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A GUIDE TO METAL BULLION PRICES IN THE 19TH CENTURY.

by Wayne L. Jacobs

The nineteenth century, so far as the coinage metals are concerned, was mostly a carryover from previous years, the usual metals being *gold*, *silver* and *copper* in their descending order of value. "Usually", but not "always"; *nickel* came into prominent use after mid-century and Russia issued a certain number of *platinum* coins before 1845.

Canada issued only silver and copper (in the form of *bronze*) coins in British fineness - but with British and American gold coins also "legal tender to any amount". In the British Commonwealth of North America, only the still-independent colony of Newfoundland struck gold coins in the form of \$2 pieces.

Therefore, we have in descending order of value the following:

(a) Gold.

For most of the century, the price of gold was pegged, each country's currency value being defined by exactly how many grains of pure gold her coinage contained. This was true of all western countries although the first to actually adopt the "Gold Standard" exclusively was Great Britain (1816), whereby the silver coinage was reduced in weight some 7%, rendering them a "token coinage" and legal tender only to a limited amount. The others still practised "Bimetallism", meaning the silver coins also had to contain their full bullion value (less only the cost of minting) but as the century wore on, all dumped "Bimetallism" for the "Gold Standard".

At the establishment of the U.S. Mint, American gold coins were defined as \$19.39 worth being coined out of a Troy ounce (480 grains) of pure gold - making gold *worth* \$19.39 per ounce. The American dollar was devalued in 1837 so that the new price of gold was \$20.67 per pure Troy ounce - but stayed pegged there until the U.S. went off the Gold Standard in 1933/4.

Because the Canadian dollar was made synonymous with the American gold dollar, that was our pegged valuation as well.

In Britain, the price of gold stayed pegged from 1816 all the way to the Gold Standard demise in the early 1930s (including the period 1914-25 when the gold Standard was "suspended" but not eliminated). By the Bank Charter Act of 1844, the Bank of England (read "British government" and "Royal Mint") bought gold for £3.17s.9d per "Standard Ounce" and "sold" it (in the form of British gold coins) at £3.17s.10½ d. ¹

We should define the "Standard Ounce". The Royal Mint performed a shortcut in its coinage by buying bullion bars already brought to the desired fineness by her supply dealers. Typically, the firms of "Moscatta & Goldsmid" and "Johnson Matthey" were contacted. Not only were they bullion dealers but also refiners using the very best of technology. This allowed the Mint to eliminate a time-consuming step, going directly to the stage of bullion-rolling. In the case of gold, these ingots were bought as "Standard" or "Crown Gold", already 11/12, 22-carat or .916 2/3 fine - all the same thing. It also defined the bullion price of gold in sterling as being £4.4s.11 1/3d per pure Troy ounce.

* * * * *

¹ Encyclopedia Britannica, 1929 ed., Vol. 15, p. 697

Platinum was not much used for coinage, the main exception being Russia where 3-, 6- and 12-rouble pieces were struck 1828-45 and even then, only the lowest denomination appeared in more than nominal amounts. Fortunately, their appearance gives us a baseline to work from since Russia was also concurrently striking gold 5- and 10-rouble pieces.

The platinum coins contained .1109 ounce pure platinum per rouble; the gold coins .03858 pure ounces of that metal per rouble. Since the times dictated that platinum *had* to be struck at "full bullion value", then the "platinum-to-gold" ratio was as 1-to-2.87, meaning that pure platinum was worth the equivalent of \$7.20 U.S. per Troy ounce at this time.

(b) Silver.

In the beginning, the U.S. silver dollar was defined as being 416 grains weight at .8924 fineness. Since this was taken to be "full bullion value", silver was taken to be worth a hair over \$1.29 per pure Troy ounce. In 1837, it was changed to 412.5 grains of silver .900 fine - which was exactly the same value. The U.S. silver dollar ceased to be struck as a currency issue between 1803 and 1840, its place presumably taken by the Spanish-American 8-reale coin, relieving the U.S. of minting costs.

The California Gold Rush (and that in Australia) dumped so much gold on world markets that the metal was actually cheapened, but since this bellwether metal *couldn't* fall in price, the phenomenon was expressed by a rise in silver prices - so much that the U.S. was forced to lighten her minor silver coins some 6.8%, making them of limited legal tender. The silver dollar was *not* lightened at this time since it remained "legal tender to any amount" but neither was it struck in large quantities, its place taken by the small gold dollar as of 1849.

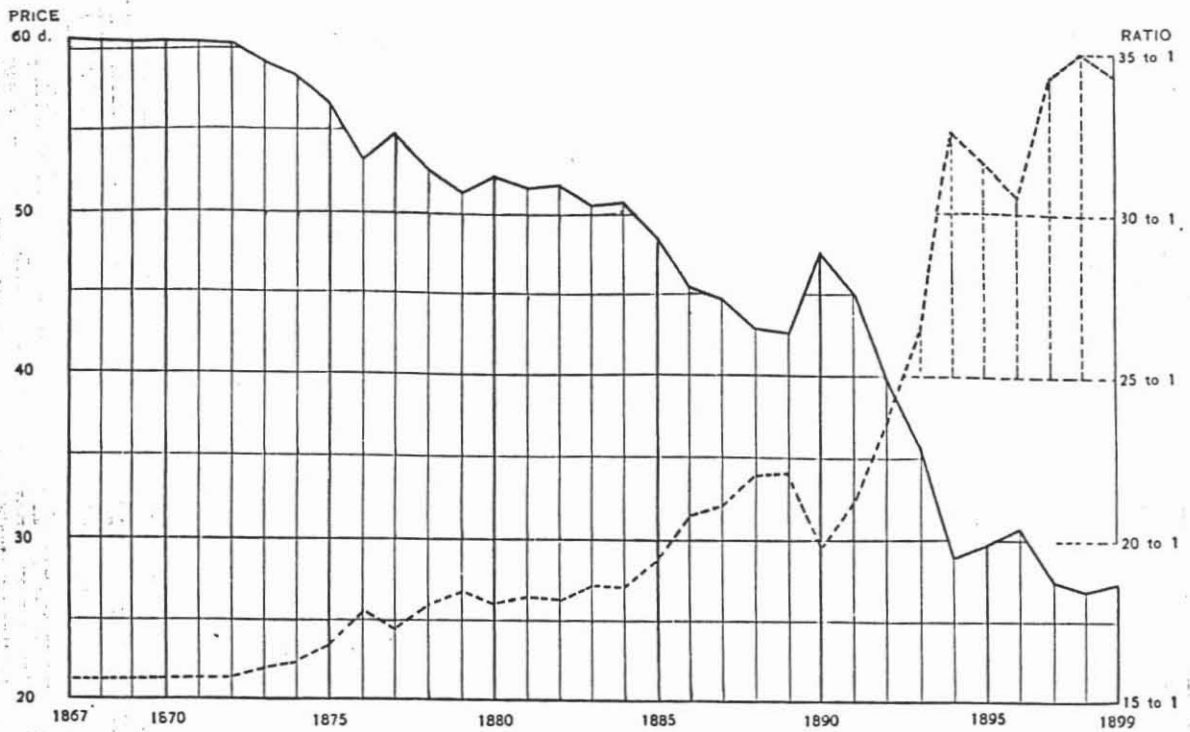
The Napoleonic Wars had a great effect on silver prices. The English market habitually quoted silver prices as "Standard Silver" or "Coinage Silver" - which was another way of saying "Sterling Silver : .925 fine". In the late 1790s, this hovered around 5-shillings per Troy ounce, which worked out to just under the American value for a pure ounce. As the war dragged on and the Americans came in against England, the price rose - by the summer of 1811, it stood at 6s.4d per "standard ounce" and broke 7s by year's end. For the next three years, it bounced around in the 6s.6d-to-7s range, abruptly dropping below 6s upon Napoleon's abdication in the spring of 1814 and to 5s.6d by that summer. Then Napoleon roared back for his "Hundred Days" and silver shot up as high as 6s9d, collapsing after Waterloo to 5s7d and continuing to drift down past 5s over the next year. ²

From 1815 until 1872, the bullion price of silver stayed remarkably steady; saving a few blips, an ounce of sterling silver hovered around the 5s mark, usually wandering only a few pence one way or the other.

As the graph shows³, this stability came to an end in 1872. From that year until the new century and beyond, it was in steep decline, drifting as low as 22d per sterling ounce before the outbreak of WWI. At the end of that conflict, silver jumped dramatically in price, particularly in early 1920 but broke again just as quickly over the next year or so. The lowest silver price I have been able to discover was in 1938: in that year, the Royal Mint charged Newfoundland 19d per ounce of sterling silver for her coinage. This translates to about 38½-cents Canadian or a bullion price of 41.67-cents

² Davis, W.J. "Nineteenth Century Token Coinage", 1904. Intro., p 44.

³ Dewey, D.R. "Financial History of the United States", 1903. P 406



No. X.—SILVER, 1867-1899.

Price of Bar Silver ———
 (in London, per ounce sterling, 0.925 fine.)
 Ratio of Gold to Silver - - - -

	Price of silver per ounce in London, in pence	Ratio of gold to silver
1840	60½	15.61
1850	60¾	15.70
1860	61½	15.29
1870	60¾	15.57
1871	60½	15.57
1872	60¾	15.63
1873	59½	15.92
1874	58¾	16.17
1875	56½	16.58
1876	52½	17.87
1877	54½	17.22
1878	52½	17.94
1879	51½	18.39
1880	52½	18.04
1885	48½	19.39
1890	47½	19.77
1895	29½	31.57

Graph & Table from:
 Dewey, D.R., "Financial History of the
 United States", 1903

per pure ounce Troy.⁴

What happened to start this slide? While Canada withdrew and repatriated some 5¼-million dollars face value of American minor silver in 1869-70 (with the New York market unable to absorb the final 1¼-million causing it to be melted in England), this was small potatoes in comparison to the Great German Silver Dump of the very early 1870s.

In 1871, the numerous German states federated into a Reich with Prussia the "first among equals". As a consequence of this unification, all the myriad German coinages were demonetized in favour of a common decimal system whereby "1 mark = 100 pfennig". The mark had nothing in common with the rest of the European currencies but was just the best compromise among the former German currencies, working out so that a previous Prussian thaler was now equal to 3 new marks (actually a slight lightening). Within a year or so, all the old coinages were called in and exchanged "face-for-face"; thereafter they were to be treated merely as bullion (which was less due in part to this call-in itself). Official German figures from 1879 show that during the past decade, a total of 1,080,486,138.38 "marks" of pure silver were withdrawn (practically all in 1871/2) and replaced with only 422,557,402.30 "marks" of new coin during the whole decade, leaving a remainder of 657,928,736.08 "marks" of silver plus more than 40,000,000 additional "marks" of newly-mined silver during the decade. A large part of this huge total - some 7½-million Troy *pounds* of silver - was thrown on the European silver market so it's small wonder the price of silver dropped.⁵

American silver producers railed against what they termed "the German mischief of 1871" but they weren't helping; the U.S. was annually churning out some 37-million Troy ounces of pure silver at this time and Mexico a further 22.5-million. With very little to sop it up but coinage, jewellery and silverware; the needs of the photographic industry were yet to come.

This is not to say the silver producers did not do everything in their power to create a demand for their "product". They did. Using their political clout, American "silver interests" induced the government to strike some 36-million heavy "Trade Dollars" for the China Trade (mostly in the 1870s) and, by the Bland-Allison Act of 1878, the U.S. struck some 568-million silver dollars up to 1904, representing some 439¼-million ounces. Despite untiring efforts to make them an actual circulating currency, this was never successful; the vast majority silted up in the Federal Reserve as backing for "Silver Certificates", remaining there until 270-million of them were melted down in 1918.

(c) Copper.

In coinage, the amount of pure silver or gold contained was always paramount with the copper dilution scarcely mentioned. This gives the impression that copper was virtually worthless but this was far from true as copper "bullion prices" show. Copper was a necessary part of the "noble metal" coinages since it has the agreeable property of making the alloy harder and tougher than either of the two constituents on an individual basis.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, copper prices were almost synonymous with the London market. Not only was the Industrial Revolution in full cry here, but England produced

⁴ Rowe, C.F. & Haxby, J. & Graham, R. "The Currency and Medals of Newfoundland, 1983. P.75

⁵ "Report of the Director of the Mint upon the Statistics of Production of the Precious Metals in the United States", 1881. Pp 258-261

something like 80% of Europe's copper and considered in quality to be only slightly less than that of Sweden.

As the century turned, copper also tended to revolve around Matthew Boulton of the Soho Mint. Back in 1785, Boulton had been a leading figure in a consortium of Birmingham businessmen who undertook to buy the entire copper output of the mines in Cornwall for a period of eleven years; it seems that slightly later, he was also involved in a similar scheme concerning the Welsh mines. This gave Boulton and his cohorts a monopoly on European copper for some years and while he may have never heard of "vertical integration", he was certainly an early practitioner.

After opportuning high government officials for years, Boulton was eventually granted an "end run" around the Royal Mint and contracted to strike a large English copper coinage in 1797 - with government-supplied copper. The Mint people, taken completely unawares, protested vociferously to no avail.

Oddly, this coinage was not just on "Bimetallism" but "Trimetallism" standards with the copper - along with the silver and gold - all expected to contain full bullion value, or close to it. It was believed that this heavy weight would discourage counterfeiting since there would be no profit. The new 1d and 2d copper coins (dubbed "cartwheels" by the English) were struck at 16d from a pound avoirdupois of copper - a £ sterling in these coins would weigh an even 15 pounds! From this, we may deduce that copper was valued at something like £150 per avoirdupois ton (2240 lbs). The striking of these coins used so much copper (500 tons in total) that by itself, it caused a rise in copper prices so that the coins soon exceeded face in this regard. Subsequently, Boulton coined the "missing" farthings and halfpence in 1799 but at a lower weight: only "18d to the pound", a reduction of 1/9. Even so, *this* issue (a further 550 tons) nearly had the same effect as the first and when Boulton contracted to strike yet another copper coinage of farthings, halfpennies and pennies in 1806-7, the weights were again reduced, this time to "24d to the pound" - where they stayed until Britain switched to bronze coinage in 1860. This was a huge issue - 1800 tons altogether - and was slightly preceded by a similar Irish copper coinage in 1805 of yet another 600 tons (even though these coins were 12/13 British weight).

All these coinages tended to push the copper market up and down: up as a copper coinage was underway, down a year or so later as British copper production filled the void with no coinage outlet.

Britain entered the 1800s with copper standing at 133-shillings per "hundred-weight" (112 pounds) but soon dropped to 111. With the 1805 Irish and 1806/7 British coinages, it abruptly climbed to the 165-200 shilling mark, drifting back to 135 a couple of years later.

What is surprising is that it stayed at this relatively modest level throughout the period when the numerous copper issues of private companies and individuals were being coined 1811-14. They must have originally totalled in the thousands of tons. Sir Edward Thomason maintained that he had coined "upwards of two millions" of the Wellington tokens alone.

But with the war out of the way, copper prices settled down to a level that fluctuated between 105 and 133 shillings per hundredweight by 1820 (11.25 to 14.25 pence per pound avoirdupois).⁶

Since these values were before the U.S. gold dollar (a "unit of account" at the time) had been cheapened in 1834, the two above values would compute to represent the equivalent of 21.4 to 27.1 cents U.S. per pound.

⁶ Davis, *ibid.* Introduction, p. xix

On average, these prices didn't change much over the years. For the period 1870-4 inclusive, U.S. customs valued copper ("pigs, bars and sheets") at the following for purposes of imposing duty:⁷

1870	-	17.4	cents	per	pound
1871	-	22.8	"	"	"
1872	-	24.2	"	"	"
1873	-	26.7	"	"	"
1874	-	24.5	"	"	"

While silver and gold may have been bought by the various mints in the form of correct-fineness ingots, copper and bronze was sometimes bought as fully formed planchets - rolled, edged and cleaned - completely press-ready.

From about 1797 until 1812, Boulton's Soho Mint in Birmingham supplied most (perhaps *all*) of the copper planchets used at the U.S. Mint for their cents and half-cents. A 20-ton shipment made just before the outbreak of the War of 1812 was made to last through 1815 by the Philadelphia Mint. In a letter dated June 13th, 1812, the Mint's Robert Patterson informs us that the cost of these finished planchets was \$750 per ton. With an official 33 27/100 one-cent pieces coined from each pound, the face value would have been \$933.33 per ton.⁸

In 1872, the charge from Ralph Heaton & Son made to the Royal Mint for striking the bronze Newfoundland cents that year was at the rate of £145 per ton - this price including metal, planchet preparation and actual striking using dies supplied by the mint in London.⁹

On the other hand, the Mint supplied Heaton's with "Bronze Bars - Penny size" for the government of Newfoundland issue of their 1885 cents at the rate of 55s.9d per hundredweight: i.e., 6d per pound or £55.15s.0d per long ton.¹⁰

As long as we are discussing bronze, perhaps it would be useful to quote the values of the two metals mixed with copper to make this alloy: tin and zinc. In 1891, the Royal Mint received some \$3400 "face value" in old tokens and the like from Canada with the request that they be melted and converted into cents. In order to do so, *tin* (at £94 per ton) and *zinc* (at £26.10s per ton) were required as an additional expense.¹¹

(d) Nickel.

Nickel, of course, was not used in Canadian coinage at all in the nineteenth century. However, it was coming on-scene with the appearance of certain U.S. coins near mid-century: the one-cent of 1856-64 (88% copper : 12% nickel); the 3-cent after 1865 and the 5-cent after 1866, both in classic "copper-nickel" (75% copper : 25% nickel). Today, we think of copper-nickel as the "cheapening" of a coin but, as the graph ¹² shows, nickel at this time was actually quite expensive - higher than

⁷ Director's Report &c *ibid.* p.219

⁸ Williamson, R.H. "Paul Revere and the First U.S. Mint", in *Numismatist*, Dec. 1950.

⁹ Royal Mint documents, National Archives of Canada. Mint 13/B5353/Vol.76

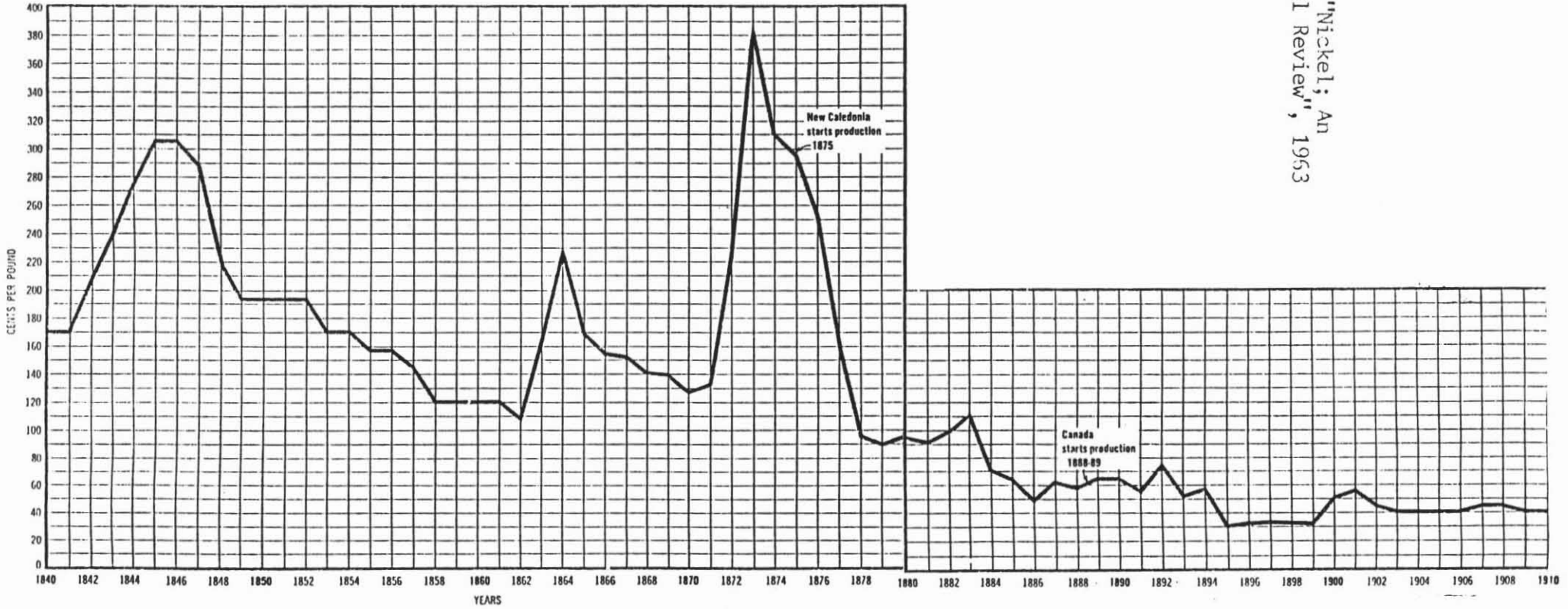
¹⁰ Royal Mint, *ibid.*

¹¹ Royal Mint documents. As last but Vol. 71

¹² Howard-White, F.B. "Nickel, An Historical Review", 1963. Pp 308-9

Graph from:
Howard-White, F.R., "Nickel; An
Historical Review", 1953

PUBLISHED PRICE OF NICKEL FROM 1840 TO 1910



Note: Nickel largely remained 35-40¢ per pound until about 1950.

copper which allowed smaller coins to be struck with a "bullion value" still approaching face.

The graph also shows the price shot up in 1873 to a high of nearly \$3.85 per pound. Presumably, this was the result of supply-and-demand: a number of countries were striking copper-nickel coins in some quantity (including Germany with their 5- and 10-pfennig pieces from 1873/4 onwards) while world production was still quite low, full demand only being met after the New Caledonian and (particularly) the Canadian deposits coming on-line, the price drifting down to about 40-cents per pound by 1895 - and more or less staying there for the next 55 years.

* * * * *

Numismatics is practically the inevitable outcome of the confluence of history, economics and art. To understand the "whys" of the first, we have to know something of the others. Hopefully, this is a small tool to aid in that understanding.

* * * * *

THE NEW MINT IS OPENED

Silver and Copper Coins Were
Struck Off.

A dispatch from Ottawa says: The first Canadian coins to be minted in the Dominion were turned out at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon at the new Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint, which was officially opened by his Excellency Earl Grey in the presence of members of the government, prominent officials of State and a large crowd of Ottawa people who were invited to witness the formal opening. There was no speech making in connection with the opening, his Excellency merely claiming the Mint to be formally opened and starting the machinery which coined the first silver fifty cent piece. The stamping machinery for the copper one cent

pieces was started simultaneously, and a souvenir copper cent was presented to each person present. After a tour of the building had been made, and the various processes explained by the officials in charge. The mint will be kept in daily operation from now on, and will furnish a ready market for the product of Canadian copper and silver mines.

It is the intention of the Government to build a refinery in connection with the Mint in order to ensure that gold and copper that is brought in for minting will be of the proper degree of purity for coinage. The cost of the refinery will be about fifteen thousand dollars.

from the January 9, 1908 edition of the *Forest Standard*.

The British Columbia Commercial Travellers' War Dance, 1917



By Ronald Greene



In 1964 I acquired the small (13 mm) bronze piece illustrated above. It is shown by an enhanced rubbing, 2x life-size, as the piece is too dark to photograph well and won't scan well. On the obverse is an Indian facing left with the event name and date. On the reverse is a commercial traveler shaking hands with a soldier, flags, a cannon and a small warship in the background. I had not seen the piece before and over the years I have heard of only one other piece which is in silver, the whereabouts of which is currently unknown as the collector who owned it disposed of it when his interests changed. The medal was made by Jacoby Bros Ltd., Vancouver manufacturing jewelers and is very similar to their series of gold jewelers pieces.¹ Over the years I didn't have much occasion to delve into the piece which remained a mystery. During 1999 when I was going through a microfilm of dissolved societies in British Columbia (B4406) I chanced upon an incorporation for the British Columbia Commercial Travellers' War Dance, 1917. The society was incorporated March 5, 1917² and the objects expressed for the Society were to raise money for patriotic purposes, the beneficiaries to be the Red Cross Material Fund, Canadian Patriotic Fund, Returned Soldiers' Club, Returned Soldiers' Association and British Sailors' Relief Fund. The first directors of the Society were Albert R. Kelly, Henry B. McKelvie, Alex. R. McFarlane, William W. Moore, E.W. Dean, William A. Allan and W.B. Tullidge. W.J. (Blake) Wilson became the Chairman and Percy Martin was the Vice-Chairman.

The documents on file included a prospectus for the War Dance which gave the dates as May 2 through 5th, 1917 and gave an impressive list of patrons. We now had a date and could proceed to the microfilms of the *Vancouver Sun* of the time for details of the War Dance. What we found was an exceptionally well organized event that took the City of Vancouver by storm and was considered by all as a great success.

Plans were to close the Georgia Street Viaduct from April 25 until May 8, the period before the War Dance being needed to prepare the stalls and venues, and the two or three days following to restore the Viaduct to its normal situation of street car and vehicular traffic artery. As early as April 4 the newspaper³ was reporting that the War Dance had assumed such a magnitude that the Viaduct, some one half mile in length, was insufficient and the B.C. Commercial Travellers' [hereafter the Travellers] had approached City Council and asked for additional space on Georgia and Beattie streets and the Cambie Street Grounds. City Council acceded to the request for use of the streets but had to refer the use of the Cambie Street Grounds to the Parks Board who controlled the site. The Parks Board granted the use of the Cambie Street Grounds a week later.⁴

In the run up to the event itself the contest to elect the Queen of the War Dance and Carnival occupied most of the space that the *Vancouver Sun* devoted to the pre-event activities. Fourteen young ladies were nominated by various prominent companies in Vancouver, such as the Hudson's Bay Company, O.B. Allan, Kelly Douglas & Co., the

Hotel Vancouver, David Spencer Ltd, and the B.C.E.R. Photographs and the names of each of the contestants and their sponsor were published on the 9th of April⁵. Votes were to be purchased and there was no limitation on the number of votes that an individual or company could purchase – just think of the implications if the principal were carried over into politics!

ER, B. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1917.

Sun rises 4:30 a.m.; Sun sets 7:28 p.m.
Moon sets 2:30 a.m.

Queen Carnival Is Here



The Travellers sent many invitations to their friends across the country and in the northwestern states. The group also secured reduced rail and steamship rates for persons traveling to Vancouver for the War Dance. The Canadian Pacific Railway advertised return fares for "fare and one-third for round trip from all points in B.C. including Kettle Valley Ry. And B.C. Coast Service. ... Final return limit May 7, 1917."⁶ A number of notables were

invited to attend the War Dance and Carnival, among these being the British Foreign Minister Arthur J. Balfour, General Joffre, the former Commander-In-Chief of the Allied armies on the western front, President W. Woodrow Wilson and the Premiers of all the western provinces, although none of those mentioned did attend.⁷ The City voted a grant of \$250 for the purpose of preparing some 4,000 feet of special motion pictures showing the city in conjunction with the War Dance and Carnival. The city's Industrial Commissioner arranged for the pictures to be taken by A.D. (Cowboy) Kean who was said to be a well known movie camera man.⁸ The same article mentioned that Cowboy Kean was planning to leave the same day for the west coast of Vancouver Island where he had arranged to go out on a whaling vessels to film the activities. It would be interesting to know if the film was ever produced and if it still exists.

On April 21st it was announced the Kelly, Douglas & Co., candidate, Miss Josie Edith Siddons had been named the Queen of the War Dance and Carnival. She had received some 6,000,500 votes, somewhat more than the total of the next four candidates.⁹ It was also mentioned that the Queen contest had already raised over \$15,000. As the City made plans to close down the Georgia Viaduct it was announced that both sides of the entire half mile length of the viaduct had been taken up with concessions and attractions, almost out to the double car tracks which ran down the center of the viaduct. The space over the car tracks was dubbed "The Trenches" except for a 500 foot section in the middle of the viaduct which was taken up with a mammoth dance floor. A band stand was to be located in the middle of the dance floor which was expected to accommodate some 1,200 couples at the same time.¹⁰

Arrangements were made with the Chiefs of the Squamish Indians with a view to having an Indian village as one of the viaduct attractions and to provide Indian War Dances. The band was said to have promised to send at least five hundred, "dressed in all the savage finery they can muster."¹¹ Indian sports and women's work such as weaving baskets and working rawhide and buckskin were also promised.

Opening day, May 2nd, was proclaimed a civic holiday by Vancouver's acting Mayor, Frank Woodside. The city council also made a small grant to the carnival for flags, bunting and decorations and made the city's stock of flags and decorations available for the War Dance committee, it being planned to decorate Hastings and Granville streets from Main to Georgia. The flag of Britain was to predominate but the Stars and Stripes was also to have a place of prominence, a gesture to the U.S. which had only recently joined the Allied cause and to the many American visitors expected to attend the Carnival.¹² The city also announced it was digging out of storage the tent that had served as city hall following the great fire of June 13, 1886 and would erect the tent on the Cambie Street Grounds.

The Opening Day found the business section of the city fully decked out and decorated. The opening parade was scheduled to start at 1:30 pm from the corner of Granville and Hastings, led along Hastings to Main, Cordova, Gore Avenue, back along Hastings to Granville and then to Georgia Street and east to Homer Street. There were over 125 decorated commercial floats, 25 floats sponsored by various municipalities and societies and twelve bands, including a Japanese naval band participating in the parade. Following the store closings at 1:00 pm the crowds built up and by the scheduled starting time the streets were said to be impassable. The parade finally got underway at 2:30 pm and mention was made of the Vancouver Fire Department's motorized fire apparatus including their big steamer complete with steam up and the hose and ladder trucks following. The Vancouver Elks Lodge No. 1 contributed their *Rube Band*, a band composed of bewhiskered

unsophisticates. South Vancouver and Point Grey, both separate municipalities at the time, sent floats with their Queen. The Mayor welcomed Queen Josie Siddons to the Carnival site and H.B. McKelvie, assistant manager of the carnival read an address. The Carnival was then officially opened as Sir George Foster, acting Prime Minister, pressed a button in Ottawa, which rang the opening gong on the Carnival grounds.¹³ Some 35,000 persons attended the first day, producing another \$17,000 in revenue.

Day two, May 3rd, 1917, was American Day. Starting at 2:30 pm it featured a number of events and shows which included; a grand parade [yes another one!], a balloon race with triple parachute drop, a trained giraffe troupe, a windup fireworks display, a number of entertainments and dancing in the Open Air Cabaret. The parade featured a Phillipines band borrowed from the *Empress of Asia*, and various U.S. Veterans groups, one composed of Civil War Veterans. Attendance for the second day was 42,640 and the gross receipts to date were reported as \$68,320, equaling almost the projected amount for the entire Carnival.¹⁴ Events and entertainments for the third day were similar to the second day, missing only the parade and the trained giraffes. The day was designated as Elks' Day. Day three also saw attendance over the 40,000 mark and it was reported that some 15,000 visitors were in the city to attend the War Dance.¹⁵

The performance of O.M. Browning, known as the "Great L'Estrange" consisted in sliding down a wire one hundred feet (30 metres) in the air. Once well underway, hanging to a trapeze by his teeth, he applied a torch to his clothes, which were soaked in gasoline and finished the slide engulfed in flames. Unfortunately he misjudged the time to light his clothes, applying the torch too soon, and was badly burnt. Assistants threw bed blankets over him as he landed. He was taken to his hotel room and attended by a doctor.¹⁶ Nothing more was said about him so we may assume that he recovered.

