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DOCUMENTS RELATING TO A CANADIAN NUMISMATIC TRANSITION;
Part II: Bronze Cents of 1884.

by Wayne L. Jacobs.

For a general overview of the circumstances surrounding the return of the minting of Canadian coins to the Royal Mint from the Heaton sub-contracts, please refer to Part I in the C.N.R.S. "Transactions" of Winter, 1997.

The above specifically dealt with the mintages of silver coins but of equal importance was the fact the striking of the bronze cents also returned. In fact, the ordering of the 1884 cents preceded that of the silver pieces by some nine months, presumably because the cents, unlike the others, had not been coined in 1883. There are a number of extant documents concerning the bronze coinage and, by date, they are as follows:

- (1) 7 Dec., 1883. From the secretary of the High Commissioner of Canada to C.W. Fremantle, Deputy Master of the Royal Mint.

"My dear Sir,

We are asked to arrange for the preparation of copper coinage (cent pieces) of the nominal value of \$25,000. (2,500,000 pieces).

Will you please say if you are prepared to do the work at the Mint, or whether it may be placed with Heaton's.

On receipt of your reply I shall be glad to comply with your suggestions.

Yrs faithfully,
Jos. G. Colmer"

- (2) 8 Dec., 1883. From C.W. Fremantle, Deputy Master of the Royal Mint to J.G. Colmer, secretary of the High Commissioner of Canada.

"My dear Sir,

There will be no difficulty in executing at the Mint, early next year, the Coinage of Bronze Cents required for Canada.

If you will send me the official application it will receive immediate attention.

Yours very truly,
C.W. Fremantle"

- (3) 21 Dec., 1883. From secretary of the High Commissioner for Canada to the Colonial Office.

"Sir,

In the absence of the High Commissioner for Canada, I have received directions from the Minister of Finance of Canada for the preparation of

copper coinage of the nominal value of \$25,000 and I beg to request that Earl Derby will be so good as to move the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to direct the authorities of the Mint to prepare this coinage if they are in a position to do so.

I am to state that the Canadian Government are urgently in need of the coinage in question and desire therefore that its preparation may be proceeded with as early as may be convenient.

I have &c,
Jos. C. Colmer for High Commissioner"

- (4) 22 Dec., 1883. Colonial Office to the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury a copy of a letter from the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada requesting that the authorities of the Mint may be authorized to prepare copper coinage of the nominal value of twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for the Government of the Dominion.

Lord Derby will be obliged if their Lordships will give the necessary directions for a compliance with this request, as early as may be convenient.

I am &c,
John Bramston"

- (5) 2 Jan., 1884. To High Commissioner for Canada Sir Charles Tupper from C.W. Fremantle, Deputy Master of the Royal Mint (draft copy).

"Sir,

I am &c to inform you that he has rec'd authority from the Lords &c for the execution of a coinage of Bronze cents, of the nom. val. of \$25,000 for the Govt. of Canada, and to state that this coinage will be commenced in this Dept. at as early a date as possible.

I am &c,
C W F"

- (6) 7 Jan., 1884. From Joseph Colmer, Secretary to the High Commissioner for Canada to C.W. Fremantle, Deputy Master of the Royal Mint.

"Sir,

In the absence of the High Commissioner I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant informing me by direction of the Master of the Royal Mint, that he has received authority from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the execution of a coinage of Bronze cents, of the nominal value of \$25,000 for the Government of Canada, and stating that this coinage will be commenced at as early a date as possible.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
Jos. Colmer"

- (7) 16 Jan., 1884. Office of the High Commissioner for Canada to C.W. Fremantle, Royal Mint.

"My dear Sir,

I trust you will arrange to proceed with the copper coinage at the earliest possible moment and that you will give me some idea as to when the different consignments will be ready in order to arrange for their transmission. I am informed that the coinage is to be divided in the following manner and had better be shipped in the order mentioned:

Assistant Receiver-General		Montreal	\$10,000
do	do	Toronto	6,000
do	do	St. John	5,000
do	do	Halifax	<u>4,000</u>
			\$25,000

Believe me, Yours faithfully,
Jos. Colmer"

- (8) 17 Jan., 1884. C.W. Fremantle, Royal Mint, to Joseph Colmer, Secretary to the High Commissioner for Canada.

"Dear Sir,

The Bronze coinage for Canada has been begun, and I shall hope in the course of a week to be able to tell you when each consignment will be ready for shipment.

I remain, Yours faithfully,
C.W.F."

- (9) 22 Jan., 1884. Office of the High Commissioner for Canada to C.W. Fremantle, Royal Mint.

"Dear Sir,

I have now received the following cable message from Ottawa, with reference to the Bronze coinage for Canada:-

'When are we to expect the copper'.

I shall be obliged if you can kindly enable me to reply to this.

Yours faithfully,
Jos. Colmer"

- (10) 23 Jan., 1884. To the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada from C.W. Fremantle, Royal Mint.

"Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I am glad to be able to tell you that the whole of the bronze coinage for Canada will be completed and ready for shipment on Friday 15th February.

New punches and Dies for this Coinage, with date 1884, have had to be made, & are just finished. The actual striking of the Coin will be commenced this afternoon.

Yr &c,
C.W.F."

- (11) 12 Feb., 1884. To Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada from C.W. Fremantle, Royal Mint. (draft copy)

"Sir,

With ref. to my letter of the 2nd ultimo, I am &c to inform you that the coinage of Bronze Cents for the Govt. of Canada, of the nom. val. of \$25,000 is now ready for delivery to your Agent, and I am to transmit herewith Invoices of the packing of the boxes in accordance with the request contained in Mr. Colmer's letter of the 16th ultimo.

I am &c
C.W.F"

(In margin: "4 enclosures" but not included)

- (12) 18 Feb., 1884. To the Deputy Master, Royal Mint, from Joseph Colmer, secretary to the High Commissioner for Canada.

"Sir,

In the absence of the High Commissioner, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant stating by direction of the Master of the Royal Mint, that the coinage of Bronze cents for the Government of Canada, of the nominal value of \$25,000 is now ready for delivery to his agent, and transmitting Invoices of the packing of the boxes containing the coin.

In reply, I have to acquaint you that I have made the necessary arrangements for the conveyance of the coin to its respective destinations through the Canadian Express Company, of 61 Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, Liverpool, who inform me this morning that, in order to ensure shipment by the Steamer sailing from Liverpool on Thursday next, the 21st inst., they have arranged with the London and North Western Railway Company to take delivery of the coin from the Royal Mint tomorrow.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
Jos. G. Colmer.

P.S. Since writing the above, I have received the following telegram from the Canadian Express Company:-

'Steam Coy now want coin here tomorrow. Have wired Mint and North Western Railway, Broad St., to send today certain. Please instruct Mint immediately.'

I shall be glad if it is possible for you to comply with the terms of the telegram.

J.G.C."

- (13) 18 Feb., 1884. To Deputy Master, Royal Mint, from Office of the High Commissioner for Canada.

"Sir,

In the absence of the High Commissioner, I beg to acknowledge the receipt, subsequent to the writing of my letter of this morning, of the following telegram from you, respecting the coinage of bronze cents for the Government of Canada:-

'Canadian cents will be delivered to order of Mr. Blackwood, Canadian Express Company, Liverpool, today. Please send formal authority.'

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
Jos. G. Colmer"

- (14) 20 Feb., 1884. To Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada, from C.W. Fremantle, Royal Mint. (draft copy).

"Sir,

I am to transmit herewith an account of the expenses in connection with the Coinage of Bronze Cents, of the nom. val. of \$25,000 recently executed by this Dept. for the Govt. of the Dominion of Canada, and to request that you will cause the amt., f1545.11.6, to be paid to his Cash Account at the Bank of England. (In margin: "f1545.11.6)

I am also to enclose Mr. Leonard Wyon's account for engraving, amtg to f4.4.0, which can be paid directly to him (In margin: "f4.4.0")

I am, Sir, Y.o.S,
C.W.F."

- (15) 26 Feb., 1884. To C.W. Fremantle, Royal Mint, from the Office of the High Commissioner to Canada.

"Sir,

In the absence of Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner for Canada, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, transmitting an account of the expenses in connection with the coinage of Bronze cents, of the nominal value of \$25,000, recently executed by the Master of the Mint for the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

I have had much pleasure in forwarding a cheque for f1545.11.6, the cost of the work, to the Bank of England, as you request. (In margin: f1545.11.6).

I have also given direction for a cheque for f4.4.0 to be sent to Mr. Leonard Wyon in settlement of his account for engraving.

I desire to take the opportunity of asking you to convey to the Master of the Mint the appreciation of the Canadian Government of the prompt attention which has been given to the matter.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
Jos. G. Colmer.

P.S. Please return your account in duplicate receipted."

(16)

Royal Mint Ledger Entry:

"CANADA COINAGE.

(Nom. val f5136.19.10)

\$25,000 in Bronze Cents

Treas. Authy No. 1329 27 Dec., 1883

(Debits:)

1884	Jan. 28	To Cash paid Mssrs Heaton for Bronze Metal	f1028.17. 7
		Extra Receipts:	
		1 Reverse Punch for 1 cent	f 3. 0. 0
		Mint Charge 10% on	
		f5,136.19.10	513.13.11
		(taking the Dollar \$4.86 2/3	
		to the Pound Sterling)	
		See Treasy Authy 21 Aug '71,	
		Recd Bk E.p.276	<u>516.13.11</u>
			f1545.11. 6
		(Mr. Wyon's Acct f4.4.0 paid	
		direct to him by Agent for Canada)	

(Receipts:)

1884	Feb. 29	By Cash for High Commissioner for Canada	f1545.11. 6"
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End of copied documents.

There are two points here: (a) The second major variety of reverse on the Canadian cents - Haxby/Willey's "Large Leaves" reverse - appeared in this year, apparently on all the cents since the Mint apologized for some delay due to the need of manufacturing new "punches and dies". The reverse was used up to and including part of the 1891 mintage. (b) Canada's cost "to the Mint door" for \$25,000 face value in cents was \$7542.29, including Wyon's engraving charge. Translated: cost was a shade over 30% face. Not bad.

THE "TWO COUNTRY" MEDALS TO THE CREW OF THE
CANADIAN COAST GUARD MOTOR LIFEBOAT 104

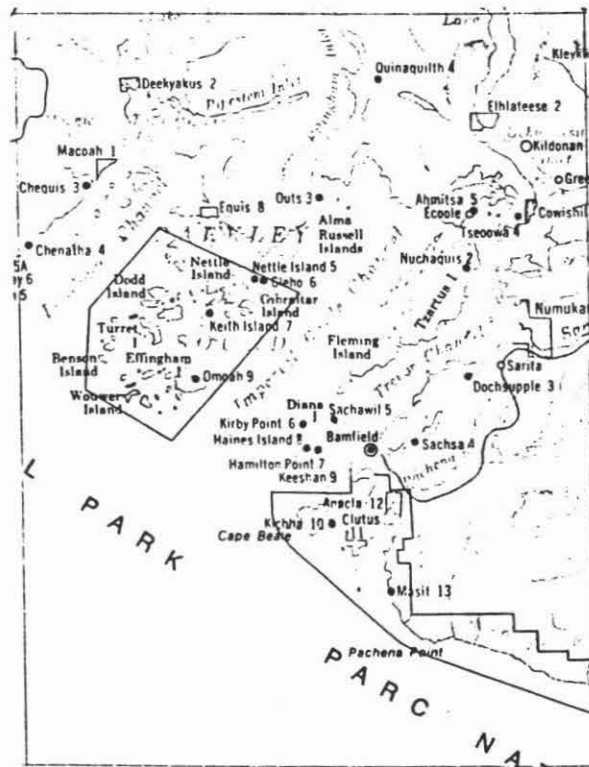
by Jack Boddington

The 54 foot seiner "BRUCE I" was in trouble. It was February 29, 1976, the first day of the roe-herring season, and although, during the season the previous year fourteen fishermen lost their lives in ten sinkings during the last two weeks of March, the 1976 season had opened two weeks earlier than the previous year.

Storm conditions were in effect and the "BRUCE I" was being buffeted in the Pacific Ocean, close to the western shore of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, when the vessel was swamped by an enormous wave and driven on the rocks off the Cape Beale lighthouse near Bamfield.

After the wave had struck, two of the crew of four were washed overboard, one, Reid Dobell, being able to make his way to a rock off the shore while the other, Rusty Waters, had been washed overboard and was nowhere to be seen. The skipper, Stan Bedle, and crewman, Randy West, managed to launch a rubber raft, which provided them with a fragile rescue opportunity

Coast Guard vessels were on duty and attending several distress situations - even the United States Coast Guard HH-52A 1461 helicopter, from Washington State, was out to assist where needed.



The Canadian Coast Guard Motor Lifeboat 104 from Bamfield Coast Guard Station, with it's crew of Coxswain David Christney, Coast Guardsmen Robert Amos, Clifford Charles and his son Martin Charles, was already in the water and had picked up the skipper and one crew member of the "BRUCE I" from a rubber raft, while the United States Coast Guard helicopter airlifted the third crew member from the rocks and made for shore.

All appeared to be going well and both the Canadian and U.S. crew's thoughts turned to the implementation of search techniques for the remaining crew member of "BRUCE I" - when disaster struck.

The helicopter, with it's crew of three plus the rescued fisherman, ran out of fuel before reaching the shore and fell from the sky onto the treacherous Cape Beale rocks.

The Canadian action which followed resulted in Coxswain David Christney being awarded the Canadian Star of Courage and the United States Treasury Medal in Silver for Saving Life, Coast Guardsmen Robert Amos, Clifford Charles and Martin Charles were each awarded the Canadian Medal for Bravery and the United States Treasury in Silver for Saving Life.

The official United States citations follow:

Silver Lifesaving Medal presented to:

DAVID C. CHRISTNEY
29 February 1976

CITATION:

"For heroic action on the night of 29 February 1976 while engaged in the rescue of four persons from United States Coast Guard HH-52A 1461 helicopter which, due to engine failure, had made an emergency landing in the water 150 feet from the cliffs of Cape Beale, British Columbia. Serving as coxswain of the Canadian Coast Guard Motor Lifeboat 104, Mr. CHRISTNEY and his crew were searching for survivors of a 53-foot fishing vessel which had run aground and sunk when they were notified of the downed U.S. Coast Guard helicopter. Immediately, Mr. CHRISTNEY piloted the MLB 104 to the vicinity of the helicopter. Encountering heavy seas, occasionally breaking over 30 feet, snowfall, and high winds, Mr. CHRISTNEY skillfully maneuvered the MLB into a position among the rocks and shoals whereby he ordered an outboard powered, inflatable, rubber boat to be launched to affect the rescue. While awaiting the return of the inflatable boat, Mr. CHRISTNEY maintained the position of the MLB although beset by the violent surf which caused severe rolling and pitching of his vessel. Recovering the helicopter survivors, the inflatable boat and it's crew, Mr. CHRISTNEY expertly navigated his way through the treacherous rocks and violent seas to the safer waters of Barkley Sound. Mr. CHRISTNEY's determined efforts, outstanding courage, initiative and fortitude, while jeopardizing his own life during this rescue, saved the lives of four persons. His unselfish actions and valiant service reflect great credit upon himself and the Canadian Coast Guard and are in keeping with the highest traditions of humanitarian service."

Silver Lifesaving Medal presented to:

MARTIN CHARLES

and

CLIFFORD CHARLES

29 February 1976

NOTE: Citations for both CHARLES' were identical. Separate citations were not recorded, only the names.

CITATION:

"For heroic action on the night of 29 February 1976 while engaged in the rescue of four persons from United States Coast Guard HH-25A 1461 helicopter which, due to engine failure, had made an emergency landing in the water 150 feet from the cliffs of Cape Beale, British Columbia. Serving as a crewman of the Canadian Coast Guard Motor Lifeboat 104, Mr. CHARLES and the crew of the MLB were searching for survivors of a 53-foot fishing vessel which had run aground and sunk when they were notified of the downed U.S. Coast Guard helicopter. Encountering heavy seas, occasionally breaking over 30 feet, snowfall and high winds, Mr. CHARLES and another crewman prepared an inflatable outboard powered rubber boat for launching from the MLB. When MLB 104 reached a position as close to the downed helicopter as it safely could, Mr. CHARLES and a shipmate launched the inflatable boat and approached the helicopter through the rocks and heavy seas. Reaching the helicopter, Mr. CHARLES helped the survivors into the inflatable boat and then began the arduous trip back to the MLB. Arriving at the MLB, he assisted the survivors in boarding the MLB and in recovering the inflatable boat from the water. Mr. CHARLES' outstanding initiative, perseverance and exceptional seamanship contributed to saving the lives of four men aboard the helicopter. His unselfish actions and valiant service reflect great credit upon himself and the Canadian Coast Guard and are in keeping with the highest traditions of humanitarian service."

The citation for Robert Amos differs only in minor detail from that above and is therefore not illustrated here.

The official Canadian citations now follow for comparison:

Star of Courage

CHRISTNEY, David Charles

Awarded/Attribuée 05/19/78

Coxswain David Christney, Robert Amos, Clifford Charles, and his son Martin, all crew members on board Canadian Coast Guard Lifeboat 104, saved three fishermen and three members of a helicopter crew from drowning on the reefs off Cape Beale, B.C., on the night of February 28, 1976. In a fine display of seamanship, Mr. Christney sailed his craft along the rugged shoreline, in driving snow and gale-force winds, to reach the fishermen. Two were found on a life raft, a third perched on the reefs. An American Coast Guard helicop-

Medal of Bravery

AMOS, Robert Murray

CHARLES, Clifford

CHARLES, Martin

Awarded/Attribuée 05/19/78

Coxswain David Christney, Robert Amos, Clifford Charles, and his son Martin, all crew members on board Canadian Coast Guard Lifeboat 104, saved three fishermen and three members of a helicopter crew from drowning on the reefs off Cape Beale, B.C., on the night of February 28, 1976. In a fine display of seamanship, Mr. Christney sailed his craft along the rugged shoreline, in driving snow and gale-force winds, to reach the fishermen. Two

ter was called in to assist and airlifted the lone fisherman from the rocks while the others boarded the lifeboat. The helicopter, however, while returning to shore, ran out of fuel and then fell on the reefs. Mr. Christney and Mr. Amos promptly answered the call for help and at great risk plucked the men from the aircraft moments before it was wrecked on the rocks. The victims were taken to shore and for several hours afterwards, the crew of the *Lifeboat 104*, though cold and tired, searched vainly for the fourth fisherman.

were found on a life raft, a third perched on the reefs. An American Coast Guard helicopter was called in to assist and airlifted the lone fisherman from the rocks while the others boarded the lifeboat. The helicopter, however, while returning to shore, ran out of fuel and then fell on the reefs. Mr. Christney and Mr. Amos promptly answered the call for help and at great risk plucked the men from the aircraft moments before it was wrecked on the rocks. The victims were taken to shore and for several hours afterwards, the crew of the *Lifeboat 104*, though cold and tired, searched vainly for the fourth fisherman.



The Star of Courage and the U.S. Silver Life Saving Medal as awarded to David Christney.



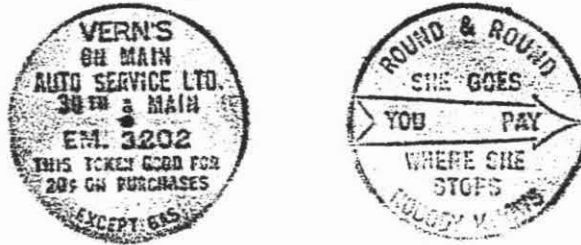
The Medal of Bravery and the U.S. Silver Life Saving Medal as awarded to Robert Amos, Clifford Charles and Martin Charles.

David Charles Christney, S.C. suffered a back injury and was unable to continue service with the Canadian Coast Guard. His place as Coxswain of the Bamfield Coast Guard Station's lifeboat was taken by Clifford Charles, M.B.

Robert Murray Amos, M.B. and Martin Charles, M.B. are both deceased.

Vern's Auto Service Limited, of Vancouver, B.C.

by Ronald Greene



The token is an aluminum spinner, good for 20 cents. The diameter is 32 mm. The token is scarce, only three known to the author. The B.C. Catalogue listing is U9683a. It was formerly listed as U0710a before we realized the proper name began with Vern's, not Auto.

Vojin (Vern) Mihajlovic was an auto mechanic. In 1953 he was working for Willys Distributors. By 1956 he opened a garage which he called Vern's Auto Service and Body Shop at 4740 Main Street, in Vancouver. The business had moved by 1958 to 4610 Main Street.

Regretably the 1959 City Directory is unavailable, but in 1960 Vern Mihajlovic was listed only as a mechanic. The following year he was shown as president of Craft Motors, a garage at 6991 Victoria Drive. In 1960 Vern's Auto Service was not listed. At 4610 Main Street there was a B.C. Automotive Service garage, and at 4740 Main Street there was North Star Heating Contractors.

In the records of the Registrar of Companies there is a file for Vern's Auto Service Limited, Incorporation No. 39546. The company was incorporated on August 7, 1957, and took over the business operating previously as Vern's Auto Service and Body Shop. Mihajlovic was president and held 18,000 shares. An Arvids Jansons was secretary-treasurer and held 2,000 shares. The last annual report was filed August 1958, at which time the address was given as 4610 Main Street. The last item on the file was a chattel mortgage registered in Jan. 1959 by Canadian Acceptance Corporation. The company was dissolved Oct. 11, 1962. It thus appears that the company was in operation for two or three years at most, 1957 to 1959, which might account for the scarcity of the token.

Dale's Bakery of Cranbrook, B.C.

by Ronald Greene



B.C. Catalogue C7815a

Aluminum: Rectangular: 32 x 19 mm

William Charles Dale was born in Thorold, Ontario in 1867. At the age of twelve he contracted scarlet fever which resulted in a loss of hearing. Dale apprenticed as a baker in Sudbury. At the time the flour salesmen kept an eye out for their clients and would try to match up good bakers with good openings. Dale was told of an opening in Cranbrook and came west in 1898. There he started working for Simpson, the baker [whom we have not found in the directories] on Henson Avenue, which today is 8th Avenue South. A co-worker at the bakery was Fred Kummer, whose token is listed as C8094a. By 1905 Kummer was operating his own bakery, with partners William T. Sandberg and John Fluhrer. Dale worked for Kummer, but in 1919-1920 he started his own bakery further north on Henson Avenue. Unfortunately, this was destroyed by fire in 1921 so Dale returned to work for Kummer. In 1929 to 1931 he went out on his own again, purchasing a small bakery from Dick Hamilton in Slaterville, part of Cranbrook on the north west edge of the city. The City Directory gives the bakery name as the Golden Grain bakery. In 1932 Dale returned to the original bakery on 8th Avenue which had been rebuilt after the fire, but had been vacant for some time. He ran this bakery until 1935 and it was during this period of time, 1932 - 1935, that he used the tokens. It was during the depression and money was very short. Dale, his wife, and the delivery boy sold the tokens at 10 per \$1.00, and some times even 12 per \$1.00. The cash flow allowed him to buy the flour and other baking ingredients needed to bake the bread.

In 1935 Dale sold the bakery to a man named Davis who was burnt out in the big fire that occurred in the Fall of that year. Part of the Cranbrook Hotel, King Edward Hotel, Cranbrook Feed Store, Degalls garage and a house that went with the bakery all went up in flames.

For the next four years Dale travelled around as a relief baker in Creston and Kimberley and then took a job with Frames Bakery -- which had also issued tokens C8060a, the Home Bakery, R. Frame. He left Cranbrook for Victoria in 1948 where he passed away in 1958, aged 90 years. He and his wife, Elsie, had five children, of whom two were still alive when this article was compiled.

Much of the information in this article has been provided by Ronald E. Dale, a son of William Charles Dale, who remembers the tokens. Where possible it has been checked by the use of city directories and vital statistics records. Unfortunately there are no local newspapers for 1935 to date the fire and a quick search of the 1921 newspapers did not discover the date of the first fire.

CHRONIQUE DU JETON

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

JETON SERVICE D'AUTOBUS R. GILBERT



En Brass
25 mm dia.



ATWOOD: 998D

Le premier septembre 1998, lors d'une de mes tournées de reconnaissance habituelles dans un marché aux puces de Charlesbourg, j'ai fait l'acquisition d'un jeton d'autobus dont voici la description: Service d'Autobus R. Gilbert, et du côté revers: Merci de l'encouragement avec 5 étoiles. Cela fait présentement 40 ans que je suis dans le domaine de la numismatique et c'était la première fois que je voyais ce jeton là. Pas besoin de vous dire qu'aussitôt arrivé à la maison, je me suis empressé de vérifier si ce jeton était listé dans le catalogue "ATWOOD". Effectivement ce jeton est de la province de QUEBEC et repertorié comme "pattern" 998D métal blanc 20mm dia. SERVICE D'AUTOBUS R. GILBERT

Merci de l'encouragement (5 stars)

Mentionné: 998D may be a regular issue.

Mais le jeton que j'avais en ma possession ne correspondait pas tout à fait à la description qu'en fait le catalogue Atwood, mon jeton est en brass et a un diamètre de 25mm. De toute façon avant de faire toute vérification, il me fallait d'abord connaître la provenance ou la ville de ce jeton, car rien n'est mentionné à ce sujet là.

Dans les jours suivants, j'ai commencé mon enquête afin de découvrir la provenance du jeton de R. GILBERT. C'est le 8 septembre 1998 que l'ARMQ (association des propriétaires d'autobus du Québec) m'a informé que le propriétaire de cette compagnie d'autobus était monsieur Robert Gilbert de Thetford-Mines. C'est à partir de cette coordonnée que j'ai pu entrer en communication avec monsieur Gilbert afin de fixer un rendez-vous pour le rencontrer. Dès le lendemain je me suis rendu en automobile dans cette belle région de l'amiante, qu'est Thetford-Mines, ville située à environ 110 km au sud-ouest de Québec.

Il me fait donc extrêmement plaisir de vous faire part du fruit de mes recherches. Arrivé à destination j'ai fait connaissance avec monsieur et madame Robert Gilbert, qui sont, en passant, des gens très sympathiques.

Monsieur Gilbert est né le 12 mai 1929 à St-Jacques-de-Leeds, ville située à quelques 30 km de Thetford-Mines. Il est l'aîné d'une famille de 4 enfants, son père était maître de poste de sa ville. Après de très brèves études primaires, dès l'âge de 14 ans seulement, il est déjà chauffeur de camion dans le transport de grosses billes de bois pour alimenter les moulins à scies. Il se marie le 27 novembre 1954 et de cette union naîtront 3 enfants: Marc, Luc et Linda. Par la suite de 1956 à 1969, il est à l'emploi de Thetford Transport comme chauffeur de camion remorque.

C'est en 1969 que débute véritablement sa carrière dans le domaine des autobus. Il achète le permis que détenait monsieur Arthur Blais, ce permis consistait à transporter exclusivement les mineurs aux différentes mines d'amiante de Thetford-Mines entre-autres: Johnson, Bell, King, Beaver Asbestos etc. A cette époque ces

mines étaient en opération 24 heures par jour, avec relâche le dimanche. Madame Réjeanne Gilbert épaula son mari durant toute sa carrière, elle me raconta que lorsqu'il manquait un chauffeur d'autobus, pour quelque raison que ce soit, elle revêtait l'uniforme et la casquette, puis elle conduisait l'autobus.

Maintenant revenons au plus important pour les collectionneurs, le fameux jeton de monsieur Gilbert. Ici je ne dois d'apporter les rectifications suivantes: ce jeton n'est pas un "pattern", n'est pas en métal blanc et n'a pas 20mm de dia. comme il est mentionné dans le catalogue Atwood. Ce jeton est en brass et a 25mm de dia. et a été utilisé régulièrement par les mineurs de 1969 à 1975, soit une période de 6 ans. En 1975 lorsque le feu a détruit le moulin de la mine, monsieur Gilbert en profita pour cesser ce service de transport.

Monsieur Gilbert m'a confirmé que c'est monsieur Charles Régis qui fit fabriquer en 1969 environ 2000 jetons en brass de 25 mm de dia. et ceci à l'extérieur du pays, car lors de la livraison il a dû payer de la douane sur ces jetons là, mais il ne se souvient pas du pays en question, il pense que c'est la France ou le Japon. De toute façon cela n'a pas d'importance. Alors la valeur nominale de ce jeton était de \$1.00 et lorsque l'utilisateur embarquait dans l'autobus, il donnait 35.00 et le chauffeur lui remettait une petite enveloppe contenant 4 jetons, c'est donc dire que son premier passage était payé et qu'il n'avait pas de jeton à donner.

En 1975, M. Gilbert reste quand même dans le domaine des autobus, il achète le permis de la ligne Québec/Thetford-Mines d'autobus Coderre. En 1982 il achète de Voyageur la ligne de Québec/la Beauce, Ste-Marie, Vallée-Jonction.

En 1994, il vend cette ligne là de la Beauce à monsieur André Mercier avec voyages nolisés à partir de Pontbriand. En 1995, il vend la ligne Thetford/Sherbrooke à Autobus L'Or Blanc avec voyages nolisés, son fils Marc en est le nouveau propriétaire. Présentement, il ne reste qu'un autobus à M. Gilbert pour effectuer comme il le dit des voyages spéciaux.

En terminant je tiens à remercier M. et Mme. Gilbert pour ces précieuses informations, cela m'a permis de vous raconter l'histoire d'Autobus Gilbert et de son jeton.

Etant dans la ville de Thetford-Mines j'en ai profité pour rencontrer monsieur Yvon Rancourt de: Service d'autobus Thetford-Mines, son jeton étant répertorié lui aussi comme "pattern" QUEBEC 998E.

YVON RANCOURT SERVICE D'AUTOBUS THETFORD-MINES



Jeton en aluminium (uniface)

dia. 31 mm

ATWOOD: 998E

Monsieur Yvon Rancourt est né le 15 août 1930 à Vimy Ridge, Il fait ses études primaires et un cours commercial. Par la suite il suit un cours en ferblanterie durant 3 ans.

C'est à l'âge de 19 ans qu'il entre sur le marché du travail, non pas comme ferblantier, car à ce moment là il n'y avait pas d'ouverture, mais comme camionneur à la mine Normandie et ceci jusqu'en 1967. Entre-temps, en 1964 monsieur Rancourt a acheté un permis d'autobus, pour transporter les mineurs. Il cumula les deux fonctions durant quelques années, soit comme employé de la mine et chauffeur d'autobus.

Au début il possédait qu'un seul autobus et avec les années il en a eu jusqu'à 8 autobus. Ce service d'autobus était bien entendu exclusif aux employés des mines. En 1967, les usagers utilisaient des billets en carton, le prix d'un passage était de 0.50¢ pour l'aller et de 0.80¢ pour l'aller-retour, l'on pouvait aussi se procurer une passe hebdomadaire au coût de 03.00, mais lorsqu'il y avait un jour férié dans la semaine il y en a qui trouvait le moyen de critiquer, prétextant qu'il payait pour une journée de trop. Alors en 1971 monsieur Rancourt décide de régler définitivement le problème, il abandonne le système de billets et des passes.

C'est son oncle, monsieur Réjean Rancourt qui fit fabriquer à Montréal 2000 jetons en aluminium (uniface). Présentement ces jetons sont toujours en usage et la valeur nominale d'un jeton est de \$4.00 Lorsqu'il entre dans l'autobus, l'utilisateur verse la somme de \$20.00 et le chauffeur lui remet une petite enveloppe contenant 5 jetons. Le permis que détient M. Rancourt lui permet de desservir quelques mines: Normandie, Black Lake, British-American, Johnson etc.

En 1967 le salaire d'un mineur était de 02.10 de l'heure soit 084.00 par semaine, aujourd'hui le salaire moyen varie entre 022.00 et 025.00 de l'heure, mais le problème c'est que la majorité des mines sont fermées, la seule mine qui est encore en opération est celle de Black Lake, c'est un véritable drame pour les gens de cette région. M. Rancourt me mentionna que la population de Thetford-Mines a chuté de 22,000 à 17,000 habitants depuis la fermeture des mines. Bien entendu les gens surtout les jeunes, doivent quitter la ville faute d'emplois, il faut le dire ce n'est plus la vie en rose dans le domaine de l'amiante.

Pour en revenir à M. Rancourt cela fait présentement 34 ans qu'il conduit un autobus, il a parcouru au cours de ces années 1 million de kilomètres et ceci sans aucun accident, c'est tout un exploit qui est digne de mention. Dans les bonnes années soit entre 1972 et 1975 il a transporté jusqu'à 240 passagers quotidiennement. Présentement en 1998 il possède 2 autobus et il transporte environ 65 passagers par jour, il a un chauffeur comme remplaçant en cas de maladie ou autre. Alors ceci complète l'histoire concernant le jeton du service d'autobus de M. Yvon Rancourt et je profite de l'occasion pour le remercier lui aussi de ces précieuses informations qui ont ravi j'en suis convaincu les collectionneurs de jetons de transport.

