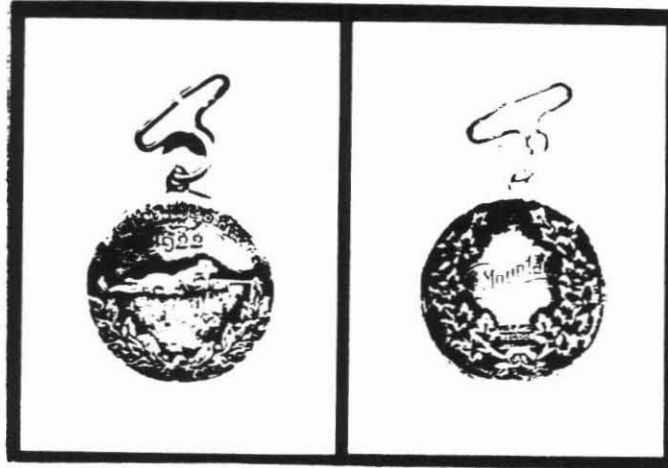
This medallion was struck to be awarded to volunteers of the safety movement on the occasion of the 50th. Anniversary of the National Safety Council. The medallion was also made available as a souvenir for members of the movement.

A RIFLE COMPETITION MEDAL - AN INQUIRY

by

B. R. Brace, F.C.N.R.S.

This brief note is really a search for background information pertaining to a small silver medal (better, perhaps, medallet). It was won in 1922 by the writer's late uncle, Clarence Oscar Mountain (1907 - 1993) who was in the militia (Royal Hamilton Light Infantry) for almost two decades prior to the Second World War. The description of the medal is as follows.



Obv: "STRATHCONA/1922" engraved above; soldier with bush-hat lying prone r., aiming with a rifle, on mottled ground; laurel branches tied in middle below.

Rev: Two branches composed of maple leaves tied together at bottom to form a wreath encircling "C. Mountain" in script engraved in the central field; above the tie, "RECD08" in tiny raised letters; above, "925 R [small lion l.]" in tiny stamped letters; below, "STERLING" in tiny stamped letters.

The medal is 25.1 mm in diameter. It has a small circular loop to which is attached a wire hanger which might have accommodated a 1/2" ribbon at some point.

The "RECD08" appears to be the name of a manufacturer who made stock sterling silver medals which could be purchased as competition awards which were then suitably engraved with the name and date of the competition, and the name of the recipient.

"Strathcona" suggests that the competition was named for Lord Strathcona (Donald Alexander Smith, 1820 - 1914), the Canadian statesman and financier who drove the last spike of the continental railway.

Clarence Mountain received the Canadian Efficiency Medal and bar for service in the militia and was colour-sergeant for the Royal Visit Honour Guard at Hamilton in 1939. He served throughout the Second World War in Britain and on the continent, latterly seconded to the South Saskatchewan Regiment. His medals are in the Numismatic Collection, McMaster Museum of Art, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario. It is intended that this medal will join the others which include a Dominion of Canada Rifle Association silver medal (Birk's issue, 1933 and later).

Any information which can be provided about this medal will be appreciated.

Numismatically Oxford - (part 4)

E. C. Corbitt, Verschoyle, Ontario

The hamlet of Verschoyle , Ontario is located in Oxford County a few miles south of Ingersoll, on the Culloden Road. At the crossroads there stands a large sprawling old building which has been an Oxford landmark for more than a century. It was originally built as a hotel in 1860 by a Mr. Collins. A Mr. George Chambers operated Collin's Hotel and became the first post master when the post office was established there in 1870. The hotel was sold to a Mr. Nelson Harris in 1877 and he changed the business to that of a general store. He in turn sold it to E. C. Corbitt in 1880. The post office continued in the store until September 30, 1918 when rural routes were established in the area.

From 1919 until 1921, the Royal Bank from Ingersoll, under the management of a Mr. Green conducted business in a little corner of the store.

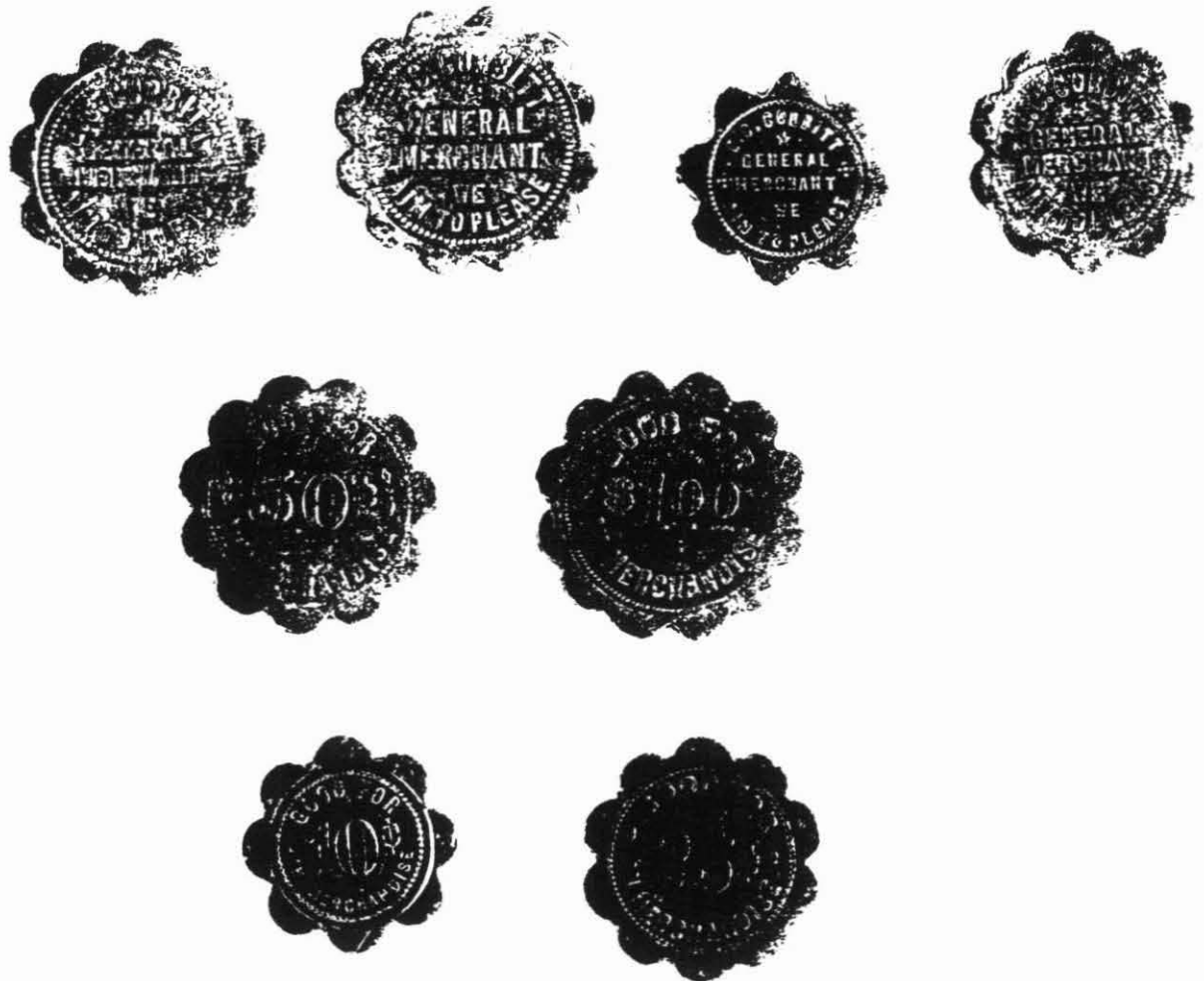
Hub Wodd, one of Corbitt's clerks, drove a canvas covered wagon around the district selling print, boots, shoes, groceries, hardware, dried apples etc. Another of his clerks was Bert Harnett who was known as the "egg man." He worked for Corbitt for 25 years calling on homes trading for eggs.

Corbitt's general store was known as the "Ark" because it sold literally everything. Even though the store was not operated as a hotel, Corbitt still boarded many travelling salesmen. The store had the first phone in the hamlet. Corbitt made use of "Due Bill" tokens which his customers referred to as "funny money" or "egg money."

Mr. Corbitt sold the store to a Mary McEwen who eventually went into partnership with a Francis Moulton. The merchandise changed with the times but hardware, clothing, yard goods and furniture were still sold until cars made it easier for people to shop around.

McEwen and Moulton sold the store to Mr. and Mrs. Page who ran it as a convenience store with the help of their son Jack. They bought the store in 1966 and now in the 1990s the store is no longer.

When the Pages were still in business there were still several items from the store's earlier days on display. There were some small bottles of "Rex Brand" extract, banana and wintergreen flavour, bottled in London or Winnipeg. Besides these was a bottle of carbolic acid from the Northrup and Lyman Co of Toronto. There were some war-time packages of Dr. William's "Pink Pills" along with some "Hold-Bob" hairpins. Amongst other things there was a framed set of "Due Bill" tokens ranging in denomination from 5¢ to \$1.00.



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WAS THE 1870 NEWFOUNDLAND 50-CENTS WYON'S?

by Wayne L. Jacobs, FCNRS.

Prelude to the 50-cents; Coinage of 1865.

When Newfoundland issued its first official coins in 1865, the denominations lacked only the 50¢ piece to complete the Victorian series. Although the Newfoundland Attorney-General requested the coins as early as February 8, 1864, one standard work tells us that authorization in Britain hung fire until eventually granted on November 12. Since it was the Royal Mint's unalterable policy not to strike an issue until such Treasury Authority was in hand, time must have been pressing when it was finally received.

While the Mint would not strike the circulating issue ahead of time, it would oversee the design drawings, sink "master dies" and even produce patterns - so long as the customer paid for these on their own account. We know, for instance, that Horace Morehen made numerous design drawings all through 1864 and even into the first month or two of 1865; most were not adopted save the reverses for the 1¢ and 20¢ pieces. As far as patterns are concerned, Newfoundland is rich in these, the entire series existing dated 1864 albeit the silver denominations are all in off-metals. There is one "pattern" that stands by itself: the bronze 1-cent dated 1864 (Bowman 25, Charlton NF-6) exists in standard metal and only as a "business strike" rather than the usual "proof", leading us to believe that this coin may have been struck in quantity as the standard issue but withdrawn and melted down in order that the legend be changed and the year 1865 in conformity with the rest of the series. And, if the Mint followed its own usual policy, it would have been coined after November 12, 1864.

The foundation for this whole series of coins was covered in a general way by "An Act for the Regulation of the Currency" (26 VICT.CAP.XVIII) passed 25 March, 1863. By it, gold, silver and bronze/copper coins were permitted to be struck "as Her Majesty shall see fit to direct"; the Pound Sterling was valued at \$4.80 Newfoundland and the (Newfoundland) "Currency Pound" was an even four dollars (actually U.S./Spanish-American silver dollars although they didn't say that); and values were assigned for various common foreign gold and silver coins.

But unlike the rest of the colonies that would coalesce into Canada in 1867, Newfoundland was almost forced to issue gold coin. By adopting the U.S. system practically wholesale, the "dollar" as used in the Province of Canada and New Brunswick valued the Pound Sterling at \$4.86 2/3 - the same as the Americans - so that U.S. gold coins could circulate at their marked denominations. Nova Scotia - influenced more by Britain and less by the U.S. - valued the same Pound Sterling at \$5, allowing the British sovereign to pass at an even \$5 and the half-sovereign at \$2.50; it also allowed a British florin to pass at 50¢ and the shilling at 25¢ even though half-cents (as well as cents) had to be issued to make change for the common - but odd-valued - sixpence (12½¢) and the halfcrown (67½¢).

Newfoundland, on the other hand, opted for a third system, valuing the Pound Sterling at \$4.80. While this permitted minor British coins to pass at 2¢ Newfoundland to the British penny, it completely threw the gold coins

out of anything like a convenient value. The British sovereign was \$4.80 and its half \$2.40; the U.S. \$10 gold piece an awkward \$9.85 (divisions and multiples in proportion); the old "doubloon" which was still around now assumed a value of \$15.35. The Newfoundland banks bailed out of this mess by issuing banknotes expressed in "Pounds Currency" at four U.S. or Spanish-American (silver) dollars to the Pound - even though these were overvalued by roughly 1½% - and continued to issue £1, £5 and £10 notes until the mid-1880s; in a way, they were actually using the "Canadian System". With a slight overlap from the early 1880s, these same banks issued notes in Newfoundland dollars (\$2, \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50) with the small denomination apparently displacing the gold \$2 after a while - they weren't struck after 1888 anyhow.

Had it not been necessary, it's doubtful if Newfoundland would have coined gold since every one of these pieces were issued at a loss. At this time, the gold coin of every major (and not so major) countries was expected to contain its full face value in bullion, gold frozen at this time at (stg) £3.18s.3d per Troy ounce. The Newfoundland \$2 therefore contained 51.364 Troy grains of gold .916 2/3 fine. Since bullion brokers buy their gold for a fraction of 1% under bullion value and sell it for a fraction of 1% above, the "spread" being their profit, Newfoundland would have had to pay slightly more than \$2 for the gold in each coin. In addition, the Royal Mint charged 2½% of face as Mint Charges for the coining of it and there was still the shipping and distribution costs to be met. It seems that each of these coins ultimately cost the colony as much as \$2.10. However, this loss was more than made up by the "profits" (difference between face and actual costs) from the silver and bronze coinages and, after 1870, they seem to have been carefully tailored to more than subsidize the gold losses.

But there was still a large denominational hole in the 1865 coinage between the 20-cent and 2-dollar pieces. There are probably a couple of reasons for this, the first being that the slightly-overvalued U.S. silver dollar passed for an even \$1. The second may have been a matter of adaptable design since none of the Canadian colonies had struck such a thing as a 50¢ piece - or dollar.

In 1864/5, Canada and New Brunswick certainly had no need for such coin, being literally awash with an excess of some 5-million dollars in American silver, approximately 80-90% in quarters and half-dollars. While the U.S. silver dollar was "legal tender to any amount", the lower silver denominations (all slightly light) were not, being legal tender only up to \$10 after which they were valued at bullion only. After shipping costs and bullion dealers' fees were factored in, it was found that a U.S. quarter was actually worth 22-23¢ as bullion; hedging their bets, government agencies and banks came to value these coins at the lower 22¢ and, despite their overwhelming presence, were awkward values prompting cries for their export and replacement (except from exchange dealers who were making big profits on them). In 1870, with herculean effort, the new Dominion of Canada did just that, replacing the U.S. silver with a much smaller - but more appropriate - native Canadian issue in standard denominations.

Until the 1870 Canadian issue, the silver denominations for both the Province of Canada and New Brunswick were 5-, 10- and 20-cent pieces and this sequence was followed by Newfoundland in 1865.

Presumably at the colony's urging for speed of the new coinage after having waited so long for Treasury Authorization, it seems that shortcuts were taken, particularly with the obverses, and that most of the time was spent in developing new original reverse designs.

For 1865, we note that both the 1¢ and 20¢ reverses were designed by Horace Morehen, apparently on contract to the Royal Mint, with the actual engraving of the dies by Resident Engraver Thomas J. Minton for the 1¢ and Leonard C. Wyon for the 20¢. All other reverses are attributed as designer, modeller and engraver to Leonard C. Wyon who was doing this on contract to the Royal Mint from his own private studio.

It was with the obverse designs that shortcuts were taken, every one being an adaptation of Wyon design and coining tools already in use - mostly (perhaps completely) on the New Brunswick coinage. It should be noted that this colony's coinage was being struck at the Royal Mint in precisely the same year (1864) as Newfoundland launched its first coinage order.

The adaptations may have taken one of two forms - or just exclusively the second. If so, only New Brunswick obverses were adapted:

(a) The Wyon "Young Victoria" bust on the 1¢ was exactly the same as that used on the British halfpence after 1860 as well as the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia cents of 1861-4 with only the legends changed. Because the British issue was large, perhaps there was an independent "portrait punch" in use, in which case it would have been simple to sink a "matrix die" and add the appropriate legend with letter punches. Alternatively, any hub carrying this design could have had its legend removed by grinding or engraving away, a "working die-cum-master die" struck from it and the legends added.

The writer leans toward the second alternative and notes that it may have been a New Brunswick cent hub used also. This is based on indirect evidence: there exists (although its present whereabouts is unknown) a pattern Newfoundland cent with the reverse the same as the 1864 New Brunswick 1¢, the only difference being that NEWFOUNDLAND replaces NEW BRUNSWICK at the bottom. If this was actually the method used, then all the 1865 Newfoundland obverses are adaptations of Wyon designs as used on the corresponding New Brunswick denominations.

