

NUMISMATICA CANADA

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* included for CATC members.

From the Editor

Greetings to everyone. Here is the first issue of 2002. Not only is this our first issue for the year but as you will note it is the first ever issue of our new publication *Numismatica Canada*. As has been mentioned over the last year, the *Transactions* of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society are now being printed with the publication of the Canadian Association of Token Collectors. This necessitated a name change for our publication as it was thought that our former title, *The Canadian Token*, was too restrictive in its scope. There will now be articles appearing covering all aspects of Canadian numismatics.

Our old publication was affectionately called the *Cee Tee* or the *CT*. Perhaps this publication will become known as the *Nen Cee* or *NC*. Whatever the name, we are going to continue to produce a quality numismatic journal that can be enjoyed by a very broad readership.

As is recognized by most editors, articles can be difficult to acquire for each issue. There are many reasons for this which I will not get into here. For this issue, I have received many excellent articles from our membership for which I am thankful. I have had to save several pages of really good stuff for our June issue. The length of three articles made it impossible to include everything in this month's *Nen Cee*, so we already have a good start for Volume 1, No. 2. William Clarke has given us an excellent article on the Knights of Labor token issued in Oshawa in 1883. Eric Jensen has contributed another follow-up to his Newfoundland and Labrador Medallions which we will be looking forward to read. Wayne Jacobs who has supplied us with many quality pages over the past years has two small contributions; An update on the Fake Nor'westers and two views on Vancouver which relate numismatically. A comment on the Hudsons Bay piece offered on E-bay is also reserved for our next issue.

This issue itself is full of good meaty material and thanks is given to all who have contributed.

It is perhaps important to mention here that the Canadian Numismatic Research Society and the Canadian Association of Token Collectors are still completely different entities, but with a common publication.

Enjoy everyone!!

All the best

Harry N James, editor.

BACKGROUND TO THE BANQUE DU PEUPLE Br-715.

by Wayne L. Jacobs, FCNRS.

Forward and Cautionary Notes.

This article is intended to be complimentary to the highly detailed catalogue of the Br-715 as found in the CNJ of May, 1997.¹ Although the original rough draft of the present paper was in existence even at the above date, it was held off for reasons of possible redundancy. As well, a detailed listing such as Prof. Thomson's could possibly change some of the interpretations or give evidence of facts for our greater understanding. Of the two possibilities, his article did provide "addenda" in two instances.

The writer cautions that he has taken pains to differentiate among solid fact, the highly probable and his belief (with reasons given for the latter). It cannot be otherwise, documentation on this Banque's issue being extremely rare. In attempting to trace the Banque's "archives", the writer finds the trail disappearing with a memo² exchange between the Prime Minister's office and the Finance Department in 1908, informing us that after liquidation (1897, 1899), the Banque's credit in the circulation redemption fund and "all remaining assets" had been purchased by one Gaspard DeSerre - whatever the "remaining assets" consisted of. Other information is gathered from newspaper accounts and government documents that refer to the Banque.

Unfortunately, some accepted "facts" concerning the Banque are themselves in error, whether through a misreading of documents, faulty memory of the original principals or assumptions that simply do not bear up under scrutiny. With Canadian numismatics in its infancy, early writers were much given to uncorroborated bald statements on the basis of "common knowledge"; right or wrong, they are difficult - if not impossible - to check today.

Brief Recap of Background Research.

As was usual in many instances of common pre-Confederation Canadian tokens, that which was to become known as the Banque du Peuple's Br-715 received little attention beyond its mere cataloguing and description. For example: while we are safe in terming Sandham's work³ a sort of compendium of contemporary Canadian numismatic knowledge, we find nothing of the coin's background given, despite the fact he devotes twelve lines of description to his "Canada #71". Oddly, we know he was describing the "Closed Wreath variety" since he odd-handedly mentions "*.. wreath, top leaves of which touch each other.*", yet seems to have been unaware there was an "Open Wreath variety" on which they do not.

McLachlan⁴ was the first to assign the Br-715 (his Number CI) to Belleville as the original mint. This he did in a quite convoluted way and while his attribution proved

¹ Thomson, George H. "Die Varieties of the Breton 715 - A Story of the Hart", CNJ, May, 1997.

² National Archives of Canada, "The Wilfred Laurier Papers", MG-26-G, Box 529, pp 143361-4, Reel C-865.

³ Sandham, Alfred. "Coins, Tokens and medals of the Dominion of Canada", 1869.

⁴ McLachlan, R. "Descriptive Catalogue of Coins, Tokens and Medals (of) Dominion of Canada ..", collected work 1886 from previous series in the *American Journal of Numismatics*.

correct, it was arrived at in a less than unassailable process. In his own words concerning the "CI", he wrote:

" . . . If this Un Sou did not occur with two different reverses belonging to the unauthorized series, I would assign it to an entirely different place of mintage."

His "two different reverses belonging to the unauthorized series" are those of the later Br-698 and -699, both of which use the obverse of the Br-715. In turn, these reverses can be dielinked to other Bouquet Sous all the way back to McLachlan's "primary" piece of evidence: the later Br-670. On that piece - which is probably a U.S. "Hard Times Token" - its obverse is the same as on the common Br-685 and -686 as well as the scarcer/rarer Br-679a (Haxby/Willey 135), -681, -683a (H/W 142) and -683c (H/W 143). Because the reverse of the Br-670 reads "T. DUSEAMAN BUTCHER * BELLEVILLE*" and because McLachlan was aware "*There is a Belleville in New Jersey, where a large copper smelting furnace was in operation, and where a number of the dies of the un sou were prepared ..*", he therefore assigned nearly all the Bouquet Sous (save the future Br-706 through -712 which he attributed to "Birmingham" - erroneously) to Belleville.

Some years later, McLachlan was largely vindicated by the publication of Lyman Low's "Hard Times Tokens" in 1899. In that work, Low not only gave considerable background to the town of Belleville, New Jersey but also the firms of "Stevens, Thomas & Fuller" (manufacturers and rollers of sheet brass) and "Gibbs, Gardner & Co.", diesinkers and coiners. Although we are still unsure as to the exact relationship of the two firms who seem to have operated out of the same complex, together they were popularly known as "The Belleville Mint", even at the time. John Gibbs even issued a copper business card (Low #150) whose reverse read: "J. GIBBS MANUFACTURER * BELLEVILLE *" surrounding "OF/MEDALS/AND/TOKENS/ &c/. N J." in the field.

From that time forward, Canadian collectors frequently referred to the Br-715 as the "Belleville Sou".

* * * * *

The question as to when the Br-715 was issued is largely in error, even to the present day, conventional belief being that it was "1838". This may have had its genesis again with McLachlan who in his notes on "Bank Issues" tokens, quoted sections of an "Ordinance of Special Council" from that date (supposedly). In this, McLachlan was only the first to fall into this particular trap.

Under discussion is "An Ordinance to prevent the Fraudulent manufacture, importation or circulation of Spurious Copper and Brass Coin", designated as Ordinances of the Special Council of Lower Canada, Chap.V. 2 Vict. Of most interest to us is Paragraph VI whereby after fifteen days following the Ordinance's appearance, no other copper coin save the following was to be passed. The paragraph reads:

"VI. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the expiration of fifteen days from the time when this Ordinance shall go into force, no person shall utter, tender, or offer in payment, any Copper or Brass Coin, other than the lawful Coin of the United Kingdom aforesaid, or the Tokens of some one of the Chartered Banks of this Province, or of the Banque du Peuple, or American Cents, or such Coins or Tokens as may have been lawfully imported into or manufactured in this Province, according to the provisions of this Ordinance" (following is a list of penalties).

With no more information than the above, an assumption of "1838" is excusable; after all, Victoria ascended the throne in 1837, making that year "1.Vict." and "2.Vict." obviously 1838. Unfortunately not: the regnal year is computed from the exact day the monarch inherits the throne and is figured to the same date (less a day) in succeeding years. William IV died June 20, 1837 so "1.Vict." would actually be June 20, 1837 to June 19, 1838 inclusive while "2.Vict." is June 20, 1838 through June 19, 1839. In fact, the above Ordinance is dated as to its enactment: 21 February, 1839; the date after which no other copper coin could *legally* circulate was March 8, 1839.

By anyone's standards, then, the above Ordinance had nothing to do with "giving permission to the Banque du Peuple to strike more sous". Rather than giving permission, it gave legal tender status to only three types of copper coin. In the writer's opinion. These were: (1) regal copper coin of England and Ireland; (2) American cents; and (3) the Habitant tokens. Three of the four consortium banks involved in the Habitant issue were chartered (Bank of Montreal, City Bank, Quebec Bank) whereas the Banque du Peuple was listed separately, not being a chartered bank at the time but frequently treated like one.

The Br-715 was not struck in 1838; it was struck in 1837.

Reconstructing the Sequence of Events of the Br-715.

On May 10, 1837, most of the U.S. banks suspended specie payments as a result of adverse domino-effect events that had their beginning in the previous autumn with the collapse of a major British banking house. One week later, the banks in Lower Canada followed suit so that gold and silver coin might not be drained off to the U.S. in redemption of Canadian banknotes, thus leaving any future ones unsecured.

With gold and silver coin out of circulation - and available even for commercial purposes only at inflated prices - the remaining copper coin took on a whole new importance, so much so that there was insufficient quality copper coin to answer immediate needs. Consequently, a consortium of the four Canadian banks mentioned above sought and received provincial permission of the upper house for the importation of £5000 worth of this coin from the Soho Mint, Birmingham. These would be the "Habitants". None would be received until late May, 1838 and the above value, *cost* rather than face, saw a much higher mintage than usually given in standard works.

The Habitants were held up by the refusal of Matthew R. Boulton at Soho to undertake the striking until all authorizations were received - including that of the imperial government. However, as a money bill, it was not passed by the elected House of Assembly in Lower Canada, just the upper appointed Legislative Council, and as such was - strictly speaking - illegal until after martial law was declared in December, 1837, after which *all* government in Lower Canada rested with the new Special Council (generally speaking, the old Legislative Council under another name).

It is beside the point whether or not the Banque du Peuple knew the Habitant issue would be held up - as proved to be the case. They did not wait, almost immediately ordering their own distinctive copper issue from the "Belleville Mint" in New Jersey.

In the very first number of the "Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society" (1965) is a paper by J.J. Prenoveau, "Notes Concernant les Bouquets Sous & Habitants Tokens". The gist of the article is an attempt to prove that the "Birmingham

Bouquet Sous" (Br-706 through -712) as well as the Br-713s and -714s were actually struck in the United States. That Mr. Prenoveau was correct in his thesis but faulty in his proof is not germane to this paper. What is of primary importance is an extraordinary newspaper report from the Montreal "Le Populaire", dated July 5, 1837, that is reproduced below in its original form as well as the English translation:

"Les banques de cette ville attendant sous peu de jours, un quantité de bons sous ayant pleine valeur, arrivant de New York, pour un montant de £1,250, constituant une sortie de plus d'un demi million de pièces. Nous invitons nos concitoyens à apprecier hautement cette valeur comme réelle et à l'estimer assez pour ne pas souffrir qu'elle sortie de la circulation. Outre ces secours temporaires £5,000 en pièces de penny et demi penny du meilleur travail et d'une valeur réelle ont été demandées depuis quelques semaines en Angleterre."