Après la lecture de cet article vous êtes à même de constater qu'il faut apporter quelques corrections au catalogue Atwood. Ces deux jetons de transport d'autobus ne sont définitivement pas des "patterns" car ils ont été en usage. Celui de monsieur Gilbert de 1969 à 1975 soit durant une période de 6 ans et celui de monsieur Rancourt est en usage depuis 1971 et l'est encore présentement soit plus de 27 ans. A mon avis ces 2 jetons du NEBEC, 098D et 098E devraient être classifiés dans la section: THETFORD-MINES 025_.

Une autre chose dont je suis aussi convaincu c'est que la grande majorité des collectionneurs ne possèdent pas ces 2 jetons, l'explication est simple, le fait que ces jetons étaient classifiés comme "patterns", les collectionneurs ont pensés que ces jetons étaient inaccessibles ce qui n'est pas le cas.

SERVICE D 'AUTOBUS R. GILBERT

by Jean-Luc Giroux



On September 1st, 1998, during one of my regular trips through a Charlesbourg (Quebec) flea market I acquired a bus token of which the description is as follows:

Service/R. Gilbert/d'autobus

Merci de l'encouragement/(5 stars)

brass 25 mm diameter

It has been 40 years that I have been in numismatics and this was the first time that I had seen this token. I don't really need to tell you that as soon as I got home I had to determine whether this token was listed in *Atwood*. There I discovered that the token was from the Province of Quebec and known as a "pattern" 998D in white metal, 20 mm diameter. It was also mentioned that the piece may be a regular issue.

But the token that I had in my possession didn't correspond at all to the description which I saw in the catalogue, it being in brass and a diameter of 25 mm. It was necessary first to learn the city or town that the token comes from, but nothing was mentioned about that subject.

During the days that followed I started my enquiries to discover the locale of the R. Gilbert token. On the 8th of September the APAQ (l'Association des propriétaires d'autobus du Québec, or the Bus Owners Association of Quebec) told me that the owner of this bus company was Robert Gilbert of Thetford Mines, Quebec. It was at this point that I was able to contact Mr. Gilbert to set a time to meet him. The next day I proceeded by car to this pretty region of the province, Thetford Mines, the Asbestos Capital, which is situated about 110 km (70 miles) south west of Quebec City.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to pass on the fruits of my research. Arriving at my destination I met Mr and Mrs Robert Gilbert, who I should mention are very likeable people. Mr. Gilbert was born May 12, 1929 at St-Jacques-de-Leeds, a town situated some 30 kms (20 miles) from Thetford Mines. He was one of four children and his father was the post master of the town. After some brief years of schooling, only to the age of 14, he became a truck driver, taking logs to a saw mill. He was married November 27, 1954 and this union has produced three children, Marc, Luc and Linda. From 1956 until 1969 he was in the employ of Thetford Transport as a tow truck driver.

The year 1969 saw the debut of his bus career. He purchased the permit held by Mr. Arthur Blais. The permit consisted of the exclusive right to transport miners to different asbestos

mines in Thetford Mines, amongst others: Johnson, Bell, King, Beaver Asbestos, etc. At the time these mines were in operation twenty-four hours per day except Sundays. Mrs Rejeanne Gilbert supported his husband during his career. She told me that whenever a driver missed, for whatever reason, she put on a uniform and hat and drove the bus.

And now, returning to the most important part for collectors, the famous Gilbert token. Here I must make the following corrections. The token was not a "pattern," it was not in white metal and was not 20 mm in diameter as mentioned in *Atwood*. It was brass, of 25 mm diameter and was used regularly from 1969 until 1975, a period of six years. In 1975 when a fire destroyed the mine mill, Mr. Gilbert took the opportunity to quit the transportation service.

Mr. Gilbert advised me that Charles Begin had the tokens made, about 2,000 tokens in 25 mm brass. The tokens were made outside of the country because he remembers having to pay customs duties on the tokens, but he was unable to remember which country. He thought that it was maybe France or Japan. However, perhaps that is not important. The nominal value of the tokens was \$1.00. When someone got on the bus he gave the driver \$5.00 and received in change an envelope with four tokens, which is to say that his first ride was paid for and he didn't have to give a token for that ride.

From 1975 Mr. Gilbert remained in the bus business, buying the permit of the Quebec/Thetford Mines lines, from the Coderre Bus. In 1982 he purchased the Voyageur line from Quebec/la Beauce, Ste-Marie, Vallee-Jonction. In 1994 he sold the la Beauce line to Andre Mercier with freight runs to leave from Pontbriand. In 1995 he sold the Thetford/Sherbrooke line to l'Autobus L'Or Blanc (White Gold Bus) with freight. His son, Marc, is the new owner of that. Presently Mr. Gilbert has only one bus, for special charter trips.

In closing I would like to thank Mr & Mrs Gilbert for the valuable information that has allowed me to tell the history of the Gilbert Bus and its token. While in the town of Thetford Mines I took the opportunity to meet Yvon Rancourt of the Thetford Mines Bus Line (Service d'Autobus Thetford-Mines), his token also being reported as a "pattern" Quebec 998E.

YVON RANCOURT SERVICE D'AUTOBUS THETFORD-MINES



Atwood: 998E

Aluminum, Uniface, 31 mm

Yvon Rancourt was a student of geology, completed his studies and a commercial certificate. At the age of 19 he entered the workforce, but there were no opportunities available in the mining industry until 1967. During this time, in the Thetford Mines area, he worked as a miner. He held the two jobs simultaneously. At first he had only one bus line, which was offered exclusively to the miners. The price of a trip was 50¢ one way or 80¢ round trip. But when there was a holiday, the price was paid for one day too many, and he abandoned the system of tickets.

It was his uncle, Réjean, who arranged for 2000 tokens to be manufactured in Montreal in aluminum. These tokens are still in use and the nominal value of a token is \$4.00. The user can buy an envelope of 20 tokens on the bus for \$20.00. The permit which Yvon Rancourt obtained gave him the right to serve several mines: Normandie, Black Lake, British-American, Johnson, etc.

In 1967 miners earned \$22.00 per hour, but the problem is that the majority of the mines are closed, the sole mine still in operation is Black Lake, which is a grave difficulty for the people of this region. Mr. Rancourt mentions that the population of Thetford Mines has dropped from 22,000 to 17,000 inhabitants since the closing of the mines. People, especially the youth, have had to leave to find work, some in the asbestos belt.

To return to Yvon Rancourt, currently he has driven bus for 34 years, driving over 1,000,000 kilometres (620,000 miles) without an accident, a point worth mentioning. During the good years, which were between 1969 and 1975 he transported 240 passengers per day. Now, in 1998 he has two busses and transports about 65 passengers per day, with one driver available as a replacement in case of sickness or other concerns. This completes my short history of the bus line of Yvon Rancourt and I must thank him for the information of interest to fellow vecturists.

After reading this article you will be able to establish that some corrections to Atwood are in order. These two bus tokens are definitely not patterns, because they have been used. Those of Mr. Gilbert were used for six years from 1969 to 1975 and those of Mr. Rancourt have been used since 1971, a period of more than 27 years. Both these tokens, 998D and 998E should be classified under THETFORD MINES 925--.

One other thing of which I am convinced is that the majority of collectors do not possess these two tokens. The explanation is simple; the fact that these tokens were classified as "patterns" has caused collectors to believe that these tokens are unavailable, which is not the case.

August 15, 1939 at Vimy Ridge. He completed his primary education following which he learned sheet-metal work for three years. At the age of 22 he entered the workforce, not as a sheet-metal worker, because at the time there was no demand for sheet-metal workers, but as a car-man at the Normandie mine. He was there until 1967. During this time, Yvon Rancourt had purchased a bus permit, to transport the miners. He worked for some years, both as an employee of the mine and the bus driver. In 1967 he built his fleet to eight busses. This bus service was offered exclusively to the miners. In 1967 the riders used card tickets, the price of a round trip. They could also purchase a weekly pass for \$3.00. But when there was a holiday, the price was paid for one day too many, and he abandoned the system of tickets. In 1971 Mr. Rancourt decided to eliminate the problem and introduced the bus tokens.

It was his uncle, Réjean, who arranged for 2000 tokens to be manufactured in Montreal in aluminum. These tokens are still in use and the nominal value of a token is \$4.00. The user can buy an envelope of 20 tokens on the bus for \$20.00. The permit which Yvon Rancourt obtained gave him the right to serve several mines: Normandie, Black Lake,

British-American, Johnson, etc. In 1967 miners earned \$22.00 per hour, but the problem is that the majority of the mines are closed, the sole mine still in operation is Black Lake, which is a grave difficulty for the people of this region. Mr. Rancourt mentions that the population of Thetford Mines has dropped from 22,000 to 17,000 inhabitants since the closing of the mines. People, especially the youth, have had to leave to find work, some in the asbestos belt.

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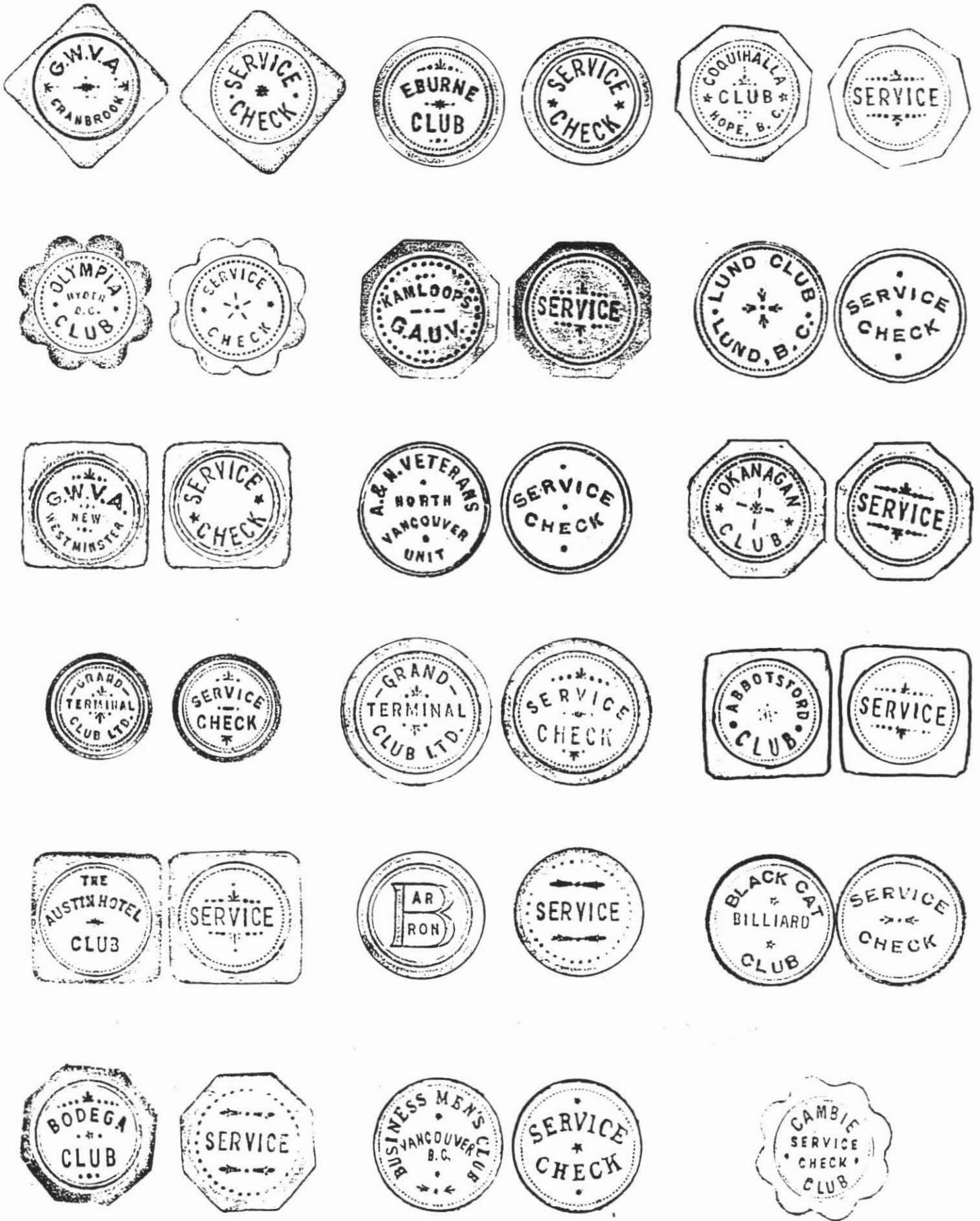
The Service Check Tokens of British Columbia

by Ronald Greene

Over the years the Province of British Columbia has had some very strange liquor laws. One of the responses to these laws was the use of service check tokens, a type of token that appears to be unique to British Columbia.

The tokens

C7910a	G.W.V.A.	Cranbrook, B.C.	
E0135a	Eburne Club	Eburne	
H5810a	Coquihalla Club	Hope	
H6600a	Mining Exchange Club ¹	Hope	
H9886a	Olympia Club	Hyder, B.C.	
K7010a	G.A.U.V.	Kamloops	
L8910a	Lund Club	Lund	
N7710a	G.W.V.A.	New Westminster	
N9210a	A & N Veterans	North Vancouver	
P3105a	Okanagan Club	Penticton	
P9010a,b	Grand Terminal Club Ltd	Prince Rupert	
U0285a	Abbotsford Club	Vancouver	
U0680a	Austin Hotel Club	Vancouver	
U0808a	Barron Club	Vancouver	
U0942a	Black Cat Billiard Club	Vancouver	
U1008a	Bodega Club	Vancouver	
U1860a	Business Men's Club	Vancouver	
U1910a	Cambie Club	Vancouver	
U1926a	Canada Hotel	Vancouver	
U2260a	Cedar Cove Club	Vancouver	
U2520a	Columbia Club	Vancouver	
U2530a	Comrades of Europe	Vancouver	
U3690a	G.A.U.V.	Vancouver	
U3810a	G.W.V.A.	Vancouver	
U3930a	Hellenic Canadian Club	Vancouver	
U4630d	Klondyke Club	Vancouver	
U4737a	London Club	Vancouver	
U4990b	Manitoba Parlour	Vancouver	
U5285a	Merchants Club	Vancouver	
U5650a	Napier Club	Vancouver	
U5923a	Overseas Club	Vancouver	
U6142a	Pilgrims Club	Vancouver (?)	
U6360a	Ritz Club	Vancouver (?)	
U6610a	Savoy Club	Vancouver	
U8421a	Vancouver Italian Club	Vancouver	
U9752a	Fore and Aft Club	Vancouver	(J. Ward and G. Palmu)
V7410a,b	R.C. Legion No 7	Victoria	
V7415a	R.C. Legion No. 31	Victoria	

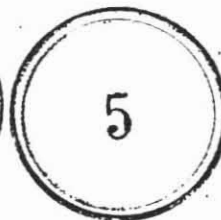






In addition the following tokens are probably related as to their use

B8410b	Canadian Legion Post 83	10¢	Burnaby
C9690b	G.W.V.A.	10¢	Cumberland
N5810b	Canadian Legion	10¢	Nelson
U0550a	A. & N.V. Vancouver Unit		Vancouver
U6790a	7th and 16th Association Club	5	Vancouver
U7680a	Vancouver 29th Battalion Club	5	Vancouver



The Ritz Club is a recent discovery



An Overview of Liquor Consumption in British Columbia.

At the turn of the 20th century the Province was still a frontier which was composed of many small logging camps and mining communities. The many remote logging camps along the coast generally had severely restricted access to liquor. It was a common occurrence that loggers would develop a thirst which could be satisfied only by leaving the camp, catching a coastal vessel to Vancouver, and going on monumental benders. Once they had spent their money they went

back to the camp to work up to another thirst. The mining communities were also usually carved out of the wilderness, with relatively poor communication to established cities and towns -- with "civilization" shall we say. In these mining communities, a bit more stable than the logging camps by the nature of the investment in the mines, the accommodation was basic, the population composed largely of single men, probably lonely, with little to do as recreational amenities were virtually non-existent. Most of the hotels catered to residents rather than transients. The bar almost invariably associated with a hotel thus became the working man's club. Looking at a small city such as Phoenix, as an example, the city had a ratio of one saloon or bar for almost every 110 people with sixteen licensed hotels for 1750 people, mostly adult males. Even in Victoria the most established, the most civilized, and possibly considered the most sedate city in the Province, between 1891 and 1902, a time during which the population grew from 18,500 to 23,700, there were never fewer than 77 saloons and licensed hotels. This was a ratio approaching one establishment per 300 people, in a city that had a good number of women and children. Undoubtedly there were wide spread excesses in the form of drunkenness.

As the communities matured, more women and families were present and this built up pressure to decrease consumption of alcohol and public intoxication. Temperance groups lobbied for the total elimination of alcohol. Again using Phoenix as an example in July 1909 there was a local initiative to reduce the number of licensed hotels from sixteen to seven. This was not without a fight, but the step was taken. The Provincial Government held what was called a Local Option Plebiscite on November 15, 1909. The question asked of the voters was, "Are you in favour of a Local Option Law being given to the people that they may have the right to say yea or nay, in their own town city or district, to the licensed liquor traffic?"² 22,779 people voted yes and 19,084 voted no. Eighteen constituencies voted yes and 16 voted no.

A provincial law governing liquor licences introduced in 1899 made provision for the amount of accommodation required before a licence would be issued. The 1910 Statute updating the liquor laws, entitled *An Act respecting Licenses and the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors*, (1910 Chap. 30) specified that hotels, in order to hold a liquor licence, had to have a bar-room used only for that purpose, a sitting room for the use of guests, a dining room for the use of guests, at least seven bedrooms, each of not less than 100 sq ft, each properly, adequately and comfortably furnished. There also had to be an adequate means for closing and locking the bar-room during Sunday and prohibited hours. Limitations were established that there could only be three hotel licences within a radius of three miles from the hotel first established and licensed until the population of the locality exceeded one thousand adults of the *Caucasian* race. Native Indians, Japanese, Chinese and various other races didn't count, a discrimination that today would be totally unacceptable. For each additional one thousand persons -- of the kind who counted -- one additional licence was allowed.

The qualification of a licence holder was also laid out, being restricted to adult male of Caucasian race, in British Columbia twelve months before applying, on the voter's list of some electoral district of the Province of B.C. The holders could have a partnership provided that the partners would individually qualify. A joint stock company or a body corporate provided that it had Caucasian directors could qualify. Interestingly enough only certain women were allowed to hold licences, an adult spinster of Caucasian race, or widow, or married woman who was living

separate and apart from her husband and whose husband was not permitted to lodge or live in or about the premises. And finally there was a condition that the applicant have no criminal convictions within three years. So in addition to various races the government managed to exclude aliens and criminals.

The act further stipulated that a licence could not be issued within 300 feet of a church or school, that there was a limit of one bar per hotel, that no person or partnership could hold an interest in more than one hotel licence, although this was not extended to a body corporate for some reason that the legislation didn't explain. There were prohibitions against refusing to supply lodgings or meals, or serving Indians, drunkards, vagrants, prostitutes and women. Other prohibitions were against gambling, dice, cards, roulette, nickel-in-the-slot machines or refilling bottles. The 1913 amendments mention that,

" 4). No billiard, pool or other tables shall be permitted in the bar-room of any licensed premises, and no liquor shall be sold or supplied in any room in any licensed premises set apart or used for such games.

5). No musical instrument, dancing or other form of entertainment shall be permitted in such bar-room."

In retrospect it seems that these regulations would have encouraged men to drink until they were in a stupor since there were no diversions allowed but who are we to question the lawmakers of the day?

From 1914 stand-alone saloons or bars were prohibited. They had to be associated with a hotel. This caused a number of saloons to close when suitable accommodation was not available. In Victoria some old time saloons closed as direct result and in 1914 the number of licences in Victoria dropped from 65 to 49.

Prohibition

The legislation providing for Prohibition (1916 Chap. 49) was assented to on May 31, 1916. It was subject to approval by a referendum held Sept 14, 1916 and the soldiers' votes were collected over a period of months. The voting was as follows:

Civilians	For	36,490
	Against	27,217
Soldiers at home	For	3,353
	Against	3,622
Soldiers overseas	For	2,893
	Against	12,719

The overseas vote, which would have defeated the referendum, caused a great deal of controversy due to alleged irregularities.³ A commission of inquiry was set up and recommended in its report submitted Aug, 15, 1917 that the entire overseas vote taken after September 14, 1916 be disregarded, thus giving a majority to the affirmative vote.

Prohibition was to come into effect on October 1, 1917. Since liquor was no longer a luxury for enjoyment it became a necessity for one's health. Doctors, dentists and veterinarians could write prescriptions and could keep alcohol on hand, although physicians could have two quarts while a dentist was restricted to one pint. Persons in charge of a hospital could keep alcohol on hand, presumably for the patients' welfare. Ministers could possess gospel wine for sacramental purposes and scientists for scientific purposes. As the reader might have come to realize there were more than an adequate number of loopholes in the law for the thirsty man or woman. One prescription that we have seen, written in 1919 was for two quarts of scotch, with the instructions for use reading, "a wineglassful diluted to be taken before retiring." Section 25 prohibited societies, associations, clubs whether incorporated or not from selling or bartering or giving liquor to any member or to any other person.

Pressure started from soldiers' groups and miners even before prohibition came into effect. They didn't want to lose their right and privilege to lift a glass. The soldiers' complaints about being able to die for their country but not have a pint seem to have been the strongest against prohibition, but in 1917 still not strong enough to change the course. Herbert Hoover, writing about Prohibition in the United States, said that it was a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose. Noble perhaps, but certainly unworkable there and here.

During Prohibition hotels started serving near-beer, a low alcohol substitute for the real thing. A number of clubs sprang up, particularly in Vancouver which also served near-beer. It is difficult to unravel all of the threads of the story through Prohibition but it became evident that the experiment was a monumental flop and by 1920 debate was on about allowing the sale of liquor, a push for moderation rather than prohibition. The Temperance Plebiscite held Oct. 20, 1920 asked the question:

"Which do you prefer?

- 1) The present 'Prohibition Act' or
- 2) An act to provide for government control and sale in sealed packages of spiritous and malt liquors."

Prohibition received 55,448 votes and Government Control received 92,095 votes. Chilliwack and Richmond were the only Districts favouring prohibition, although the Slocan voted for control by only a one vote margin, 644 to 643.⁴ Unfortunately those in power -- who were prohibitionists and believed they knew best -- designed such restrictive rules and regulations that moderation would be amongst the first casualties. The Great War Veterans Association (G.W.V.A.) was amongst those demanding real beer in the name of some 17,000 returned soldiers who were members, although members were not unanimous in their opinions.

Sergeant-Major Jimmy Robinson, who led a delegation to Victoria on behalf of the returned soldiers was quoted as saying, "We claim that the returned soldiers' clubs are the proper places for returned soldiers to go. The man working the mines and woods throughout the Province has a place to go when he comes back to the city where he can be looked after. After all the promises made to the men who were overseas we think it would be advisable to insert a clause

in that liquor bill for returned soldiers' clubs. Another was quoted, "If the beer clause is not inserted it will be just another instance of class legislation against the men who were overseas and did their bit." ⁵

Government Control

When the legislation to repeal Prohibition was finalized (1921 Chap. 30) it was assented to on April 2, 1921. It provided for the establishment of Government Liquor Stores -- ultimately to produce a great source of revenue for government. Individual permits were required which would allow individuals to purchase liquor for beverage, medicinal or culinary purposes. The legislation detailed that permits were limited to a single purchase of not more than two quarts of liquor or more than twelve quarts of malt liquor (beer) and that individuals were limited to ten single-purchase permits in any year. Corporations, associations, societies or partnerships were specifically disqualified from holding individual permits. Consumption was to be prohibited in a public place, except under the terms of a special permit.

It took the government some time to find store locations, hire staff, order stock, set prices and get the Liquor Stores up and running. The design and printing of the permits was one consideration and these were to be available by June 1921. The target date for opening the stores was set for July 1st. By mid May, however, the question of clubs had arisen. The act defined a Public Place in the following terms, "includes any place, building, or passenger conveyance to which the public resort or to which the public are permitted to have access." The Attorney-General when asked, "whether clubs would come under the definition in the Act of a 'public place' where liquor drinking is prohibited, or whether club members could keep a supply in lockers." His answer was that the courts would have to decide. ⁶

At this point we ran into what probably was a red herring, but it has a bearing on the story and is worth mentioning even though it temporarily led us astray. While searching through some companies records ⁷ we discovered that early in June of 1921 that suddenly there was a very large number of incorporations of clubs, at least 35 clubs ⁸ were among the 56 incorporations of all types registered between June 1st and June 13th, 1921. These names included a couple that were apparently associated with tokens, The Cambie Club Limited and the Napier Club Limited. We gave up recording these clubs fairly soon because the indications were that many of them were dissolved too early to have used tokens.

The reason for the incorporation of so many clubs in such a short time soon became apparent. Some solicitor or solicitors felt that clubs, because they were open only to members, were not public places and that therefore one could drink in a club. It was a way for a hotelman to open a bar, hopefully legally. How they intended to get around the prohibition of selling a drink is not certain in all the incorporations, but two solicitors were good enough to include the following clause in the articles of incorporation which they prepared:

"12) House Rules

1. All refreshments shall be paid for by tickets which can be obtained by members only from the secretary or manager of the Club." ⁹

What we have here is the first inkling of what later became known as *the token system*.

Wilfrid Brougham, a Vancouver solicitor, incorporated so many clubs in a span of a few days that he filed typed documents with blanks that were filled in by hand of the name of the club.

The incorporation of so many clubs in such a short time must have caused alarm bells to ring for the Registrar brought the matter to the attention of the Attorney General. In an interview the Attorney General was quoted:

'His [the chairman of the Liquor Control Commission] policy will be to enforce impartially, without fear or favour, the provisions of the act and to enforce the law against all persons selling either beer, near-beer or whiskey and he states further that in the matter of clubs no club will be allowed to sell either beer or whiskey to its members. My attention has been called by the department at Victoria to the fact that there are a great many applications being made for the incorporation of clubs under the Joint Stock Companies Act. Under the present act we have no power to refuse these incorporations, as long as they conform to the law. When the new Companies Act comes in force on September 1 we will have power to refuse incorporations.

In the meantime while we have no power to refuse incorporations, we have power to cancel charters after they are granted.

It will be the policy of the government to assist the board to cancel all charters where it appears that they have been obtained for the purpose of evading the provisions of the act.'¹⁰

At the same time it was announced that the Board was cancelling all existing near-beer licences on June 15th 1921. In time the Government held to its promise to cancel charters. In November and early December of 1921 police entered a dozen clubs, bought memberships and then proceeded to buy a drink at the bar. The bar tender then was arrested for selling liquor. In court the bail was generally forfeited and the club went on a list to be dissolved. Twelve clubs were dissolved by Order in Council Dec. 16, 1921 and another two dozen followed in January 1922. The Napier Club Limited was dissolved Nov. 15, 1921 for an earlier infraction, and The Cambie Club Limited went on January 19, 1922.

Meanwhile back in the trenches it appeared that soldiers clubs might be allowed, not to sell beer, but to distribute their members' beer.¹¹ The next month a charge against the Fernie branch of the G.W.V.A. for selling beer was withdrawn.¹² In a case in Victoria a magistrate in Police Court convicted the Army and Navy Veterans club of selling beer to its members. On appeal Mr. Justice Murphy ruled that "Duly authorized clubs can not be held to be a person or a corporation" within the meaning of the liquor act. The article went on to explain that the transference of liquor between members was not a 'sale'¹³ The Daily World reported in early 1922 that:

"... The locker system is installed in at least a dozen smuggeries. The names of club members are displayed with an ostentation that is almost defiant. Each locker has contents of beer and other fluids and beneath each locker holder's name is the number of his last liquor permit. The beverages are passed over the bar by the 'steward' who makes

a charge that covers cost. The lockers are filled as rapidly as they are depleted and the jovial clubmen come and go with impunity."

The article went on to point out that the legal status of the system was debatable.¹⁴ In an article a few weeks later County Court Judge Hugh S. Cayley issued a warning to clubs where lockers were installed for storing members' liquor. 'Lockers should be the same as safety deposit boxes in a bank. Nobody should have access to them but the member himself.' These comments were made in an appeal of a conviction against the Second Canadian Divisional Club, 640 Robson Street, Vancouver.¹⁵ By mid 1922 the City of Vancouver had instituted a club licence. The city licence gave no right to serve liquor as that right was administered by the Liquor Control Board. The city set restrictions on where a licence holder could operate, essentially keeping them in the downtown area. Seventy one applications were received and 39 licences were granted, although the licence inspector was quoted as saying that most of the other applicants probably could qualify with some alterations.¹⁶

The locker system was not popular as beer kept in a warm locker was less palatable than chilled beer and rather inconvenient so some clubs started pooling their beer, keeping it in a common fund. This led to club representatives going to the liquor vendor with a number of permits and powers of attorney to buy beer or liquor for their members. The Vancouver G.W.V.A. Club started pooling their beer and was charged with a violation of the liquor act. The presiding magistrate charged the club a minimum fine since it was a bona-fide club, but said that pooling was illegal. He was quoted as saying, 'It is apparently impossible for a club to get a permit, the whole intention of the act being for each member to keep his liquor privately. I do not think the club is justified in keeping a general stock of liquor to be handed out.'¹⁷ The case was appealed.

In November 1922 a plea was made on behalf of the veterans clubs, the A & N Veterans, the G.W.V.A., and the G.A.U.V. "Captain Ian Mackenzie MPP, pointed out that their [the Clubs] work was among the unemployed needy men who had no other place to go and said that if they were forced to close and these men were turned out on the street they would become radicals and 'reds'. The solution to this was some place which could be run as a social club and in order to make this pay its way beer selling privilege was absolutely necessary."¹⁸ Later that month reports were circulating that there would be no beer clause for soldiers' clubs. At the same time the Attorney General complained that the proprietary clubs, which had been incorporated in large numbers a couple of years before, while often using military names, but really owned by one man or a group of men for the profits in liquor selling or gambling, had done legitimate returned soldiers' clubs a lot of harm. He said it was the object of the Government to prevent these illegitimate concerns which were not clubs at all.¹⁹

The best news for the thirsty man came in early 1923 when Judge Cayley heard the appeal of the G.W.V.A. and its steward. The newspaper article gave his interpretation as follows:

" 'That a club shall not sell beer means exchanging, bartering, trafficking or distributing beer,' pointed out his honor, reading from Section 2 of the Government Liquor Act. 'What beer do they refer to? Could it reasonably be said beer the club itself

bought from the government vendor? Will Section 2 permit that interpretation to be put upon it? Is the waiter distributing beer if he brings me my own private bottle?

Where members purchase in their individual names beer, store it at their club, receive certificates from the secretary to the effect that so much beer is stored there, and then have it handed back to them in exchange for a certificate. I am inclined to think this section will bear the interpretation that sale by a club means sale of its own beer.

It is easy enough for the Legislature to pass another act if it does not like that interpretation,' pointed out Judge Cayley.

It would be a ridiculous thing if a man had to bring beer out of his own locker, and if he shared it with a friend, would be guilty of distributing.

I will take the matter into consideration and if I can decide Section 2 means selling property of the club and not of the individual members I will give judgement accordingly.

Had Locker System

The evidence indicated that beer was handed out by [steward] Rock from sixty or more lockers, belonging to members, upon the receipt of 'tokens' which had been issued by the club's secretary. No money was received by Rock, the steward, but it was stated, the tokens were worth twenty cents each.

Mr. MacKenzie [counsel for the G.W.V.A.] argued a club, like the G.W.V.A., was the same as a private home and that there was no 'distributing' if a member received out of stock, stored along with stock of his fellow members, a quantity his own 'token' called for." ²⁰

Another report compared the member's beer being served by the steward to the steward returning the member's umbrella to him and that no one would consider that a sale or distributing of an umbrella. In early February Judge Cayley gave his decision and it was that clubs may be paid for serving members, but that clubs were only within their right if they were serving the member's own beer to the latter. He said that the clubs could not go out and buy beer for their members. He added that the G.W.V.A. was a bona-fide club. He also felt that charges for serving could vary from 5 to 20 cents without effecting his opinion.²¹ Within five days a report stated that the majority of the clubs in Vancouver were putting in beer lockers, one for each member. It also stated that each member must make his own purchase, no power of attorney to the club being allowed. A spokesman for the Vancouver police department expressed an opinion that the use of tokens in the sale of beer by club was still illegal in the eyes of the police, but that they would not bother bona-fide clubs.²² This argument was that selling remained illegal, although providing a member with his own beer was not. Colonel Donald McGugan, then the supervisor of Law Enforcement for the Liquor Control Board -- and later the Head of the Board -- warned in June that all clubs could do was charge for service and storage, and that the camouflage of using tokens to sell beer wouldn't work.²³

When renewal time came up in mid 1923 for the City of Vancouver club licences there were twice as many applications as the previous year, 140, of which 72 were recommended. Most of these "clubs" were related to hotels.²⁴ The cost of a licence was \$200 plus \$5 per waiter employed. All the clubs recommended were confined to the downtown. Those applications received from the residential part of the city, including one from a man who wished to establish a club in his apartment, were turned down. In addition to the licensed clubs it was

acknowledged that there were many unlicensed clubs, generally known as *blind pigs*. One report claimed that there were seventeen blind pigs in a two block stretch of Pender Street in Vancouver.