(b) Whichever way the cent design evolved, the 5¢, 10¢ and 20¢ obverses certainly were New Brunswick adaptations. In every case, the legend NEW BRUNSWICK was removed from an obverse hub, a "working die" sunk from it and the legend NEWFOUNDLAND punched in. It then assumed the function of a "matrix die" with first-generation hubs raised from it and second-generation working dies sunk from each of these. Within the Newfoundland patterns are bronze pieces using these obverses and mated with out-and-out 1864 New Brunswick reverses.

In the case of the \$2 gold, its obverse is exactly the same as the 10¢ piece as adapted from the corresponding New Brunswick coin and in the case of one bronze pattern (Bowman B-31, Charlton NF-5), even the reverse of this New Brunswick dime was adapted, the denomination removed and replaced with "TWO / DOLLARS" using the same process as above.

All of these 1864 pattern designs were the result of a directive made by Thomas Graham, master of the Mint, that all reverses should be those of the New Brunswick coins. This was later altered so that the Newfoundland coins all acquired distinctive reverses, mostly by Wyon but the 1¢ a Morehen/Minton effort and the 20¢ a Morehen/Wyon.

The Coinage of 1870.

Although the writer has not yet seen the ledger figures for the 1865 coinage, the verdict must almost certainly be that it was issued at a loss. Certainly there would have been one on the \$20,000 worth of gold issued and with the bullion price of silver higher than it would become, the "coining profits" on the silver and bronze could scarcely have compensated for it. In addition were the startup costs of paying for the designs and having the master dies engraved. Altogether, it must have been a losing proposition and could go far in explaining the hiatus of five years before more Newfoundland coins were struck: Newfoundland was probably nursing slightly burnt fingers.

With no Canadian/New Brunswick 50-cent piece to adapt from in 1864/5, thus keeping costs down, it may have been felt at the time that there was really no need, the U.S./Spanish-American silver dollar filling the denominational niche between the 20¢ piece and \$2 gold. But common sense showed that unless the colony was going to continue coining at a loss, at least one new silver denomination would have to be introduced to play its part in subsidizing the loss on the gold. That denomination was logically a 50¢ piece.

Unfortunately for Newfoundland, there was still no corresponding Canadian coin to adapt in 1870 when she decided to introduce the 50¢ piece; the new Canadian 50¢ coin would not appear until late 1870 while the Newfoundland coinage (at least the 50¢ part) was coined in August/September. According to the Mint ledger, the 50¢ dies were charged for August 30 while the rest of the coinage seems to have been struck in late April or so.

However it was, Newfoundland was forced to have the new coin designed from scratch, the obverse certainly by Wyon but - although the reverse has been attributed to him also - almost certainly it is not entirely work and perhaps not at all.

The Mint ledger for the 1870 Newfoundland coinage reads as follows:

"Newfoundland Coinage. (£12,500)

In upper margin:

"2 Dollars (gold) (undecipherable but probably:)	\$20,000
50-cent pieces	25,000
20 " "	10,000
10 " "	3,000
5 " "	2,000"

1870	March 15	To Amt	paid Johnson & Matthey for Gold & Silver	£7099.11s. 3d
	Apr 27	" "	" " for Silver	5007. 7s. 4d
	23	" "	Drs. Miller & Stenhouse for assays	£2.15s. 0d
	July 25	" "	R. Hoe & Sons for boxes	2. 0s. 0d
	Aug 30	" "	L. Wyon, engraving obv. die for 50 Cent piece	31.10s. 0d
			Mint Charges:	
			Engraving Die (Minton) £ 10.10.0	
			2½% on £12,500 312.10.0	323. 0s. 0d
			(For rate of Mint Charges see Ty Authy 20 April 1870 - Rec Bk E, p 27)	
				£12,461. 8s. 7d

(On the Credit side:)

1870	Mar 2	By Amt	advanced from Union Bank	£7,000. 0s. 0d
	Apr 26	" "	Do	5,200. 0s. 0d
	Aug 24	" "	repaid by Johnson & Matthey scissel & returned	126.12s. 6d
	Sept 24	" "	from Union Bank, bal'ce	134.16s. 1d
				£12,461. 8s. 7d

From the above we see that while Wyon was paid for the engraving of the obverse die for the 50¢ piece, he was paid only for the obverse. The listing of £10 charged for "Engraving Die (Minton)" is in keeping with the price for sinking a matrix die by the Resident Engraver; after all, while Wyon operated on contract from his own studio, his prices were based on the whole project - and he could get them due to the quality of his work. Thomas Minton, as a salaried employee, would have his engraving work costed out on an hourly basis, in this case less than a third of Wyon's but for a much simpler die.

Although there is some certainty that Minton can be listed as the engraver of the 50¢ reverse, the designer is somewhat more obscure since the writer can find no record of it. But consider this: the 50¢ reverse is just a larger version of the 20¢, even to exactly the same style and number of arches - and that was designed by Horace Morehen. We would probably remain ignorant of Morehen's involvement with the 20¢ reverse had not his charges made directly to the "Newfoundland a/c" been part of a larger invoice, most of the items for services rendered to the Royal Mint itself. Even if Morehen did not design the 50¢ reverse specifically, Minton quite obviously used his 20¢ design, just making it larger and changing the denomination.

Therefore, instead of listing Wyon as the designer/engraver of the reverse, perhaps it should properly read: "Engraved by Thomas J. Minton from designs by Horace Morehen".

As a footnote, we should take notice of the very small "profit margin" on the 1870 Newfoundland coinage: with a face value of £12,500, costs to the

Mint door totalled £12,461.8s.7d, leaving just £38.11s.5d (or \$185.14 Nfld - a mere .3 of 1%) to cover shipping/distribution costs. This must have been another loser but at this time, the government had entered into an agreement with the Union Bank by which the bank paid all expenses in return for any profits accruing from the coinage. This coinage would have been a good deal for Newfoundland since there was probably an actual loss on it. That would not be true in future years; as the price of silver bullion dropped, the size of the silver and bronze coinages were engineered each year to cover gold losses and then some. In later years, the new coinages must have been a continuing source of revenue for the bank with approximate losses of 5% on the gold more than offset by profits of 20%+ on the silver and more than 50% on the bronze coinages. Shippings costs would have not been unduly heavy - at least not enough to radically alter the above figures.

Main Sources Consulted:

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Haxby, J & Willey, R. "Coins of Canada", various editions.
McCullough, A. "Money and Exchange in Canada to 1900", 1984
Public Archives of Canada. Microfilm "Mint 13/8".
Rowe, C. & Haxby, J. & Graham, R. "Currency and Medals of Newfoundland", 1983
Shortt, A. "History of Canadian Currency and Banking 1600-1880", 1986 rpt
from C.B.A. Journal, ca. 1900.

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A Strange Canadian Token Listing.

In F.G. Duffield's "A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World" (rpt in the anthology "World Countermarks on Medieval and Modern Coins", 1976, edited by Gregory G. Brunk), we find the following listing on page 96 as Duffield's #1258:

"CANADA.

1258. Token of Starr & Shannon, Halifax (B.884), obverse die struck over obverse of U.S. cent of about 1845"

The cent in question would be of the "Braided Hair" variety with a reverse common to the years 1837-57 inclusive. This means that the obverse die for the 1815 Starr & Shannon token (Br-884, Ch-NS11) was still in existence at least 22 years after its initial use. The dies have been attributed to "John Sheriff of Liverpool" on the basis of the die links among Br-884, Br-885 and the Upper Canada "Sloop Token" Br-726 - on the basis of Sharp in the 1834 Chetwynd catalogue where he identifies the (Br-726) as Sheriff's work. Otherwise, we might assume that all three were actually the products of a U.S. "mint" - and it might not be too big an assumption. This apparent product of someone's idle moment fits a U.S. origin much better than it does English.

These three need a lot more study.

Daniel Perrin came to London with his parents Leonard and Ruth Perrin, from New York State and settled in London about 1855. Leonard Perrin opened a business on Clarence Street between Dundas Street and King Street. The business was a bakery and manufacturer of soda water, Sarsaparilla Beer, and they supplied ice to hotels and saloons. By 1863 Daniel Perrin had taken over and they moved to Richmond Street between Dundas Street and King Street. The business continued to grow and peddlers sold the baked goods in horse drawn wagons throughout the city. By 1871 D.S. Perrin had moved to 85 Dundas Street



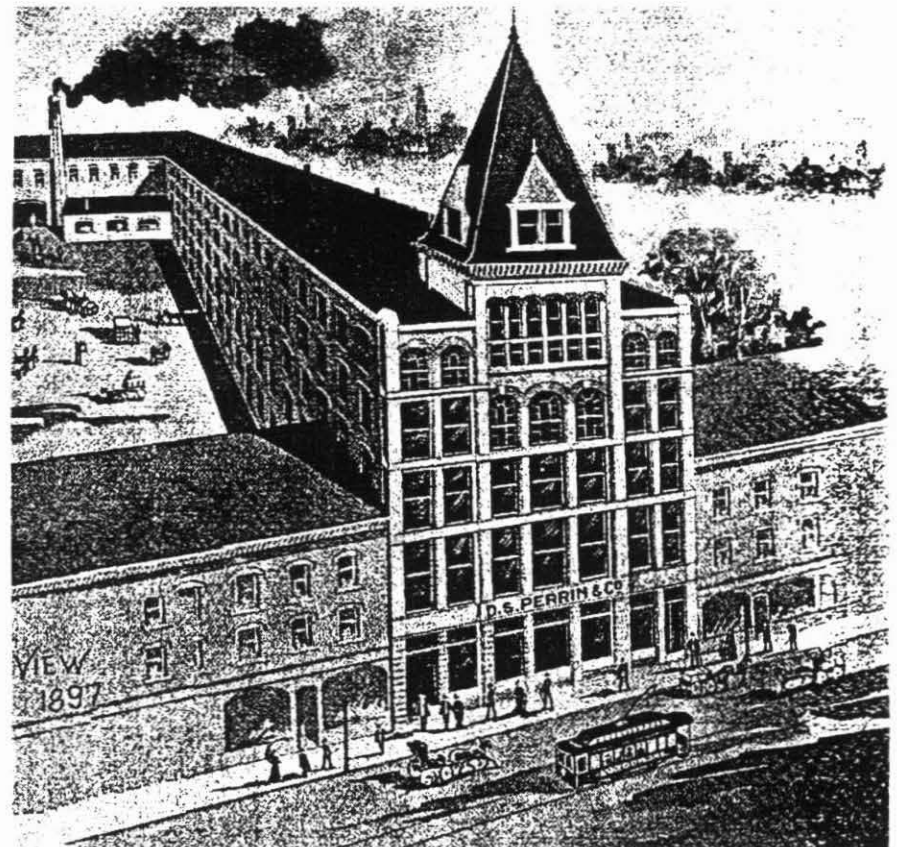
to accommodate his business expansion. Around 1880 T.W. McFarland was taken on as a candy maker, and a growing line of candy was added to the baked goods. Eight to ten travellers now sold from their wagons in the surrounding districts. When the railway opened up the West, travelers went to Winnipeg and Lethbridge, resulting in carloads of biscuits and candy being shipped to Winnipeg. By 1899 the London plant had expanded and a warehouse was built in Winnipeg.

In December 1911, D.S. Perrin & Co. was destroyed by fire. The plant was rebuilt and it was larger with the capability of producing two million biscuits a day, and with the capacity of thirty thousand pounds of candy. The six story building covered five acres of floor space. The business had grown from just Daniel Perrin to approximately five hundred employees around 1900. The firm also made its own tins and wooden boxes for packaging its goods until 1925, when cardboard cartons replaced them and the needed tinsmiths.

Perrin contributed to the local economy by not only employing people, but by buying flour locally and refined sugar from Chatham where it was produced from local sugar beets. Prior to World War I, most people preferred hard candy, but after the war, tastes turned to chocolate and large quantities of chocolate bars were made. The candy products and other Perrin biscuits could now be found across Canada.

In 1927, D.S. Perrin and Company was amalgamated with the Canadian Biscuit Company Incorporated which had been formed just a year earlier. One of the four companies that made up the Canadian Biscuit Co. was McCormick Manufacturing Company, Perrin's rival for many years.

Although this British one shilling coin is not actually a private token, it may be one of the first numismatic pieces for London. It is also the only silver coin attributed to a London merchant. The 1839 shilling is counterstamped "D. PERRIN LONDON C.W.". Because the initials "C.W." for Canada West means it was counterstamped between 1841 and 1867, and since Perrin started his business in 1863, these facts would narrow the date of issue to the mid 1860's. Prior to Confederation, British coin circulated in Canada along with numerous coins from other countries. The primary purpose of the counterstamp was to advertise Perrin's business. It should be remembered that the shilling was circulating in London at the end of the U.S. Civil War and although the southwestern part of the province was economically strong because of exports, there was still a shortage of coinage.



CARD MONEY OF THE CASSIAR REGION OF B.C. REVIEWED

by Leslie C. Hill

The use of card money as a medium of exchange in the fur trading business seems highly illogical due to the perishable nature of cardboard especially in British Columbia and the southern part of the present Yukon Territory where considerable rain and snow must be contended with. In spite of these conditions, we note that at least four trading companies made use of card money in the Cassiar region in their dealings with trappers over a span of forty years, from the mid-1880s until the mid-1920s.

Great Britain and Russia came to an agreement in 1825 settling their trading zones with boundaries much as they are today between BC/Yukon and Alaska.

The Stickeen Territory containing parts of what is now B.C., mainly the Cassiar district, and souther parts of the northwestern territory including the present-day site of Whitehorse was established in 1862. When the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia united in 1866 the Stickeen Territory was included in B.C. with the 60th parallel as the northern border.

In the Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society for August 1988, we briefly described the Cassiar card money as we were aware of it; a scant three varieties. Recently a small hoard has turned up in the possession of Glen C. Simpson, a great grandson of Scott Simpson, one of the traders who made use of this card money. He has generously supplied us with colour photocopies so we may research and record them for numismatics.

Callbreath (John C.), Grant (John R.), and Cook (G.W.) hereafter referred to as CG&C were likely the first traders to have made use of card money in the area, being in business from 1881 or earlier, until 1892. At least two denominations are known to us to have been used: fifty cents green, and one dollar red; both 40mm in diameter. The printed part of the message is bifacial, whereas the penned inscriptions vary on each side. All seem to have the initial 'C' within a diamond on one side, with CG&C on the other side, sometimes with the post name.

John C. Callbreath came to the region in 1874, likely due to the Cassiar gold rush of 1873-4, becoming active in shipping, packing, and trading; together with his sons James K., J. Frank, and Charles. According to his granddaughter-in-law, Eva Callbreath, he passed away in 1898. We can locate no official record of his death so assume that being a U.S. citizen, with business interests in Wrangell, he likely died outside of B.C. His son, James K., was born in 1857 in the U.S. J. Frank was born in Quesnel, B.C. in 1863, and his son Charles was born in B.C.

in 1867. From this we can assume that he ventured into the Cariboo during that gold rush in the early 1860s, then went farther north with his family to try his luck in the Cassiar gold rush in 1874. John C. Callbreath and his many sons and grandsons were a driving force in the Cassiar for many years.

John R. Grant of CG&C was elected as a member of the provincial government from 1882-1890, also Mayor of Victoria 1887-1891. At this time he became less active in the north, his name being dropped from the title of the trading company which became known as Callbreath, Cook & Co. (CG&Co) about 1893 and continuing in business until around 1905.

In 1895 the firm of Callbreath, Simpson & Callbreath (CS&C) was formed to compete with John La Mountagne who had a lease on the HBC posts. CS&C sold out to Casca Trading & Transportation Co. in 1898, which in turn was absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) in 1901. Scott Simpson was an experienced trader in the area having been an employee of the HBC prior to joining up with the Callbreaths to form CS&C in 1895. For the CS&C he operated a post at the junction of the Liard and Kechika Rivers referred to as Muddy River or Simpson Post.

Round card money was put into use by the Callbreath-related companies CS&C and CC&Co during the mid 1890s. This series is of a different size and printing than those used by CG&C a decade earlier. Those known to us are 25¢ green, 50¢ blue, \$1.00 red, and \$5.00 yellow. The \$1.00 is 38mm in diameter and the others are 32mm. The printed portion is bifacial while the panned markings are varied with an S or C within a diamond on one side and sometimes the post name. On a number of these cards we see an additional marking for the 25¢-2/, 50¢-4/, and for the \$1.00-8/. Dick Hanscom suggests this may refer to bits or 12½¢, and we are inclined to agree. Tokens in demonstrations of bits or half-bits 12½¢ or 6¼¢ were commonly used in B.C. and Alaska during this period.