(Translation:) The banks of this city are expecting any day now, a quantity of good "sous" of full value, arriving from New York, to the amount of £1,250, constituting more than half a million pieces. We invite our fellow citizens to highly appreciate this real value and esteem it enough not to let it go out of circulation. Besides this temporary assistance, £5,000 in penny and halfpenny pieces of the best workmanship and value were ordered some weeks ago from England."

First of all, the editor waxed so enthusiastic that we must entertain the strong suspicion he had actually examined a few pieces. When shipping times were reasonable, it was typical at this time for a small trial striking to be submitted to the customer for approval - and New York to Montreal by sea was no more than two or three days.

Then there was his emphasis on "real value" and "full value" that could only be "good weight". This alone almost certainly identifies the coin in question as being the Br-715. So far as Lower Canadians were concerned, "good weight" on the Halifax Currency Standard was the same as the 1824-32 Nova Scotia "Thistles": 132-grains per halfpenny. Of the pre-Habitants, only *some* of the Br-715 habitually reaches this level.

This requires some explanation. In standard catalogues, the weight of the Br-715 is given as being 8.4-9.0 grams (roughly 130 to 139 grains), yet in the writer's experience, few actually fall into this weight range. He can only note that of those he has been able to weigh, slightly over half are above 9.0 grams, the heaviest being 9.28; slightly under half were weighed at 8.15-8.25 grams, even allowing for wear. In the writer's opinion, there are two weight categories, yet unlikely to be detected save by actual weighing.

It should be noted that most mints at this time struck copper coin by *average*: so many "pence per pound (weight of copper)" - or hundredweight, or even ton. The Soho Mint prided itself on *every* coin being of the required weight but others were not so picky, averaging out a too-heavy shipment with pieces purposely too light. If the Belleville Mint had produced early strikings somewhat too heavy, it would mean that either the Banque would receive fewer coins than expected or Belleville would have to supply extra copper to make up the difference. This would most easily have been corrected by simply producing later planchets in lighter weight, sufficient so that the total average would work out to something like 132-grains.

If Belleville had done the logical thing and sent the Banque a small lot of sample pieces, we may be sure that they would have been the best - not the worn-looking "Open Wreaths" nor the weakly reeded pieces of the general run. They would have been sharply struck in all respects and of full weight or more.

In contrast to the -715s, other contemporary tokens come up short. A few of the Bank of Montreal Br-714s, with their variable weights, reach the 132-grain level while the -713s average somewhat less. We should note it was the "Populaire" that decried such issues as Thomas Brown's (Br-561) and John Shaw's (Br-562), terming them little more than scams due to their light weight; yet both run at about 110-115 grains. In the fall of 1837, the second, lighter (circa 100-grains) issue of Joseph Roy (Br-671) would cause the recall of the whole issue. Saving the odd weight-flyer, few of the anonymous Bouquet Sous weigh more than 120-grains; some slip below 100 and a rough average would be about 110-grains. The acceptance of these last depended more on nationalist sentiment than weight, being termed "Patriote Sous" for decades afterward.

By elimination, the *Populaire* could only have been writing of the Br-715.

The same article went on to give us the "mintage figure": £1,250. If face value, this would amount to 600,000 tokens; if the total cost of the project, perhaps many more.⁵ Even the lower figure is much closer to collectors' experience than the disquieting small "84,000" given by McLachlan⁶ for this token. But perhaps this small figure is accurate insofar as it relates to another aspect of the Br-715 discussed later.

It seems obvious, then, that the general shipment of Br-715s was expected - and probably received - in early July, 1837. Since this was some 3½ months before the appearance of the Br-716 and some 10½ months before the Banque du Peuple portion of the Habitants (Br-522/Ch-LC8C and Br-521/Ch-LC9C), this was the Banque's first issue. For the better part of a year, it constituted Lower Canada's higher-quality copper pieces and until late winter, 1838/9, circulated alongside the Habitants. At that point they were withdrawn - although this might be disputed by some.

In reading the Ordinance of 1839, it is the writer's interpretation that all copper coin of whatever description save (a) English and Irish coppers, (b) American cents and (c) the Habitant tokens were ordered withdrawn, named issues to be redeemed by the issuing parties and the anonymous pieces to simply cease circulation. Seeing that the Ordinance unfortunately never specifically names the Habitants, (c) might be in dispute since the Banque du Peuple is named. However, we should note that the Banque's "Rebellion Sou" (Br-716) would *never* have been given legal sanction by the all-powerful loyalist Special Council.

But there is proof of the above contention. From the same Prenoveau article is taken the following quotation, this time from "Le Canadien" of March 6, 1838 which reads:

"Ils s'est éleve de vifs débats quant aux vieux sous anglais, qui jusque'à present avaient passe sans difficulté et qu'on semble avoir proscrits. On ne veut plus recevoir maintenant que les sous suivants:

- *Les sous Anglais: 1 sou et deux sous mais non les vieux George III*
- *Les sous de la Banque de la Citie et de la Banque de Quebec*

⁵ Soho habitually viewed such orders as the total cost in sterling, supplying 50-100% more tokens in face value; Heaton's treated such orders as the total face value in tokens, to the consternation of the Quebec Bank in 1852.

⁶ This figure was given in Haxby/Willey's "Coins of Canada", 1st ed., 1971 without attributing it to McLachlan even though this was done in Willey's "Colonial Coins of Canada" CNJ series. The writer has not seen this particular McLachlan reference.

- *Les sous de la Banque du Peuple*
- *Les sous de la Banque de Montreal; portant une croix et un habitant*
- *Le Stiver de Demerara; 1 sou et 2 sous*
- *Les sous de la Nouvelle-Ecosse*
- *Les cent amercain pour un sou*

(Translation:) *There have been furious debates over the old English "sous" which have until present passed without difficulty and which are now proscribed. We are to now receive only the following "sous":*

- *English (copper coins): halfpenny and penny but not the old ones of George III*
- *"Sous" (copper coins) of the City Bank and Quebec Bank*
- *"Sous" (copper coins) of the Banque du Peuple*
- *"Sous" (copper coins) of the Bank of Montreal; showing a cross and a habitant*
- *(Stivers=penny; half-stivers=halfpenny) of "Demerara" (British Guiana)*
- *(Copper coins) of Nova Scotia*
- *American cents for a "sou" (halfpenny).*

This is a particularly valuable entry, appearing as it did shortly after the Ordinance and both expanding and clarifying its terms. Irish copper coins (1805 and later) and English copper coins (1806 and later) were alone legal tender; since farthings are not mentioned, we can suppose they saw little use in Canada. This same line would have outlawed the "Blacksmiths" since even the coins of which they purported to be "worn" copies were also to no longer circulate. The "Stiver de Demerara" (actually those of Essequibo & Demarary [British Guiana] dated 1813) were widely used in the Maritimes, particularly New Brunswick; those and the Nova Scotia "Thistles" were included in this expanded list since both remained legal tender in these neighbouring provinces.

Most important of all to note was the listing for the Bank of Montreal which is at pains to point out that only those "carrying the cross and the habitant" - i.e., the Habitant issue - is legal tender. This means that the Bank of Montreal Br-714 was proscribed and ordered withdrawn and if this was the case, considering that the shareholders and officers of that Bank were frequently also on the Special Council itself, we may be certain that both the Br-715 and -716 issues of the Banque du Peuple would have shared a similar fate.

Withdrawn coins usually give witness to this fact by their present scarcity - the Molson tokens, withdrawn and destroyed in compliance with this Ordinance, certainly do. But the Br-715 is still one of the most common pre-Confederation tokens and remained in such wide circulation that in 1870 it was accorded legal tender status by the Dominion government⁷ for a cent - along with the Habitants and others.

In this case, we have a clue: in Shortt's work⁸ we read (for the year 1841):

"The city of Kingston, taking the cue given by the Governor, authorized the mayor to purchase from the Banque du Peuple in Montreal all the copper coins it could spare."

Obviously, two years after the Ordinance was initiated, copper-hungry Upper Canada was aware that the Banque du Peuple possessed coin in quantity which, for one reason or another, it could not circulate. These we may *presume* to have been the proscribed Br-715s

⁷ Circular by Minister of Finance, 1870.

⁸ Shortt, Adam. "History of Canadian Currency & Banking, 1600-1880", p.441

PLATE I



Fig. 1
Br-715 "Open Wreath",
W.W.C. Wilson Sale, 1925

The best example obtained by a serious, wealthy collector. Late state: obverse diebreak at TU through to the rim.

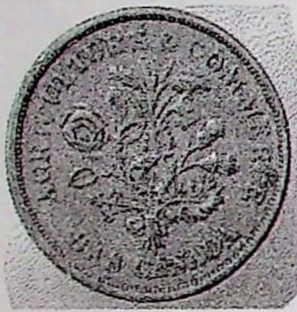


Fig. 2
Br-715 "Open Wreath"

Well struck-up example lacking the diebreak at the obverse TU. Possibly from the sample shipment of early July, 1837.

from photo by R. Malone

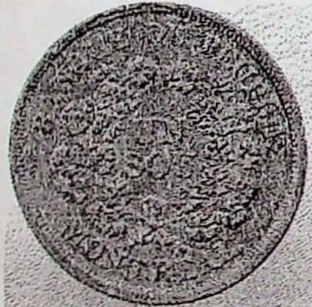


Fig. 3
Br-715 "Closed Wreath"

Apparently fully struck-up; a rare die state. The piece weighs 9.5 grams, heaviest noted, which may account for this. The reverse exhibits a wire rim, circumstantial proof of overweight.

from photo by R. Malone



162



Fig. 4

Lot 162, Mail Bid Sale #44, Nov. 20-1, 1981 by Joseph Lepczyk.

Described as:

Banque du Peuple. Br-715, Cour-15. Toned UNC. Deep full strike, complete and sharp edge reeding, prooflike surfaces, wire rims. Obviously a presentation piece but we have no record of same. Should be examined. (\$300+) P.R.: \$130.

Although not mentioned, there seems little doubt that this piece weighed well over 9-grams as well, the consequent thickness accounting for the full strike. It's doubtful that it was struck off-center; this is probably a trick of the camera angle and lighting.

and -716s. We may also presume that the Banque would have been more than happy to accomodate Kingston at a reasonable cost and that the withdrawn coin actually was re-issued there. McLachlan's small "mintage figure" of "84,000" may have been simply the number unaccounted for in the original Lower Canadian withdrawal. Exactly the same "rebirth" may have happened to the Bank of Montreal's Br-714 (mintage: supposedly 72,000) as well as the "unknown bank's" Br-713 (also supposedly 72,000). All four of the above remain too common to have experienced withdrawal and destruction in 1839.

Varieties and Dies of the Br-715.

Some of this section must necessarily overlap parts of the Thomson article, especially in discussing the two main varieties of the Br-715: the scarce "Open Wreath" and the common "Closed", the latter caused by a diebreak between the tips of the wreath on the top reverse.

Although known by some collectors, the two varieties were practically ignored in print, the first to note them *correctly* being Leroux (1892)⁹. Then came the listing that was to confuse collectors for nearly a century: Breton's catalogue of 1894¹⁰ where his description of the Br-715 reads as follows:

"Un Sou - Milled edge and thick planchets. There exists a thin planchet variety with plain edge, but it is very rare. The same bouquet appears on No. 698 and 699. Two varieties. The Hart variety is in the wreath which touches at the top. R.1"

The implication of the above is that the ordinary, common variety is the "Open Wreath" while the "Closed Wreath" Hart variety is scarcer. The truth is just the inverse.