The final day's program had a number of events as on the earlier days and featured a grand masquerade dance from 8:00 pm to 12 midnight.

A windup report of May 7th makes one wonder if the reporter who wrote up the final report and the reporters who wrote the earlier reports were writing up the same event, for the this final article mentioned a total attendance of over 60,000 persons and a net sum of \$55,000 raised for the patriotic causes.

¹ For the history of Jacoby Bros Ltd. see *The Transactions* for 1990, p. 51

² Incorporation 468 Societies

³ *Vancouver Sun*, April 4, 1917, p. 12

⁴ *Vancouver Sun*, April 10, 1917, p. 10

⁵ *Vancouver Sun*, April 9, 1917, p. 10

⁶ *Vancouver Sun*, May 1, 1917, p. 10

⁷ *Vancouver Sun*, April 24, 1917, p. 4

⁸ *Vancouver Sun*, April 20, 1917, p. 4

⁹ *Vancouver Sun*, April 21, 1917, p. 32

¹⁰ *Vancouver Sun*, April 24, 1917, p. 10

¹¹ *Vancouver Sun*, April 25, 1917, p. 4

¹² *Vancouver Sun*, April 26, 1917, p. 4

¹³ *Vancouver Sun*, May 3, 1917, p. 2

¹⁴ *Vancouver Sun*, May 4, 1917, p. 2

¹⁵ *Vancouver Sun*, May 5, 1917, pp. 2 and 3

¹⁶ *Vancouver Sun*, May 5, 1917, p 6

The "Old" Cherryville Hall Token

by Ronald Greene



Cherryville is a small community fifty kilometers east of Vernon, B.C., on Highway 6 which heads east over the Monashee Pass. The highway is between the TransCanada Highway 1, and the more southerly Highway 3. It is somewhat quieter than either of the major east west routes, but if one doesn't mind a leisurely drive through lovely country it is a nice route to take. The above piece was issued in the community some years ago and in reply to an enquiry sent to the community club, I received a very helpful letter from Clint Whitecotton who was the token designer/artist, and president of the Cherryville Community Club from 1985 to 1994.

The Cherryville Community Club dates to 1963. Its main purpose is to raise funds for the community of Cherryville, to upkeep the recreational activities, including maintaining the hall. It also finances scholarships, the annual "Cherryville Days", Christmas hampers, etc.

The old hall which had been built in 1934 burnt down in 1983 and it took the Community Club a number of years to raise enough funds to replace it. They started using the hall even before it was completed. On August 1st and 2nd of 1987 during a Cherryville Reunion the new hall was officially opened. The tokens were distributed to those people who had contributed to the construction of the new hall and were used as admittance passes to the hall for the grand opening. They were not used for drinks or any other purpose than admittance, becoming souvenirs after the event. Mr. Whitecotton recalled that about 250 of them were produced.

The token is white celluloid, 33 mm in diameter, printed in red. It is uniface and produced at Gold Leaf Imprinters of Vernon. The listing in the British Columbia token database is C2242a.

Numismatically Oxford - (Part 11)

Innerkip, Ontario

Innerkip, Ontario is located a few miles northeast of Woodstock on County Road #33. The first storekeeper there was a Robert Lindsay who was in business from 1855 until 1866.

A Mrs. Sara Begg started the second store. She started out in a small way in the 1860s and became postmaster of Innerkip in 1870. Her son John Begg assisted in the store. Begg sold the store to Harry McLean in 1907. Begg then moved to British Columbia. McLean had the store for 10 years when he sold to a Bruce Cole. Cole sold to a J. W. Sowler in 1924. The post office remained in this store until this time. A Mr. George Scott bought the property and store in 1935. He and his wife operated the store until he retired in 1970. Scott sold to a Sam Burton formerly of Chatham, and it became known as the Wagon Wheel. It has been sold a couple of times since then and by 1984 was owned by a Marg Walker.

On the corner now occupied by the Quilters' Attic (1984), a store was built and operated by a Mr. Waldon. He and his son Harry operated a general store there for a number of years. By 1903 the store had gone through Waldons to a Mr. Shepherd, to Ross McLeod and to Frank Pitcher. Pitcher sold to George Dobson who had the business from 1904 until 1911. Harry Gusting had the store from 1911 until 1927 and he sold to H. M. Rain. From 1930 until 1950 a Mr. Douglas R. Breckenridge had the store. From then until 1983 it changed hands several times until Herb Kirkby bought it and it became the Quilters' Attic.

The following merchants all were known to have used *due bill* tokens in conjunction with their businesses:

George Dobson, general merchant,
McLean & Callan, Dry Goods, Groceries etc.,
George A. Scott, general merchant.

A token, good for 25c in merchandise was used by George Dobson. This token was of aluminum, square and 26 mm in size.

An octagonal, aluminum 1c token is known from the business of McLean and Callan. It was 18 mm in diameter. The obverse read - McLEAN & CALLAN/DRY GOODS/GROCERIES/BOOTS & SHOES/HARDWARE/COAL & FEED./INNERKIP, ONT. The reverse - GOOD FOR/1c/IN MERCHANDISE

Harry Hall McLean (1865 - 1942) was married to Margaret Ann Callan. He was probably in partnership with his father-in-law or brother-in-law at the time these tokens were in use.

George Scott's tokens run from 1c to \$1.00. The denominations running from 5c to \$1.00 are of aluminum and round, ranging from 22 mm to 35 mm in diameter. The 1c token is of brass, round and is 20 mm in diameter.

I talked to Mr. Scott some time in the 1970s, after he had retired from the business. He told

me that before purchasing the store in 1935, he delivered bread to the area. The store came up for sale and there seemed to be no one interested in purchasing it at that time. He felt so strongly against the store being closed for good that he bought it himself. He told me that he knew absolutely nothing about running a store except for the fact that merchants used *due bill* tokens. He had his tokens made and started into business. One of the first things he noted after beginning was that the tokens were no longer practicable and they were never put into use. Years later, when store tokens were beginning to be collected, he managed to sell most of them to various dealers or collectors. He did not remember from whom he purchased his tokens.

Mr. Scott passed away a few years after my interview with him.

Sources:

Hutson, Zella M., The Early days of Innerkip District. (Updated) - Update: Innerkip Historical Committee, printed by the Aylmer Express, Aylmer, Ontario, 1984.

Scott, George A. , a personal interview, about 1975.



Numismatically Oxford - part 12

by Harry N. James

Otterville, Ontario:

Otterville is an Oxford County village located 20 miles south east from Woodstock and a bit north east of Tillsonburg. It is also about 20 miles from Ingersoll and 26 miles south west of Brantford.

The village saw its first settlers about 1807 when a grist mill had been established on Otter Creek.

The first general store was built and operated by William Holmes in 1816. Other early merchants were William Cornell who also became postmaster in 1830, and the Cromwell family who had a fulling mill and a general store.

Most of the business transacted in the early days was done by barter.

Cromwell, who at this time appeared to be the leading businessman adopted a "clearing house" system of business. He kept accounts of each individual transactions. Every person dealing with him was given a number and each credit and debit was logged. A man could put in a day's work for his neighbour, who instead of paying him, could go to Cromwell and tell him how much the labour was worth. The labourer could then purchase items at the store.

By the 1880s through until the 1920s, the history of Otterville's merchants gets complicated by ownership and partner changes. Several "due bill" tokens stem from the merchants who were in business at this time. These are listed in Ken Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Due Bills*, published in 1991.

A 25c "due bill" from the store of G. A. Bean and son is known as well as tokens ranging from 1c to \$1 from the store of Bean & Miller. Varieties in some of the denominations of these, indicates that more than one issue was needed for this firm.

Five, ten, 25 and 50 cent tokens are knowan from the Ontario Mercantile Company.

Various tokens are listed from the business of S. Smiley. At least one issue of these tokens was made by the Pritchard and Andrews Company of Ottawa.

A William F. Kay operated a store during the 1870s and 1880s. He was located at 29 Main Street West. He purchased his lot in 1871 and in 1874 his new store was operating on a cash only basis. Kay remained in business until 1895. By 1899 or 1900, G. A. Bean and George Graves were operating a grocery store in the old Kay place. In July 1900, G. A. Bean became the sole owner and he moved into a new location at the south west corner of Main and Dover Streets which formerly housed the store of John Wyatt and Sampson Smiley. Wyatt apparently continued in business in the old Kay store just vacated by Bean. In February of 1901, John Wyatt and G. A. Bean were operating

a store in partnership at the corner of William and Main Streets. In 1903 the partnership was dissolved and Bean entered into partnership with Watson Miller. In 1907, Miller sold his share to Everett Kay. This partnership lasted until 1909 when Bean sold his interest to Kay. The store changed hands a few more times, but as can be seen, two of the businesses which used "due bills" had come to an end.

John Bean was on his own from July 1900 until February of 1901, so it is possible that the token issued under the name of G. A. Bean & Son was in use at that time. The source of this history does not mention Bean being in partnership with his son. (Possibly this token was in use before 1899 before his partnership with Graves).

The Bean & Miller tokens definitely would have been in use from the year 1903 until 1907.

Sampson Smiley was in business at least as early as 1895. A non-denominated advertising token issued by him was in use that year. The token is listed by Dr. LeRoux in his supplement to his second edition of *The Canadian Coin Cabinet* printed in 1892.

Sampson Smiley was engaged in a number of businesses including a grocery store, an agricultural implement business, a hardware store, a cold storage outlet and a dry goods firm. He also had operated a saw mill at one time. Eventually Sam's son, Homer E. Smiley took over the business. The depression of the 1930s forced Homer into bankruptcy.

The non-denominated advertising token is dated so we know it was used in 1895. The other Smiley tokens were probably in use from between 1900 when he built his new store until about 1911 when his son took over.

In 1898, John Wyatt, who was in partnership with Purvis of Wyatt & Purvis, sold his interest to Purvis and became a clerk in Smiley's store. Smiley started building a new store on the north west corner of Main and William Streets at this time. Smiley had bought Purvis out in 1899 and had moved into his old store in February of that year. Ownerships and partnerships must have kept everyone guessing for quite some time.

As yet I have found no information concerning the Ontario Mercantile Company tokens.

The Tokens:

G.A.BEAN & SON / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / OTTERVILLE, / ONT.
GOOD FOR / 25c / IN / MERCHANDISE A-Oc-26

BEAN & MILLER / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / OTTERVILLE, / ONT.
GOOD FOR / \$1.00 / IN TRADE B-R-35
" " / 50c / " " B-R-31
" " / 1c / " " B-R-19

BEAN & MILLER / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / OTTERVILLE / ONT.
 GOOD FOR / 25c / IN TRADE B-R-28
 “ ” / 10c / “ ” B-R-25
 “ ” / 5c / “ ” B-R-21

BEAN & MILLER / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / OTTERVILLE, ONT.
 GOOD FOR / 50c / IN MERCHANDISE B-R-32

BEAN & MILLER, / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / OTTERVILLE, ONT.
 GOOD FOR / 25c / IN MERCHANDISE B-R-29

ONTARIO MERCANTILE CO. / GENERAL / MERCHANTS
 GOOD FOR / 50 / CENTS / IN / MERCHANDISE A-R-32
 “ ” / 25 / “ ” “ A-R-29
 “ ” / 10c / “ ” A-R-25
 “ ” / 5c / “ ” A-R-21

OTTERVILLES LEADING STORE / S. SMILEY
 GOOD FOR / \$1.00 / IN TRADE A-R-35
 “ ” “ ” “ A-R-28
 “ ” / 10 / CENTS / IN TRADE A-R-18
 “ ” / 1c / “ ” A-R-27

OTTERVILLES LEADING / STORE / S. SMILEY
 GOOD FOR / 25 / CENTS / IN TRADE A-R-25

OTTERVILLES LEADING / STORE / S. SMILEY
 GOOD FOR / 5 / CENTS / IN TRADE

SMILEY,HEMSTREET CO. L'T'D. OTTERVILLE.(Around perimeter) NEW STORE / NEW
 GOODS / NEW SYSTEM / July 1st / 1895
 SMILEY,HEMSTREET CO. L'T'D. OTTERVILLE.(around perimeter) CASH / ONLY

Sources:

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Palmer, Ken. Ontario General Merchant's Due Bills, published by the Canadian Association of
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 Publishing Institute, Winnipeg



H. E. SMILEY, - OTTERVILLE

Our Xmas Clothing Offer

Men's \$2.50 Fitwell Hats are enough better than the average to command immediate attention.

A \$2.50 Fitwell Hat, derby shape, Free

to the purchaser of a \$10.00, or upwards, suit of clothes or overcoat, for cash, from now until Christmas.

~FURNITURE~

There is nothing more appreciated for a Christmas gift than a handsome piece of furniture. We can supply you with anything from the lowest priced elm or maple, to the most elaborate quartered oak or mahogany, and at a very slight advance on cost. We will gladly show you through our latest catalogues

All lines of bedroom suites, couches, chairs, sideboards, tables, etc. in stock at greatly reduced prices.

Get our prices in SINGER SEWING MACHINES before purchasing

Two and four yard width linoleums always kept in stock.

TWO SPECIALS IN TEAS

Just to introduce our two excellent lines of green Japan tea, one a gunpowder at 30c. regular, the other an uncoloured Japan at 25c. regular. We propose making the prices for *ten days only*.

—3 lbs. gunpowder, 70c.

—3 lbs. uncolored Japan, 65c.

SPECIALS

Cooking figs, 6 lbs. 25c.

A limited quantity of cleaned currants at 3 lbs. for 25c.

Cross & Blackwell's celebrated English lemon and orange peel at 15c. lb.

Raisins, 3 lbs. for 25c.

For two weeks only.

Six bars COMFORT, SUNNY MONDAY, RICHARD'S, or SUNLIGHT SOAP, 25c.

Five cases seeded raisins, 1 lb. packages at 11c. a pkg.

CLASSWARE

A line of Dinner Sets, in green, blue, and pink, excellent ware, 97 pieces, a special at \$6.50 a set.

Two lines of green, blue, and pink toilet sets at 2.50 & 3.50.

H. E. SMILEY, - OTTERVILLE

From 1911 Brochure.



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CANADIAN NUMISMATIC RESEARCH SOCIETY
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Ross W. Irwin

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Piles of Chinese Cash Money	RAG	25:119
Straits Settlement Silver Nuisance	RJG	26:46

The "Bead and Reel" Denarius of C. V. Pansa	24:6	BRB	23:84
US Coinage Report. 1990			26:114

VII - MEDALS

A Military and Police

Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal		RWI	10:16
Army, Navy & Air Force Veterans in Canada		RWI	24:45
B.C. Fire Services Medal		RWI	21:33
Beaver Club of London Medals		RRB	24:43
British Columbia Provincial Police Long Service Medal	6:44	RWI	6: 1
Canada Medal. 1943		RWI	14:63
Canada at Vimy		RAG	21: 7
Canadian Volunteer Service Medal		RWI	15:2
Canadian Auxiliary Forces Officers Decoration & Medal		RWI	10:19
Canadian Military Long Service and Good Conduct Medal		RWI	10:18
Canadian Memorial Cross		RWI	9:36
Canadian Forces Decoration		RWI	10:23
Canadian Banks' Law Enforcement Award		JB	33:6
Canadian Efficiency Decoration and Medal		RWI	10:21
Canadian Forces Medical Services Medallion			20:21
Canadian Forces Special Services Medal		JB	32:66
Canadian Volunteer Services Medal for Korea		JB	32:67
Canadian Forces Medical Services Medallion. 1984		RWI	25:60
City of Toronto Welcome Home Medal, 1900		RWI	18:91
Coronation and Jubilee Medals		RWI	15:87
Corrections Exemplary Service Medal		RWI	21:32
Fort Erie Medal, 1866		RWI	24:53
Halifax Explosion Awards, 1917		RWI	13:19
Larsen, Henry Asbjorn, RCMP Arctic Medals		PS	5:21
Legion of Frontiersmen Medals		RWI	24:19
Lincoln & Welland Bi-centennial Commemorative Medal		RWI	33:56
London Honours her Boer War Heroes		HNJ	20:22
Louisbourg Medals from R. W. McLachlan			29:81
Loyal Edmonton Regiment Commemorative Medal		JB	32:68
Medals of Canada's Aviation Hall of Fame		JB	32:109
Meritorious Service Medal		RWI	10:14
Meritorious Service Cross		RWI	21:30
Metropolitan Toronto Police Medal of Merit		RWI	9:57
Metropolitan Police Medal of Honour		RWI	6:55
Military General Service Medal, 3 clasps, 1812		RWI	14:14
Military General Service, 1812-14		RWI	26:84
Multinational Forces and Observer's Medal		RWI	25:63
N.S. Fire Services Long Service Medal		GGB	19:26
Newfoundland Silver Star for Bravery at Sea		RWI	18:39
Orillia Welcome Home Medal		RWI	27:88
Paratrooper Coin		RWI	18:22
Permanent Forces of the Empire Long Service Medal		RWI	10:17
Public Archives of Ontario Files on Medals		RWI	24:49
Queens Own Rifles Semi-centennial Medal		RWI	19:33
R.C.E. Commemorative Plaque	24:47	RWI	24:47
RCAF Training School Efficiency Award		RWI	24:12
Relief of Mafeking Medallion			19:94
Researching the World War I Medals		RWI	10:104
Rifle Competition Medal		BRB	34:60

Royal Canadian Legion Awards	RWI	24:65
Sherbrooke, QC.. WW II Ribbon		24:74
Soldiers of the Soil Badge	RWI	18:90
Special Service Medal	RWI	21:31
St Thomas Boer War Commemorative Medal 19:56;	HNJ	18:89
T. Eaton Co Ltd War Service Gold Medal	JDF	11:13
Unification Medal. 1968	RWI	25:64
W.W.I Welcome Home Medals 16:87; 17:68; 24:73; 25:55; 26:69	RWI	16:25
War Memorial Plaques and Memorial Scrolls	RWI	8:63
Welcome Home Medals, More		26:69
World War I Token, 1919		22:59

B Agricultural

American Institute of New York Medal		20: 8
B.C. Exhibition, Agr. Assoc. Medals	RAG	21:105
Canadian Northwest Territorial Exhibition	CCT	26:74
Carter Medal of Honour in Horticulture, Guelph		24:48
Dominion Exhibition, Regina	CCT	30:12
L'Order du Merite Agricole	RWI	12:51
L'Ordre au Merit du Defricheur	RWI	12:50
Maritime Agricultural & Industrial Exhibition Medals	GGB	17:76
N.B. Prov. Board of Agriculture Medal	GGB	10:99
Ontario Agriculture and Arts Assoc. Medals	RWI	14:11
Prov. Exhibition of New Westminster	LG	22:33
Regina Agricultural Association Exhibition	CCT	29:37
Upper Canada Agricultural Medal, 1808	RWI	19:53
Vancouver Island Horticultural Association	RAG	1:15
West Lambton Agric. Soc. Medal, Sarnia		21:33
Western Fair Medals	TL	35:58
Winnipeg Ind. Exhib. Tractor Competition	RWI	22:55

C Educational

A.G. Huntsman Award, BIO	RWI	25:62
Arthur Laing Medal	LG	15: 1
Bishops Medical College Medals	FC	9:127
Dominion of Canada School Competition Medal	RWI	22:103
Dr. J.B. Benson Medal	GGB	10:78
Dr. George Edwin Coulthart Medal	GGB	10:44
Eastern Townships Bank Academic Medals, 1902		24:50
Glenn Downing Award in Agricultural Engineering	RWI	24:18
Grace Anne Lockhart Medal	JCB	15:39
Hudson Medal of the Bedford Institute of Oceanography	RWI	25:62
Leacock Medal of Humor	RWI	25:60
Massey Medal for Architecture	RWI	25:61
Massey Medal of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society	RWI	25:61
Maurice Apfelbaum Award	RWI	24:14
Non-university Medal Listing	RWI	24:17
Ontario Agricultural College Centennial Medals	RWI	10:107
Ontario Agricultural College Victorian Medals	RWI	15:83
Ontario Ladies College Christina Teskey Medal	RAG	19:59
Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem in Canada, Insignia and Medals	JB	33:89
Ottawa Public School Board Attendance Medal		28:55
Ottawa Diocesan Lay Readers Association Medal	MRC	31:77
Ottawa Public School Board	RWI	30:52

Parker Medal (Br 159)	GGB	9:124
Renfrew County Scholar Medallion	RJG	20:9
Royal Philatelic Society of Canada Medals	RWI	24:13
School Safety Patrol Lifesaving Award	RWI	18:73
Sir John A. Macdonald Price for Canadian History	RWI	25:60
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor Gold Medal	GGB	12: 1
Toronto General Hospital Training School for Nurses	RWI	18:24
Toronto School Attendance Medals	RWI	25:86
University Medal Listing	RWI	24:15
Vancouver College Scholastic Achievement Medals	LG	5:40

D Hudsons' Bay Company

250th Anniversary Medal	LG	1:87
250th Anniversary Dinner Medal, 1920	RAG	18:42
Armorial Bearings of the H.B.C.	LG	1:29
East Main District Tokens in Cases	LG	4:35
Fort St James Medal	LG	2: 8
Hudson's Bay Company		
Indian Chief Medals	LG	3:33
Lady Kindersley Medal	LG	1:56
Long Service Medal	LG	2:48
Medals and Tokens	LG	4:59
Patrick Ashley Cooper Medal	LG	2:39
Proposed Medal	LG	3: 1
S.S. Beaver Medal, 1876	LG	13:63
13:73;		
Tercentenary Medals	LG	11:5
Vancouver Pioneer Association Medal	LG	2:22
Yorkton Tokens	LG	3:51

E Indian Medals

B.C. Indian Chief Medal	RAG	22:97
Indian Chief Medals		20:49
Indian Chief Medal. Note on	RWI	12:47
Indian Chief, Calgary 1901	DMS	6: 4
Indian Chief, Treaty 3	DMS	6: 5
Migoitetemagneoei Medal	GGB	25:19

F Commemorative Medals

Assoc of Prof. Engineers of Ontario	RWI	19:40
Bank of Montreal Centenary Medal 1917	FC	16:80
Canada's Olympians	PS	4:51
Canadian Wildlife Medallions	DMS	10:88
Canadian Engineers Gold Medal	RWI	19:43
Canadian Inst. of Mining Medal of Bravery	RWI	7:8
City of Weyburn Medal	FH	22:120
CNE Platinum Medals	NWW	20:80
Cominco Medals	RAG	20:58
Engineering Institute of Canada Medals	RWI	20:73
Guelph Arts Council Heritage Award	RWI	18:41
INCO Thompson Medallion, 1961		26:87
INCO Award for Distinguished Service	RWI	24:58
Inuvik Medallion	DMS	4:40
Jacques Cartier Liberte Medal	WW	28:2
John McCrae Foundation Medal	RWI	19:94

Kamloops Centennial Medal	PS	5:22
Laura Secord Medal 17:75:	RWI	17:68
London Jubilee Medals	TL	23:65
Louisburg Medal	RWI	15:36
Manitoulin '68 Medals	JF	29:99
Mark Benoit Medal	LFP	30:47
Martyrdom of Sarah Maxwell	FB	8:14
Medallic Art in Canada	AEP	16:40
Medals seen at Interpam	RWI	17:68
Medals to LT COL John By	JHR	25:118
Metropolitan Life Ins. Medal, 1928	FC	16:88
Mond Nickel Co. 25th Anniv.	RWI	21:27
Moose Factory 300 th Anniversary Medal	JF	30:7
Nelson Confederation Medal	LCH	4:3
Northlanders Inaugural Trip Medal	JF	29:6
Prince Fushimi Medal	RAG	18:29
Royal Society of Canada Medals	RWI	20:82
Royal Trust 75th Anniv Medal	FC	12:46
Saskatchewan Medals	FH	18:94
Saskatoon Hospital 60th Anniv. Medallion	FH	10:103
Scott Memorial Orange Hall Medal, 1900	RWI	26:88
Sons of England Benevolent Soc. Badge	RWI	21:88
St Stephens Diamond Jubilee Medal	GGB	16:85
Stanley Hayman Medals 20:24; 20:60	NWW	19:69
Toronto's Birthday Medals	RWI	17:63
Trip down St Lawrence Rapids	JDF	8:96
Vancouver Carnival Medallion	JF	28:107
Victoria Y Times Medal	RAG	5:39
Wellington County Museum & Archives Medal	RWI	34:82
Western Canada Press Assoc. Medal, 1898	RWI	18:74
Western Canada Press Association	CCT	24:89

G Civil Government Medals

Award to Chretien Brother	CP	35:118
B.C. Pioneer Recognition Medal	LG	7:89
B.C. Festival of Sports Medals	RRB	13:15
B.C. Pioneer Society Medals	RAG	2:42
Canadian Confederation Commemorative Medals, 1867-1967	CL	17:78
Canadian Honours System 28:3; 28:44 30:8	RWI	27:116
Canadian Awards at Paris Exhibition, 1878		24:74
Canadian Confederation Medal, 1867	AEP	8:26
Canadian Confederation Medal, 1867 22:116;	RWI	19:53
Captain Cooks Resolution and Adventure Medal	LCH	9:Sup
City of Toronto Award of Merit	NWW	18:56
Diamond Jubilee Medal, 1927		19:94
Dominion Day Pocket Piece, 1925		26:32
Dufferin, Lord - Medals issued in Canada	BRB	30:112
Gabrielle Leger Medal 19:36;	RWI	18:73
Government of Canada Long Service Medal	RWI	25:63
Governor General Medal of Sauve	FC	26:89
Governor General Edward Schreyer Medal	FC	19:83
Governor General Rt Hon Jules Leger Medal	FC	13:50
St. Joseph's Township Medal	JF	29:119
Heritage Canada Foundation Award	RAG	19:21

Hnatyshyn Governor General Medal	FC	28:81
Honours and Awards of the Provinces	RWI	27:94
Karn, D.W. Medals, Woodstock, ON	HNJ	31:1
Life Style Award, Dept of Health and Welfare	RWI	17:44
N.B. Red Cross Youth Medal	GGB	19:29
Newfoundland, 275th Anniv of Founding Cathedral	CFR	11:37
Newfoundland, 25th Ann of Confederation	CFR	11:40
Newfoundland, 25th Anniv of Confederation, Official	CFR	11:38
Newfoundland Medals after 1949	CFR	21:62
Newfoundland, Dept of Tourism Medals	CFR	11:41
Official Varieties of 1927 Confederation Medals	MRC	24:24
Olympic (1988) Medals		24:12
Ontario Government Medallic Awards	RWI	28:75
Ontario, Order of Good Citizenship	RWI	9:176
Order of Saskatchewan		26:88
Order of Canada, Medal of Courage	JB	32:66
Order of the Dogwood	LCH	15:37
Persons Award, 1983		21:33
Quebec Parliament Medal	JHR	21:85
Royal Ontario Museum Medal		26:83
Royal Visit Medal, 1901	FC	10:94
Royal Ontario Museum Medallions		26:83
Saskatchewan Sanatorium Medallions	CCT	25:32
Saskatchewan Homecoming Medal	CCT	8:22
Saskatchewan Medals and Commemorative Tokens	FH	9:26
Sudbury YMCA Meritorious Service Medal	JF	31:37
Sudbury Medals and Medallions	JF	29:7
Two Medal	RWI	31:99
Unlisted Numismatic Items	RBB	31:42

H Athletic Medals

An 1889 Football Medal	RAG	26:27
Sudbury Worlds Junior Championship Medallions	JF	27:73
Zorra Highland Games	RWI	30:10

I Life Saving Medals

Achille Lauro Story	JB	35:40
Alberta 75 th Anniversary Pioneer Medallion	JB	32:63
Boy Scout Association Life Saving Medals	JB	33:99
Canadian Industrial and Commercial Life Saving Medals	JB	34:12
Canadian Life Saving Society Bronze Medal	JB	34:10
Canadian Coast Guard Motor Lifeboat 104, Two Country Medals to	JB	35:7
Canadian Lifeboat Institution, History and Medals	JB	34:106
Carnegie Hero Fund Commission Life Saving Medal	JB	33:8
Government of Canada Medal for Gallant and Humane Services	JB	34:80
Life of Alberta Medals for Lifesaving	JB	32:108
Life Saving Medals of Newfoundland	JB	34:55
Montreal and Quebec Life Saving and Police Medals	JB	34:77
MooseJaw City Medal of Merit	JB	34:11
National Safety Council - Canada & USA Safety Medals	JB	34:58
Noble Order of St. Randolph the Bishop	JB	32:107
Order of the Red Cross, 1984 - 1993	JB	32:11
Royal Canadian Legion, Medals of	JB	33:81
Royal Life Saving Service of Canada - 1986 World Lifesaving Medal	JB	32:10

Royal Life Saving Service of Canada - National Lifeguard Service Silver Jubilee Medal	JB	32:9
Royal Canadian Humane Society Medals	JB	33:1
Royal Life Saving Society. Commonwealth Honour Award Medals	JB	34:112
Royal Life Saving Society of Canada, Alberta & Territories Branch, 32:106; 32:111	JB	32:107
Saint John Ambulance Centennial Medallion	JB	32:7
Titanic and the Canadian Connection	JB	32:98
United States Presidential Life Saving Medal to Canadian Indians, 1880	JB	32:69

J Personal Medals

Early Personal Medals 26:102; 28:49; 28:102	BU	28:28
Early Collectors and Dealers - New Brunswick	BU	27:115

K Other Medals

Bank of Montreal 175 th Anniversary Medal	JF	29:79
BC Order Awarded to Poet Livesay		29:67
Bucke Township Centennial Medal	JF	28:106
C.N. Commemorative Medal	HNJ	30:31
Canada Gold Medal for Science and Engineering	RAG	31:64
Canada 125 Medal	JF	31:92
Canada's National History Society Medal	RWI	32:2
Canadian Electrical Utility Medals	JF	28:92
Canadian Business College Tokens 31:67	BU	31:24
Canadian Taekwondo Medals and Awards	fesc	31:95
Canso Causeway	HNJ	31:23
Capex 1978 Medal Series	JF	29:117
Cassair Asbestos Corp. Ltd. Medals	LCH	27:60
City of Merritt Commemorative Medal	RAG	35:102
Cominco Medal	JF	29:80
Commonwealth Games Medals, 1994	RBB	30:108
Delamarre, R.D., French Medal Sculpture	RWI	33:59
Dental College Medals, 1887	HNJ	31:6
Drury, Denison & Graham Township Medals	JF	28:48
Emergency Medical Services Exemplary Services Medal	RWI	31:13
Esso Medals of Achievement		28:55
From the Public Accounts of Canada 25:109;	RWI	24:51
Government of Canada Long Service Medals	WW	27:85
Guelph, New Medals	RWI	35:44
HBC in Hawaii	LG	18:18
Joseph Leroux 1880 Medal		24:50
Mayor John Little, London, 1897		24:50
Mayor George Taylor, London	TL	24:70
Medals to Maritimers, 1875-1878	GGB	25:21
Sudbury's Big Nickel	JF	28:6