The fourth company to use card money in the Cassiar was the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC), established in 1670, with headquarters in London, England and North American facilities at York Factory on the western shore of Hudson Bay. After amalgamation with the Northwest Company in 1821, the HBC acquired Fort Vancouver in the Oregon Territory, near the mouth of the Columbia River, which was more convenient for the trade west of the Rocky Mountains. After the 1825 agreement between Britain and Russia delineating the boundaries of their trading zones, the HBC leased the mainland of the panhandle for trading purposes establishing briefly Fort Durham on the Taku River and another near the mouth of the Stikine River not far from

Wrangell. The Russians retained the islands adjacent to the panhandle for their own trading efforts. The HBC had briefly explored the Dease Lake area in 1834 from the east, then returned to erect Dease Post in the winter of 1838-39. This effort was abandoned in the spring of 1839 and the HBC did not again become active in the Cassiar until fifty years later in 1888 when they acquired the three trading posts of Rufus Sylvester at Sylvesters Landing near McDame Creek, Lower Post near the junction of the Dease and Laird Rivers, and the Post on the Black River. The HBC operated the three posts until 1893 when they were leased to John La Montagne.

In 1897 the HBC repossessed the posts from La Montagne and it is after this repossession that we feel that the HBC initiated the use of card money. An excerpt from the missionaries publication relating to events witnessed in 1898 at Laird Post of the HBC appears in the Transactions of the CNRS issued in the spring of 1988, relayed by Don Stewart. A paragraph briefly mentions HBC card money in denominations of 50¢, \$1.00, and \$5.00 in use in trade with the trappers. The HBC card money unlike the local companies effort was rectangular in shape. This came in denominations of 25¢ white, 50¢ green, \$1.00 red, and \$5.00 blue. These cards are known to have been used at Fort Liard, McDames, Dease, and Fort Grahame to the east. Not all denominations are known from all four posts, however, they were likely utilized and may turn up in time.

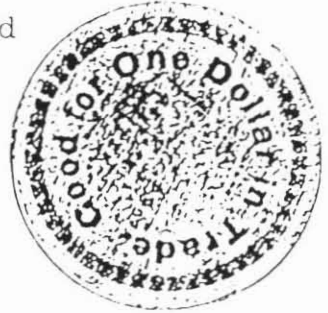
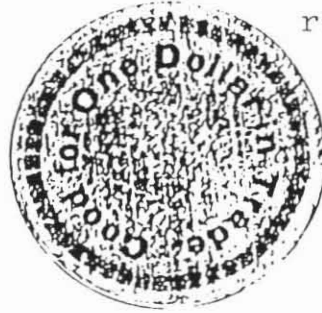
An excellent reference to the Medals, Trade Tokens, Paper and Card Money of the Hudson's Bay Company was published by Larry Gingras in 1975 which briefly mentions the cards known to him at that time.

The illustrations of the cards shown with this text are not the finest but represent the condition of the cards available to us. Sometimes we have not used exact dates or the first names of the Callbreaths in some cases where the exact information is lacking. It is our hope that the information provided will prove of value to future researchers.

We appreciate the assistance of Glen C. Simpson, Dick Hanscom, Ronald A. Greene, and the National Collections of the Bank of Canada for information and photocopies of cards in their possession.

Addenda:

Webster Scott Simpson was born at Sault St. Marie, Ontario in 1854. He entered the service of the HBC as a young man with duties in the North West Territories eventually ending up in the Cassiar when the HBC acquired the posts of Rufus Sylvester in 1888. He remained with the HBC in the region until going into business with the Callbreaths in 1895. He managed the Muddy River or Simpsons Post at the junction of the Liard and Kechika (Muddy) rivers until the CS&C was sold in 1898. He remained connected with the Callbreaths for a number of years at McDames or Dease Posts and this is where the card money with his initial 'S' on it was issued. He was appointed as Indian Agent for the region in 1910 and remained as such until his death in 1927.



CG&C=Callbreath, Grant & Cook.
 McD =McDames Post.
 C =John C. Callbreath.



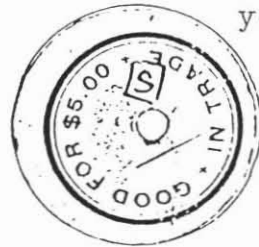
S =Scott Simpson.
 2/ =2 bits.



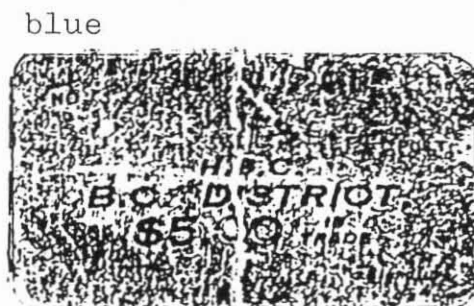
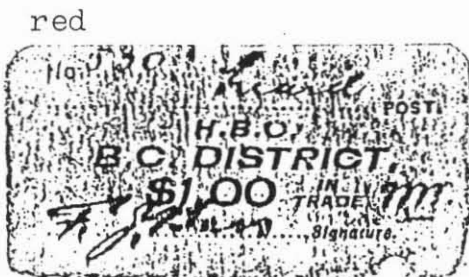
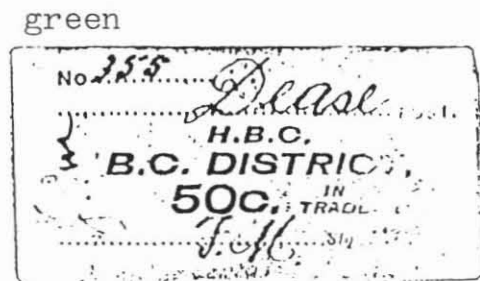
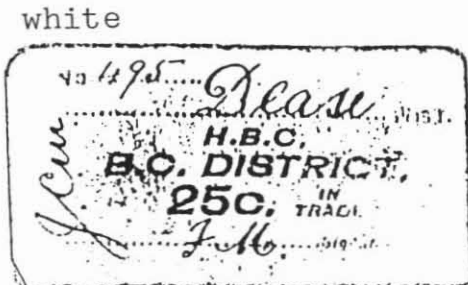
GDC =George D. Cox.
 4/ =4 bits.



C =Callbreath.
 8/ =8 bits



S =Scott Simpson.
 Line & Hole ,unaccounted for.



by Jack Boddington



MONTREAL POLICE DEPARTMENT
MEDAL FOR BRAVERY

The City of Montreal Police Department have currently in use a Medal for Bravery.

Obverse —

Silver, circular.

The Coat of Arms of the City of Montreal with the words "ACTE DE BRAVOURE" above and "FOR BRAVERY" below.

The medal is connected to a suspender of ribbed silver by two rings and the whole is suspended from a ribbon connected to a top bar of similar design.

Reverse —

A plain ground within a wreath. Around the outside of the wreath are the words "SERVICE DE LA POLICE DE MONTREAL POLICE DEPARTMENT."

Bars —

Bars are awarded for subsequent acts. The bar is of ribbed silver with a maple leaf centered thereon.

Ribbon —

1¼" wide, white with deep purple edges.

No citation is available for this medal.



MONTREAL POLICE DEPARTMENT MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS DEED

The City of Montreal Police Department have currently in use a Medal for Meritorious Deed.

Obverse —

Bronze, circular.

The Coat of Arms of the City of Montreal with the words "ACTION MERITOIRE" above and "MERITORIOUS DEED" below.

The medal is connected to a suspender of ribbed bronze by two rings and the whole is suspended from a ribbon connected to a top bar of similar design.

Reverse—

A plain ground within a wreath. Around the outside of the wreath are the words "SERVICE DE LA POLICE DE MONTREAL POLICE DEPARTMENT".

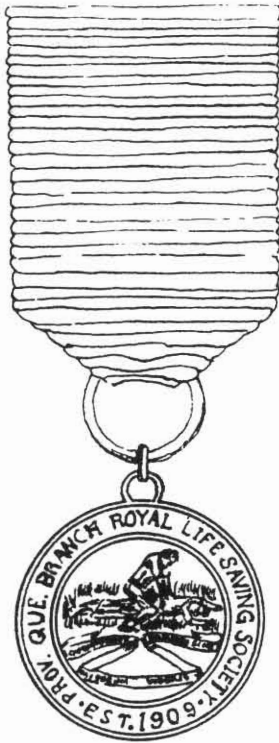
Bars —

Bars are awarded for subsequent acts. The bar is of ribbed bronze with a maple leaf centered thereon.

Ribbon —

1¼" wide, deep purple with white edges.

No citation is available for this medal.



ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY CANADA QUEBEC BRANCH — QUEBEC MEDAL

The Quebec Branch of the Royal Life Saving Society Canada instituted, in 1912, the Quebec Medal for annual competition in life saving skills. The medal could be awarded in either silver or bronze and was rendered obsolete in 1943.

Obverse —

Bronze or silver, circular, 30 mm diameter, fixed ring and jump ring suspension.

A man, clothed applying the Schafer method of artificial respiration to another, similarly clothed. A ribbon, in two lines below, carries the words "QUEMCUNQUE MISERUM VIDERIS HOMINEM SCIAS" whilst around the outer edge is a circle with the words "PROV. QUE. BRANCH ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY EST. 1909".

Reverse —

Plain for the name of the recipient and the date of the award.

Also engraved is the name of one of the five competitions for which the Quebec Medal was awarded, viz. Sir Edward Clouston Cup; Alfred Ross Memorial Trophy; Rubenstein Challenge Trophy; Arthur Hersey Mens Challenge Trophy and the Darnell Cup.

Ribbon —

Not originally issued with a ribbon but commonly found on a dark blue ribbon or a ribbon of the Royal Life Saving Society — light blue with a centre stripe of white and two intermediate stripes of dark blue.

The Quebec Medal was issued for annual competition in life saving skills — members of the winning teams (4 to 8 members) in each category received the bronze medal whilst team captains could receive the silver medal for exceptional performance, but in actual fact the silver medal has only been issued twice.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA MEDAL "FOR GALLANT AND HUMANE SERVICES
RENDERED IN LIFE SAVING FROM SHIPWRECKED VESSELS"

BY: CAPT. JACK BODDINGTON

Something of a mystery surrounds the history of this rare and elusive medal. The first official mention of the institution of the award occurs in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries for 1868 where the report of the Minister, Hon. P. Mitchell (who had been Premier of New Brunswick until he was appointed as a Liberal to Macdonald's coalition government) states:

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE

I have had occasion to bring under the notice of the Government of Canada several cases where masters of vessels and others have nobly and bravely risked their lives at sea in saving the lives of others, and I have recommended that in such cases some acknowledgment of the services rendered should be made by the Government, as is done in all other maritime countries; and I have been authorized by the Government in the cases alluded to, to procure suitable testimonials, to be presented in the name of the Government to the persons who have rendered such valuable services in saving life and property.

Mention of the actual awarding of "suitable testimonials" however, do not occur in the Marine and Fisheries Annual Report until 1874 and even then the recipients are not mentioned specifically. Rather the information is carried in a "Statement of Expenditure on account of Rewards for Saving Life, &c." where the firm of John Leslie is noted as having supplied 2 silver medals at a total cost of \$50.00. In the 1874 Annual Report and in subsequent Reports other awards including watches, barometers, marine glass, binocular glasses, silver goblets, silver cups, letters of thanks and money payments are noted together with awards from the Royal Humane Society and the President of the United States of America.

Between 1874 and 1893 only three Annual Reports mention the award of medals, all quoting the purchase of medals from the firm of John Leslie. As indicated above, 1874 shows 2 silver medals at a total cost of \$50.00; 1875 one medal for \$27.00 which has noted alongside the entry "for Captain Kullberg" and in 1878 a report which states "Medals, watches, binocular glasses, &c. ---- \$998.83".

Subsequent reports carry the names of the recipients and relevant details, although only five of these reports actually indicate the award of medals, as follows:

- 1894 "One silver medal to Peter Dodge, coloured boy, for rescuing and saving at great risk the 10 men of the crew of the *Mary E. Chapman* of St. John, N.B., wrecked on Stonehorse Reef, Ty-lee Island, off Savannah on February 25, 1894 (value of medal - \$25.00)."
- 1896 "One gold medal (first mention of the medal in any metal other than silver) to Captain Gactanofu Gia Batta, Master of the Italian barque *Orsola* for rescuing, at great risk, the Master and 11 of the crew of the barque *Lotus* of Picton, N.S., sunk in the Bay of Biscay on March 24, 1894."
- 1904 "One gold medal to Abraham Cook, Master of the schooner *Minnie M. Cook* of Lunenburg, N.S., for rescuing the crew and one passenger from the wrecked schooner *Queen of the Fleet* of Lunenburg on August 23, 1903."
"Four silver medals to the crew of the *Minnie M. Cook* for the same rescue—Henry Cook, Elzear Cook, James Fleet and Samuel Tanner."
- 1906 "One gold medal to 2nd Officer Walter Ford of the British Steamship *Provan*, now the *Black Prince* of Newcastle, England, for services rendered in rescuing the shipwrecked crew of the schooner *G. A. Smith* of Richibucto, N.B., which vessel was blown out to sea off Table Island, N.S. and was in a sinking condition when the rescue effected on January 6, 1904."
"Three silver medals to crew members of the *Provan* for the same rescue—T. LeReid, lamp trimmer; William Mitchell and Joseph Craig, seamen."
- 1913 "Three gold medals to Wm. Tzouhalem, Bob Klutwhalem and Donnet Charley for rescuing three passengers from the wreck of the *S.S. Iroquois* on October 9, 1912."

Following the 1913 Annual Report, no mention is made of the award of further medals and, although no specific statement is made of their discontinuation, it can be assumed that they were indeed discontinued after 1913, giving the issue of the medal a "life" of from 1874 to 1913 - some 40 years. During this time, discounting the unknown number of medals awarded in 1875, only 6 gold and 11 silver medals are recorded as being awarded. The medal illustrated

which is from the collection of the author is, however, proof that some additional medals were issued and not recorded. A further point of conjecture is that the medal is in bronze gilt. No mention is made of medals other than in gold or silver in the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries, (who are the only government ministry responsible for these awards), and so it may be possible that the "gold" medals were, in actual fact, bronze gilt, and that the illustration shows a "gold" medal. Beyond noting that the diameter of the medal is 2-1/4 inches, the illustrations will suffice to describe the award.



OBVERSE



REVERSE

As will be seen, the reverse of the medal carries details of the award - "Presented by the Government of Canada to A. WEST for gallant services in rescuing the shipwrecked crew of the Canadian barque *Swansea* 2nd July 1904". With this information as a starting point, reference to various other sources has developed the following story.

The Canadian barge *Swansea* left Hantsport, N.S., on May 16, 1904 bound for Buenos Aires. The ship became waterlogged and was not navigable. A steamer, the *Star of Australia*, Captain F.W. Ulyatt, took off the captain and crew and the *Swansea* was fired at both ends before being abandoned in latitude 8°N, longitude 22°W. The *Star of Australia* arrived at Las Palmas on July 18th, (from where the reports were sent) and in London on July 28th. The names of the captain and crew of the *Swansea* are listed but no mention of the crew of the *Star of Australia* is made in any of the sources checked. A. West was not a member of the crew of the *Swansea* nor does his name appear elsewhere.

It may be assumed, therefore, that A. West was a member of the *Star of Australia* but the specific details of his actions on the 2nd July 1904 will remain, for the present, a mystery. An additional note to further confuse the issue is that Lloyds List states that the crew of the waterlogged *Swansea* were taken off by the *Star of Australia* on July 13, 1904 at 6:30 p.m., some eleven days after the date given on West's medal.

Information Sources and References:

Public Archives of Canada, Shipping Register (RG12, Vol. 649, reel C-2457).
 The Halifax Herald, July 21, 1904, page 1.
 Department of Marine and Fisheries, Annual Reports, 1868 to 1913.
 Secretary of State records.
 Royal Canadian Mint, Administrative Division.
 National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London.
 Lloyds List, July 21st and August 11th, 1904.
 Lloyds Register, 1904-05.
 The Times, London, 1904.

WELLINGTON COUNTY MUSEUM & ARCHIVES MEDAL

by Ross W. Irwin

The Wellington County House of Industry and Refuge was built in 1877. The name was modernized to the Wellington County Home for the Aged in 1947. It was a place no one wanted to enter. A new county home was built in Elora and the old stone structure was renovated as the Wellington County Museum and Archive in 1975. This magnificent stone structure stands on the Fergus - Elora road.