Batty¹¹ listed them in 1904 but after that, they were generally ignored for many years - even by Courteau in his 1908 catalogue of Bouquet Sous. It was not until the 1940s that they were again publicized, first by Lorne Wilson¹² and then by J.D. Ferguson¹³. Even so, the "Open Wreath" remained little known and thought of as merely "interesting" by most collectors into the 1960s, some of whom passed over offered examples while waiting for one "better struck" (the writer included). Nor was a great premium placed on them; a dealer's pricelist published in the CNJ in 1960¹⁴ offered an "Open Wreath" in Fine at \$1.00 while "Closed Wreaths" were available at Fine - .60, VF - \$1.00, XF - \$1.50. By the "eye-grading" at the time, this "Open Wreath" was probably within a grade of the best available.

But in the matter of sequencing the two varieties, we still remain with a "standard explanation" that it, in the writer's opinion, exactly backwards. This started with the Ferguson letter to the *Numismatist* in 1947 and became conventional lore. Although

⁹ Leroux, Jos. "The Canadian Coin Cabinet", 1892. p.64. The "Closed Wreath" is listed as Number 508 (R3) and the "Open" as Number 508a (R5).

¹⁰ Breton, P.N. "Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada", 1894. pp.111-2

¹¹ Batty, D.T. "Descriptive Catalogue of Copper Coinage of Great Britain .. and Colonies". A 4-volume set which appeared seerially, that in question in 1895, p.1199. Numbers 258-275 inclusive are all "Closed Wreath"; Number 276 the "Open Wreath" variety.

¹² Wilson, L.R. "Variety of Bouquet Sou", *Numismatist*, Sept. 1946.

¹³ Ferguson, J.D. "Variety of Sou, Courteau 15", *Numismatist*, Feb. 1947.

¹⁴ Court Coin Company advertisement, *CNJ*, Sept. 1960.

superficially logical, the arrangement breaks down under scrutiny. In part, his letter reads:

. . . "I believe the variety in question (i.e., the "Open Wreath") was created by recutting both the obverse and reverse dies after they had become worn. I am inclined to agree . . . that the reverse with the open crown is always combined with the obverse on which the 'T' and 'U' of 'AGRICULTURE' are joined at the top by a heavy die crack. This variety is much the scarcer of the two."

At this point, it would be well to note that towards the last, the obverse diecrack extends all the way to the rim, that offered and illustrated in the W.W.C. Wilson Sale¹⁵ (Plate I, No. 1) being an excellent example of this late die state. As well, it seems reasonable to assume that the very first coin(s) struck from these dies did not have the crack as yet - even though it seems to have appeared almost at once.

However, the above letter assumes that the "Open Wreath" is a late state of the "die" while the writer *believes* that it is, in fact, the very first working die used of a number - possibly a half dozen or more.

First of all, the "Closed Wreath" is caused by a diecrack and this shows its later use than the "Open" where it has not as yet appeared. But the later "Closed Wreath" is always¹⁶ much better struck and sharper than the earlier "Open" from *presumably* "worn dies". And the "Open Wreaths" *do* give that impression of wear, so much so that Fred Bowman¹⁷ was reluctant to even admit there *was* such a variety, writing: "The writer has not seen a coin in sufficiently perfect condition to convince him that there are actually two varieties". His reluctance was valid: practically *all* "Open Wreaths" are of a markedly "mushy" strike and close examination must be given to confirm the break between the leaves is actually lacking. Happily, the 'TU' diebreak on the obverse is *usually* a "tag".

Secondly, "the" die never became worn because there were "*dies*" - plural. With an issue of 600,000 coins (minimum), normal requirements for a quality issue would have been an average of some dozen sets of dies (somewhat more for the upper, somewhat fewer for the lower). But taking into account Belleville's "saving ways" as well as examination of the coins themselves shows that less than this number were pushed beyond the norms. We might expect that six or eight sets (average) were used. As far as possible, these dies were all made identical but as the Thomson article shows, there may be as many as *five* distinguishable by non-sequencing features and errors. It is not necessary that all of them be enumerated; even two will do.

That there was a single *master die* from which all the rest were struck (or pressed) cannot be doubted. The placement and types of both designs and lettering are the same for *all* Br-715s, no matter the variety. But there should be examples of non-sequencing dies, due to progressive breaks, blemish or so forth of the working dies.

¹⁵ The W.W.C. Wilson Sale conducted by Wayte Raymond over four years. This is from that of Nov. 16-18, 1925. One of the best collections of pre-Confederation Canadian ever assembled, the Bouquet Sous part had been purchased intact from Thomas Wilson. The "Open Wreath" was plated; price realized unknown.

¹⁶ Note: This is true in the overwhelmingly number of cases. But there *are* some exceptions which will be discussed below.

¹⁷ Bowman, Fred. "The Bouquet Sous of Canada", *Numismatist*, July-Nov, 1955

We have such examples. One fairly obvious sub-variety of the "Closed Wreath" is that which shows a small raised crescent between the final DA of CANADA on the obverse, presumably caused by something falling on the die and blemishing it. While somewhat scarce, it is not rare. Notably, there are examples of this type which in all other respects have as "perfect" an obverse as can be expected, even to the first E in COMMERCE having a thin but well-struck upper arm.

Conversely, there are other obverses lacking the crescent blemish which nevertheless show the E mentioned above with the center of the upper arm broken away.

There are also reverses within the "Closed Wreath" variety that do not sequence. One is scattered all over with tiny "pimples" and even show the beginnings of a break from the rim to the leaves above and to the right of MONTREAL but in all other respects, the rest of the design is "perfect", including the top of the letter R in MONTREAL. On other reverses - lacking this "pimpling" and incipient break - the top of the R is broken away; in fact, it's quite commonly met in this fashion.

The above examples show that there was one *master die* from which a number of sets of *working dies* were made. It is most important we accept this proven fact in order that the "Open Wreath" variety be explained.

John Gibbs and His Mint.

We have only the sketchiest account of the firm nicknamed "The Belleville Mint" and the men who ran it - primarily John Gibbs. Such facts as he could find, the writer collated in a previous number of this publication¹⁸.

It seems likely that "the Belleville Mint" was *not* the firm of Gibbs, Gardner & Co. when the Bouquet Sous and the Br-715 were struck for Canada. One Joseph Gardner was arrested for counterfeiting in 1835 and it is notable that when the copper business card/token (Low #150) was issued - presumably a year or two later - that it was designated *only* "J. GIBBS MANUFACTURER OF MEDALS AND TOKENS &c * BELLEVILLE, N.J. * " ¹⁹. At this time, it seems apparent that Gibbs was operating the "mint" by himself.

That's perhaps unfortunate. It would seem that Gardner was the more talented of the partners. Until this time, the firm had been turning out counterfeits of Brazilian, Haitian and Liberian copper coins - on no small scale according to some reports. It was when Gardner wandered into the forbidden zone of silver Mexican dollars, French 5-franc pieces and Haitian "silver dollars" (particularly the first) that he was apprehended and prosecuted. He would have *had* to be talented in order to carry out this enterprise.

Gibbs, on the other hand, does not appear to have been more than moderately skilled in sinking dies entirely by hand. The Bouquet Sous, for instance, were done using as a shortcut as many device punches as possible: the obverse roses, thistleheads, shamrocks and leaves are all sunk with the appropriate punch, the whole tied together with simple stems, strap-leaves and bows; in the same way, the reverse leaves on the Sous Br-675

¹⁸ Jacobs, W. "Gleanings on the Belleville Mint", *Canadian Token*, Sept. 2000, pp.77-85

¹⁹ In Low's plates, the inscription appears as "BELVILLE" and "ND", neither of which agree with his text listing.

through 705 have all been sunk with the same punch.²⁰ Nor was Gibbs apparently well-equipped in other ways; the Bouquet Sous had their obverse or reverse lettering sunk with just one size set of punches. Early dies were sunk with a "Fine Letter" set (which we can watch progressively deteriorate); later with a "Coarse". The larger-letter denomination "UN SOU" was engraved by hand since we can note the two "U"s are rarely the same.

Yet the second-class anonymous Bouquet Sous were appearing in Montreal at the same time as the Br-715 was issued. There is a letter to the editor²¹ of the "Montreal Transcript", dated November 14, 1837, condemning these very pieces for their light weight and giving the impression they had been imported within the past several months.

Although being produced at the same time, the letter punches used on the Br-715 are *not* those used on the Bouquet Sous but entirely different. Further, the designs on the Br-715 do *not* use punches but are rather entirely sunk by a very skilled hand. Even the "style" between the two are different, as McLachlan noted.

Thus we have a seeming anomaly: according to the die links of the Br-698 and -699, the Br-715 was struck at the Belleville Mint while nothing of Gibbs' contemporary work suggests he was capable of sinking such dies. The answer is quite simple: Gibbs didn't sink the dies (despite his trade) but rather had them done on contract.

We may never know who made them but to have them done was simple for Gibbs. Belleville is only a few miles from the Jersey shore and then a short ferry-ride to downtown New York. At that time, there were a number of capable diesinking firms there, including Wright & Bale, considered to be second in work-quality only to the U.S. Mint itself.

As to why he had it done, that, too makes sense. Gibbs would have been well aware of the turmoil in Lower Canada then brewing, the desired result of the Patriotes and the militant Fils de la Libertie being an independent republic. Despite later protestations to the contrary, it is evident that the Lower Canadian loyalists were right: the Banque du Peuple was the financial arm of the Patriote party. As such, it would no doubt be *the* bank in the projected republic as the issuer of all currency, both coin and paper.

In the context of the times, the Banque would hardly turn to an English mint to supply coin if there was an alternative.²² There was, of course. Because of the Bouquet Sous, the Belleville Mint would no doubt have had the highest profile of all so far as the Montreal business community was concerned. It would have been to them that the Banque turned and offered the contract.

Gibbs, of course, could hardly refuse. Potentially, this issue could be just the first of many supplied to the planned republic. Obviously, Gibbs would spare little effort in making the Br-715 a "showcase issue". In this, he may have been honest in the appraisal of his technical shortcomings and contracted out the sinking of the dies to someone more

²⁰ The higher Breton numbers were struck first. The cherryleaf appears as "perfect" on Nos. 691 and 697-705; notched on Nos. 687 through 696. On lower numbers, the punch was face-filed to remove the notch and becomes little more than an outline with a small center.

²¹ Quoted in Prenoveau, *ibid.*

²² The Banque's participation in the Habitant issue at this time would appear to have been for profit on their side (better than 50% immediate "return on investment") while the loyalists included this unchartered bank simply at the urging or orders of the conciliatory Governor Gosford.

talented. It must have been done early as well; if samples were in hand by the Banque in early July, the original contract must have been made a month or so before, the typical time-frame for such work. In other words, the Banque agreed to participate in the Habitant issue *and* ordered its own coinage at practically the same time.

As noted above, the "Populaire" editor was waxing enthusiastic over the new coins by July 5, 1837 even though the main shipment was yet to come. It would seem that Gibbs had coined a small sample shipment of Br-715s - almost certainly from the original "master dies". If so, this would account for the existence of the several well-struck "Open Wreath" Br-715s that also lack the upper obverse diebreak. There are several, owned by institutions and individuals who would scarcely be fooled by the simple removal of the upper reverse "connector break" on an ordinary "Closed Wreath" Br-715. (Plate I, No.2)

With the Banque's approval in hand, Gibbs would have then gone ahead with the main coinage - and at this time, overreached himself by attempting to replicate sets of working dies from the master. The majority of mints were not capable of this operation and Gibbs' certainly wasn't. We see the results today of his attempt in the *majority* of the "Open Wreath" Br-715s, all of this group exhibiting a "mushy strike" (that looks as if it was done from worn dies) and *practically all* of which show a diebreak on the obverse at TU.