VIII CANADIAN PAPER MONEY AND SCRIP

A Dominion and Bank of Canada

25 Cent Notes and the American Silver Nuisance, 1870	JAH	11:88
Bank of Canada \$1.000 Bank Note		28:72
Bank of Canada Issues, 1969-1989	JGE	25:65
Bank of Canada Multicoloured Notes, Prefixes	JGE	21:56
Bilingual Banknotes		16:90
Canadian Provincial Notes, 1866-1870	JAH	11:17
Dominion of Canada, 1911, \$1		22:119
Dominion of Canada, 1911, \$4		22:119

Dominion Notes 1879 - 1897	JAH	12: 9
Dominion Banknotes		16:47
Dominion \$2.00 Note of 1914, Correspondence on	RAG	29:86
Governors and Deputy Governors, Bank of Canada	RWI	14:16
Last Canadian \$1 Bill		25:89
Newfoundland Cash Notes	CL	20:72
Newfoundland Savings Bank and Treasury Notes	CFR	7:22
Numismatic Bilingual Controversy	RWI	23:30
Provincial and Dominion Notes, 1870-1879	JAH	11:54
Variations in Formatting 1937 \$1 Notes	LW	23:70

B Commercial Banks

Bank of Fredericton	GGB	11:80
Bank Robbery, 1876, Montreal		28:101
Bank of Elgin \$5 Note	HNJ	24:99
Bank of Clifton		24:39
Bank of Saskatchewan, Moose Jaw	CCT	23:90
Bank of Kingston investigation		17:51
Bank of Montreal, Cia de real del monte y pachuca	MG	3:20
Bank of Nova Scotia	RMM	16:48
Bank of Upper Canada Documents		17:48
Consolidated Bank of Canada	WHM	10:61
Counter Signers of Early Canadian Bank Notes	RMM	23:42
Counterfeit Notes	WNC	25:112
Freeholders Bank of Upper Canada		24:50
Home Bank of Canada	CCT	20:10
International & Colonial Bank, 1859		26:106
Jacques Cartier Bank	JPP	23:115
Montreal Bank Counterfeits, 1820		26:15
Ontario Bank, Bill of Exchange, 1877		25:48
Provincial Bank of Stanstead	JDF	12:90
Royal Bank, Jamaican Notes	HDA	7:62
St. Lawrence Bank		22:102
Stadacona Bank	RMM	22:93
The Quebec Bank	JPP	24:101
Union Bank of Canada, NWT Overprint	DMS	13:38
Weyburn Security Bank	CCT	2:12
Yukon Overprinted Notes	SS	1:54

C Private Banks

Bankers, Banks & Money, Ermatinger	KAP	25:10
Bruce County Private Bank Failures	KAP	24:30
Clariss Banking House, St Thomas		26:41
David Maclachlan Finnie, Banker	KAP	25:89
Fawcett Banking Network	TL	26:33
H. O'Hara & Co. Advertisement		24:11
Hankey's Bank	PS	8:52
Howitt and Kerr, Private Bankers, Guelph	RWI	27:72
Mayhew & Harmer, Bankers, Thamesville		26:24
Mills & Cunningham Savings Bank	RJG	23:60
Minnedosa Private Bank	CEP	25: 2
More Private Banks in Ontario	RJG	24: 7
Ontario Private Banks by Town	ST	24:32
Ontario Private Bankers Business Cards, 1892	KAP	24:29

Ontario Private Bankers	TL	25:79
Paxton & Co. Bankers. Otterville. ON	RWI	29:79
Private Bankers of Ontario. 1899 correction 25:9:	KAP	24:27
Private banks of Saskatchewan 21:34; 22:9; 22:48;	CCT	19: 1
Private Bankers. Ontario, 1886.	KAP	25: 3
Private Bankers. Man.. NS., Que.. 1886	KAP	25: 4
Private Bankers. Ontario, 1895	KAP	25: 5
Private Bankers. Man.. NS., NWT.. NB., Que..	KAP	25: 7
Private Bankers Business Cards	KAP	25: 8
Private Bankers, Manitoba, 1882	KAP	25: 2
Private Bank Failure. A	RGG	29:66
Private Bankers. Additional Listings	KAP	24:92
Private Bankers, Ontario, 1882	KAP	25: 1
Richard Edwards Co., Cannington, ON	RWI	22:101
Some Private Banks in Ontario	RWI	23:56
Stinson's Bank. Hamilton	KAP	25:74
The Little Red Bank, Petrolia	KAP	25:37
Tiverton Banks	KAP	24:30
Whitfield Vandusen, Banker, Tara	KAP	24:31
D Private Issues		
W.& J. Bell, Perth, UC	DMS	10:90
Cobourg Board of Police Note, 1848		25:48
E Scrip and Coupons		
"To Bearer" Bank Notes, 1830	RJG	29:64
Alberni Shin Plaster	PS	5:72
Bank of Upper Canada Notes, Presumed Theft	RGG	29:88
Bank Protection, 1912	RGG	29:57
Bank of Montreal Forgery, 1849		27:63
Banknotes. James Nation & Co. Advertisement		29:12
Bay Coupon		18:55
BC Ferry Coupon		19:19
Benjamin DeWolf, Kings County, NS	RMM	19:57
Bogus Bills, Public Warned Against, 1935	HNJ	31:17
Business College Currency 4:21;	SSC	1:16
Canadjan Tire Coupons, New Old	RWI	31:104
Canadian Tire Corporation Cash Bonus Coupons	RWI	25:90
Canadian POW Currency of WW II	TL	32:28
Canadian Home Savings Banks	RAG	18:61
Captain George William Baker, Bytown	RMM	19:95
Card Money of the Cassier Region of B.C. Reviewed	LCH	34:72
Castle Building Centre	RWI	16: 5
Charles Bowman of David Smart notes	RMM	21: 2
Charles Murdoch Estate	RGG	29:60
Cheque Preserved Due to Death of Flying Officer	HNJ	30:91
Chicoutimi Relief Scrip, 1934		26:30
China Buffet Coupon and Molson's Bank Card	RWI	32:50
Commission Scrip Update	RB	27:89
Cracked Printing Plate, A	MRC	29:102
Dirty Paper Currency		29:13
E.O. Denison, Minnedosa, MN	DMS	22:57
Early banking in Canada	RWI	35:32
George King Note of 1771	JAH	10:24

Halifax Banking Company	SSC	5:92
Harmony Industrial Assoc. Scrip	CCT	7:34
Helgi Einarsson	DMS	9:120
Henry Greggs Farish	RMM	18:27
Henry Stewart, Bowsman, ON		21: 2
Hochelaga. La Banque D'	MRC	31:76
Hot Springs of St Leon	LCH	1:65
Human Interest Bonds, Depression Scrip, Victoria, BC	DMS	26:99
International Nickel Co. Medals	JF	28:35
J. & P.W. McEntyre Advertising Scrip, Montreal	BU	26:115
J.D. Harris, NS merchant	RMM	20:20
James Melledge, St John's, 1813, Merchant Scrip	JRB	13:18
Jeton Service D'Autobus	RJG	35"13
Jewett & Pitcher, St John	JRB	14:57
McEntyre, J.& P.W. Advertising Scrip, Montreal	BU	26:115
Mount Allison Commercial College Currency	RMM	7:46
NBCC Scrip	JF	31:93
Neil Stewart, Hawkesbury, ON, notes	RMM	20:79
New Series of Merchant Scrip	MRC	31:81
Paxton & Co. Bankers, Otterville, ON	WNC	29:98
R.W. Soper Commission Scrip, London	RRB	26:91
Sackrider & Willoughby Notes	RMM	19:50
Saint Dunstan's College Commercial Bank	DMS	23:113
Scrip of the Canadian Co-Operative Society	DMS	25:49
Sears Gas Cash Bonus Coupons		26:50
Shell Crazy Cash	FH	20:23
Shoppers Drug Mart Value Coupons	GGB	13:60
Soper, R.W., Commission Scrip, London, ON	RRB	26:91
Spalding and Foster, Stanstead, QC	JDF	8:86
Stevenson's 25-Mill Scrip	DMS	26:83
Wellington Motors Coupon, Guelph	RWI	27:28
Wild Bill Gelowitz \$2 Note	CCT	9:196
Wm. Stewart, Bytown	RMM	18:75
Zellers Merchant Scrip	RWI	14:12

F Other

A Primitive Security Arrangement		24:64
Bank Robbery, Montreal, 1876		28:101
Bank Notes in Circulation		27:23
Bank of Cuba Catalog		18:120
British American Banknote Co		22:30
Card Money of the Cassier Region of BC	LCH	24:59
Champlain & St Lawrence Railroad	HNJ	19:85
City of Toronto Notes	JRG	19:108
Counterfeit Banknotes in Circulation 17:80; 18:51; 18:54; 19:94;	RWI	17:44
Counterfeit Note Detection		20: 5
Counterfeit Army Bills	RWI	11:14
Dirty Bills to be Withdrawn, 1912 21:63;		19:54
District of Wellington Municipal Notes	RWI	27:120
Exchange Bank Advertisement	RMM	23:49
Interpam '81 Bucks		17:36
Isle aux Noir Note	RMM	19:23
Newfoundland Banking History	CFR	14:17
Newfoundland - a Few Odds and Ends	RWI	10:39

North Vancouver Pay Certificate	RMM	22:28
Stolen Banknotes	RWI	18:17
U.S. Confederate Note Value		19:53

IX TOKENS

A Colonial Tokens

Blackley 901 (Br 901) 4:42:	AMM	4: 9
Boston Sou	RCW	10:30
Bouquet Sou - Unlisted	SSC	8:58
Bouquet Sous and Habitant Tokens 1:65:	JJP	1:21
Lesslie Tokens of Upper Canada 16:38:	JRG	16: 1
Magdalen Island Token	JLG	32:77
Pure Copper Preferable to Paper		26:114
Pure Copper Preferable to Paper		26:114
Ships, Colonies and Commerce Half Pennies JJP 7:1:	RCW	10:27
Slogans on Tokens		6:56
Slogans on Colonial Tokens	RCW	6:84
Upper Canada Ring Tokens	SSC	6:124
Vexator Canadensis Token	RCW	2:1

B Bakery Tokens

Bakery Tokens, Identification	JDF	4:70
Bakery Tokens of Ontario 7:106; 8:44; 12:59; 13:56:	KAP	7:56
Bakery Mavericks	LG	5:73
Bowie Bakery	RRB	13:62
Christie, Wm. and his Bakery Tokens	GGB	8:49
Cumberland Bakery	RRB	12:5
Dale's Bakery Service, Cranbrook, BC	RAG	35:12
Duncan Bakery, Duncan, BC - Tokens of James Marsh and Arthur Page	RAG	33:36
Fairley Bakery	RRB	12:111
Fernwood Bakery	RAG	4:26
Frederick Paine Token	RAG	2:16
Merrick Bakery, Port Coquitlam, BC	RRB	15:5
National Bakery, Vancouver, BC	RRB	12:85
Nechako Bakery	PS	4:72
O.K. Bakery, Nelson, BC	LCH	11:86
Pete's Bake Shop, Aklavik, NWT	DMS	3:27
Thomson's Bakery	DMS	9:123

C Communion Tokens

Communion Token Dies	RWI	27:26
Communion Tokens of the Presbyterian Church	FB	5:19
Darlington Presbyterian Church Communion Tokens		27:88
St Andrews Church Pew Dispute	FB	9:168

D Dairy Tokens

153 Mile Dairy, Cariboo, BC	RRB	25:14
A.G. Carter	RAG	4:28
Baby's Own Dairy, Nanaimo, BC	RAG	3:24
Belmont Dairy	RAG	3:25
Bigras, Rene, Milkman, St. Chrysostome, QC	PB	29:40
Blossomwood Dairy, Frank, AB	DMS	25:116
Brant Dairy, Brantford, ON	JB	33:1
Brookside Dairy and Creamery	JLG	34:103

Brouillard & Sons Dairy, St. Aime, QC	PB	26:8
Cartier, Jacques, Dairy, Donnacona, QC	PB	30:60
Casavant Creamery, St. Jerome, QC	PB	27:14
Cedar Hill Dairy, Galt		21:88
Central Dairy	RAG	3:26
Chez-Nous Dairy, St. Raymond, QC	PB	28:108
Clement, R.A. Dairy, McMasterville, QC	PB	26:107
Coaticook Dairy, Coaticook, QC	PB	26:42
Conserves de Rouville, St-Cesaire, QC	JB	33:77
Dailaire Dairy, Rouyn, QC	PB	29:17
Dairy tokens of Ontario 6:33; 6:57; 6:92; 9:184; 10:81; 12:57; 13:57	KAP	6:57
Dairy tokens of New Brunswick 15:15;	GGB	8:15
DeClark's Dairy, Ladysmith, BC	PS	6:17
Duntulm Jersey Dairy, Sidney, BC	RRB	22:91
E. Honeywell Dairy	DMS	10:31
E. Chugg	DMS	3:53
E.T. Raper	RAG	2:17
Fernridge Dairy, Alberni, BC	RAG	5:18
Fernwood Dairy	RAG	4:12
Frank Brother Dairy, Terrace, BC	RAG	17:62
Genoa Dairy	RAG	4:43
George Rogers Dairy	RAG	4:56
Georges Weston 100 th Anniversary Medallion	PB	28:60
Godfrey's Dairy	RAG	3:44
Gougeon, J.V. Laiterie, Richelieu, QC	JB	30:93
Granger Dairy, 35 th Anniversary, St. John, QC	PB	27:98
Guerin & Bros. Bakery, Drummondville, QC	PB	28:25
Homestead Farm, Saanich, BC	RAG	4:13
Huot, Arthur & Primeau, Yves Dairy	PB	28:98
J. Dunbar	RAG	3:25
J.W. Bland & Son Dairy, Victoria, BC	RAG	20:92
Jubilee Dairy, Saanich, BC	RAG	20:81
Ladner Dairy, Delta, BC	LG	22: 8
Larue, Thomas Milk Token	JLG	33:33
Lynn Creek Dairy, Greenwood, BC	LCH	14: 9
Mavericks	LG	5:97
McCoy Lake Farm	RAG	4:30
McKinnon Dairy	RAG	4:57
Nanaimo Dairy	RAG	3:41
Northwestern Creamery	RAG	1:72
Oaklawn, Springhill & Springfield	PS	5:10
Over Central Valley Rails to Marieville, QC	PB	27:56
Pinard, Guy & Laiterie Leclerc, Sherbrooke, QC	PB	30:27
R.A. Clement Dairy, McMasterville, QC	PB	26:107
Rainbow Ranch Dairy, Chemainis, BC	RAG	27:59
Red Cap Dairy, Yellowknife, YT	RAG	18:60
Registered Jersey Farms, Saanichton, BC	RAG	3:54
Richelieu Creamery Tokens	PB	27:79
Richelieu Creamery, 1947 - 1973	PB	28:83
Richmond Dairy	PS	5:89
Rousseau Metal Inc., Saint-Jean-Port-Joli, QC	PB	29:101
Somers Dairy	PS	4:58
St. Jean, La Banque de	JP&PB27:64	
Sunnybrook Dairy	RAG	3: 8

Sunnyside School Milk Token	JDF	5:23
Thomas Dairy	RAG	3: 8
Trois-Rivieres Cremerie, Trois-Rivieres, QC	JB	31:18
Valley Dairy	RAG	3:45
Vancouver Dairy	LCH	12:4
White Star Dairy, Victoria, BC	RAG	28:100

E Transportation and Parking Tokens

Air Canada Medallions	RWI	20:57
Canadian Wheelmen's Assoc.	KAP	9:40
Dutch Fare Tokens in Canada	LCH	31:75
Great Western Railway, Fuel Tokens 6:19; 6:126;	KAP	5:32
Guelph Street Railway Tokens	RWI	22:29
Guelph Parking Token	RWI	33:57
Guelph Hospital Parking Tokens	RWI	19:55
H.C.R.R. Transportation Tokens	RWI	31:13
Halifax Steamboat Co. 5:1	AMM	1:28
Halifax-Dartmouth Bridge Tokens	NB	6:112
Parkwood Hospital Parking Tokens	HNJ	31:66
Quebec Funiculaire Token	JLG	32:92
Regina Parking Token	CCT	8: 8
Victoria Harbour Ferry Co., Victoria, BC	RAG	32:4

F Fraternal Tokens and Pennies

Canadian Legion, Pro-patria Branch	RAG	3:50
Masonic Chapter Pennies, Sudbury	JF	31:35
Masonic Pennies	TL	26: 1
Masonic Pennies 17:31;		1:86
Royal Arch Masons's Mark Pennies, Alberta 28:86 28:111	DMS	28:56
Royal Black Knights of Ireland Pennies 18:20;	RRB	17:17
Royal Arch Masonic Penny	FH	12:48

G Cannery Tokens

Dominion Cannery Tokens 10:54;	KAP	10:37
Draney's Cannery	SS	2:21
Kelowna Cannery	PS	5:35

H Provincial Tokens

Anticosti Token	FB	5:3
B.C. Numismatica	LCH	15:72
B.C. Trade Tokens, Notes on	LG	7:129
B.C. Trade Tokens, Chemical Analysis	RAG	2:4
Manitoba Tokens 1:78; 2:36; 1:72; 1:33; 1:20; 8:93; 9:197; 11:45; 12:54; 12:86; 13:44;	DMS	7:15
New Brunswick Trade Tokens 11:44; 13:64; 14:8; 21:17	GGB	11:8
Newfoundland Trade Tokens 22:105;	RRB	18:72
North West Territories Numismatics	DMS	15:9
Nova Scotia Trade Tokens AMM 1:67	GGB	14:1
Ontario Trade Tokens FB 8:90; DMS 3:58	JDF	9:181
P.E.I. Trade Tokens	GGB	14:7
Quebec Trade Tokens	JDF	10:12
Saskatchewan Trade Tokens - CCT 4:45; 5:44; DMS 4:14; FH 9:26; FH 11:94; CCT 11:94;	CCT	13:20
CCT 13:65	CCT	10:48

I Hudson's Bay Tokens

Beaver Club Medals	LG	3:62
Beaver Club Jewels - Excerpts	LG	9:53
HBC Parsons Tokens	JDF	11:35
HBC Made Beaver Reproduction	DMS	12: 8
HBC Tokens of Ungava Dist	DMS	11:42
HBC SS Beaver, 1834	RJG	25:31
North-west Company Token 6:56:	DMS	6:21

J Numismatic Tokens

Cranston, J.K., Galt	KAP	4:17
Elder, Tom	FB	1:66
Gibbs, Jeremiah	KAP	5:67
McColl Sales List	KAP	7:55
Pocheron	FB	1: 2

K Hotel and Bar Tokens

7th Battery, Royal Artillery, Canteen Token		24:48
B.C. Penitentiary Inmate Canteen Tokens Revisted	LCH	29:98
B.C. Penitentiary Tokens, Bogus?	LDC	31:61
British Columbia Penitentiary Canteen Tokens	LCH	26:12
Canada Penitentiary Service Tokens	DMS	26:14
Canada Penitentiary Service Tokens	GGB	25:83
Crowell's Hotel, Midway, BC	RAG	29:94
Fonthill, RCL 613 Drink Token	RWI	27:28
Fox Head Brewery Token	JLG	33:39
Hotel Windsor, Bar Token, Clifton, ON		26:30
Monte Carlo Saloon, Dawson, YT	RRB	23:51
Ole Sorum, Alix, AB	DMS	25:117

L General and Trade Tokens

A Tale of Three Tokens	RAG	24: 1
A. McKinney & Son, Powell River, BC	RAG	2:33
A.L. Cleveland	AMM	3: 9
A.R. Colquhoun & Sons	CCT	3:29
Aaron Ball Token	RAG	2: 6
Advertisement from Early St. Thomas Newspaper	HNJ	29:93
Advertising Coins	DMS	12:56
Alberta Car Wash Tokens - list	DMS	7:87
Alberta Advertising Coin	DMS	24:23
Alex J. Wright Co.	GGB	15:70
Anderson, Adam, Tokens, Princeton, ON	HNJ	32:61
Arkona, ON., Tokens	HNJ	30:36
Avenue Club, Powell River, BC		21:60
B.Brynildsen & Co., Bella Coola, BC	JDF	10:106
B.C. and Yukon Boy Scout Jamboree	RRB	11:121
Ball, A.S. and Ball's Cash Store	RAG	35:76
Ballomatic		11:13
Banque de Quebec Token	JLG	35:82
Barbier, Jos Richard Token	JLG	34:105
BC Government Employee Union Stickers for Coins	DMS	24:26
Beaver Preserve Token	DMS	20:17
Billets Ascenseur de la Couronne	JLG	35:47
Billy Thurman, Nelson, BC	RAG	20:43

Blueberry Tokens. Richmond. BC	LG	7:13
Brasserie Le Foyer Token	JLG	32:81
Buffalo medicine	KAP	10:46
Burgess Grocery	PS	8:65
Burnaby Spartans Carnival Money	PS	6:83
Business College Tokens 4:23	SSC	1:61
C.E.A. Langlois Token	JLG	34:5
C.N.I.B. Token	KAP	6:53
C.W.D. Clifford	RAG	5:24
Calendar Tokens 13:40:	LCH	8:23
Campeau Fish and Game Club	SSC	9:123
Canadian Borderline	FB	2:28
Carignan. Jean & Drolet	JLG	34:49
Castor Gagnon	JLG	35:83
Cataloging Canadian Tokens	JDF	10:102
Checchi Bros., St Stephen, NB	GGB	15:42
Chronique du Jeton	JLG	34:51
Church's Advertising Check, Paris, ON	HNJ	32:1
Cigar Store Tokens	DMS	1: 1
Club Café Chien d'Or Token	JLG	32:90
Codiac Hubbub Dollar	GGB	13:78
Collins Hotel. Dundas	KAP	10:42
Conda Carriage Co	KAP	5:43
Corner Grocery	RAG	4:27
Couture. J.A. & Olcott Novelty Token	JLG	35:80
Creston BC. Some Token	RAG	35:99
Danford Roche Token	DMS	7:61
David Spencer, Victoria, BC	RAG	20:45
David Murray & Atlantic Cafe, BC 3:62;	RAG	1:50
Deauville Sons & Co	RAG	4:48
Dilly Memorial Token, Duncan, BC	DMS	28:107
Discount Token	JLG	34:50
Dowler. R.H. & J. Token	HNJ	30:63
Drolet, Albert Tokens	JLG	34:98
Dunlop Tire Co. Countermark	RJG	29:100
E.D. Eidt. Phillipsburg. ON	FB	4:44
E.G. Prior & Co.	RAG	26:93
E.L. Adams Merchant Tokens, McGregor, ON	HNJ	28:23
Eagle-Globe Oil and Gas Co	RRB	23:110
Elgin, Numismatically 30:101; 31:7; 31:46	HNJ	30:78
Elks Clubs of Canada Drink Token	NWW	9:45
Encased Coins 10:32; 10:59; 14:65	DMS	9:136
Ethel, ON, Token	HNJ	32:48
Expo '67. Montreal	JDF	5:11
F.J. Potts and Daughters	DMS	9:122
Fast Food Outlet Tokens	HNJ	31:102
G.A. Cook & Co	AMM	3: 9
Genest Enr. Store Tokens	JLG	33:41
George Wenino Token, Sarnia, ON	HNJ	29:92
German/Canadian/Danish Mule	LCH	32:6
Giovanni Campagnella, Grocer, Restaurant, Quebec	JLG	35:50
Gladmar Cash Store Token	CCT	8:42
Golden Dog Advertising Token	JLG	34:8
Golf Ball Markers	DMS	3:12

Gosselin, Lionel Token	JLG	34:100
Grand Forks, BC, Dairies	RAG	31:4
Grand Terminal Club Ltd	DMS	3:50
Gray's Fine Carriages	KAP	5:43
Great McColl Mystery 7:54;	DMS	7:20
Great Ice Palace	DMS	10:80
Habitat Token Overview 34:32;	WLJ	34:16
Hamel, Joseph Medallion	JLG	34:48
Hamilton Mirror Plate Co, advertising piece	KAP	18:123
Harrison Fewster Tokens, Corinth, ON	HJ	28:39
Harrison Token	LG	6:54
Harry Healy, Old Crow, YT	DMS	7:93
Heavenrich Bros., Saginaw, MI.	DMS	25:13
Helgi Einarsson	DMS	9:120
Huggy Bear's Pizza Circus Ltd., Victoria, BC	RAG	25:114
Institut Canadien Francais d'Ottawa	SSC	7:10
J. Ruckledge Token, South Wellington, BC	DMS	26:113
J.A. Moisan 150th Ann. 1837 Token	JMR	24:25
J.A. Moisan, Quebec City 22:114;	JHR	22:63
J.A. Moisan Trade Token	JHR	24:109
J.G. Wren Pool Room, Ladysmith, BC	RAG	3:48
J.H. Fleming Commercial Hotel	DMS	14:56
J.N. Killas & Co., Premier, BC	RAG	25:77
J.R. Alguire, Whitehorse, YT	RAG	25:52
James Mervyn	DMS	2:19
James T. Brown Token	RAG	2: 7
Joe Shibley Token	CCT	10:35
John Cort	RAG	15:78
John Cort Revisited	RAG	16:82
Kanawcki Golf Club Token, Caughnawaga, QC	RRB	18:93
Kaufman Kash	CCT	10:34
L.A. Anderson, Frontier, Sask	CCT	8:43
LaChance E.A. Tokens & LaCroix Freres	JLG	35:46
Laurier Coin Shop Token	JLG	32:82
Le Canada Token	JLG	33:15
Leakey, Arthur and His Park House Tokens, St Thomas, ON	HNJ	33:32
Leather Tokens	MRC	31:101
Legare, P.T.	JLG	33:53
Lesson and Scott	DMS	12:103
Linderman Store, Eagle, ON	HNJ	23:61
Lindsay, ON, Tokens	RWI	19:56
Long Super Drugs Ltd	DMS	4:55
Looking for Tokens next Door	NWW	11:2
Louis C. Rolls & Co., Hedley, BC	RAG	18:38
M. Celle's Poolroom, Ladysmith, BC	RAG	3:46
Martineau, H.O. Token	JLG	35:79
Maywood Grocery, Maywood, BC	RAG	29:15
Mediaeval Inns and their Tokens	LG	8:50
Miller & Lockwell Token	JLG	35:78
Monsoon Business Cards	DMS	1:60
Morris Souvenir Medallion	FH	11:34
Neilson, G, Token	RAG	32:76
New Westminster Garbage Tag	NWW	15:63
Newfoundland, Horwood Tokens	CFR	11:122

News Articles. Guelph Mercury	RWI	35:119
Numbering System for Local Token 4:16; RAG 4:33; LCH 4:31	JDF	4:1
Ontario "Spinner" Coins	Pal	27:74
- Others RWI 21:83;	KAP	21:81
Oxford. Numismatically. 33:103; 34:30; 34:62; 34:91; 34:118; 35:33; 35:55; 35:86; 35:110	HNJ	33:60
Palmer's Pond Train Wreck. 1897	GE	29:61
Parliamentary Medallion - L. Francis	MC	21:61
Patterson & Heward. 1919, Toronto. ON		29:14
Pendray, W.J. Patco Paint and White Swan Soap	RAG	33:19
Perrin, D.S.	TL	34:70
Peter Dodd's Store. Watford. On	HNJ	30:30
Philemon Wright. Ottawa	SSC	26:70
Play it again Sam	DMS	10:57
Point Roberts. Wash.	LG	15:81
Powell River Rotarian Coin	DMS	23:83
Princess Marguerite Soft Drink Token	RAG	23:47
Prior, E.G. & Co., LD, LY	RAG	26:93
Quebec Tokens 35:104	JLG	34:83
Quebec YMCA Library	JLG	33:11
Quick Race for Medals		30:77
R.C.E. Tokens	RRB	15:7
R.S. Sargent Co. Hazelton, BC	RAG	18:37
Rainbow Country	RCW	7:103
Ralph Parson's Mystery	DMS	15:71
Ralston's Three Beauties	KAP	3:39
Richmond Karting Co.	RRB	15:4
Ruckledge, J. Token, South Wellington, BC	DMS	26:113
S.M. Peffer. Aklavik, NWT	DMS	3:4
Sanderson Percy Paint Co. Advertising Piece	RWI	18:122
Saskatoon Folkfest '82	FH	19:37
Service Check Tokens of BC	RAG	35:19
Seth Witton Story	LCH	12:82
Shaw, John Token	JLG	35:53
Shell and Mirror Cards 5:58; 6:18; 6:125;	KAP	5:16
Spalding and Foster, Stanstead, P	JDF	30:97
Speed the Plough		22:59
Spinner Tokens 6:19; 6:127;	KAP	5:86
St Leon Hot Springs Card Token	LCH	1:65
St. Jean Tobacconists	JLG	33:44
Stevenson's Shoe Clinic, Victoria, BC		21:86
Stewart, J.A. Bargain House, Exeter, ON	HNJ	32:94
Strictly Speaking	WLJ	34:93
Sun Tavern, Blacksmith Tokens	JDF	2:10
Supply Co Ltd	DMS	4:11
Sutton Lumber and Trading Co. Token	DMS	30:53
Taylor, Drury Pedlar & Co.	SS	1:85
Teed Co., St Stephen, NB	GGB	15:41
Thos Plimley Ltd	RAG	2:35
Tokens Attributed and Unattributed - 1:21; 1:51; 1:73; 2:38; 3:12; 3:28; 3:49; 3:61; 4:16; 4:36; 4:71; 5:59; 5:77; 5:99; 6:20; 6:128; 7:21; 7:63; 7:79; 8:41; 9:41; 9:56; 9:143; 9:195; 10:41; 10:43; 13:77; 18:85		
Tokens from Richmond, ON	HNJ	29:119
Toronto Baseball Club	BU	34:97
Trading at Laird Post	DMS	24:26

Travellers Oils Ltd. Calgary, AB	DMS	22:27
Tsawwassen Sunshine Dollars	NWW	11: 1
University of Victoria	RAG	20:55
Vern's Auto Service, Vancouver, BC	RAG	35:11
Vernon City Bus Co	RRB	12:6
W.R. McColl Letter, 1902		21:28
Wa-Wa Guardsmen Token	CCT	7: 9
Walter Innes & Sons, Moorefield, ON	RRB	18:50
Weatherhead Tokens	KAP	4:47
Wellington County, Numismatic Issues 31:106; 32:18; 32:54; 32:85, 32:112; 33:28; 33:50	RWI	31:83
White Rock Medallions	LCH	32:96
YMCA Souvenir Token	JLG	33:14

X - TRADE DOLLARS

Oktoberfest Souvenir Trade Dollars	RWI	27:3
CFCA 25 th Anniversary Trade Dollar	RWI	28:48

XI WOODEN MONEY

Alberta Wooden Money 9:56; 9:199;	DMS	8:98
Atlantic Provinces Wooden Money	NB	5:6
Canadian Wooden Money		14:10
History of Wooden Money in Canada		27:1
Hull Wooden Money	MRC	21:50
Life Line Insurance Brokers, Sask.	FH	13:46
Saskatchewan Wooden Money 7:125; 13:69	CCT	13:27
Saskatoon Coin and Stamp Show Wooden Nickels	FH	12:7
Sudbury Woods	JF	31:36

XII MISCELLANEOUS

A - Illustrations

Coin Photography	LG	13:1
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B - Documents

Canada Census, Use of	RAG	34:43
Copyright in Canada	WHM	22:52
Copyright 18:52;	JL	18:23
Registered Trade Marks	RWI	23:89

C - Other

1812 Comment on Money	RJG	25:12
A Look Back in Time	RWI	28:95
Baby Contest and Need for Gold	HNJ	30:26
Canadian Gold Jewellers Pieces	RAG	26:51
Canadian Gold Jewellers Pieces, Update	RAG	27:111
Canadian Bank Postcards	LW	22:35
Displays, Judging and the Point System	LG	10:91
First Gold Brick		22:92
A Little Larceny	RAG	23:62
Coat of Arms	RWI	23:41
Gleanings from the Lindsay Post		23:55
Graphite Impressions	RWI	9:177
Privy Council Report, 1914	RWI	23:50
Jacoby Price List, 1918		26:81
James Begg Advertisement, St. Thomas, ON	HNJ	28:120

Milestones in Canadian Numismatics	RWI	25:43
Miscellaneous Numismatics	RWI	14:62
Numismatic Pins	MRC	31:100
Numismatic Research and Computers	JF	27:18
Numismatic Auctions of Long Ago	MMG	8:60
Odds 'n Ends		24:120
Postage Stamps. Encased	PB	33:25
Research Sources - Gazateers of Canada	CCT	26:86
Robert Burns and Banking		26:69
Rubbings of Coins and Tokens	LCH	32:51
Slang Terms Used in Numismatics	JHR	30:23
Treasure Trove Discovered	RWI	32:49
Wheat as a Medium of Exchange	RMM	22:1

SOME OBSERVATIONS UPON DOING THE TRANSACTIONS INDEX

Ross W. Irwin

First, I donated my Transactions to the University of Guelph and did not have easy access to them when doing the index. The purpose of an index is to make it easier to find reference material. Local histories are particularly bad inasmuch as they contain a wealth of information which cannot be accessed since the economy of the book dictated the index not be printed. It was thought to be less important. To some extent we have a similar problem.