The Attorney General, in a letter dated August 25, 1923 stated that he had given the Registrar of Companies instructions that, "... he is to do everything possible to discourage Club incorporation unless by a thoroughly bona fide organization which is really going to carry on a Club and not a liquor selling joint." In the same letter he expressed an opinion that the various cities that had licensed clubs, as had Vancouver, were doing it not to control clubs but to obtain the revenue from the licences.²⁵ The legislation that was adopted in late 1923 amending the Government Liquor Act overrode the right of municipalities to licence clubs.²⁶ The Act had two other important features. One was the definition of a club, "as a society or association of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, organized or carried on for the purpose of furnishing refreshment or amusement, or for social athletic, recreational, fraternal, benevolent, educational or other purposes." Any club not holding a licence was deemed by the amendments to be a public place, where drinking was not allowed. The other was a provision for the sale of beer by the glass. However, this latter point was tied to another act providing for plebiscites on the question. A plebiscite held in June 1924 to allow sale of beer by the glass narrowly went down to defeat (73,853 voted No, and 72,214 voted Yes)²⁷ so the locker system was destined to stay around for a number of years. In another letter written in February 1924, the month that the 1923 amendments took effect, the Attorney General stated that a club could charge not more than three cents for serving liquor to members from their locker and that they must charge at least 25 cents locker rent per month.²⁸ Liquor Board Resolution 723 (amending Regulation No. 22) adopted Feb. 1, 1924 allowed a fee of not more than five cents, but Resolution 760 issued just 14 days later reverted to the three cent limit. Both resolutions required the use of printed tickets. The maximum service charges were set very low to make clubs less attractive for operators. In 1925 regulations were issued allowing sale of beer in those electoral districts which had passed the plebiscite.²⁹ The regulations were very detailed, even to the point of setting out how access to toilets was allowed and, of course, that no drinking be allowed in lavatories.

It was only in 1930 that Veterans' clubs were given the right to sell beer. (1930 Chap. 34) which would have ended the need for the service check tokens. At least one club used their tokens after 1930. The Pro Patria Branch (No. 31) of the Canadian Legion in Victoria used them to provide free beer to members at evenings they called *smoking concerts*. The practice was ended when the tokens started turning up in bus fare boxes.³⁰ Since the branch was not chartered until November 22, 1926 Service Checks probably were still in general use at that date. It was not until 1940 that the regulations officially allowed clubs to have *pool permits*.

Both the Pilgrims Club and the Ritz Club are believed to be from Vancouver, but may not be. We must thank Leslie C. Hill for providing the rubbings and his advice on this article. There are three lists of clubs, those licensed by the City of Vancouver in 1923, those operating in the City of Vancouver in early 1924, and those licensed by the Province during 1924 which have been omitted due to the length of this article. Any reader interested in obtaining them may do so by writing to the author.

¹ This was formerly thought to be Vancouver, and previously listed as U5413a. It was shown to be from Hope by a report of the Provincial Police Constable in Hope to the Chief Constable. May 15, 1923, GR 1323, L356-28, June - August 1923, folio 63 (Microfilm B2204)

² Elections British Columbia, *Electoral History of British Columbia 1871-1986*, Victoria 1988. pp 410 - 414

³ The difference between a plebiscite and referendum was explained in *Electoral History of British Columbia 1871-1986*. Essentially a plebiscite is an expression of opinion to guide the government while a referendum is binding upon the government. p. 409 and pp 413-414.

⁴ *Electoral History of British Columbia 1871-1986*, pp 417 - 418

⁵ Victoria Daily Times, Feb. 25, 1921, p. 1

⁶ Daily Province, May 19, 1921, p. 7

⁷ Registrar of Companies (GR1526) The files of dissolved companies, grouped by the enabling legislation (1897 or 1910, etc) were placed in numerical order and then microfilmed, after which the original documents were destroyed. There is a finding aid, but no proper index so that finding a particular record requires quite some patience.

⁸ This total only includes those that were dissolved soon enough that they were on the first run of microfilming when the original documents for dissolved companies were filmed and then destroyed.

⁹ Incorporation 5658, The United Service Club Limited, June 1, 1921 (Microfilm B5158)

¹⁰ Daily Province, June 9, 1921, p. 1

¹¹ Daily Province, June 22, 1921, p. 1

¹² Daily Province, July 7, 1921, p. 1

¹³ Daily Province, Sept. 6, 1921, p. 1

¹⁴ Daily World, January 4, 1922, p. ?

¹⁵ Daily Province, January 26, 1922, p. 19

¹⁶ Daily Province, July 18, 1922, p. 2

¹⁷ Daily Province, July 6, 1922, p. 21

¹⁸ Daily World, Nov. 8, 1922, p. 2

¹⁹ Victoria Daily Times, Nov. 29, 1922, p. 18

²⁰ Daily Province, January 5, 1923, p. 28

²¹ Daily World, Feb. 3, 1923, p. 13

²² Daily World, Feb. 8, 1923, p. 9 and p. 3

²³ Victoria Daily Times, June 7, 1923, p. 17

²⁴ Daily Province, June 1, 1923, p. 1

²⁵ Letter to Dr. Ernest Hall, August 25, 1923, GR 1323, L356-28, June-Aug. 1923, folio 114-115

²⁶ Chapter 38, An Act to amend the 'Government Liquor Act', 14 George 5, pp 201- 207 and correspondence with the City of Vancouver Archives has failed to turn up a register for the licensed clubs for 1924 through 1926 verifying that the city licensing by-law had been repealed or superceded.

²⁷ Elections British Columbia, pp. 418 - 419

²⁸ Letter to Jack Hoskins, February 16, 1924. GR 1323, L356-31, folio 67 (B2204)

²⁹ Victoria Daily Times, Feb. 2, 1925, p. 1

³⁰ Interview with the Branch secretary, Mr. C.A. Gill, in April 1963

EARLY BANKING IN CANADA

Ross W. Irwin

The Canada Company was one of the first major land development companies in Ontario, receiving its charter in 1826 and finally winding up its business after 1950. Many of their records are in the Archives of Ontario. An interesting aspect of their business was that of banking, largely Letters of Credit, Remittances and Savings.

An 1844 form letter "To Emigrants and Others"

"The company will remit from CANADA any sum of money, however small the amount, to any part of the United Kingdom and Europe, free of all charge". "The company will also remit any sum of money from EUROPE to CANADA, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province, free of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the premium of Exchange to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him from the inconvenience and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin".

"The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for their funds on their arrival in Canada, will allow Interest, at Four per Cent. per Annum, for Money left with their Commissioners in Toronto for any period not less than Ninety Days -- the Money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal, without notice".

The Ontario Archives holds 6 Volumes of Letters of Credit, from 1832 to 1888.

These are form letters stating the amount of money received in England, and from whom and to whom it is going in Canada. Frequently the signature of the receiver is on the lower left corner of the form letter.

There are also 6 Volumes of Remittances, from 1843 to 1942. Volume 161 is a ledger and records deposits lodged by settlers in Canada with the Company to be forwarded to the settler's creditors or their agents, in Britain in repayment for financial aid in taking up Company land in Canada. Volumes 162 to 164 are entitled "Remittance Letter Book No. 1, 2, 3" and are indexed by depositor's name, that is the settler's creditor with reference to the page number. They have three remittance letters per page, addressed from Canada House, London to the creditor, whose name and address is given. They mention the amount of the remittance, and the name and address of the settler making the remittance.

NUMISMATICALLY OXFORD (Part 7)

The late Alan MacNab of Ingersoll, Ontario was a member of the Canadian Association of Token Collectors from its beginning in 1972 until his death on October 15, 1977.

Many of the tokens and medallions from Oxford county and Ingersoll that are known today were found and researched by Mr. MacNab.

In the September, 1978 issue of the *Canadian Token* a listing of Ingersoll tokens was abstracted from a series of articles by Mr. MacNab published in 1970 in the monthly bulletins of the Ingersoll Coin Club.

The tokens are divided into three categories: I - Advertising, II - Tokens that took the place of money for some service rendered, and III - Tradesmens tokens.

GROUP I -

i) Noxon Bros Manufacturing Co. Round, aluminum token 1 ½ in in diameter.

Obverse - NOXON BROS. M'F'G, Co. LIMITED, INGERSOLL, ONT., CANADA - STANDARD FARM IMPLEMENTS; (in tiny letters) P.A. Co., Ottawa, Can

Reverse - a figure of a galloping horse carryi ng a banner. - STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE - ESTABLISHED 1856.

Noxon's was located on the site that Moto-Mower occupied in 1977.

ii) - Mason & Co. - Round, white metal piece 1 3/8 in in diameter and 3/16 in thick.

Obverse - A portrait of Queen Victoria in very high relief. QUEEN'S JUBILEE. VICTORIA REGINA;

Reverse - Ornaments. COMPLIMENTS OF MASON & CO. WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS. INGERSOLL - P.W. ELLIS & Co. Toronto

Mason's was located on Thames St in Ingersoll. The token was issued in 1887.

iii) - W. Hayes - Rectangular, aluminum, 1 ½ in by 3/4 in.

Obverse - GO TO W. HAYES/FOR GOOD FLOUR,FEED & SEED/OF ALL KINDS

Reverse - IF FOUND RETURN TO/W. HAYES/61 VICTORIA STREET/INGERSOLL

iv) - Mitchell & Co. - round, aluminum, 1 in in diameter

Obverse - MITCHELL & CO/MANUFACTURERS OF/FUNERAL/CARS/AND/CASKET WAGONS.

Reverse - Central design of a horse drawn hearse (no horse) - MITCHELL & CO., INGERSOLL, ONT.

They were located on the river flats near where Kurtzmans was in 1977.

v) - Mitchell & Co. Mirror Card. Aluminum frame 1 3/4 in in diameter and 5/32 in deep with a mirror. An advertising paper disk is glued to the back of the mirror. The central design is a horse drawn hearse (no horse). Legend above horse MITCHELL & CO/INGERSOLL/ ONTARIO. Below horse, MANUFACTURERS OF/FUNERAL CARS, AMBULANCES AND/CASKET

WAGONS ETC.

GROUP 2

- i) - Silica Barytic Stone Co. Round, aluminum, 1 in in diameter.
Obverse - SILICA BARYTIC/STONE/COMPANY/OF/INGERSOLL,ONT.
Reverse - 1/LOAD

Mr. MacNab stated that he had heard of two other pieces from this company, one being good for 1 cord, and the other for ½ cord.

The Silica Barytic Stone Co. Laid Ingersoll's first sidewalks in the 1890s. Teamsters would receive a token for delivering a load of sidewalk slabs to the site. Tokens would be exchanged for payment on a periodic basis.

- ii) - Quait's Car Wash - This is an irregular shaped brass token approximately the size of a quarter. It was good for a car wash at Quait's Car Wash which was located on St. Andrews St in Ingersoll. The token is uniface and reads - QUAIT'S CO/INGERSOLL

GROUP 3

Mainly Bakery & Dairy tokens.

- i) - Charles Allin, baker - round, aluminum, 1 in in diameter
Obverse - CHAS. ALLIN/BAKER/INGERSOLL.
Reverse - GOOD FOR/1/LOAF OF BREAD

This bakery was on Thames Street.

- ii) - George A. Bone, baker - square (corners notched), aluminum, 1 in in diameter
Obverse - GEO. A BONE/BAKERY/INGERSOLL.
Reverse - GOOD FOR/ONE/LOAF OF BREAD.

This business was located on the corner of Thames & Victoria Streets and was operating in the early 1900s.

- iii) - Livingston's Dairy - round, 15/16 in diameter
Obverse - LIVINGSTONS/DAIRY/INGERSOLL,ONT.
Reverse - GOOD FOR1/PINT/OF MILK
- iv) - Livingston's Dairy - oval 1 ½ in by 7/8 in
Obverse - same as previous.
Reverse - GOOD FOR/1/QUART OF MILK.

Both the pint and quart tokens were struck in aluminum, brass, copper and German silver.

- v) - Oxford Dairy - aluminum triangle (Tr.) 56 mm
Obverse - OXFORD DAIRY LTD/INGERSOLL/ONT.
Reverse - GOOF FOR/1/QUART/MILK.
- vi) - Oxford Dairy - Cross- shaped, 52 mm, aluminum,
Obverse & Reverse - text same as previous
- vii) - Oxford Dairy - Cow's Head (C.H.), 52 mm, aluminum, red
Obverse - OXFORD DAIRY LTD./INGERSOLL.ONT.
Reverse - GOOD FOR/1/PINT.
- viii) - Oxford Dairy - C.H. 52 mm, aluminum, blue
Obverse - as previous
Reverse - GOOD FOR/1/PINT.
- ix) - Oxford Dairy - C.H. 52 mm, aluminum, gold
Obverse - as last
Reverse - GOOD FOR/1/QUART/NON FAT.
- x) - Oxford Dairy - C.H. 48 mm, aluminum, mauve
Obverse - OXFORD DAIRY/ LTD./INGERSOLL
Reverse - GOOD FOR/1/SUPREME QUART.
- xi) - Oxford Dairy - C.H. 48 mm, aluminum, green
Obverse - same as last
Reverse - GOOD FOR/1/REG/OR/HOMO/QUART MILK.
- xii) - Wilson's Dairy - C.H. 48 mm, aluminum, not coloured
Obverse - A.C. WILSON'S DAIRY LTD./2%/INGERSOLL
Reverse - GOOD FOR/1/QUART
- xiii) - Belldaire Dairy - Bull's Head (B.H.), 52 mm, aluminum, green
Obverse - BELLDAIRE DAIRY LTD./TEL./541/INGERSOLL
Reverse - GOOD FOR/1/PINT.
- xiv) - Belldaire Dairy - B.H. 52 mm, aluminum, not coloured
Obverse - as last
Reverse - GOOD FOR/1/QUART
- xv) - Belldaire Dairy - B.H. 52 mm, aluminum, gold
Obverse - as last
Reverse - GOOD FOR/1/QUART JERSEY
- xvi) - Belldaire Dairy - B.H. 52 mm, aluminum, orange

Obverse - as last

Reverse - GOOD FOR/NON 1 FAT/QUART

xvii) - Belldaire Dairy - B.H. 52 mm, aluminum, blue

Obverse - BELLDAIRE DAIRY/LTD/INGERSOLL,ONT.

Reverse - GOOD FOR/1/QUART MILK.

This next piece was not listed by Mr. McNabb.

xviii) - Bucknell's Dairy - aluminum, square, 26 mm

Obverse - D.A.BUCKNELL'S/DAIRY/PHONE./235/INGERSOLL,ONT.

Reverse - GOOD FOR/ONE/PINT



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Transactions

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The Victorian Newfoundland 50-Cent Reverse.
Part II.

by Wayne L. Jacobs, FCNRS

In recent issues of the CNRS Transactions (Fall, 1998) and CNJ (Nov., 1998) appeared an article¹ by the writer pointing out that, according to Royal Mint documents, the reverse of the Newfoundland 50-cent piece as it first appeared in 1870 was probably not by Leonard C. Wyon but by Thomas Minton, possibly adapting designs by Horace Morehen.

This observation remains valid. However, Wyon did have something to do with the reverse of this coin later on – as did another engraver later still.

In the Royal Mint archives is an 1881 draft invoice from C.W. Fremantle of the Royal Mint to “The Manager, Union Bank, Princes St., E.C.”. The “Union Bank of London” at this time was acting as agent on behalf of the Newfoundland government and, although the writer has not discovered definite proof, seems to have been the London branch of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, a private bank in St. John’s but which handled the government account. In any case, from at least 1870 until the Bank crashed in 1894, it acted in the same capacity as did the High Commissioner for Canada in London in relation to the Canadian coinage.

The draft is rather messy with many additions, deletions and arrows leading to blocks of text here and there. It is also faded, stained and crumbling but fortunately nothing of importance seems to be missing. It reads:

“Newfoundland Coinage.

11 March 1881

Sir,

With reference to previous correspondence, I am to transmit herewith an Account of Expenses in connection with the Gold & Silver Coinages recently executed by this Dept. for the Govt. of Newfoundland and request that you will cause the amount, £311. 5. 10, to be paid to the Master of the Mts Cash Account at the Bank of England.

(Within an arrowed block at the top:) I am also to enclose the (deleted) acct of Mr. Leonard Wyon for engraving, amtg to £4. 4. 0, which can be paid by cheque direct to that gentleman.

(in margin: £311. 5. 10)

*I am &c,
C.W.F(remantle)“*

¹ Jacobs, W.L. “Was the 1870 Newfoundland 50-Cents Wyon’s?”

and on a separate sheet:

"The Govt of Newfoundland,

To the Mast. of the Mint

For the execution of a Gold & Silver Coinage in Two Dollar, Fifty-cent, Twenty-cent and 5-cent pieces, of the nom. Value of \$59,000 pursuant to Tresy Authy dated the 15 Feb 1881.

Mint Charge, including assays, boxes, bags &c 311. 5. 10
Reverse 'Punch' for Fifty-cent piece

(in separate box:)

Mr. Wyon's acct. 1881, Feb 19

Adjusting the table of the Reverse of the 50 Cent Newfoundland coins

f4. 4. 0

(approved:) R.A.H. (i.e., Robert A. Hill, Director of Minting Operations or chief engineer); (also approved:) C.W.F. (Charles W. Fremantle, Deputy Master of the Royal Mint)

(end of document).

Notes on the Above.

According to the research contained in the work "The Currency and Medals of Newfoundland"², there was not one but three different reverses on the Victorian Newfoundland 50-cent pieces. They are:

- A. "Thick Loops" Reverse, used 1870 to 1880 inclusive.
- B1. "Thin Loops" Reverse, used 1881 to 1888 inclusive.
- B2. Variant of the last: "the loops are thin and slightly oval-shaped; rim denticles are longer". Used 1894 to 1900 inclusive.

It would seem to be more than coincidental that Wyon would prepare a new reverse die in the very year that it changed from "Thick" to "Thin" Loops. His separate charge for doing so was for engraving - presumably of a master die; the reason for doing so was to "adjust the table of the reverse" which is another way of saying "lowering the relief". The usual reason for doing this was to correct a slight weakness of design in the finished coin and some struck before this year display just that. Thus we can say with a certain degree of certainty that the second reverse (B1) was the work of Leonard C. Wyon.

For the coins of Britain herself in those days, cutting a low-relief master die would almost certainly have involved the use of the reducing machine and a "master model"

² Rowe, C. & Haxby, J. & Graham, R. "Currency and Medals of Newfoundland", 1983. Pp 56,7

but it appears highly unlikely that, previous to the accession of Edward VII, any Canadian or Newfoundland coinage was produced by other than a hand-engraved master die and the permutations it offered .

This would not be unexpected. No sooner had Queen Victoria died in 1901 than the Royal Mint embarked on technology heavily dependent on reducing machines and the "progress" they offered in being able to bypass the need of "master engravers". Two of the most modern such machines were bought from Paris in 1901 and 1902 and extensively used to produce the new Edward VII coinage and medals while the changeover was completed upon the death of George William de Saulles in July, 1903, with the abolishment of his post as engraver.³

But as the work "Currency and Medals of Newfoundland" pointed out, there was yet a third reverse (their B2) which although similar to B1 is definitely different. This first appeared on the Newfoundland 50-cent pieces of 1894 and could not be by Wyon who had died in 1891⁴.

There is a discrepancy here between standard reference works. Willey's "Dictionary"⁵, based on the earlier work by Forrer, gives de Saulle's date of appointment to the title of Engraver at the Royal Mint as 1893; Craig's "Mint"⁶ gives it as being "at the end of 1892". Whichever is correct, it was extremely likely that de Saulles was responsible for the third reverse.

Now for one parting thought: The Charlton⁷ catalogue lumps all three reverses together; the Haxby/Willey⁸ catalogue lists two (Thick Loops Reverse 1870-1880 and Thin Loops Reverse 1881-1900); the "Currency and Medals of Newfoundland" work three (Reverse A 1870-1880; Reverse B1 1881-1888 and Reverse B2 1894-1900). Where ever two or more reverses are listed, they show complete breaks between years. However, there are many instances of "mules" (frequently unrecorded for decades) in Canadian numismatics. Perhaps the following don't exist. Yet we would do well to keep our eyes open for beasts such as Newfoundland 50-cents of 1881 with a Reverse A or an 1894 with a B1.

³ Craig, John. "The Mint", 1953. pp 342

⁴ Willey, R. "Dictionary of Canadian Medallists", 1998. Entry for "Leonard Charles Wyon".

⁵ Willey Ibid Entry for "George William de Saulles"

⁶ Craig Ibid pp 342

⁷ Charlton, J. "Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins", various editions

⁸ Haxby, J & Willey, R. "Coins of Canada", various editions

The ACHILLE LAURO - and the rest of the story

by Jack Boddington

The ACHILLE LAURO was once a gleaming blue and white luxury liner that sailed around the world in eighty days.

In 1985 the ACHILLE LAURO made world-wide headlines when she was hijacked by Palestinian terrorists who killed an elderly disabled Jewish American passenger, Leon Klinghoffer, and threw his body overboard still in his wheelchair.

The terrorists escaped aboard a jet, but U.S. fighter planes forced the jet down in Italy, where the hijackers were arrested.

Here is the rest of the story

The ACHILLE LAURO continued to function as a luxury cruise liner for the ship's owner, Naples (Italy) based Starlauro, and on November 19, 1994 left Genoa bound for Haifa, Israel and was due to dock in Durban, South Africa on December 2nd. While in the Indian Ocean, some 200 kilometers south of the Horn of Africa, off Somalia, fire broke out in the engine room. As the fire worsened the almost 1,000 passengers and crew crowded lifeboats and rafts as the ship was abandoned. The last person to leave the ship was Captain Giuseppe Orsi.

The ACHILLE LAURO sank at 4.00 p.m. on Friday, December 2, 1994.

In the abandonment and subsequent pick-up and transfer of survivors, three people died and eight were severely injured.

One young lady, a Canadian teenager, distinguished herself in the incident and for so doing was subsequently awarded the Silver Medal for Merit of the British Columbia & Yukon Branch of the Royal Life Saving Society Canada.

The official citation which follows describes the actions of Jenny Peterson:

"Mid-October, 1994, Miss Jenny Peterson of Burns Lake, British Columbia, signed on as a children's hostess on the ACHILLE LAURO. She was seventeen years old and it was her first job away from home. The cruise ship left Genoa, Italy on November 19th.

At 1.00 a.m. on November 30th., Jenny was heading for her cabin when she saw crew members running down the deck. She saw smoke and immediately headed to the lower lounge, her designated emergency meeting spot. Fire doors began to automatically close behind her and some passengers were hysterical.

Word soon came via the public address system to go up to the deck, so Jenny and other crew members manually opened the fire doors and assisted passengers upstairs. Jenny and the crew then split up and while calming passengers, began to collect bottled water and blankets.

The Captain gave word, at 7.00 a.m., to abandon ship. Passengers moved to the rear of the ship and women and children were first in the boats. The children were very traumatized and Jenny stayed near, hugging and encouraging them. As each boat was lowered, Jenny called out: "Be strong, keep calm, I'll see you on the rescue ship". The sea carried two to three metre swells and Jenny knew the children and their mothers would be in the lifeboats for hours.

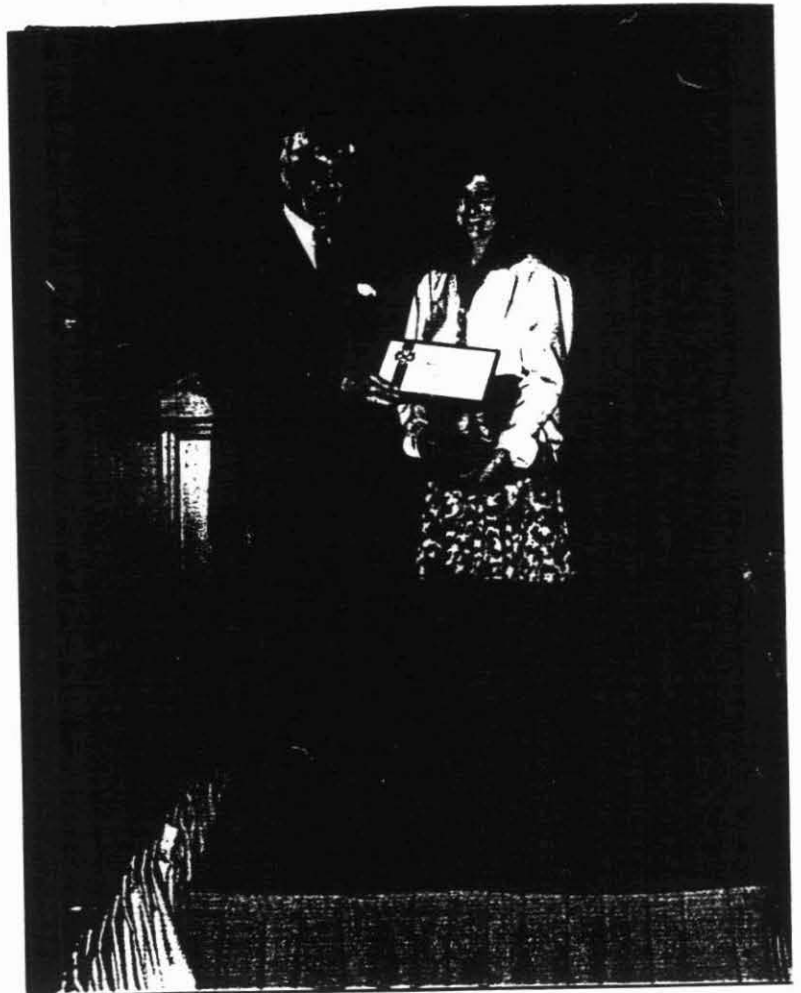
The crew continued to help passengers abandon ship as smoke poured from the deck doors. Jenny worked non-stop to aid all passengers off. As the ship began listing 40 degrees to port, Jenny finally climbed into the fourth last lifeboat to evacuate, and was picked up by the rescue ship HAWAIIAN KING one and a half hours later. Once on the rescue ship she again went to each child and reassured them and assisted the families.

Jenny went on to South Africa where she boarded another cruise ship again working as children's hostess.

We commend this young woman for her unselfish and heroic efforts performed under very stressful circumstances".

At the 83rd. Presentation of Commonwealth Honour, Rescue and Bravery Awards of the British Columbia & Yukon Branch of the Royal Life Saving Society Canada, held in Vancouver on Saturday, March 18, 1995, Jenny's mother, Mrs. Adele Peterson, proudly holding a photograph of Jenny, received the award on Jenny's behalf from the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, The Honourable Ken McKinnon.

Jenny couldn't attend because she was looking after the children on her 'new' ship.



The Medal

The Silver Medal for Merit of the British Columbia & Yukon Branch of the Royal Life Saving Society Canada.

This medal was instituted in 1988 and may be awarded for meritorious action in the saving, or attempted saving, of life in British Columbia or the Yukon Territory, or by a British Columbian or Yukoner in other locations, arising from an aquatic emergency incident.

Obverse: silver, circular, as illustrated, 33mm diameter, ring suspender.

Reverse: The badge of the Royal Life Saving Society, surmounted by a King Edward's crown and carrying, on the lifebuoy, the words "ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY" surrounded by ten maple leaves. Around the upper two thirds are the words "BRITISH COLUMBIA - YUKON BRANCH", while at the bottom centre is "ESTABLISHED 1891 CANADA".

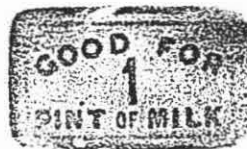
The ribbon is 1½" wide, equal stripes of dark blue, white, dark blue, white, dark blue.

If awarded for gallantry (rather than merit) the ribbon is suspended from an ornamental top suspensory bar with the word "BAVERY" thereon.



W.H. Catterall, Cordova Bay

Ronald Greene



C6040a
A:Re: 32x19



C6040b
A:S:26



C6040c
A:Re: 32x19½



Walter Herbert Catterall moved to Cordova Bay in 1910. At the time, and for many more years thereafter Cordova Bay was an area where people maintained or rented summer cottages. The end of WWII saw the end of the area as a summer resort and many cottage owners sold their uninsulated cottages to people desperately needing year-around housing. It wasn't until the 1970's that permanent residences started to be built in numbers that changed the character of the area. The beach is still one of the nicest in the Victoria area but today the area is almost indistinguishable from most other residential areas of Victoria.

In 1966 I spoke with Walter's son Vincent Catterall. He had been born in Calgary in 1905 and the family moved to Victoria in 1907, then to Cordova Bay in 1910. Walter Catterall bought 34 acres of property there from Miss Sarah Feltoe. The farm ran back (west) from St. David's Church to the top the hill. The church sits on property once part of the farm. Mr. Catterall cleared the heavy timber and started up a dairy. The son told me that his father ran as many as 28 cows, a mixed herd not registered purebreds. He sold milk and eggs in the summer for years until he decided to going into delivering milk in Victoria about 1924 or 1925. He sold raw milk (i.e. not pasteurized).

Vincent told me the family moved from Cordova Bay to Saanichton about 1932 and that the father sold the dairy to Gib Heal about 1935. These dates vary slightly from Anne Pearson's history of Cordova Bay, which states that Catterall left Cordova Bay in 1938. Another source, Arthur G. Lambrick's list of dairies which we have been able to date to mid 1935 mentions Gib Heal at Saanichton, but no Catterall as a dairyman. Walter Catterall passed away in 1951.

The quart token was the first to turn up, in March 1966, which led me to Vincent Catterall. He mentioned a rectangular pint token, but couldn't find any extras. He told me about a token nailed to a basement post in a house he lived in at one time. I never got around to checking that story out. He later told Don Stewart about the nailed token, but when Don went to the house he was unable to find the token. I obtained my pint token in 1978 but it was extremely badly corroded, too poor for a decent rubbing. By 1987 two more pints had been found on the beach at Thetis Lake, a popular Victoria swimming lake, but how the tokens got there is not known. It was only this summer when I was shown one of these two tokens and took a rubbing that I realized we were dealing with two different pint tokens. Perhaps unusually, the obverses vary slightly as well as the reverses. On the reverse note the word "of."

References:

Interview with Walter Vincent Catterall, March 23, 1966

Obituary for Walter Vincent Catterall, July 1989

Anne Pearson, *Sea•Lake, Recollections and History of Cordova Bay and Elk Lake*, Sea-Lake Editions, 1981, Victoria, B.C.

NEW MEDALS FROM GUELPH

by Ross W. Irwin

The downtown area of Guelph is not what it used to be before the horseless carriage. While most stores have a tenant, the character of the stores has changed. You no longer buy bread - you buy trendy items. Some say change is good!

The Downtown Board of Management promotes the downtown area. Examples are the two types of parking tokens now in use which are given to customers by merchants. These have been covered in previous issues here. At Christmas 1998 the Association offered a promotion named The Heritage Collection, featuring pewter ornaments of the downtown area. When a customer made some purchases in the downtown area totalling \$25 the sales slips could be exchanged, with \$8.00, for one pewter ornament. The medal was enclosed in a plastic bag with a printed description of the feature. The promotion has lapsed but the ornaments are available for \$12 each. These, with their release date are illustrated below.

Each medal was designed by Norman Fortin of Niagara-on-the-Lake. They were produced by Northern Exposure Pewter of Bracebridge.

No. 1 The Family Fountain, November 20, 1998, 2,000 cast.

No. 2 The Albion Hotel, November 28, 1998, 1,000 cast.

No. 3 The Old Post Office and Customs House, December 5, 1998, 1,000 cast.

No. 4 Church of Our Lady Immaculate, December 12, 1998, 2,000 cast.

The obverse depicts the feature commemorated. The reverse describes the feature and gives some detail of its origin. The monogram, "N with an arrow" of Northern Exposure is on the lower reverse and the letters N.E.P. at the base. Each is suspended by a short hanging ribbon.





Jetons E.A. LACHANCE et LACROIX & FRÈRES

par Jean-Luc Giroux



Bow: 39741c Al 28 mm



Bow: 3970c Al 20 mm

En 1885, Aristide Lachance opérait une bijouterie et une boutique d'optique au 56 rue de la Reine à Québec. En 1890, il déménage au 249 rue D'Aiguillon. Son fils prend la relève vers 1900 et opère jusqu'en 1908 alors qu'il décède. Sa veuve continue d'opérer le commerce jusqu'aux environs de 1918.

Ce jeton en aluminium fut émis au début du siècle et informait la population des services accordés en donnant droit à un escompte de 25¢ sur un achat de 5,00\$ comptant.

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L'établissement, Lacroix et Frères, fondé vers 1902 par Wincelas et Elzéar Lacroix, barbiers, au numéro 169 rue des Fossés (Boul. Charest), émet un jeton afin de favoriser sa publicité. Celui-ci permettait un rabais de 25¢ sur *l'ouvrage*. Peu après Wincelas disparaît et Elzéar continue d'opérer *L'atelier Hygiénique* seul durant quelques autres années.