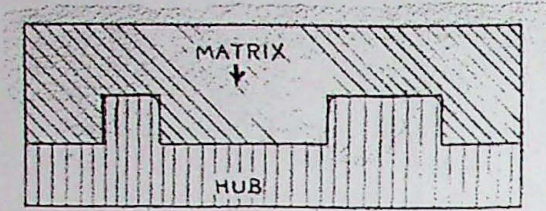
In the operation of a negative master die raising a positive "intermediate punch" (or "hub"), and that hub sinking working dies, more than one strike is required at each stage. For dies the size of a halfpenny, perhaps three or so. At quality mints such as Soho and those of most major governments, the receiving die²³ was removed from the "hobbing press" after each strike, softened with heat and waste metal lathed away. It was then replaced in the press in exactly the same position for the next blow. When the pressing was complete, the whole die was lathed to final shape, even to the shank appropriate to the coining press in which it would be used, hardened and polished.

As the diagrams show (Plate 2, Nos. 1 to 3), a single blow will not suffice on a die the size of a halfpenny. At each stage, the relief areas of the imparting die will reproduce on the lower well enough but the metal necessary to flow into the negative interstices of the upper will not. At each stage, it will be incomplete and result in a hub with weak relief features which in turn will faithfully reproduce this on the working die while at the same time the background of the latter will be weak due, again, to insufficient metal flow. The net result will be a working die striking coins that will have every appearance of having been struck from a worn die (but were not).

Quite obviously, Gibbs then sent the master dies out to be replicated on contract, perhaps to the firm that originally sunk them. At least five sets were made - perhaps more - but in doing so, the reverse master die cracked between the tips of the wreath at the top, resulting in what we now call the "Closed Wreaths". The defect *could* have been repaired on the hub by simply engraving it away - but it either went unnoticed or counted as inconsequential and was not. Therefore, we have today the common *later* "Closed Wreaths" typically much better struck than the scarce *but earlier* "Open".

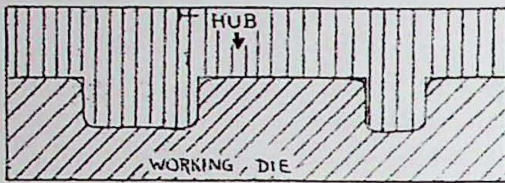
²³ The receiving die was slightly conical on top as a means to prevent smearing of the peripheral legends.

PLATE II



Figs. 1-3
The Creation of a "Worn Coin".

(a) A perfectly sharp matrix die fails to have the upper interstices filled due to lack of a needed second strike, resulting in an imperfect hub.



(b) the hub faithfully transfers this shortcoming to the working die which also does not have the upper interstices filled, resulting in one that has rounded corners and, thus, "worn"



(c) the working die, with its "worn-looking" rounded corners, faithfully transfers this appearance to the coin.



Fig. 4

Br-715 "Closed Wreath",
Struck outside the collar.

Lot 1114, Torex Sale,
June 22, 1996



Fig. 5

Br-715, "Closed Wreath",
plain edge.

Lot 708, Torex Sale,
June 24, 1995.

The die which struck the reverse
(whether upper or lower) was
somewhat out of alignment.

The Evidence of Gibbs' Minting Techniques.

By the ordinary rules of quality mints, there should have been approximately a dozen sets of working dies needed to strike this issue (more if there were actually over 600,000). There seems to be evidence of about 5 in the "Closed Wreaths" and there may have been a few more. Nevertheless, we can say with confidence that Gibbs stretched the use of each die beyond the normal parameters.

First of all, few of them are ever *completely* struck up. Even on unquestioned UNC's, the obverse thistleheads and ribbon knot usually exhibit a certain flatness. This changes only on the "heavy" pieces which are, obviously, thicker (Plate 1, No.3). Since the writer has never heard of such a thing as a Br-715 from clashed dies, this is corroborating evidence that Gibbs' coining press was fitted with a stop preventing the dies from coming together except at a set distance.

Another die-saving technique he used was to size the planchets slightly less than they should have been, resulting in the typical weak reeding of many or most. Again, it is the heavy pieces that are most likely to be sharply reeded, possibly because the coining blow forced the metal outward to a greater extent.

Even though he might have not had the exact figures, Gibbs would have possessed standard knowledge that a coin restricted by a collar was harder on the press and dies than one unrestricted. Later in the century, Royal Mint experiments proved this figure to be 47%. Gibbs was trading off weaker reeding for increased die life.

And he did use a collar for the reeding. Or rather *collars*. This the writer determined in finally solving an anomaly that lay before him for a year or more.

In the writer's collection is a heavy (9.28 grams) "Closed Wreath", so strongly struck that it has extraordinarily sharp reeding and even a wire edge. Fortunately, it serves as evidence since as a collector's piece, it is no treasure, being EF and polished. But on this coin, three or four of the edge reeds are *doubled*. A mystery for some time.

So far as the writer knew, such reeding was always applied to the collar by a sort of tapered drift punch, engraved lines radiating up the shaft from the tip. It is the general method still used. Since this obviously could not result in reeding doubled only at one point, the writer toyed with the idea of the planchets being pre-reeded in an edging machine and struck in the press with the use of a somewhat loose plain-edged "locating collar". This was *the* method used for coins with pre-lettered edges, diagonal reeding and the like. However, as a correspondent pointed out, how then was the reeding directly opposite the doubling not squashed? Nor did it help that faintly-reeded "Closed Wreaths" could be slightly larger *or* smaller than sharply-reeded pieces.

The answer was found in Cooper's work²⁴ on minting methods, confirmed by drawings. Aside from the punch method, another means by which reeding might be applied to a retaining collar was by the use of a sort of knurling tool in a lathe. In appearance, it was also somewhat cone-shaped and fed into the collar as it rotated. Oddly, the human eye was a "precision instrument" in this case: as the whirling collar displayed their newly-applied reeds, they appeared less and less blurred until they synchronized at a point where the eye perceived them as "solid" and even "unmoving" - thus correct. In the case of the collar used to strike the writer's coin, the tool was probably fed a hair too far, the last

²⁴ Cooper, Dennis "The Art and Craft of Coining: A History of Minting Technology", 1988

few reeds applied by the tool being doubled when the machine was shut off. As such, the collar was manufactured slightly too large and this is corroborated by micrometer measurement, at 1.079-inches several thousandths of an inch larger than any other in his collection.

In advanced collections, there are also included sub-types, all of them rare. These are three in number and are:

(a) Closed Wreath Br-715 struck without a collar. (Plate 2, No. 4) These are probably mint errors. For decades, perhaps more than a century, coining presses of the screw type were sometimes fitted with a device that popped the finished coin out of the collar. There was a mechanical arrangement (again shown in Cooper) whereby the upper die, in ascending, also made the lower die rise by the thickness of the coin, allowing the finished piece to be swept into a receptacle. The lower die then descended again, the bottom of it resting on an "anvil" and a new planchet could be dropped by hand or mechanically into the collar hole to await the coining blow.

Gibbs *had* to have had this arrangement since the -715s were all collar-reeded. But should something prevent the lower die from descending onto the anvil, the upper die would deliver its blow to a planchet flush with the top of the "coining table" and unrestrained by a collar. Obviously operations would have ceased until the offending blockage was removed. Therefore, the "collarless -715s" are mint errors with a high likelihood that only one was coined per jam.

(b) Plain-edge Br-715. (Plate 2, No. 5). We should distinguish the above - usually off-center and oversize - from those without reeding. The latter *do* exist and while not really "mint errors" are, nevertheless, the result of mint practice.

An anecdote: More than 30 years ago, the writer bought from a dealer's stockbook a "Closed Wreath" that gave every appearance of being a "plain edge". At that time, very little importance was placed on such a "sub-variety", it being merely "interesting" and worth a premium only to a small number of specialists. Later, however, upon breaking it out of its 2x2 holder, it was found that there were some half-dozen reeds faintly impressed at one point. The "plain edge" was actually a second-class "ordinary" Br-715.

Fortunately, it was retained as one that was "nearly a plain edge". In recent years, it was ascertained that this particular coin is among the lightest - as well as the smallest diameter - of any in the collection. It is also well-centered, something that collectors will note is not always true, particularly of their "weakly-reeded" Br-715s.

Therefore, it is the writer's opinion that "plain-edge" Br-715s are *usually* caused by slightly undersized, light planchets being struck when unusually well-centered on the lower die. Loosely fitting, even when of the better weights and wider diameters, the diameter of the planchet in question would be unable to spread into the reeding marks of the collar while the light weight would tend to make this spread even less.

(c) "Brass" Br-715. Again, these may be a kind of mint error.

There is no reason to suppose that Gibbs would have used a copper alloy for the Br-715 materially different from those of the anonymous Bouquet Sous, the majority of which appear to be "pure copper" but with "light copper", "brassy" and even outright "brass" pieces scattered throughout the numbers. Even in the vicinity of the substantial New Jersey copper deposits, zinc was much cheaper and we may suppose that Gibbs would

have used a high-copper/low-zinc mix as a matter of course - especially since it could rarely be detected by eye. Gibbs' immediate neighbour and presumed supplier of his metal was "*a manufactory for making and rolling sheet brass, conducted by a firm known as Stevens, Thomas & Fuller*".²⁵

For example: Canadian cents gave the appearance of "pure copper" - red when struck, dark brown when worn - even though they were only 95% copper (nor can we detect any change when it was increased to 98% copper). Conversely, the "Tombac Nickels", brassy without a doubt, were *still* 88% copper. And 80% copper : 20% zinc is out-and-out "cartridge brass". Obviously, there is a relatively limited area when "copper" slips to "light copper" slips to "brass".

Chances are good, we are seeing the result of a copper/zinc melt that was not mixed quite as well as it should. There would be both "copper-rich" and "zinc-rich" lenses in such a melt and even though they might vary by only a few per cent, the latter could actually be "light copper" or even outright "brass" - and look it. Conversely, the too-high (even pure) copper lenses would be undetectable.

In the writer's opinion, the rare "brass Br-715s" would have been the result of pieces coined from zinc-rich lenses of a non-homogenous mix. Note that they *are* rare, there being no evidence of a "brass coinage" within the larger "copper" one.

A Brief Recap.

The Banque du Peuple's Br-715 issue was a showcase, being the best quality of the pre-Habitant native copper coinage. Its release date was most probably July, 1837 and the mintage figures were *at minimum* 600,000 coins. Almost certainly it fell under the withdrawal edict of February, 1839 even though evidence shows it acquired a second life in copper-hungry Upper Canada. As late as 1870, it was still commonly met with in circulation although over the next twenty years or so, it and the rest of the "legitimate" Canadian copper tokens were progressively retired and melted by the federal government.

The issue was struck at J. Gibbs' minting establishment in Belleville, New Jersey although both the sinking of the master dies and the replicating of the working dies from them were carried out by some other more qualified firm. Gibbs' attempt at replication was a fiasco, resulting in the worn-looking "Open Wreath" variety. Probably not more than some hundreds or a thousand were initially coined before he was forced to have quality dies manufactured for him. "Open Wreaths" *almost always* have a "mushy appearance" and an obverse diebreak at the TU of the upper legend. Collectors should beware of coins that are otherwise, ensuring that they are not simply common "Closed Wreaths" with the small upper diebreak between the wreath-tips engraved away. Varieties other than these two main divisions are usually in the category of "mint errors", even the quite common "joined DA" (of the lower obverse CANADA).