So, my first problem is with Fellows who jazz up the title which gives no hint about the content of the article. Please give some clue as to the numismatic significance of the article in the title, or create a sub-title. Your article is lost after the first reading.

I don't plan to single out any Fellow however there are examples of incomplete work found in the index. There are a number of serial articles, but they have not been completed. How about writing the final chapter on some of these.

The CNA, provincial organizations and coin clubs have all produced medals in recent year but there are no articles on them. Is anyone keeping up to date on these, and prepared to write about them? You can never trust a local coin club with their history, someone else has to write it for them.

The CNRS has always been short of well researched articles on the Canadian decimal series. We don't even have an article on the "toonie" and just a press release on the "loonie". The numismatic press contains this material but how many of you keep a file of newspapers? My view is anything written for the press is lost within a year. People don't clip or keep newspapers.

Medals seem to be reasonably well covered but the agricultural, educational and athletic classes have not had enough research, yet there are many medals here.

Canadian Token contains much of the research on tokens. I just note that the quantity of press on dairy tokens far exceeds that on bread tokens.

The index of General tokens is poorly done. Some is because the title does not offer enough information on where to classify it. Anyway, don't despair about my comments, just keep writing.

HALIFAX SUMMER CARNIVAL
MEDAL OF 1896
by
EARL J. SALTERIO, F.C.N.A.; F.C.N.R.S.

THE CARNIVAL:

In the late 1800s the Summer Carnival in Halifax Nova Scotia was a most popular event attracting thousands to that Port City in July and/or August annually. This was an International Event, featuring professional rowing, sculling, racing, sailing in the Halifax Harbour. The first mention the writer finds of this type of event, was in 1871, where it was reported, the International Aquatic Carnival was held in Halifax with \$3000.00 in first prize money. There were six mile four oared World Championship races, with six crews competing, the winner being the Taylor-Winship Crew of Great Britain. The second place going to the Pryor crew of Halifax and the Renforth Crew from New Brunswick third. This Carnival was the first major international aquatic event to be held in Halifax.

It appears that the Summer Carnivals were in evidence until at least 1896, as it was reported in "Rowing in Canada" by Robert S. Hunter in 1932, "---in July 1896, Halifax held its last World's Professional Regatta, professional rowing made its exit shortly after that date in Canada, at any rate."

The 1896 Carnival Week commenced Monday July 27th with sports events held from the 28th until the 31st inclusive. Newspapers reported, "CARNIVAL WEEK- Halifax will be very lively for a few days." Along with the sporting events, there were Excursions, on several steamships, mainly to watch the races, including the S.S. Lunenburg which sailed from Black's Wharf on Tuesday at 2:30 P.M. for the Boat Races, Wednesday at 2 P.M. for the Boat Races, Thursday at 3 P.M. for the Excursion to the North West Arm and Bedford Basin, Thursday at 8 P.M. for viewing the Harbour Illumination, Friday at 11:30 A.M. for Yacht Races at 4 P.M. for Boat Races and 8 P.M. again for Harbour

Illumination. ("The Mayor proclaimed Friday afternoon a civic half holiday to give the citizens an opportunity to witness the great four-oared race.") Excursion tickets were 50 cents for each trip, which advertised "Commodious deck room, and the best chance to see the Races." Other means of viewing the Races were by private row boats, a newspaper advertisement stated, "Row Boats To Hire During Regatta Days from Market Wharf". Also, they could be watched from along the Harbour shoreline, where grandstands were erected on Campbell Road opposite Hillis' foundry. The stands were quoted as being, "strongly and carefully built, rising 20 tiers in height, built on a slope with frontage of 60 feet, commanding an extended view of the course. The upper reserved seats are carpeted and have a separate entrance from the street, avoiding the crowds and confusion."

It appears emphasis was placed on the aquatic events, but those on land, such as the bicycle races, running races and horse races were also an important part of the Carnival, and well attended by the public. The Halifax Daily Echo July 30th reported, "four thousand persons attended the Bicycle and Running Races under the Electric Lights---at Wanderers grounds last evening, and witnessed the Boston sprinter Tom Burke's success in the 150, 300 and 600 yard runs in which he was entered." A Parade of Wheels also took place starting at the Public Gardens for all bicycle race participants.

The City Merchants decorated their premises with patriotic flags and bunting to celebrate the Carnival, and to capture the visitors' attention. Newspaper Carnival advertisements were in abundance, such as, Legg's Bakery-"English Hot Rolls for Breakfast, Carnival Week, ready at 7:45 A.M." Mahon Bros. advertised -"Extra Value Bicycle Leather Gloves in various shades and makes"; Ungar's-"The laundry of visitors will have careful attention this Carnival Week;" and J. L. Archibald's- "Supplies for the Carnival" where everything was listed as CHOICE, from fresh eggs to fruits, vegetables and fancy biscuits. Finally, as this paper was prompted by the Carnival (souvenir) Medal, it might be well to quote from the Advertisement of M.S. Brown & Co. Jewellers of 128 Granville Street, from the Acadian Recorder of 15 July 1896 page 3, advertising souvenirs. "HALIFAX CARNIVAL BADGE, 25 cents, beautifully

enamelled spoons, paper knives, button hooks and other (Carnival) souvenirs, with special discounts on Carnival Badges in quantities." The Brown establishment was located, "nearly opposite that of Julius Cornelius the noted (Halifax) Gold and Silversmith and Jeweller." Mr. Cornelius's name will appear again later in this paper.

In the Harbour all boats, barges and yachts, whatever the vessel, were also lighted for the evening illumination spectacle and for the processions of illuminated crafts which were viewed by thousands.

The City Hotels were booked to capacity, including the European Hotel 272-274 Upper Water Street operated by the writer's great grandfather James W. Salterio. The press commented on July 27th, "Crowds are pouring into the City from all points, but all will be accommodated." (Just how this would be accomplished was not stated.)

All week long, events to entertain the City's guests such as, the Academy of Music advertising "HERRMANN THE GREAT, in his marvellous entertainment, aided by Adelaide Herrmann, with seats from 25 cents to one dollar per performance." The Public Gardens Concert on the evening of the 28th, "with electrical displays and illuminations, on beautiful grounds with moon and electric-lighting. The 1st Royal Berkshire Regiment and the 66th Regiment Bands will entertain the attendees, with several compositions, one being The Halifax Carnival March by Barwood, (specially composed for this occasion and dedicated to Haligonians). Refreshments on Sale by Terrio in the Entrance Pavilion. Admission 25 cents."

Local newspaper accounts also reported during the week that some 15,000 showed up for the major afternoon racing and 50,000 were present for the evening Harbour Illumination, (fire-works, lighted crafts etc.). As stated by one of the writer's sources, "considering the population of Halifax in 1891 was under 40,000,----this is some indication of the popularity of the event (carnival)."

It is of interest to note the entire week's festivities were blessed by excellent weather described as "charming weather", the weather "was all that could be desired", "waters calm as a millstream." While the weather was as good as could be hoped for, bright, warm and sunny, there were, on the darker side, as there are today, those whose

only desire was to take advantage of visitors. It was reported, "---a Dartmouth man says he was robbed of \$100.00 by a pickpocket". Visitors were also warned, that they "---should study the regulations governing cab fares. Last night a visitor to the City was charged two dollars for a drive from a steamer to one of the leading hotels." (It appears the fare must have been exorbitant.)



THE MEDAL:

OBVERSE: Engraved around the beaded upper edge, "SUMMER 1896 CARNIVAL." In the upper half section of the Medal, crossing over two oars is the Red Ensign Flag of Canada. In the lower half portion, you find the Halifax Harbour Scene, with sailing vessels, rowing boats and sculls, along with what appears to be two excursion boats on the water, with the shore showing on each side of the Harbour.

REVERSE: Engraved within an annulus around the beaded edge, "HALIFAX~~NOVA~~SCOTIA~~". In the centre is the HALIFAX CREST, which bears the City's bird, the Kingfisher with a Crown above, and a male likeness on each side thereof, standing on a ribbon, with the motto "E Mari Merces"-translated "Wealth from the Sea". Engraved in minute lettering around the inner edge of the annulus one finds the name "J. Cornelius".

DETAIL: The Medal is circular, and on the top rim an appendage through which one could add a chain or ribbon for attachment to one's person. 34mm in diameter, manufactured in white metal, and it was most certainly sold as a promotional item versus an Award Medal. (Price probably in the 25 to 50 cent range).

All Awards at the 1896 Carnival appear to be Cash. However, for information of numismatists, it is noted, at the 1889 Carnival not only Cash, but Gold and Silver Medals

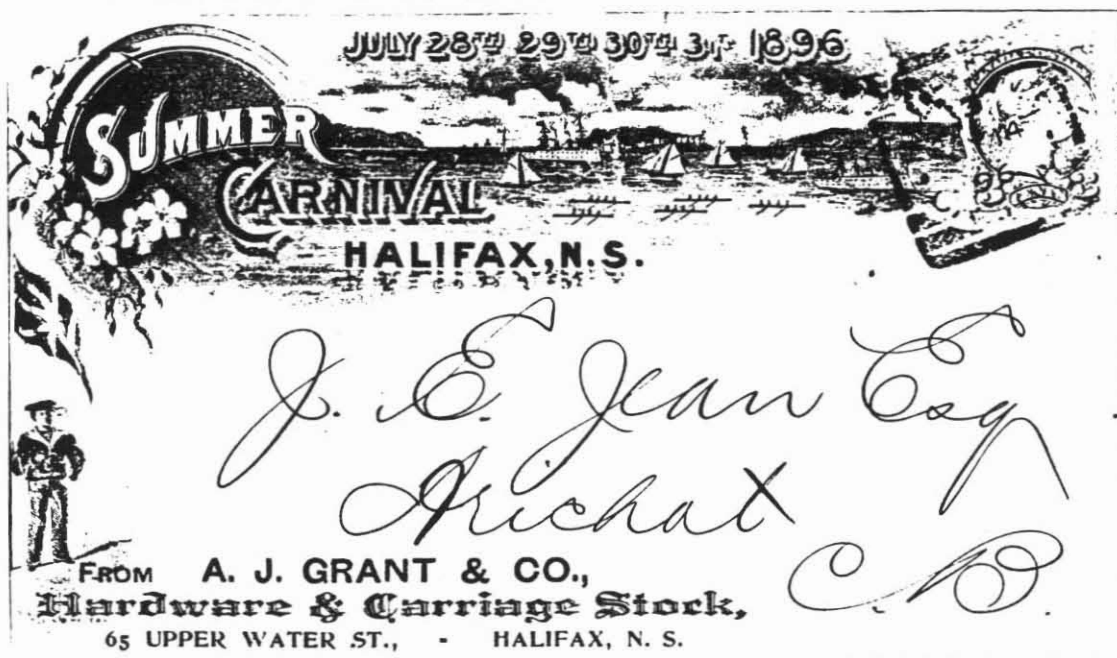
were among the Awards, along with Gold Watches and Pins. The number of these 1896 Medals actually manufactured along with the name of the designer and manufacturer appears to be lost to history, as research at the Nova Scotia Museum, Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Newspapers and other sources over a five year period, fail to reveal this information. Having said this, the writer is prepared to make the following assumption:

" It is my premise the Medal was designed by Julius Cornelius and probably manufactured by his firm as well." He was reported to be a most artistic and skillful designer and maker of jewelry and the leading goldsmith, silversmith and jeweller of his time. He was born in Prenzlau in the Province of Brandenburg Prussia on 4th of July 1825, passing away in New Glasgow Nova Scotia on the 26th September 1916. He trained at the Berlin Art School and after successful positions in Berlin, Paris, London, the House of Tiffany in New York City, and Boston, he made his way to Halifax setting up business at 97 Barrington Street in 1855. He married Henrietta Blackadar of Pictou, who he had previously met in Boston, in 1856 and the union produced two sons and six daughters. In 1871 he purchased premises at 99 Granville Street where he remained for the rest of his long business career, retiring in 1905 or 1906.

The reasoning behind this assumption, is that the inscription on the Medal "J. Cornelius" was one of his "marks" as recorded in "Silversmiths and Related Craftsmen of the Atlantic Provinces" dated 1973 by Donald C. MacKay and from "Master Goldsmiths and Silversmiths of Nova Scotia and Their Marks" by Harry Piers 1948. The former further states, ---"an engraver of local landmarks and historic buildings on souvenir spoons, DESIGNING and PRODUCING badges and medals which celebrated achievements of his adopted Province, (Nova Scotia)." It is a known fact that Cornelius is not credited with the design of the Halifax Crest, under which his name appears on the Reverse of the Medal, hence the question, if he did not design the Crest which we know he did not, nor the Medal Obverse, or manufacture said Medal, just WHY would his name appear thereon at all? We find no reason, thus we conclude, in light of his business expertise, both designing and manufacturing many items including medals, he in all probability both designed and manufactured this 1896

Medal. The writer of course, is open to receipt of any further information on this subject along with any other interpretation of his reasoning as stated above, and such will be welcomed.

The writer gratefully acknowledges the valued assistance provided by his longtime Halifax friend, the late Bernard G. Kline and Ms. Lynn-Marie Richard, Curatorial Assistant Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, both in the early days of this research 1995-1996. Also information provided by Mr. Allan Dunlop retired PANS archivist in 1999 was valuable indeed for which we are most thankful. Without this assistance this paper would not have been written. Finally, we acknowledge that the suggestions and encouragement by Halifax historian Mr. Alan Ruffman, provided in our exchanges of correspondence in late 1999 was the incentive to bring this project to its conclusion. A SINCERE THANK YOU TO ALL!!



Other Sources:

Department of Education and Culture, Nova Scotia Museum.
Public Archives of Nova Scotia.

Rowing in Canada by Robert S. Hunt.

Master Goldsmiths and Silversmiths of Nova Scotia and
Their Marks by Harry Piers.

Silversmiths & Related Craftsmen of the Atlantic Provinces
by Donald MacKay.

Archival material from the Halifax Evening Mail, Halifax
Daily Echo, and Acadian Recorder as provided by PANS.

Royal Mint Report Document;
Coinages of Canada and Newfoundland, 1858-74.

by Wayne L. Jacobs

(a) Forward and Caution.

Below is reproduced the text of a most unusual Royal Mint document, one that rather purports to be a recapitulation "mint report" of the coinages struck for Canada and Newfoundland encompassing the years 1858 to 1874. Included are not only the Royal Mint issues but also the contracted Heaton ones as well.

The reader should be cautioned: it is full of anomalies and perhaps should be used as a background research tool rather than an ultimate listing. Numerous footnotes by the writer accompany the document, pointing out deviations from the text - or at least those we accept. From the number, we could be lead to believe there are great many errors of omission and commission and that the original compiler was none too competent at his job.

We would be wrong to assume this. The rather lengthy report was drawn up April 2, 1879 by some official at the Royal Mint and although to whom it is addressed is not given, it seems to be intended as an internal document for some other Department such as the Colonial Office or British Treasury. Such officials were *highly* competent and, according to their own guidelines, this report may be very accurate indeed. The seeming inconsistencies may well be the result of our interpreting the raw data somewhat differently than did the originators. Consider:

Ever since 1864, it was the unalterable rule that all coins struck for Britain herself would bear the exact year in which this was done, even to the extent that all dies of the old year were removed from the presses and replaced as of January 1 with the new. This "wasteful system" (as critics termed it) did not pertain to coinages struck at the Royal Mint for Canada and the colonies, which might retain dies of one year into the next. This proveably happened with the Nova Scotia cent of 1862 and *almost certainly* on a number of other Canadian and Newfoundland issues throughout Victoria's reign.

As a kind of mirror-image of the above situation, a coinage slated for release early in one year might actually have most or all struck in the closing months of the previous - Mint guidelines did not prohibit this when applied to coinages outside Great Britain.

Yet in both of the above instances, the compiler of the below document might well have only totalled up the mintages actually struck in a given calendar year whether the dates on the coins were of the previous, current or following year. Unfortunately, published mint reports as we understand them first appeared only in 1884 from the Royal Mint following its major overhaul, enlargement and modernization.

Some variations on this theme might explain the listing of Canadian 25- and 50-cent coins in 1873 (which do not exist with this date) as well as the omission of the Canadian 10- and 25-cent pieces of 1871-H which *do*.

It's also understandable why the compiler seemed to be ignorant of many patterns now known to us. In those days, master coins of new coins carrying different designs were frequently sunk and patterns struck in private studios; the Wyons habitually did this. Only those patterns they deemed acceptable for consideration were submitted to the Royal Mint; others, held unworthy for whatever reason, they retained. Only later - perhaps upon the breakup of their estate - would these latter patterns appear in the numismatic world. For this

reason, Royal Mint officials might remain totally and understandably unaware of their existence.

Lastly, facts surrounding the Canadian and Newfoundland Victorian silver issues struck at Heaton's are as yet difficult to check. While Royal Mint issues are sometimes accompanied by even voluminous documentation, those from Heaton's remain a sort of *terra incognita*, correspondence missing and only the most "barebones" facts provided. It seems that while a couple of good books covering the Heaton firm have appeared over the years, practically nothing concerning their colonial mintages are covered - leading to the assumption that many of our questions can yet be answered from their as-yet-unaccessed files.

* * * * *

The document in its entirety reads as follows:

(b) Royal Mint Document.

"The following is a statement of the number of Gold, Silver and Bronze pieces coined at the Royal Mint for British Possessions in North America from 1858 to 1874 inclusive.

- - - - -

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Nom. Value</u>	<u>Number of Pieces</u>
CANADA	1858	One Cent	\$100,000	10,000,000 ¹
		Five Cents	75,000	1,500,000 ²
		Ten Cents	125,000	1,250,000 ³
		Twenty Cents	150,000	750,000 ⁴
	1870	Five Cents	130,000	2,600,000 ⁵
		Ten Cents	170,000	1,700,000 ⁶
		Twenty-five Cents	225,000	900,000
		Fifty Cents	225,000	450,000
	1871	Five Cents	70,000	1,400,000
		Ten Cents	80,000	800,000
		Twenty-five Cents	100,000	400,000
		Fifty Cents	100,000	200,000

Note: There is no trace of a coinage of Cents in 1859.

¹ Haxby/Willey ("Coins of Canada", various editions) quote: 1858 - 421,000 cents; 1859 - 10,000,000. Charlton ("Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins", various editions) quote: 1858 - 421,000; 1859 - 9,579,000.

² H/W = 500,000; Ch. = 1,460,389

³ H/W = 1,250,000; Ch. = 1,216,402

⁴ H/W = 750,000; Ch. = 730,392

⁵ H/W and Ch. both = 2,800,000

⁶ H/W and Ch. both = 1,600,000

New Brunswick

1861	One Cent	10,000	1,000,000
1862	Five Cents	5,000	100,000
	Ten Cents	15,000	150,000
	Twenty Cents	30,000	150,000
	One cent	10,000	1,000,000
1864	Five Cents	5,000	100,000
	Ten cents	10,000	100,000 ⁷
	Twenty Cents	30,000	150,000

Nova Scotia

1861	Half Cent	2,000	400,000
	One Cent	8,000	800,000
1862	One Cent	10,000	1,000,000 ⁸
1864	Half Cent	2,000	400,000
	One Cent	8,000	800,000

Prince Edward Island

1871	One Cent	20,000	2,000,000
------	----------	--------	-----------

Newfoundland

1865	One Cent	2,400	240,000
	Five Cents	4,000	80,000
	Ten Cents	8,000	80,000
	Twenty Cents	20,000	100,000
	Two Dollars	20,000	10,000
	1870	Five Cents	2,000
Ten Cents		3,000	30,000
Twenty cents		10,000	50,000
Fifty cents		25,000	50,000
Two Dollars		20,000	10,000
1872		Two Dollars	12,000
1873	One Cent	2,000	200,000 ¹⁰
	Five Cents	2,000	40,000 ¹¹
	Ten Cents	2,000	20,000 ¹²
	Twenty Cents	8,000	40,000 ¹³
	Fifty Cents	16,000	32,000 ¹⁴
1874	Fifty Cents	40,000	80,000

⁷ H/W and Ch. both = 150,000

⁸ Both H/W and Ch. lump the 1861 "large rosebud", 1861 "small rosebud" and 1862 Nova Scotia cents together with a total mintage of 1,800,000 pieces. Research shows that when the 1862 cents were ordered, the Royal Mint still had on hand a reverse matrix, reverse hub and 53 reverse working dies – at least 20 of them being dated 1861. Therefore, most of the 1862 mintage was actually of coins dated 1861.

⁹ H/W gives 6,050 as the mintage.

¹⁰ H/W gives 200,025 as the mintage.

¹¹ H/W gives 44,260 as the mintage.

¹² H/W gives 23,614 as the mintage.

¹³ H/W gives 45,799 as the mintage.

¹⁴ H/W gives 37,675 as the mintage.

The following is a Statement of the number of Silver and Bronze pieces coined at Birmingham by Messrs Ralph Heaton & Sons for Canada and Newfoundland from 1871 to 1876.

<u>Canada</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Nom. Value \$</u>	<u>No. of Pieces</u>
	1871 ¹⁵	Fifty Cents	22,500	45,000
	1872	Five Cents	100,000	2,000,000
		Ten Cents	100,000	1,000,000
		Twenty-five Cents	560,000	2,210,000 ¹⁶
		Fifty Cents	17,500	35,000 ¹⁷
	1873	Twenty-five Cents	300,000	1,250,000 ¹⁸
		Fifty Cents	200,000	400,000 ¹⁹
	1874	Five Cents	50,000	1,000,000 ²⁰
		Ten Cents	100,000	1,000,000 ²¹
		Twenty-five Cents	250,000	1,000,000 ²²
	1875	Five Cents	50,000	1,000,000 ²³
		Ten Cents	100,000	1,000,000 ²⁴
		Twenty-five Cents	250,000	1,000,000 ²⁵
	1876	One Cent	40,000	4,000,000
 <u>Newfoundland</u>				
	1872	One Cent	1,000	100,000 ²⁶
		Five Cents	2,000	40,000
		Ten Cents	4,000	40,000 ²⁷
		Twenty Cents	18,000	90,000
		Fifty Cents	24,000	48,000
	1876 ²⁸	One Cent	2,000	200,000
		Five Cents	1,000	20,000

¹⁵ Unlisted are these other Canadian 1871-H coins:
10-cents (mintage: 1,870,000 both H/W and Ch.)
25-cents (mintage: 748,000 both H/W and Ch.)

¹⁶ H/W and Ch. both = 2,240,000

¹⁷ H/W and Ch. both = 80,000

¹⁸ Does not exist

¹⁹ Does not exist.

²⁰ H/W and Ch. both = 1,800,000.

²¹ H/W and Ch. both = 1,600,000.

²² H/W and Ch. both = 2,600,000.

²³ H/W and Ch. both include this mintage with 1874-H.

²⁴ H/W and Ch. both include this mintage with 1874-H

²⁵ H/W and Ch. both include this mintage with 1874-H.

²⁶ H/W and Ch. both = 200,000

²⁷ Includes the very rare 1871-H 10-cent Newfoundland/Canada mule.

²⁸ Missing is the rare Newfoundland 1873-H 5-cents, mintage unknown and combined with that of the 1873-plain. This coin seems to have been the result of an accidental muling of a returned Heaton obverse die from the 1872-H mintage (which carried the mintmark below the Queen's head) and an ordinary 1873 Royal Mint reverse. It is mentioned nowhere in mint ledgers or correspondence and was not even discovered by collectors until about 1953.

Ten Cents	1,000	10,000
Twenty Cents	10,000	50,000
Fifty Cents	14,000	28,000

Messrs Heaton & Sons have no connection with the Mint except as occasional contractors for the execution of Colonial Coinages and for the Imperial Bronze Coinage.

(3)

The two "Colonial" Pattern²⁹ pieces struck in 1823 were no doubt intended to be copper pieces and the Reverse dies bear the inscription "Colonial - 1/50 Dollar" and "Colonial - 1/100 Dollar", with the date 1823. It is not known whether they were intended for any particular Colony nor can specimens be obtained of the complete coin, as no obverse dies were ever engraved.

(4)

The Canada Cent of 1858. The Canada Cent of 1858, different in design from the regular issue³⁰ is a pattern piece of smaller size than the Cent in use.

The Canada Five, Ten And Twenty Cent pieces with plain edge.³¹

The five, ten and twenty cent pieces of Canada with plain edge, are merely pieces which have been struck with more than ordinary care, and are termed "proofs". They have no milling on the edge because they have to be struck more than once, and must be replaced in the "collar" of the press for that purpose, which could not be done if the edges were not smooth.

New Brunswick Cent & Half-Cent 1861³²

There are neither dies nor specimens, nor any record of a New Brunswick Cent of 1861 in the Mint, nor of a half cent of 1861 different from the one in general circulation.

Newfoundland Cent,

The Newfoundland Cent of 1864 is a pattern piece similar to the

²⁹ A strange listing. Pridmore proved that a series of 1/200, 1/100 and 1/50 Dollar was authorized for use in Sierra Leone, Mauritius and the West Indies although the 1/200 denomination is unknown. Both the 1/100 and 1/50 Dollar are rare but it is known that some 5-tons of the latter were coined but practically all melted down before release when Britain decided that the whole Empire was to use British regal coin exclusively. The 1/50 Dollar, then, can not really be termed a "pattern". It was engraved by William Wyon and both denominations are known muled with the Irish 1/2d and 1d obverses of 1823 as well.

³⁰ There are *three* recognized patterns of the 1858 Canada cent in smaller size (23.7mm versus 25.4mm): Charlton PC1/Bowman B4; Ch-PC2/B-4 and Ch-PC3/B-3. The first two are uniface, PC1 having slight differences in the size of the date and the border spacing.

³¹ To the writer's knowledge, only the 1858 20-cent piece and 1870 50-cent piece of Canada exist as plain-edge proofs. However, Canadian reverses of 5-cent 1870; 10-cent 1870; 10-cent 1871 and 20-cent 1871 were all muled with the appropriate New Brunswick obverses as "Official Fabrications" for exhibition purposes. All are known in plain edge as well as (in spite of the Mint comments) reeded-edge proofs.

³² Presumably meant is the New Brunswick pattern cent of 1861 (Ch-NB1/B-15) with a larger bust and lettering than the ordinary issue. The 1861 New Brunswick halfcent exists by accident, some 228,000 having been coined when confused with the need of very similar Nova Scotian coins. Most were melted down, only those mixed in with Nova Scotia halfcents escaping.

1864.

Nova Scotia Cent with the name of Newfoundland in place of Scotia.³³

Besides the Newfoundland Two-dollar gold coin, there were two Patterns for the Two-dollar piece³⁴ and two patterns for the Nova Scotia Cent and Half Cent³⁵, those for Nova Scotia having a fuller Bust of the Queen on the obverse, and a narrower wreath on the Reverse, than the coins in circulation.

(5)

Medals Struck for British North American Possessions.

A Work entitled "Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada" by Alfred Sandham (Montreal, Daniel Rose, 431 Notre Dame St., 1869) which would seem to contain much valuable information on coins &c issued in Canada, gives at page 69, a description of a silver medal issued in or about 1812.

Mr. Leonard C. Wyon, Engraver of the Mint, has in his possession the dies of a medal, of which the obverse may be described as follows: "The French³⁶ Eagle, watched by the British Lion, waiting its opportunity to pounce upon the Canadian Beaver" with the inscription "Upper Canada Preserved", and on the reverse of which are the words: "For Merit", surrounded by a wreath and in the circumference the words: "Presented by a Grateful Country". The meda; is 2 inches in diameter, by Thomas Wyon. It is not dated but it is presumed to be about 1814. As regards the medal of 1840, Mr. Wyon reports that the only trace which he can find in the books of his late Father, Mr. Wm. Wyon R.A., Engraver of the Mint, of a medal of the date 1840 is an entry of "Three pairs of medal dies, Large, middling and small³⁷, executed for the Lords of the Treasury, under date 2nd September of that year. This medal has for obverse the Head of the Queen and for the reverse the Royal Arms. There is no inscription on the reverse, and there is therefore no clue to its use. Mr. Wyon believes, however, that these medals were made in three different sizes to be given to friendly native chiefs. No specimens exist at the Mint.

(signed: 'Royal Mint, 2nd April, 1879')

³³ Evidence shows that the Newfoundland 1864 cent was not a pattern but rather a general issue struck in some quantity late that year since most extant specimens are "business strikes" instead of the usual "proofs". Nearly all were melted down and the obverse legends changed for the 1865 coins which were issued. The pattern in question is Ch-NF6/B-25.

However by the wording, the compiler means a Newfoundland coin in all respects like the New Brunswick or Nova Scotia pieces except carrying the reverse legend NEWFOUNDLAND. As a struck piece, this is presently unknown but such a reverse die *does* exist: Ch-NF1/B-.

³⁴ There are *four* recognized today, including one which used the dies of the New Brunswick 1864 ten-cent piece, the obverse legend being changed to NEWFOUNDLAND and the reverse denomination to TWO/DOLLARS.

³⁵ There are a total of *six* Nova Scotia pattern cents and *five* pattern halfcents known today, including one dated 1860 and one dated 186-.

³⁶ Should read "American".

³⁷ All three sizes are known today in 3-inch, 2 3/8-inch and 1 1/2-inch diameters. As well, the three are known with the countermarked additions of the Prince of Wales' plumes and ICH DIEN to the left of the Queen's bust and 1860 to the right. These were presented by the Prince of Wales on his Canadian visit. The uncountermarked medals are also known to have been used in Africa for presentation purposes.