On July 1, 1998, the structure was recognized as a National Historic Site and a plaque was unveiled to mark the occasion. Dignitaries from the National Historic Sites Board and local people gathered for the unveiling.

To mark the occasion the museum decided to issue a medal. The medal was designed by Douglas Scott. He is employed by the museum and designs their displays. He used a photograph and converted it to a computer design which was submitted for striking. The original striking was not satisfactory and minor changes were made to the design.

Obv: The logo of the County of Wellington, that is, the Duke of Wellington on a horse and facing left over 4 dice showing a five. There are 20 municipalities within the county. A ribbon is below. Around the central design are the words THE COUNTY OF WELLINGTON // FOUNDED 1853 with small maple leaf separators.

Rev: A depiction of the Wellington County Museum & Archive with the inscription below WELLINGTON COUNTY / HOUSE OF INDUSTRY / 1877. Around the edge the words WELLINGTON COUNTY MUSEUM & ARCHIVES / JULY 1, 1998 / A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE / JULY 1, 1998.

The 37 mm medals were struck by Pressed Metal Products, Vancouver. There were 200 struck in bronze and 50 struck in gold plated bronze. They have also offered to strike a medal in 10k gold.



Jeton Edgar Langlois Token

par Jean-Luc Giroux

(non listé) en Laiton, diamètre 21 mm
un trou de 10 mm de dia. à l'intérieur

unlisted, in brass, diameter, 21 mm
a 10 mm hole in the middle



In 1910, monsieur Edgar Langlois est un comptable de profession, il ouvre un commerce de libraire au 42, rue St-Jean près de la Côte du Palais, il réside à cette époque au 280, rue St-Vallier. En 1912, il transforme son commerce en tabagie tout en conservant une section pour les revues et journaux, il réside maintenant au 150, rue d'Aiguillon.

En 1902, ce commerce est très florissant, en plus de trouver les produits de tabacs, cigarettes et cigars. Monsieur Langlois est dépositaire des pipes Peterson et de la fameuse pipe Dunhill, fait assez inusité pour une tabagie. C'est là que l'on retrouve le plus grand assortiment de cannes pour dames et messieurs. Monsieur Langlois réside maintenant au 1, rue Salaberry.

En ce qui concerne le jeton de monsieur Langlois bon pour 5¢, malheureusement je ne possède aucune information à ce sujet, il est permis de penser que ce jeton aurait été en usage au début des années 1920.

En 1960, l'adresse de la tabagie change pour 1134, rue St-Jean. Dans les années 1930, monsieur Langlois résidait sur la rue St-Cyrille et possédait une résidence d'été à Neuville.

En 1962, après avoir œuvré pendant 50 ans comme tabacconiste, il se retire des affaires et vend son commerce à monsieur Louis Clamangeran qui lui, continuera d'exploiter cette tabagie jusqu'à la fin des années 1970. Aujourd'hui, cette tabagie n'existe plus sur la rue St-Jean.

In 1910 Edgar Langlois was a book-keeper. He opened a book store at 42 St Jean street near the Cote du Palais. At that time he lived at 280 St. Vallier street. In 1912 he transformed his business into a tobacconist's shop, keeping a section for magazines and newspapers. He was then residing at 150 Aiguillon street.

In 1920 the business was flourishing and he was carrying tobaccos, cigarettes, cigars. Langlois was the sole agent for Peterson pipes and the well known Dunhill pipes, quite unusual for a tobacconist. One could also find a great assortment of canes for both men and women. Mr. Langlois was now living at 1 Salaberry street.

As to the token, unfortunately I have no information about it, but I believe it would have been used at the beginning of the 1920's.

In 1960 the address of the shop changed to 1134 St. Jean street. In the 1930's Mr. Langlois lived on St Cyrille street and possessed a summer residence at Neuville.

In 1962 after having been opened for 50 years as a tobacconist, Edgar Langlois retired and sold his business to Louis Clamangeran who continued to operate the shop until the end of the 1970's. Today, the tobacconist's shop no longer exists on St. Jean street.

Jeton Michel Bacquet
par Jean-Luc Giroux

The Michel Bacquet Token



Jeton uniface en plomb
diameter 33 mm

uniface, in lead
diameter 33 mm

Breton 663 Bowman 3920a

Breton 663 Bowman 3920a

Jeton en plomb émis par Michel Bacquet à son établissement de la basse ville à Québec. Il porte l'inscription, *Bon pour un verre à la barre M. Bacquet.*

This token made of lead, was issued by Michel Bacquet at his establishment in lower town Quebec City. It carries the inscription *Good for one glass at the bar of M. Bacquet.*

Michel Bacquet était hôtelier à Québec en 1852, au marché de la basse ville, un peu plus tard au numéro 2 de la rue St.-Pierre. En 1860, il était au numéro 64 de la même rue et en 1861 au numéro 9 rue Sous-le-Fort.

Michel Bacquet was a hotelier at Quebec in 1852, in business in lower town. A little later he was at 2 St. Pierre street. In 1860 he was at number 64 of the same street, and in 1861 at 9 Sous-Le-Fort street.

Cette pièce n'a été connue des collectionneurs qu'en 1892, lorsqu'on en trouva un certain nombre.

This piece was unknown to collectors until 1892 when a number were discovered.

Comme vous pouvez le constater, on possède très peu d'informations concernant ce jeton. Ce que l'on peut toutefois dire, c'est un jeton assez rare à trouver en bonne condition.

As you may understand we know little concerning this token, nevertheless we can say that it is quite rare to find it in good condition.

J'ai la chance d'en posséder un spécimen en excellente condition, il est presque incirculé. Il a été acheté dans un encan à Toronto, Torèx en septembre 1977, le lot no. 99.

I had the chance to obtain an example in excellent condition, nearly uncirculated. It was purchased in a Torex auction, September 1977, lot no. 99.

Jeton Louis L'Heureux Token

par Jean-Luc Giroux



Bowman 4041a

Aluminium dia. 25 mm

Bowman 4042a

Aluminum diam. 25 mm

En 1905 Louis L'Heureux est commis d'hôtel, il occupe cet emploi environ deux ans, il réside au 10 rue Cook à Québec. En 1907 il est maintenant marchand de journaux, mais ce fut de courte durée.

En 1908, il se lance dans un nouveau domaine. Il prend la relève de monsieur C.E.A. Langlois qui avait l'agence de l'eau minérale St-Léon dans la Côte de la Montagne à Québec.

Alors lui aussi s'installe au 20 Côte de la Montagne et exploite le commerce de l'eau St-Léon. Il imite son prédécesseur monsieur Langlois, et fait émettre des jetons en aluminium en 1908, bon pour un verre d'eau St-Léon. Il opère ce commerce pendant environ cinq ans car en 1914 au 20 Côte de la Montagne, on retrouve maintenant l'Imprimerie Modèle.

En 1914, Charles Bédard et Wilfrid Dion sont maintenant agents pour l'eau minérale St-Léon sous la bannière Bédard, Dion & Cie et ils sont situés au 92 rue St-Agnès. En 1921, c'est F.A. Fluet Enr., embouteilleur d'eaux gazeuses dont la fameuse bière d'épinette qui a connu une grande popularité, qui est maintenant agent de l'eau minérale St-Léon. Il était situé au 65 rue Des Prairies et en 1944 il déménage au 268 rue St-Vallier. Par la suite, on entend plus parler de l'eau minérale St-Léon.

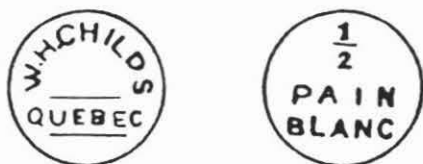
In 1905 Louis L'Heureux was a hotel clerk, an occupation he held for about two years, and resided at 10 Cook St. in Quebec City. In 1907 he was newspaper vendor, but that was a short period only.

In 1908 he entered a new profession when he took over from C.E.A. Langlois who had the agency for St.-Leon mineral water on the Cote de la Montagne at Quebec.

L'Heureux also settled in at the same address to exploit the St. Leon water business. He copied his predecessor, Mr. Langlois, and had tokens issued in aluminum in 1908, good for a glass of St. Leon water. L'Heureux operated this business for about five years, but in 1914 at this address, 20 Cote de la Montagne, we find the Model Printers.

In 1914 Charles Bedard and Wilfred Dion were the agents for the St. Leon mineral water, under the banner of Bedard, Dion & Co., and they were located at 92 St. Agnes street. In 1921 F.Fluet, Enr., bottler of carbonated waters of which the famous spruce beer was very popular, was now the agent of the St. Leon mineral water. This company was situated at 65 Des Prairies street and in 1944 moved to 268 St. Vallier street. Following we intend to speak more of the St. Leon mineral water.

Jetons de W.H. Childs



Breton 668 Bowman 3791a 1/2 pain blanc
Jetons en plomb dia. de 20 mm

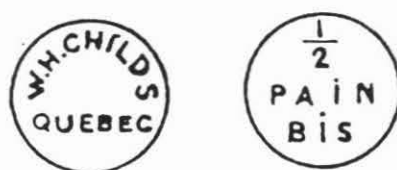
Pour la plupart des numismates et amateurs de la série Breton en particulier, les jetons Childs ne sont pas inconnus et font partie de nombreuses collections. Toutefois jusqu'à date, nous ne connaissons que très peu de détails sur ces pièces.

P.N. Breton dans son ouvrage de 1894, *Histoire illustrées des monnaies et jetons*, nous indique ce qui suit: Émissions de 1000 pièces en 1893, pas en usage. Avec tout le respect que je dois à Sieur Breton pour son ouvrage qui consiste tout de même en la référence la plus acceptable pour l'époque, il n'en demeure pas moins qu'il manque considérablement de précision sur divers aspects et est fréquemment erratique. À mon avis les jetons de Childs et Bouré furent effectivement en usage. La plus belle preuve est que l'on en trouve pas our rarement à l'état neuf. Si ces jetons n'avaient pas été en usage comme il le mentionne, on les trouverait seulement à l'état incirculé, ce qui n'est pas le cas.

En 1890, W.H. Childs tenait une boulangerie à Québec, au numéro 190 de la rue St.-Vallier. Il avait acheté le commerce de James McCorkell. En 1899, on le retrouve au 340-342 rue St-Vallier jusqu'en 1908, alors qu'il vendit son commerce à J.D. Valiquette. Apparemment M. Childs fut aussi inspecteur de pain, au 131 rue Ste-Hélène. Il serait décédé en 1914, il était marié à catholique nu nom de Marie-Elizabeth Frenette.

Voice la description des deux spécimens dans ma collection personnelle. Les deux portent des lignes horizontales au-dessus et

The Tokens of W.H. Childs



Breton 669 Bowman 3791c 1/2 pain bis
Tokens in lead diam. of 20 mm

For the majority of collectors of the Breton series the Childs tokens are not unknown, forming part of many collections. Nevertheless until now we have known little about the tokens.

Breton, in his 1894 work, gave us the following: An issue of 1000 pieces in 1893, not in use (in 1894). With all respect for Mr. Breton and his work which amounts to the most important reference from the period, it remains that he was lacking precision on various aspects and frequently erratic. In my opinion the tokens of both Childs and Bouré (see below) were effectively in use. The best proof is that one rarely encounters these tokens in a new state. If they were used as Breton mentioned then one would find them solely in an uncirculated condition, but that is not the case.

In 1890 W. H. Childs operated a bakery at Quebec City, at 190 St. Vallier street. He had purchased the business from James McCorkell. In 1899 one finds him at 340-342 St. Vallier street, until 1908 when he sold his business to J.D. Valiquette. Apparently Mr. Childs was also a bread inspector at 131 Ste-Helene street. He died in 1913. He had been married to a Catholic, Marie-Elizabeth Frenette.

Here is a description of two examples in my personal collection. The two carry a horizontal line above and below the word Quebec. It also exists in a variety without the lines.

au-dessous du mot Québec, il existe une variété sur laquelle il n'y a pas de lignes.

Fred. Bowman dans son catalogue, *Tokens of Quebec*, édition 1972 a listé Breton 669 en cuivre. Apparemment il y aurait un spécimen du Br. 668 en laiton enregistré nulle part, qui se trouve dans la belle collection des Archives Nationales.

Sauf erreur de ma part, le jeton Childs n'a jamais été offert ni dans les catalogues d'encan, ni par les marchands dans un métal autre que le plomb. Ceci m'amène à la conclusion qu'il s'agit là de pièces d'essai extrêmement rares.

Les jetons Childs ont une apparence plutôt barbare, même en bonne condition. La disposition des lettres est mal balancée surtout dans le mot pain. Le manque d'esthétique et la faible frappe des pièces en plomb sont toutefois caractéristiques pour l'époque. (e.g. jetons A Bouré et M. Bacquet.)

Fred Bowman in his catalogue, *Tokens of Quebec*, the 1972 edition, listed Breton 669 in copper. Apparently there would be an example of Breton 668 in brass, unrecorded, to be found in the fine collection of the Quebec archives.

Unless I've missed it, the Childs tokens have never been offered in auction sales or by dealers other than in lead. This leads me to the conclusion that such trial pieces in brass or copper are extremely rare.

The Childs tokens have a crude appearance, even in nice condition. The letters are badly balanced and spaced, particularly in the word *pain* (bread). The lack of aesthetic appearance and the weak strike of these pieces in lead is above all a characteristic of the period. (see also the tokens of A. Bouré and M. Bacquet).

Jeton Alfred Bouré

par Jean-Luc Giroux



Jeton uniface en plomb diameter 20 mm

Breton 665A Bowman 3790a

Un peu comme les jetons Childs, nous ne connaissons pas grand chose concernant ces jetons. Ce que l'on sait c'est M. Alfred Bouré tenait une boulangerie au numéro 47 de la rue Ste-Marguerite, en 1891.

Il aurait fait frapper lui aussi environ 1000 jetons pour être vendus à l'avance en retour de livraison de pain.

Il semble que M. Bouré aurait d'opérer en 1917 car on ne le voit plus dans les annuaires de Québec en 1918.

The Alfred Bouré Token



uniface, in lead diameter 20 mm

Breton 666 Bowman 3790g

A little like the Childs tokens, we know very little about these tokens. What we do know is that Mr. Alfred Bouré had a bakery at no. 47 Ste-Marguerite street in 1891.

He had about 1000 tokens struck to sell in advance for delivery.

It seems that Mr. Bouré stopped operation in 1917 because we cannot find him listed in the Quebec directories in 1918.

Le Jeton LAITERIE ARTIC LTÉE Token

par/by Jean-Luc Giroux

Bowman 3961a en Aluminium

Bon pour une pinte de lait entier au prix du marché

Good for a pint of whole milk



Ce commerce doit sa réalisation si appréciée au labeur inlassable de monsieur Jules Gingras. Dès l'âge de 12 ans, il seconde son père dans l'achat, la manutention et la vente de lait. En 1907, à l'âge de 21 ans, le voilà lui-même propriétaire du commerce de son père. Actif, ambitieux, il n'accepte pas de demi-mesure et dans cet effort, il crée alors la première laiterie organisée à Québec en 1914. Il est aussi un des premiers dans la Vieille Capitale à livrer lait et crème en bouteilles. Cette même année, il essaie courageusement la fabrication de crème glacée à l'échelle commerciale. Cette opération s'avère tellement réussie, que la demande révèle un succès étonnant.

En 1911, il épouse mademoiselle Irma Langlois, qui lui donne deux garçons et deux filles. L'un des fils, monsieur Paul Gingras né en 1914, étudia à l'Académie Commerciale de Québec, puis travailla dans le commerce de son père dès 1932. Départ modeste puisqu'il fit des stages dans toutes les opérations d'une laiterie, ceci afin de connaître à fond les détails.

En 1938, il devint gérant, puis en 1948 président, puisque monsieur Jules Gingras se retire des affaires.

This business owes its success to the untiring efforts of Jules Gingras. From the age of 12 he assisted his father in the purchase, handling and sale of milk. In 1907 at the age of 21 he became the proprietor of his father's business. Active, ambitious, he didn't accept half measures and by his efforts he founded the first dairy organized in Quebec in 1914. He was also one of the first to put his milk and cream in bottles. In the same year, 1914, he courageously started producing ice cream on a commercial scale. This operation turned out to an outstanding success.

In 1911 he married Irma Langlois, who gave him two sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Paul Gingras, born in 1914, studied at the Commercial Academy in Quebec City, then went to work for his father in 1932. Starting at the bottom he worked in all stages of the business, in order to know and understand the business. In 1938 he became the manager, and in 1948 the president, when his father, Jules Gingras, retired.