Revers de la pièce: 15 chèques, bons pour 25¢ en ouvrage. Je m'explique très mal la valeur de ce jeton car, 25¢ en 1902, cela représentait à l'époque un montant assez substantiel si on considère qu'à cette époque, une coupe de cheveu ne devait guère dépasser 5¢ ou 10¢ car en 1945 lorsque j'allais sur le barbier, il m'en coûtait seulement 35¢.

Alors le rabais de 25¢ sur le jeton de Lacroix, j'imagine que cela pouvait être sur un certain nombre de coupes; peut-être 15 comme le mentionne le jeton 15 chèques.

In 1885 Aristide Lachance was operating a jewellery and optician's store at 56 Queen street. In 1890 he moved to 249 D'Aiguillon street. His son took over the management towards 1900 and operated the business until 1908 when he died. His widow continued to run the business until about 1918.

This aluminum token was issued at the beginning of the century and informed the city residents of the services available and gave a discount of 25¢ off a purchase of \$5.00.

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The business of Lacroix & Bros., founded about 1902 by Wincelas and Elzéar Lacroix, barbiers, at 169 Fosses street (Boul. Charest) issued a token to publicize itself. It gave a discount of 25¢ off their work. A little later Wincelas left and Elzéar continued to operate *the Hygienic Shop* alone for a number of years.

The reverse reads 15 tokens good for 25¢ of *work*. It is difficult to explain, but 25¢ in 1902 represented a substantial sum, a haircut was unlikely to exceed 5 or 10¢. Even in 1945 I could have a haircut for only 35¢.

Thus the discount of 25¢ on the token, I believe that it could be on a certain number of haircuts, perhaps 15 as mentioned on the token.

BILLETS ASCENSEUR DE LA COURONNE

Jacques Gosselin, prop.

par/by Jean-Luc Giroux



Qui ne se souvient pas de l'ascenseur Jacques Gosselin à Québec! La plupart des gens âgés de 50 ans et plus et surtout les résidents du quartier St-Roch et du Faubourg St-Jean-Baptiste, furent les grands utilisateurs de cet ascenseur de préférence à l'escalier juste à côté. Il faut dire que dans les années quarante et cinquante, les Centres d'achats n'existaient pas encore et pour le quartier St-Roch c'était la belle époque. C'était l'endroit à Québec où il se brassait le plus d'affaires, les gens allaient magasiner à St-Roch qu'ils soient de la basse-ville ou de la haute-ville, alors ceux qui résidaient dans le Faubourg St-Jean-Baptiste étaient ceux qui utilisaient le plus l'ascenseur.

Monsieur Jacques Gosselin originaire de St-Alban comté de Portneuf, est né le 6 février 1905. Il a fait ses études au Petit Séminaire de Québec jusqu'en rhétorique car il se destinait à la prêtrise; hélas le destin en décida autrement. En 1926, à peine âgé de 21 ans, il épouse une fille du Faubourg St-Jean-Baptiste, mademoiselle Géraldine Martel qui habitait sur la Côte Ste-Marie et elle était du même âge que lui (née le 18 avril 1905). De cette union sont nés 5 enfants, 4 filles et 1 garçon.

Vers la fin des années vingt, monsieur Gosselin était agent d'assurances pour La Métropolitaine, c'est lors d'un voyage qu'il fit

Who does not remember the Jacques Gosselin elevator at Quebec City! The majority of those over 50 and above all the residents of the St. Roch district and the St. Jean Baptiste suburb made great use of this elevator in preference to the stairs just to the side of it. It is necessary to speak of the 1940's and 1950's, when the shopping malls did not exist yet, which for the St. Roch district was a grand period. It was the place to be and much of the business was done here, people coming to shop whether they were residents of lower town or upper town. But it was the residents of St. Jean Baptiste who used the elevator the most.

Jacques Gosselin originally of St. Alban, county of Portneuf, was born Feb. 6, 1905. He studied at the Quebec Seminary and was destined for the priesthood, but destiny decided otherwise. In 1926, at the age of 21 he married a girl from the St. Jean Baptiste suburb, Geraldine Martel, who lived on the Cote Ste. Marie. She was almost the same age as he was, being born on April 18, 1905. From this union came five children, four girls and a boy. Towards the end of the 1920's Mr. Gosselin was an insurance agent for the Metropolitan. It was during a trip to the United States that he got the idea to construct a building housing an elevator to permit easier access to the picturesque suburb of St. Jean Baptiste.

aux États-Unis que lui vint l'idée de construire un édifice abritant un ascenseur, ceci à même le flanc de roc pour permettre plus facilement l'accès au pittoresque Faubourg St-Jean-Baptiste.

C'est donc le 10 janvier 1942, que monsieur Jacques Gosselin obtient un permis de la ville de Québec pour construire cet édifice. Loué à la Ville par bail emphytéotique (bail de longue durée de 18 à 99 ans) qui confère au preneur un droit réel d'hypothèque. C'est au printemps 1942 que l'on procède à l'inauguration officielle de cet ascenseur en présence du maire de la ville de Québec, monsieur Lucien Borne.

Dans cet édifice au niveau de la rue St-Vallier, il y avait un petit comptoir lunch ainsi qu'une succursale des tabagies de Jos. Côté (dépôt no. 10). Au niveau de la rue St-Réal, il y avait un petit local de cordonnerie et une agence de voyage. Un service de secrétaires-téléphonistes (S.S.T.), se trouvait au premier étage. Ce service créé par monsieur Gosselin qui soit dit en passant, fût le premier du genre à Québec; l'on prenait des messages pour des professionnels, surtout des médecins.

À ses débuts soit en 1942, pour utiliser cet ascenseur, il en coûtait 1 cent pour les enfants et 5 cents pour les adultes. Pour les utilisateurs quotidiens, il était avantageux de se procurer des séries de billets qui en diminuait le coût.

En 1960, monsieur Gosselin alors âgé de 55 ans, commence à avoir des problèmes de santé d'ordre cardiaque. Alors sa fille Pierrette partagea le travail avec son père jusqu'à la fin des années 1970. Acquis par la ville de Québec par jugement le 6 juillet 1979, l'on changea le nom pour "Ascenseur du Faubourg." et depuis ce temps l'utilisation est gratuite. Monsieur Jacques Gosselin est décédé à Québec le 19 mars 1982 à l'âge de 77 ans. Pour ce qui est de madame Gosselin, elle a célébré ses 91 ans en 1996 mais présentement elle est gravement malade.

On January 10, 1942 Jacques Gosselin obtained a permit from the City of Quebec to erect his building. He obtained a long term lease from the City which allowed him to secure a mortgage. An official opening was held in the spring of 1942 with the mayor of the city, Lucien Borne, presiding.

In the building, at the St. Vallier street level (below the cliff) there was a small lunch counter, as well as a branch of the Jos. Cote tobacco shop (Store No. 10). At the level of St. Real street there was a small shoemaker's shop and a travel agency. On the first floor there was a telephone answering service which was created by Mr. Gosselin. It was the first of its type, taking messages for professionals, especially doctors.

From its opening in 1942 it cost one cent for children and 5 cents for adults to use the elevator. For daily users there were discount tickets available which reduced the cost.

In 1960 Mr. Gosselin, then 55 years of age, started to have some heart problems. His daughter Pierrette shared the work with her father until the end of the 1970's. The City of Quebec acquired the elevator by court order on July 6, 1979 and changed its name to the *Faubourg Elevator*. Since that time use of the elevator has been free. Jacques Gosselin died at Quebec March 19, 1982 at the age of 77. Mrs Gosselin was still alive in 1996, although quite ill.

I learned recently that the city is thinking of renovating this structure in 1996. The usage of this elevator is not what it was because the advent of the shopping malls has impacted adversely on the shops of the St. Roch district. The district has been badly hit and there is hope to revitalize it and return to the grand era.

But, to return to the short history of the Gosselin Elevator. I have to thank Pierrette Gosselin for the valuable information which she has given me.

J'ai appris récemment que la ville de Québec songe à rénover cet édifice en 1996. Quoique l'usage de cet ascenseur n'est plus ce qu'il était car l'avènement des Centres d'achats dans les années 1960 a été le début de la fin pour les magasins du quartier St-Roch, c'est la désolation totale et il y a peu d'espoir de revitaliser un jour ce quartier pour qu'il redevienne ce qu'il a été à belle époque.

Ceci résume donc la courte histoire de l'ascenseur Gosselin. Je tiens à remercier madame Pierrette Gosselin pour les précieuses informations qu'elle a bien voulu me transmettre.

Voisin de cet ascenseur, il y a toujours un escalier que l'on peut utiliser. J'aimerais vous raconter une petite anecdote concernant cet escalier.

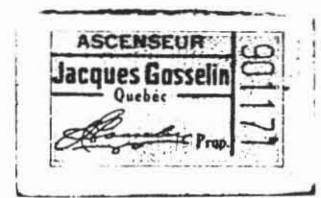
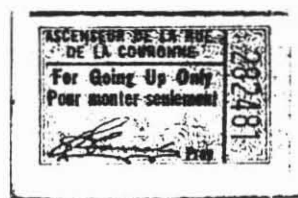
Le plus majestueux de nos escaliers c'est certainement celui qui, partant de la rue St-Réal au pied de la côte de la rue Ste-Claire, rejoint l'encogure de la côte d'Abraham et de la côte de La Couronne. Avec ses 98 marches en 4 palliers et ses deux bras se rejoignant à 30 pieds du sommet, il est moins imposant qu'autrefois puisque pour élargir les rues, on a dû en détourner la course vers le bas.

Il y déjà eu un magasin à l'endroit où les deux bras de l'escalier se rejoignent, c'est là que lors des incidents de la Semaine Sainte de 1918, pendant la première guerre mondiale, les policiers militaires saccagèrent le débit de friandises qui y logeait motif? Il aurait servie de point de ralliement aux jeunes gens en âge d'être enrôlés en vertu de la conscription obligatoire, ne s'y soumettaient pas.

La tenancier ne pût jamais obtenir de dédommagements pour les pertes alors subies.

Next to the elevator there is still a staircase which one can use. I would like to tell you a small anecdote concerning this staircase. The most magnificent of our staircases in the city is certainly that one which leaves St. Real street at the foot of St. Claire and descends to the Cote d'Abraham where it meets the Avenue de la Couronne. With its 98 steps and four landings, and two separate flights which join thirty feet from the summit, it is less imposing than it was earlier since the roads were widened and it was necessary to change the stairway near the base. There was previously a small shop at the point where the stairs join, and it was there, during WWI, at the time of the incidents of Saint's week of 1918 that military police sacked the small sweet shop located there. It would serve as a rallying point for young men subject to compulsory conscription who did not wish to serve.

The tenant was never able to obtain damages for the losses suffered.



GIOVANI CAMPAGNELLA

Épicier-Restaurateur Québec

par/by Jean-Luc Giroux



Voici l'histoire d'un épicier, d'origine italienne qui était très apprécié dans le quartier St-Roch à Québec. Il s'agit de monsieur Giovanni Campagnella; il a opéré un commerce d'épicerie de 1937 à 1955, il était situé au 109, rue Dorchester côté ouest au coin de la rue du Roi. De l'autre côté de la rue Dorchester au coin du Roi, il y en a sûrement qui s'en souviennent, il y avait le terminus des autobus de Charlesbourg.

Mais auparavant j'aimerais vous mentionner quelques commerces qui ont opérés à cette adresse avant monsieur Campagnella. En 1925, il y avait la Cie G. Simard Enr., plombiers. En 1930, c'est Geofredo Mercier tailleur de fourrures. En 1935 c'est "Thomas Quick Lunch" propriété de monsieur Alphonse Simard. C'est finalement en 1937 que l'on retrouve G. Campagnella Enr., comme épicier-restaurateur au 109, rue Dorchester, tél: 2-3411.

Il aurait acheté le restaurant comptoir lunch de monsieur Simard et il transforma ce commerce en épicerie tout en gardant quelques tables pour la restauration. Cependant, cette double vocation d'épicier-restaurateur ne dura guère longtemps. Après à peine un an d'opération, monsieur Campagnella se débarrasse de ses tables pour restauration. La raison est simple, c'était devenu un lieu de

This is the story of a grocer, of Italian background, who was very much appreciated in the St. Roch section of Quebec City. He was Giovanni Campagnella and he operated a grocery from 1937 until 1955 which was situated at 109 Dorchester street, on the west side, at the corner of Roi street. On the other side of the the street, if you know Quebec City you will remember there was the bus terminal for the Charlesbourg bus.

But beforehand I would like to mention some other businesses that had operated at this same address before Mr. Campagnella. In 1925, there was the G. Simard Co. Ltd., plumbers. In 1930 it was a furrier, Geofredo Mercier. The year 1935 saw the "Thomas Quick Lunch" run by Alphonse Simard. Finally in 1937 we find G. Campagnella, Enr., as grocer-restaurateur. His telephone number was 2-3411.

He would have bought the lunch counter from Mr. Simard and transformed it into a grocery store, keeping some tables for snacks and refreshments. However, this double occupation did not last long. After less than a year in operation Mr. Campagnella disposed of the tables. The reason was simple, it had become a rendez-vous where the unemployed came to idle their time away sipping a coffee or soft drink. It didn't produce much revenue and

rendez-vous où les gens sans emploi allaient flâner là tout en sirotant un café ou boire une liqueur douce, ce qui n'était vraiment pas rentable et cela nuisait plutôt qu'autre chose au commerce de l'épicerie.

En ce qui concerne un bon de 0.05 cents de monsieur Campagnella, l'émission remonterait à 1937 soit au tout début de l'ouverture de son commerce, car l'année suivante sa section pour restauration n'existait plus et il est mentionné sur le bon: épicier-restaurateur

Il y a une chose dont je suis convaincu, c'est qu'il existerait d'autres dénominations de ces bons, monsieur Campagnella n'aurait certainement pas fait imprimer seulement des bons d'une valeur de 0.05 cents, malheureusement au moment où j'écris cet article, je ne possède aucune preuve pour confirmer des dires. Cependant ce qui ajoute du poids à mon hypothèse, c'est qu'à la même époque, un de ses concurrents situé tout près au coin de la rue de la Couronne et de la rue du Roi, l'épicier Ernest Genest, émettait lui aussi une série de bons variant de 0.05 cents à \$2.00 dollars. Le bon de monsieur Campagnella était similaire à la série de bons de monsieur Genest. Alors le suspense demeurera jusqu'au jour où l'on découvrira d'autres dénominations pour confirmer mon hypothèse.

Pour revenir à monsieur Campagnella, en 1937 il résidait au 315, rue de la Reine. En 1948, il était au 345, rue du Roi et en 1951, il résidait à la même adresse que son commerce soit le 109, Dorchester y ayant aménagé un petit logis situé à l'arrière de l'épicerie.

Au milieu des années 1950, la Ville de Québec procéda à l'élargissement de la rue Dorchester et profita de l'occasion pour changer la numérotation civique. L'adresse de l'épicerie Campagnella devient donc 348, rue Dorchester, le numéro de téléphone demeure le même 522-3411. En 1955, monsieur Campagnella décède à la suite d'un cancer. La même année l'épicerie changea de main.

was detrimental to the other business of the grocery.

As to the 5 cent scrip of Mr. Campagnella the issue thus had to be 1937 as that was the opening of his business and the following year he was no longer running a restaurant section, which was still mentioned on the scrip.

There is one matter of which I am convinced, that there must exist other denominations of the scrip. Mr. Campagnella surely would not have printed only a 5 cent value. Unfortunately as this is written I have no proof to confirm my assertion. However, to give some weight to my hypothesis, at the same time one of his contemporaries situated near by at the corner of La Couronne and Roi streets, the grocer Ernest Genest, issued a series of scrip from 5 cents through \$2.00. The scrip issued by Mr. Campagnella was similar to that of Mr. Genest. The suspense will remain until we discover other denominations to confirm my hypothesis.

To return to Mr. Campagnella, in 1937 he was living at 315 Reine street. In 1948 he was at 345 Roi street, and in 1951 he was living at the same address as the business, 109 Dorchester street, having fitted out a small apartment at the back of the grocery.

In the middle of the 1950's the City of Quebec widened Dorchester street and took the occasion to revise the street numbers, so that the address of Mr. Campagnella's establishment became 348 Dorchester street, although the telephone number remained the same, ie 522-3411. In 1955 Mr. Campagnella died from cancer. That same year the grocery changed hands. Mrs Simone Lajeunesse became the new proprietor. She knew the business well because she had worked there as an employee practically since the opening of the grocery.

Following my research I recently had the pleasure of talking with Mrs. Lajeunesse and she told me that Mr. Campagnella was a

Madame Simone Lajeunesse en devient la nouvelle propriétaire et elle connaît très bien la situation de l'épicerie et monsieur Campagnella puisqu'elle y a travaillé comme employée depuis pratiquement le début de ce commerce.

Suite à des recherches que j'ai effectuées j'ai récemment le plaisir de m'entretenir avec madame Lajeunesse et elle me raconta que ce monsieur Campagnella était d'une gentillesse et d'une courtoisie exemplaires; il était aussi très apprécié de toute sa clientèle. En passant, madame Lajeunesse a célébré en 1996 son quatre-vingtième anniversaire de naissance et est présentement en excellent santé.

Madame Lajeunesse opère donc l'épicerie sous la même bannière: G. Campagnella Enr., et conserva aussi le même numéro de téléphone 522-3411. Un an après pris possession de l'épicerie, madame Lajeunesse s'associe avec monsieur Jean-Paul Plante. En 1962, l'épicerie Campagnella est vendue à monsieur Georges Gariépy de l'Ange-Gardien, ce dernier l'a opérée durant six ans.

En 1968, ce sont les frères Joseph et Marcel Meunier qui deviennent les nouveaux propriétaires de l'épicerie Campagnella. En juillet 1986, ils vendent à leur tour l'épicerie à madame Jocelyn Paradis et ce sera la fin de la bannière G. Campagnella Enr.. Le commerce opérera à l'avenir sous une nouvelle bannière, soit: "Accommodation Paradis".

En janvier 1993, madame Isabelle Bellavance achète ce commerce d'un monsieur Lallemand, ce dernier étant un associé de madame Paradis. En 1996, madame Bellavance opère toujours ce commerce et a conservé le numéro de téléphone du tout début de l'épicerie, soit le 522-3411.

Ceci complète le bref résumé concernant l'histoire de l'épicerie de Giovanni Campagnella Enr., et son bon pour 0.05 cents.

gracious and courteous man. He also was appreciative of his clientele. In passing, Mrs Lajeunesse had celebrated her 80th birthday when we spoke and was in excellent health.

Mrs Lajeunesse operated the grocery under the same name, G. Campagnella, Enr., and kept the same phone number, 522-3411. A year after she took possession of the grocery Mrs Lajeunesse took in a partner, Jean-Paul Plante. In 1962 the Campagnella grocery was sold to Mr. Georges Gariépy of Ange-Gardien who operated it for six years. In 1968 the brothers Joseph and Marcel Meunier became the new owners. In July 1986 they, in turn, sold the business to Mrs Jocelyn Paradis who stopped using the Campagnella name and called the business, *Accommodation Paradis*.

In January 1993 Mrs Isabelle Bellavance bought the business from a Mr. Lallemand, who had been a partner of Mrs Paradis. In 1996 Mrs Bellavance was still operating the business and still had the original telephone number, ie 522-3411.

This completes this brief history of the Giovanni Campagnella Enr., grocery store and its 5 cent scrip.

Détails du bon: / Details of the scrip

Bon pour / .05 / G. Campanella
Epicier Restaurateur
109, rue Dorchester Tél: 2-3411

Il s'agit d'un bon en carton de couleur verte
lettrage imprimé en noir,
dimensions 34 x 49 mm

A green coloured card, printed in black
Dimensions: 34 x 49 mm

Jeton JOHN SHAW (Br 565) ÉMIS EN 1837

par Jean-Luc Giroux



565



Au siècle dernier, le commerce de la quincaillerie fut populaire et la famille Shaw s'identifia à ce genre de commerce d'une façon particulière à Québec. En effet John Shaw ouvre vers les 1830 une quincaillerie sur la rue Saint-Jean, entre les Côtes du Palais et de la Fabrique. On vend tout ce qui peut servir pour la construction, l'entretien enfin tout ce qu'on doit trouver dans une telle boutique.

En 1837, le pays connaît une pénurie de "petit change" suite à des problèmes bancaires survenus aux États-Unis. Dans les villes de Montréal et de Québec, des marchands solvables et d'autres avec une réputation plus douteuse, s'empressent de remédier au malaise en commandant des jetons, genre carte d'affaires afin de pouvoir donner le change à leurs clients.

Parmi ces marchands, John Shaw commande de Birmingham, Angleterre, des jetons en cuivre pour son établissement. L'avvers de la pièce porte l'inscription: *J. Shaw & Co importers of hardwares Upper Town Quebec* tandis que le revers de la pièce identifie des objets: faux, bêche, vis, théière, égine, couteau, fourchette que l'on peut trouver à son magasin.

Ce jeton ressemble beaucoup à celui émis par T.S. Brown & Co., quincaillerie de Montréal.

Cette pratique devenue courante et tolérée par le Gouvernement durant un certains temps, amena diverses plaintes et même des

In the last century the hardware business was popular and the Shaw family was strongly identified with this type of business in a fashion peculiar to Quebec. John Shaw opened a hardware store about 1830 on St. John street, between Cote du Palais street and Cote de la Fabrique street. He sold everything that would be necessary for construction, maintenance and all that one would find in such a store.

In 1837 the country suffered a shortage of small change following bank problems which arose in the United States. In the cities of Montreal and Quebec some financially sound merchants and some with reputations more doubtful hurried to remedy this problem by ordering tokens of the business card type in order to be able to give them as change to their customers.

Amongst these merchants, John Shaw ordered some copper tokens for his business from Birmingham, England. The obverse of the pieces carried the inscription, *J Shaw & Co. importers of hardwares Upper Town Quebec* while the reverse showed various objects: a vice, a saw, a teapot, etc, which one could find in his store.

This token closely resembled the one issued by T.S. Brown & Co., hardware merchants of Montreal. The practice of issuing tokens became wide-spread and was tolerated by the Government for a time, which led to various complaints and these were taken up by

mises en garde dans les journaux *Le Canadien* du 2 juin 1837 mais celui-ci répliqua trois jours plus tard alors qu'il s'engageait à honorer tous les jetons émis pour un sou chacun.

M. Shaw possédait une deuxième quincaillerie à la basse-ville à l'angle des rues Sous-le-Fort et Cu-de-Sac. Ses fils et neveux prirent la relève dans les années qui suivirent et parmi ses successeurs, notons: Robert J. Shaw, Samuel John Shaw, Samuel K. Shaw, Charles H. Shaw and William Shaw. Ce dernier se retira du commerce familial vers 1885 puis s'allia avec la quincaillerie Beaudet & Chinic où il fut gérant-directeur puis président durant de nombreuses années. Cette dernière firme devient par la suite, la Cie Chinic que nous avons connu, mais qui n'existe plus. De son côté, la quincaillerie Shaw commença à décliner au début du 20e siècle pour finalement fermer ses portes vers les années 1940 alors qu'elle était passée aux mains d'une famille Byrne.

the newspapers. Mr. Shaw was taken to task in *Le Canadien* of June 2, 1837, but replied three days later in which he undertook to honour all the tokens at one penny each.

Shaw owned a second hardware store in Lower Town at the corner of Sous-le-Fort and Cul-de-Sac streets. His sons and nephew took over the management in the years which followed and among his successors we note: Robert J. Shaw, Samuel John Shaw, Samuel K. Shaw, Charles H. Shaw and William Shaw. The last retired from the family business about 1885, then allied himself with the hardware business of Beaudet & Chinic where he became general manager then president for a number of years. This latter firm became the Chinic Company which we knew but which exists no more. As to the Shaw Hardware, it started to decline at the beginning of the twentieth century and finally closed its doors by 1940 when it had passed into the hands of a family named Byrne.

Numismatically Oxford - Part 8

by Harry N. James

A previously unknown 'Due Bill' token came to light through a recent auction conducted by Jeffrey Hoare Auctions in conjunction with the Torex show of October 1998.

The token is aluminum, 28 mm in diameter and octagonal in shape. It was good for 25c in trade in the general store of E.E. Hicks of Cornell, Ontario. It is very likely from a set of tokens ranging in denomination of from 1c to \$1.

I have found very little information on this business, however, the Hicks name is found in that part of Oxford County frequently at the turn of the century.

Cornell itself was a small community in Norwich township of Oxford County located about five miles northeast of Tillsonburg.

Two brothers, John and Samuel Cornell settled at this site in 1855 and divided their land into village lots. They built a store, a warehouse and a pork-packing factory. The settlement grew with other businesses opening there. A post office was established there in 1875 and the Canada Southern Railroad had a station there. At one time the village boasted having two hotels, two churches, a school, and about 20 to 30 saw mills in the vicinity.

The community's demise was hastened by a not uncommon problem of that time, namely a disastrous fire. Cornells' store and the pork factory were destroyed. Shortly after one church and a hotel owned by a Dennis Hicks (undoubtedly related to the store keeper) were re-located to Tillsonburg.

Some time around the turn of the last century stores in both Norwich and Cornell were being operated by the Hicks family. In the former place, Nelson Hicks had a dry goods store and in Cornell, a Mr. L. Hicks was operating his business which probably evolved into the business of E.E. Hicks who issued the 'due bill' token.

continued next issue.



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INVESTIGATING THE 1640 FRENCH COUNTERMARK RAISES MORE QUESTIONS THAN ANSWERS

by Peter Moogk, FCNRS

“Negative evidence” is how one describes the void that diligent researchers sometimes encounter, despite their best efforts. It is evidence that whatever one expected to find was not there. It is less satisfying than a discovery that something did exist. Disappointment is what I have met while examining the *fleur-de-lis* in beaded, oval countermarks that were applied to *douzains* and other billon coins circulating in France to raise their official value from twelve to fifteen *sous* or *sols*. Revaluation by countermark was authorized by a June 1640 royal ordinance. Paul F.L. De Groot had initiated a study of the countermarked *sous* in 1986.¹ Such coins were imported to New France in bulk to take advantage of the increased circulating value in the North American colony. These stamped coins were the original “*sous marqués* [marked *sous*]” – a name that was later applied to all billon, fifteen *sous* coins, whether countermarked or not.

I had noticed the countermarks on coins acquired in France or found at French Regime archaeological sites in Canada had a distinctive flaw: a fracture at the eight o'clock position running outward from the base of the stylized lily and across the beaded oval. Here, logic led me into some assumptions, which seemed reasonable at the time. I did not think that it was possible that **all** of the revaluation punches would have the same defect and that, given the tens of thousands of small coins that were stamped, several French mints must have participated in the countermarking of *sous* over several years. The commonly-seen, defective punch must have belonged to the Paris mint – the most productive mint in the realm -- and the provincial strikes would be recognizably different. Because some foreign pieces too were countermarked, one might expect a northern mint, such as that at Amiens, to mark a number of billon coins from the nearby Burgundian lands or the adjacent Spanish/Austrian Netherlands. The occasional, stamped foreign pieces would provide a clue to the French mint's location. There seems to have been no pattern in the orientation of the coin before countermarking, so that detail offered no insights. This search for variant punches and host coins seemed to be a sound plan for research and it had the potential for enlarging our knowledge of how France's mints operated. It might also identify the regions from which coins destined for Canada were drawn.

I had information on about two dozen of these countermarked coins and, when Graham Esler kindly let me examine specimens in the Bank of Canada collection in 1997, it was an opportunity to put my hypothesis to a test. The museum has thirteen more examples of billon coins with the *fleur-de-lis* countermark. Seven were sixteenth-century *douzains* from the reigns of Henri III and Henri IV and the rest were mostly old billon pieces reminted as fifteen-deniers *sols* in the 1690s.² On the latter, the countermark was not obliterated by restriking. Two of the coins were struck by a punch without any flaw [on a 1575 coin and a 1698 reminted *douzain*]. Another pair showed an incipient crack beginning across the beaded oval at the 8-o'clock position [a 1593 *douzain* and a 1690s restrike] while others showed a progressive fracturing of the punch in that same location, until the die crack spread from the base of the lily, almost horizontally, across the enclosing oval to the edge. Could all of the punches have the same weakness in an identical place? That is

¹ Paul F.L. De Groot, “The Fleur-de-Lis Mark and Other French Countermarks,” *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol.31, No.1 (January 1986), pp.5-7.

² Bank of Canada Currency Museum, items M184, M3369, M3370, M3371, M9552, M9553, M9693, M12536.1, M12536.2, M14041, M30569, M30576, M30577.

possible. It could also be argued that all of these silvered, base-metal coins had been revalued with the same punch – a proposal that I would have dismissed as highly improbable before this study. The volume of *douzains* that were countermarked would make this an extraordinary feat.

In numismatics, it is prudent to yield to the physical evidence, even when it is contrary to our expectations. Having examined about three dozen countermarked coins, it appears that the improbable is true: they were revalued at one mint, most likely at Paris, using one punch or punches from the same matrix with a weakness in the lower left quadrant. The striker gave it more than a perfunctory tap; in some cases, the die cut through the coin's fabric and the countermarks were so deeply impressed that they survived the reminting of *douzains* in the 1690s. At one time, I thought that some of the 1690s *sous* had been stamped **after** issue, but the preponderance of evidence suggests that the 1690s issue relied heavily on already-revalued *douzains*, in the absence of fresh blanks. Thus the revaluation must have ended before the inception of Ciani 1979/Gadoury 91 [the 15 *deniers sou*] in 1692. This leaves one last puzzle: why remint billion coins that had already been raised to fifteen *deniers* by countermarking since there was no further appreciation in circulating value? Overstriking earlier issues to raise their value was a common practice at the end of Louis XIV's reign.

If any reader has a fleur-de-lis countermarked billion coin with recognizable flaws, unlike those shown in the accompanying illustration, please let me know. Information on the host coin would also help me detect any pattern in the process of revaluation. The mystery continues.



The Western Fair Medals

by Ted Leitch

The Western Fair Association was formed by the amalgamation of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society and the London District Horticultural and Agricultural Society on April 22, 1868. Interest in an agricultural society with an annual exhibition had started more than thirty years earlier. The Provincial Government had realized the benefits of these societies and encouraged their formation. On March 6, 1830, the Provincial Government made available one hundred pounds to the treasurer's of local agricultural societies to help import better seeds and livestock. In March of 1837, this amount had doubled to two hundred pounds. It has been recorded that London and district had an agricultural society in 1836.

From 1846 to 1889 the Provincial Fairs were held in different towns and cities in the province. The Provincial Government felt that with their help a more extensive and uniform exhibition could be held. The first exhibition was held in Toronto on October 21-22, 1846, although the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada was not incorporated until July 28, 1847. London's first Provincial Exhibition was held in 1854, at the Agricultural Hall on Talbot Street, just north of Oxford Street. The government grant was now one thousand pounds and the exhibition was very successful with just less than three thousand entries. The exhibition drew thousands of visitors including the Governor-General, Lord Elgin.



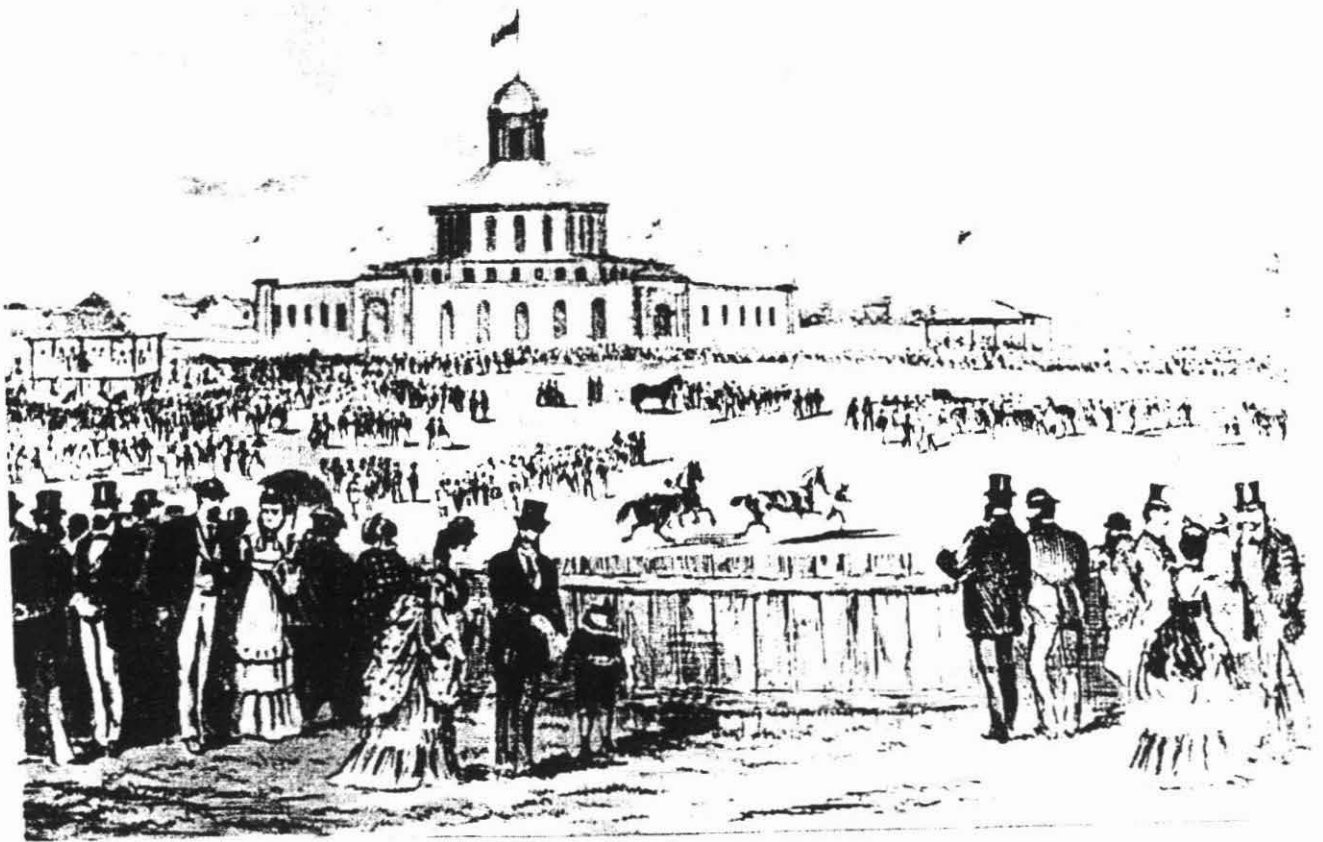


In 1861, the second Provincial Exhibition to be held in London was staged at the military grounds, just east of Richmond Street and north of what is now Central Avenue. A large building called the Crystal Palace was built for the exhibition at a cost of \$9,000 .