²⁵ Low, *ibid*

Nova Scotia's 1856 Mintage Figures

by Eric Leighton, FCNRS

Until twenty four years ago students of Canadian Numismatics had accepted the mintage figures for the Nova Scotian copper coinage of 1856 at what R. W. McLachlan had reported for it in his "Annals"¹.

In 1978 Ruth McQuade disclosed documents relative to this coinage which showed there were twice as many ordered and delivered.² Much of the following material has been touched upon by her, but having found more original documents relative to the actual ordering of the doubled numbers along with confirmation of it from London, it was decided to re-visit this subject. As well, she had posed a question towards the end of her paper that really was a puzzler: "Why did Baring Bros. ask the Royal Mint for permission to strike these coins" when the other tokens ordered by the Nova Scotia government had also gone through agents, but none of the other agents had ever asked for official approval. That question will be addressed as well.

To start at the beginning, McLachlan in 1892 had quoted two documents in the Nova Scotia Legislative records, which are reproduced here from his work:

A.

Minute of Council, August 28th, 1855.

The existing scarcity of copper coin in the Province being reported at the board, ordered that £1000 stg. in penny and halfpenny pieces in equal proportions be ordered from England and that application with a view to obtaining the same be made to Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., with models and specimens of the coins enclosed to them.

B.

GENTLEMEN

HALIFAX, N. S. August 30, 1855.

The Government of Nova Scotia having been desirous of procuring for the public convenience copper coins pence and halfpence of the Provincial currency to an extent which will represent that currency in equal sums one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds and the provincial secretary being absent, I have the honor, in obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, to request that you will have the goodness to direct on behalf of this Government the execution of this service and make suitable arrangements for carrying it into effect so that the amount may reach the Colony at the earliest period that may be convenient. The number of coins required being

150,000 pence equal to £625

300,000 halfpence " £625

Total in currency...£1,250

These it is requested may be put in papers of 120 halfpence and 60 pence each and in secure and convenient packages properly distinguished and addressed

On Her Majesty's Service,

¹McLachlan, Robert Wallace, *Annals of the Nova Scotian Currency*, Appendix VIII Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, 1892.

²McQuade, Ruth, *The 1856 Mayflower Coppers, Nova Scotia's Only Official Non-Decimal Coinage*, Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society, 1978.

The Honorable James McNab, Receiver General,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Insurance being made on the shipment in London.

Specimens of the coins at present in use here are transmitted, the new coinage being intended to be of the same weight and size and fineness, the obverse and reverse designs being also the same with the single alteration of the year of Our Lord which will be 1855 instead of 1843.

You will understand however that the Honorable Joseph Howe, at present in London, has been instructed to suggest and communicate to you any modifications in the design which he may deem proper and such if communicated you are requested to adopt.

The Receiver General of Nova Scotia will pay to your order or remit as you may direct the amount of charges and expenses incident to the service.

In the event of your being unable to undertake this order be pleased to transfer its execution to such person as you or the Honorable Mr. Howe, if in London, may select.

I have, &c.,
Wm. Keating,
Deputy-Secretary

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co.,
London

From the preceding it appears very simple and straight forward. Yes, 150,000 pennies and 300,000 halfpennies were ordered in August of 1855 just two days after the Council gave its sanction to the measure.

On March 1st, 1855, the House of Assembly had resolved to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor "to procure copper tokens of pence and half-pence to an amount not exceeding one thousand pounds, sterling, of the same weight and fineness with those issued from the treasury in the year 1840."³ The Assembly was dissolved on April 25th, and it seems likely that the Council did not take up the matter until after the spring break. One might wonder what happened to this resolution between March 1st and April 25th that it couldn't get from the Assembly to the Council and come back approved. It was all a matter of form.

All money matters, from thousands of pounds voted for roads, bridges, or steam-boat subsidies, right down to minor sums of three or four pounds in compensation for a variety of ills, were all bundled up into one 'Money Bill' entitled "An Act for Applying Certain Monies Therein Mentioned for the Service of the Year 1855, and for Other Purposes", which covered just about everything. Being included in what was essentially a list of expenses, the resolution relative to the copper coin would not be presented for approval until all the rest were also ready for submission. Then it would be part of the larger Bill sent to the upper house for concurrence. All this took time.

Once the Council did give its approval, as we've seen, only two days elapsed before the order was written and sent to Baring Bros. & Co. That company did act on the behalf of the Nova Scotia government. In a letter dated September 18th, 1855 to the lords commissioners of her majesty's treasury, "Baring, Brothers" solicited their approval which would allow them to procure the copper tokens as requested, suggesting the manufacturing firm of Messrs. Van

³Journal and Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Session 1854-5, p.650

Wart⁴, Son & Co. of Birmingham⁵. There was no answer to this letter, so a second was sent on September 27th, reiterating what was said in the first, and mentioning “the quantity required is 150,000 one penny tokens, and 300,000 half penny tokens.”⁶

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury responded by two letters, both dated September 29th. One was to the Secretary of State, Sir William Molesworth, informing him of the request, and also outlining the course of action they wished to see take place. The Lords felt “...that the same course should be followed in this case as that which was adopted in the similar case of copper coin required for New Brunswick...”⁷ and if Sir Molesworth concurred, would he please instruct the Lieutenant-Governor accordingly.

The second letter was a reply to Messrs. Baring, Brothers to acquaint them “...that my lords decline to give their sanction for the fabrication of the proposed coin in the manner suggested... (and) that my lords will communicate with the secretary of state in regard to the proper mode of supplying the colony of Nova Scotia with the required amount of such coin.”⁸

Sir W. Molesworth then sent to the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir G. LeMarchant, a letter dated October 5th in which the following ‘instruction’ forms the bulk of the message :

“Before I can give any directions on the subject, I should be glad to receive from yourself, a statement of what you wish to have done respecting the supply of coins here referred to.”

Le Marchant complied to the request for his official application, on October 25th, just twenty days later (remember it had to cross the Atlantic), indicating an urgency in this matter:

“In reply to your despatch, No. 19, of the 5th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the government of Nova Scotia are desirous of procuring for the public convenience, copper coins of pence and half-pence of the provincial currency, amounting to in equal sums, to one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, and I shall feel much obliged if you will have the good-ness to cause the necessary steps be taken, for the accomplishment of that object, by means of her majesty’s government.

The number of the coins required are 150,000 pennies, equal to £625 0 0, and 300,000 half-pennies equally to £625 0 0, in all amounting to £1250 0 0 currency.

Specimens of the coins now in circulation with which, the date being altered, the new coinage is intended to correspond, will be submitted to you by Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co...”⁹

Hope for the coinage bearing the date 1855 must have been pretty well gone by this time. The Lt.-Governor did not mention it at all in this letter, no doubt aware that there was no possibility of having the coin minted in the current year.

On December 5th, London sent the Lt.-Governor a copy of a Treasury Minute, dated

⁴Henry van Wart was listed in the 1851 census of as a hardware manufacturer in the Birmingham area.

⁵Journal and Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Session 1856, appendix 11

⁶Ibid.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Journal and Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Session 1856, appendix 11

November 27th, 1855:

“Acquaint Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., that my lords propose to give directions for the supply of the copper coin required by the provincial government of Nova Scotia, through her majesty’s mint, and request they will submit to the master of the mint, specimens of the coins now in use, with the device proposed for the reverse of the coins.

State that they will be called upon to defray the cost which will be incurred in furnishing these coins.

Transmit to the master of the mint, copy of the despatch from the lieut-governor of Nova Scotia of 25th October, and acquaint him that my lords have desired Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. to submit to him specimens of the copper coins now in circulation, with a new device that has been proposed for the coinage now required.

State that my lords propose that the dies for the execution of this coinage should be made by contract under the mint, but previous to their execution they desire to have submitted to them the device of the proposed coinage, with the opinion of the master of the mint thereon.

My lords are of opinion that the same course which was pursued in supplying the government of New Brunswick with copper coins, which formed the subject of the correspondence noted in the margin, should be followed in this instance, and that the dies, when approved of and made, should be entrusted to a manufacturer at Birmingham under contract, to supply to the mint the coins of specified fineness and weight, and of the quantity required, and to return the dies therewith.

Further state that the currency of this coinage in Nova Scotia is legalized by a local act, and that there will be no necessity to obtain an order in council, as was required in the case of the copper coins for New Brunswick.”¹⁰

There are one or two observations that belong here, after the last item. It is accepted that the device on the reverses of the coins of 1856 was changed from the normal thistle found on all the governmental issues since 1823 to a spray of Mayflowers at the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Joseph Howe. What is now evident is the fact that the Treasury had not seen the device at the time of approval in principle, nor had the mint since Baring, Brothers & Co. were yet to submit the new design to them along with the specimens of the current copper coin. Further, the Royal Mint in London was ruled out as the coining facility by the Lords of the Treasury themselves, without actually specifying the Heaton mint in Birmingham.

The local act legalizing the currency of the Nova Scotia coinage, referred to in the above minute, was entitled “An Act for regulating the Currency of the Province”, passed March 19th, 1842, and dealt solely with coins of the various metals. The really interesting clause is the fourth: “*And be it enacted*, That the Pence and Half-pence legally current in the United Kingdom, and the Copper Coin procured by the authority of the Legislature for the use of and issued from, the Treasury of the Province, shall be current paid and received, as Penny and Half-penny Pieces Currency...”¹¹

Up to now there has not been anything presented here that would indicate the figures given by McLachlan were anything but correct. Following is a letter from Lt.-Governor J. Gaspard LeMarchant to Henry Labouchere of the Treasury, dated at Government House, Halifax, 20th December, 1855:

“ Referring to your dispatch No. 6, 5th December, 1855, transmitting the copy of a minute of the lords

¹⁰Journal and Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Session 1856, appendix 11

¹¹Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of Nova-Scotia 1842.

commissioners of the treasury, relative to the copper coinage to be supplied for the use of this colony, I have the honor to inform you, that I deem it desirable to have struck off, in the manner proposed in the minute, an amount of copper coins, *exactly double of that originally mentioned, that is to say, an amount of two thousand pounds sterling*, in the same relative proportions of pence and half pence with that first indicated.

I have also the honor to request that the lords commissioners of the treasury will be pleased to direct delivery of the coins to be made to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., who have been instructed to defray the cost of the same."¹² (Italics added for emphasis)

To which H. Labouchere responded on January 18, 1856:

"I have the honor to inform you, that in compliance with the request contained in your despatch, No. 133 of the 20th December last, the lords commissioners of the treasury have directed the master of the mint to make arrangements for supplying the additional copper coinage required for Nova Scotia, in the same relative proportions of pence and half-pence as the first requisition."¹³

Well that changes things. Instead of one thousand pounds sterling of coin, there was now to be two thousand. In place of 150,000 penny coins, there were now 300,000 ordered; and the same for the half-pennies: not 300,000 but 600,000! Now, the question that comes to mind is one of proof. Does this correspondence constitute actual proof? McLachlan had erred based on the documents available to him; how is this different? The deal could well have fallen through after the above documents were sent...for any of a number of reasons.