Numismatically Oxford - (part 13)

by Harry N. James

F. Malcolm Store, Springford, Ontario:

Springford, Ontario is located in North Norwich Township of Oxford County a few miles northeast of Tillsonburg, Ontario. It is now a small hamlet with a combination restaurant and variety store and gas bar, a church, and a small residential section.

The first store in Springford was opened in 1852 by Sidney Wright. At one time there were two stores, three blacksmith shops, two harness makers, a drug store, three taverns and a distillery amongst other small businesses.

Sidney Wright became the first postmaster in the hamlet when he opened his store. It was also at this time that it got its present name. It was known as Springbrook before this but there was already a Springbrook post office in Upper Canada at this time.

An 1857 map of Springford shows four stores but the only store which really lasted was the one started by Mr. Wright.

The following have been storekeepers at the site since it opened:

1852 - 1856	Sidney Wright	
1857 - 1869	John Wood	
1869 - 1870	Alvenus H. Hamilton	
1870 - 1873	Mrs. A. H. Hamilton	
1873 - 1882	Henry Henderson	
1882 - 1890	George A. Maguire & Edward Maguire	
1890 - 1912	Henry A. White	
1912 - 1921	Finlay Malcolm*	* (used tokens)
1921 - 1922	Barna Smith	
1922 - 1944	Mel Rice	
1944 - 1946	John Hyde	
1946 - 1947	Thomas Stone	
1947 - 1989**	William Mowat	** (approximate Closing date)

There was one owner after Mowat, however the store did not remain open long after he sold and it is now converted to a four-plex apartment.

By 1917 this store was the only store operating in Springford. Finlay Malcolm started selling gasoline for the convenience of his customers about this time. The Amish community north of Springford gave a boost to the store for the Mowats as their mode of transportation (horse and buggy) makes shopping outside the community difficult.

Finlay Malcolm made use of due bill tokens in conjunction with his business. A one cent and a one dollar due bill are listed by Ken Palmer in his *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills*. They are as described:

F. Malcolm / General Merchant / Springford

Good for / 1c / in merchandise

A-Sc10-35



Good for / \$1.00 / in merchandise

A-Sc8-27

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Early Newfoundland Coinage;
The Morehen Designs, 1864/5

by Wayne L. Jacobs

Very little is known about Horace Morehen, a designer/sculptor who sometimes worked at the Royal Mint in the 1860s and 70s. The Forrer dictionary from the early 20th century even misspelled his name as "Moreham" and later researchers used "Morehan". But the name is "Morehen" as proved by his own signature in Royal Mint documents.

Standard works, such as Charlton's, usually attribute the following Victorian Newfoundland coin designs to him: the reverses of the one- and twenty-cent pieces. All the rest are by Leonard C. Wyon - and quite possibly that's true; certainly it is for the obverses.

But Morehen did a lot of designing on the early Newfoundland coins as attested by several invoices submitted to and paid by the Royal Mint in mid-1864 and early 1865. Among the invoices for the former year is a set of drawings which occur in the files *with* his invoices but still not attached to them; we can only presume that they are his, a belief evidently shared by the Royal Mint.

The text of the various invoices are reproduced below:

Document 1: Invoice of June 18, 1864

"The Master of Her Majesty's Mint To: Horace Morehen For: Designing Newfoundland Coinage	June 18, 1864
1864	
June 13 16 Designs for Reverse of 1 Cent, Newfoundland	£ 8. 0s. 0d
1 Drawing of Obverse	10s. 0d
Sketching Newfoundland Dog at the International Dog Show and Warracenia purpurea at the Botanic Gardens - Time and Expenses	<u>2. 0s. 0d.</u>
	10.10. 0d
June 27 Received the Amount (signed) Horace Morehen"	10.10. 0d

Document 2: Invoice of July 20, 1864.

"The Master of Her Majesty's Mint To: Horace Morehen For: Designing Newfoundland Coins	July 20, 1864
1864	
July 16 5 Designs for reverse of 20 Cent	2. 10. 0d
1 " " obverse "	10. 0d
1 Copy " do "	7. 0d
4 Designs for reverse of 10 cents	2. 0. 0d

1	"	"	obverse	"	10. 0d
1	Copy	"	do	"	7. 0d
5	Designs for reverse of 5 Cent				2. 10. 0d
1	"	"	obverse	"	10. 0d
1	Copy	"	do	"	7. 0d
5	Designs for reverse of 2 Dollar				2. 10. 0d
1	Copy obverse	"			7. 0d
10	Copy designs, being ob. & re. of each 1, 5, 10, & 20 Cents & 2 Dollars				3. 10. 0d
10	do	do			3. 10. 0d
10	do	do			3. 10. 0d
10	do	do			3. 10. 0d
1	Design for reverse of 1 Cent				10. 0d
					<hr/>
					26. 18. 0d
Aug. 6	Received the amount				26. 18. 0d
	(signed) Horace Morehen)"				

Document 3:

Filed loosely with these two previous invoices are the following illustrations - very browned and hard to read - which we *presume* to have been by Morehen. The Royal Mint certainly seems to have thought so.



Document 4: Invoice of Feb. 26, 1865

"The Master of Her Majesty's Mint Jan 10 to Feb 26, 1865
 To: Horace Morehen
 For: Designing Newfoundland Coins

1865		
Jan 14	3 enlarged drawings - 1 of each - 5, 10, and 20 Cent, Reverse	15. 0d
23	10 Copy designs, being ob. and re. of each - 1, 5, 10 and 20 Cents and 2 Dollars	3. 10. 0d
25 & 26	Time spent	1. 1. 0d
26	Model design of 1 cent	<u>3. 3. 0d</u>
		8. 14. 0d
Feb 13	Received the amount (signed) Horace Morehen.	8. 14. 0d
Feb 13	Model Designs for 20 cents Newfoundland	10. 0d
14	Time spent	10. 6d
15	Time spent	<u>1. 1. 0d</u>
		2. 1. 6d"

(Note: The expenses of Feb. 13-15 show no settlement on this particular document but are almost certainly contained in the following, designated by the three items in asterisks which on the original document are noted by "charge to Newfoundland account":)

Document 5: Invoice March 24, 1865

"The Master of Her Majesty's Mint 24th March, 1865
 To: Horace Morehen
 For: Designing, Modeling, &c

1865		
Feb. 6	Time spent at Mint	10. 6d
8	3 drawings ob. of 5 Francs, France	15. 0d
8&9	Time spent	1. 11. 6d
10	Enlarged drawing of Dollar, Hong Kong	10. 0d
13	Model design for 20 cents, Newfoundland	10. 0d*
14	Time spent	10. 6d*
15	Time spent	1. 1. 0d*
Mar 4	Modeling Head of George III from 5/ piece, enlarged to scale, and casts of same	10. 10. 0d
24	Modeling, Head of Victoria, do	<u>12. 10. 0d</u>
		28. 8. 6d
Apr. 10	Received the amount (signed) Horace Morehen."	28. 8. 6d

Making Sense of the Documents.

By "Newfoundland 26 Vict. cap. XVIII", entitled "An Act for the Regulation of the Currency", and passed by the legislature 25th March, 1863, Newfoundland adopted decimal coinage. Clause XV stated that the Act could not come into force until "sanctioned by Her Majesty" and this was not granted until the next year, effective as of January 1, 1865.

Correspondence between the Newfoundland officials and those in England show that she was in a hurry for her new decimal coin, there being a spate in February, 1864 observing all the legalities as well as pre-paying £11,500 sterling to the account of the Royal Mint through the Union Bank of London who acted as the colony's agent.

Unfortunately for us, there are holes in this correspondence. After that of February, 1864, there is a "hole" until November and nothing thereafter until the preliminaries of the 1870 coinage are being met. We have nothing but the Morehen invoices to fill in these blanks.

In reading these invoices reproduced above, the writer comes to the conclusion that Horace Morehen has received "bad press"; by the volume of his work in June/July, 1864 and in January/February, 1865, *he* does not seem to have been the holdup. Morehen was, after all, a designer and "modeler" (read "sculptor") - not a diesinker.

The correspondence from November, 1864 seem to give a better clue as to why Newfoundland had not received its badly needed coinage, at one time optimistically hoping that it would be received by mid-1864. It would appear that the 2-dollar gold piece was the holdup, the Lords of the Treasury just not sure what to think. Consequently, the Newfoundland government was willing to have the gold coin shelved for the time being so long as the bronze and silver coins were struck; this was expressed in a letter dated Nov. 1, 1864 to Thomas Graham at the Royal Mint by Newfoundland.

As we can see, two separate sets of design resulted. They were:

(a) Coins the same as those dated 1864 struck for New Brunswick with only the name changed to read "Newfoundland" and the ten-cent piece additionally altered on the reverse to read "Two Dollars" when struck in gold. These were done in obedience to a Mint-master's memorandum dated May 14, 1864. Newfoundland *had* authorized the Mint to design the coins as they thought best in the February correspondence.

Patterns exist for the 5-, 10- and 20-cent pieces, combining an altered New Brunswick obverse with an unaltered 1864 reverse. A die also exists for a Newfoundland 1864 cent which has been altered from a "regular" New Brunswick (or possibly Nova Scotia) design. Plus a bronze "2 Dollars" pattern dated 1864 as noted above.

These were very easy to produce. The positive "intermediate punch" (or "hub") for the corresponding New Brunswick denomination had that name removed by engraving or grinding and a negative "working die" sunk from it, at which time the legend "NEWFOUNDLAND" was punched into the vacated space, making the "working die" into a "master die", used to raise more hubs - and so forth.

(b) The "Morehen" designs, all of which were specific to Newfoundland, had the obverses reading "VICTORIA QUEEN / NEWFOUNDLAND" and the reverses mostly lathework enclosing the denomination and date. An exception was the cent that showed a crowned date surrounded by a heavily stylized "Pitcher plant" (so heavily stylized as to be unrecognizable by most).

With one exception, none of the Morehen obverses were used - even so far as a pattern. The exception is the cent that is catalogued as Charlton "NF-6" or Bowman "B-25". This may not be a pattern at all but rather a regular issue of which nearly all were melted down before release; in contrast to the patterns which are usually produced as proofs, this particular piece exists only as a "business strike".

After the dust settled in 1865 and Newfoundland saw its first regal coins released into circulation, it may be seen that a marriage of designs had occurred: "converted New Brunswick"-type obverses combined with "Morehen"-type reverses.

Thomas Graham's directive of May indicates that the "New Brunswick"-type patterns were produced first, Morehen's invoiced designs following a couple of months later. Graham, of course, was cutting costs. Why, then, was it thought necessary to engage Morehen in the total revamping of the designs?

There is no record of an objection from Newfoundland to these pseudo-New Brunswick coins. But if there wasn't, there should have been.

In going decimal, Newfoundland had adopted a dollar that valued the British gold sovereign at just \$4.80 rather than the \$4.86 2/3 used by New Brunswick and the Province of Canada. This made the "Newfoundland dollar" worth nearly 1.4 cents more than the other two. Unless Newfoundland adopted designs both different and readily apparent, we may be sure that quite soon she would have seen an abundance of the others' coins in her circulation, many of which would have been used to buy up her gold 2-dollar pieces "on the cheap". Therefore, a distinctive coinage was a necessity.

* * * * *

In the final invoice, the non-Newfoundland invoiced charges cause more questions than answers. With France striking both small gold and large silver 5-franc pieces in 1864, what was the reason the Royal Mint needed drawings made? (They were coined only at Paris and Strasbourg - so we're told); the Hong Kong designs are somewhat easier to fathom since there are a great number of Hong Kong pattern dollars dated 1864 listed in Pridmore's "Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations: Part 2, Asian Territories" - a total of 23, a number of which may actually not exist, Pridmore being unable to locate many of them for examination and being forced to rely on pricelists, auction catalogues and the like. The head of George III modeled from an old crown could have been for any type of official commemorative medal or the like and outside the scope of this paper.

Perhaps strangest of all is the "informational hole" in the correspondence. Except for the Morehen invoices and one communication from Newfoundland in November, 1864, there is nothing else until very late 1869 - which concerns the 1870 coinage. Or at least the writer is as yet unaware of any such.

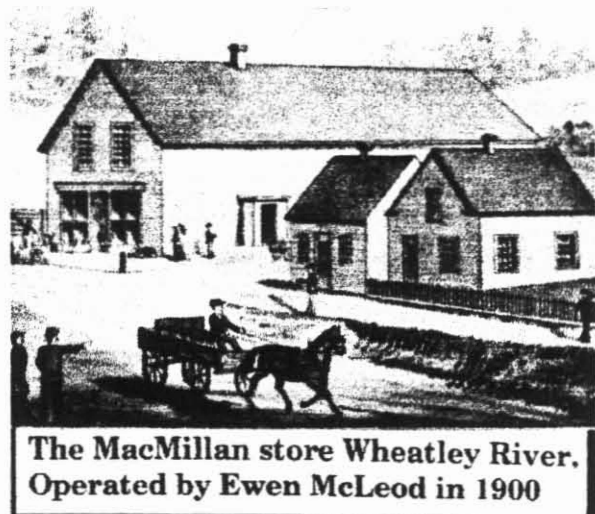
Ewen McLeod and his Wheatley River Token

by Ralph Dickieson

At the turn of the last century, entrepreneur Ewen McLeod flourished as the operator of a country general store. There, as in most stores of that type, one could buy almost anything. From a pound of nails to a barrel of flour, material for a dress or a shirt good enough for Sunday, the country store had it all. A successful store became, like the church, the school, and the community hall, a focus of the community. It is not surprising that stores would work hard to promote their business and win customer attention and loyalty. This desire for success is especially true of Ewen McLeod during the brief period he was in Wheatley River. One of his attempts to promote his business was his Wheatley River token, today a scarce piece of Prince Edward Island numismatic history. This token is very much sought by Island collectors and especially those who are serious collectors of Island material.

Ewen McLeod (sometimes spelled MacLeod) and his brother George S. McLeod operated a general store in Hunter River in the late 1800s. They purchased that store shortly after Ewen returned from the United States. Ewen had worked there for a number of years and had been able to save some money. While in business in Hunter River he met his wife -to-be, Margaret Jane Buchanan. In time they had three children, George Daniel (1890-1971), William Lawrence (1892-1976)), and a daughter Ida Louisa who died in infancy (September 26, 1896). Later, while at Oyster Bed, the McLeods adopted a daughter, Jean (1911-1931). Meanwhile, George McLeod eventually married and sometime after that the brothers dissolved their partnership.

In Wheatley River, not many miles away from Hunter River in central Queens County, Alexander MacMillan ran a shipbuilding business. MacMillan was very successful, and after shipbuilding had run its course he built a store in his community sometime in the 1870s. It is said he did a booming business for a number of years, up until his death. After he died, MacMillan's son operated the store and had it up for sale. Hearing the Wheatley River store was available, Ewen McLeod was able to rent it from the younger MacMillan in late 1899.



The Ewen McLeod Token



As well as being a country merchant, Ewen McLeod was a numismatist. It is not known when he began collecting, but he joined the American Numismatic Association in 1899. According to Fred Bowman's records in the Bank of Canada National Currency Collection library, McLeod was member number 129, quite an early number for an international organization such as this. The seriousness of his collecting is evident by the material which he accumulated and which was later listed in detail in an auction catalogue. He must have had a good knowledge of tokens, too, when he issued his own token in 1900. This brass piece is actually an advertising card, marked "Good For 5c In Trade" and designed to publicize his new venture in Wheatley River. It is estimated that he had one hundred of these tokens minted, however this has never been confirmed. It is certainly scarce, and is viewed by Island collectors as a desirable addition.

Some of the older residents of Wheatley River who either remember McLeod or have heard their parents talk of him say he was a good businessman. He was, very competitive, one who would buy as cheaply as possible and sell cheaper than his competitors. It is said he once got caught with inferior quality grass seed, which polluted his customer's farms with weeds.

Unfortunately, McLeod and his customers didn't get to use his tokens for very long. It seems a butter and cheese maker from New Glasgow named Hazeltine bought the Wheatley River store out from under McLeod, buying the property directly from MacMillan, the owner. Ewen McLeod had to move out.

McLeod then moved to Oyster Bed and operated a general store there for the next fifteen years. While there, he used to sell coal that came in on schooners and was carried over the sand bars in shallow-draught flat-bottom boats. One variety of coal which McLeod imported was much in demand by area blacksmiths for their forges. He also brought in limestone for the Wheatley River kilns.



Ewen McLeod

CATALOGUE
OF THE
PROPERTIES OF
Messrs. EWEN S. McLEOD,
A. L. UPHAM,
AND OTHERS.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER COINS,
SOME RARE AND CHOICE CANADIANS, ETC.
ALSO VARIOUS MEDALS, COIN FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE
BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY.

Which will be sold by Public Auction at
The Rooms of the COLLECTORS' CLUB, 351 FIFTH AVE., New York.
DANIEL R. KENNEDY, Auctioneer,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 23, 1903,
AT TWO O'CLOCK.

The Coins, etc., will be on Exhibition from 9.30 A. M., to 7 P. M.

CATALOGUED BY
LYMAN H. LOW,
UNITED STATES COIN AND CURR. DEPT. AND 220 STREET
TELEPHONE 4360, EIGHTH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

It would appear that soon after the move to Oyster Bed, McLeod decided to sell his collection of Canadian and Prince Edward Island tokens. The reason for this sale is not known, but perhaps he required capital for his business or to meet the expenses of his growing family. As noted in the catalogue of Lyman H. Low of New York, dated January 23, 1903, Ewen S. McLeod's collection was to be sold at public auction. Some of the items he had in his collection rarely come up for sale today and when they do, they usually sell well above book value.

Several items in McLeod's collection are worth noting. Three very early colonial pieces pertain to New France, and include Breton 502, a 5 sol silver piece in VG described as

"not common", Breton 510, a French "jeton" dated 1751 in VF condition, as well as Breton 517 in the same series. From Quebec, McLeod had the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company's "Third Class" copper, in VF; a rare Maysenholder & Bohle Goldsmiths token (Br. 566); and an uncirculated example of the token issued by numismatist A. Desroches (Br. 573).

Ontario was represented in McLeod's collection by Breton 729, the Upper Canada 1821 halfpenny token with "Jamaica" inscribed on the cask, and from New Brunswick, he owned the rare McDermott token of Saint John (Br. 914).

McLeod's native province was represented by the equally rare James Milner "sheaf of wheat" token of Charlottetown (Br. 916) in VG condition; both varieties of the John Joy token (Br. 995 and 996); Breton 1004 and 1005, both early halfpenny tokens; and two McCausland pennies. In total there were 77 lots, with some lots having many more than one token. Lot 172 for instance had one 1805 Hibernia, 3 Wellingtons, plus eight other tokens, a total of twelve items in one lot. The McDermott token from Saint John sold at the McLeod auction for \$16 while the Milner "sheaf of wheat" token sold for \$14. Today's prices for the latter two coins have certainly kept up to, and risen above, the rate of inflation.

After Ewen McLeod left the store in Wheatley River his new location in Oyster Bed was only three miles away. He must have been stiff competition for his rival, Hazeltine. A short time later Hazeltine sold the store to Herb Andrews who in turn sold it to Toff Ling. It is said that Ling did a great amount of business for a number of years and made some money. One day, however, when he came home from Charlottetown a little intoxicated he began to fool around with some matches. One of the match heads flew off and landed in some cotton material, which ignited. Afraid that some gun shells handy the burning cotton might explode, Ling ran outside only to see his store -- and Ewen McLeod's former store -- burn to the ground.

After he left the store business in Oyster Bed, Ewen McLeod moved to a farm in Hunter River, on the north side of Route 2 at the top of the hill on the way to Charlottetown. Later he became crippled and when he couldn't carry on farming, he moved in to the seven mile house -- the Hooper House -- at the intersection of Route 7 and Route 2 in Milton, P.E.I. Ewen McLeod, pioneer Island numismatist, died in 1932. His wife Margaret died in 1938, and both are buried in the Hunter River cemetery.

Ewen McLeod is remembered as a quiet man, a shrewd businessman, and a bit of a prankster. He is remembered too for his Wheatley River Token of 1900.

Acknowledgements

Interview with Ralph Matheson, Wheatley River, August 11, 1985. Several interviews with Jean MacRae, Hunter River, who also supplied the McLeod photograph. Chris Faulkner, for providing a copy of the 1903 Lyman H. Low auction catalogue. Cheryl Stead, for General History of Wheatley River, 1972; The Currency and Medals of Prince Edward Island 1988, by Robert J. Graham, Earle K. Kennedy and J. Richard Becker with contribution by Ralph Dickieson and Gordon J. McCarville.

SOME CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL MEDALS

by Ross W. Irwin

The Ontario Agricultural College obtained a collection of award medals from the Massey-Ferguson Co. These medals were awarded principally in the 1880's and 90's for field trials of ploughs and binders throughout the world. Many of the awards were from their Australian campaign of 1889-90.

Among the collection were four different Canadian medals which I describe below. I have not included the common Arts and Industry medals of 1879 for Toronto. These medals do not scan well and the illustrations are enlarged.

LOWER CANADA AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION, 1852

Le 610

Circular, 40 mm, silver, medal holed at 12-o'clock

Edge indented ARGENT

Obv: Inscribed CHAMBRE D'AGRICULTURE DU BAS CANADA / CREEE EN 1852. Shield of the Society with PRACTICE AVEC SCIENCE and agricultural scene.

Rev: Inscribed EXPOSITION PROVINCIALE AGRICOLE with Gabriel and trumpet facing right. Also, CAQUI G DE L'EMPERER



EASTERN TOWNSHIPS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, 1894

Circular, 45 mm, silver, rotated reverse die.

Edge 5mm plain

Obv: Inscribed EASTERN TOWNSHIPS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. Within, the Arms of Canada with a plough and sheaf of grain overlaid.

Rev: Engraved on a scroll the words TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Engraved below, 1894 / AWARDED TO / MASSEY HARRIS / Co Ltd / GENL. DISPLAY OF / AGRICULTURAL IMPL(I)MENTS./ SHERBROOKE . QUE.: CANADA



NOVA SCOTIA ANNUAL PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

Circular, 57 mm. bronze

Edge plain

Obv: ANNUAL PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION / NOVA SCOTIA. Arms of Nova Scotia and Queen's Crown above. Wreath of laurel. Scroll with AWARD / FOR MERIT, left and right of badge.

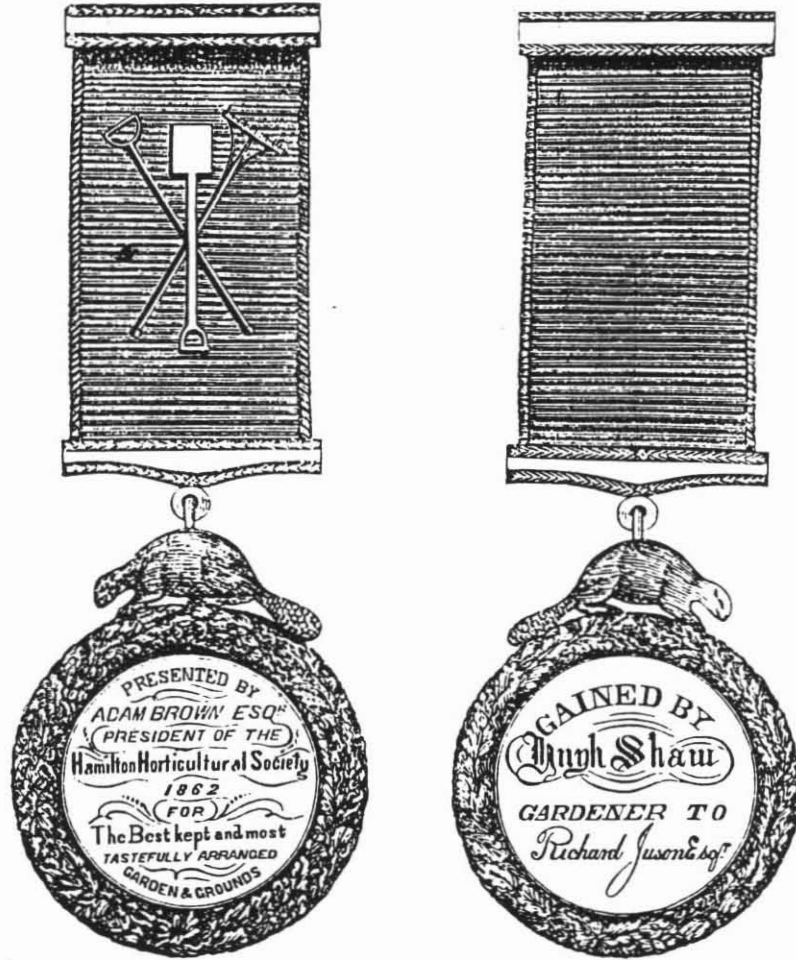
Rev: Folded scroll with ARTS AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE FISHERIES MINES and INDUSTRIES. HALIFAX below crest of city and wreath below the crest a "bird".



HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S PRIZE MEDAL.

We publish to-day two engravings of the medal presented last year by Adam Brown Esq., President of the Hamilton Horticultural Society, 'To the Gentleman's Gardener who should, during the season, keep his garden and grounds in the best order, and have his flowers most tastefully arranged.'

The medal was struck in England: it is solid silver and very heavy, and both in design and execution is decidedly a chef d'œuvre. The object for which it was given must commend itself to all who delight to look upon a perfect garden. They who had the privilege of examining the well kept grounds and beautiful flower beds of some of our citizens during last summer were no doubt indebted to Mr. Brown for much of the pleasure they enjoyed. For although the gardeners in this neighborhood have always been distinguished for the great care bestowed upon the grounds under their charge, we are of opinion that no matter how diligent and faithful a gardener may be, still in that as in every other walk in life, a little wholesome competition is required to bring out everything that a man is capable of; and that the competition for this medal had that effect, no one who saw the grounds of the successful competitor, Mr. Hugh Shaw, gardener to H. Juson, Esq., could for a moment doubt. The most captious and fault-finding critic would have been at a loss for anything to amend or improve upon. It was the very perfection of gardening, and well worthy of the honor bestowed upon it. And we hope that Mr. Shaw may be long spared to wear the memorial of his bloodless victory.



HORTICULTURAL PRIZE MEDAL.



THE PARIS PRIZE MEDAL.



THE PARIS PRIZE MEDAL.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, QUEBEC, 1898

Circular, 50 mm, gold plated

Edge inscribed with engravers name CUIVRE

Obv: Inscribed EXPOSITION AGRICOLE ET INDUSTRIELLE.. Woman and man above the port of Quebec. Engravers name at lower right L. BOTTEE.

Rev: Inscribed LA / COMPAGNIE / D'EXPOSITION / DE / QUEBEC / DE CERNEE / A / scroll engraved in script Massey Harris Co. / 1898; all within a wreath of maple leaves tied at the base.

J.N. DAVISON, UNION BUS TOKEN, FERGUS

by Ross W. Irwin

Obv: The name J.N. DAVISON at the top and FERGUS below. In the centre UNION BUS, with a clover leaf above and below.

Rev: Inscribed RETURN / TRIP / 35¢. A clover leaf above TRIP and a maple leaf at either side. Round, aluminum, 28 mm.

Remarks: This is an unusual token due to the fare. Bus lines used to transport people from the train station to a sponsoring hotel, or to their home. The price was usually 10¢. This token is for 35¢ which was a high cost at the time. It may have covered the return fare from Fergus to Elora.

Research on this token has been difficult.

Thomas Richard Davison, age 58 in 1923, was a drayman in Fergus and lived on Town Lot 16 on St. Andrew St. His son, J. Nelson Davison, age 23, was listed as a "bus driver" on the assessment roll and had a barn just west of his fathers home in Block 1 of Fergus. By 1925 he was married and living at Lot 86 St. Andrew St

The Union Bus line is listed in the Bell Phone book for March 1921, but not September 1920. The company is also listed in May 1925 but not in 1927. Looks like the bus line would not support a married family and he left town - only the token survives!



by Jack Boddington

THE INSIGNIA AND MEDALS OF THE MOST VENERABLE ORDER OF THE
HOSPITAL OF SAINT JOHN OF JERUSALEM - PRIORY OF CANADA

The Order of St. John is an ancient and respected Hospitaller Order in Canada - it is, in fact, placed after all other national orders but before the provincial orders in the booklet on the "Canadian Honours System - Wearing of ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS" of February 1999, as illustrated below

Order of Precedence of Orders, Decorations and Medals	
1. INSIGNIA OF CANADIAN ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS SHOULD BE WORN IN THE SEQUENCE BELOW. THE POST-NOMINAL LETTERS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS ARE INDICATED IN BRACKETS.	
VICTORIA CROSS	(V.C.)
CROSS OF VALOUR	(C.V.)
NATIONAL ORDERS	
COMPANION OF THE ORDER OF CANADA	(C.C.)
OFFICER OF THE ORDER OF CANADA	(O.C.)
MEMBER OF THE ORDER OF CANADA	(C.M.)
COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT	(C.M.M.)
COMMANDER OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER	(C.V.O.)
OFFICER OF THE ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT	(O.M.M.)
LIEUTENANT OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER	(L.V.O.)
MEMBER OF THE ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT	(M.M.M.)
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER	(M.V.O.)
→ THE MOST VENERABLE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM (ALL GRADES) (POST-NOMINAL LETTERS ONLY FOR INTERNAL USE BY THE ORDER)	
PROVINCIAL ORDERS	
ORDRE NATIONAL DU QUÉBEC	(G.O.Q., O.Q., C.Q.)
SASKATCHEWAN ORDER OF MERIT	(S.O.M.)
ORDER OF ONTARIO	(O.ONT.)
ORDER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	(O.B.C.)
ALBERTA ORDER OF EXCELLENCE	(A.O.E.)
ORDER OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	(O.P.E.I.)
DECORATIONS	
STAR OF MILITARY VALOUR	(S.M.V.)
STAR OF COURAGE	(S.C.)
... MERITORIOUS SERVICE CROSS	

In the year 1999 the Order celebrated its 900th. Anniversary with some commemorative medals being struck for distribution throughout the Commonwealth (see illustrations later in this article).

GRADES AND INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER

Extracts from the Royal Charters (1955 & 1958) and Statutes and Regulations of the Order and the qualifications for membership follow

Statute 22. Qualifications for Membership.—All Members of the Order must be British Subjects or citizens or nationals of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia, Ceylon, or Eire, or subjects or citizens or nationals of any territory over which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or any other of the said countries has jurisdiction ; must profess the Christian Faith ; must comply with the requirements of the Statutes ; and must have performed or be prepared to perform good service for the Order and for its work, in accordance with the mottoes of the Order.

Statute 24. Grades, Complements and Quotas.

(a) *Grades.* Members of the Order are divided into six Grades, membership of which is indicated by the following letters placed after their names :

Grade I	(a) Bailiffs Grand Cross (b) Dames Grand Cross	} G.C.St.J.
Grade II	Knights (a) Knights of Justice (b) Knights of Grace	} K.St.J.
	Dames (a) Dames of Justice (b) Dames of Grace	} D.St.J.
Grade III	(a) Chaplains (b) Commanders (Brothers) (c) Commanders (Sisters)	Ch.St.J. } C.St.J.
Grade IV	(a) Officers (Brothers) (b) Officers (Sisters)	} O.St.J.
Grade V	(a) Serving Brothers (b) Serving Sisters	S.B.St.J. S.S.St.J.
Grade VI	Esquires	Esq.St.J.