This 46 mm silver award medal of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada was designed by James Wheeler, a Toronto artist. This particular medal is inscribed on the edge "F.W. Stone Guelph Best Bull of any age or Breed, London 1861". F.W. Stone was the first Canadian to import Hereford cattle. He bred a large number of Herefords and sold them throughout Ontario, Quebec and the United States. His Morton Lodge Farm was located in Wellington County where the Ontario Agricultural College is now located. At this time the agricultural societies were trying to encourage better breeding of livestock and to win this particular medal was quite an honour. This medal is also known without any inscription or date.

The Agricultural Association of Upper Canada changed its name to the Agricultural and Art Association in 1869 and it is probable that the design of the medals changed some time after that. In 1865, London hosted its third Provincial Exhibition. After this exhibition, the East Middlesex Agricultural Society felt a larger annual fair would be very beneficial. On January 15, 1867, at their annual meeting, a committee was formed to discuss plans with the City and County Councils to hold a larger annual fair. Part of the plan was to dispose of their property on Oxford Street and procure the old military grounds on Richmond Street. An agreement could not be worked out in time for the fall exhibition and in 1867 the exhibition was held at the old grounds. At a public meeting held on November 13th of that year, Mayor Frank Smith formed the London District Horticultural and Agricultural Society. The purpose of this society was to canvas the citizens of London for funds to start an annual fall fair. On March 21, 1868, a joint meeting of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society and the London District Horticultural and Agricultural Society was held and after considerable discussion it was decided to unite their funds and boards with the sole purpose of organizing an annual fair.



On April 22, 1868, the amalgamation of the two societies was complete and the Western Fair Association was formed. Both societies had applied for provincial grants for an exhibition and both received them.

On September 29 and 30, 1868, the first Western Fair was held on the military grounds on Richmond Street. The Crystal Palace, which was located on Wellington Street between Hyman Street and Central Avenue, was still occupied by the military. The Crystal Palace had been used in the past for Provincial Exhibitions and would be used in the future for the Western Fair. The old drill shed was used for the indoor display while the livestock was shown on the grounds near the Crystal Palace. With the man-made Lake Horn in the background, the location was ideal for the fall fair. These grounds (26 acres) were used for the next eighteen years, until 1886. In 1885 part of the fairgrounds was sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway for their tracks and station. The 1886 Western Fair was held on the remaining grounds using the building and fencing in Central Ave. next to the old grounds.

When the old fairgrounds were partially sold in 1885, the search for a new home for the Western Fair began. On September 2, 1885, a special ballot was held to determine which of four sites would be used. The vote favoured Salter's Grove, later named Queens Park. Salter's Grove, named after the previous owner, John Salter, had been purchased by the city in the hope that the Federal Government would use it for the military grounds. Prior to the fair-ground construction in 1887, a private group had developed a race track with a grandstand. About \$120,000 was spent preparing the ground for the fall fair. They built a number of buildings but the main one was designed and built by George F. Durand, a London architect. This building is featured on the reverse of the LeRoux #1475 Western Fair Association Medal. On September 19, 1887 A.W. Porte, president of the Fair Board, opened the new Western Fair Grounds.

During the time the fair was held at the Richmond Street Fairgrounds, three different types of award medals were known. The first two medals are dated 1879 but are completely different in size and style. The first medal is listed in LeRoux as 1461 and this particular medal is in the National Archives Medal Collection. The illustrated medal in LeRoux does not show any engraving and was probably an unissued medal. This silver 42 mm medal has its obverse legend inscribed as illustrated around the City of London Crest. The reverse inscription reads "Awarded to George D. Sutherland Esq. London for superior exhibits of cotton

products of Lybster Mill Lybster". The village of Lybster is located in Caithness, Scotland. Directly below the shield in the City of London Crest are the letters "A.S. M. & Co." which stands for A.S. Murray and Company. Alexander Murray started his jewellery manufacturing in London around 1874, and he remained in business until 1890. In 1884 A.S. Murray and Company was located at 423 Richmond Street, although he moved a number of times. In 1886 R.W. McLachlan described the medal and states, "The die for this medal was prepared in Buffalo for Messrs. A.S. Murray and Company."



The second style medal, dated 1879, is a 50 mm silver medal and the entire design including the city crest is engraved. This particular medal belongs to the London Public Library. This medal, along with the next one, were both awarded to John Howard Griffiths. John Griffiths was born and raised in England. He studied art in a school established by the Minton China Works Company which his father managed. It was there that he trained as a china decorator. John accompanied his brother James to Canada in 1854, and came to London in January of 1855. He engaged in business with the McClarys for a few years before opening his own photographic store. His wholesale photographic store was located on Market Lane from 1863 to 1883. He was a well known artist and was responsible for introducing photography on porcelain in Canada. He won this medal in 1879 for a group of three pieces of porcelain, one with his wife's picture on it, the second with his daughter and the third, a friend. John Griffiths was one of the founders of the Western Fair Association and held the office of director, treasurer, and president of the Fair Board.



A third award medal of the Western Fair Association was presented to John H. Griffiths. This brass medal measures 55 mm overall and the medal without the wreath measures 35 mm. The obverse of the medal has the inscription "The Western Fair Association 1884". The city crest appears to have been made separately and affixed to the brass medal. The edge of the coat-of-arms of the city of London are straight as if they were cut from a separate piece of brass and then engraved. The reverse inscription reads "Awarded to John H. Griffiths Esq. London Ont. For the Best Collection Artistic Hand Painted Porcelain". The inscription on the concave brass wreath reads "The Only First Prize Gold Medal Awarded By The Judges". The prize exhibition was a floral design on a bread and butter size plate. The medal was engraved and produced by Frederick T. Trebilcock, a wholesaler and manufacturer of jewellery in London. Mr. Trebilcock started his own business in London in 1881 and continued until 1902 when his business became "Trebilcock and Avery".



The first three medals were all awarded for special displays not usually associated with livestock or agriculture. All three medals have fancy engraving, not the usual type of prize that would have been awarded for the many categories and the several thousand dollars in prize money awarded each year. The two different styles of medals for 1879 provoke these questions: Are there other styles of medals for that year or other years? Were there any medals issued for livestock and agriculture? In 1880 the prize list mentions only silver and gold medals and there appear to be no bronze medals at that time.



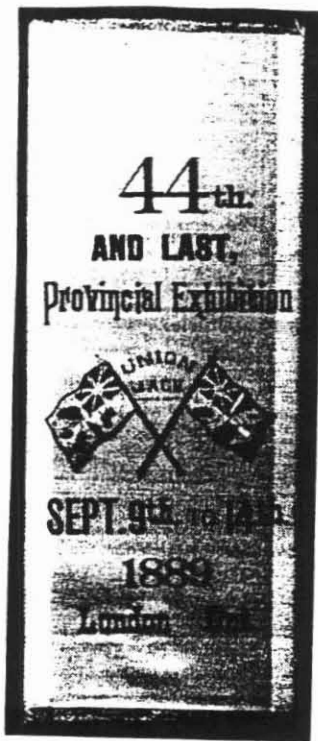
The exhibition of 1885 was held jointly with the Provincial Government on the Richmond Street grounds. The illustrated medal, LeRoux 1460, is a silver 45 mm medal with the engraved inscription "Canadian Blower Co. London Coll. Exhaust Fans & Pressure Blowers". This medal, designed by Ernest Paulin Tasset, was originally struck in gold, silver, bronze and gilt bronze. It was first used to award Canadian exhibitors in 1876 at the U.S.A. Centennial in Philadelphia. John Labatt was awarded two bronze and two silver medals originally in 1876. The second example of this medal was awarded to one of London's leading business and is engraved "London 1885 Reid & Co. London Decorated China".

The next two medals, LeRoux 1462 appear similar, but they were struck from two separate dies. The first illustrated medal dated 1885 was presented to E. Leonard & Sons and was struck in gold by John Wanless, a jewellery manufacturer in Toronto. The obverse dies have the engravers name "J.S. & A.B. Wyon on it and the style varies in lettering and the floral design next to the crest are different. The reverse of the medals shows two different wreath designs and the gold medal dated 1885 has the initials "J.W." below the wreath. The gold medal has rounded edges and is not a well-struck medal with its uneven border merging with the beading a few times. The silver 41 mm medal dated 1889 was a well-struck medal with straight edges. The medal was suppose to have been struck by J.S. & A.B. Wyon, although it does not have their name on as described for other medals. This medal was awarded to W.J. Reid & Company at the last joint local and Provincial Exhibition.

The Provincial Agricultural Bureau was restructured in 1888 and it was decided most local fairs were strong enough to manage their own exhibitions. London had Provincial Exhibitions in 1854, 1861, 1869, 1873, 1885 and the last one in 1889.

The Leonard company had roots in the iron business which stretched back to Wales and from there to Massachusetts in the 1650's. The family moved to Canada in 1829 and settled at Long Point on Lake Erie where they built a foundry. They moved to St Thomas in 1834 and then to London in 1839 where a foundry was built on Fullarton Street near Ridout Street. Elijah Leonard, the founder of "E. Leonard & Son" which manufactured engines and boilers, became mayor of London in 1857, and a member of the provincial government in 1862. At the time of Confederation in 1867, he became a senator and remained one until his death in 1891. In 1875, Elijah Leonard admitted his two sons Frank and Charles into a partnership in the business. At the time the medal was awarded they had a large manufacturing facility on the south side of York Street just east of Waterloo Street. They produced large wood and coal fired steam engines and boilers for industrial use.





Nathaniel Reid, who came to London in 1842, started his crockery business in 1885. The business grew to become W.J. Reid and Company, an importer of fine china and a manufacturer of china and stoneware. In 1876, several artists were hired to paint flowers and fancy patterns on china. At the time the medals were awarded to W.J. Reid and Company, they occupied four floors of the building at 197 Dundas Street. By the turn of the century W.J. Reid and Company employed about sixty people. This was the location of one of London's worst disasters when the building collapsed on July 16, 1907, killing eight people. The building was being renovated to make a bowling alley and a pool hall; the east wall collapsed after a number of holes for windows were added to it.

Around 1886, the Western Fair Association issued a 38 mm medal similar to LeRoux 1475. This appears to be its first fully designed award medal and was designed to need a minimum of personal engraving. The obverse shows a woman, standing on a pedestal with the inscription "Canada" below with a shield in her right hand and the inscription "Merit" in the centre and "The Western Fair Association London Canada" around the outside. The reverse of the medal is divided into quarters with a beaver in a circle in the centre. The four quadrants appear to represent art, agriculture, horticulture and labour. The main difference between this reverse and LeRoux 1475 is the height of the pedestal in the art quadrant, the handle of the plow in the agriculture quadrant and the dot dash border versus the dot border. This medal is known in gold, silver and bronze; the known silver and gold medals are dated 1887. There is one silver medal in the National Archives and a gold medal which is in the the London Public Library Collection. The London Public Library's gold medal was probably acquired along with the other two previous illustrated medals awarded for Photography on porcelain to John H. Griffiths.



In the published history of John H. Griffiths, the artist, it is stated he won a gold Western Fair Medal in 1886. This medal was probably used between the two provincial exhibitions of 1885 and 1889. It is not known at this time if any of the Western Fair Medals were used in conjunction with the provincial exhibitions. This medal, along with LeRoux 1474, was issued by Peter L. Krider and Company of Philadelphia. Peter Krider was a silversmith in business from 1857 to 1911 at 618 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

In trying to determine the number of medals issued we have to look at the award system. In the 1886 Western Fair prize list under the category of "Diplomas and Medals" it states "Diplomas and Medals will be awarded in lieu of money prizes as follows, subject to approval of the Board of Directors.

For a first prize - Diploma
For a first prize of \$25.00 and upwards - Gold Medal
For a first prize of \$10.00 and upwards - Silver Medal
For a first prize of \$5.00 and upwards - Bronze Medal"

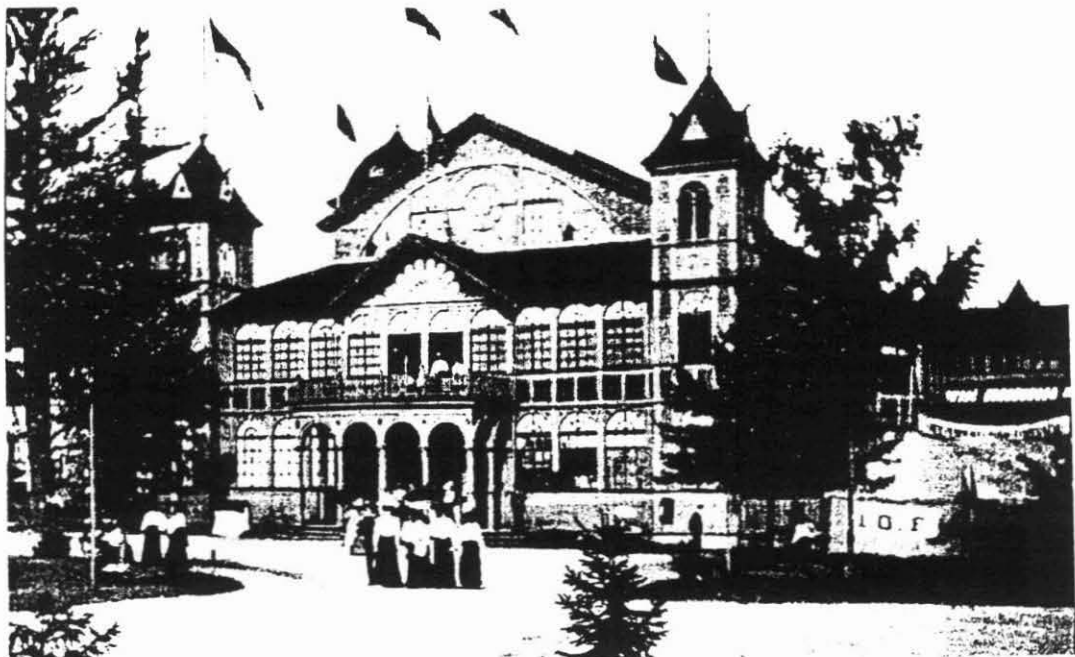
All the medals at that time were awarded for first prize. When we look at the list of categories, most of them paid \$20.00 or less for first prize. There were probably few gold medals issued for regular categories but some were awarded for the following categories, "Thoroughbred Stallion, any age; Blood Mare, any age; Carriage Horse Stallion of any Age". The judges were given discretion on awards for entries outside the listed categories, and some medals were awarded thus. Also listed in the 1886 Western Fair Prize List under the heading "Special Prizes" were several other medal categories:

"Class 14 Sec 6 - Messrs J. & J. McMartin, City Hotel, offers \$20.00 or gold medal for the best Fat Ox, Steer, Cow or Heifer on the grounds over two years any breed."

"Class 5 Sec 11 - J.W. Martin, Esq. prop. Martin House offers Gold Medal for the best 3 yr. old Filly in the heavy-draught class."

"Class 2 Sec 12 - For the best 3 year old Filly in the Carriage class, Gold Medal offered by the Western Fair Association."

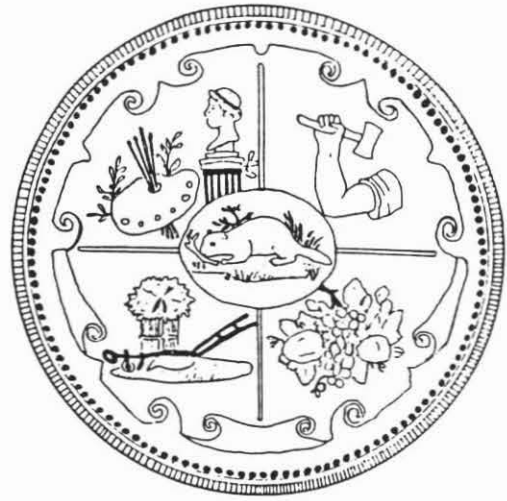
London business and livestock associations supported the Western Fair Association by offering special cash prizes as well as the medals. It is probable that the medals awarded by the local businessmen were the style struck for the Western Fair Association. With the realization that cash could be taken in most cases in lieu of the medal, it is difficult to determine the number of medals issued. When you look at the prize list and realize the number of categories that the first prize paid between \$10.00 and \$20.00, it confirms that the silver medal is the most common award medal. It is worth noting that the gold medal contains about three quarters of an ounce of gold and gold was worth about \$20.00 an ounce at that time. By 1900 cash was awarded and if you wanted a medal in lieu of the cash you had to exchange the prize money for a medal. The amount of prize money awarded had changed from the 1880's and the level at which medals were awarded changed to eight dollars for a bronze medal, fifteen dollars for a silver and thirty dollars or greater for a gold medal. With the award of cash, a diploma and a ribbon the medal disappeared. This change may be one of the reasons the Western Fair Association stopped ordering medals from P.W. Ellis in 1903.





One of the most interesting Western Fair Medals is the large 64 mm bronze medal which is listed as LeRoux 1474. This medal, also struck by Peter L. Krider of Philadelphia, is known only in bronze. This medal is found with and without a date inscribed on the obverse. As illustrated the inscribed dates were not always located in the same position. The dates known to be engraved on the medals are 1887, 1888, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897 and 1898. The previous medal, struck by P.L. Krider, was a small 38 mm bronze piece and the next medal, LeRoux 1475, is known to have been awarded in 1890. The dates of the bronze medals overlap the issue dates of the two different types of the dated smaller medals. The medals, LeRoux 1474, were awarded to persons who showed outstanding commercial exhibits for which there were no recognized prizes. The obverse of the medal shows the main Western Fair Building which was built in 1887. The building was 200 feet by 80 feet and cost about \$25,000 to build.

The most common Western Fair Medal is this LeRoux 1475 medal. The 38 mm medal has been struck in gold, silver, bronze and white metal, and the silver medal is the most common. Most of the silver medals have the year of issue engraved to the right of the shield on the obverse, a few have the date engraved above the right shoulder of the standing woman. This medal was struck by P.W. Ellis of Toronto and it resembles the earlier medal struck by Peter L. Krider with the same obverse legend and design of a woman standing with a shield in her left hand. The reverse has the

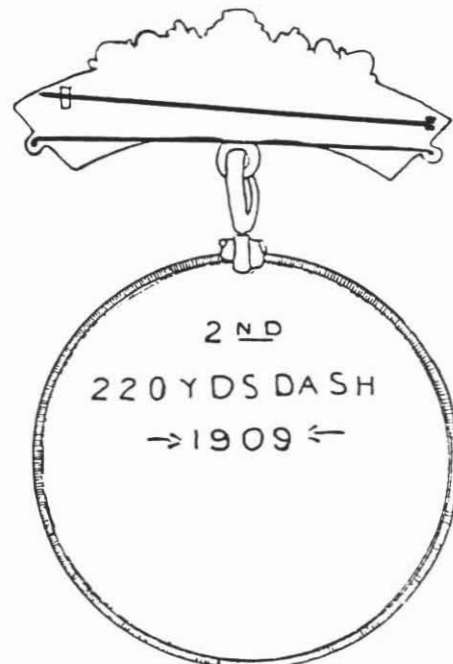


same quadrants with a circled beaver in the centre. With the number of medals available, one can see the deterioration of the die over the years. The medals are known to be dated from 1890 to 1900. Records from P.W.Ellis indicate the medals were struck as late as 1903. When we look at the 1890 medal, it has a clear obverse die, but shortly after 1892 the obverse die developed a crack. This die crack extended from the circle around the beehive along the top edge of the word "THE" and off the edge of the medal just above the letter "W" in Western. Some repairs must have been attempted and some polishing of the dies took place. The drapery of the woman's dress to her left just below the shield disappeared, along with the leaf above the letter "I" in merit. Also part of the ribbon and the wire edge below the beehive have disappeared due to the die crack. It appears that there was a lack of care when striking the medals. Some of the medals have part of the edge splattered into the circle around the beehive and cornucopia. On the reverse of all the medals there are parts of metal between the artist's pallet and the circle around the beaver. This may have been caused by a chipped die, but the extra metal is on the gold medal as well as the white metal pieces. None of the white metal pieces are dated and may have been trial pieces. The only difference between it and the other medals is that the outer edge is smooth and not engraved, while the other medals have reeded outer borders. One 1891 silver medal has an irregular scrawl throughout the lettering and it is raised and rough enough to appear that it was issued that way and not altered locally. Recent records indicate at least three 18k gold medals were awarded in 1890, one of the gold medals is the property of John Labatt. The 1890 gold medals have a richer finish. The medals may have been struck on blanks that were treated to bring more gold to the surface. The only known gold medal dated 1891 has the more traditional yellow finish. The two different types of gold medals would indicate that the medals were probably struck each year as needed. Records indicate a Western Fair gold medal was award to Adam Beck in 1892.



Die Cracked Medal

The issuer of this medal, P.W. Ellis and Company was formed in 1877 by Philip William Ellis and Matthew Cain Ellis from the old Ellis and Company. Philip Ellis was in charge of jewellery manufacturing, including die sinking and medals. In 1885, Philip was instrumental in obtaining a protective duty on the importation of medals. This may explain why P.W. Ellis got business previously done by P.L. Krider of Philadelphia. P.W. Ellis and Company employed about eighty people at this time and produced a number of different medals. Thomas Roden, who was a foreman for eleven years with P.W. Ellis and Company, left in 1890 and took some of their medal business with him. Philip Ellis was active in city politics and had little time for the business. This may explain the poor quality of the struck medals.



The last style of award medal known is this 38 mm medal with an attached clip. This medal does not have the name "P.W. Ellis & Co. Toronto" on it. The words "MERIT" and "CANADA" are a plainer type style and the ribbon ends just to the left of the word "merit". The inner border is now dots rather than the pointed wire edge. There are a number of small differences and it is a better struck medal. Most of the medals have a reeded outer border, but this medal is known with a plain border. The reverse of the medal is blank except for the engraving of the award. In the Official Programme of the Western Fair of 1910 there is a list of attractions and one of them reads, "At 2 p.m. - The athletic events will take place on the track before the Grand Stand. 100 yard dash, 220 yard dash, 1/2 mile and 1 mile, for which gold, silver and bronze medals will be given." The program also describes the Country Relay Race and the Y.M.C.A. Relay Race in which a silver trophy and individual medals would be awarded. It also names the winners of these races for the last two years. For the athletic events there was a possibility of twelve gold, twelve silver and twelve bronze medals per year to be awarded. The medal was probably not struck by P.W. Ellis and Company, but it cannot be attributed to anyone else at this time.

In the early 1900's the Bank of Toronto and The Bank of British North America had donated twenty-five dollars each in prize money. In 1915 The Canadian Bank of Commerce joined the other banks with a donation of a 60mm silver medal. The Canadian Bank of Commerce also donated this medal to other local fairs and the medals were engraved accordingly. In London this award medal was replaced by a silver cup in the early 1920's. The Canadian Bank of Commerce opened its first branch in Toronto in 1867 and quickly opened a number of branches in towns and cities across Ontario. An award medal at local agricultural fairs was a perfect blend for a bank with rural roots.



The Western Fair Association issued admission tokens for a number of years. All of these tokens are struck in brass which would indicate that they were issued around the 1880's. It is known that by the early 1900's admission tickets were the common card stock type. The price for entry to the fair grounds at that time was 25c for an adult and 50c for a wagon and driver.

PRICES OF ADMISSION TO FAIR GROUNDS.

Tickets 25 cents; procurable at the various ticket offices on the grounds.

For a Two-Horse Coach or Carriage—Four Tickets.

For a One-Horse Vehicle—Two Tickets.

For each person (whether in carriage or on foot)—One Ticket.

For children under twelve years of age, special Tickets are provided—price, Fifteen Cents each.

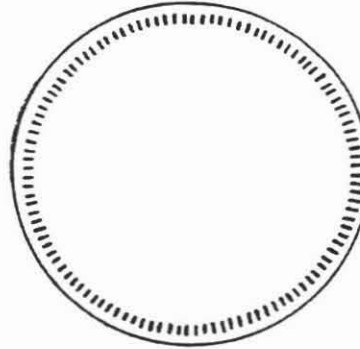
Advertisement from 1880, listing admission prices.



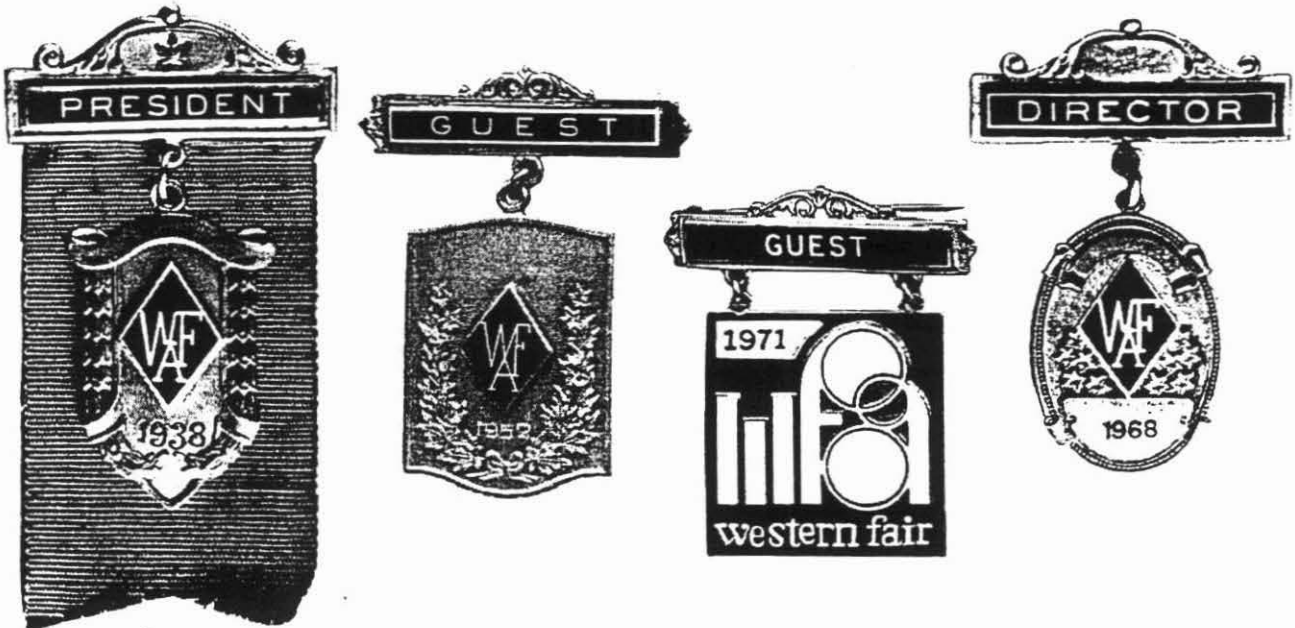
The first token is a 26 mm piece with a hole in the centre. The obverse inscription reads "Western Fair. London Ontario." and the reverse reads "Admission Check 25c".



The next two pieces have the inscription "Western Fair London" and either 25 or 50 on it. The obverse and the reverse are both the same and the 25 cent piece measures 24mm and the 50 cent piece measures 31mm. It should be noted that these piece do not have the word admission on them indicating they may have been used for some other purpose.



This last piece with the initials "W.F.A." is a 23 mm brass token with a blank reverse. The exact use of this token is not known but records show a pass for the duration of the fair was issued. There was also a badge issued to permit entrance to the race track. This piece may have been used for either of these purposes.



There were a number of different medals or badges issued to officials of the Western Fair Association. These medals were worn as early as the 1930's by officials like President, Past-President, Vice-President, Director, Concession Dept., Sup't of Gates etc.. The design of these medals changed annually and it would be difficult to illustrate them all. Most medals are brass with enamelled paint to highlight the design; the date is engraved on the medal and the connecting pin gives the official's position. The majority of the medals have no manufacturer's name on them except for the 1959 medals which bear the name "Young's" for Young's Jewelry. Some of the medals have been found in Birks boxes although they are not marked as such. The 1938 badge is designed with a pin to accommodate a ribbon. Although the medals changed every year the pins only changed a few times.



There are two commemorative Western Fair medals known. The first medal was issued to commemorate fifty years of the Western Fair's founding. This small 28 mm brass medal lacks fine detail and was probably issued as a souvenir. The old Agricultural Hall, pictured on the obverse, was the building used for the first fair. The reverse also lacks detail and the design appears to be a collection of the coats of arms or symbols of the provinces and territories at that time.

The Western Fair Association also issued a commemorative medal in 1967 for Canada's Centennial. This 37 mm medal was struck in four different medals. There were 5,000 struck in nickel, 2,500 in bronze, 1,500 in silver and 50 in 24K gold. The gold medal along with one of each of the other three medals were given away in a presentation case to dignitaries at the fair that year. The medals were struck at the Welling Manufacturing Company Limited, 67 Richmond Street East, Toronto.

There are still a number of questions unanswered about the known medals and there may be a number of different types of early award medals yet undiscovered. It appears that ribbons with fancy buttons were awarded in the 1910's and into the 1920's, and ribbons and cash are awarded today. The award medals trace the history of the development of the Western Fair and the people involved with it.

A.B. Ball and the Ball's Cash Store Tokens

by Ronald Greene



5¢ C5050a Aluminum:Round: 20 mm \$1.00 C5050e Aluminum:Square: 25 mm

Many years ago, in 1963, we did some research on Aaron Bonser Ball and the Ball's Cash Store Token. The resulting work was published in *The Transactions* for 1966, p. 6. Due to the limitations of the day the article was not illustrated, and over the intervening years another denomination and some additional information have been uncovered, so we have taken another look at the tokens of Ball's Cash Store.

Aaron Bonser "Charlie" Ball was born at Carlton, Nottinghamshire, England on January 1, 1880. He apprenticed in the grocery business and it was during his apprenticeship that he acquired his nickname. One day he was working in the back of the store when he heard someone call "Charlie" a few times. His curiosity aroused, he came to the front of the store to ask who Charlie was, and was informed that he was Charlie. The nickname stuck for the rest of his life, although his brother, Markham Bonser Ball, always called him Aaron. "Charlie" operated his own business in England for nine years, but was then convinced to come to Comox in 1910 by a nephew, Harold Watkinson.¹ Markham, almost always referred to as M.B. Ball, had been living at Sandwick, another Comox Valley community, since 1890. A.B. Ball started working for his brother, then joined Simon Leiser & Co.'s Cumberland branch where he worked for two years, leaving them to take charge of the McPhee & Morrison's branch store in Comox, which was called the Bay Store.

In October 1913² Ball purchased the Bay Store from McPhee & Morrison. The Bay Store was a general store handling hardware, groceries, dry goods and shoes. The first two years was the only time that Ball appeared to believe in advertising. One of his ads, from Oct. 2, 1913, is shown on the next page. In 1923 Ball also became the telephone company agent in Comox. Mr. Ball's obituary³ mentions that he operated the Bay Store for fifteen years, but this is obviously a miscalculation, for the 1926 B.C. Directory shows that he had already sold the business to G.H. Ellis and moved into Courtenay, which at that time had a population of about 1,000 compared to Comox's 500 people. Despite scanning through the newspapers and looking carefully at the Xmas editions we haven't found the exact date of the sale as neither he nor Mr. Ellis advertised in the local newspaper. The first and only Ellis ad we have found was in December 1928.⁴ Ball became interested in civic politics after he sold the store, and he was an Alderman for the City of Courtenay from January 1928 for four years. In 1932 he ran unsuccessfully for mayor. That same year he was the president of the Courtenay-Comox Board of Trade. After selling the Bay Store, Mr. Ball was associated with the Gold Star Bottling Works in Courtenay, and acted as the agent for the Vancouver Courtenay Transportation Company. Ball and Harold Watkinson were shown

as partners in the bottling works in the B.C. Directories from 1926 to 1929, although Watkinson remained a building contractor through the period.