At the time the dairy employed ninety people, had 22 trucks and 23 horse-drawn wagons. Each day, 25,000 bottles of milk and thousands of pounds of butter and cream were

La Laiterie Artic Ltée, occupe 90 employés, possède 22 camions et 23 voitures à traction animale. Chaque jour, sortent de l'usine 25000 bouteilles de lait, des milliers de livres de beurre, de crème sont vendues par semaine. Monsieur Jean-Louis Gingras, autre fils du fondateur, est diplômé en technologie laitière et s'occupe de toute la production de la Laiterie Artic; monsieur Dominique Chamberland, beau-frère de monsieur Paul Gingras, se charge de toute la comptabilité.

Cette firme à direction familiale poursuivanit sans cesse ses recherches dans le but d'un service parfait.

sold. Jean-Louis Gingras, the other son of the founder, obtained a diploma in dairy technology and is concerned with the production. Dominique Chamberland, the brother-in-law of Paul Gingras is in charge of the accounts.

This family owned firm continues to pursue the goal of perfect service.

Jeton Laiterie Laval

Laval Dairy token

par/by Jean-Luc Giroux
Bowman 3960a en aluminium

Bon pour une pinte de lait au prix du marché
Good for one pint of milk



In 1916, Albert Emond et Philémon Dion étaient propriétaires de la Laiterie Laval Enr., qui était située au 237, 4ième Avenue dans le quartier Limoilou à Québec. Cette laiterie était spécialisée dans la fabrication de beurre, fromage, lait, crème et crème glacée.

En 1925, monsieur Jules Côté en est le gérant. En 1928 les frères, Paul, Arthur et Jules Côté deviennent les nouveaux propriétaires de la Laiterie Laval Enr., toujours située sur la 4ième Avenue.

In 1916 Albert Emond and Philemon Dion were the owners of the Laval Dairy Enr., which was situated at 237 Fourth Avenue, in the Limoilou section of Quebec City. This dairy specialized in the production of butter, cheese, milk, cream and ice cream.

In 1925 Jules Cote was the manager. In 1928 the brothers Paul, Arthur and Jules Cote became the new owners of the Laval Dairy, still located at Fourth Avenue.

En 1960, on retrouve cette fois à la tête de cette entreprise, Jules, Paul Pierre, et Jacques Côté. La Laiterie est toujours sur la 4ième Avenue mais au numéro 875.

Ils opèrent jusqu'au début des années 80, alors qu'ils cèdent leurs intérêts à un consortium de la région de Montréal, soit Natrel Inc. de Longueuil. Comme vous êtes à même de constater, on retrouve toujours de nos jours les produits Laval sur le marché car on a conservé le nom de Laval. Toutefois, l'édifice ou logeait cette laiterie a été démoli il y a quelques années pour faire place à un supermarché avec logements locatifs à l'étage supérieure.

In 1960 we find Jules, Paul, Pierre and Jacques Cote running the business. The dairy is still on Fourth Avenue, but at number 875.

The operated the business into the 1980's, when they sold their interests to a consortium from the Montreal area, Natrel Inc. of Longueuil. As people living in the area will you can still find Laval Dairy products on the shelf because the new owners kept the name. However, the building that housed the dairy has been demolished some years ago and replaced by a supermarket with rental apartments above.

Numismatically Oxford - part 5

by Harry N. James

Plattsville, Ont. Plattsville, Ont is located in the township of Blenheim of Oxford County 18 miles from Woodstock and eighty miles west of Toronto.

In the mid 1800s, a Mr. John Smart was operating a general store which by 1900 was under the ownership of the R.J. Neal Co. The R.D. Ramsay Co acquired the store in 1908 and retained ownership until 1914.

J.B. English, formerly of Markdale, Ont came to Plattsville in 1904 to work for the R.J. Neal Co. In 1914 he, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Harry Shosenburg purchased the Ramsay Co. In the mid twenties English ran a dry goods and clothing store in Ingersoll and the store in Plattsville was operated as the Harry Shosenburg Co general store. J.B. English returned to Plattsville in 1925 or 26 and continued with the store there until 1946 when he took his son J.H. English as a partner. In 1954 he retired his son having purchased his share of the business.

"Trade due bill" tokens were used in conjunction with these businesses. A 1, 5, 10, 50¢ and a \$1 token are known from the R.J. Neal Co with two separate issues of the one, five and 10¢ tokens.

A one cent token is known from the R.D. Ramsay Co and a one cent and one dollar from the J.B. English Co.

Subsequent owners of the stores continued to use the tokens and several are known with counterstamps denoting new ownership. Several of the Neal tokens have been seen stamped with either ES or E, the E for English and the S for Shosenburg. The 1¢ Ramsay token is also known with both the E or ES stamps and the 1¢ and \$1 of English sometimes have J S. The J stamp is as yet unidentified.

Information from: THE PLATTSVILLE COUNTERSTAMPS by Ken Palmer published in the March 1981 issue of the Canadian Token.



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STRICTLY SPEAKING ..

by Wayne L. Jacobs, FCNRS

Over the years, habitual usage tends to perpetuate "facts" that are, strictly speaking, in error. Below are two such examples concerning English minting establishments. The first, "Boulton & Watt", is strictly in error and should be changed; the second, "The Mint, Birmingham" may not be - but, as will be seen, interesting questions may be raised.

(a) "Boulton & Watt" as a Mint.

All through Canadian numismatic literature, we see the firm of "Boulton & Watt" listed as the mint responsible for a number of Canadian series: the Habitants, Front Views, 1843 New Brunswick as well as the "Copper Company of Upper Canada" tokens (which are probably in the nature of "salesman's samples"). A couple of other issues have sometimes been attributed to them as well, almost certainly incorrectly.

But from the point of view of this discussion - and even though the writer has been guilty as well - it should be noted that the entity "Boulton & Watt" did not strike coins at all or, if any, only certain test pieces and not those listed above.



H. Boulton & Watt, C^o. Buttons in General.
H. Boulton & Watt, C^o. Buckles, Latchets &c.
H. Boulton & Watt, C^o. Silver & Plated Goods.
H. Boulton & Watt, C^o. Mint for Government & Coins.
SOHO MANUFACTORY
under the Annex'd Firms
H. Boulton & Watt, C^o. Medals Roll'd Metals &c.
H. Boulton & Watt, C^o. Mercantile Trade in Birmingham.
H. Boulton & Watt, C^o. Iron Foundry & Steam Engines.
H. Boulton & Watt, C^o. Letter Copying Machines.

Published by J. B. White, Birmingham for the Proprietors and Grand National Directory 1822.

In W.J. Davis' "Nineteenth Century Token Coinage" (1904) appears a plate depicting the "Soho Manufactory under the Annex'd Firms" printed in 1800. From this and other sources, we learn that the above consisted of the following:

- (1) "M. Boulton & Button Co." - 'Buttons in General'.
- (2) "Boulton & Smiths" - 'Buckles, Latchets &c'.
- (3) "M. Boulton & Plate Co." - 'Silver and Plated Goods'.
- (4) "M. Boulton" - 'Mint for Governmt. Coin'.
- (5) "M. Boulton" - 'Medals, Roll'd Metals &c'.
- (6) "M. Boulton" - 'Merchantile Trade in Birmingham'.
- (7) "Boulton, Watt & Sons" - 'Iron Foundry & Steam Engines'.
- (8) "J. Watt & Co." - 'Letter Copying Machines'.

Numbers (1), (2) and (3) were simply a continuation of the trades which Matthew Boulton "the Elder" inherited from his father (another Matthew Boulton) in 1759. All of these enterprises, of course, were much expanded and modernized by this time and Number (6) may be a sort of "catchall category company" since Boulton had his fingers in so many pies, not the least of which was his being part of at least one (and possibly two) consortiums which successfully undertook to buy the entire copper productions of the Welsh and Cornwall mines for a period of some eleven years.

As a partnership, Boulton and Watt formed just one company, Number (7). This encompassed two main areas of endeavour: firstly, the designing, construction and sale of steam engines and, secondly, the same for minting equipment. Constructed at the overall "Soho Manufactory", they still made some use of parts manufactured according to specs by others (John Wilkinson, for instance, was habitually the supplier of choice for any bored cylinders).

Wherever possible, the above were part of a "parcel" where installation was included; but it's unclear here whether the last was a "Boulton & Watt" enterprise or of Matthew Boulton alone. By far, their biggest "mint installation" contract was that with the Royal Mint itself which extended over several years up to 1811. But there were others: a mint was set up for the British East India Company in London in 1786/7 (which operated only briefly); as well, the Danish, Russian, Spanish and Brazilian mints were Soho-equipped. Had Thomas Jefferson had his way, the U.S. Mint would have been as well but the cash-strapped new nation remained with the somewhat outdated screwpress for economy's sake; even so, Boulton supplied a large part of the prepared copper planchets used by Philadelphia 1795 to the very early 1800s.

We should also take note of the "& Sons" in this listing. In the very year the print was published - 1800 - both Matthew Boulton "the Elder" and James Watt turned over the equivalent office of "C.E.O." to their sons Matthew Robinson Boulton and James Watt, Jr., the older men becoming something like head chairmen of the board and presumably continuing to exercise some degree of influence. Upon the death of "old Matthew" in 1809, M.R. Boulton succeeded to both "Boulton" positions; presumably the same was true of the younger James Watt after his father's death in 1819.

In his own right, James Watt is listed as a manufacturer of "letter copying machines" but he was actually more, also turning out precision weighing and measuring devices as well as various metering systems.

So, in actuality, the mint which struck the Canadian copper tokens listed above was not "Boulton & Watt" but really (to use the full term) "Matthew Boulton's Soho Mint", contracted in later years to "The Soho Mint, Staffordshire" or just "The Soho Mint".

As most collectors of Canadian colonial tokens are aware, M. R. Boulton died in 1842, the day-to-day running of the Soho Mint devolving upon the mint manager, John Wesley, and an executor, Thomas Jones Wilkinson, the Boulton descendants apparently adopting a "hand-off" stance as far as the Mint was concerned. It was during this period that the Bank of Montreal "Front Views" (which may not have had British Treasury approval) and the 1843 New Brunswick copper issue (which certainly did not) were struck there, something that M.R. would have never allowed.

The Soho Mint (but only the mint) came to an end in 1848 when it was auctioned off, the stored dies successfully bid in by W.J. Taylor who used them for most of the rest of the century to alter and mule a great many limited-issue collectors' concoctions while the machinery was bought by Ralph Heaton.

Or did it really disappear? In the writer's opinion, it did despite the following extraordinary quote concerning the new smaller British bronze coins of 1860, the year of their introduction. This is from "English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins, 1558-1958" (pp 416) by C. Wilson Peck, usually a very reliable researcher:

"As the change over from copper to bronze was to be made as quickly as possible, the demands on the Mint were heavy, and contracts had to be arranged for much of the new coinage to be struck by Messrs Boulton & Watt, and Messrs Ralph Heaton & Sons, in Birmingham, under the supervision of Mint officers, and between them these two firms struck some 1,700 to 1,800 tons of bronze coin". (Ref: Royal Mint Report, 1870, p.26)

There is something of a problem here: Peck's tonnage figures are wildly out of line with the generally accepted mintage figures, computing (according to Krause) to an aggregate weight of just 92 tons with a face value of £37,853 - the latter, in turn, quite closely agreeing with the table in Sir John Craig's "The Mint" of £37,856. Not even by including all the 1861s can we approach half his figures. But this is of passing interest here.

What is of interest is his insistence that "Boulton & Watt" struck part of this issue some twelve years after the accepted demise of the Soho Mint. In the writer's opinion, the Royal Mint was inaccurate in their listing this firm as a "mint". The firm of "Boulton & Watt" may still have existed in their old capacity of engine manufacturers and the like - but the old "Soho Mint" was gone. In its place, probably even in the "Soho Manufactory" premises, a new one arose for a time but it was now a creation of the "Watt" family and not the "Boulton". As proof, we can observe this:

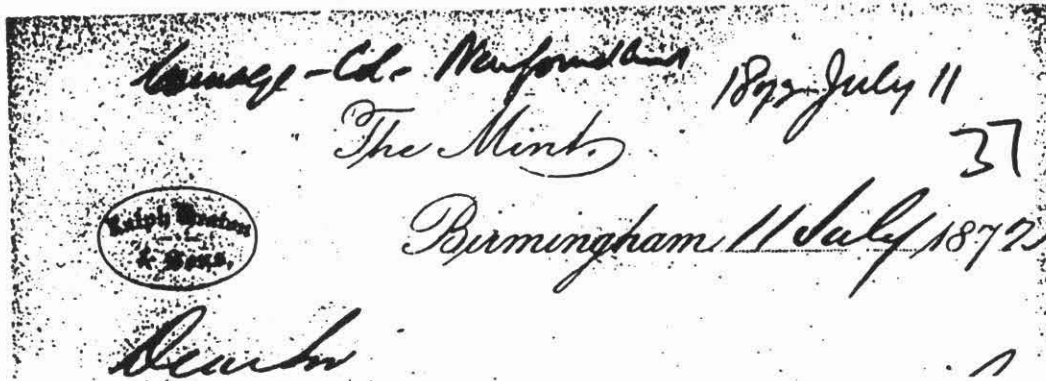
The first modern copper issue of Romania consisted of 1-, 2-, 5- and 10-bani pieces struck in 1867. This fairly substantial issue was a split-contract, half the coins displaying "WATT & CO." on the reverse, half "HEATON" (or "H"). In the writer's opinion, the former was the minting firm that the Royal Mint reporter understandably confused with the old "Soho Mint" which, even then, was often mixed up with its parent- (or sibling-) firm of "Boulton & Watt".

But, strictly speaking, it was the "Soho Mint" that struck the coins (including the Canadian issues) up to 1848; "Boulton & Watt" was, in large part, a machine-shop.

(b) Heaton's as "The Mint".

Consultation of most authoritative works reveals that the old minting firm of "Ralph Heaton & Son" became "The Mint, Birmingham" in 1889.

That's probably true - at least in an official sense. However, as the accompanying photostat of a printed letterhead of that firm reveals, they were calling themselves by that name - in big letters - at least seventeen years before that.



Footnote: As usual, information from this time tends to be incomplete. For this reason, the writer requests any additional information having a direct bearing on the above.

The Toronto Baseball Club

by

Barry Uman

One of the most unusual Canadian tokens is the two Toronto baseball club tokens listed as Atwood-Coffee no.999 A & B dated 1923 and 1926. It was 1859 when baseball was first played in Toronto. The name of the first team was called the "Canadian Pioneers". They practiced on the University grounds.

In 1876, an attempt was made to establish a professional baseball league called the, "Canadian Professional Baseball League", with teams from Toronto [Clippers], London, Guelph, Port Hope, Marham and Kingston. It folded after only one season but teams from London and Guelph joined a new league called the, "International Association", comprising teams from both Canada and the U.S.A.

In 1885 some local businessmen decided to organize a new Toronto baseball club and they offered 500 shares at \$10 each which at that time was quite a sum of money. They played there first season on the Rosedale lacrosse field where they won 24 out of 44 games. The total receipts were \$8500 versus an expense of \$4231 in players salaries.

When the new international league was founded, Toronto became a founding member. The team latter became a farm team of the New York Yankees. The team played baseball from 1886-1967 except for the years 1891-5. The name of the team was called the, "Toronto Maple Leaf", but it probably used other names in the early years. The team declared bankruptcy in 1967 due to lack of fan support.

During the 76 years as a member of the international league, the club played baseball at many different fields, e.g., Sunlight Park, Hanlan's Point Stadium [later rebuilt and renamed Maple Leaf Stadium on Toronto Island], Canadian National Exhibition grounds [Diamond Park] and on Bathurst Street/Lakeshore Blvd. at another Maple Leaf Stadium.

The team played at Hanlan's Point on Toronto Island just opposite the city of Toronto on Lake Ontario from 1897-1925. The first ferries operated from 1833 and continue today. At one time the baseball club owned a ferry boat[s] and the 1923 token would have been used on it. The name of the operator was the "Toronto Ferry Company". It is unknown how many ferry boats and for what period of time they operated. During the most popular baseball period, there were 12 ferryboats utilized to shuttle the fans across the bay to Toronto Island. One of the most famous boats was the, "Trillium", which was built in 1910 and restored in 1973-6. In 1926, the team played at a new location at the foot of Bathurst Street on reclaimed land. The 1926 token may not have been used as a ferry pass since the club moved to the mainland location but it might have used as a transit pass instead. In 1927 the "Toronto Transit Commission" took over the operation of the ferry boats.