(b) *Numbers.* The complement of Bailiffs Grand Cross shall be as laid down in Statute 25.

The maximum complement of members in the Grades of Knight and Commander and the distribution between the Establishments of the Order shall be determined by the Grand Prior on the recommendation of the Chapter-General and with the advice of the Grand Prior's Advisory Council.

The maximum complement of members in the Grades of Officer (Brother), Officer (Sister), Serving Brother and Serving Sister shall be unlimited but an annual quota for admission or promotion in these Grades in respect of each Establishment of the Order shall be similarly determined.

Such complement and quotas shall be reviewed quinquennially.

All members of the Order are either Brothers or Sisters of the Order and the proportion of Brothers to Sisters within each Grade shall be as three to one except in the case of Esquires.

Members of the Order admitted by virtue of Statutes 26 (c) and 27 shall be additional to the complement determined.

In the case of the creation of a new Establishment of the Order a special initial complement and quota may be granted by the Grand Prior on the recommendation of the Chapter-General.

Statute 25. Bailiffs Grand Cross and Dames Grand Cross.

(a) Bailiffs Grand Cross shall be either (i) Bailiffs Grand Cross by virtue of the dignity of the offices which they hold in the Order, namely the Great Officers of the Order; or (ii) Bailiffs Grand Cross promoted by the grace of the Sovereign Head on the recommendation of the Grand Prior and the Chapter-General.

Bailiffs Grand Cross appointed, to be Great Officers shall, with the exception of the Prelate, be promoted from the Knights of the Order. On ceasing to hold the office they shall become Bailiffs Grand Cross additional to the establishment and shall have precedence among the Bailiffs Grand Cross promoted by the grace of the Sovereign Head in accordance with the date of their first appointment as Bailiffs Grand Cross.

Bailiffs Grand Cross promoted by the grace of the Sovereign Head as in (ii) above, shall be selected from those Knights of the Order who are of eminence in the State and/or have rendered conspicuously valuable and long continued service to the Order; they shall not exceed ten in number (exclusive of members of the Royal Family) two of whom shall be selected from Knights of the Order nominated by Priors.

(b) *Dames Grand Cross.*—Dames of the Order may be promoted by the Grand Prior on the recommendation of the Chapter-General to be Dames Grand Cross. Their number shall not exceed seven (exclusive of members of the Royal Family), one of whom shall be selected from Dames of the Order nominated by Priors.

Statute 26. Knights and Dames.

(a) *Knights and Dames, Selection of; and how borne on the Roll of the Order.* Knights and Dames shall be selected from those Commanders who have done good service in that Grade. They may be also selected from those persons of high eminence in the State whom it would be to the benefit of the Order to admit in this Grade, or from persons who have rendered conspicuous service for the Order or valuable services in the cause of charity and humanity.

Knights and Dames shall be borne on the Roll of the Order on two separate lists of equal rank. They shall rank for seniority in the Order in accordance with the date of promotion to Knight or Dame, irrespective of whether they be "of Justice" or "of Grace".

(b) *Knights and Dames of Justice.* A Knight or Dame of Grace may elect to be reclassified as a Knight or Dame of Justice provided one of the following conditions is fulfilled, viz. that he or she :

(i) is able to satisfy the Genealogist of the Grand Priory or, if domiciled in Scotland the Genealogist of the Priory of Scotland, that he or she is entitled to bear Arms ;

(ii) is a Prior of a Priory.

All Knights or Dames who were " of Justice " prior to the Royal Charter of 1936, shall retain their seniority over all Knights or Dames who were " of Grace " prior to the said Royal Charter, but such of these Knights or Dames of Grace as shall show proof to the satisfaction of the proper heraldic authority that they possess the qualification laid down in sub-para (b) (i) of this Statute may be classified as being " of Justice ", without, however, in any way changing their seniority in the Order.



Neck Cross and Breast
Star of a Knight (or
Dame) of Justice



Neck Cross and Breast
Star of a Knight (or
Dame) of Grace



Statute 27. Members of the Royal Family.—The Grand Prior, on the recommendation of the Chapter-General, and with the sanction of the Sovereign Head, may invite any member of the Royal Family to become a Bailiff Grand Cross or Dame Grand Cross, or a Knight of Justice or Dame of Justice, and upon acceptance of such invitation, he or she shall be thereupon admitted as such, and shall not be called upon to pay either Foundation Due or Annual Oblations.

Statute 28. Ministers of Religion.—All ministers of religion admitted to the Order in the Grade of Serving Brother may be termed Assistant-Chaplains, and all ministers of religion admitted in or promoted to the Grade of Officer may be termed Sub-Chaplains ; all ministers of religion admitted in or promoted to a higher grade than that of Officer, shall be admitted in or promoted to the Grade of Chaplain. Chaplains of Episcopal rank, or of other eminent status, may be appointed by the Grand Prior to be Sub-Prelates of the Order. Two members of the rank of Sub-Prelate or Chaplain shall be appointed by the Grand Prior to officiate at meetings of the Chapter-General and they shall be termed Officiating Chaplains.

Statute 29. Commanders (Brothers and Sisters).—Commanders shall be selected from those Officers who have done good service in that grade. They may also be selected from those qualified under Statute 22 whom it would be to the benefit of the Order to admit in this grade.

(c) *Representatives Overseas of Her Majesty.* The Grand Prior, on the recommendation of the Chapter-General, and with the sanction of the Sovereign Head, may invite a Governor-General, Governor, or other Representative Overseas of Her Majesty, to become a Knight or a Commander of the Order. He shall not be called upon to pay Foundation Due, and shall not pay Annual Oblations while he is holding such office.



Neck Cross of a
Commander

Statute 30. Officers (Brothers and Sisters).—Officers shall be selected from those Serving Brothers and Serving Sisters who have done good service in those grades. They may also be selected from other persons qualified under Statute 22.



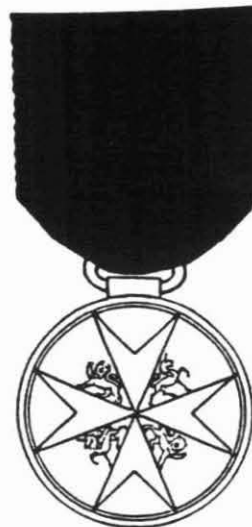
Breast Cross of an Officer

Statute 31. Serving Brothers and Serving Sisters.

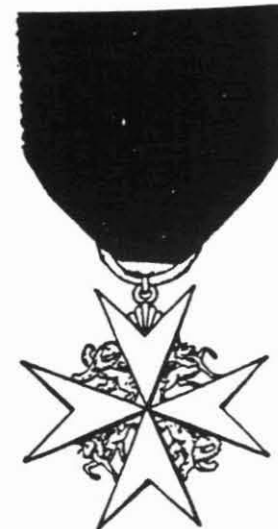
(a) Serving Brothers and Sisters shall be selected from those qualified under Statute 22.

(b) Persons performing temporary paid service for the Order and who are qualified under Statute 22, may be appointed Serving Brothers or Serving Sisters temporarily.

Breast Cross of a
Serving Brother
or Serving Sister



Pre 1981



Post 1981

The Royal Charters, Statutes and Regulations further list the specifications for the insignia of the Order:

APPENDIX III
INSIGNIA AND ROBES

(STATUTE 48)

2. *Insignia Badges and Ribands.*—The badge of the Order is worn by all Members other than Esquires suspended from a black watered silk riband. This riband shall be worn over the right shoulder by Bailiffs Grand Cross and Dames Grand Cross ; round the neck by Knights of Justice, Knights of Grace, Chaplains and Commanders (Brothers) ; and on the left breast by all other grades, provided that Sisters of the Order when in uniform shall wear their insignia in the same manner as is laid down for Brothers of the Order of comparable grade.

3. *Insignia Stars.*—Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross and Knights and Dames whether of Justice or of Grace wear the Star of the Order on the left breast.

5. i. The following table gives for each grade details as to the size, material and embellishment of the Badge, and as to the breadth of its riband.

Grade.	Badge Size.	Badge Material.	Badge Embellishment.	Riband Breadth.
Bailiff Grand Cross	3½-in.	Enamel	Gold	4-in.
Dame Grand Cross	3½-in.	Enamel	Gold	2½-in.
Knight of Justice	2½-in.	Enamel	Gold	2-in.
Dame of Justice	1½-in.	Enamel	Gold	1½-in.
Knight of Grace	2½-in.	Enamel	Silver	2-in.
Dame of Grace	1½-in.	Enamel	Silver	1½-in.
Chaplain	2½-in.	Enamel	Gold	2-in.
Commander (Brother)	2½-in.	Enamel	Silver	1½-in.
Commander (Sister)	1½-in.	Enamel	Silver	1½-in.
Officer (Brother)	1½-in.	Enamel	Silver	1½-in.
Officer (Sister)	1½-in.	Enamel	Silver	1½-in.
Serving Brother	1½-in.	Enamel	Silver	1½-in.
Serving Sister	1½-in.	Enamel	Silver	1½-in.

After 1981 the cross of Serving Brother and Sister was in plain silver - no enamel.

7. *Insignia Stars.*—

i. *Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross* shall wear as their Star a plain eight pointed Cross of white enamel three and five-eighths inches in diameter set in gold without embellishment ; see this Appendix.

ii. *Knights and Dames of Justice* shall wear as their Star a plain eight pointed Cross of white enamel, three inches in diameter set in gold without embellishment ; see this Appendix.

iii. *Knights and Dames of Grace* shall wear as their Star an eight pointed Cross of white enamel three inches in diameter set in silver and embellished in silver in the four principal angles alternately with a lion passant guardant and a unicorn passant ; see this Appendix.

THE LIFE SAVING MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN

Instituted in 1874, this medal is "awarded for gallantry in saving life". The medal was originally struck for award in silver or bronze but in 1907 a higher category in gold was instituted.

The medal is suspended from a ribbon of black with white (inner) and red (outer) side stripes.

The Life Saving Medal
of the Order of St. John
(obverse)



Until last year not more than a score of the Life Saving Medals in Gold had been awarded in the entire British Commonwealth, but an unprecedented three of these gold medals were awarded to Canadians for the same incident - a fiery collision between a bus and an propane tanker in northern Alberta.

The recipients were presented with the gold medals at an investiture presided over by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta in 1999.

The story of the heroic deeds of the three recipients, one of whom died in the fire, is worth the telling

Mr. Claes Daihqvist, (posthumously) Edmonton Alberta - who at great personal risk on April 19, 1997, near Fox Creek, Alberta, perished in a bus fire after helping to save the lives of 26 people. A pick-up truck carrying 150 gallons of diesel fuel was travelling on the wrong side of the road. In early morning darkness, a Greyhound bus, driven by Claes Dahlqvist, swerved to avoid hitting the pick-up truck. His efforts were in vain, and the two vehicles collided and skidded down the highway, igniting gasoline tanks and spraying diesel fuel and burning debris over both vehicles. Surrounded by flames and intense heat, Claes, while pinned to his seat, directed horrified passengers out of the burning wreckage. Despite agonizing injuries and burns, his concerns were not for himself, but for his passengers. He declined assistance and reached to help push his passengers out through the windshield of the blazing inferno. Passengers could only watch helplessly as explosions from the fuel-fed blaze quickly engulfed and consumed the driver. This award commends the memory of Claes Dahlqvist for his selfless, brave and unwavering duty which helped save the lives of 26 passengers of the bus fire that took his life.



Mrs Dahlqvist and son Rustan receiving the diploma of the Gold Medal awarded from the President of the Alberta Council, James C. Hartley, CStJ.

To receive the Gold Lifesaving Medal Mr. Rick Macinnes - who on April 19, 1997, near Fox Creek, Alberta, helped save the lives of several people. In early morning darkness, a pick-up truck carrying a load of fuel collided with a bus full of passengers and the two vehicles skidded down the highway. The impact and ensuing explosion ignited gasoline tanks and sprayed diesel fuel and burning debris over both vehicles. Surrounded by flames and intense heat, and covered in diesel fuel, Rick Macinnes escaped the burning bus. Hearing cries for help, he returned several times to evacuate passengers from the advancing blaze. Despite increasing heat and flames and a constant barrage of falling scorching bus metal, Rick Macinnes responded to the desperate cries of a woman trapped by the ankle and pinned under crushed seats. He re-entered the bus, pulled Penny Harris from her seat and pushed her through the window. Flames billowing from the floor boards ignited his diesel-coated body. Undeterred, he jumped from the inferno, and rolled in the snow. This award commends Rick Macinnes for his selfless, brave and perilous actions which saved the lives of several passengers of a bus fire.



The Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta, His Honour H.A. (Bud) Olson, PC, KStJ, OAE, CD, presenting the Gold Medal to Rick MacInnes.

To receive the Gold Lifesaving Medal Mr Dustin MacPhee - who at great personal risk on April 19, 1997, near Fox Creek, Alberta, helped save the lives of several people. In early morning darkness, a pick-up carrying a load of fuel collided with a bus full of passengers and the two vehicles skidded down the highway. The impact and ensuing explosion ignited gasoline tanks and sprayed diesel fuel and burning debris over both vehicles. Surrounded by flames and intense heat, and covered in diesel fuel, Dustin MacPhee then thirteen-years- old awoke from his nap, proceeded to the front of the bus. With his shoe on fire from the flames coming up through the floor boards, Dustin calmly assisted screaming passengers out of the bus and then jumped through the windshield. Despite admonishments from the bus driver, Dustin returned to assist the trapped driver, Claes Dahlqvist pulling on him in a desperate bid to free him. As heat and flames from the scorching bus metal intensified, Dustin was forced to retreat only moments before the blaze engulfed and consumed the bus. This award commends Dustin MacPhee for his selfless, brave and perilous actions, which saved the lives of several passengers of a bus fire.



Dustin MacPhee receiving the diploma of the Gold Medal from J.C. Hartley, CSTJ, President of the Alberta Council.



100 ans au Service du Canada

Nonacentenary of St. John Commemorative Medal



Obverse



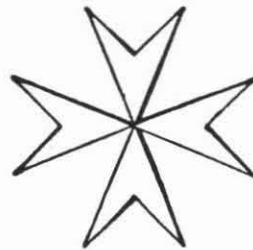
Reverse

This crown size (38.61mm diameter) commemorative medal was struck at the Royal Mint (England) to honour the Nonacentenary. Of golden appearance, the obverse depicts the seal of St. John with the inscription "NINE HUNDRED YEARS OF CARING" while the reverse, designed by Matthew Bonaccorsi, features a representation of a St. John Hospitaller caring for an injured person.

Nonacentenary of St. John "Collector Edition" Medal



The Royal Mint issued a series of "Collector Edition" medals to honour the 900th. anniversary of St. John. Each is 63mm in diameter and features the fine engraving by Matthew Bonaccorsi of the St. John Hospitaller on one side and the Royal Mint crest of the reverse. The medals are struck in either gold, silver or bronze, the silver and bronze pieces having an antiqued toned finish.



NUMISMATIC SOUVENIR'S OF 1910

by Ross W. Irwin

The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada celebrated their "Semi-Centennial" in 1910, having been founded in 1860. The main event was held in Exhibition Park during the week of June 18 to 25, 1910. There were two numismatic items created for the event and depicted in the brochure..

P.W. Ellis struck a medal which was offered for sale at \$4.00 in silver and \$2.00 in bronze. The obverse depicts Lt. Col. Durie and their benefactor Col. Sir Henry Pellatt. The badge of the unit is central and the years 1860 and 1910 above. The reverse shows a field officer and soldiers with the initial QOR and inscription SEMI-CENT / ENNIAL / ANNIVER / SARY.



The above beautiful medal is being issued by the well-known firm of P. W. Ellis & Co., Limited, medalists and manufacturers of military ornaments, badges, etc.

This medal has been struck in commemoration of the Semi-Centennial Reunion of the Queen's Own Rifles, and may be purchased at all leading jewellery stores. Price, on silver, \$4.00, on bronze, \$2.00.

As a memento of the Regiment, and of services connected therewith, no better souvenir can be had.

Ellis Brothers struck a souvenir official badge worn by participants of the event and sold to others by mail for 60 cents.

OFFICIAL BADGE *for* EX-MEMBERS



Q. O. R. SEMI-CENTENNIAL REUNION BRONZE MEDALLION

Enamelled in Queen's Own Colors
Suspended on Regimental Ribbon

A Splendid SOUVENIR

Will be on Sale at
REUNION HEADQUARTERS
Or sent to Ex-Members by Registered Mail for 60 cents.

IN SILVER IT IS \$1.10 BY MAIL

Send Express or Post Office Order to

ELLIS BROS. JEWELERS, 108 Yonge Street - TORONTO
who have consented to handle these for the
committee without profit.

The Church Collection Tokens of Holy Trinity Church, Aiyansh

by Ronald Greene



Bronze

21 mm

3.9 grams

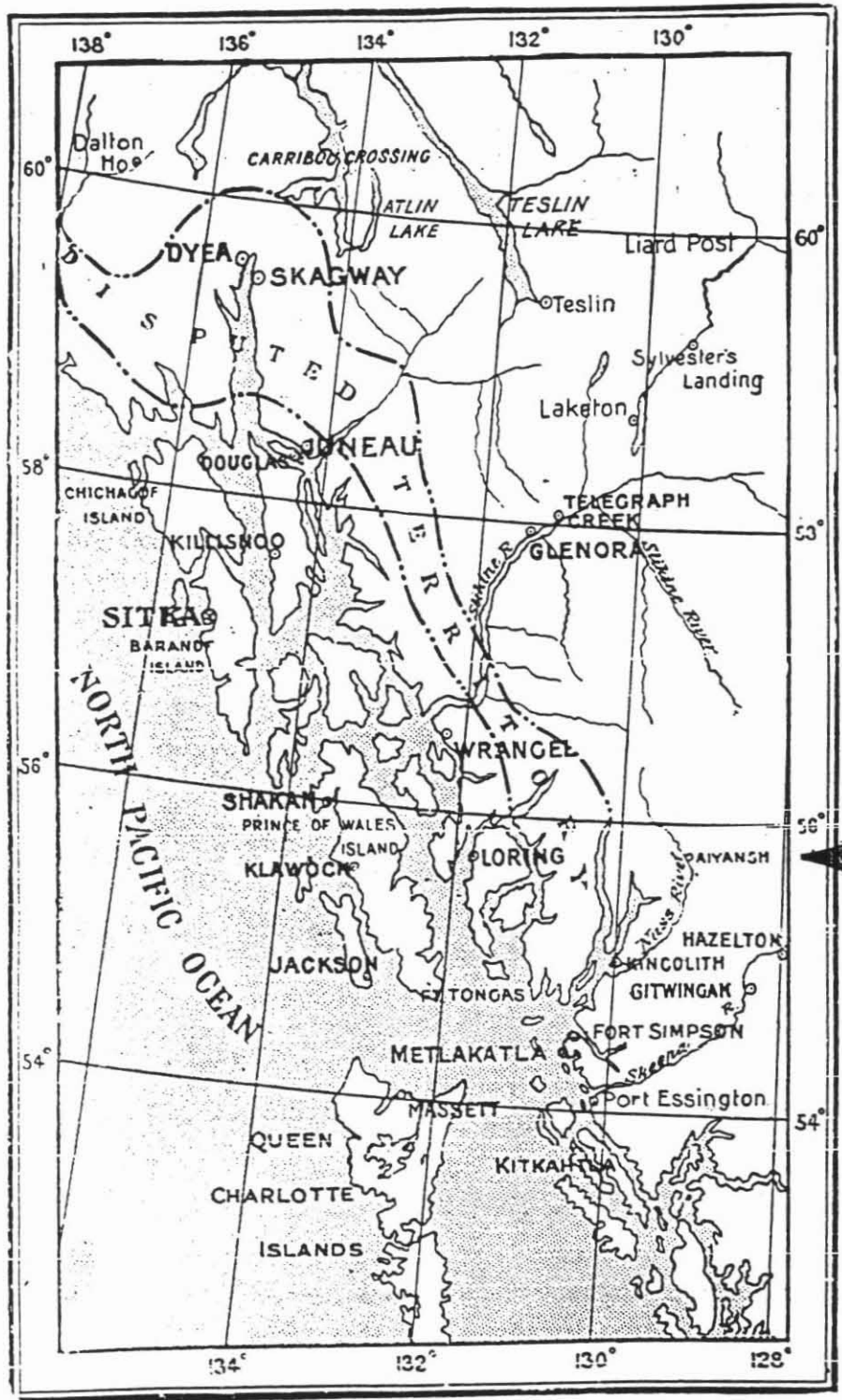
The token illustrated was recently brought to my attention by a Washington State token collector who had acquired the piece. He was told that it was found on northern Vancouver Island, which is a long way from Aiyansh. But subsequent sleuthing gave us some comfort about the piece and its long journey.

Aiyansh was a Nishga community located at the head of navigation of the Nass River in northern British Columbia. The river flows into Nass Bay and the Portland Inlet. At the turn of the 20th Century there were two communities in close proximity, Aiyansh and Gitladamiks (Gitladamix), the latter being two miles (3 kilometres) upstream. Until not too many years ago the only way in or out of the area was by water.

The story of the token is also the story of Reverend James B. McCullagh. He was a missionary working on behalf of the Church Missionary Society with headquarters in London, England, a society which is related to the Church of England. When the Church first came to Vancouver Island and British Columbia the Diocese of British Columbia was formed. As the population of the area grew responsibility for certain parts of the Diocesan territory was carved off. The Diocese of Caledonia was formed in 1879 and the Reverend W. Ridley was appointed as the first Bishop of the See.¹ Under Bishop Ridley several missions were established on the upper Skeena, Hazelton in 1880 and Gitwingak in 1882, on the upper Nass, at Aiyansh in 1883 and on the coast, at Kitkatla in 1887. James B. McCullagh was selected as the missionary to go to Aiyansh.

McCullagh was zealous in his desire to "civilize" the heathen and I believe that his attitude, which was fully in keeping with the day, would receive much less general acceptance today. But allowing for his beliefs he certainly produced some significant results. In a report written in 1895² he wrote, "If it were possible to overdo the preaching of the Gospel to the Heathen, then we have reached that possibility among the Nishgas. The heathen portion of the tribe are now in much the same position as the masses at home – they are convinced of the truth of Christianity but reject Christ." The report went on to say that the Mission had 125 adherents, 66 of whom were communicants and that "... done during the year: -- new church foundation completed, frame of building and tower erected...."

McCullagh's remarks on how he embarked upon building his church are worth repeating here, somewhat abbreviated. He dreamed of a church with a tower and spire, at the end of the main street with the forest and mountains rising behind, a very English vision. He appealed to friends in England and received £200 but when he sat down to work out the cost he realized that he would be able to build just a very tiny church for that amount, and that freight up the Nass River would consume half of the amount – an amount equal to the cost of the material. Ultimately he hit upon the idea of using the funds to buy a saw mill to cut lumber on site. The



MAP OF N.W. COAST, B.C., SHOWING MISSION STATIONS.

raw material was everywhere around him, he could eliminate the freight, and produce lumber for the church, for a school, and for houses. He therefore added what he could afford to the funds received and purchased a water driven saw mill.

The efforts to harness the river's flow failed so when he took a trip to England in 1891-1892 he raised enough extra funds to buy a boiler and engine in order to run the saw mill by steam. Once he had everything at Aiyansh he engaged a skilled white man to come, erect the mill, and to teach "my Indians" to run it. When they could do that he handed the mill entirely over to them on the condition that they produce, as required, the value of the mill in lumber for the church, school and mission house. By 1893 the mill was running and producing the community's own building material.

October 29, 1896 saw the church opened officially. It was named Holy Trinity Church, a name taken from a church in Cheltenham with which McCullagh had some early connection. There were 88 communicants on opening day.³ The offerings were generous and McCullagh stated that when the collection tray was passed to him he, "could hardly lift it on to the Holy Table. Each person's offering was in a small canvas bag with the name and amount written on the outside. The offertory amounted to one thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars, or about £250 ... I have no hesitation in saying that every twenty-five cent piece in the above collection represented a definite act of self-denial."⁴

McCullagh's biographer, Moeran, wrote that the amount of that day's special collection slightly exceeded the direct cost of building the Church!

The Reverend McCullagh described a typical Sunday and a most unusual method of collection.⁵

"The morning Service is always conducted in the Indian tongue. The people use the Nishga Book of Common Prayer, the chants and hymns being sung sweetly and heartily in the true spirit of praise. Native Readers read the Lessons in Nishga, and a native presides at the organ, while there is no half-heartedness about rendering the responses.

In the evening we have the service in English when the people use the English Prayer Book and sing English hymns with equal facility. The Lessons, too, are read in English, but for the present the sermon is in Nishga. At each Service there is a collection but it is conducted on a curious principle by the Wardens. A supply of two-and-a-half cent. tickets and five cent. tickets is kept by one of the Wardens who acts as banker, and who, when the Indians have money in the

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Title: Holy Trinity Church, Aiyansh

Autumn, sells to each person as many tickets as he or she may require until the annual pay-day comes again. The cash received for these tickets he keeps in a box, and when the tickets are counted in the vestry after a collection he takes them back at their face value in cash. The amount is then entered in a book and signed for by the Reader who takes the Service or by myself if I am there. Thus the running expenses of the church are defrayed..."

Looking beyond the Reverend's words we need some explanation. Firstly the Reverend McCullagh was English and the English do use the word "ticket" and "token" somewhat interchangeably so it is quite possible, maybe even probable, that the "tickets" he refers to are tokens in our sense. Secondly, the community was very isolated with few opportunities for wage labour. While the Indians might obtain cash from their spring hunt, it was the late summer salmon run that would provide their main source of cash income – the men fishing and the women working in the cannery. They would be paid at the end of the season -- essentially one pay day per year. Much of this pay would have been spent in the cannery store to obtain their various needs. Since wages at the time may have been in the order of \$1.00 or \$2.00 per day, and the smallest coin in circulation was a 25 cent piece, even the smallest coin available would have represented a great sacrifice. The introduction of the "tickets" would have permitted an affordable offering each Sunday.

The September of 1917 turned out to be a very wet month. By November the river levels had risen very high along both the Skeena and Nass rivers. Flooding occurred along the Skeena, cutting Prince Rupert off except by sea. On the 18th of November the Nass River broke through its banks near Gitladamiks. By the 20th the Mission House in Aiyansh was under 10 feet (3 meters) of water and other parts of the community were submerged under more than twenty-four feet (7 meters) of water. Houses, plank walks, carcasses of horses, cattle and anything that would float were carried down the river for miles.⁶ Overall the damage was extensive, to all intents the village of Aiyansh was wiped out. The decision was made to relocate the community of Aiyansh to Gitladamiks to avoid a recurrence of the loss. The west window and some interior fittings of Holy Trinity Church were removed and installed in St. Bartholomew's church at Gitladamiks which had been started in 1911. Unfortunately all of the surviving Aiyansh records and older Gitladamiks records were destroyed when St. Bartholomew's church was destroyed by fire.⁷

How the token got to northern Vancouver Island may be explained by the existence at Alert Bay of an Indian residential school, which although within the territory of the Diocese of British Columbia was operated by people associated with the Diocese of Caledonia. Perhaps a token brought down with the thought of using it in the collection and subsequently lost.

Finally, in summary, we have the record of two Church Collection tokens, one of which is known, used in the Holy Trinity church in Aiyansh possibly as early as 1896 until 1917.

¹ Rev. J.B. McCullagh, *The Aiyansh Mission Naas River, British Columbia*, CMS, London, 1907. McCullagh uses the spelling Naas, a usage which has been replaced by the spelling Nass

² Rev. J.B. McCullagh, "A Transformed People, Rev. J.B. McCullagh's Report of the Aiyansh Mission, British Columbia." *The Church Missionary Intelligencer*, 1896, pp 510-

³ J.W.W. Moeran, "McCullagh of Aiyansh" Marshall Brothers Ltd, London, Edinburgh & New York, 1923.

⁴ McCullagh 1907, p. 55

⁵ McCullagh 1907, p. 56

⁶ The Daily News, Prince Rupert, 7 December 1917, p. 1

⁷ Letter from Cliff Armstrong, Archivist, Diocese of Caledonia, 17 April, 2000

Numismatically Oxford - (part 14)

Tokens of Princeton, Ontario

Princeton, Ontario is situated principally in Blenheim township of Oxford county. A small portion of the village is in Burford township of Brant county. It lies 12 miles east of Woodstock and seven miles west of Paris.

One of the earliest merchants there was a Mr. L.T.B. Hewitt who opened a store on what is now Hiway 2 in 1840. This store would have been in Brant county. About 1855 he moved his business into a new store north of the highway on the corner of Main and Railway Streets.

The next owner was a John Galbraith. Fire damaged the store in 1889. He re-built and sold the store in 1890 to Fred Matthews. Adam Anderson took over at that address in 1902.

Previous to coming to Princeton, Adam Anderson and his wife had operated stores in Nelles Corners, Hagersville and Selkirk, Ontario.

In 1890 the Andersons came to Princeton and rented a store from Daniel and Holmes on the corner of Main and Victoria Streets. They were there until taking over the Matthew store. The store is still being operated by the Anderson family. Glen Anderson, a great-grandson of Adam runs it today.

Adam Anderson used "due bill" tokens in the store. They were listed by McColl in his 1903 sales catalogue so it is quite likely that they were in use before locating to the present store.

The tokens are in denomination of from 1c to \$1 and are scalloped shaped. These tokens run from 22 mm in diameter for the 1c to 38 mm for the \$1. The tokens are known in four metals, aluminum, copper, white metal and brass. Glenn Anderson, the present owner of the store is only familiar with the aluminum tokens. McColl notes that there were only five sets of the other metals struck.

Daniel & Holmes also used due bills in their business. They are also known in the same four metals. They are octagonal in shape and run from 18 mm for the 1c to 36 mm for the dollar.

Please refer to the fall 1996 issue of the *Transactions* for a more detailed story and a picture of the store.

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Major Sheldon S. Carroll
An Appreciation

by
Michael Curry

I first met Sheldon Carroll (the Major) in 1966 after a summer's holiday in the Upper Ottawa Valley. Our Family had found a deserted farm house which had served as a local branch of the Sterling bank and still to be found were several rooms of artifacts and other interesting objects. I picked up a cheque stub on which was printed the Sterling Bank over printed the Standard Bank. Upon returning to Ottawa I found my way through the phone book to the Bank of Canada. Here I was directed to Major Carroll and arranged to met him with my prize.

He explained the evolution of the Canadian Banking system and left me with the sense that my lone piece of banking history, trivial though it might have seemed to some, would fill an important gap in the National Currency Collection. I willingly donated it to the collection explaining that paper money and banking history were far removed from my love of ancient numismatics.

At this point let me explain that I had never heard of the CNA though I occasionally attended meetings of an Ottawa Coin Club which met at the Chateau Laurier. My interest in ancients had begun by attending the ONA in 1963 where I purchased a Constantinian bronze from Collectors Research of Montreal.