At the end of 1930 H. Bersey is advertising as the Courtenay Bottling Works, and the Gold Star Bottling Works was not listed again, so it is possible that Ball sold the bottling works to Bersey and the company was renamed. Again, we scanned the newspapers without any success.

In 1931, A.B. Ball returned to his old profession, buying the Royston General Store. Royston is a small community -- some 150 residents when Ball took the store over -- six kilometres (4 miles) south of Courtenay. In such a small community Ball wouldn't have needed to advertise and didn't. He became the postmaster for Royston as well, from June 10, 1931 until his death on February 7, 1942 although he was forced to retire from the store due to ill health in August 1941. When he died, A.B. Ball was only 62. He and his wife, Mary, had five children, one son and four daughters. Mary and one daughter predeceased him, in 1933.⁵ The couple had been married in December 1902.

In 1963 when we interviewed A.B.'s daughter, Winifred,⁶ she said that she had started working in the store in 1920 after she returned from school in Victoria and did not recall a token. We also spoke to Harold Watkinson, who while being a nephew of A.B. Ball, was only eight years younger. He had run the store while Mr. Ball took a holiday in the Old Country, and he couldn't remember a token. Another problem with the token was that it read *Ball's Cash Store* which was not a name used by Ball in any reference that we could find. Since the only known token, a

\$1.00 denomination was uncirculated, it seemed that the known token was either a rejected pattern or a sample "made on spec" by a token manufacturer. However, the discovery of a circulated 5¢ token some years ago has made this hypothesis much less likely. We will probably find that the tokens, if they were used, were used before 1920. There remains only one known example of each piece. The \$1.00 token resides in the British Columbia Archives' collection, provenance unrecorded.

¹ Watkinson's mother was Ellenor (sp?) Ann Ball.

² The Review (Courtenay), Oct. 2, 1915, p. 5

³ Comox District Free Press, Feb. 12, 1942, p. 1

⁴ Courtenay Free Press, Christmas Annual, Dec. 20, 1918, Section 1, p. 6 (Ellis ad)

⁵ Comox District Free Press, Feb. 16, 1933, p. 1 His daughter Eleanor Thora died at 17 of a heart problem Feb. 9, 1933. This precipitated his wife's death within the week. She had been ill with a diabetic condition.

⁶ Mrs Robert Ash of Courtenay

The BAY STORE COMOX

We have just opened up our
Fall Goods, including Shoes,
high and short legged Gum
Boots, Rubbers, Hats and
Sweaters, all the latest styles
and regular town prices

Give us a trial for your groc-
ery order. Phone R88 and
have your order delivered
right away!

5 per cent. discount for cash.

A. B. BALL
Proprietor

Jeton MILLER & LOCKWELL

par Jean-Luc Giroux



Bow: 4050a



Aluminium 18 mm

Successeurs de la firme Fréchette & Frères, fabricants de tabac, J.-Edgar Miller et Camélien-J. Lockwell s'associent et achètent ce commerce vers 1896, au moment où il était situé sur la rue St-Pierre. Fabricants du réputé cigare *Dixie*, ce jeton d'aluminium fut sûrement frappé, à cette époque, pour annoncer leurs produits.

Peu après, Miller se retire et C.-J. Lockwell continue seul durant quelques années. Il s'associa alors avec Joseph et Ferdinand Douville en opérant sous le nom Miller, Lockwell & Cie. La manufacture située quelque temps sur la rue Arago déménage finalement au 645 rue St-Vallier, où ils assumaient la fabrication de cigares, de tabac haché et en poudre, de marque *Fréchette*.

Vers 1910, le commerce ferme et l'édifice sera pris par la compagnie, *The Gardner Clothing Mfg. Co.*

Successors to the firm Fréchette & Bros, tobacco manufacturers, J. Edgar Miller and Camélien J. Lockwell got together and purchased the company about 1896, at the time that it was situated on St. Pierre street. Makers of the well-known *Dixie* cigar, the firm undoubtedly had this token struck at that time to advertise their products.

Not long after, Miller retired and Lockwell continued on by himself for some years. He later associated with Joseph and Ferdinand Douville, operating under the title, Miller, Lockwell & Co. The factory was situated for some time on Arago street, moving finally to 645 St Vallier street where they manufactured cigars, cut tobacco and snuff, under the tradename *Fréchette*.

By 1910 the company was closed and the building was occupied by *The Gardner Clothing Mfg Co.*

Jeton "H.O. Martineau"

par Jean-Luc Giroux



Bow: 3950G

Cette quincaillerie fut fondée vers 1865 sous le direction du Chevalier J.-Élie Martineau. Elle était située rue St-Joseph, dans le quartier St-Roch. En 1898, H.-Omer Martineau en prend temporairement le contrôle et fait frapper des jetons en aluminium *Bon pour 3¢* à son établissement.

Cinq ans plus tard, le magasin est constitué en compagnie et administré par J.-E. et H.-O. Martineau. Vers 1920, les fondateurs se retirent des affaires et la compagnie passe aux mains des deux frères, Henri et Roméo Martineau. Ce dernier se retire à son tour peu après et Henri continue jusqu'aux environs de 1930. Quelques temps après, Henri reprend au autre commerce de fournitures électriques et le magasin deviendra *Martineau Électrique*.



Aluminium 19mm

This hardware business was founded about 1865 under the management of J. Elie Martineau. The store was situated on St. Joseph street, in the St Roch area. In 1898 H. Omer Martineau took over the supervision of the business and had some tokens struck in aluminum which read, *Good for 3¢*.

Five years later the store was incorporated and managed by J.E. and H.O. Martineau. By 1920 the founders had retired and the company passed into the hands of two brothers, Henri and Romeo Martineau. The latter retired shortly afterwards and Henri continued until about 1930. Some time after this he took over an electrical appliance store which became *Martineau Électrique*.

Jeton J.-A. COUTURE

par Jean-Luc Giroux



Bow: 5409A

Aluminium 20 mm

Cette boulangerie semble avoir ouvert ses portes avec l'arrivée du présent siècle soit en 1902. Fondée par J.-Auguste Couture, elle était située à ses débuts au 100 rue de la Couronne puis, à partir de 1923, au 137-139 boulevard Charest. En 1933 il déménage au 6 Deligny. Cette boulangerie ferma en 1947. Sa résidence était au 25, avenue Des Érables. En 1954 J.-Auguste Couture est rentier. Sa résidence est toujours située à la même adresse.

Ce jeton en aluminium fut frappé peu après son déménagement du 100 rue de la Couronne et il était valable pour 1/2 pain bis.

C'est un jeton uniface.

This bakery appears to have opened its doors with the arrival of the twentieth century, at least by 1902. Founded by J. Auguste Couture, it was situated originally at 100 de la Couronne street, and then from 1923 at 137-139 Charest Boulevard. In 1933 it moved to 6 Deligny. The bakery closed in 1947.

J. Auguste Couture's residence was at 25 Des Erables Avenue. In 1954 he was listed as of independent means. His residence was always at the same address.

The token, struck in aluminum, was produced shortly after the moved from 100 de la Couronne street. It was good for a half loaf, and is uniface.

Jeton OLCOTT NOVELTY



Bowman 4018E



en Brass 21 mm diametre

Malheureusement, nous possédons aucune information concernant ces jetons. Sur le côté avers, on y lit Olcott Novelty Co. Québec, au centre de la pièce y parait un numéro; il y aurait possiblement plusieurs numéros différents. J'ai deux spécimens de ces jetons avec les numéros 109 et 200, du côté revers: Good for 5¢ in trade. Est-ce que c'est une compagnie à plusieurs magasins dont un à Québec? C'est une hypothèse on en sait pas plus.

Unhappily we have little information about this token. On the obverse it reads Olcott Novelty Co., Quebec, in the centre there is a number; it is possible there are many different numbers. I have two examples of these tokens, with the numbers 109 and 200 respectively. On the reverse: Good for 5¢ in trade.

It this a company that had many stores, with one in Quebec? It is a guess, but we know nothing more about it.

Jetons de Banques (Breton 521-522)

par Jean-Luc Giroux



521



522



Bowman 3780a - 3780b en cuivre (copper)

Ces jetons sont sûrement les plus connus parmi tous ceux qui furent émis sous le régime anglais.

L'avvers représente un personnage en pied et très caractéristique d'un habitant du pays autour duquel est écrit *Province du Bas Canada* en plus de la valeur de deux sous ou d'un sou. Le revers est un écusson divisé en quatre quartiers par une croix. Ces quartiers sont remplis par une rose désignant l'anglais, un chardon pour un écossais, un trèfle pour l'irlandais et un castor pour le canadien, entourés par une inscription *Concordia Salus*. Sur l'extrémité en dehors de l'écusson sont gravés *Bank Token One Penny* ou *Half Penny 1837*. La devise *Concordia Salus* désigne que c'est dans la concorde et l'harmonie que les peuples réunis dans les affaires, parviendront au salut et au succès.

En réalité, le revers de ces pièces porte les armes de la ville de Montréal qui ont été adoptées en 1833. Elles furent dessinées par Jacques Viger, ancien maire de Montréal et gravées par le graveur James Turpin vers 1830.

Toutes les pièces sont semblables excepté que chacune d'elles, porte le nom de la banque qui en a fait l'émission.

Diametre 32 mm et 27 mm (diameter)

These tokens are surely the best known amongst those which were issued during the English period

The obverse represents a person on foot, whose dress is very characteristic of a typical inhabitant of the period. Above is *Province du Bas Canada*, and below the denomination in French. The reverse carries a shield which is quartered. The quarters are filled with a rose for the English, a thistle for the Scots, a shamrock for the Irish and a beaver for the Canadians. The inscription reads *Concordia Salus*. Above the shield are the words *Bank Token* and below is the date *1837* and the denomination in English. The motto *Concordia Salus* infers that working together in peace and harmony the people will attain success for all.

In reality the reverse of these tokens carries the Arms of the City of Montreal which were adopted in 1833. They were designed by Jacques Viger, a former mayor of Montreal and engraved by James Turpin about 1830.

All these pieces are similar except that each carries the name of the bank which issued it on the ribbon at the base of the shield.

JETON BANQUE DE QUÉBEC

par/by Jean-Luc Giroux



528

529

Breton 528 et/and 529

Bowman 3781a and/et 3781b

Après les troubles et l'incendie du Parlement en 1849 à Montréal, le siège du gouvernement fut transféré en deux endroits différents: Québec et Toronto. Les valeurs gouvernementales furent déposées soit à Québec à la banque du même nom, soit à Toronto à banque du Haut-Canada.

En raison d'un manque de monnaie, ces deux banques furent autorisées en 1852 à faire frapper des *Half penny* et des *Penny*.

L'avvers des pièces représente un personnage en pieds, très caractéristique d'un habitant du pays, souvent identifié faussement sous le nom *Papineau*. Le revers représente le premier sceau de la ville de Québec, dessiné par l'artiste Joseph Légaré et adopté par le Conseil de ville en 1832.

Ce sceau représente: a) le Cap Diamant et une partie de la basse-ville. b) Strenna, déesse de l'activité et du travail, montrant d'une main le fleuve Saint-Laurent et tenant dans l'autre main, quelques épis de blé. Enfin, une ruche d'abeilles, un castor et un lion muni d'une clé désignant Québec comme *la porte du Canada*. *Natura Fortis Industria Crescit* (Forte de sa nature, elle se développe par le travail) y figurent aussi.

Ces pièces furent frappées à l'Hôtel de la Monnaie à Birmingham, en Angleterre.

After the troubles and burning of Parliament in 1849 in Montreal the seat of the government was moved to two different locations: Quebec City and Toronto. The government assets at Quebec were deposited in the bank of the same name and those at Toronto were deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada.

Due to the shortage of coin these two banks were authorized in 1852 to have struck Half Penny and Penny tokens.

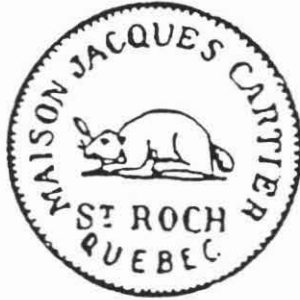
Those pieces struck for Quebec carried a representation of a man on foot dressed in the typical dress of the day, often incorrectly referred to as a *Papineau*. The reverse represents the seal of the City of Quebec, drawn by the artist Joseph Legare, and adopted by the City in 1832.

The seal represents a) Cape Diamond and a part of the Lower Town b) The Goddess of Industry and Labour, one hand pointing at the St. Lawrence River and the other holding a bundle of wheat stocks. Finally a beehive, a beaver and a lion with a key showing Quebec as the Port of Canada. *Natura Fortis Industria Crescit*, strong by nature, she develops by her labour, is also represented.

The tokens were struck by The Mint, Birmingham, in England.

Le Castor Gagnon

par Jean-Luc Giroux



Breton 571
Bowman 3951



cuivre/copper
dia. 25 mm

Le quartier de St-Roch constitue, depuis plus d'un siècle, l'endroit idéal pour le commerce au détail. En 1861, une firme est constituée par Chs. T. Côté et Napoléon Couture sous la raison sociale Côté et Couture vendeurs de marchandises sèches et d'accessoires de maison. Le magasin est situé au numéro 30, rue de la Couronne et prend le nom de *Maison Jacques-Cartier*. En 1864, un nouvel associé, Napoléon Catellier se joint à eux. Peu après ce magasin qui avait bénéficié d'une grande publicité, tombe dans l'oubli.

En 1876, Honoré Gagnon le contrôle du magasin et donne une nouvelle vigueur à l'entreprise. Il fait l'acquisition d'un autre édifice sur la rue Des Fossés, on peut donc accéder au commerce par les deux rues, soit au numéro 58, rue de la Couronne et au numéro 220, rue Des Fossés (aujourd'hui Boulevard Charest). Qui était Honoré Gagnon? Il est né à St-Georges-de-Cacouna en 1838, il se marie à Dame Arthémise Fournier le 4 septembre 1865 dans la paroisse de Saint-Arsène, il décéda le 13 décembre 1908 dans le quartier St-Roch à Québec.

Honoré Gagnon faisait beaucoup de publicité, il participera même à l'Exposition Provinciale de Québec en 1877, il fait sensation au moyen d'une presse installée sur les lieux mêmes, on y imprime et distribue aux passants des circulaires illustrées. Comme vous voyez, la frénésie publicitaire existait déjà à cette

The St. Roch section of the city has for more than a century been the ideal spot for a retail business. In 1861 a firm was established by Chs T. Cote and Napoleon Couture under the name of Cote & Couture, sellers of dry goods and home accessories. The store was located at 30 de la Couronne street and was known as *Maison Jacques Cartier*. In 1864 a new associate joined, Napoleon Catellier. A little later this business which had benefitted from a great deal of publicity fell into obscurity.

In 1876 Honore Gagnon acquired control of the business and injected a new vigour to the enterprise. He purchased another building on Des Fosses street which allowed the business to be accessed from two streets, either through 58 de la Couronne street or 220 Des Fosses street -- which today is Boulevard Charest. Who was Honore Gagnon? He was born at St.-Georges-de-Cacouna in 1838, married Arthemise Fournier on September 4, 1865 in the parish of Saint Arsene, and he died December 13, 1908 in St. Roch, at Quebec.

Honore Gagnon produced lots of publicity for his company, even participating at the Provincial Exhibition of Quebec in 1877 where he produced a sensation by installing a press on the site and printing illustrated brochures for distribution to passers-by. As you see, frenetic publicity existed even at that time! He was very successful, but unfortunately the store, situated next to the Syndicat de

époque. Il connaîtra un grand succès. Malheureusement, ce magasin sis à l'emplacement du Syndicat de Québec périculita et disparut vers 1884.

À l'époque où le système décimal canadien venait d'être mis en place, le gouvernement tentait d'enlever de la circulation les différents jetons qui circulaient, empêchant même l'émission de nouvelles pièces. Ce serait en l'année 1878 qu'Honoré Gagnon, propriétaire de la *Maison Jacques-Cartier*, fit fabriquer une matrice d'un centin à New York. Une fois terminée, la matrice fut passée en contrebande au Québec et un ferblantier, M. Garnet de St-Épiphanie près de Rivière-du-Loup, frappa environ 1000 pièces pour M. Gagnon.

Alors j'aimerais rendre hommage à un collectionneur québécois du 19^{ième} siècle, Cyrille Tessier. Qui était Cyrille Tessier? Il est né à Québec le 10 février 1835 du mariage de Michel Tessier, notaire et de Thérèse Légaré. Le 31 mai 1859 il fut admis à la pratique du notariat qu'il exerça jusqu'à sa mort, le 13 août 1931, à l'âge de 96 ans.

Cyrille Tessier habita sa vie durant au numéro de la rue d'Aiguillon et il tenait son cabinet professionnel au numéro 10, à deux pas de la rue d'Youville. C'est lui qui acheta la balance des *Castor Gagnon*, on parle d'environ 200 pièces; sans doute à la suite de la déconfiture du commerçant Gagnon, les sauvant ainsi d'une perte irrémédiable.

C'est en 1983 qu'on vit apparaître un bon nombre de ces jetons sur le marché, particulièrement au magasin *Timbres et Monnaies Ste-Foy*, opéré à ce moment-là par M. Daniel Langlais.

Alors il y a quelques semaines, après quelques démarches, j'ai réussi à rejoindre M. Langlais pour avoir de plus amples informations concernant cette affluence soudaine de ces jetons sur le marché. Alors c'est exactement en 1983, comme je viens de la mentionner, qu'il fit l'acquisition d'environ 125 pièces

Québec declined and disappeared by 1884.

At the time that the decimal system was set in place the government tried to remove from circulation the various tokens that were in circulation, hindering even the issuance of new pieces. In 1878 Honore Gagnon, proprietor of the *Maison Jacques Cartier*, had a die for a *centin* token made at New York. The die was smuggled into Quebec and a tin wares maker, a Mr. Garnet, of St-Epiphanie, near Riviere du Loup struck about 1000 pieces for Mr. Gagnon

I would like to render homage to a 19th century collector of Quebec, Cyrille Tessier. Who was Cyrille Tessier? He was born at Quebec Feb. 10, 1835 to Michel Tessier, a notary, and his wife, Therese Legare. On May 31, 1859 he became a Notary and practised the profession until his death August 13, 1931 at the age of 96.

Cyrille Tessier lived his whole life at 12 d'Aiguillon street and kept his office at number 10, two steps off d'Youville street. It was he who bought the balance of the *Castor Gagnon* tokens, said to be about 200 pieces, undoubtedly following the failure of the merchant Gagnon thus saving an irreparable loss.

It was in 1983 that we saw a number of these tokens appear in the market, particularly at the Ste-Foy Stamps and Coins, then operated by Daniel Langlais. It was some weeks later, after several attempts that I was able to meet up with Mr. Langlais in order to obtain as much information as I could about this sudden flood of these tokens on the market. It was precisely 1983, as I have mentioned, that he obtained about 125 pieces of the Castor Gagnon, and this was in two or three stages. He told me that the Notary Tessier had left to the City of Quebec the lot of tokens that he had acquired from Gagnon.

As the City of Quebec has neither a museum nor a curator of coins, I don't know how an individual was able to put his hands on the tokens some fifty years later. It is quite sensible that Mr. Langlais would not identify

du castor Gagnon et ceci en deux ou trois étapes. Il me mentionna que le notaire Tessier avait légué à la Ville de Québec ce lot de jetons qu'il avait acquis du commerçant Gagnon.

Comme la Ville de Québec n'est pas un musée ni un agent de conservation de monnaies, je ne sais trop par quel concours de circonstances qu'un individu ait pu s'emparer de ce lot de jetons quelques 50 ans plus tard. Il est bien entendu que M. Langlais ne m'a pas identifié la personne qui lui vendit ce lot de jetons, de toute façon cela ne me regarde pas. Ce qui est important dans cette histoire, c'est que cela ait pu profiter à un bon nombre de collectionneurs. Il me mentionna aussi que sur le lot de jetons qu'il avait acquis, environ un jeton sur dix avait la queue détachée; comme vous le savez sans doute, il y a deux types de ce jeton, l'un avec la queue attachée et l'autre avec la queue détachée. Ces jetons étaient dans un excellent état de conservation soit B.U. Il vendait le spécimen queue attachée à 15 \$ et celui de la queue détachée à 30 \$; en spécial les deux spécimens, pour la modique somme de 40 \$. Il m'a dit qu'il avait liquidé le tout en l'espace de quelques semaines, une certaine quantité dans la région de Montréal, une autre dans la région de Toronto et qu'un bon nombre était resté dans la région de Québec. Alors comme vous voyez cette apparition soudaine sur le marché, fit penser à bien des collectionneurs, que ce jeton était plus ou moins rare mais depuis une dizaine d'années que cet événement est survenu, on peut dire que le marché s'est résorbé et que l'on ne trouve pas si facilement ce jeton dans un excellent état de conservation.

En terminant, c'est un peu l'histoire de la Maison Jacques-Cartier et de son propriétaire H. Gagnon et Cie qui tomba dans l'oubli, seul *Le Castor Gagnon* nous en conserve le souvenir.

the person who sold him the tokens, as the whole thing is not my business. What is important is that a number of collectors were able to benefit by acquiring a token. Mr. Langlais also mentioned to me that of all the tokens he had acquired about one in six had the loop removed; for as you probably know, there are two types of this token, one with a loop attached and the other without. The tokens in the lot were in an excellent state of preservation, being B.U. He sold the looped examples at \$15 and those with the loop removed at \$30, or a special price for the pair of \$40. He said that he had sold most of them in the space of a few weeks, some in the Montreal region, others in the Toronto area and a good number in Quebec City. As you can see, prior to the sudden appearance on the market of this hoard of tokens, the tokens had been more or less rare, but now the market has absorbed the hoard so that today one cannot find this token in an excellent state of preservation very easily.

In closing, it is a little history of the *Maison Jacques-Cartier* and its proprietor, H. Gagnon & Co., which had fallen into obscurity except for the *Castor Gagnon* that preserves its memory.

Numismatically Oxford
Harry N. James

(Part 9)

Embro, Ontario - Embro, Ontario lies just north of the 401 highway on county road 5. The name Embro comes from the Gaelic word for Edinburgh. The village which got its start in 1838, celebrates its rich Scottish heritage every July 1st with the Embro Highland Games.

A 1909 county directory lists four merchants selling either general merchandise, groceries or both. These were:

- W. T. Dillane, Dry Goods & Groceries & Millinery
- E. J. Cody, General Merchant
- J. Fairbairn, Groceries
- C. H. Munro, Dry Goods & Groceries

The latter two made use of "Due Bill" tokens. These are listed in Ken Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills*, published by the Canadian Token in 1991.

C. H. Munro's store was located in a large building, empty now since 1983, which stands at 117 Commissioners Street. It was built possibly as early as 1845. In 1859, J. R. Dent was the owner of a business there. From 1862 until 1900 the store was owned and operated by a Mr. James Mann. In 1900 C. H. Munro bought the store. He operated his business until his son took over in 1928. It has passed through several hands since including Mr. Robinson, Mr. Douglas, and Adair & Atcheson.

John Fairbairn's store was also on Commissioners Street at number 100. This was a frame building built about 1858. In 1860, William E. Sutherland was advertising as a 'general merchant' in the new store. In 1880 the store was operated by Campbell Bros "Ontario House", general merchants.

Approximately 1900, the store was divided with William Geddes operating a hardware in the west half and John Fairbairn with groceries in the east half. Wm Munro had a shoe repair in the rear. George Trenaman operated a grocery business from 1912 until 1943. Since that time a hardware business has taken up the entire building. It changed hands several times over the years and by 1983 was owned by Rowland and Diane Rutherford.

Munro's tokens, which would have been in use sometime between the years 1900 and 1928, were made of aluminum, were octagonal in shape and ran from 1c to 50c in denomination. They were from 18 mm in diameter for the 1c to 29 mm for the 50c.

Fairbairn's are known in the same denominations. They were also of aluminum, and ranged from 17 to 30 mm in diameter. They would have been in use between 1900 and 1912.

Sources:

1. Sutherland, R. J., A History of Embro (pamphlet)
2. Brown, G. L., The Scottish Settlement in West Zorra Township, Oxford county, London, 1970.



Interior of C. H. Munro's store, about the year 1900



a 50c "Due Bill" token of C. H. Munro.

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The "Banque du Peuple" Windup.

By Wayne L. Jacobs, FCNRS

If they still exist and if they could be located, one of the most useful sets of bank ledgers and daybooks would be that of the Banque du Peuple. Precious little is known concerning its very earliest days: its involvement in the Rebellion of 1837 and its issue of the tokens Br-715 and -716 - not to mention its very first "banknotes" which weren't banknotes at all but drafts on the cashier that skimmed around this interpretation.

In pursuing the possible whereabouts of these lost(?) records, the writer has finally come to the documents reproduced below - a probable dead-end but which might prove fruitful as a lead to another researcher. According to Howard, the "Bank of Canada" has been the institution responsible for the redemption of Banque du Peuple notes and it is presumably there that the Banque's books were deposited.

If so, there is no record of them having survived in the National Archives. What are there are two documents, internal memos between the offices of Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier and the Department of Finance of early August, 1908. They are:

Wilfred Laurier Papers,
MG-26-G, Box 529, pages 143361-4, Reel C-865

The two documents appear to be out of sequence (the first being undated) and this has been rectified.

Document 1. (Pp 143363-4)

(Undated and unsigned, it would appear to be from the Prime Minister's office requesting clarification from the Finance Department concerning the winding-up affairs of the Banque du Peuple):

"LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE was liquidated in virtue of the Statutes of 1897, Chapter 75, and of 1899, Chapter 123.

"At the time of the liquidation, the Bank had at its credit in the Circulation Redemption Fund an amount of \$13,849 to guarantee the payment of outstanding circulation notes of the Bank, which amounted to something less than the above mentioned sum.

"In winding-up the affairs of the bank, all its remaining assets, including the sum of \$13,849., were sold and transferred to one G. DeSerres, subject to the payment of all outstanding circulation notes which might be presented.

"There now remains at the credit of the said Bank in said Circulation Redemption Fund a balance of \$8,998.

"Mr. DeSerres is now asking the payment of said balance on his making proper arrangements for the payment of all outstanding circulation notes, pursuant to Section 67 of the Bank Act, R.S. of Can. Chapter (2?)9.

"Is there anything in the Bank Act and especially in Section 116 thereof which can prevent the Treasury Board from acquiescing to Mr. DeSerres' request?"

"It is suggested that Section 116 was not intended to override Section 67, but merely to provide for the payment of such portion of the outstanding circulation notes as is not already covered by the amount at the credit of the Bank in the Circulation Redemption Fund or otherwise guaranteed pursuant to Section 67."

(end of Document 1)

Document 2: Pp 143361-2.
(Memorandum from Finance Department to Sir Wilfred Laurier)

"Ottawa, 10th August, 1908

"Mr. Aylesworth before his departure for Europe left with the undersigned your letter to him of the 31st July with regard to the application of Senator Beique on behalf of La Banque du Peuple for the payment out of a sum of \$8998.00 said to be at the credit of the bank in the circulation redemption fund, it being represented that all the remaining assets of the bank, including the same at its credit in that fund, have been sold to Mr. Gaspard DeSerre. I have made enquiries about this matter at the Department of Finance, and I find that the application has received the consideration of the Deputy Minister of that Department. From a memorandum dealing with it, dated 10th July, and signed by Mr. Boville, it appears that the statement in the paper which accompanied your letter is inaccurate in stating that the sum of \$8998.00 stands at the credit of the bank in the circulation redemption fund. This sum it appears is the balance of an account which was transferred from that fund to a special account to meet the requirements of section 116 of the Act, and considerable payments are said to have been made out of it by way of redemption of the notes of the bank.

"Mr. Boville concludes his memorandum with the following paragraphs:-

"Section 116 of the Act states that this sum 'shall be held by the Minister and applied for the purpose of redeeming whenever presented such outstanding notes without interest', but no provision (is?) made in the motion for the payment of any part of the amount to any person other than the noteholders.

"It does not appear to the undersigned that any payments of this deposit in the hands of the Minister for the purpose of meeting the outstanding circulation of La Banque du Peuple may be made to Mr. DeSerre, for the reason that section 116 of the Act, under which the money is held, makes no provision for alienating it in any way from the government.

"It appears to the undersigned that Mr. Boville's view in this regard is correct, and that section 67 has no application to any sum paid over to the Minister under the provisions of section 116"

(signature appears to be: Geo. L.A. Fraser)

Some New Information on the British Columbia Coins of 1862

by Ronald Greene

In 1926 the Archives of British Columbia published Robie L. Reid's work, *The Assay Office and the Proposed Mint at New Westminster*.¹ While the census that was incorporated in the work was incorrect in several aspects, this writer has never found anything that contradicts or questions the accuracy of the historical account of the proposed coinage, and in my opinion the work remains the definitive history on the subject. However, at the 1990 CNA convention, where I gave one of the educational seminar talks, speaking on the 1862 coinage, Bill Ziegler, a Vancouver collector, mentioned that he had come across a letter which was relevant to the coinage which was held in the Royal Mint files at the Public Records Office (PRO) in Kew. It was several years before I was able to get to the PRO to check out this letter, which turned out to be ten pages long, and was but one of four letters concerning the coinage. Checking through Robie Reid's work to find any references it was evident that these letters had not been seen by Reid, nor had they ever been mentioned by Willard Ireland, long time Provincial Archivist.² I believe that they were overlooked because one wouldn't expect to look in Royal Mint files for coins struck halfway around the world.

One of the unanswered questions pertaining to this coinage has long been why Governor James Douglas gave the instructions to discontinue striking and to take steps to preserve the machinery after the machinery was set up and a few pieces struck. The answer eluded Robie Reid and Willard Ireland as it has eluded all researchers and writers since. We know of sharp personal disagreements between James Douglas and the Colonial Treasurer, Wm Driscoll Gosset, about the coinage, we know that coinage was considered a Royal Perogative and may have been beyond the powers of the Colonial Government, we know that the Assay Office employees applied for increases in their salaries in anticipation of the extra work arising from striking coins,³ but we do not know why the proposed coinage failed to proceed. Do these letters give a definitive answer as to why the machinery was ordered to be greased and set aside? We will have to leave that answer to the reader. The PRO reference is the Mint, 13/234. The letters are not numbered although the pages are given folio numbers. I have numbered the letters for ease of reference.

The first three letters were written by Captain William Driscoll Gosset, the Colonial Treasurer. He was a career army officer, joining the Royal Engineers after completing studies at the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich. For a time he was appointed to the Ordnance Survey of England. In 1855 he was appointed the Surveyor-General of Ceylon, and in 1858 Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster of the Colony of British Columbia. Gosset was in England when appointed to the British Columbia post and as one of the duties given him was to organize a mint should the need arise, he made a point to discuss the matter with officials of the Royal Mint before proceeding to the Colony.⁴ Gosset's health deteriorated while in Victoria and New Westminster and he applied for a year's leave of absence as early as January 1862,⁵ but it was not until August 21, 1862 that formal leave of absence for six months was granted to him, in order to return home to England and recover.⁶ He left early the next month for England. While in England, in 1863, he resigned his position as Treasurer of British Columbia. He later rose to the rank of Major-General and retired on full pay in 1873.⁷

¹ The King's Printer, Victoria, B.C. 1926

² Being the Archives version of a rink-rat the writer had a number of conversations over several years with Willard Ireland about the 1862 coinage on such matters as its history, attempts to counterfeit them, etc. Mr. Ireland was very concerned about attempts to counterfeit the coins.

³ *Reid*, p 56 et seq.