The proof is in the Receiver General's accounts which are also found in the Journals of the House of Assembly. These were presented early in the year, and included every government expense and all income for the preceding calendar year. From them are taken the following figures:

In 1856 there was paid £1771 12 7 for Copper Coin, as opposed to £1000 0 0 in copper coinage counted as income¹⁴. In the next year, though the item Copper Coin appeared on the expense sheet, no value was placed against it, indicating the entire cost was paid in 1856. However, the additional amount of £1500 0 0 in copper coinage was placed on the income statement.¹⁵

The total amount of income to the provincial treasury of £2500 for the two years is exactly the figure represented by 300,000 pence and 600,000 half pence, and those my friends, really are the real mintage figures for the 1856 Nova Scotia coinage.

McQuade's Query

To really understand exactly why Baring, Brothers & Co. sought official permission from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury when no other agent for the province had before, is to

¹²Journal and Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Session 1856, appendix 11

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴Journal and Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Session 1857, appendix 21

¹⁵Journal and Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Session 1858, appendix 15.

understand who the Barings were.

Baring, Brothers & Co. was a banking firm operating out of London since 1770. Originally wool brokers, the business expanded into the world of finance by Francis Baring, in partnership with his brother John and probably another brother Thomas, as well as Charles Wall, Francis' son-in-law. "Francis was by far the most ambitious Baring of his generation and was a respected figure in banking circles. The bank and the (British) empire prospered together, and Sir Francis eventually became a director and chairman of the East India Company, was elected to Parliament, and was ultimately created a Baronet...in 1793."¹⁶ Nor was this a small bank; this family could go up against the likes of the Rothschilds. They shipped commodities all over the world and had their own fleet of ships. So well was the business managed that immense wealth accumulated. "In 1818, French statesman the Duc de Richlieu described the Barings as Europe's sixth power, next to France, England, Austria, Russia and Prussia."¹⁷

Sir Francis Baring had three sons intimately connected with the financial institutions of England: Thomas, Alexander and Henry. Henry was at one time one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Thomas's first son (Francis) was Chancellor of the Exchequer ca. 1840¹⁸, and the second son (Thomas Jr.) was leading the company during the time Nova Scotia was asking for copper coin in 1855. Over the years several Barings had been Directors of the Bank of England!

Alexander Baring, 2nd son of Sir Francis, was the first Baron Ashburton, famous -- or infamous -- to Canadians as the British member of the committee that in 1842 established the international boundary between Canada and Maine. Hunt and Heinrich claim he was also a Chancellor of the Exchequer, but Burke's do not recognize this. They do mention that he, among other honors, was Treasurer of the Navy in 1845 and 1846. He died in 1865¹⁹, and would have been an influential member of the House of Baring in 1855. He was also Master of the Mint in the year 1835.

This family would not have even considered doing anything except by the strictest letter of the law, especially when it came to a currency question. This was too close to the very fibre of their business; had they skirted the legal issues, and been noticed doing it, the embarrassment could have brought down the house, and this house was much too big to risk that.

¹⁶Hunt, L and Heinrich, K., *Barings Lost*, Singapore 1996.

¹⁷Ibid.

¹⁸Burke's Peerage, London, 1959

¹⁹Some sources state 1848; Burke's Peerage gives 1865.

Two New Canadian Police Medals

The Edmonton Police Service Medal of Valour and Medal of Honour

by Jack Boddington FCNRS

Medals of Valour and Honour have been introduced by the City of Edmonton (Alberta) Police Service effective in the year 2001.

The need was seen to recognise the meritorious actions of Edmonton Police Service members, past and present, who have distinguished themselves through extraordinary acts of bravery or heroism above and beyond the call of duty.

The first awards will be presented in late 2001, when an investigating committee, established for this purpose, make their findings on, particularly, the retroactive actions of officers. The criteria for award and descriptions of the medals themselves follow:

MEDAL OF VALOUR. The Medal of Valour is the highest award that may be bestowed upon a member of the service. It may be conferred upon members of the Edmonton Police Service for outstanding acts of personal heroism or the most conspicuous acts of courage in circumstances of extreme peril and personal hazard to life.

Nominations for the Medal of Valour will, initially, be considered for occurrences dating back to 1961: the year of the amalgamation between the Edmonton Police Department and the Beverly Police Department (Beverly was a smaller bordering town to Edmonton).

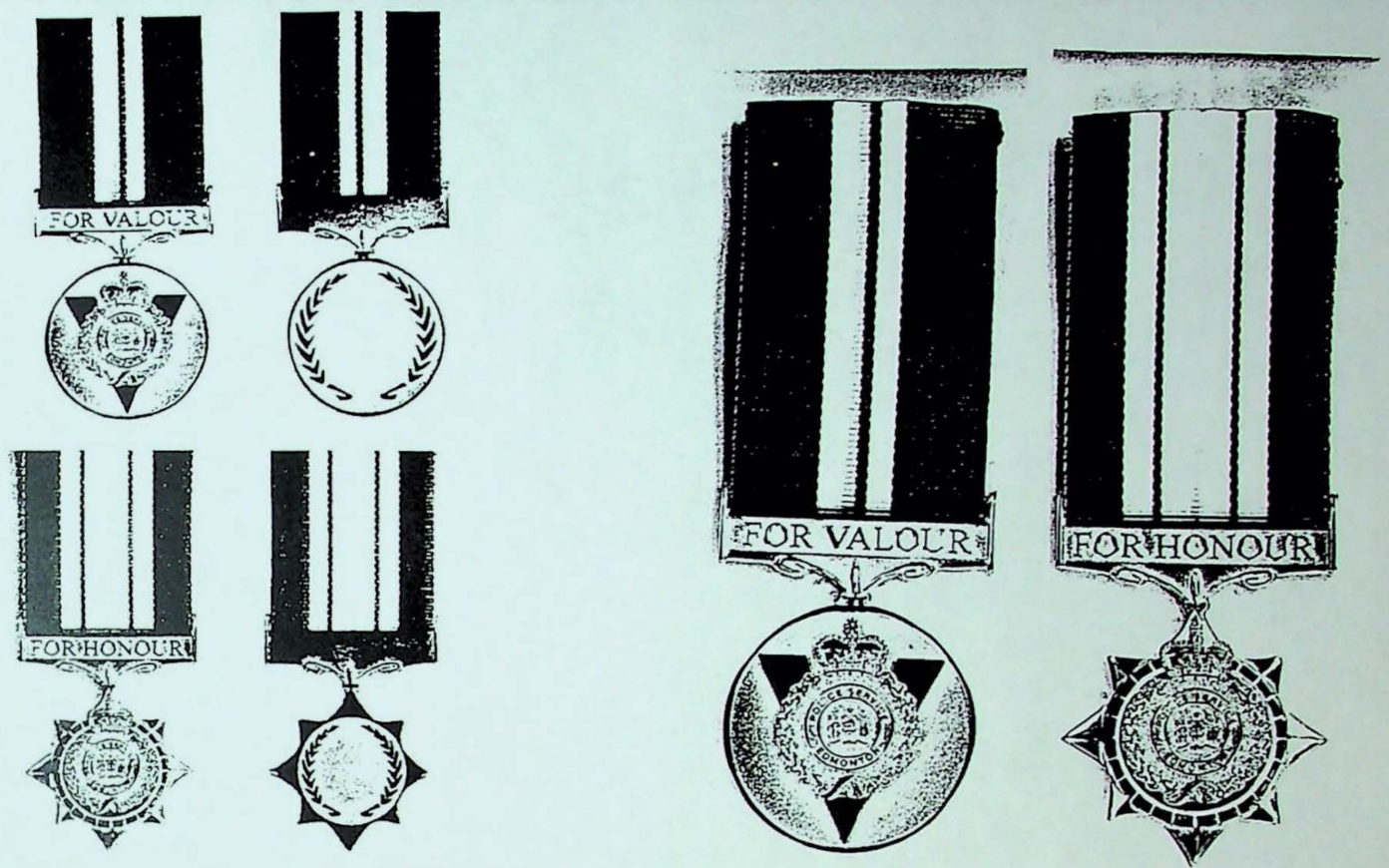
Medal description:

Obverse. A circular, 1 1/4" diameter, polished silver medal suspended from a fixed bar carrying the words 'FOR VALOUR' thereon.

The centre design of the medal is the badge of the Edmonton Police Service, shown on the left, and superimposed on a block letter 'V'.



the ribbon is 1 1/4" wide in police blue with a three eighths inc wide centre stripe (blue and white being the colours of the City of Edmonton). In the centre of the white stripe are two narrow stripes of yellow and red (representing the police and valour).



MEDAL OF HONOUR The Medal of Honour is to be conferred upon members of the Edmonton Police Service, who during the intelligent and appropriate execution of their duty as a peace officer, suffered greivous physical injury or permanent disfigurement. The Medal of Honour may also be awarded posthumously, to the surviving family of Edmonton Police Service members who have lost their lives while in the lawful execution of their duties and service to the City of Edmonton.

The Medal of honour may be awarded for occurrences, which date back to 1892: the year in which the Edmonton Police Service was established.

Medal description:

Obverse. An eight pointed star shaped medal, 1 1/4" across the points, in polished silver and suspended from a fixed bar carrying the words 'FOR HONOUR' thereon.

The centre design of the medal is the badge of the Edmonton Police Service (illustrated previously) enclosed in a circle of small rectangular blocks.

The ribbon is 1 1/4" wide in police blue with an eleven sixteenths of an inch wide white centre stripe. On this centre stripe are three equally spaced narrow stripes of red, yellow, red.

The reverse of both medals consist of stylized wreath within a blank field for suitable engraving.

The Edmonton Police Service have an additional non-medallic award, the Officer Safety Award, which is for members who 'while faced with an armed adversary, employed appropriate and intelligent officer safety techniques, which resulted in the successful resolution of the armed conflict'. Awards will be published in Edmonton Police Service Orders.

Store Tokens of Hickson, Ontario

Harry N. James FCNRS

Hickson is located about 13 km north of Woodstock, Ontario at the junction of Hiway 59 and Oxford County Rd 8. The village came into being with the coming of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1876. It was named after the general manger of the railway, Sir Joseph Hickson.

The present 86 Loveys Street was the location of the first store in Hickson. Susan Vance bought 1/5 of an acre of land from the farm of Duncan Smith and operated a general store there. Her husband, James, was a lumber dealer. Susan Vance became the first post mistress there when the post office came to Hickson in 1883.

In 1887 James and Susan sold their 1/5 of an acre to Levi Elsley who purchased another 1/5 acre from Duncan Smith. In 1890 Elsley sold to T. J. Loveys, who owned the business until 1911. His son-in-law, Cecil Parke Harwood operated the store from 1909 until it was sold in 1911. Loveys sold feed and salt from a lean-to built on the back of the store.

From the store's beginning until 1905, train tickets were sold in the store and there was a waiting room to accommodate passengers. In 1905 a railway station was built.

Wilfred Rowe bought the store in 1911 and in March, 1912 the building burned. In the spring of the same year he re-built. The new store was in a red brick building which is still standing today. In 1917 it went to Andrew C. Calder who along with a Mr. Clarence Parker operated the business under the name of Calder & Parker. Calder died in 1940 and Parker carried on there until 1945 when he bought the store across the street which was formally owned by R. G. Nichol. The store was then rented to Earl and Marjorie Hostettler who were there for 12 years. When they left the store was discontinued. In 1969 the store was converted into four apartments.