In 1969 I researched and wrote a paper on Roman Plated Coins. This I submitted to the Royal Numismatic Society of London for their annual F. Parkes Weber Prize which it won. I believe it was Ruth Mcquade who may have contacted the Bank of Canada and let them know. In time I was contacted by Major Carroll who wanted to have my picture taken after going out to lunch . It was arranged to have a photo taken by Mr. Evans of the medal itself, which was published in the CN Journal.

At this point I was given a tour of the then National Currency Collection and once again chatted with Major Carroll. I distinctly remember him showing me the ancients and upon lifting one of the cases and turning it over promptly shooting a Byzantine Gold scyphate on the floor! Sheldon picked it up and explained that the case was not two sided because of the coin's shape, but that he thought that it was not the first time that this coin had been dropped!

At that time I was working after graduating from High School and was attending University part time intending to become a teacher in history. One day I recived a call from the Bank of Canada's Currency Collection asking me if I would be interested in working for them. I immediately accepted and started work as Assistant to the Curator, Major Carroll sharing an office with the secretary Miss Ruth Dundas. With time I came to comprehend what my duties were. I assisted in replying to oral and writtten requests for

information which came to us directly or could have been received by anyone in the Bank or its regional agencies. We also prepared drafts for the Bank's Secretary's staff to whom we were attached.

I was introduced to a lot of people but as Sheldon remarked " I don't expect you to remember all their names, but its important they know who you are".

One task I was assigned was to arrange the collection's paper Notgeld money holdings numbering tens of thousands of German paper notes in pre WWII gothic scrip. One had to work in a second language and determine the various issuing cities, states, their series and dates. This collection was so extensive that many items were not listed in the then catalogues of this series. Here was a baptism by fire!

Sheldon, as we would only refer to him in cases of immediate urgency, was usually addressed as 'Major Carroll'. Indeed this point was made by the former Rector of Kingsway United Church in his eulogy at Sheldon's funeral where he said how happy Sheldon was to be called Major Carroll or Sheldon.

He was always available, interested and knowledgeable and could be counted upon to know which particular author, title or Journal might hold the key to the research at hand. At lunch time he retired to his office, closed the door and had a peaceful half hour to himself, lighting a cigar and eating a banana which was his usual luncheon desert. He was comfortable with his feet on the desk with only the backs of his heels touching the surface. His shoes were always neatly polished and he took pride a carefully pressed grey flannel trousers.

I only remember us intruding on this private time on two urgent occasions. Here he would plan things in his mind, do some private work for a friend or if it was the fall prepare his upcoming curling schedule. He might mention his wife Vera or one of the children in passing but it was rarely more than a couple of sentences.

One of my tasks was to accompany items from the collection to either the Malak or Evans studios for the taking of photographs for the covers of the Bank of Canada's Monthly Review. Sometimes I would be asked questions mostly it was a silent affair. Back at the office we would jointly prepare the capsule text for inside the cover explaining the item and its place in the scheme of the world's currency. On other occasions I would accompany Major Carroll to our local book binder, a Mr. Boilieu, who did superb work and with whom Sheldon had an uncanny rapport and mutual appreciation. Sometimes I could interject a point of clarification in french, which I am now sure was not required, but may have added precision to a point and made Sheldon proud that a member of his staff was able to communicate intelligibly in both official languages. Sometimes I went on my own to pick up the binding work.

By this time I was drafting replies to incoming correspondence, meeting with the occasional visitor and undertaking research in the collection on behalf of collectors across

Canada. Sheldon delegated the routine daily correspondence and all the french letters to me as I was bilingual. English replies were prepared and french ones drafted and sent to the translation branch. At the Bank at that time there existed a wonderful bilingualism policy that one was expected to be constantly perfecting one's second official language. Here I was introduced to the workings of the language school and the staff of the translation office with whom we had regular dealings. Twice a week I received language instruction from University of Laval economics students, who referred to Sheldon as 'Le Grand Major'! They gained an understanding of the functioning of a central bank and we learned french.

Sheldon loaned me to a Mr. Richardson in the Secretary's department to work on the designs of the new currency series and I spent days on end measuring foreign notes and taking their thickness to determine the impact of silk on note design and the life of notes in general. I also had to visit the British American Bank Note and Canadian Bank Note companies for meetings.

If Major Carroll was going to a coin convention or giving a talk the work would commence many months in advance with things laid out on tables in our work room. Here they would be put together, taken apart, moved around and suitable texts created. Then after several weeks or so it would all be taken down, boxed up and put away well in advance of the date required. If he was giving a speech we might be asked to comment on the text, but I do not ever recall hearing him practice his delivery.

One of the functions of Bank of Canada's Currency Collection Staff was to assist in greeting foreign visitors, This extended all the way from showing them items of interest in the collection to providing luncheon conversation in the Governor's dining and board rooms. This task invariably fell to the Major Carroll but on several occasions I was on standby having prepared by studying our collection's holding of the country in question.

Even though we did not participate Sheldon invariably gave us a debriefing on what had transpired which made us feel a part of the process and contributors to the greater good. Some visitors were distinguished heads of foreign agencies others were simple members of the public. They all got his polite and undivided attention.

I think one of Major Carroll's strengths was his ability to make one believe that any item under discussion was of prime importance to the National Currency Collection and even more so if it was of an original nature and not to be found in any reference work. This applied to coinage, paper money, metal tokens or bank note proofs. Sheldon believed that collecting Canadian decimals was all well and good but one should have an understanding from whence they had evolved. In short Sheldon understood and his knowledge encompassed the full range, scope and depth of numismatics in Canada and its place in the world. Not bad for a second career!

His was the generation which saw numismatics fully emerge from the realm of the knowledgeable amateur into a full blown professional discipline in its own right. Near the

end of my tenure preparations were underway for me to attend the upcoming meeting of the International Numismatic Congress in Washington which was being hosted by the Smithsonian.

While Sheldon undoubtedly had his own opinions on matters these were rarely communicated directly, but rather through teaching opportunities. In this way they made more of an impression and indeed still remain long after the issue has faded.

I believe that he sent me on many tasks to gain an understanding of the breadth of the National Currency Collection's subject matter and its role. Our basic premise was that numismatics was the study of circulating media of exchange or currency, the natural culmination of which was the Canadian Central Banking System as embodied by the Bank of Canada. For this reason the Collection did not have communion tokens nor medals which were under the care of the National Medal Collection.

Sheldon had a delightful sense of humour, but it was never at anyone's expense. If someone was complaining about the price of a certain wanted piece, Sheldon would invariably point out that they are not making them any more! I frequently had to do research at the Public Archives and met with Mr Alfred Petrie. Alf liked to talk and everyone knew this. Sheldon would say before I left that we should get together before lunch and if Alf got to talking I was to announce that I was committed to a meeting back at the Bank.

Like all of us he had his personal quirks one of which was that all the spines of the books in the library should be pointing in the same direction, even if this meant filing the work upside down! Our book binder was frequently instructed to bind volumes to the reverse of their issuance manner so as to conform with this. Sheldon was appalled at the frequent size changes of Journal formats. These might range from 8 1/2" X 11" to 8 1/2" X 14" to 5" X 6" and then back again depending upon who was the editor at the time. This would produce an exasperated comment each time he filed a volume.

We used to get a number of Coin publications, some purer than others, and the office calm would be broken when he spotted an ad for commemorative ingots or jack knives in a coin publication! This would invoke the comment of "beltbuckles of famous bus conductors I have known". He had teacher's innate sense of grammar and was particularly appalled at the catalogue descriptions of pieces as semi unique!!

His sense of proportion and or the rightness of things was communicated daily and lives with me still. Once in the early liberated 70's a young couple was reported to have made love in the nude on the lawn of the then newly built National Arts Centre. Sheldon's only comment was simply "were they crazy". It was beyond his fathoming.

His palpable joy in coins could span everything from a milk or bread token of Alberta to Roman sestertii to an 1893 flat topped ten cent piece. You will note that I did not say dime as this was another of his points. Canada has cents and ten cents we did not

have dimes nor pennies. Those were left to the American and English. Similarly the Bluenose was not the ship on the ten cent piece but rather it was a composite of several ships of that type and period.

He bore no one ill will and if, as sometimes happened, we did not get an approval to a special acquisition request Sheldon would state that " we had not explained our case properly ". In other words the fault lay with us, not those who relied on our information to reach their decision. He appreciated honest mistakes as was the case when I once explained to an unexpected visitor that neither I nor the secretary could show them through the coin cabinets. This was in the days prior to the museum. It turned out that the visitor was one of our most loyal supporters on the Bank of Canada's Board of Governors. Upon Sheldon's return a photographic organizational chart of the Governors quietly appeared. Sheldon concurred with my decision, but took steps to ensure a more appropriate response the next time.

The currency collection had to undergo an annual audit by one of the Bank's auditors. As a major branch we had assets worth quite a substantial amount. This involved starting at square one if it was a new auditor. After introducing him into the arcane world of grading Sheldon would move on to world coinage, furtrade pieces, coin catalogues, bank note series and the like. The approach was to do a random audit on several dozens of items and from this conclude the ongoing book keeping accounted for the remainder. I believe we created several new coin collectors in this way (especially after Sheldon had explain how prices for desirable material always increased in value). We always got positive comments on Major Carroll's assiduous purchases.

Major Carroll worked slowly and methodically whether it was in the acquisition of books for the library or the cataloguing of some of our tokens requested by a fellow numismatist. Slowly over several weeks at a rate of 1-2 hours a day he would catalogue the items in our collection and the ensuing typescript would be sent to the requestor, who dully acknowledging Major Carroll in the preface little realized that Sheldon's work formed the backbone on which all else was hung.

I remember one day being sent to make some copies in " the annex " and noticing in the adjacent room whole stacks of books on the shelves some of which were quite scarce histories of the various Canadian chartered banks. I mentioned this to Sheldon who promptly put down his pen and had me show him my find. His enthusiasm was that of a school boy. He announced that " this was akin to finding a free bookstore " as he went off to find the person responsible. In time these books, library extras, came to the Currency Collection and were used as "traders" with other dealers for works we required.

I once found found two copper plates of the Montreal Beaver Club at a local thrift shop Sheldon promptly went and got them remarking " I wonder how they got there". If he found something that someone he knew needed he would obtain it and send it off to them with a note saying " I found this thought it might be of interest" .

Sheldon was particularly proud of his collection of circular cancellation planchets which found their way up from the bowels of the Banks vaults on the soles of peoples' shoes. In those days old notes were incinerated on our premises. He had all denominations from \$1 to \$1,000 dollars and was working on the various series and the chartered banks notes. Here was a collection within a collection purely for the love of the event, but still with a knowledge to impart.

Sheldon's records were invaluable and he would frequently point out that one of the commonest Canadian coins was a 1908 Proof 50 cent piece which had appeared at auction over 50 times; while one of the rarest was the 1908 uncirculated 1908 50 cent piece which had appeared but three times. Simply stated this fact could deflate many a cataloguer anxious to inflate his offerings.

His sense of the rightness of things extended to all facets of life and when he suffered his first heart attack his anger was palpable. " What else am I supposed to do? " he would announce " I cut the fat off my pork chops and walk up three flights of stairs each day". We used to come in by the side door of the old building and had offices which overlooked Sparks Street prior to the new 240 Sparks Street being constructed. This unexpected and unwanted event was beyond his comprehension.

On cold winter mornings he would come into the office remarking " that it sure was a good day to have an inside job!" The implication being that there were others less fortunate working outside in this weather. Perhaps this was a reflection of his rural upbringing. Woe betide anyone who mentioned that they were late for work because of bad weather or a snowfall. Sheldon would calmly ask if they had a radio and had heard snow in the forecast the night before. The implication being that they should have made provision and advanced their alarm clock to give themselves extra time to get to work!!

The creation of the museum team, the research, planning and execution were all handled with professional precision resulting in what is surely the finest Currency Museum in the world and was at its opening one of the most advanced museums in general. As was written about Sir Christopher Wren in St. Pauls " if you desire to see his (Sheldon's) monument look around you " as you stand in the currency museum. Sheldon was the embodiment of the perfect staff officer though he seldom spoke about his military service. He had served on the International Joint Commission with Indian and Polish personnel and had made friends with an old Vietnamese Museum Curator in Hanoi during his frequent trips from Saigon to Hanoi and back again.

Sheldon loved to travel and he had a check list of the countries he had visited which was over fifty two when I worked with him. After the death of Mr. J Douglas Ferguson and Ruth McQuade Sheldon and his wife seemed to travel less often.

I believe his beloved wife Vera's passing affected him deeply and one could feel the pain in his voice when he phoned to say " I have some bad news unfortunately Vera passed away yesterday". He enjoyed hearing of new finds and had fun wearing a ribboned

medal with the Bank of Canada logo that I had found which we christened the Order of the Bank of Canada though we both new it was probably a sports medallion from a dealer's sample stock.

I had twice nominated Sheldon for the Order of Canada which I felt he rightly deserved. The first time it was rejected I was encouraged to apply again and obtain some other backers. I enlisted the help of Louis Rasminsky and Alfred Petrie but to no avail. Sheldon would say we had not stated our case properly! This was the period which saw hockey stars and entertainers being inducted into the Order and the field of coin collecting was not felt to be of high enough visibility. I still feel that the creation of the original collection and its museum setting from scratch puts Major Carroll on a par with Brown of our National Gallery, Logan of the Geographical Survey and other folk such as Marius Barbeau of the Museum of Civilization. That the National Currency Collection is a destination for the serious pusuit of the professional discipline of Numismatics by both Canadians and foeigners alike speaks for itself.

I like to think that when Sheldon got to the pearly gates in heaven and after meeting St. Peter he would have noticed the coloured access passes that the heavenly hosts used to enter those portals. I imagine him enquiring why the different colours were used. Were they for the seried ranks of angels, archangels etc and when did they switch to plastic from metal, how many of each type and signature were issued and who printed them. Major Carroll would have concluded by enquiring if by chance there were any older unwanted ones laying around as he thought he might start a collection!!

On the Trail of an Unknown Variety;
The Canadian 1882-H Cent Reverse.

by Wayne L. Jacobs, F.C.N.R.S.

As with most coin series, that of Canada has a large number of varieties. Some were - and are - quite obvious, able to be picked out at once; others are less conspicuous, allowing them to remain undiscovered for a considerable time. Only within the past year or so, for instance, have we become aware that there are two obverses on the common 1948 cent - this after having been overlooked for a half-century.

In most cases, varieties have been discovered by direct observation, a lot of luck and a certain degree of tenacity. Very rarely has documentary evidence indicated a variety might exist before it is searched for - hopefully, with positive results. The following *might* be one of those cases.

Minting Technology of Canadian Victorian Coins.

To understand why this variety *may* exist, it is necessary to understand the general principles behind the minting of Canada's Victorian coins.

Unlike those of Britain, the Victorian Canadian coinages give every indication of *not* having their dies replicated with the use of a "reducing machine" - at least, not before the death of Leonard C. Wyon in 1891. One of the big advantages of the so-called "Janvier machine" was that a single model might give rise to dies in various diameters, all identical except as to size. However, we notice that although the Province of Canada 5- and 10-cent pieces (from 1858) and the Dominion of Canada 25- and 50-cent pieces (from 1870) are "sets", there are numerous differences in design between them aside from size. Neither the 5-cent nor 25-cent are just smaller editions of the 10- and 50-cent pieces. The master dies for all of these were initially engraved and punched by hand; *plus* (a small but vital point) rim denticles seem to have been machine-applied as the very last step in the production of the dies, thus remaining the same even during future touchups of the rest of the die.

There are a number of "Portraits" listed and illustrated in the Haxby/Willey catalogues.¹ At first glance, all seem to be the same - but there *are* differences. Even so, since the peripheral lettering remains the same, especially in relation to the rim denticles, it may well be that L.C. Wyon was using a technique known as "double matrixing".

A single original master die could give rise to many dozens of duplicate "working dies", depending on the size; the smaller the coin, the more replications possible. Yet even this number might be insufficient to cover a long-lived series or one of very large mintages. Having no master model to copy by use of the reducing machine, it was normal procedure to set aside one or a few of the first - therefore the sharpest and very best - working dies against possible future use as "master dies" themselves. Even so, these saved dies would *still* be second-generation copies, usually requiring a little touching-up to make them their best. Under special circumstances, even "ordinary" unused working dies could be pressed into service as "masters", but even more tidying-up would be required. It could well be that the various different "Portraits" are the results of just such touched-up working dies, now serving as "master dies". It should be noticed that for most of them, neither the legends nor the

¹ Haxby, J.A. & Willey, R.C. "Coins of Canada", various editions.

relationships of the lettering to the rim denticles changes - just the portrait; and it, only slightly.

In early 1891, Leonard C. Wyon died and his position of Chief Engraver lay vacant for more than a year (late 1892 or early 1893) until filled by George W. DeSaulles. But a curious phenomenon occurs on Canadian coins during this "interregnum": whatever "portrait" and "reverse" these coins carried in 1891/2 continued on unchanged for the rest of the reign, despite the fact that the mintages tended to be larger and more frequent. This indicates the exact opposite of Wyon's "touch-up double-matrixing" - the possible (even probable) use of the reducing machine with some actual positive "hub" die serving as model for each denomination. This was a purely "mechanical" approach to die replication but seems to have been used until Edward VII's accession after which Canadian dies were produced from models just the same as the rest of the Commonwealth. Obverses became virtual "stock designs".

Royal Mint records regarding nineteenth-century Canadian coinages are studded with entries of Wyon having charged separately for various "dies" (meaning "master dies") and "punches" ("intermediate punches" or "hubs"). Practically all can be reconciled with the different "Portraits" or "Reverses" as enumerated in the Haxby/Willey catalogues. It is for this reason that an extra entry for one as yet unaccounted for is so interesting.

The Possible Variety.

A glance at the standard catalogues will reveal that there are three major reverses for the Victorian cents of the Dominion of Canada:

(a) The "Provincial Leaves" reverse for the years 1876-82 inclusive which was really the old reverse of 1858/9 with some re-cutting done.

(b) The "Large Leaves" reverse used from 1884 until 1891, and

(c) The "Small Leaves" reverse 1891-1901. Both (b) and (c) were used in 1891.

Importance is only a matter of degree. The above are listed as they appear in the Haxby/Willey catalogues²; the Charlton catalogues³ list only the "Large" and "Small" leaves;⁴ old catalogues like Breton's⁵ lump them all together, merely noting "2 varieties in 1891" which would be the "Large date" and "Small date" or "Large Leaves" and "Small Leaves".

From the above, even the more detailed listing of Haxby/Willey would have us conclude that *all* the reverses of the 1882-H cent are the same, being of the older "Provincial leaf" type. Possibly they are; still, we should consider the following:

There were two coinages of Canadian cents in 1882, each to the amount of 2,000,000 coins and both struck by Ralph Heaton & Son, Birmingham, under contract to the Royal Mint.

The first coinage was ordered by the High Commissioner for Canada in London on December 31, 1881 and the very last "settling-up" invoices were made in March, 1882 for small

² Combined with leaves, date size and different portraits, there are six varieties in 1891.

³ Charlton, J.E. "Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins", various editions.

⁴ With date and leaf size, three varieties are listed for 1891.

⁵ Breton, P.N. "Popular Illustrated Guide to Canadian Coins, Medals, &c", 1894.

amounts separately payable. In the case of those for Leonard Wyon, this was typical since he charged Canada separately for the production of whatever "master dies" or "punches" that were needed, manufacturing them in his own private studio as did his father, William, before him. Fortunately for our records, the charges were made through the Royal Mint.

From the Royal Mint records regarding this particular mintage, we have the following invoice:

"16 March, 1882.

"I am also to enclose Mr. Wyon's and Mr. Hill's accounts in connection with this Coinage amtg to £3.3.0 & £4.2.6 respectively which can be paid direct to those gentlemen,

I am &c
C W F(remantle)"

Robert A. Hill's charge was a simple expense account. As "Head of the Operating Department" at the Royal Mint, one of his duties was to undertake an inspection tour every week or ten days when a coinage was being struck under contract, such as was this one by Heaton's. His charges were for train and cab fares as well as 21/ per day for his time.

"Mr. Wyon's" charges are not specified but the amount is consistent with the replicating and touching-up of a master die or hub. Since the amount is different, it is probably not one of the following which were invoiced a short time later, Canada paying the bill on March 29, 1882. It was in settlement of:

" 1 obv. Punch Canada One Cent	£3. 0. 0
1 rev. do do do	<u>3. 0. 0</u>
	£ 6. 0. 0"

Leonard C. Wyon's charges show that he did actual engraving and that we can look for varieties in the dies. From the Royal Mint charges made direct to Canada, we see that the end result was one each "punches" (i.e., "hubs") for the obverse and reverse of the Canadian cent that year.

The obverse change fits the known facts since Haxby/Willey's "Portraits 1" and "2" are known on the 1882-H cents, the latter appearing for the first time that year. But the only reverse known so far is the old "Provincial leaves" one.

Then there was a second coinage of cents in 1882 - again, at Heaton's under contract. These were a further 2,000,000 coins originally ordered 28 October 1882 and the bills fully paid January 25, 1883.

Are there two reverses for the 1882-H cents? There are three possibilities:

(1) There is a good chance there *are* since it was usual Royal Mint practice to produce (or have produced) such coining tools only on an "as-needed" basis, meanwhile using up the old working dies and so forth until gone. This is exactly what happened with the cent obverses and we should note that the new reverse punch was produced during the *first* coinage of 1882.

(2) From the last, the new reverse would have presumably been used for the entire second coinage as well as part or all of the first. If "all", then there would be no varieties - but the 1882-H reverse *should* be somewhat different from the 1881-Hs.

(3) "Somehow", Wyon produced a new hub that was identical to the previous one - or close enough to appear identical. No variety.

There could be another assumption which should be answered at once: that the new reverse was actually not used until after the 1882 coinages, which would make it 1884 when the "Provincial leaves" reverse *was* replaced by the "Large Leaves".

The Canadian 1884 cent issue, consisting of 2,500,000 coins, was authorized December 27, 1883 and finished by February 12, 1884, having been delayed by the need for new "punches and dies".

By late January, the Canadians were contacting the Mint wondering when their cents would be finished. In a letter dated January 23, 1884, C.W. Fremantle replied to the Canadian High Commissioner in London as follows:

... "New dies and Punches for this coinage, with the date 1884 have had to be made, & are just finished. The actual striking of the coin will begin this afternoon."

In the final accounting of February 20, 1884, we read:

"The Govt. of the Dominion of Canada
To the Master of the Mint

For Expenses of a Coinage of Bronze Cents, of the nominal value of \$25,000,
executed pursuant to Treasury Authority of the 27 Dec 1883

For metal, including smelting		1028. 7. 7
For one "Reverse" punch	£ 3. 0. 0	
For Manufacture, including Boxes, Bags, Working Dies, &c	513.13.1 1	
		<u>516.13.11</u>
		£1545.11. 6

Examined and Approved, C.W. Fremantle".

In addition, there was separate charge of £4.4.0 payable by Canada directly to "Mr. Wyon".

All of the above show that the "Large Leaves" reverse appeared with the inception of the 1884 cents. The apology for the starting delay due to the need for new "dies" and "punches", the charge for the reverse punch and Leonard Wyon's bill for engraving all bear this out. Nor was it the obverses at fault since both Haxby/Willey "Portraits 1" and "2" *also* appear in 1884, showing that the Mint had an adequate number on hand, even to using up the remainder of the old working dies.

Therefore, sometime during the first cent mintage of 1882, there was a new reverse made. *Perhaps* (and only "perhaps"), it appeared with the first of the cents as did the "Large Leaves" reverse on the 1884 cents. Still, there is a good chance there are two varieties of 1882-H reverses - minor, perhaps - but important to specialists in this area.

EARLY RECEIPT

Ross Irwin

In my quest for information on postal history I frequently search the Upper Canada Township Papers for early postmarks. During a recent search I came across the receipt below. It is dated at Niagara, 22nd April 1841. Note it for one pound, eight shillings and eleven pence for taxes on Lot 24, Concession XIII, Manvers Township, Newcastle District for the years 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840. When were four years of taxes that low on a 200 acre lot?

0772

No. 159 Niagara, 22nd April 1841

£ $\frac{1 \cdot 8 \cdot 11}{1 \cdot 10 \cdot 48}$ ¹³/₁₀₀ **PROVINCIAL CURRENCY.**

Received of Mr. W^m Powell

the sum of _____

One Pound, Eight shillings and
 Eleven pence, for Taxes on Lot 24. 13¹⁰⁰ Acres
 Manvers, Newcastle District 200 acres —
 for years 183, 38, 39 & 40 { Daniel Hardanger
 Josly & Co White M^{rs} P.

PEWTER PROMOTIONS FROM GUELPH

Ross Irwin

The Downtown Board of Management of Guelph and Guelph Arts Council created another set of pewter ornaments as a Christmas 1999 promotion, a repeat of the year before. The designer was the same as last year. These were described at that time. These were available between November 19 and December 24. You could buy an ornament for \$9.00 if you produced a sales receipt for \$25 for each ornament.

Image	Date of Release	Number Cast
Guelph City Hall	November 19, 1999	2,000
Wellington Building	November 27, 1999	750
Guelph Carnegie Library	December 4, 1999	750
St. George's Anglican Church	December 11, 1999	1,000

No photos accompany this article as I refused to pay \$12.00 for each medal, with no sales receipt.

O.A.C. MEDAL

Ross Irwin

The obverse of this medal depicts a man holding an award in his right hand and a sheaf in his left. The shield of the Province of Ontario is below and Greek columns at the rear.

The reverse is engraved with the name: O.A.C Camp; below, the year 1946 and H. FUNKHOUSER. It was struck by BIRKS-ELLIS.

I immediately jumped to the conclusion that this was from the Ontario Agricultural College and would be an addition to my county collection. Such is not the case. The medal was awarded at the Ontario Athletic Camp which was held at Lake Couchiching - I met a chap who had one!



THE ORDER OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (CANADA)

by Jack Boddington

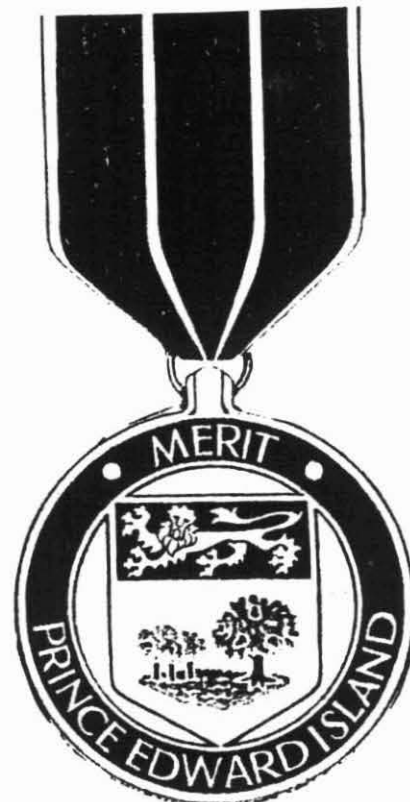
Several officially recognized Canadian Provincial Orders have previously been covered in this publication - the Ordre National du Quebec, the Saskatchewan Order of Merit, the Order of Ontario, the Order of British Columbia and the Alberta Order of Excellence.

The most recent addition to that list is the Order of Prince Edward Island, which is the highest honour that that province can bestow. The official conditions of award are the the Order may be given for "... public recognition to individual Islanders whose efforts and accomplishments truly have been exemplary. There are many citizens who make remarkable contributions to the social, economic and cultural life of (the) province and its people, and the Order of Prince Edward Island is a unique opportunity to honour them".

The Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island is the Chancellor of the Order and, upon the advice of an Advisory Council, whose recommendations are made initially to the Premier of the Province, may confer the honour on not more that three people annually.

Anyone currently living in Prince Edward Island, or former long-term residents of the Province, are eligible to be considered for admission into the Order.

The Order of Prince Edward
Island (Canada)



The insignia of the Order of Prince Edward Island is in the form of a circular breast decoration $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter in gold metal suspended by a ring from a ribbon $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide with a centre stripe of rust and two side stripes of green with four narrow white stripes separating. The reverse of the decoration is plain.

The obverse design depicts the Provincial emblem on a shield, the upper half showing a golden lion on a red enamel ground while the lower half has green trees with brown trunks on a green 'island', in enamel. A band in blue enamel around the outside carries the words ". MERIT ." above, and "PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND" below.

In addition recipients receive a diploma, a lapel pin and are entitled to the post nominal letters O.P.E.I.

Miniatures are also available.

The Canadian Honours System pamphlet, "Wearing of Orders, Decorations and Medals" lists, in the order of wear, after all National Orders, the Provincial Orders in the precedence as listed in the opening paragraph, with the Order of Prince Edward Island following the Alberta Order of Excellence and before Decorations (Star of Military Valour, Star of Courage, Meritorious Service Cross, etc.).

**Arthur Spencer Llewellyn Lambrick, the "other" Arthur Lambrick
A Dairyman of Victoria, B.C.**

By Ronald Greene



BC V5630a

Aluminum Round 25 mm

Arthur Graham Lambrick whose story appeared in the *CeeTee* in 1982 was a very successful dairyman in the Victoria, B.C. suburb of Saanich, even being the reeve (mayor) of the municipality for two terms. He came to Victoria from his native Cornwall before WWI. Lambrick felt the prospects were good and he invited his brother, Llewellyn, to come out to Victoria. Llewellyn arrived c. 1923 with his wife and two children, Arthur Spencer Llewellyn, and Joan. Their third child, David, was born here in 1927. Arthur Spencer Llewellyn was known as Arthur. And as if having two Arthur Lambricks isn't confusing enough they both ran dairies at 1702 Kings Road, in Victoria, although at different times.

In 1923 Arthur Graham was operating a dairy out of 1702 Kings Road, which is at the corner of Kings and Shelbourne. By 1925 Llewellyn and his family were also living at the same address and both Llewellyn and Arthur Graham were working as dairyman. In 1926 Arthur Graham moved out to the Gordon Head area of Saanich, where he ran a dairy until 1966 and lived until his death in 1967. Today his farm has become a Saanich park and the site of a Senior Secondary School, which are respectively named Lambrick Park, and Lambrick Senior Secondary. Arthur Graham used aluminum tokens until about 1952 with the name A.G. Lambrick, and then switched over to plastic tokens with the name Gordon Head Dairy. The writer visited Arthur Graham on two occasions c. 1963 and received several quart tokens but was not permitted to see the rest of Mr. Lambrick's holdings. Of great interest, however, was the list of producer vendors that he had compiled c. 1935 to fight compulsory pasteurization which we were permitted to borrow long enough to copy. The list was to prove invaluable as we were able to find about 90% of the 130 or so names on the list and determine whether or not they had used tokens. When Mr. Lambrick died the aluminum tokens on hand were taken to the dump and the plastic tokens were burnt within a very short time. Unfortunately we did not wish to be a hearse chaser and missed the tokens when we called a couple of months afterwards! Over the years two pint tokens showed up, one reading A.G. Lambrick -- as the quarts did -- and one reading A. Lambrick. Both were attributed to A.G. Lambrick.

In going through the list provided by Arthur Graham we had called Llewellyn's widow, Kate, who told us that they did not have their own tokens, but that they had used Bland's tokens. At the time the Bland tokens were unknown.