The two baseball tokens are one of the most desirable of all Canadian transportation tokens since they represent both a transit pass and an unusual baseball token. The status of these tokens is further enhanced because this baseball club was the predecessor to the "Toronto Blue Jays Baseball Club", which won two consecutive World Series titles.

Both tokens are composed of bronze, round with a diameter of 39mm for the 1923 token and 45mm for the 1926 token. The 1923 token has incused numbers on the reverse but this is absent from the 1926 token.

Both tokens picture a large maple leaf with the signature of, "L.Solman", first as managing director than as president.

TORONTO BASEBALL CLUB/SEASON 1923/TBC[maple leaf]

Toronto Ferry Co./Pass Two/2/[incused numbers]/L.Solman/Mgr.Dir./Season 1923

TORONTO BASEBALL CLUB/SEASON 1926/[maple leaf]

Pass Two/2/Press/L.Solman/Pres.

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1. Atwood's Catalogue of United States and Canadian Transportation Tokens; various editions by a catalogue committee, published by the American Vecturist Association, John M. Coffee, editor.
2. Toronto Sketches 3 "The way we were"; 1994 Dundurn Press, Toronto by Mike Filey.



Les Jetons ALBERT DROLET Tokens

par/by Jean-Luc Giroux



Jetons non listés en aluminium

Non-listed tokens, in aluminum

L'avers des deux jetons est identique:

Albert Drolet/boulangier/35 rue Morin/Québec

The obverses of both tokens are identical:

Albert Drolet/boulangier/35 rue Morin/Quebec

Revers: Jeton rond dia. 24 mm 1/2 pain
 Jeton carré 23 mm un pain

Reverses: Round, 24 mm 1/2 loaf
 Square, 23 mm 1 loaf

En 1916-17, monsieur François Nolin tenait une boulangerie au 18 rue Letellier à Québec. En 1918 monsieur Albert Drolet alors âgé de 28 ans, a le goût de se lancer en affaires. Il achète donc la boulangerie de M. Nolin et continue de l'opérer environ un an et ceci à la même adresse. En 1919, il déménage au 33 rue Morin; il est bon de préciser que de 1914 à 1918 à cette adresse, il y avait déjà une boulangerie et elle était opérée par monsieur E.D. Demeule maître-boulangier. Est-ce que M. Demeule a abandonné les affaires ou a déménagé à un autre endroit? Je n'ai pas de précision à cet effet mais, il est permis de penser, que monsieur Drolet aurait possiblement acheté cette boulangerie avant de s'y installer. En 1924, on retrouve maintenant la boulangerie de M. Drolet au 35 rue Morin et c'est en 1925 que M. Drolet a fait frapper les deux jetons en aluminium décrits précédemment. Au plus fort des opérations de cette boulangerie, on employait 8 personnes dont 4 qui se chargeaient de faire la livraison du pain avec le moyen de transport de l'époque c'est-à-dire, des voitures à cheval.

In 1916-17 François Nolin ran a bakery shop at 18 Letellier street in Quebec City. In 1918 Albert Drolet, then 28 years old desired to go into business and bought the Nolin's bakery. He continued to operate the business for about a year at the same location. He then moved to 33 Morin street. It should be noted that there had been a bakery at this latter address from 1914 to 1918 which had been run by master baker, E.D. Demeule. Did Demeule quit the business or move to another location? We don't know, but it is possible that Albert Drolet bought Demeule's bakery before moving there. In 1924 we find the address for the bakery given as 35 Morin street and it is in the following year that we find Mr. Drolet had the two tokens struck. At its most successful the bakery employed eight people, of whom four were involved with delivering bread, by the means of the day, which is to say, by horse drawn wagons.

The bakery produced only bread, no cakes and no pastries. Delivery was restricted to within the limits of the City of Quebec.

Cette boulangerie fabriquait uniquement du pain; aucun gâteaux ni pâtisseries, la livraison se faisait exclusivement dans les limites de la ville de Québec.

En plus, M. Drolet détenait un contrat un peu spécial, il ravitaillait en pains les navires qui faisaient escale dans le Port de Québec. Alors avant d'entreprendre leurs livraisons quotidiennes, très tôt le matin, les livreurs chargeaient leur voiture de pains et allaient ravitailler les navires accostés aux quais. En 1946, M. Drolet commence à songer à la retraite et se retire de ses activités dans la boulangerie pour se concentrer sur l'administration des nombreuses maisons à revenus qu'il possédait. C'est alors un de ses fils Noël, qui prend la relève.

Vers la fin des années cinquante, afin d'améliorer le service à la clientèle, on fait l'acquisition de deux camions pour la livraison du pain. En 1955 la rue Morin n'existe plus, le progrès exige et on démolit tout un îlot de maisons pour faire le prolongement du boulevard Charest et on profite de ces démolitions pour le faire à voies divisées. C'est pour cette raison que lorsque vous circulez sur le boul. Charest direction Ouest, ce n'est pas trop esthétique de voir l'arrière des maisons et les fonds de cours avec remises de la rue Bagot.

Alors c'est pour cette raison qu'en 1955, la boulangerie Drolet demeure au même endroit mais l'adresse change pour 219, boulevard Charest Ouest. En 1962, plus précisément le mardi 11 décembre à 5 heures et 9 minutes p.m., une alarme est déclenchée; un violent incendie détruit complètement la boulangerie ainsi que les maisons situées de chaque côté de la boulangerie soit celles de M. Gérard Dion au 209, et celle de M. Jean-Louis Carrier sise au 223. D'après le registre des incendies de la ville de Québec, la cause du sinistre demeure inconnue.

Alors c'est suite à ce triste événement qu'on décida de ne pas reconstruire et que cessa

In addition to the above Mr. Drolet obtained a contract for the provisioning of ships calling at the Port of Qubec. Thus, before undertaking their daily deliveries the drivers came in very early in the morning and made runs to the quays. In 1946 Mr. Drolet started to think of retirement from the bakery to concentrate on managing the many revenue houses he had acquired. It was then that one of his sons, Noel, took over the bakery.

Towards the end of the 1950's in order to provide better service to his clientele the company acquired two delivery trucks. In 1955 Morin street was no more, traffic needs led to a group of buildings being demolished to allow for the extension of Charest Boulevard, and the opportunity was taken to provide a divided road. It is for this reason that now when one drives along Charest Boulevard West one sees the backs of houses leading off Bagot street -- which is not very aesthetically pleasing.

Thus in 1955, even though the bakery did not move, the address changed to 219, Charest Boulevard West. In 1962, early in the evening of Tuesday December 11th, an alarm went off. A major fire entirely destroyed the bakery as well as the homes either side, that of Gerard Dion at 209, and Jean-Louis Carrier at 223. Civic fire records state that the cause of the fire remains unknown.

Following this sad event the Drolets decided not to rebuild and thus ended this operation which had contributed to the history of the City of Quebec for nearly a half century. Mr. Albert Drolet passed away at Quebec City in 1968, at the age of 78.

Returning to the tokens of this bakery, they are rare and difficult to find, because the vast majority of them have been destroyed. The few examples which survive probably were held by former customers or family members. At least, in my case, early in 1995 by fortunate circumstances I was in a flea market asking if the vendor had any dairy or bakery tokens from

définitivement les opérations de cette boulangerie, un autre commerce qui aura marqué l'histoire de la ville de Québec durant près d'un demi-siècle. Monsieur Albert Drolet décéda à Québec en 1968, il était alors âgé de 78 ans.

Pour revenir aux jetons de cette boulangerie, ils sont rares et difficiles à trouver car on m'a dit qu'en grande majorité, ces jetons auraient été détruits. Les quelques spécimens qui resteraient en circulation seraient probablement détenus par d'anciens clients qui les auraient gardées en souvenir ou par des proches de la parenté. Ce qui a été mon cas au début de l'année 1995, par un heureux hasard de circonstances j'étais dans un marché aux puces et je m'informais s'ils avaient des jetons de laitiers ou de boulangers de la ville Québec

Quebec City and it was at this moment that a man told me he had two tokens at home from the bakery of Albert Drolet. The man in question was a brother-in-law of one of the sons of Mr. Drolet! It was thus that I was able to lay my hands on these two tokens, and fortune favoured me this rare time.

le français conclu

et c'est à ce moment qu'un Monsieur me dit oui j'en ai deux à la maison de la boulangerie Albert Drolet, ce Monsieur en question, était un beau-frère d'un fils de Monsieur Drolet. C'est ainsi que j'ai pu mettre la main sur ces deux jetons là, pour une rare fois le hasard m'a favorisé.

Jeton LIONEL GOSSELIN Token

par/by Jean-Luc Giroux

non listé en aluminium dia. 31 mm not listed, aluminum, 31 mm diam



In 1939, le monde est à l'aube de la deuxième guerre mondiale. En ce qui concerne M. Lionel Gosselin alors âgé de 25 ans, il débute une carrière comme lutteur professionnel. Pour les plus âgés parmi vous et surtout les amateurs de lutte, vous vous souvenez sans doute du club athlétique, *La Tour*, le rendez-vous des sportifs qui était situé au 20 rue Mgr. Gauvreau. On y donnait aussi différents spectacles, il y avait même des concours d'amateurs pour chanteurs et musiciens mais les galas de

In 1939 the world was at the dawn of WWII. For Lionel Gosselin, who was then 25 years of age, the year meant the debut of a career as a professional wrestler. For the older amongst the readers, and especially for amateur wrestlers, there will undoubtedly be memories of the athletic club, *La Tour*, which was located at 20 Mgr. Gauvreau street. Many different events were held there, amateur nights for singers and musicians, but the boxing and wrestling events were especially popular.

boxe et de lutte, était forts populaires. Durant sa carrière Lionel Gosselin y livra plusieurs combats.

Après une belle carrière d'une quinzaine d'années comme lutteur professionnel, le temps est venu pour Lionel de penser à se retirer du monde de la lutte. Mais à peine âgé de 41 ans, il était trop jeune pour rester inactif. Il entreprend donc une deuxième carrière, mais cette fois-ci dans un domaine bien différent. Il se lance dans le domaine de l'automobile, pièces et accessoires puis par la suite, dans la réparation de carrosseries automobiles et la pose de silencieux. En 1960, Lionel Gosselin est considéré à Québec comme le *Roi du Muffler*, son commerce est situé au 537, boul. Langelier.

C'est justement à ce moment-là qu'il décide de faire frapper 1000 jetons en aluminium comme bon d'achat d'une valeur de \$1.00 à son commerce. Encore à cette époque, les jetons étaient considérés comme un excellent instrument publicitaire, ils furent donc tous distribués à sa clientèle et à d'éventuels nouveaux clients.

Après avoir oeuvré dans le domaine de l'automobile durant une quinzaine d'années, Lionel alors âgé de 56 ans, décide de se retirer définitivement et de prendre une retraite bien méritée. Alors en 1970, son fils Marc prend la relève et continue d'opérer le commerce. En 1995, ce commerce est encore en opération et est toujours situé au 537, boul. Langelier. Au printemps 1995, je suis entré en communication avec Marc, question d'avoir des informations sur la carrière de son père Lionel mais la question qui m'intéressait le plus, était de savoir ce qui était advenu des fameux jetons.

Il me répondit ceci: Même si à l'époque ces jetons avaient une valeur de \$1.00 comme bon d'achat, les clients ou les gens qui en avaient en leur possession, ne s'en servaient pas il les ont gardés comme souvenir, alors ces jetons ne sont jamais revenus à la source

During his career Lionel Gosselin had many bouts at the club.

After a good career of some 15 years as a professional wrestler the time came for Lionel to think of retirement. But at 41 he was too young to become inactive. So he undertook a second career, but this time in a totally different field. He entered the field of automobile parts and accessories, then body repairs and muffler replacements. By 1960 Lionel Gosselin was considered the *Muffler King* at Quebec, his business situated at 537 Langelier Boulevard.

It was at this time Mr. Gosselin decided to have 1000 tokens struck in aluminum, good for \$1.00 at his business. Even at the time a token was considered an excellent advertising step and they were all distributed to his clientele and new customers.

After having worked for fifteen years in his automotive business Lionel Gosselin, then 56 years old, decided to take a well earned retirement. In 1970 his son Marc took over the business. In 1995 it still operates at the same site, 537 Langelier Boulevard.

In the spring of 1995 I entered into communication with Marc, asking about his father's career, but the question that interested me most of all, was to know what had befallen the tokens.

He replied as follows, even though at the time the tokens still had a value of \$1.00 towards a purchase, the customers or the people who had tokens in their possession were not making use of them, keeping them as souvenirs, thus producing a veritable rarity. Marc Gosselin confided to me that he only had two of the tokens himself and he was carefully guarding them. He also told me that during the previous two years he had received some fifty requests for tokens and he had not been able to provide any.

émettrice ce qui crée véritablement une certaine rareté. M. Marc Gosselin m'a même confié qu'il en a seulement deux exemplaires en sa possession et qu'il les garde précieusement. Il m'a dit aussi qu'au cours des dernières années, il avait reçu plus d'une cinquantaine de demandes concernant ce jeton et que malheureusement, il ne pouvait acquiescer à ces demandes.

Alors vous êtes à mêmes de constater que ce jeton n'est pas facile à trouver et il y a une chose qui est certaine, c'est que l'on ne se retrouvera pas devant une irruption soudaine sur le marché d'une quantité de ces jetons, comme cela s'est produit dans le passé pour certains jetons, entres autres, *Castor Gagnon*. Il est permis de conclure que ce jeton est une valeur sûre et qu'il ne sera jamais facile d'en dénicher un exemplaire. Alors, je vous souhaite bonne chance.

En passant, M. Lionel Gosselin a célébré ses 81 ans en 1995.

As you can understand, this token is not easy to find and if one thing is certain there is not likely to be a hoard of these tokens suddenly appearing on the market as has happened in the past for other tokens such as the *Castor Gagnon*. I believe that it is reasonable to conclude that this token will have an assured value and that it will never be easy to uncover an example. However, I wish you good luck in your search.

Détails du jeton:

en aluminium, dia.	31 mm
date d'émission	1960
quantité	1000 jetons

Token details:

in aluminum	31 mm diameter
date of issue	1960
quantity	1000 pieces

Avers / Obverse

Lionel Gosselin Ltée / 537 bou. Langelier, Québec / Bon/D'achat / Valeur / \$1.00

Revers / Reverse

Spécialiste / Body Shop / Roi du Muffler /

Jetons LAITERIE BROOKSIDE et LAITERIE BORDEN Tokens

par/by Jean-Luc Giroux



↑ Avers et reverse identiques:
de forme octogonale en aluminium

Bifacial, Aluminum, Octagonal



↑ En aluminium de couleur bleue

Blue anodized aluminum

Se dirigeant vers l'ouest de la ville et parcourant une distance de près de trois milles sur le chemin St-Louis, bordée de vastes propriétés, quelques-unes modernes mais la plupart anciennes et qui rappellent les domaines anglais, on arrive à la **Brookside**, située sur le côté sud du chemin faisant face au fleuve St-Laurent et ayant à l'ouest, le Pont de Québec.

Contrairement aux laiteries situées dans le centre de villes où l'espace est très restreint, l'usine de la **Brookside Dairy** est en pleine campagne. Brookside Dairy est fondée en 1909 par monsieur J.-A. Corrigan. Au commencement de ses opérations, elle ne vendait que 20 gallons de lait par jour.

Etant située à la campagne, la Brookside Dairy a sous son contrôle, des fermes d'une étendue de 595 acres. Elle emploie 22 chevaux et 10 voitures pour la livraison de lait. Elle as 21 hommes à son service. A part le lait de 96 vaches qui lui appartiennent, elle est forcée pour approvisionner ses consommateurs, de se pourvoir de lait chez un grand nombre de cultivateurs, la plupart de Bélair et de St-Augustin. Tout le lait est clarifié et

Heading towards the west from the city and travelling close to three miles on the St. Louis road, which is bordered by large properties, some modern but the majority older and they recall English properties, one arrives at **Brookside**, which is situated on the south side of the road, facing the St. Lawrence, and having the Quebec Bridge to the west.

Compared to the dairies situated in the centre of towns where space is very constrained the plant of Brookside Dairy is in wide open country. Brookside Dairy was founded in 1909 by J. A. Corrigan. In the beginning of its operations the dairy sold only 20 gallons of milk per day.