Cecil Parke Harwood used *due bill* tokens in his business. There was probably a set of tokens running from 1c to \$1, however, only a 5c and a 50c token are known. The tokens were made of aluminum and octagonal in shape.

The tokens:

C.P. Harwood / General / Merchant / Hickson, Ont.

Good for / 50c / in merchandise

A-Oc-27

Good for / 5c / in merchandise

A-Oc-21

A second store was located where the present day Lattimer apartments are now (2002), at 77 Loveys Street.

In 1923 R. G. Nichol bought the property which formerly housed the Foresters' hall. He changed the property into a general store. The store boasted a gas pump at the front east corner of the porch. In 1945 he retired and sold the store to Clarence Parker who had been operating Calder & Parker's store across the street. Parker was postmaster for 47 years until he finally sold out to Frank Channon. Mr. Channon died in 1967 and his wife sold to Don Lattimer who eventually converted the building into a four-plex apartment building.

Mr. Nichol made use of a cardboard trading card in his business. The cards were not used as *due bills* but were saved and traded against dishes. The depicted card is good for 25c toward dishes and states that it can be redeemed at any time in merchantable value of 1/4 of a cent.

The card is 90 mm X 57 mm. It reads:

This is Valuable
SAVE OUR TRADE CARDS

They will be exchanged at this store for valuable
Premiums

25c

R.G. NICHOL
GENERAL MERCHANT

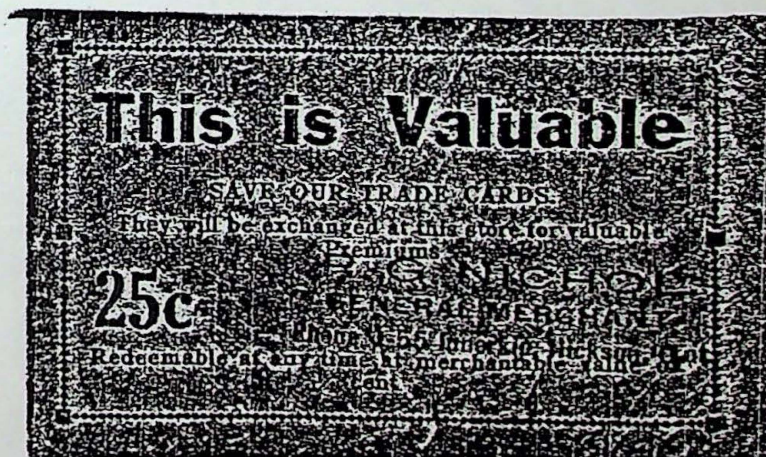
phone 1-55 Innerkip, Hickson Ont.

Redeemable at any time at merchantable value of
1/4 cent

} These lines rubber stamped



A 50 cent due bill from the store of C. P. Harwood circa 1909 - 1911



25c trading card of R. G. Nichol

Information from: Campbell, Dorothy, compiled for the Tweedsmuir Records, Hickson branch, 1989

Richard Irving Creelman
(1852-1932)



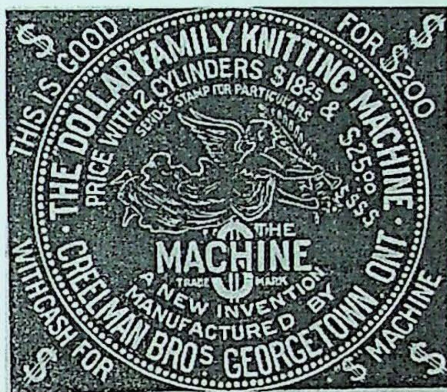
A while ago I was prowling through a local antique shop when I had the fortune to stumble upon a back issue of the Georgetown Herald from Thursday July 23, 1891. I grew up in Georgetown, having delivered the Herald in my youth, so the appeal is obvious. I also happen to know that due to a fire many of the issues of the Herald were destroyed and lost forever.

Inside this edition of the paper was an ad by Creelman Bros with a 'paper token' for \$2.00 toward the purchase of a Dollar Family Knitting Machine. The 'token' is very attractive and would have made a wonderful piece in metal had it been executed as such.

Creelman Bros.

Richard Creelman along with his brother Robertson Creelman began a business on Main St. in Georgetown in 1872. Although originally dealing in books, stationery, musical instruments and sewing machines they soon established a factory for the manufacture of knitting machines. This venture was described in an 1893 newspaper as “ the pioneer industry of its kind, it is believed, in the Dominion.”

In 1890 the brothers separated with Robertson taking the stationery business to Collingwood, Ontario and Richard kept the factory in Georgetown. At one time Creelman advertised that they manufactured 20 styles of knitting machines.



Richard Creelman traveled throughout the world promoting his knitting machines and at one time lived in France for 3 years selling his machines. The Company letterhead of 1888 advertised their “Manufactory” as Creelman’s Block, Main St. Georgetown and their European Office in Antwerp, Belgium. By 1913 Creelman claimed that in almost every country of the world could be found the nameplate of “Creelman Bros., Georgetown Canada.” The company also claimed by this date to have sold between 25,000 and 30,000 knitting machines.

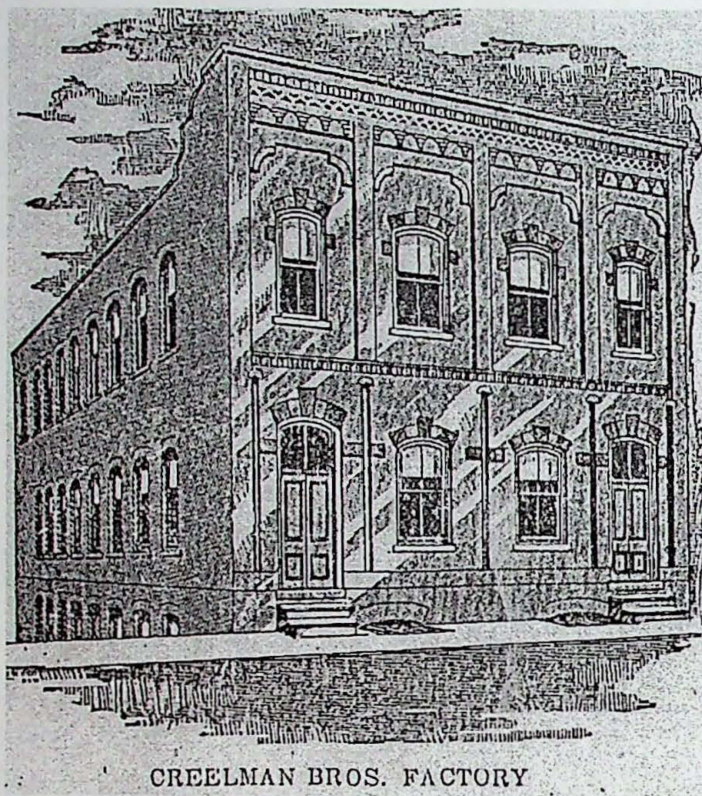
Some time in the 1920’s the company changed it’s name to Creelman Limited with Richards’ son Clifford becoming involved. However, declining health forced Richard to sell the business. Richard died in 1932 at the age of 82 years.

The Creelman building later housed a candy company 1948-1957, a Fish and Chip shop, a barbershop, a photo studio, a T.V. and appliance store, an instrument company until finally being purchased in 1966 by Syd Silver who ran Silver’s Clothing store beside the building. Before Silver could tear down the building to expand his store fire consumed the structure hastening its demolition.

Scott E. Douglas
CATC #999

*Many thanks to Dawn Livingstone of Georgetown for her help in ‘knitting’ this story together.
** Many thanks to the Esquesing Historical Society for use of the photos from the Archive.

Creelman Bros.



CREELMAN BROS. FACTORY

If You Want a

PIANO, ORGAN,
SEWING MACHINE

— OR —

CLOTHES WRINGER,

— CALL AT —

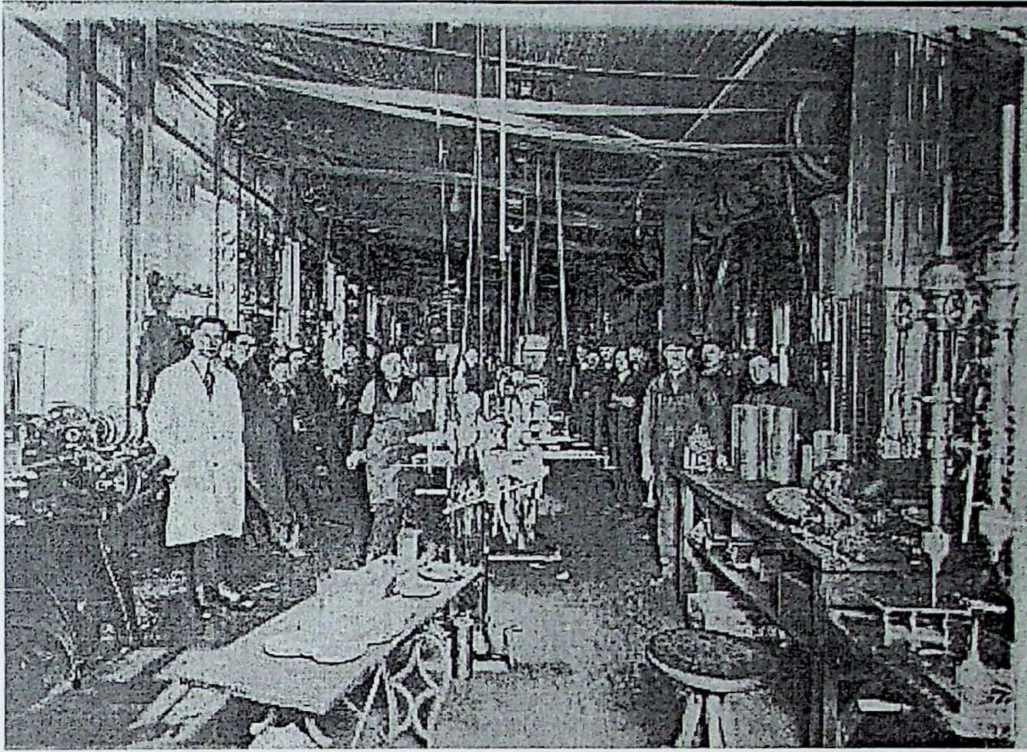
CREELMAN BROS.,

— ALSO INSPECT THE —

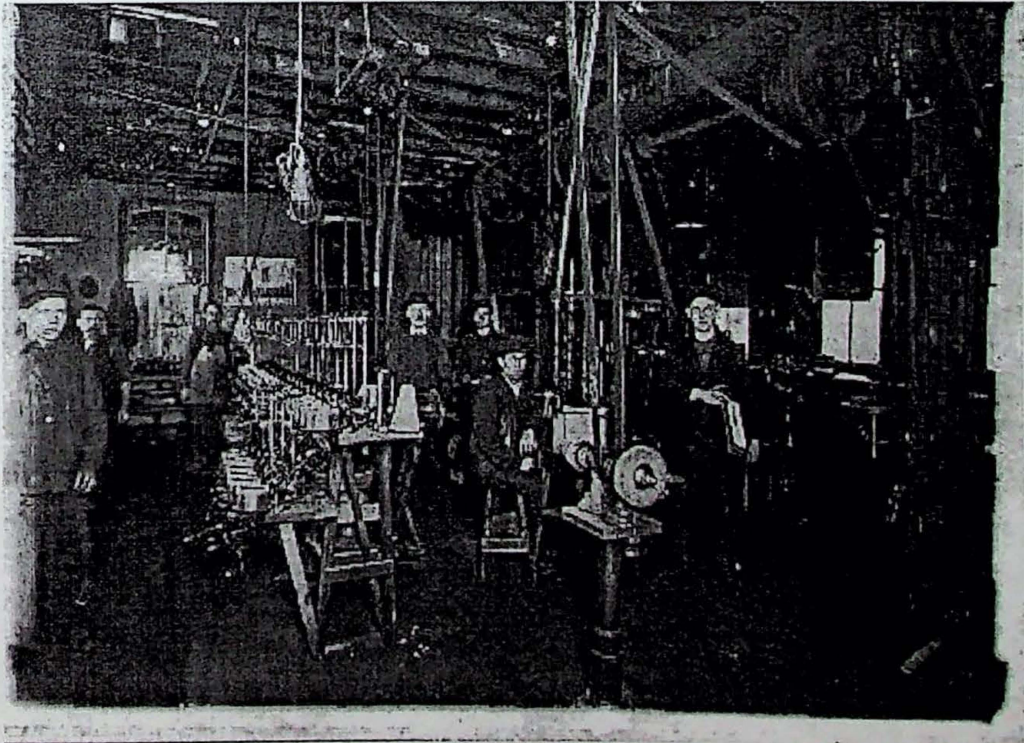
“\$” KNITTING MACHINE.