⁴ *Reid*, p. 31

⁵ *Reid*, p. 69

⁶ *Reid*, p. 71

The first three letters do have an addressee on them, but it is evident, confirmed by mention in Letter No. 4, that the intended recipient was Thomas Graham, Warden & Master Worker from 1855-1869. He was a former Professor of Chemistry at University College, London. He was the Master of the Royal Mint from April 27, 1856 until his death Sept. 16, 1869.⁸

Letter No. 1 Mint 13/234 folios 39 - 49a

"

1861 Dec. 2
N.W. B.C.
Decr. 2. 61

My dear Sir:

Had I not been suffering from recent illness when the Governor some three weeks ago required me, despite my advice to the contrary, to proceed with this, as I think, objectionable coinage, I should have addressed him in a somewhat similar effusion to that I now venture to inflict upon you. As it was however, by the very mail that carried his letter to the Sec[re]t[ar]y of State (and which letter I sincerely trust has been referred to you) I had to pack off Claudet to San Fr[anci]sco to buy the machinery, and I was too busy and too unwell to enter into a paper controversy with the Governor - also as Mr. Douglas had made up his mind before he saw me, and indeed pointedly ignored my position as H[ea]d of the coining dept., I hesitated to make any formidable effort to delay action until your verdict could be obtained, lest such proceeding or protest on my part might have been regarded as insubordination or obstructionary; but, it appears to me that I should be wanting in courtesy towards you did I not let you know my opinions such as they are, and give you all the information in my power, wherefore you get the enclosure, and a free exposition of my views, many of which I quite expect you to disapprove - more especially do I expect you to condemn my homage of the £ unit as false idolatry - but I have written as I feel, and am quite ready to be set right by you - some my notions however, those as to the character of mintage a British Colony should adopt (I mean as to quality), I am in great hopes you may approve. Mr. Douglas's policy has all along savored of the hand to mouth class, legislation for the moment - I, on my part; may be over anxious for the Colony's future credit & therefore for a permanency of character in our present measures = Being an Englishman and witnessing as I do the tendency to truckle to the pressure of foreigners, I cannot but feel that, if we are to retain these Colonies to England long, we must omit no effort to reproduce here English ways manners customs - in which I include, in the intensity of my John Bull ism!!, coinage = I have purposely given my letter to you the complexion of an unofficial document, in order that you may not be troubled to notice it at all, should you wish to consider it unwritten, but you will do me a great favor, if, should you report on the Governor's dispatch, you, either in your report express a desire that y[ou]r report should be communicated to me as chief of the mint here, or send me a copy; for unless you do so, I may be kept in entire ignorance of your views, a most strange system of keeping heads of departments in ignorance of matters, in other colonies never withheld, having sprung up here = Claudet⁹ (whom Mr. Douglas got hold of & quotes) is in favor of the coinage - Bacon,¹⁰ like myself, is entirely opposed to it. Claudet declares that the Sidney [sic] Mint don't refine and do use the natural alloy - this I discredit; of course if Sidney uses natural alloy, it is a strong argument against much that I hold - perhaps you w[oul]d kindly say what is Sidney practice, for I

⁷ Reid, p. 94

⁸ Craig, Sir John, *The Mint*, Cambridge University Press, 1953. Graham's portrait appears on Plate XVI opposite p. 322]

⁹ Reid, p. 20, "Francis George Claudet, a brother, and for some years an assistant to his brother, Mr. Frederick Claudet, an eminent London Assayer ... was appointed Assayer at a salary of £500 per year."

¹⁰ Reid, p. 21, "Charles A. Bacon was engaged as operative melter at a salary of £500 per year."

have contended that the only or rather chief, distinction between proper coinage and "Dumps" or "Slugs," is refining or non-refining = whilst doing myself the honor of addressing you, I take the opportunity of enclosing ["enclosing" is crossed out and inserted, "sending thro Mrs Gosset who gets a parcel from me,"] a few grains of a mineral, repeatedly assayed in my office, and by private parties, and about which no small noise has been raised, those who profess to find 100 ounces ["grains" crossed out] of silver to the ton in it, declaring those who assert they find nothing to be ignorami, and vice versa, the combatants for the existence of silver however, contending, that the ordinary dry method will not discover it, that either the "Mexican" (mercury salt & nitric acid) process or a "deflagrating" one, (nitrate of potash in the crucible at first until sulphur fumes cease, then borax "without removing crucible from fire to prevent" some apprehended "volatilization & loss of the silver") must be resorted to, to obtain silver. -- As the credit of my dept is somewhat at stake, it occurs to me that possibly you would be kind enough (with these representations of the ore's peculiar quality of tenacity for this precious metal) to permit such an assay to be made as I may quote for silencing one or other party. Finally, I hope you will excuse me for troubling you with all these matters and permit me to believe myself to be yours very sincerely,

W. Driscoll Gosset

P.S. Apropos to my allusions to an estimate for a small but perfect mint, Mr. Bacon, through Johnston & Matthy, obtained an estimate from the Napiers, naming 2,000£ as the entire cost of complete plant for a mint capable of coining about 30 or 40 sovereigns per minute - this did not provide for refining apparatus (I fancy that a large share of this cost of the Sidney start was in some magnificent building) = such w[oul]d doubtless be immensely superior to the rubbish Claudet (who is no Engineer) may have pawnd upon him at S.F. and probably pay 1200£ for."

Letter No. 2

Mint, 13/234 folios 50 - 53

"Private

New Westminster B.C

July 16, 1862

My dear Sir,

On the correspondence which Claudet & Co. are sending you, I have put my minute and, enclose you a copy; I beg your particular attention to my Remarks on the Return - You will wonder at our small business hitherto, but the fact is the Gov. has from the outset been no friend to the Dept., because I w[oul]d not consent to its being established out of the gold producing Colony, in his more favored one of Vancouver Island -- . Every delay in establishing was interposed - I c[oul]d not get leave to make ready buildings & altho' Claudet appeared in Feb., it was August before we got to work - in the mean time, of course private assayers were forming connexions - we are however now rising in public estimation, and next year the dept will be self paying, if indeed it be not this - August to Decr are the months in which the gold comes down.

Good services are worth good pay & you will observe I recommended some increase to meet the officers' ambition - The Gov[eno]r I fear, feels more inclined to knock the dept on the head - were he to do so - at once 5 per cent at least would Private assayers put in their pocket - Until I came out here, I had no idea of the frauds prevalent along the Pacific - We have proved this class of thing, by sending 1/2 parcels for melting - so have many merchants & others - the testimony of these latter is working its effects, people are resorting to us, a little more & more daily - ergo I am for any measure that will keep the officers in whom the public are learning, despite their foreign prejudices, to confide --

Y[ou]rs v[er]y truly W. Driscoll Gosset"

Letter No. 3

Mint, 13/234 folios 54 - 71

"

N.Wr B. Columbia
Decr 2. 1861

My dear Sir:

As a despatch of Governor Douglas, recommending a species of coarse coinage for this Colony, will doubtless be referred for your opinion, it appears to be my duty, as Master of the B.C. Mint when established, to respectfully submit for your consideration the views I entertain on the subject, and to give you those professional details of which you would probably desire to be informed & which the Governor's (unprofessional) despatch possibly omits or indifferently represents -- I therefore do myself the honor of offering the following observations, which, excepting perhaps in some of the technical allusions, are substantially such as I made to Mr. Douglas when he mentioned his determination to have the coinage produced without delay -

The two pieces proposed, bearing the crown and [sic] oak wreath and the words "Government of British Columbia" (I wished "B. C. "Mint", for mintage it will be though an imperfect one), are to be stamped 20 Dollars and 10 Dollars respectively - An average mean fineness of the Gold of this country is to be taken, and, without refining, the attempt is to be made to adhere to this, giving the pieces the full stamped value in gold, and permitting the natural alloy, containing a variable of silver, to remain in the coins as an overplus - Such coins are proposed by Mr. Douglas under the supposition.

1st That there exists urgent need of coins in considerable quantity.

2nd That the miners, charged in a late temporary scarcity of coin as high as 4-1/2 per cent for cashing their bars (the ordinary rates for the past year having from 1-1/2 to 2-1/2) will be spared such a great loss by a supply of the proposed BC coins, at only a charge of 1 pr ct for mintages.

3rd That such coins will, because of their alloy pass freely into and on American territory, and the contents ever be at a premium there.

4th That a rude mintage - avoiding the expense of refining - will be both economical and satisfactory.

To such coinage I entertain some decided objections on the following grounds - viz -

Because, by adopting the Dollar currency, Her Majesty's coinage is denationalized without property authority, and a very serious step is taken without due consideration - virtually, the adoption of the Dollar forever in these Colonies. - . A faulty step, the unit of the Dollar (like the Franc though in a less degree) being faulty from its smallness. - . A futile step, in its aim at circulation of the coin in the United States; experience having shown that the attempt to give the coins of our country similar value to those of another, does not insure them from being otherwise than at a discount in the stranger land; for example, a Swiss franc is not readily received at Paris nor is a French franc admitted into circulation in Belgium, in the Hispano American Republics, where similar dollars are coined, the pieces of one Republic are at a discount in any other; and, most recently, the beautiful new coins for Canada of equal value to U. States coins of like denominations are, I understand, refused over the frontier except at a large discount: if futile be the assimilation of the coinage of one nation to that of another, when the coinage is of the most perfect workmanship, issued by recognized mints, & when even the standards are alike, how much more improbable seems any circulation of pieces of imperfect workmanship, issued by an infant colony (not even stamped "Mint") and of indifferent possibly variable, standard, such as the coins under notice.

A false step in policy: - the unit of the £ sterling (with decimals therefrom) being, I contend, the most proper of all existing currencies for a British Colony, whose trade, though it may in its present infancy be almost exclusively with San Francisco, it should be our marked and steady aim to encourage

with the mother country, by affording every facility for commerce with her, instead of, as now, ignoring our relations with her, to the advantage of San Franciscan houses, whose agents, in the comparative insignificance of our trade with England, comprise almost the entire mercantile community of these colonies.

Except for cattle and bread stuffs, the dearest market to which we could repair, is probably San Francisco; continued reliance therefore upon that market, though attended with some convenience at the sudden animation of these colonies, cannot be deemed desirable; and, in my opinion, the interests alike of these Colonies and of England, suggest, that no available opportunity should be neglected of giving trade a more inter-domestic current: scarcely are English manufactures or English emigrants to be seen amongst us; England laws & English customs will scarcely flourish, perhaps scarcely the semblance of English rule, if intercourse with Great Britain be not fostered with most careful thought: wherefore, as, if it be argued that adopting a dollar currency would facilitate transactions with San Francisco, per contra, it must be admitted that it would tend to embarrass them with England, I protest against the measure, as being in disregard of British interests & of this Colony's welfare as a British Colony = Nor can I agree with Mr. Douglas in his opinions of the want of coin in any considerable quantity being urgent, or satisfy myself as to the proposed coinage being economical or appropriate. A scarcity there was for a few weeks lately, caused by the migration of the miners towards San Francisco for the winter, & who, for current expenses of a few days, pending a departing vessel, required coin for a small fraction of their earnings; but, that this scarcity was but on a small scale and temporary, may be understood, when it is known, that had there been some 20,000 £ more of money in the Colony it would have been averted altogether - Similarly, it is probable that the importation of about a like sum next season (& which by prearrangement might be effected at a cost of 1-1/2 or 2 p[e]r cent) would avert pressure next winter & frustrate any attempt at periodical extortion by bullion dealers - After next year's mining results, it might be seen whether the Colony might not be approaching a condition to merit a proper mint, & thus the expense (probably 1500 £) of establishing an imperfect medallion press - useful if more perfect machinery be subsequently substituted - might be avoided; and, which to my mind is of the greatest importance, paramount to every consideration of loss or gain in the mean time or of a little expense to the miners, the introduction of an un-national and inferior coinage might also be avoided.

Against an inferior coinage, having examined into the history of the "slugs" and "dumps" coined in San Francisco some years ago, I thus recorded my opinion in my report relative to a mint dated Apl 25, 1859 since published in B.C. Blue Book Part 3.

"I should certainly deprecate any attempt to establish, in any of her Majesty's Colonies, a department of so important a class on any other than the most perfect footing. The coinage of Her Majesty's realm should ever stand pre-eminent amongst nations; its sterling qualities, value, and workmanship should never be sacrificed at the shrine of economy or present convenience."

and, to that opinion I adhere. Successive Masters of the Royal Mint have, like the makers of Bank notes, strained to attain perfection and uniformity in their issues, and I conceive it would but ill become a British Colony to set an example of departure from action of which the great advantages have been recognized, when the remittance of a few thousand Pounds from England or the importation of a little coin from San Francisco, would enable us to avoid such a course.

As to the alleged special value of the coin from transmission in payment of goods to San Francisco, I cannot recognize it; on the contrary, it seems clear to me that remittances will, as at present, be made in dust or bars: no one wishing to remit would pay 1 pr cent for converting a single convenient bar into a less convenient form, a number of small bars, (for such coins would be but bars); to do so, would be but to waste one per cent. With respect to the intrinsic value of the coins in San Francisco on account of their alloy; (setting [hole in original] ?ive the greater liability to loss by wear compared with that of a single bar), as 860 is about the average fineness of B.C Gold, and of its alloy perhaps 134 may be silver, or less

than 1 per cent in value, and refining in San Francisco costs 14 cents per ounce and the coining charge there would also have to be paid, manifestly there would have been no margin left for paying the previous B.C coinage charge of one per cent. Assuming however that the silver would always pay the expense of parting, and that the Colony's yield would be all converted into coin in B. Columbia (the hypothesis I think adopted by Mr. Douglas), by coining it as now proposed and subsequently transmitting it at its coin value, for parting elsewhere, the Colony would lose all benefit from the silver, i.e. if it be one per cent in value (on the yield of this year supposed to be 1,000,000£), 10,000£ would be expended out of the Colony in parting out & obtaining 10,000£ worth of silver - if the silver be in excess of the parting charges - actual financial loss would result.

As the San Franciscan Government once turned out such coins as are proposed for B. Columbia, had it been advantageous or proper to have continued to do so, it is reasonable to presume they would not have altered their system; yet, we are about to adopt that which they have discarded!

There are also some mechanical difficulties in this coinage which may entail unforeseen expenses - The gold is very brittle, so much so that even thick bars, to bear the assay stamp without fracturing, have to be repeatedly melted and liberally treated with corrosion sublimate: Iridium is also rather prevalent, and Mr. Bacon the melter is disposed to the opinion that unless the gold be refined we cannot extract it sufficiently to make our rollers & dies safe from its effects. In fact, I foresee that at no distant period we shall be forced into refining, and I would prefer to face this contingency at once, rather than drift towards it by unsatisfactory stages - Even now I am trying experiments in partial purification by treating the nuggets, whilst in that form, with Bi Sulphate of Potash -

To sum up briefly - If it be understood that we should, as I believe would be the case for some time to come, only coin so much money as would be required for circulation in the Colonies, whose inhabitants, residents & miners, I do not suppose exceeded at the fullest season this year 10,000 persons & for whom therefore but a small amount would suffice, I contend that the necessity for a mint of any sort does not exist, and that the introduction of English coin would be infinitely preferable - But, if it be supposed that the whole yield of the Gold fields, about a million in value this year would be coined, or even one half of it, then a proper mint with refinery should be established.

Mr. Douglas however called upon me to proceed with the coinage described, and although I stated my objections I have set to work vigorously to comply with his command, and an officer of my department is now at San Francisco endeavoring to obtain about 1200 £ worth of machinery supposed to be ready made there. If the machinery be procurable a mint will be established here before your opinion can reach the Colony, but even if the Home Government permit this imperfect, and to my mind questionably legal, coinage to be continued, this communication will not be valueless if by placing you in possession of details it may enable you to favour me with your advice under the circumstances, and to aid me by your influence in improving the general character of the coinage, in what manner I beg to suggest in one or two points that occur to me.

1. By your furnishing dies, as being of superior workmanship to any I can expect from San Francisco - I dared not suggest Her Majesty's image, but contented myself with a crown, because the S.F. artists would not have given me first class workmanship, also as I doubted the propriety of using Her Majesty's images in any but perfect mintage.
2. By adding to the character of the coin by substituting the words "British Columbia Mint" - (Is not some act requisite, to legalize any coinage, stating that the officer styled as [?] Master of such & such a mint may so coin & if so perhaps you will point this out for the benefit of the Colonial authorities).
- 3rd. I would almost add, by refining & adopting the English standard, but that I suppose, this would be begging the whole question.

It may not be inappropriate to close this rather lengthy communication, which writing as I do to save this days' steamer I have no time to curtail, by mentioning that the outfit cost of the Sidney Mint, not

un-naturally, disposes men here to banish from their consideration the establishment of a regular mint; and I would feel greatly obliged if you could conveniently afford me an approximate idea of the cost (exclusive of buildings for which we can estimate here) of outfitting a mint, with refinery, for turning out

Rough Notes - Gold Yield - Assay Office Progress etc.

	£
I estimated the yield in 1860 at	600,000
1861	1,000,000

Extraordinary success has attended many miners, gangs (usually of 5 or 6 men) washing out hundreds of ounces per diem for many days in succession. This has been in the Carribboo [sic] country - the gold there is in nuggets (about an ounce in average) on the bed rock over which from 5 to 20 feet of soil has to be removed.

The number of miners (white men) at work this year is computed at less than 3000 - the Chinese (who occupy less valuable diggings many miles lower down the Fraser river) at about the same number.

The almost miraculous "strikes" of so many men this year it is expected will bring 10,000 new miners into the country next year, but it is not to be therefore anticipated that the results in quantity extracted will be proportional - one cause, bad roads, will prevent it - a bad road may stand the traffic of animals enough to carry provisions to 1000 men, but may become impassable under the attempt to pass twice that traffic over it. On account of the predilection for their countrymen, American miners resorted to American assayers, so that from Aug. 1st 1860 to Aug. 1st 1861, then B.C. Gov't Assay Office had only 19,970 ounces thro' it or about 64,000£ worth - say one tenth only of the whole yield..

Slowly, but surely however, the public are beginning to awake to a sense of the integrity of the Gov't office and the receipts during last Aug Sep Oct & Nov have been 12,746 ounces against 7,532 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase considerably in excess of the proportional increase of the whole yield of 1861 over 1860 -- The receipts of this Dept. may be said to have about covered the cost of fuels and chemicals purchased here (both enormously expensive) -- The fineness, carefully extracted, has averaged during the last 6 months -

May	860
June	860
July	860
Aug	855
Septr	850
Oct	866

Say [?] 200,000 £ in gold & a few silver coins per annum, and of its annual cost, salaries materials & so forth, for if it could be shown that at a moderate outlay a proper mint could be set up here, there would be less inclination to have recourse to an inefficient substitute.

I do myself the pleasure of enclosing a few notes on the Gold yield and the Assay department etc. which may be interesting to you.

I am my dear Sir
Yours very faithfully
W. Driscoll Gosset"

[note on the back of the last page, "rec'd 4th January 1862"]

Letter No. 4

Mint, 13/234 folios 133 - 135

"

Royal Mint
14th October 1862

My dear Sir:

With reference to the subject of your esteemed favor of the 9th instant, it is I believe generally allowed that if the Assay Office and Refinery had been originally planted at Victoria in Vancouvers Island, instead of New Westminster on the continent, the early progress of the establishment would have been more rapid -- The office of Superintendant was combined with that of Treasurer of British Columbia, and any change of locality has been strenuously resisted by the latter officer - No other obstacle to the success of the Refinery has ever existed or been suggest, that I am aware of, except that of locality - Certainly the Subordinate Officers cannot be blamed for the partial failure - But the establishment at New Westminster is now making way, notwithstanding deficiencies of position, and we may reasonably hope with Captain Gosset that it will be found self-supporting in the Second year of its existence, if continued.

There will be no impropriety I believe in my communicating two papers lately received with a private letter from Captain Gosset - They describe the prospects of the Refinery more fully than the dispatch of the Governor does, and they contain the Superintendants opinion of the Character and efficiency of the Subordinate Officers.

The position which the latter Gentlemen took in attempting to make conditions upon new services being required of them cannot be justified and is greatly to be regretted on their own account - If I might be allowed to say a word in extenuation of their offence I would plead the inexperience of the whole party in the ways and rules of the Public Service, with their condition of isolation which excludes them so much from the benefit of information and advice. They are a body of young men well educated, and I believe of good feelings and Character, whom it would not be easy to replace. Mr. Claudit [sic], I understand, has hitherto enjoyed much of the confidence of Governor Douglas, was employed by him in Scientific enquiries of local interest, and had lately confided to him the charge of procuring in San Francisco the machinery and other requisites of the small Mint now established.

With regard to the special enquiries with which your Letter concludes - 1st As to the expediency of entering into a new engagement with Claudit and the others for conducting the operations of a small Refinery and Mint, I believe that nothing would be gained at present by superseding these Gentlemen and much might be lost. 2d The continuance of such an establishment as already exists also appears to be expedient. The example given by the Americans at San Francisco is conclusive on that point. But I would venture to suggest that the Colonial Government should have great latitude allowed it in the conduct of this affair - to the extent even of nominating the Head, of reorganizing the whole establishment, and of removing to Victoria if it is still thought desirable. The Refinery buildings at New Westminster are mere Cottages and a change of locality would be attended with no great expense. The Governor may also desire to have so important an establishment as a Mint placed immediately under his own eyes.

3rd In regard to sending out another set of Gentlemen from this Country to conduct the two-fold operations of Mint and Assay, the measure is no doubt practicable but would probably be found costly and attended with considerable delay. The New Officers would probably require a few months' training before being sent out. The Governor is likely to be more successful in moulding into shape the materials already in his hands.

Believe me

My dear Mr. Hamilton
very faithfully, Yours
T.G.

E.A. Hamilton, Esq.

Meadway [?]"



The Assay Office and Mint Building in New Westminster
Photo: British Columbia Archives HP9353

Some Tokens of Creston, British Columbia

by Ronald Greene

Creston, is situated midway between Nelson and Cranbrook in the Kootenay area of British Columbia. From Nelson the road dips south of Kootenay Lake, passes through Creston, then heads northeast to Cranbrook -- Creston is but a few kilometers north of the U.S. border. Between 1918 and 1925 it was a small town or village with a population reported as high as 700 in 1918 and possibly dropping as low as 300 in 1925¹ although the total district population rose from 1400 to 2000 persons in this time frame. The surrounding area contained some 50,000 acres of rich fruit farming land. Dairy farms were also numerous and there was quite a bit of logging. Heaton's Handbook for 1925 says that Creston strawberries, raspberries, apples, honey, cider and tomatoes were famous. It also mentioned that the fishing and hunting were good.

We owe the discovery, in the 1960's, of the tokens discussed below to Allan Watts, whose brother Martin Watts was a one time CNA member until his untimely death in 1971. Allan was a resident of Creston and knew the Mawsons.

F.H. Jackson, General Merchant, Creston, B.C.

One of the merchants who issued tokens was Frank H. Jackson. Jackson was a native of England who came to Canada in 1892 at the age of 16. For a number of years he homesteaded in Manitoba, in partnership with his brother Martin. In 1907 he moved to Canyon City -- now too small to appear on most maps -- which was located east of Creston. There he was involved in logging and wood operations. About 1911 he moved into Creston and opened up a general store. We made a quick search of the Creston Review from late 1910 to the end of 1911 but failed to pick up any mention of the general store although it was noted in October of 1911 that Jackson was erecting a two storey building, commercial space on the main floor and office space upstairs.² For a number of years Jackson was not a regular advertiser, perhaps believing that in a small community he didn't need to advertise as everyone would know him. During the time that he operated the store he also had livestock and a fruit orchard, and as the trees matured and the production rose he decided to devote all his attention to the orchard. Mention was made at the beginning of 1918 that Frank H. Jackson had, "disposed of his stock and fixtures to Messrs George and Victor Mawson, who will continue the business in the old stand under the firm name of Mawson Bros."³ Jackson appears to have been a very public spirited man, for when the village was incorporated in 1924 he was elected to

Good People

of the Creston Valley, I wish to thank you for your liberal patronage during 1915, and trust you will favor me with a continuance of your business during the coming year. I can always assure you of best attention and courteous treatment.

*Wishing you a year of much Happiness
unfailing Health and great Prosperity*

Frank H. Jackson
General Store Phone 81 Creston

the Council and served as a councillor, and later as chairman or reeve (both terms were used) until 1934. He was also on the school board for many years, the hospital board, was president of the Creston Valley Agricultural Association, the Farmers' Institute, and the Conservative Association. Additionally he was president of the Creston Products Ltd., the co-operative fruit selling operation.⁴ Frank Jackson passed away at age 64 in 1940. He and his wife, Sara Howarth, never had any children. Frank's brother Walter V. Jackson also lived in the Creston area and operated a dairy for a while. A 1921 advertisement for his Mountain View Ranch offered 7 quarts or 14 pints for \$1.00 and the question has to be asked whether he used tokens or not.

The Jackson tokens are in aluminum in denominations from 1¢ to 50¢. Jackson's experience on the prairies must have influenced his selection of the denominations because 1¢ tokens are a decided novelty in British Columbia. The tokens are not considered scarce. The rubbings are courtesy of Leslie C. Hill.



Mawson Brothers

As noted above, Victor and George Mawson bought Jackson's business at the close of 1917. George was born in 1898 at Marmora, Ontario. In 1900 the family moved to Weyburn, Saskatchewan, and then in 1912 they moved once again, coming to Creston. The father, Tom, had been born in England and came to Canada in 1884. In Weyburn he became a wheat farmer, but in Creston he specialized in Cherries. He and his wife had five sons.⁵

Victor and George operated a store that carried dry goods, clothing, men's furnishing, ladies' ready-to-wear, hardware, groceries, boots and shoes. From time to time their ads mentioned other items such as record players. The store was located below the tracks. The Mawsons introduced card tokens, in values of 5¢ through \$1.00 which were given out as discounts on purchases.⁶ We were told that the tokens were used about 1920, but when the store closed in April 1925 the Creston Review mentioned, "In 1922 the firm inaugurated the cash and carry system, and by courteous service and careful merchandising had developed a trade that promised well for the future, but with the setback the Valley has temporarily suffered the partners -- George and Victor -- have thought it wise to withdraw from trade for the time being."⁷ The

decline in Creston's population from 1918 would point to a decrease in consumer demand in Creston which would certainly have put pressure on the Mawson Brothers. The stock was sold to Bill Crawford of the Creston Mercantile Co. Ltd.

Announcement!

*Due to circumstances over which we have no control we have disposed of our stock and are
CLOSING THE STORE ON SATURDAY
Night, APRIL 25th.*

In a little over seven years in business we have been favored with a generous share of the local trade and we would like to take this final opportunity of expressing a full appreciation of the patronage extended us.

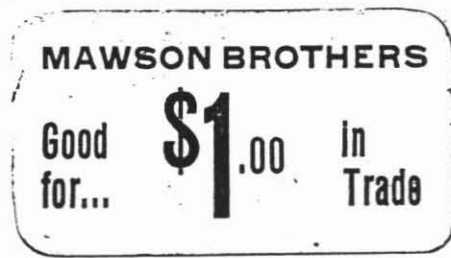
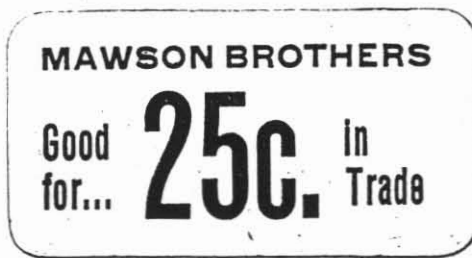
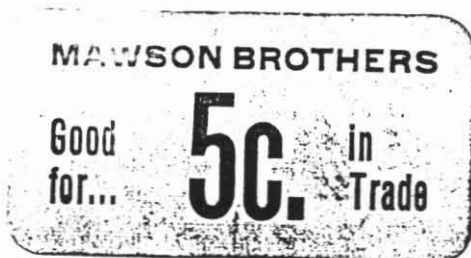
MAWSON BROTHERS CRESTON

along with a nephew, Tom, in an incident which happened while the two men were duck hunting in September 1967.⁹ Tom was the son of George and Victor's brother, Leslie.

The newspaper report quoted above leads to another question, were the tokens discontinued in 1922 when the store changed its credit system, or were the tokens part of the new cash system? Unfortunately, we didn't know enough when we spoke to Vic Mawson⁸ to ask that question. Either way the pieces had a short commercial history and were forgotten until rediscovered by Allan Watts.

Some time following the sale of the business, Vic Mawson opened a sporting goods store in Creston's newer business section above the tracks. He was still in business in 1968. About 1930 George left Creston and went to work for Consolidated Mining and Smelting at Kimberley as a diamond driller. He retired in 1961 and in 1967 moved back to Creston, but was drowned,

The Mawson cards are as follows:	5¢	pink card, with black printing
	10¢	blue card, black printing
	25¢	yellow card, black printing
	50¢	green card,
	\$1.00	white card, black printing



¹ The B.C. Directory gives a figure of 600 for 1925, while Heaton's Commercial Handbook of Canada gives a figure of 300.
² Creston Review, October 6, 1911, p. 8
³ Creston Review, January 4, 1918, p. 1
⁴ Creston Review, March 29, 1940, p. 1
⁵ Creston Review, January 17, 1941, p. 1
⁶ Conversation with Vic Mawson, July 19, 1968
⁷ Creston Review, May 1, 1925, p. 1
⁸ Interview with Victor Mawson, July 19, 1968
⁹ Creston Review, September 20, 1967 p. 1 and 3, Sept. 27, 1967 p. 11

The City of Merritt Commemorative Medal

Ronald Greene

Earlier this year (1999) the British Columbia Historical Federation held its annual conference in the small interior city of Merritt. The City was named in 1906 for William Hamilton Merritt (1855 to 1918) who was one of the principals of the Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen Railway. He was one of Canada's leading mining engineers, and if the name sounds familiar to eastern ears it may be because his grandfather of the same name was responsible for the building of the Welland Canal, and had his portrait on the notes of two banks, The Niagara District Bank and the Imperial Bank of Canada.

I had taken a number of Merritt trade tokens with me intending to do some research while I was in the area. During the opening ceremony at which we were welcomed by the Mayor, Clara Norgaard, it was obvious that she had a considerable interest in the city's history. I had the opportunity to speak to her and to show her some of the tokens, which led to her mentioning that the city had recently struck a medal. Later in the conference I received an example of this medal which turned out to be a lovely little medal measuring 25.5 mm (1 inch) in diameter. Subsequent correspondence with City Development Officer, Robert Kojima, provided the following information.

"These coins [sic] ... were created at the behest of the Economic Development Committee of Council. The intent was to create a gift item for official visitors to the City that would also be part of a series of commemorative coins. The Committee is planning to commission a new coin every year, displaying a different historic site in the area on each, eventually creating a set of at least five coins. Initially the coins were not intended to be offered for sale; however, the initial reception has been quite positive and the Committee is considering making the coins available for sale through the Merritt Tourist Information Centre.

The coins were designed and manufactured by Lasting Creations, located in Peachland. 250 coins were created and they are all of the same antique copper material."

The medal features the Baillie House, which dates to 1908. Originally built by a local merchant, C.A. Bigney, for his English sweetheart and intended bride. Unfortunately she never arrived. Long time valley resident and blacksmith, Melville C. Baillie, bought the property in 1938 and it remained the family residence until 1990. There are hopes and plans for the Nicola Valley Archives and Museum to operate a museum on site, operate a tea room and develop a heritage garden.



L'Écu des Médiévales de Québec 1995

par Jean-Luc Giroux



en Bronze dia. 32 mm

Du 9 au 13 août 1995 Les Médiévales de Québec est bien sûr l'évènement qui a retenu l'attention. C'est la deuxième fois que cet évènement se produit à Québec. En effet quoi de mieux pour oublier la vie de tous les jours que de se plonger dans un autre univers. En temps que numismate, la pièce des Médiévales a retenu davantage mon attention. Cette pièce était vendue \$3.50 représentant la valeur d'un écu quoi qu'aucune valeur monétaire ne soit inscrite sur la pièce, l'achat de cet écu permettait l'accès à l'exposition dans la cour du Petit Séminaire qui avait pour thème les artisans; on y trouvait maçons, charpentiers, orfèvres, forgerons et sculpteur de gargouilles, tous habillés dans des costumes d'époque. Bref rien ne manquait à cette période moyenâgeuse et c'était une excellente occasion de rappeler qu'au Moyen Âge, les pièces étaient frappées à la main une par une avec seulement la force du marteau pour frapper, alors pour donner un cachet Moyenâgeux la pièce a été frappée plus faiblement que les pièces d'aujourd'hui. C'est une pièce intéressante à posséder dans une collection les pièces, non vendues lors des Médiévales ont été refondues.

From August 9th to 13th, 1995 the Medievals of Quebec was certainly the event which held the attention in the City. It was the second time that this event was produced in Quebec City. In effect one of the best ways of forgetting the problems of today is to plunge into another time period. Numismatically the piece used by the Medievals drew my attention. It was sold for \$3.50 representing the value of an ecu although there was no inscription on the token to indicate the value. The purchase of the token gave one access to the exposition in the courtyard of the Petit Seminary which had an artisan theme: one could find stone masons, carpenters, gold and silversmiths, blacksmiths, a gargoyle sculptor, all dressed in the costumes of the period. Very little was missing from the Middle Ages and so it was an excellent time to recall what life was like then. The tokens were struck by hand, using only the force of a hammer to strike them, giving them a Middle Ages character due to the weakness of strike compared to today's pieces. It an interesting addition to a collection, one not sold since the Medievals were recreated.

Jeton John Glass

par Jean-Luc Giroux

Bow: 3792a

en Aluminium et en Brass dia. 25 mm

La manufacture de *Biscuits matelots* de monsieur John Glass a été établie en 1811 et le fondateur continue la besogne jusqu'à sa mort en 1834; sa veuve continua d'opérer le commerce pendant quelques années et c'est maintenant le fils qui fait marcher l'établissement. Comme vous pouvez le constater, on ne connaît très peu de choses concernant cette vieille boulangerie. En consultant les annuaires de la ville de Québec, on le voit pour la première fois en 1875 sous le titre de John Glass "Ship biscuit maker" au 16½ rue St-Pierre et 1, rue Des Prairies et ceci jusqu'en 1892.