Being situated in the countryside the Brookside Dairy had under its control a farm of 595 acres. It employed 22 horses and 10 wagons for delivery of milk. Twenty-one men were employed. With 96 cows being milked the dairy was forced to supply a great number of farmers, and most of Belair and St. Augustin. All their milk was pasteurized under the strictest of sanitary conditions. It was the only dairy at Qubec which was operated under scientific and sanitary conditions.

pasteurisé dans les conditions sanitaires les plus strictes. C'est la seule laiterie à Québec qui soit sous une direction scientifique et sanitaire.

En 1924, la Compagnie **Borden** achète Brookside Dairy Inc. et le nom est modifié par Laiterie Brookside, Division de The Borden Company Limited. Depuis ce temps, la Compagnie porte le nom de The Borden Company Limited, Division Laiterie Brookside. En 1947, ses routes de lait sont entièrement motorisées, ce qui permet de donner un meilleur service à la clientèle et d'assurer une livraison dans les meilleures conditions possibles. En 1948, une nouvelle bâtisse érigée sert à la fabrication et à l'entreposage de la crème glacée. L'ouverture officielle a lieu en juillet 1949.

L'usine a employé jusqu'à 125 employés et avait une flotte de 54 camions. La crème glacée spéciale de qualité supérieure *Lady Borden* était très appréciée.

In 1924, the Borden company bought the Brookside Dairy Inc., and the name was changed to Laiterie [Ed.=Dairy] Brookside, Division de The Borden Company Limited. Subsequently the name became The Borden Company Limited Division Laiterie Brookside. In 1947 its delivery routes were entirely motorized, which permitted the company to give better service to its clientele and to assure the delivery of milk in the best condition possible. In 1948 a new building was erected for the production and warehousing of ice cream. This building opened in July 1949.

The operation employed almost 125 people and had a fleet of 54 truck. The special high quality ice cream, *Lady Borden*, was very popular.

JETON JOS. RICHARD BARBIER TOKEN

par/by Jean-Luc Giroux

non listé en Aluminium diameter 25 mm not listed



On retrouve pour la première fois dans les annuaires de Québec en 1904 le nom de Joseph Richard qui tenait un salon de barbier avec un comptoir de tabac au numéro 127, rue de la Couronne à Québec. Il résidait chez son père Napoléon Richard au 144, rue de la Reine.

En 1907, il déménage au 125, rue de la Couronne et c'est probablement à cette époque qu'il a émis son jeton bon pour 0.25¢, car en 1909 le local qu'il occupait est tenu par un autre barbier du nom de Wilfred Lessard. Et l'on retrouve maintenant Jos. Richard au numéro 254, rue du Roi.

En 1912, il déménage à nouveau son salon au 94, rue Grant et sa résidence privée est au numéro 52, 6ème Rue dans le quartier Limoilou. En 1913, il déménage encore une fois son salon de barbier au numéro 242, rue Prince-Édouard; en 1914 on le retrouve cette fois au 355, rue Richardson mais sa résidence est toujours sur la 6ème Rue à Limoilou.

En 1917, son nom ne figure plus dans les annuaires de la ville de Québec. Peut-être qu'il a quitté pour l'extérieur de la ville. Le moins que l'on puisse dire de cet individu, c'est qu'il ne tenait pas longtemps à la même place et que par le fait même, il avait continuellement à se bâtir une nouvelle clientèle.

Détails du jeton:

Avers: Jos. Richard/Barbier/Tabaconiste/
125 de la Couronne/Québec
Revers: Quinze chèques valent/ 25¢/en ouvrage

We find the name of Joseph Richard in the directory of Quebec City for the first time in 1904. He had a barber shop and tobacco counter at 127 de la Couronne street at Quebec. It was living with his father, Napoleon Richard, at 144 de la Reine street.

In 1907 he moved to 125 de la Couronne street and it is probably this year that he issued his token for 25¢ because in 1909 this site was taken by another barber by the name of Wilfred Lessard, and we find Jos. Richard at 254 du Roi street.

In 1912 he moved once again to 94 Grant street, and his private residence was at 52 Sixth street in the Limoilou quarter. In 1913 he moved again, this time to 242, Prince Edouard street, and in 1914 we find him at 355 Richardson street, although his residence remained on Sixth street in Limoilou.

In 1917 his name was no longer listed in the directory for Quebec City. Perhaps he had left the city. The least that we can say about this individual is that he didn't stay at any one location for very long, and that he probably had to build a new clientele every time he moved.

Token details:

Obv: Jos. Richard/Barbier/Tabaconiste/
125 de la Couronne/Quebec
Rev: 15 checks worth 25¢ in work
(translation of reverse)

THE HISTORY AND MEDALS OF THE CANADIAN LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION

by Jack Boddington

The Canadian Lifeboat Institution, a member of the International Lifeboat Federation, has been in operation for over fifteen years. The C.L.I., which is patterned after the Royal National Lifeboat Institution of the U.K., is operated and staffed entirely by volunteers who, since the Institution's inception, have participated in over 2,500 rescue services, working in close cooperation with other search and rescue organizations such as the Canadian Coast Guard, the Coast Guard Auxiliary and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The objectives of the C.L.I. are to promote safety of life on the Territorial Seas of Canada and all Interior waters by:

1. supplementing local, community, provincial and national efforts directed towards the preservation of life and property and, in particular, providing equipment and personnel for marine search and rescue services, and
2. assisting with promotion of safe boating practices through accident prevention and safety education programmes.

An incident in early 1997 involving C.L.I. Lifeboat 2B 02 "ARTISTS LIFE" is described from the Institution's records:

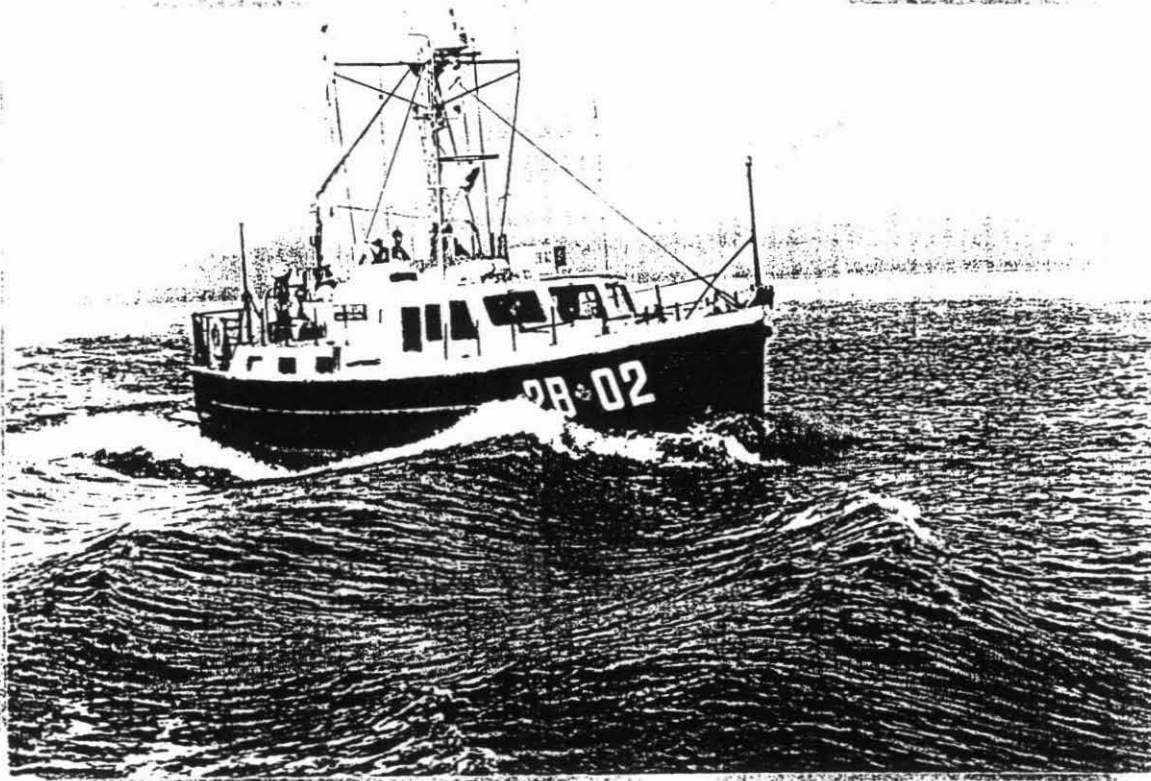
"It was not a good night in the Gulf of Georgia (on Canada's West coast). The onshore wind was blowing at over 30 knots while a large fleet of gillnetters was trying to benefit from a good run of sockeye off the mouth of the Fraser River. The Lifeboat "ARTISTS LIFE" was at anchor in the lee of the Steveston breakwater listening and watching to be of assistance in case of trouble.

Just after midnight a "Mayday" call was received from the F.V. "BLUE MIST". It had suffered a small fire on board and had lost all its electrical power. The vessel was drifting towards the surf-filled shallows of Sturgeon Bank.

The Lifeboat weighed anchor and through heavy seas set out to locate the vessel. It took just 30 minutes to find and reach the boat, wallowing broadside in a heavy sea, now only yards from the surf line. In the howling wind the Lifeboat made a slow, controlled approach to the fishing boat's bow, where after three attempts, a heaving line was passed to a fisherman lying flat on the pitching and rolling foredeck of the small vessel. The line was secured for heavy weather tow, and the Lifeboat eased its charge into deeper water, eventually making a course for the Fraser River. By the time Sandheads Lighthouse was reached the wind had increased and, with a fast ebb tide, the seas were huge.

Just before the turn into the river, the Lifeboat's on deck "tow watch" notified the Commander that the tow line had parted. A quick survey of the situation showed that the fishing vessel was only 300 yards upwind from the Sandheads Lighthouse as it sat on its pilings smothered in surf and spray.

The vessel was again drifting to certain destruction. The tow line was brought aboard and found with the cleat and part of the foredeck of "BLUE MIST" attached.



THE CANADIAN LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION'S LIFEBOAT 2B 02 "ARTISTS LIFE"

As quickly as possible the Lifeboat was maneuvered into the narrow space between the lighthouse and the helpless boat. With all gear ready and the crew briefed, the approach was made. Everybody on board knew that every second counted and there would be no second chance. This time the line was passed hand to hand on the first attempt. As feared, however, there was nothing left to which to secure the tow. The Lifeboat Commander ordered the line transferred to the stern and to be secured to the net drum. Fingers were crossed and prayers offered as the strain was taken up. It held. With only a few yards to spare the tow was again eased away from danger. Lifeboat and tow were brought about in the huge seas and the river was finally reached. However, because of the heavy ebb, a bad seaway was experienced for the duration of the tow to Steveston. Coupled with this, the fo'c's'le made it impossible to tow from the fishing vessel's bow causing the vessel to behave in a cranky fashion.

Finally the safety of harbour was reached and, the vessel secure, all could breathe a sigh of relief. For the Lifeboat, however, the night was not over. She immediately sailed again for the mouth of the Fraser River to continue to watch over the fishing fleet. This was to be only one of seven incidents that day attended by the Lifeboat "ARTISTS LIFE" and her crew."

In the Journal of the Canadian Lifeboat Institution the presentation of the Institution's first Gold Medal for Gallantry and Bravery was recorded, this being not to an individual but to an entire ship - the H.M.C.S. "CALGARY".



C.L.I. Director Lyall Creighton looks on as Lifeboat Commander Captain John M. Horton presents the Gold Medal for Gallantry to the crew of H.M.C.S. "CALGARY", the Commanding Officer receiving.

On December 1st. 1995 H.M.C.S. "CALGARY" went into battle. Not an action with guns blazing and missiles flying, but a battle no less against fierce adversaries - time and weather.

The prize - thirty human lives. The story from the ship follows:

"After four months of operations in the Arabian Gulf and the Adriatic Sea, H.M.C.S. "CALGARY" was completing the final portion of OPERATION TRANQUILLITY: the passage home.

The afternoon of December 1, 1995 found H.M.C.S. "CALGARY" 60 miles southeast of Bermuda, steaming steadily towards a rendezvous with the United States Navy Ship "LEROY GRUMMAN" for a much needed replenishment. Shortly after 1 pm we received a message informing us of a 'potential Search and Rescue (SAR) tasking'. Within the hour our plans changed dramatically. A formal SAR tasking was passed to the ship from MARLANTHQ in Halifax (Nova Scotia).

Our mission: to proceed 430 miles to the northwest and rescue the crew of the M/V "MOUNT OLYMPUS" a Romanian-crewed, Greek-owned, Maltese-flagged iron-ore carrier.

Battered by a severe storm, the 600 foot vessel had sustained structural damage and was taking on water in two of her four holds. To make matters worse another even more violent storm was fast approaching and threatened to end "MOUNT OLYMPUS"s struggle for survival.

Our ship's SAR Organization closed up for a planning session. Depending on the circumstances, several courses of action were available.

Considerations included whether or not the "MOUNT OLYMPUS" would still be afloat when we arrived in the area; what the state of the weather in the vicinity would be; the very real possibility of casualties among the merchantman's crew of thirty; and whether to transfer survivors to the H.M.C.S. "CALGARY" or to the nearby M/V "RODOPI", which had also responded to "MOUNT OLYMPUS"'s MAYDAY call.

It also became apparent that H.M.C.S. "CALGARY"'s low fuel state would be another important factor. With under twelve hours to go before the "CALGARY" arrived on the scene, preparations began in earnest. In the Chief and Petty Officers' Mess, the ship's Executive Officer, LCdr. Dave Hudock, mustered representatives from each of the ship's departments for a brief on the rescue plan, concentrating specifically on the possibility of receiving the crew of the "MOUNT OLYMPUS" on board. The Air Detachment laboured to remove the dipping sonar from the CH-124 Sea King helicopter to make room for survivors and MEDEVAC equipment. "We had to be prepared for any situation which could crop up" said the ship's Physician's Assistant, WO Pierre Fortin "everything from hypothermia to burns, or injuries from falling".

As H.M.C.S. "CALGARY" closed in on "MOUNT OLYMPUS"'s position communications were established with the nearby "RODOPI", Rescue Coordination Centre New York, a United States Coast Guard C-130 HERCULES aircraft, and finally with the "MOUNT OLYMPUS" herself. She reported her situation as precarious with building swells increasing her pitch and roll.

H.M.C.S. "CALGARY"'s air crew were briefed and manned the Sea King. At 1 am on December 2nd., with H.M.C.S. "CALGARY" still 60 miles away from the foundering vessel, our helo, callsign STINGER 04, launched and headed towards the "MOUNT OLYMPUS". Once overhead, our aircrew were able to take their first look at the situation aboard. They found the crew loosely mustered on the starboard side just forward of the after house. The aircrew upon assessing the weather and its effect on the ship's movements, determined that it would be safe to transfer the ship's survivors from the "MOUNT OLYMPUS" to the "RODOPI". Large, irregular deck swings, a lack of adequate visual references, and the low clearance from the after superstructure made it extremely difficult for pilots Capt. Dan Burden and Lt. (USN) Bill Erhardt, to hover the helo. "We just couldn't get a stable hover ... our references were poor, it was dark, and the ship was moving" noted aircraft commander Capt. Burden.

After the first hoist and one near miss on the superstructure, the helo moved of to consider alternate hoisting positions. The number of available sites was limited by the structural damage sustained by the "MOUNT OLYMPUS" during the storm and, after consulting with the master over FM radio, the aircraft moved over to the port side and slid in over the deck with the tail rotor pointing back towards the after house. This required a crewman in the door at all times to 'clear' the tail. Though still a challenging hover position, the ship's motion was much easier to judge and five more survivors were hoisted into the aircraft.

All hoists from the "MOUNT OLYMPUS" were conducted using a double lift harness in which the crew's AESOP, MCpl. Rob Fisher, was lowered to the heaving deck. Here he would strap survivors, one at a time, into the harness with him. Together, they would be raised up to the aircraft.

"Initially people were a bit apprehensive getting in and out of the helicopter" stated MCpl. Fisher. "After a while they were very helpful".

STINGER 04 commenced their first approach to the "RODOPI", selecting a good position to lower the survivors. At this point, the moon was completely obscured by an overcast layer and all visible horizon was lost. While also experiencing a considerable amount of deck motion, the "RODOPI" was better illuminated, more stable, and afforded the aircraft more room to maneuver. This part of the rescue proceeded much more quickly, with MCpl. Fisher again being lowered and assisting from the deck as survivors were transferred one at a time.

H.M.C.S. "CALGARY"s helo ferried nine survivors on the second trip and ten on the third. Then, while the master of the "MOUNT OLYMPUS" spent ten minutes shutting down his ship's engines and gathering his papers, STINGER 04 took the opportunity to return to H.M.C.S. "CALGARY" to conduct a hot fueling prior to evacuating the remaining crew members.