Some years later, Don Stewart acquired the first Bland tokens that turned up and wrote them up (*Transactions* 1984, p. 92). He cast the first doubts about the A. Lambrick token belonging to Arthur Graham. In developing our B.C. token database we have examined a number of attributions quite closely and one of these was the A. Lambrick token. We found Arthur's widow, Mollie, was still alive, but she only married Arthur after he had left the dairy and said she knew nothing about the dairy. However, suggested we talk to Arthur's younger brother, David, who was some thirteen years younger than Arthur. As a teenager he worked in the dairy after schools, but didn't recall the token. He suggested that I contact his cousin, Graham, son of Arthur Graham. Graham had worked with his father for some years, but realized that Victoria urban sprawl was putting pressure on farms and moved to Cobble Hill where he raised sheep – it seems that you didn't have to milk sheep twice a day although the lambing season can get pretty hectic. However, when I showed him a token of his father's and the A. Lambrick token he stated without hesitation that the A. Lambrick was his cousin's, Arthur's, not his father's. Thus we feel that we can finally accept the attribution to Arthur Spencer Llewellyn Lambrick.

After Arthur Graham moved to Saanich, Llewellyn Lambrick carried on a dairy at 1702 Kings Road, which is within the City of Victoria boundaries. He called the dairy the Devonshire Dairy which is an interesting choice for someone born in Cornwall, but Devonshire Cream is much better known than its Cornwallian equivalent. Llewellyn had a mixed herd, averaging about sixteen head. In the 1930's he bought some twenty acres in Royal Oak and was intending to move the dairy out there, but he died at an early age in 1936, before he could make the move. His widow, Kate and son Arthur, decided against moving and carried on at Kings Road. A few years after Llewellyn died, the Lambricks sold the herd and bought milk from Saanich dairyman Bob Mercer. Dave thought that a City Bylaw limited residents to two cows, but we couldn't confirm that in a search of the bylaws. However, caring for and milking sixteen cows, then making deliveries twice a day would have been very full work load. So instead, twice a day Arthur would drive out to Mr. Mercer's Blenkinsop Road farm, pick up milk in ten gallon cans, bring the milk back to their dairy where it was cooled and bottled. The milk was sold raw. Arthur ran an early route and a late route. Even with this "easier" schedule Arthur worked hard, 365 days a year, for at least 15 years after his father died. His mother, who remained as the proprietor of the dairy, washed bottles and helped out. David helped wash bottles, picked up milk at Mercer's and even made deliveries on the single occasion when Arthur took a week long vacation.

Deliveries were made throughout the City, James Bay and Fairfield, and Oak Bay. A few customers were also served in Saanich, along the route to Mercer's. When compulsory pasteurization came in, the Lambricks quit the dairy business. Arthur became a driver for B.A. Oil and married. He passed away several years ago.

MORWENNA JERSEY FARMS – C.H. WILLIAMS & SON

By Ronald Greene



V6260

Aluminum

31½ x 22½

In Greater Victoria there is the "A" word – Amalgamation. It is strongly resisted by most of the petty politicians who fear losing their private turf. As a result Greater Victoria has over a dozen municipalities, plus a Capital Regional District, which to our mind is over-kill. Locating the municipality in which a company operated can be a challenge and the Morwenna Dairy is a wonderful example of this. The dairy started in Saanich, and moved to what later became Metchosin. While all this was happening the token read Victoria. So where do you want to ascribe the token?

C.H. started his dairy on Roy Road near the Mental Hospital (now Vancouver Island Regional Corrections Centre) in 1925. His son, Herman, joined in 1933. Herman was a professional herdsman for Sam Matson, a job that he quit to join his father. The Williams bought out Billy Richards on Shelbourne. Then on February 14, 1933 the Williams moved to Dewdney Flats on the Sooke Road. The Flats are noteworthy by being the only straight stretch of the Sooke Road. At this time the herd comprised sixteen producing head. Deliveries were still made throughout the city, from the Gorge to Oak Bay. During WW2 Williams curtailed deliveries, coming into town only as far as Craigflower store, delivering 125 gallons between Glen Lake, Langford and Colwood. The herd was built up to a maximum of forty-two being milked, always consisting mainly of Jerseys.

In 1948 Williams sold the retail route to Heatherbank Farms (Featherstone and Bowers). The farm was sold December 21, 1949 to Victoria Unity Produce and the cattle were sold by auction. When we spoke to Herman Williams he said that they used pint tokens and quart tickets. We know of five examples of the token.

**The Pure Milk Dairy of George Burgess
A Saanich, B.C. Dairy**

by Ronald Greene



S0940 Aluminum Octagonal 25½ mm

George Burgess started up a dairy farm about 1920 near the Oak Bay Boat House. At the time he lived at Deal and Margate. He was also working as a driver for the Victoria City Dairy. Over the years he moved around fairly often, by 1926 he was on Cadboro Bay Road, then Cedar Hill Road near Ruby – which today is close to the corner of Shelbourne and McKenzie -- and finally out on Millstream Road on the property that later became the Western Speedway race track. He was at the Cedar Hill Road address in 1935 when Arthur G. Lambrick produced his list of producer vendors in the Greater Victoria area. Burgess started peddling milk in 1928 and continued to do so until 1948. Most of the time he had 16 to 18 producing head. He said the name Pure Milk Dairy originally belonged to a dairyman named Donegan. James or John Donegan was listed as a dairyman living at 1249 Finlayson between 1920 and 1928 but there nothing mentioned about Pure Milk Dairy in the B.C. directories.

While Burgess had his own token, he ran short of these from time to time and picked up tokens from other dairymen who were no longer retailing. He said he used the Hatley Park Dairy quart tokens and bought John Willy Stobart's Sunbeam Dairy tokens which has helped to attribute that particular token.

We believe that every delivery man who worked with horses can tell a story or two of their horses' idiosyncrasies and when we spoke to him in 1963 Mr. Burgess told us of early one Good Friday morning during the time he was still a driver for Victoria City Dairy. He had a new horse on his two horse team which kept trying to bite the other. While Burgess was making a delivery at St. Charles and Fort Street, in the narrow part of Fort Street that was known as the Dardenelles, something happened and the horses took off flying down Fort Street towards the Royal Jubilee Hospital corner of Fort and Richmond – George Burgess chasing after them. At the corner the horses couldn't decide which way to go and managed to run the cart into a pole spilling some 70 gallons of milk. A news boy found the second horse half an hour later. The next day all the dairy's carts had either a brake or a hobble¹ – but Burgess' cart had a brake and two fifty pound hobbles.

Regardless of where Mr. Burgess' farm was located he delivered mostly in Oak Bay. One other little side point was that while he was at the Cedar Hill Road and Ruby Road location he used to cut the grass all along Shelbourne, presumably using it for feed. Mr. Burgess passed away in 1978, aged 88.

¹ A hobble is a weight that could be lifted off the wagon and put on the ground, and would prevent the wagon from moving very far.

Some short B.C. dairy histories

By Ronald Greene

To this writer's knowledge the Dairy Institute of British Columbia has wanted to have a history of the B.C. dairy industry produced for more than a dozen years. After several mis-starts a group was formed of interested dairymen, suppliers and others, who call themselves the B.C. Dairy Historical Society. They have raised money for the project and hired a researcher/writer to put together a history of the dairy industry in British Columbia. Because our interest in the dairies and dairy tokens was known to several of the committee members we were recently asked to attend one of their meetings. One of the interesting points we learned during the meeting, was that home delivery which 40 or 50 years ago accounted for over 95% of all milk sales now accounts for less than 5%.

In digging through some of our notes we realized that there were a number of short dairy histories that had been researched and written up back in the 1960's which were never recorded in the Transactions. Some were completed before the Transactions started (1965), others had very limited circulation to the members of the Vancouver Numismatic Society Research Committee and others were never finished. These are mainly presented as written then with the date noted.

Three Parksville Dairies

Parksville is situated on the eastern side of Vancouver Island some half hour north of Nanaimo. It has a very lovely flat beach that extends a long way out. As a result the water would be warmed up as it came across the sand on an incoming tide and be warmer than other places nearby. It is still a popular summer beach resort, with slightly unreliable summer weather. In the 1990's it became a very popular retirement center and has grown tremendously.

The Holland Dairy

P1660

Theo Buursma came to Canada from Holland in 1952. He arranged to take over the Willow Dairy in 1954. He started working at the dairy on June 1, 1954 and took over July 15, 1954. The former owner was Harold George (Bill) Pemberton. The herd numbered eighteen and the milk was pasteurized. The dairy was closed January 15, 1956 to May 1956 as a result of the Dairy Commission Enquiry. This time was taken to improve the plant to an acceptable standard. Buursma introduced a new token with a new name, Holland Dairy, as the old name was a liability. However, he continued to use the old tokens for a while, then later used them as pint tokens. He left the retail side of the business in 1965 and shipped to Nanaimo Dairy. In addition to delivery in Parksville Mr. Buursma's delivery radius extended as far south as Nanoose (ten minutes north of Nanaimo) and north to Qualicum Beach, Horne Lake, Errington and Qualicum Bay. In April 1969 when Mr. Buursma was interviewed his herd numbered twenty, mainly Holsteins and a few Jerseys. He gave me a handful of tokens, some 71 in all. There were more at the dairy.

Russell's Dairy

P2010

Edwin William Russell started in the dairy business in Parksville in 1956. His farm was next door to Theo Buursma's Holland Dairy. Russell sold raw milk in Parksville and Qualicum. He had twenty five cows, mostly Jerseys. According to Mr. Buursma, Russell had a bad back and sold the farm. Mr. Russell didn't mention his reason for selling, but he sold the farm in 1960, then moved to Qualicum (seven miles or 12 kilometres north of Parksville) and started there with a small herd of eight cows. In 1963 he sold the cows and the quota. When I spoke to him in 1969 he was working at the golf course. I felt he didn't understand why someone would collect old dairy tokens and was suspicious of my motives. I did obtain six tokens from him, however. The one quart token was the only token used.

Willow Dairy

P2160

The Willow Dairy was run by Harold George (Bill) Pemberton. I was never able to contact Mr. Pemberton so what little information I obtained was from Theo Buursma. According to Buursma who bought the farm in 1954 the operation had not been run well. He believed that Pemberton was originally from England and had served during WW2. He stayed on to help Buursma until April 1955 then moved to a chicken ranch in Cassidy. Pemberton was listed in Parksville in the 1948 B.C. Directory, but not 1946 or 1938. In 1969 I obtained 9 pint and 35 quart tokens.

The Maple Leaf Dairy, of Cedar

C1310

In 1963 the dairy was located in Cedar and delivered milk to the Nanaimo, Townsite, Chase River and Cedar areas, i.e. the area from Nanaimo south to Cedar. James Raines had only operated the dairy for the past six years, but his father had operated it for some time before. The herd was composed of about twenty producing head, mostly Holsteins with a few Jerseys. The milk was sold raw.

The only token was introduced in 1959. All tokens were holed upon receipt to facilitate the customers who wished to hang them out of children's reach. The dairy stopped retailing about 1965.

Grand View Dairy, W. Hodgson, of Courtenay

C6310

We spoke in 1966 with George, the son of Wesley Hodgson. Wesley Hodgson was said to have a dairy for a short time around 1915 to 1916. George remembered that tokens were used. Wesley came to Courtenay from Victoria about 1892 and for a time worked for Alex Urquhart. He later moved up to Lake Trail, where the Arden School was located, then moved to 5th, just past the railway tracks where he had thirty acres. Hodgson only had about 5 or 6 cows. Mr. Hodgson passed away in February 1928.

Greenacres Dairy Farm, of Courtenay

C6360

The dairy was started in 1946 by William MacLeod. He built up the dairy until he was milking 24 cows, Ayrshires and Jerseys. Mr. MacLeod used only tickets. On May 1, 1962 Alex Brown bought out the dairy and immediately order the following tokens:

- 1000 only green plastic 1 Quart tokens
- 250 only yellow plastic 1 Pint tokens

In September 1962 he increased his herd with the purchase of a Holstein herd and in 1963 was milking 40 cows. Raw milk was sold in Courtenay and Cumberland, but not Comox, and surplus milk was sold to the Comox Co-Operative Creamery. The quart tokens were introduced upon receipt but the pint tokens were not introduced by October 31, 1963 as the dairy was using up its supply of pint tickets. Of the 17 small dairies in operation in the Comox valley in 1946 Greenacres was the last to survive according to Mr. MacLeod. The dairy stopped retailing in 1964 and shipped to the Comox Co-Operative Creamery.

Ocean View Farms Ltd., of Fanny Bay

F0660

Fanny Bay is located on the eastern side of Vancouver Island between Qualicum and Courtenay. It is best known for the oysters which are found in the area. Mr and Mrs R.J. Rawlins bought the farm from Jim Woods early in 1960. The herd consisted of Ayrshires, numbering about twenty producing head. The Rawlins delivered milk from Mud Bay Station on the south, to Union on the north. Albert George Walker had originally settled on the site in June 1900 and cleared the land to develop a farm. Mr. Woods used only tickets, but the Rawlins introduced the One Quart token shortly after they took over the operation.

The Rawlins stopped retailing in 1965. They sold all their cows to Alex Brown of Greenacres Dairy in April 1965 [see above]. The Rawlins switched into beef cattle and no one took over their routes. In February 1970 the farm was up for sale.

Wood's Dairy of Creston

C9110

James P. (Jimmy) and Charlotte Wood started up a dairy in Creston in 1946. They were producers and had their own herd, mainly Holsteins but with a few Jerseys and Ayrshires. The largest herd they maintained was 70 head. They also built a pasteurization plant. In a letter [undated, c. 1965] Mrs Wood stated that, "for one year we handled all the milk produced in Creston Valley and we had 34 milk producers. Some of these producers formed the C.V. Milk Producers Assoc. in 1953. After that we produced some of our own milk and bought milk from six producers." In 1961 the Woods sold the dairy business to John Thom, but he went bankrupt only ten months later, so the Woods repossessed the property and the herd. However, Thom had lost his dairy operating licence so the Woods did not resume dairying. By the time of the letter the C.V. Milk Producers Association was also out of business.

The tokens were introduced in 1948 and used by the Woods and Mr. Thom until 1962. The Woods had ordered 2,000 pint tokens and 10,000 quart tokens – there are two varieties of quart tokens. Mrs Wood said that the tokens cut down on the amount of bookkeeping and encouraged the customers to pay cash for the milk.

Three Duncan Dairies**Eagle Heights Dairy**

D7760

Mr & Mrs Otto Tiemer started in the milk business with one cow in 1938 and steadily increased the size of their herd until 1963 when they had 34 producing head. Until 1959 the Tiemers sold raw milk on their own route and sold the surplus production to Sunny Brae Dairies. That year Palm Dairies bought out the route of Eagle Heights Dairy and Sunny Brae. In 1963 the Tiemers were shipping to Palm Dairies and had a daily quota of over 1,000 lbs.

Tickes were used until about 1950 when three plastic tokens were introduced. The tokens were used until the retail routes were sold.

Sunny Brae Dairy Ltd

D9510

Sunny Brae Dairy Ltd. was formed by August 18, 1947. with five shareholders. Samuel Alfred Seyler, and Charles Edward Gamble who were milk vendors, Alan Earl Andrew, a dairyman, James Edwin Moore, an Accountant, and William Jones, a mechanic. The shares allotted to the first two named came from the sale of their milk businesses to the company. We were told in 1963 that Sunny Brae had taken over the milk operations of the Cowichan Creamery Association but the records on the Company's file [Incorporation No. 22473] do not indicate that. Additional shares were allotted later in 1947, including Dean Reginald Andrew, a dairyman, George Evans

Watt, a driver salesman, and Cyril Robert Porter, a driver salesman. In early 1949 the dairy business of H.G. and E.V. Gaunt, of Shawnigan Lake was purchased. Over the years some changes in the ownership took place and Hugh Arthur Paul Aldersey became the largest shareholder. He was shown as a grocery store owner, by 1954 living in Penticton. The area of delivery extended from the Malahat and Port Renfrew to the south, Lake Cowichan – including all the logging camps in that area – and the general area in and around Duncan and Maple Bay. In addition to milk and ice cream products, the company also handled a variety of frozen foods. It was sold to Palm Dairies in May 1959.

It is believed that the tokens were introduced in 1948. The tokens on hand in May 1959 were subsequently destroyed, either by Palm Dairies or the caretakers of the Sunny Brae records. Some of the surviving tokens have been holed. It is believed that these were holed for use in Lake Cowichan where milk sold for a cent or two more than it did in Duncan. The reason for this belief is that it was Palm Dairies practice after they took over Sunny Brae.

Palm Dairies, Duncan

D9160

In 1959 Palm bought out the Sunny Brae Dairy Ltd. and replaced the Sunny Brae tokens with their own. The Duncan operation was run as a subsidiary of Victoria. All product sold was shipped daily to Duncan from Victoria. In addition to the two Duncan tokens which were good for 1 quart and 1 quart special, the two Lake Cowichan tokens – holed but manufactured that way – there were two Victoria tokens used, one for 2 Quarts Homo, and one for 2 Quarts Sunnyvale (2%). Palm Dairies left the retail business in Victoria in 1973, but it is not known when they stopped in Duncan.

Palm Dairies Ltd. was a subsidiary of Burns Food Ltd. which in turn was owned by Union Enterprises Ltd. When Unicorp Canada Corp. took over Union, it sold off the unwanted Palm Dairies in 1986 to a company by controlled by four major western dairies, including Dairyland. Palm was sold to Peter Pocklington the following year. In 1989 Island Farms Dairies Co-operative acquired the Vancouver Island operations of Palm Dairies which subsequently disappeared. [Times Colonist June 18, 1986, and Feb. 15, 1989, p. B11]

The Jersey Dairy, of Chilliwack

C3260

The Jersey Dairy was originally started by a Mr. George who sold out in mid 1951. Mr and Mrs J.W. Taylor purchased the dairy in December 1952. The dairy processed raw milk purchased from Fraser Valley Milk Producers Assn in Sardis. It produced all liquid dairy goods, i.e. Homo, Skim, Chocolate Milk, etc., but not cottage cheese or butter. The Taylors built up the production from 80 gallons per day to over 300 gallons per day by 1963.

The tokens with the phone number 28841 were in use in 1952 when the Taylors took over. The one quart standard token, with the phone number 27461 was introduced in 1961 by the Taylors when the earlier tokens were getting short due to wear and loss. In 1963 the black tokens were being used for pints and the red tokens for quarts, despite what they may have read. Other tokens were introduced between 1963 and 1969. About 1969 some of the tokens had a large heart-shaped hole punched out of the token so that they could be used for 3 Quarts.

The Sunbeam Dairy, of Oak Bay

P0110

John Willy Stobart was born in England, but came to Manitoba at age three. He later moved to Victoria in 1912. In 1913, in partnership with John Copithorne, Stobart built a dairy building on Copithorne's property on Milton Street in Oak Bay. Mr. Copithorne, however, was never active in the operation of the dairy. In 1916 Stobart bought Copithorne out and continued to retail until about the end of WW1. For the next few years he wholesaled milk, until 1921 when the property was sold to the Oak Bay Municipality which used it as the municipal works yard. I spoke to Mr. Stobart's son, John, in 1965. He recalled that tokens were used from about 1915, but could not say that the token I showed him was their token. However, others have since turned up locally and George Burgess (Pure Milk Dairy) said that he had bought Stobart's old tokens. Thus the attribution is quite reasonable. John delivered milk before and after school.

The dairy had a mixed herd, as many as 40 cows. The barn held 52 animals. In 1916 the Sunbeam Dairy acquired a Ford delivery truck. The milk was sold raw, but bottles were used right from the beginning of the operation. Use of a truck and bottles were both much earlier than many other dairies. Some dairies still had horse drawn delivery wagons until the late 1930's and brought them back during WW2 continuing to use horses until 1948 when finally they could obtain suitable trucks. Before bottles were used milk was ladled out into the customer's own pitcher. I was told by one early Victoria dairyman that he had started in the early 1920's using a ladle.

After Mr. Stobart sold the dairy he moved to northern Alberta for about eight years, but returned to Oak Bay. John's son, Gordon, was at Oak Bay High School at the same time as I was. The school is situated across Bowker Creek from the old farm. John recounted his experience during the great storm of 1916 when he had to go to town for his father. The soldiers had dug trenches through the snow and John said that he unable to see over the snow almost the entire way into town – at least 2 miles (three kilometers). The Municipality continued to use the barns until January 1966 when it built a new municipal yard at the foot of Elgin Street.

Caramella Farms, of Nanaimo

N0660

George Wyndlow started in the milk business in Alberta, mainly because of a demand for milk from summer resorts. In 1946 he and his family moved to their present [1963] location which is near the Ladysmith-Nanaimo mail boundary. The mail address is Ladysmith, but most of the business is in Nanaimo and therefore they have a Nanaimo phone number. Not only a dairy, the farm is a mixed farm. The milk is sold raw in an area from Nanaimo south to Ladysmith.

The herd of registered Jerseys has, on the average, eighteen producing head. No new females have been brought into the herd for thirty years, the Wyndlows bringing in a new bull every so often. The 1961 the sons Gregory and Keith took over most of the operations and incorporated the farm as Wyndlow Farms (1961) Ltd.

The first tokens were bought in 1959. In 1960 the incorrectly spelled lot, Carmella, were purchased.

Princeton Creamery

P9810

In 1969 I spoke with Sydney Atkinson who told me that he took over the Princeton Creamery in 1952 from Albert K. "Bert" Irwin and a John A. Nakonechny who had previously run the dairy and the frozen food lockers in Princeton. Bert Irwin advised that the business had been started in 1951 and the tokens introduced the same year. In addition to the frozen food lockers the firm delivered milk and ice cream. Atkinson operated as Princeton Dairy, but used the existing Princeton Creamery tokens which he thought were thrown out when he discontinued the operation in 1959. That year he sold off the dairy equipment and took over the NOCA agency.

When he was operating as the Princeton Dairy he had a farm and bought milk from other farmers in the area and occasionally from Vancouver. He delivered to Princeton, Copper Mountain, Allenby and Hedley. The PFFLL which appears on the 1 Quart token, but not the 1 Pint token, stands for Princeton Frozen Food Lockers Ltd.

The Riverside Dairy, of McBride

M0660

In 1975 we drove to the CNA convention in Calgary and came home via Highway 16. We stopped in McBride, where we headed east along a gravel road seven miles (11 kilometres) to Eddy which was the home of Mr and Mrs Alan V. Frear. They had started the Riverside Dairy about the time of the beginning of WW2. They bought the herd and milking machine of Henry Miller who had operated a dairy in McBride for some years. The Frears ran the dairy for a few years, then sold it to Mr & Mrs Dutton, but after a short while took the dairy back. Originally they sold raw milk, but later added a pasteurizing plant. The farm and dairy were located on the west side of the town. The maximum herd size was 35 head, initially all Holsteins, but a Guernsey or two were added later. Delivery was confined to the McBride area.

About 1954, maybe as late as 1956, the Frears sold out to the Lamming Bros. who operated, from Lamming Mills as the Valley View Dairy. The Lammings in turn sold to Phil Jensen and Ray Long who operated

as the Snow Cap Dairy. Ralph Burry has written up the Lammings [CeeTee 1980, p. 24] and the Snow Cap Dairy [Vancouver NS January 1975, p. 4]

After the Frears sold they moved to Jasper where they purchased the Jasper Dairy. There they delivered milk purchased from Silverwood Dairies. In 1960 they sold this dairy and returned to the McBride area.

There are two Riverside Dairy tokens: the red quart tokens which have survived in quantity and a green pint token which seems to have been lost as only two are known and the Frears gave the writer their last one in 1975.

Burgoyne Dairy, of Fulford Harbour

F9810

Roger Hughes moved to Fulford Harbour on Salt Spring Island in 1959. He shipped milk to Palm Dairies until the retailers on the island started to withdraw from delivery, leaving a void in the field. The first to go were Shaw and Goodrich. Cunningham and Crawford left after Hughes started delivering. In 1964 his herd was composed of 38 head, with 32 being milked on an average. The tokens were purchased in 1965 and used until the dairy stopped delivering in 1967. After that Mr. Hughes supplied milk to the local stores.

The Circle Dairy, of Port Alberni

P4310

The dairy was formed November 1, 1962 by Paul Madelung and Henry Rambold who bought out the Port Alberni branch of Jersey Farms Ltd. The dairy only distributed milk, buying processed product from Nanaimo Dairy Co. Ltd. of Nanaimo. The brand was called *Richmond Brand*, which was a carry-over from the Richmond Dairy that preceded Jersey Farms. Delivery was made in Alberni and Port Alberni [since amalgamated as Port Alberni]. At the end of 1965 the partnership split and Paul Madelung carried on alone. The Circle Dairy issued two tokens for 1 Quart, which vary only slightly from each other. Paul's son Dan started working at the dairy in 1977 and has been running it since 1987. Circle Dairy had discontinued using the tokens before Dan started to work there. Today the business is mostly wholesale supply of fruits and vegetables, but some dairy products are still carried. They do only a few retail deliveries, mainly as a favour for old customers. [additional interview of Dan Madelung, May 5, 2000]

A little background to the dairy might not hurt and the following was added in 2000. The Circle Dairy is just one in a series that tried to supply the Alberni Valley. Paul Siggers [Transactions 1969 p. 89] stated that the Alberni Valley Dairy Co-operative had failed in late 1948 and that subsequently the Island Farms Co-operative of Victoria took over their routes. Island Farms had already been in the valley as their minutes have mention of purchasing the Owens dairy plant in 1945 which was confirmed by the B.C. Directory listings for Clif Owens who ran a dairy in 1944 and was a driver for Island Farms in 1946.

According to Paul Siggers, Harry Glover left Island Farms in late 1949 and opened his own dairy on January 16, 1950 using the name Richmond Dairy. He obtained his milk supplies from Richmond Milk Producers Co-operative Assn of Vancouver. Not long afterwards Island Farms withdrew from the Alberni valley. In 1958 freight rate increases made it uneconomical for Glover to continue and Richmond Milk Producers, by then known as Richmond Dairy Ltd., purchased the assets. Richmond Milk Producers had purchased Frasea Farms in 1955 and when they entered the Alberni valley market on their own they used Frasea Farms tokens counterstamped Port Alberni. However, the Richmond Dairy was itself taken over by Jersey Farms in 1961. Jersey Farms had little interest in continuing the operation and sold the operation to the Circle Dairy with an agreement to honour all the outstanding Richmond Dairy and Frasea Farms tokens, which were subsequently redeemed by Jersey Farms.

Numismatically Oxford (part 15)

Woodstock, Ontario.

Woodstock, Ontario is now a small city of about 30,000. It is the principal city of Oxford county and is located about 60 km east of London and about 150 km west of Toronto. The intersection of Dundas Street or Hiway 2 and Hiway 59 are the approximate centre of the city.

One would think that this place being so similar in size and background to St. Thomas, Ontario, would yield a good number and variety of tokens as does the latter place. With the exception of about six dairy tokens, all from the Oxford Dairy and two bakery tokens, both from the same baker, I know of only three pieces and one of these is a modern parking token.

The other two are of considerable interest. The first is that of J. M. Whitney, a jeweler and optician. His token was good for 25c on a \$5 cash purchase. It is listed by McColl in his sale of 1904 so dates back to at least that time.

By scanning through newspaper ads in the Woodstock Sentinel-Review, an approximate starting date can be established for this business.

The Sentinel-Review of Saturday, November 12, 1892 has a small display ad announcing a new jewelry store with new goods and new prices located at 430 Dundas Street. According to the Woodstock City Directory he was still located at this address in 1894. The directory for 1901 lists his address as 467 Dundas and by 1912 he is no longer listed.

The token is described as follows:

Obverse: - J.M. WHITNEY / JEWELER / WATCHES, RINGS, / SPECTACLES. / OPTICIAN / WOODSTOCK, ONT..

Reverse : - GOOD FOR / c 25 c / ON A / \$5.00 CASH PURCHASE A - R 25 mm

The second token is actually an advertising medallion or business card of the James Stewart Manufacturing Company.

The Woodstock Sentinel-Review of October 14, 1898 gives a history of the firm up until that time when it was re-located from Hamilton, Ontario to Woodstock.



THE STEWARTS

WHAT IS SAID OF THE MEN WHO ARE COMING HERE.

Some Echoes From the City They are
Leaving.
Hamilton Times.

The firm of James Stewart & Co. has carried on business in this city almost half a century. The late Mr. James Stewart was its founder, and the present members are Messrs. John F. Stewart, William C. Stewart and Thomas Cook. The partnership expires annually and has always been renewed, but at the close of this year it will undoubtedly be dissolved, and a joint stock company will be formed consisting of the seven gentlemen to whom Woodstock has voted the bonus. The new members are younger members of the Stewart family, Messrs. Adam A. And Thomas C. being sons of the founder of the business; N. Logan, a son of Mr. John F., and Charles E., a son of Mr. Wm. C. Stewart.

A combination of circumstances has led to the decision which has been definitely arrived at to locate in Woodstock. The younger members of the family have desired to get into the business, and the present foundry property, situated on the corner of McNab and Vine streets, has become too valuable for the purpose of the business, at the same time not being exactly suitable. More than a year ago it was deemed advisable to secure other premises, and it was then almost decide to locate just outside the city somewhere. The McKechnie building was looked at and matters were progressing nicely when an unsolicited offer came from Woodstock. About the same time the certainty of an extension of the city limits eastward which has since become an accomplished fact, put an end to the idea of locating in the country, as the teaming to the railway would be too expensive. Woodstock's offer was a good one, carrying besides the bonus of \$25,000, total exemption of both taxes and water rates for ten years, and it was accepted.

The new company has the refusal of six or seven suitable sites in Woodstock, one of which is on the lines of the C.P. and G.T. railways. The site will be finally decided on this week and tenders for the erection of the buildings will be called for at once. The company hope to get into the new premises and in full working order early next year. It is, of course certain that the premises here will be vacated and disposed of as soon as possible.

The firm employs from 80 to 120 hands, or an average of 100. When the business is established in Woodstock that number will be given employment all the year round except one month in winter, when stock-taking, etc. will be on. This will be a considerable increase in the number of days that the men have worked here. The removal of the business will probably mean the taking of a large number of people from the city. The firm has paid out millions of dollars in wages in this city and the removal will be a very great loss to Hamilton. Since the Stewarts have decided to go, however, everyone will wish them success in their new field.

From this we can see that the firm got its start about the end of the 1840s or the beginning of the 1850s in Hamilton, Ontario, coming to Woodstock about 1898 or 99. The business located on the west side of Tecumseh Street opposite Brant. The firm is listed in various directories for Woodstock until their last appearance in 1958.

In 1910, the company had various new furnaces on display at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. They were showing off their new *GOOD CHEER* lines which featured a modern method of supplying humidity throughout the house by using a water pan in the furnace.

The firm continued at the same location for about 60 years. They manufactured wood stoves, coal stoves, burners and furnaces.

The token or business card:

Obverse: - A portrait of a cook stove surrounded by a - MADE - ONLY - BY - THE - JAMES - STEWART - MFG - Co - LIMITED - WOODSTOCK, ONT. -

Reverse: - Surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves - THE / BEST STOVES / MADE / AND / EVERY ONE / GUARANTEED Outside the wreath - *GOOD CHEER *STOVES A-R-38



continued next issue...