John Glass était boulanger mais il était très réputé pour la fabrication de ses fameux biscuits matelots et sa publicité était surtout axée sur ses biscuits. En 1893, il est au 133 rue St-Pierre, sa résidence est au 53 rue Des Prairies. Il opéra son commerce jusqu'en 1914 car en 1915, on ne le voit plus dans les annuaires de la Ville de Québec.

Comme bien d'autres commerces de l'époque, cette boulangerie aura marqué l'histoire de la Ville de Québec pendant plus d'un siècle pour disparaître par la suite.

The John Glass factory for Ships Biscuits was established in 1811 and the founder carried on until his death in 1834, after which his widow continued to operate the business for a number of years. Then the son took over. As you will realise we do not know much about this bakery. In checking the Quebec City directories we see that in 1875 for the first time the bakery was listed under the name John Glass Ship Biscuit Maker, at 16½ St. Pierre street, and at number 1 Des Prairies, and this until 1892.

John Glass was a baker but he was very well known for making of his famous ship biscuits, and his advertising was foremost related to the biscuits. In 1893 the company was at 133 St Pierre, and his residence was at 53 Des Prairies street. He operated until 1914, but in 1915 his name was no longer seen in the Quebec City directories.

Like many other businesses of the period this bakery would mark the history of the City of Quebec for more than a century before disappearing.

Jeton Le Montcalm

par Jean-Luc Giroux



Bow: non listé en laiton dentelé dia. 29 mm

Peu de gens se souviennent de ce magasin de la rue St-Jean qui émit à l'occasion de son ouverture, ce jeton à rabais. En voici un bref historique. Vers 1925, Omer Bourgeault est dessinateur à l'emploi du Gouvernement Provincial. Il ouvre un magasin de vêtements pour hommes. Ce magasin si situe au 166 rue St-Jean près du carré d'Youville. Peu après, le fondateur se retire des affaires et J.-Onézime Bourgeault prend la relève. En 1927, le magasin déménage au 172 rue St-Jean, voisin du United Cigar Store Enrg., toujours près du carré d'Youville.

En 1948, monsieur Bourgeault s'associe avec monsieur Adrien Lippé et de nouveau le commerce déménage au 68-70 rue St-Jean entre la rue St-Stanislas et la Côte du Palais. M. Bourgeault se retire peu après et M. Lippé fait de même vers 1957.

Ce jeton, en raison de son adresse, fut certainement émis à l'occasion de l'ouverture du magasin en 1925, soit avant le déménagement de l'année 1927. Il est curieux de constater que même en 1925, la langue anglaise était à l'honneur dans ce monde commercial des affaires.

Ce jeton en laiton est passablement rare car on ne l'a pas vu souvent sur des encans ni chez aucun marchand de monnaies.

En voici la description:

Obverse/Avers

Le Montcalm/166 rue St-Jean/Québec/
Good/For \$1.00 on/purchase/of suit or/
overcoat.



Bowman: not listed Brass, scalloped 29 mm

Few people remember this store on St Jean street which issued this discount token on the occasion of its opening. Here is a brief history. Until 1925 Omer Bourgeault was a draughtsman employed by the provincial government. He opened a men's clothing store. This store was situated at 166 St. Jean street near the d'Youville Square. A little after the founder retired and J. Onezime Bourgeault took over. In 1927 the store moved to 172 St. Jean street, next to the United Cigar store, still near the d'Youville Square.

In 1948 Mr. Bourgeault joined with Adrien Lippe and their new business located at 68-70 St. Jean street, between St. Stanislas and the Cote du Palais. Mr. Bourgeault retired not long after and Mr. Lippe did the same about 1957.

This token, by reason of the address given, was certainly issued at the occasion of the opening of the store in 1925, before the removal of 1927. It is curious to note that even in 1925 the english language was used in business affairs.

This brass token is quite rare because on does not see it often in auctions or in coin shops.

Here is the description:

Reverse/Revers:

Bon pour/\$1.00/Sur l'achat de
votre complete ou paletot

Jeton Arthur Julien

par Jean-Luc Giroux



Bow: non-listé



en Aluminium dia. 29mm

Voici la courte histoire de ce jeton. En consultant les annuaires de Québec, on constate que monsieur Julien est barbier. En 1900, sa boutique est au 41 rue Ste-Claire. En 1911, il déménage au 436 rue St-Jean et ajoute à son commerce une salle de billard, un comptoir de tabac et des agences de différents journaux comme La Patrie, le Charivari. Son local est situé dans la paroisse Saint-Jean-Baptiste, entre les rues des Zouaves et Ste-Claire. Probablement que monsieur Julien a émis ce jeton à l'occasion de son déménagement afin de faire connaître sa nouvelle adresse et les nouveaux services offerts.

Monsieur Julien conserva son commerce que peu de temps puisqu'en 1919, monsieur Paul Plamondon en est devenu le nouveau propriétaire.

Ce jeton n'est pas listé dans le catalogue Bowman.

Description du jeton:

Avers:

Obverse Arthur Julien tabaconiste
tél. 4117/Bon pour / 5¢ /
marchandise

Here is a short history of this token. In checking through the Quebec directories one ascertains that Mr. Julien was a barber. In 1900 his shop was at 41 Ste Claire street. In 1911 he moved to 436 St Jean street and added to his business a billiard room, a tobacco counter, and a news stand for such newspapers as La Patrie, and the Charivari. His shop was situated in the parish of St Jean Baptiste, between des Zouaves and Ste Claire streets. Probably Mr. Julien issued this token on the occasion of his relocation to make people aware of his new address and the new services that he had to offer.

Mr. Julien was in business for quite a while, until in 1919 Paul Plamondon became the proprietor. This token was not listed by Fred Bowman in his catalogue.

Description of the token

Revers:

Reverse: Salle de billards St-Jean/436 St-Jean/
Bon pour / 5¢ / marchandise

Jeton Lauzon

par Jean-Luc Giroux



Breton 560 Bowman 4060a
Pièce en plomb, diamètre 27 mm
émis en 1821

Lead, diameter 27 mm, issued in 1821

Déjà en 1776, on parlait d'établir une traverse régulière entre Québec et Lauzon, mais pour diverses raisons le projet était constamment relégué aux oubliettes. En 1816, des hommes d'affaires de la ville de Québec, forment une nouvelle société parmi laquelle figure John Goudie, constructeur de navires.

Ce dernier construit un bateau à vapeur de 310 tonnes nommé *Le Lauzon* et effectuera un premier essai en septembre, de 10 à 15 minutes furent nécessaires pour se rendre d'une rive à l'autre, le résultat est concluant et après avoir obtenu l'autorisation gouvernementale, le *Lauzon* entreprend un service régulier au mois de mai 1818, à toutes les heures. Le premier capitaine fut Michel Barras.

Quelques mois plus tard, on cherche à activer le paiement et le service. C'est en 1821 que John Goudie met en circulation des jetons en plomb qu'on pouvait acheter à l'avance et qui devait servir à payer le coût du passage en utilisant le navire. L'avers de la pièce représente le *Lauzon*, bateau carré au deux bouts avec le mot *Lauzon 1821*, tandis que la revers indique *Bon pour huit sols, Four pence Token*.

Cette pièce fut considérée longtemps comme très rare, (c'est aussi le cas) mais il faut faire bien attention car il existe plusieurs

Already by 1776 there was talk of establishing a regular crossing between Quebec and Lauzon, but for various reasons the project was constantly relegated to the dungeons. In 1816 some businessmen of the City of Quebec formed a new enterprise. Amongst these men was John Goudie, a shipbuilder.

Goudie built a steam vessel of some 310 tonnes called *Le Lauzon* and made an initial attempt in September to make a crossing between 10 and 15 minutes. The attempt was successful and after obtaining governmental approval *Le Lauzon* entered into a regular service from May 1818. The first captain was Michel Barras.

Some months later the company was looking to increase the cash flow and the service. In 1821 John Goudie introduced lead tokens good for a passage on the ship which were sold in advance.

The obverse of the token represents a steam ship, *Le Lauzon*, with the name and the date 1821. The reverse carries the value in French and in English.

For a long time this token has been considered as very rare, which is the case, but it should be noted that there exist many counterfeits which have been sold to collectors.

Jeton Lauzon

contrefaçons qui ont été vendues aux collectionneurs.

Peu avant sont décès survenu en 1824, M. Goudie principal actionnaire de la compagnie, vendit ses intérêts à James McKenzie, homme d'affaires qui possédait des intérêts tant à Lévis qu'à Québec. Ce dernier continua à exploiter la traverse et fit même construire un nouveau traversier, *New Lauzon*.

Le nouveau propriétaire conserva les jetons déjà utilisés mais fit ajouter les initiales J. McK et J.T., ce dernier pour désigner un de ses associés. Les navires utilisaient les quais Caldwell à Lévis et Goudie à Québec.

Il semble que M. McKenzie exploita ses traversiers durant quelques années seulement, il décéda en 1859.

Shortly before his death which occurred in 1824 Mr. Goudie, principal shareholder in the company, sold his interests to James McKenzie, a businessman who had interests both in Lévis and in Québec. He continued the service and had a new ship built which was called the *New Lauzon*.

The new proprietor continued to use the tokens already on hand but added the initials J. McK and J.T., the latter to designate one of his associates. The ships utilized the Caldwell pier at Lévis the Goudie pier at Québec.

It appears that Mr. McKenzie continued the service only for a few years. He died in 1859.

Jeton A.A.J. Gingras

par Jean-Luc Giroux



Bow: 3830c



en Brass dia. 37mm

À la suite d'une recherche dans les vieux annuaires *Marcotte* de la Ville de Québec, il semble que F.X. Gingras possédait un commerce d'épicerie au 55, rue St-Dominique, dans les années 1892-93 alors que A.A.J. Gingras était un commis vendeur de cette épicerie.

A.A.J. Gingras avait sa résidence au 56, rue St-Dominique. Il était un numismate très bien connu à Québec. L'année où il aurait émis ses jetons ou cartes d'affaires, n'est pas très bien déterminée, il semblerait que ce soit avant l'année 1895 car en 1896, il aurait changée d'adresse.

Son jeton existe dans 4 métaux différents: aluminium, cuivre, brass et bronze. Les quantités sont inconnues.

En 1896, Alfred A.J. Gingras décide de vendre sa collection afin d'obtenir une certaine somme d'argent acheter le commerce de son père F.X. Gingras. C'est précisément le 17 juillet 1896, au 59, 5ième avenue à New-York, que sa collection répartie sur 654 lots, fut vendue aux enchères.

Il y avait un peu de tout dans sa collection: des jetons, des médailles du Canada, la série des Bouquets sous, des U.S. Proof sets, des pièces d'or des U.S.A., beaucoup de pièces américaines dans des conditions very fine à Proof.

From some research through the *Marcotte* directories of Quebec City it appears that F.X. Gingras had a grocer's shop at 55 St. Dominique street in 1892 - 1893, and that A.A.J. Gingras worked there.

A.A.J. Gingras had his residence at 56 St. Dominique street. He was a well known numismatist in the city. The year that he would have issued his numismatic cards has not been determined exactly but it seems that it would have been before 1895 because in 1896 he changed his address.

His token exists in four different metals; aluminum, copper, brass and bronze. The quantities are unknown.

In 1896 Alfred A. J. Gingras decided to sell his collection in order to obtain enough money to buy his father's business. Thus, on the 17th of July 1896, at 59 Fifth Avenue in New York City, his collection, consisting of 654 lots was sold by auction.

He had a little bit of everything in his collection; tokens, Canadian medals, Bouquet sous, some U.S. proof sets, some U.S. gold, and many American pieces in conditions from Very Fine to Proof.

Having acquired a good amount of money from the sale of his collection, in 1897 - 1898 he bought the grocery shop from his father and undertook to expand it. He opened

Jeton A.A.J. Gingras

Ayant acquis un bon montant d'argent de la vente de sa collection, en 1897-98, il achète l'épicerie de son père et le commerce prend de l'expansion; il ouvre même une succursale dans le quartier Limoulou (3ième rue Est).

Vers 1910-11, une deuxième succursale est ouverte dans la partie haute de la ville (quartier St-Jean-Baptiste). Quelque temps après, Alfred décide de recommencer une autre collection de monnaies, Comme vous voyez un collectionneur a toujours la piquêre comme on dit!

En 1912, son magasin principal et ses deux succursales sont vendues à Barbeau et Godbout Ltée et peu de temps après son nom ne figure plus dans les annuaires de la ville. Il semble qu'il aurait déménagé à extérieur de la ville.

a branch in the Limoulou quarter, on East 3rd Street.

About 1910 - 1911 a second branch store was opened in part of Upper Town, the St. Jean Baptiste quarter. Some time after, Alfred decided to resume collecting. As you can see, once a collector, always a collector.

In 1912 his main store, and the two branches were sold to Barbeau & Godbout Ltd. and a little time after that his name was no longer found in the city directories. It appears that he had moved outside of the city.

Jeton BOSWELL, Brasserie Boswell

by Jean-Luc Giroux



John Knight Boswell arriva d'Irlande en 1843 et s'établit à Québec immédiatement après son arrivée, soit en 1844. Il fait l'acquisition de la petite Brasserie Racey de John Race, qui était située sur la rue St-Paul et continue de l'opérer jusqu'en 1852.

En 1853 il établissait ses quartiers à l'endroit qu'ils n'ont cessé d'occuper depuis ce temps-là jusqu'à aujourd'hui (rue St-Vallier).

La Brasserie Boswell occupe un emplacement historique, celui du fameux Intendant Bigot. Les caves de l'ancien palais de l'Intendant dont les murs ont 8 pieds d'épaisseur, servent à l'emmagasinage des produits de la brasserie. Sur le même site, Jean Talon, autre Intendant de la Nouvelle France sous le règne de Louis XIV, établissait une brasserie en 1688.

La Brasserie Boswell est sans contredit l'une des brasseries les mieux outillées au Canada. Son rendement est de 650 000 gallons par années. Le bâtiment où l'on fait le malt a été construit en 1889 et il a une capacité de 32 000 boisseaux de malt.

Après le décès de M. Boswell, son fils Vesey prend la relève. Les opérations continuent jusqu'en 1952 alors que la Dow Breweries Ltd. fait l'acquisition de celle-ci.

On continua de brasser dans le vieil édifice jusqu'en 1971, mais en 1977 la Dow Breweries Ltd., vend les lieux à la Corporation de la Cité de Québec qui en fera le centre d'interprétation que nous connaissons présentement.

Alors, ce médaillon souvenir remonte aux environs de 1925.

John Knight Boswell arrived from Ireland in 1843 and established himself in Quebec City shortly after his arrival. He acquired the small brewery of John Race, Brasserie Racey, which was located on St. Paul street and continued to operate it until 1852.

In 1853 he established his quarters at a location that the firm is still using today, on St. Vallier street.

The Boswell Brewery occupies an historic location, that of the famous Intendant Bigot. The cellars of the former palace of the Intendant, the walls of which are eight feet thick, served to store the brewery's product. On the same site, Jean Talon, another Intendant during the reign of Louis XIV, established a brewery in 1688.

The Boswell Brewery is, without contradiction one of the better equipped breweries in Canada. Its production is some 650,000 gallons per year. The malting house was built in 1889 and has a capacity of 32,000 bushels of malt.

After Mr. Boswell's death, his son Vesey took control. The operation continued until 1952, when Dow Breweries Ltd. acquired the business.

Dow continued to brew in the old building until 1971, but in 1977 it sold the site to the City of Quebec which put in the Interpretation Centre that we presently know.

The medallion was produced c. 1925.

Jetons Scolaires - School Tokens
Enseignement Commercial
 Historique - Affiliation

par Jean-Luc Giroux



Quelques mots sur les jetons scolaires. On va vous en montrer seulement quelques spécimens car il y a en eu plusieurs, soit le .01¢, .05¢, .10¢, .25¢ et .50¢. Ils furent émis par différents institutions telles: Académie St-Roch, Académie St-Joseph, Académie St-Sauveur, Académie Commerciale, etc... C'est sur cette dernière que je veux surtout m'attarder.

Comme vous le savez sans doute, l'Institut des Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes a été fondé au 17 ième siècle par St-Jean-Baptiste-de-la-Salle. L'Institut s'établit au Canada en 1837 et à Québec en 1843. En 1862, les abbés J. Auclair, curé de Notre-Dame de Québec et B. McGauran, chapelin de St-Patrice, obtenaient des frères des Écoles Chrétiennes, l'ouverture à la haute ville d'un cours d'études commerciales qui se donnerait en anglais; par la suite l'enseignement devint bilingue. Et s'était fondé surtout dans l'intérêt des canadiens catholiques qui n'avaient pas encore de grand école de ce genre.

A words on school tokens. We will show you only a few examples as there are many: 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢ and 50¢. They were used by different institutions such as the St. Roch Academy, St-Joseph Academy, St. Sauveur Academy, Commercial Academy, etc. It is this latter upon which I will concentrate.

As you probably know the Christian Brothers were formed in the 17th century by St. Jean Baptiste de la Salle. The Organization was established in Canada in 1837 and in Quebec City in 1843. In 1862 the abbots J. Auclair, priest of Notre Dame of Quebec and B. McGauran, chaplin of St. Patricks got the Brothers to open, in the upper town, a commercial course which was given in english, but later the instruction was bilingual. This was established to give Canadian catholics a school of this type which they had previously not had.

For many years the Christian Brothers, in all their Canadian schools, had only taught young children. At the Commercial Academy, in particular, adolescents and young adults

Pendant plusieurs années, les Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes, dans toutes leurs maisons canadiennes, n'eurent guère à instruire que des enfants. À l'Académie Commerciale en particulier, des adolescents et des jeunes gens s'initient aux études commerciales. Le prestige de l'institution est reconnu non seulement à Québec où le monde commercial lui doit les 2/3 de son personnel, mais dans toute la Province où elle n'a d'égales que les meilleures Académies de Montréal et d'ailleurs.

Dans son désir de promouvoir toujours l'intérêt de ses élèves, l'Académie Commerciale demandait en 1928 son affiliation à l'Université Laval. Elle couvrirait ainsi de la plus haute autorité pédagogique ses programmes et la direction de ses études. L'Université accepte volontiers cette nouvelle responsabilité. Institution catholique et française par sa constitution même, elle se doit d'aider toutes les initiatives que s'intéressent, chez-nous, à l'enseignement primaire, secondaire ou supérieur.

L'affiliation de l'Académie Commerciale à l'Université Laval date du 15 juin 1928.

Alors ces jetons ont été émis pour initier les jeunes aux transactions d'affaires et à la manipulation de l'argent. Ils ont servis surtout au niveau du cours commercial, classe d'affaires.

ACADÉMIE COMMERCIALE

Au coin de la rue Ste-Angèle et de la rue Elgin naguère la rue D'Aiguillon, s'élève un vaste édifice d'environ 100 pieds sur 50, à quatre étages en brique rouge, sans aucune prétention architecturale. C'est là que se donnent les cours préparatoires au commerce pour la population catholique (anglaise et française). Elle fut bâtie en 1864 pour succéder au premier local, dans l'École Nationale, rue D'Auteuil, en 1862, et peut contenir de nombreux élèves. La direction est confiée aux Frères de la doctrine chrétienne.

started their commercial studies. The prestige of the institution was recognized not only at Quebec, which provided 2/3's of its people, but throughout the Province where it was equalled only by the better academies of Montreal and elsewhere.

In its desire always to promote the interests of its students the Commercial Academy applied in 1928 to affiliate with Laval University. The school wanted to have involved the highest standards of scholastic authority and direction. The University willingly accepted this new responsibility. This institution, catholic and french by its constitution wished to promote those initiatives which concerned education, primary, secondary or advanced.

The affiliation with Laval University dates to June 15, 1928.

These tokens had been used to introduce the youngsters to business transactions and making change. They served primarily in the commercial classes.

THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY

At the corner of Ste Angele and Elgin street, recently changed to D'Aiguillon, rose a large building, some 100 feet by 50 feet, of four stories, in red brick, without any architectural pretensions.

It was there that the commercial courses were given for the catholic population, french and english. Built in 1864 to succeed the first location, which was in the National School on D'Auteuil street in 1862, and able to hold many students. The school is under the direction of the Christian Brothers.

ÉCOLE DE ST-SAUVEUR

En quittant l'Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur, nous revenons sur nos pas sur la rue St-Vallier jusqu'à la rue St-Germain, à droite, que nous suivons jusqu'à la rencontre avec la rue Massue sur laquelle se trouve à gauche et au sud, l'École des Frères. Elle est bâtie en brique rouge, avec une brique et une demi brique blanche alternant ensemble, autour des ouvertures. Elle a un sous-sol trois étages et des mansardes. Sa longueur peut être de 70 pieds sur une largeur de 50. Neuf frères président aux classes qui sont fréquentées par 657 élèves. Quelques professeurs laïcs s'adjoignent aux Frères dont le nombre est insuffisant.

Un grand nombre d'enfants ne peuvent être admis à l'école à cause de l'exiguïté du local. Cette école date de 1868. La précédente, ouverte en 1865, à l'arrivée des Frères, a été incendiée en 1866 la conflagration de St-Sauveur.

ÉCOLE DU SACRÉ-COEUR (ST-ROCH)

L'École des Frères, aujourd'hui appelée du Sacré-Coeur. Elle date de 1795; il y a bientôt cent ans qu'elle fut établie par la fabrique de Québec, puis cédée vers 1830 à la fabrique St-Roch. Elle servait également pour les garçons et pour les filles; on y enseignait l'anglais et le français, l'arithmétique et le commerce; les professeurs étaient choisis parmi les laïcs des deux langues et formaient de bons élèves. Le fondateur du *Chronicle* en est un. L'école fut incendiée en 1845 et ce n'est que depuis cette époque qu'elle a été en pierre dans ses proportions actuelles. Elle a 80 pieds de long, trois étages et des mansardes. Longtemps, elle a été une simple maison d'école, aujourd'hui, les frères y résident. Le nombre d'élèves est de 600. Les frères y enseignent depuis 1852.

ST SAUVEUR SCHOOL

On leaving the Sacred Heart Hospital we retrace our steps down St. Vallier street until St. Germain, which we follow to the right until it meets Massue street where we find, to the left and south, the Brothers' School. It is built of red brick, with a brick and a half brick of white alternating around the openings. The building has a basement, three floors and a mansard roof. Its length is 70 feet and its width is 50 feet. Nine Brothers teach the classes at the school which has 657 students. There are some lay teachers to augment the Brothers, whose numbers are insufficient.

A great many students were unable to attend school prior to its opening because there was no facility locally. This building dates to 1868. Its predecessor opened in 1865 but was destroyed by a fire in 1866.

SACRED HEART SCHOOL (ST. ROCH)

The Brothers' school, today called Sacred Heart. It dates to 1795. For almost a hundred years it was under the control of the church council of Quebec, then about 1830 control was turned over to St Roch. It enrolled both boys and girls, and one could learn english and french, arithmetic and business. The teachers were selected from the laity of both languages and produced good students, the founder of *The Chronicle* being among them. The school burnt in 1845 and the existing stone building dates to then. It is three stories, mansarded, and about 80 feet long. For a long time it was only a simple school building, but today the Brothers reside there. The number of students is 600. The Brothers have taught at the school since 1852.

ÉCOLE ST-JOSEPH

En face de l'ancien cimetière, au coin des rues Caron et St-François, se dresse la vaste et magnifique École St-Joseph. Elle est bâtie en pierre de rang avec ornement en pierre de taille entre les étages, autour de la partie supérieure, des fenêtres et aux angles de l'avant-corps elle a trois étages, un soubassement et des mansardes. Un petit corps de peu de saillie, au milieu, orné de fenêtres vénitiennes porte à sa supérieure un clocheton surmonté de la statue dorée de St-Joseph. Plus bas, sur l'avant-corps est une statue de la Vierge. Cette école est fréquentée par 825 élèves; 20 frères des Écoles Chrétiennes la dirigent. Sa longueur est d'environ 120 pieds.

ST. JOSEPH SCHOOL

Across from the old cemetery, at the corner of Caron and St Francois streets stands the large and magnificent St. Joseph School. It is built of coursed stone, with ashlar stone ornamentation between the floors and around the parapet and windows. There is a basement and the building is mansarded. The central part of the building stands out, with lantern windows and a bell tower topped with a gilded statue of St. Joseph. Below, in front of the building is a statue of the Virgin. This school has some 825 students and some 20 Christian Brothers teach there. The building is about 120 feet wide.

Jeton Syndicat de Québec

par Jean-Luc Giroux



Bow: 3978a



Brass dia. 33 mm

Ce magasin de marchandises sèches, fut fondé le 10 avril 1886 par des anciens chefs de rayons du magasin Z. Paquet. Ces propriétaires étaient Édouard et Ludger Bédard, Honoré Belleau, Lucien Bernier, Édouard et Achile Côté.

Le magasin était situé au 207 St-Joseph. Vu l'accroissement de son commerce, le Syndicat de Québec se portait acquéreur en 1893, de l'immeuble situé au coin des rues St-Joseph et de la Couronne. En 1901, les deux frères Édouard et Achile Côté continuèrent seuls les opérations. Mais en 1920, la mort venait frapper M. Achile Côté laissant M. Édouard Côté seul à la tête de l'entreprise. En 1925, s'éteignait le dernier survivant de l'équipe première transmettant à ses fils, MM. Joseph-Édouard, Lucien, Charles-Eugène et Paul-Émile Côté, la tâche de parachever l'oeuvre déjà si prometteuse.

L'expansion du Syndicat nécessita l'acquisition en 1933, de l'immeuble Myrand et Pouliot. Le Syndicat de Québec devint alors, en importance, le deuxième magasin de détail à Québec.

Le succès continuant de récompenser les efforts de ses propriétaires, le Syndicat dut agrandir de nouveau et achetait en 1937 l'établissement Henri Duclos, rue de la Couronne et boulevard Charest. Le magasin avait alors façade sur trois rues.

En 1936, à l'occasion du 50ième

This dry goods store was founded April 10, 1886 by former department managers of the Z. Paquet store. These new proprietors were Edouard and Ludger Bedard, Honoré Belleau, Lucien Bernier and Edouard and Achile Cote.

The store was located at 207 St. Joseph. Looking to increase their business the Syndicat of Quebec acquired, in 1893, the building at the corner of St Joseph and de la Couronne streets. In 1902 the two Cote brothers continued alone in the business. But in 1920 death took Achile Cote, leaving his brother Edouard along as the head of the business. In 1925 this last surviving member of the original team died, transmitting the task of completing the promising work to his sons, Joseph-Edouard, Lucien, Charles-Eugene and Paul-Emile Cote.

The expansion of the Syndicat required the acquisition in 1933 of the Myrand & Pouliot building. The company thus became the second-most important department store in Quebec City.

Success continued to reward the proprietors' efforts, and the Syndicat grew once again, in 1937 buying the business of Henri Duclos at de la Couronne and Charest boulevard. The store now had a facade on three streets.

In 1936 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary a souvenir token was struck.

Jeton Syndicat de Québec

anniversaire de la fondation, un jeton souvenir fut frappé pour commémorer l'évènement.

En 1941, la mort revenait endeuiller le Syndicat en foudroyant M. Édouard Côté qui avait dirigé la prodigieuse activité.

La présidence revint à l'aîné de ses frères M. Lucien Côté, qui en assumait la gouverne jusqu'au début des années 1980. Quelque temps plus tard, le magasin ferma définitivement ses portes, soit en 1991.

In 1941, a death once again plunged the Syndicat into mourning, striking Edouard Cote who was directing the firm's prodigious activities.

The presidency devolved to the elder of his brothers, Lucien, who assumed the management until the beginning of the 1980's. Some years later, in 1991, the store closed its doors.

* * * * *

PM's brother granted rare doctor award

Canadian Press

OTTAWA — Dr. Michel Chretien of the Ottawa Hospital and Dr. Najil Seidah of the Clinical Research Institute of Montreal have been awarded a rare honour by a health research group.

The health research foundation of Canada's Research-based Pharmaceutical Companies is to present its Medal of Honour to the two scientists at a dinner today in Montreal.

Chretien, brother of the prime minister, is scientific director and CEO of the Loeb Health Research Institute at the Ottawa Hospital and Seidah is director of the Biochemical and Neuroendocrinology Laboratory at the Montreal institute.

The two are cited for research stretching back to the 1960s in a once-obscure field involving enzymes called peptides, and the compounds that produce them.

The award has been presented at intervals since it was first given to Sir Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin, in 1945.

Chretien and Seidah are the 16th and 17th people to receive the solid-gold medal and a \$50,000 award to their institutions.

Previous recipients include Dr. Charles Best, a co-discoverer of insulin, in 1948 and Dr. Wilder Penfield, an internationally renowned neurologist, in 1958.

The news item below is from the Guelph Evening Mercury of November 24, 1885. I was not able to locate their reference to "some time ago". They are obviously making reference to the 5 and 10 cent silver coins which would be more available to the general public at that time.

Ross W. Irwin

ALLEGED CIRCULATION OF COUNTERFEIT COIN.—This paper mentioned some time ago that there was no truth in the report that spurious silver coin was in circulation but that it was a new coinage. It seems that the Department of Finance has been investigating the statement and traces it to the fact that the new coinage has not the letter "H" in small size underneath the wreath below the denomination of the coin. The Finance Department desire to have it generally known that sometimes, when the Royal Mint is unable to do the work for Canada or other colonies owing to pressure of previous engagements, the mint authorities employ Messrs. Heaton & Sons, of Birmingham, to manufacture the coin, in which case that firm puts the letter "H" on. When the Royal Mint does the work itself no "H" is stamped on the coin. The presence or absence of the "H" has nothing to do with the genuineness of the silver coin of Canada.

BELLEVILLE BANKER ILL AFTER ARREST

Is Not Expected to Recover at
Midland—Defalcations Alleged.

BELLEVILLE, Aug. 4.—J. Gordon Moffatt, manager of the Union Bank of Canada here, is in St. Andrew's Hospital, Midland, and not expected to recover from the effects of taking bichloride of mercury following his arrest at Midland Saturday charged with theft of bank funds.

Moffatt obtained a ten days' leave of absence to attend a golf tournament at Midland. He left here with a Belleville official, and while he was at Midland taking part in the golf competition inspectors from the head office swore to an informant here and began an inspection of the books.

Bank Officers Take Action.

The revelations were such, it is alleged that the bank officers from the head office swore in an information charging the manager with stealing certain sums of money the property of the Union Bank of Canada.

The Chief of the Belleville police sent a telegram at once to the Chief Constable of Midland, notifying him that he held a warrant for the arrest of Moffatt, and directed that he be taken into custody.

Moffatt was found on the golf course and taken to the police station to await the arrival of an officer from Belleville who would take him back for trial. Not long after his arrest Moffatt was found in a state of collapse, and he was rushed to St. Andrew's Hospital, where the doctor said he was suffering from poisoning. Since then he has failed to rally, and tonight he is reported critically ill. His wife has been summoned to Midland.

Audit Bank Book Proceeds.

The special audit of the bank books is still going on, and while the bank has made no statement, it is understood the alleged shortage will amount to several thousand dollars.

News of the arrest of Moffatt and his illness caused a sensation here, where he is well and favorably known. The Union Bank of Canada does a large business here. The bank is protected against loss by a policy with a guarantee company.

Lower article from . . .
August 5, 1924 edition.

Numismatically Oxford (part 10)
Bright, Ontario

The village of Bright straddles Blenheim and Blandford townships of Oxford County. It is located 30 km NE of Woodstock on what is now County Rd 8 and County Rd 22.

There are four general merchants known to have used "due bill" tokens in the village. A square \$1.00 token, made of aluminum, and 33 mm in diameter was used by Bristow & Glaves, a brass, 36 mm, Scalloped shaped \$1.00 is known from the business of W. A. Kerr, a 26 mm, round aluminum 10c token was used by H. Shosenberg and the Wettlaufer Bros made use of aluminum, octagonal shaped 5c and 10c tokens 21 and 22 mm's respectively. Any of these merchants could have used other denominations as well.

Mr. George Baird, an early pioneer, built a store on what is now the intersection of the two county roads. It was Mr. Baird who gave the village its name after the English statesman, John Bright.

This was Baird's second store in this area. His first store he had built on the NW corner of Lot 24, Concession 13, Blenheim. This store became the first post office in the area. After the service was over in the church on the opposite corner, this post office would be open for a few minutes to give settlers a chance to get their mail. Some of these settlers walked several miles to the church and post office. Eventually a post office was opened in bright and that office was closed.

About a block south and on the other side of the road at the corner of Main and James Sts, stood E. J. Bristow's store. This building burnt in the 1920s.

George Baird's store had a succession of owners and tenants among whom were: Mr. Cameron, Wilson & Gatzki, C. W. Laing, John Bristow and Ed Wettlaufer. Glaves store in the early 1900s became Bristow & Glaves when John Bristow joined in partnership. Some time around 1926 it once more became Glave's store when John Bristow retired.