After four challenging trips over three hours, all thirty of "MOUNT OLYMPUS"s crew were brought to safety. "It went extremely well" remarks MCpl. Fisher. "We got everybody off, nobody was injured, and we accomplished what we set out to do within a very short period of time. It was very smooth - a very well done operation".



The Medal of the Canadian Lifeboat Institution

The Canadian Lifeboat Institution has two medals, both of identical design, differenced by the ribbon colours.

The Medal for Gallantry and Bravery

May be awarded in one of three classes - gold, silver or bronze, circular, 1¼" diameter, straight bar suspender.

Obverse: A fouled anchor surrounded by two circles of layed rope carrying the words "CANADIAN LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION" and two maple leaves.

Reverse: The C.L.I. house flag displaying a cross with outline over which is layed a fouled anchor topped by a Naval Crown. The centre device is surrounded by two circles of layed rope carrying the words of the Institution's motto "THE SEA SHALL NOT HAVE THEM", with one maple leaf.

The ribbon is of equal stripes - white/red/white/red/white.

The Patron's Medal

Identical in all respects to the Medal for Gallantry and Bravery, with the exception of the ribbon which is of equal stripes - red/blue/red/blue/red.

The Patron's Medal may be awarded for a financial donation to the Institution in accordance with the following schedule:

Patron's Medal in Bronze	a minimum of \$ 250.00 Can.
Patron's Medal in Silver	a minimum of \$ 500.00 Can.
Patron's Medal in Gold	a minimum of \$1,000.00 Can.

Author's endnote:

- individual membership in the Canadian Lifeboat Institution is \$25.00 per year.
- miniature medals are available for \$40.00 Can.
- should any readers wish to avail themselves of membership or one of the Donor's Medals, I will be pleased to send an application form on request to:

Jack Boddington, 9740 - 91 Street, Edmonton,
Alberta, Canada. T6C 3P7 (Phone (403) 466-2380
- The Canadian Lifeboat Institution is a registered charity and donations will recognized by a charitable donations receipt.
- application for approval to wear the Institution's medals is pending with the Canadian Chancellery, Ottawa.

COMMONWEALTH HONOUR AWARD MEDALS OF THE ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY

by Jack Boddington

The Society, which was established in 1891 with the title 'The Life Saving Society', was granted, in 1904, permission to use the prefix 'Royal', therefore becoming 'The Royal Life Saving Society'.

In Canada, the Ontario Branch was formed in 1908, Quebec in 1909, Manitoba in 1910 and British Columbia in 1912 - all other provinces and territories were to follow in the next few years.

In 1955 it was resolved to reorganize the Royal Life Saving Society to comprise of five self governing national branches - Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom. The title of the branch would be The Royal Life Saving Society followed by the name of the country, hence 'The Royal Life Saving Society Canada' was born and is still alive and well to this day.

The primary purpose of the Society is to decrease the incidence of drowning by the dissemination of life saving instruction and the establishment of standards of proficiency in life saving techniques.

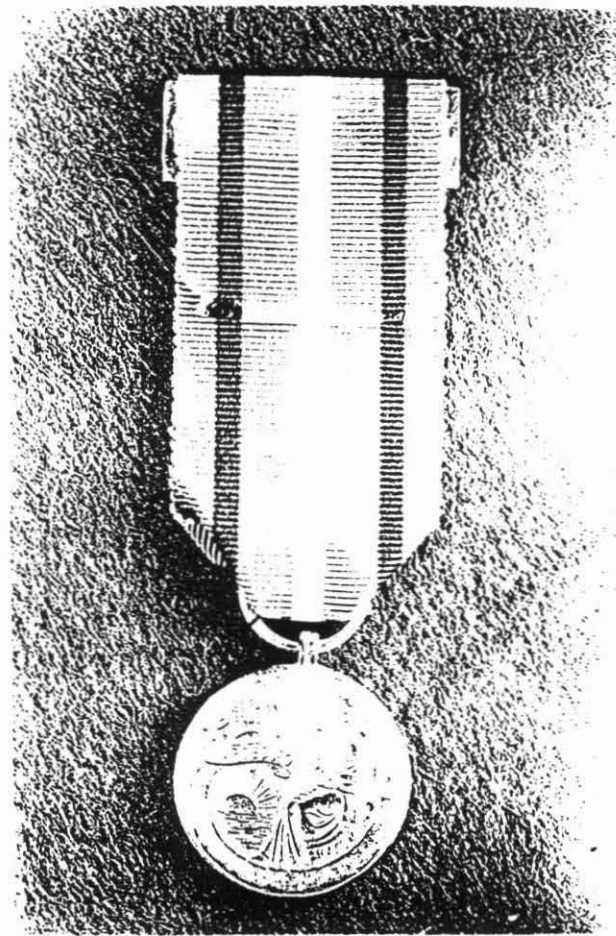
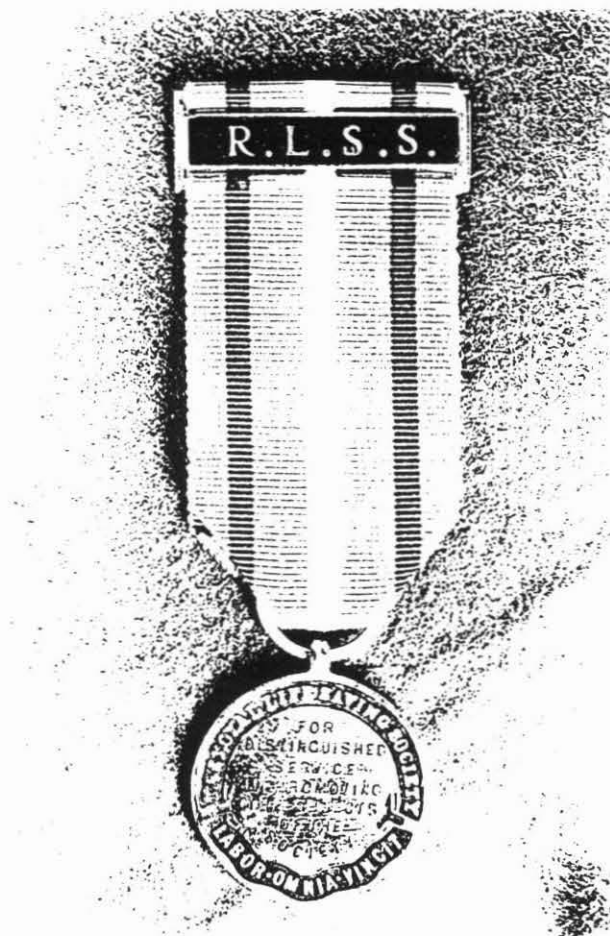
Collectors will frequently see proficiency medals of the Society singly and sometimes in groups, but the honour awards of the Society are comparatively rare and are seldom seen.

Shortly after the 'Royal' designation was granted the Society instituted an honour award which has since expanded into the issue of three categories of award (one obsolete and two current) - the Distinguished Service Medal, the Service Cross and the Recognition Badge.

These medals may be awarded for extraordinary service to the Royal Life Saving Society, on the authority of the Commonwealth Council, all three medals being common throughout the Commonwealth.

The Distinguished Service Medal

The Distinguished Service Medal was instituted in 1906 to reward individuals for 'zeal in promoting the aims and objects of the Society'. Approximately 200 of these awards have been made from the institution of the medal to 1941 (an average of a little less than six each year) at which time the D.S.M. was replaced with the Service Cross, described later.



The Distinguished Service Medal

obverse

reverse

Medal: Silver and enamel, circular, 28mm diameter, ring suspension.

Obverse: Superimposed upon a silver ground are the words ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY - LABOUR - OMNIA - VINCIT, which are around the outer edge of the medal. In the centre are the words FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN PROMOTING THE OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY, all this lettering being in blue enamel.

Reverse: A female figure seated and holding a laurel wreath over her head in expanse of water, the setting sun in the background. A scroll at the lower end of the medal with the words AWARDED TO and a space for the name of the recipient and the date of award.

The medal is worn suspended from the neck by a ribbon - 1 1/2" wide, light blue with a centre stripe of white and two intermediate stripes of dark blue, which is suspended from a top pin bar in blue enamel bearing the letters R.L.S.S. in silver.

Further citations or 'bars' are, in this case, indicated by ornamental stars, in bronze, silver or gold, with the Society badge in the centre, worn on the ribbon.

The Distinguished Service Medal, with three stars (bronze, silver and gold) to Mrs. Olive Pretty of Ontario is on exhibit at the Aquatic Hall of Fame and Museum of Canada at the Pan Am Pool in Winnipeg.



The Service Cross

Instituted in 1941 to replace the Distinguished Service Medal, the Service Cross is a senior medallic award of the Society.

The number of medals and bars awarded each year varies somewhat, but the following list of awards for 1975-76 is indicative:

Service Cross Bars to Service Cross

Australia	14	3
Barbados	1	-
Canada	1	-
New Zealand	1	-
United Kingdom	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>
	28	4

Medal: Gilt and enamel, St. Andrew's Cross, 37mm diameter, ring suspension.

Obverse: A St. Andrew's Cross formed by a boat hook and oar crossed tied with a centre knot of rope and on a gilt ground. A white enamel circle upon which the boat hook and oar are superimposed carries the words **ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY**, while the space between the upper arms has the word **SERVICE** and the lower arms the word **CROSS** these words being on a blue enamel ground.

Reverse: Plain for the engraved name of the recipient and the date of award.

Prior to 1963 the cross was issued without crown, but in that year a St. Edward's crown was attached to the top of the medal.

The medal is worn suspended from the Society's ribbon, described previously, with a suspensory bar in white enamel, bearing the letters R.L.S.S. in gilt. Further bars for subsequent citations may be granted. These bars carry the year of award in gilt on a white enamel ground and have the name of the recipient on the reverse of each bar.

The Service Cross, with bars, to Professor John McCutcheon, who for many years was the Executive Secretary of the Canadian Branch is on exhibit at the Aquatic Hall of Fame and Museum of Canada previously mentioned.

The Recognition Badge, instituted in 1937, is designed to reward individuals whose service to the Society is not such as to warrant an award of the Service Cross. It is generally accepted that the Recognition Badge must be awarded before a recipient can qualify for the Service Cross, but in some cases, particularly where dignitaries are concerned, the Service Cross may be the first honour award.

The awards for 1975-76 are indicative of the numbers awarded:

	Recognition Badge	Bars to Recognition Badge
Australia	25	11
Canada	19	5
Hong Kong	2	1
Malta	-	2
New Zealand	6	6
United Kingdom	<u>34</u>	<u>14</u>
	86	39



The Recognition Badge

Medal: Silver and enamel, irregular circular shape, 26mm diameter, ring suspension.

Obverse: Upon a white circle with the words ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY is superimposed a boat hook and oar crossed, tied with a centre knot of rope, on a blue ground. The whole is surrounded by a wreath in green with a scroll at the bottom in blue, with the words FOR SERVICES RENDERED.

Reverse: The words RECOGNITION BADGE - AWARDED TO (space for name and date) FOR SERVICES RENDERED TO THE ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY, in seven lines.

As with the Service Cross, after 1963 the St. Edward's crown was added to the top of the medal and the suspension ring attached to the top of the crown. The medal is worn suspended from the Society's ribbon, described previously, with a suspensory bar in green enamel, bearing the letters R.L.S.S. in silver.

Further bars, for subsequent citations, may be granted. These bars carry the year of award in silver on a green enamel ground and have the name of the recipient engraved on the reverse of each bar.

The Recognition Badge to Professor John McCutcheon is on exhibit at the Aquatic Hall of Fame and Museum of Canada previously mentioned.

Recently the design of the Service Cross and the Recognition Badge (now the Service Medal) has changed slightly and the name of the Royal Life Saving Society Canada changed to The Life Saving Society - Canada's Lifeguarding Experts.

The headquarters of the Commonwealth Society are located at:

R.L.S.S. Commonwealth Headquarters
4, Windsor Court, Greenhill Street
Stratford-upon-Avon
Warwickshire CV337 6GG
England

The headquarters of the Canadian Society are located at:

The Lifesaving Society National Office
287, McArthur Avenue
Ottawa
Ontario K1L 6P3

Numismatically Oxford (part 6)

Seneca Pitcher, Merchant etc., Norwich, Ont.

plus a listing of other Norwich tokens

Although born in Queensbury Town, New York, Seneca Pitcher lived most of his life in or near Norwich, Ontario. He had been involved in various occupations but it is as a merchant that he is chiefly remembered here.

At the age of 18 in 1842 he was working as a clerk in a Norwich store. From this he went into farming and operating a saw mill.

In 1854 with a partner, Charles Sackrider, he started a store under the name of "Pitcher & Sackrider". By 1857 he was in business by himself trading under the name of S. Pitcher. Seneca Pitcher obtained most of his supplies from Hamilton, Ontario where he also did his banking. A typical buying trip took 3 days with a stop over night in Ancaster both on the way up and the way back. At least four of these trips were made each year.

In 1876 Seneca sold his business to a Mr. Henry Rotz and by 1880 he had built a new store on the south east corner of Pitcher and Main Street. This store was known as the "Norwich Crystal Hall and Grocery Emporium".

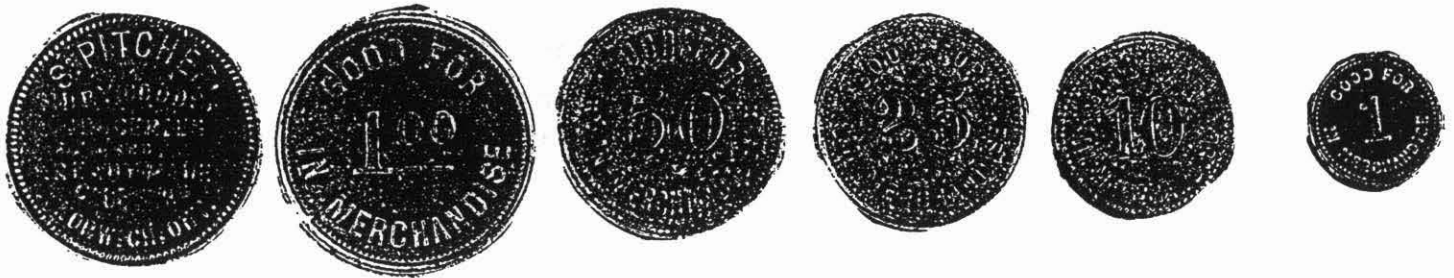
Over the next few years he leased the business, first to his son DeWitt Pitcher and his partner Elgin Mott, and later to "Wood & Bro."

The years from 1885 until 1890 he was operating a 200 acre farm which he had purchased. He then returned to operating his store, turning the operation of his farm over to his younger son Frank. He remained operating his store until his death in 1917 at the age of 93.

Seneca Pitcher used tokens in conjunction with his business. They were listed by Fred Bowman in his "TRADE TOKENS OF ONTARIO". Ranging from 1¢ to \$1, they were made of aluminum and round in shape. They ranged from 18 mm in diameter for the 1¢ to 24 mm for the dollar.

The obverse read: S. PITCHER/DRY GOODS,/GROCERIES/AND/READY MADE/CLOTHING/NORWICH,ONT. The reverse had the denominations.

A variety of the 1¢ token is listed by Ken Palmer in his LISTING OF ONTARIO DUE BILLS. The tokens are also listed by McColl in his 1904 listing so it is known that they were in use as early as that time.



Other merchants from Norwich who used tokens around the turn of the century were R.A. VAir, Grocer and Confectioner, who had tokens ranging in denomination of 1,2,5,10,25 and 50¢ with varieties of the 2,5 and 10¢ pieces known. These were aluminum and octagonal ranging from 18 mm to 28 mm.

A set of square aluminum tokens from 1¢ to \$1 were used by F. Walker's Grocery. They ranged from 17 mm to 28 mm.

A 5¢ and 10¢ token are known from the business of Mills Grocery. They are of aluminum and square.

Two tokens are known to have been used by a Mr. N. E. Hicks. The first was a 25 mm brass round 10¢ due bill and the other was for 25¢, bearing clasped hands and BRITISH BOER WAR/PEACE/IN SOUTH AFRICA. This is of brass, round and 28 mm.



A \$1, 10¢ and 5¢ token from F. Walker's.

Sources:

1. Bushell, Carson D. Gleanings by the Bushell 1982
produced by Norwich and District Historical Society
2. McColl, W.R. Canadian Medals and Business Cards 1904
Owen Sound, Ontario
3. Palmer, K.A. Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills 1991 published by The Canadian Token