It comes next to the Sewing Machine as a labor saver.
Lawn Mowers repaired and ground to cut as good as new.
Sewing Machines repaired, Etc.

Creelman Knitting Co.



Inside the 'MANUFACTORY.'



SOME SAANICH, B.C. DAIRIES

by Ronald Greene

Saanich is a municipality within Greater Victoria. While at one time Saanich was essentially a rural and agricultural with a large area which was very suitable for dairy farming, today it has been extensively subdivided and built up, containing the largest population of any municipality in the area. Most of the old farms succumbed to housing within the last forty years.

Bear Hill Dairy

BC Database S0060



S0060a



Pr/w:O:23 mm



S0060b



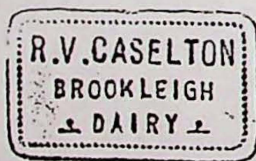
Pg/w:S:23 mm

The dairy was started in 1949 by T. Callander, but only shipped milk until 1959 at which time the dairy went into the retail business. Tokens were introduced in 1960 and retired in May 1962 when the dairy withdrew from the retail trade. In 1963 when we spoke to F. Callander, the son who was then running the dairy, he advised that they had twenty two producing cows in the herd and they were then shipping. While retailing the milk had been sold raw.

Two tokens were ordered, 1,000 of each, a red 1 Quart and a green 1 Quart. The red tokens were used for standard milk (approximately 3.5% butterfat) and the green tokens were used for special milk (approximately 4.5% butterfat).

Brookleigh Dairy, R.V. Caselton

BC Database S0080



S0080a



A:Re:32 x 19 mm

Reginald Victor Caselton had a farm situated on Brookleigh Road, which is on the north side of Elk Lake below Bear Hill. He started his dairy up about 1930, after the depression had struck. The herd size grew until it reached an average of 25 head, mixed, with Jerseys, Guernseys and a few Holsteins. He sold the dairy about 1941 to a Mr. Longland and went to work at the Dockyard. He passed away in January 1959 aged 56. The token is rare.



S0100a

A:R:22½ mm

Roy Hobbs started the Cadboro Bay Dairy in 1920. He told us that he introduced the tokens in 1923 and continued using them until 1935 when he sold out to a Mr. Child. Child did not use the tokens, preferring paper tickets. The dairy had as many as 32 producing head. The farm was located at 3915 Haro Road. The last remaining part of the farm property, including the house, was sold to the Greater Victoria School Board in 1965 for expansion of the grounds of Frank Hobbs School which was named after Roy's uncle. Roy Hobbs passed away on January 17, 1966. The house, empty following the sale, burnt down on April 18, 1966.

The first token from the dairy that we saw came from Ed Raper, an early dairyman from the Cedar Hill area, who said that he had used the Cadboro Bay Dairy tokens after the Cadboro Bay Dairy stopped using them. Several more were found by the children of the family living in the old house in 1963. At the time we were living two houses from Roy's brother, Len, and knew the entire family. Len who had been employed by feed supplier Brackman Ker knew many of the dairy farmers on Vancouver Island and was often helpful in finding the old families to ask about tokens, etc.

One problem with Roy's recollection of starting the tokens in 1923 is that the central inscription appears to be a Garden exchange phone number and the Garden exchange was not introduced until November 1930. The phone number G. 3196 belonged to a Mrs. Wood of Telegraph Bay Road from the time of introduction until after Roy Hobbs sold the dairy. What relationship did Mrs. Wood have with the dairy, if any? Was hers the closest phone, or did Roy provide her with free milk in exchange for taking messages? Unfortunately we are unlikely to ever find out. At least eight tokens have turned up.

A.G. Carter

BC Database S0120



S0120a

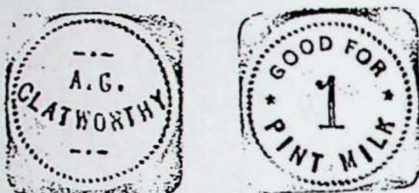
A:Re:32 x 19 mm

Arthur George Carter ran a dairy from Woodley Road, which runs off Richmond Road on the south west slope of Mount Tolmie. He started in 1923 and operated until 1940 when he sold out to Shepherd's Dairy. Milk was delivered principally in close-by areas of Saanich, the

Uplands and other parts of Oak Bay. His son, William, ran the Austin truck for deliveries until he married in 1938. A.G. took over deliveries after that but found doing everything was too much for him, which is why he sold out. Carter's dairy must have been one of the smallest operations to have used tokens as it had only six or seven cows at most. They were Jerseys, with a couple of Guernseys. Only a single token is known to have survived.

A.G. Clatworthy

BC Database S0160



S0160a

A:S:23 mm

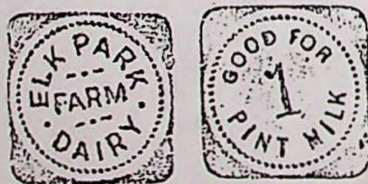
Mr. And Mrs. Alfred George Clatworthy started to farm in 1914. Natives of Devonshire, England, they came to Victoria in 1913. Starting on Burnside Road with one or two cows they slowly built up a mixed herd that averaged 20 to 22 head. In time they moved to the Lakehill district. Until 1925 Frank Hammett delivered both Clatworthy's and Borden's milk, but that year he went broke and consequently Mr. Clatworthy started delivering himself, using a Model A truck. A.G.'s son, Arthur, took over the business in 1954 and gave up retailing in 1956. Afterwards he shipped to Shepherd's Dairy, and then Northwestern Creamery when that firm bought out Herbert Shepherd. The Clatworthys always sold raw milk.

A.G. Clatworthy passed away at age 86 in 1968 only a few months after we spoke to him and his son. Arthur died, aged 75, in 1985. The old farm is now the site of St. Margaret's School, a private girls' school.

A quantity of tokens reading A.J. Clatworthy turned up in Delta, in use by Eli Heaton. It is surmised that A.G. Clatworthy rejected an order of tokens that had the wrong initial and Mr. Heaton obtained them at a discounted price. There was only one A.G. Clatworthy token, which was good for one pint. Two tokens were used for a quart. The tokens are quite common.

Elk Park Farm Dairy

BC Database S0260



S0260a

A:S:21½ mm

Sylvanus Robbins was a Cornishman. He started up his dairy in 1917 after some time working in the waterworks department of the City of Victoria. He moved out to Burbridge Road,

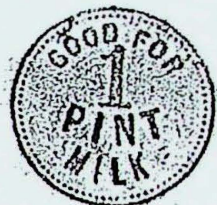
now Dooley Road, in 1923. The farm was located across the road from the Youell's of Willowdene Dairy.¹ Mr. Robbins quit retailing milk in 1946 and passed away in 1952. His son, S.C. Robbins, was still shipping to Shepherd's Dairy when we spoke to him in 1965. They had approximately 24 head milking. Their herd had changed over time from grade Jerseys to pure-bred Jerseys. The tokens are rare.

Englemere Dairy

BC Database S0275



S0275a



A:R:25 mm



S0275b



A:O:29½ mm

Not much is known about the dairy or its owner. The first token found came with two area tokens and the old dairyman who had them said he thought it was local. A city directory entry was found for 1927, Englemere Dairy, east side of Cedar Hill Road, near Feltham, John E. Smith, proprietor. Neither the dairy nor Mr. Smith was listed in the 1928 Directory.

Several more tokens have turned up locally since the first one, but the tokens are rare.

Mayland Dairy

BC Database S0760



S0760a



A:O:26 mm



S0760b



A:Oh:26 mm

James Filmer started up Mayland Dairy in 1912 or 1913 shortly after he came to Victoria. In the first years the dairy was operated by Mr. Filmer before and after his regular job for the City of Victoria, which meant he was up by 4 a.m. for a 16 hour day. He mentioned that he had worked on the extension of Douglas Street which was done just before WWI. Later the dairy became his only work and he had as many as 40 head and 2000 chickens. Mr. Filmer retired in 1942. The author spoke to him in April 1963 at his house at 1281 Filmer Road – the street was named after him. Mr. Filmer died in 1982, aged 93.

The tokens were used throughout the life of the dairy. The solid tokens were the first order and the holed tokens were a second order. Quite a few of both tokens have turned up.

James C. Miller

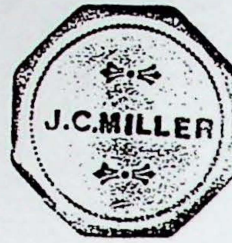
BC Database S0800



S0800a



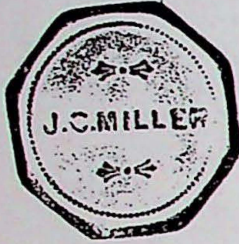
A:R:25 mm



S0800b



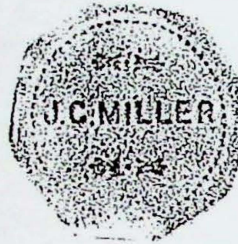
A:O:29½ mm



S0800c



A:R:29½ mm



S0800d



A:O:29½ mm

James C. (Jim) Miller trained as a veterinary surgeon during World War I. Unfortunately his eyesight was not good enough for doing operations and consequently after the war he did not practise as a veterinarian. Instead he became a teamster. About 1925 he started up a small dairy on Shelbourne Road halfway between Mortimer and Ruby Road (now McKenzie).

The Miller herd consisted of over 36 Jerseys, half of which were registered. The milk was sold raw. Jim Miller delivered at night, primarily in the Gordon Head, Oak Bay and Fairfield districts. He left the dairy business in 1935 at which time there were over 120 producer vendors in Greater Victoria – he said that he would often see three or four men delivering milk in the same block.

Jim Miller left the city for New Westminster in 1940 to work as a government inspector in a packing house. When he retired, he retired to Victoria. When we spoke to him in the mid 1960's Mr. Miller was living in a boarding house on Haultain. He had never married. Jim Miller passed away in 1973, aged 88. All the tokens are rare.

P.G. Millman, Mount Tolmie

BC Database S0820



S0820a



A:O:20 mm

Percy George Millman came to Victoria from England in 1913 and found work as a teamster. He first appeared as a dairyman in the 1917 edition of the Victoria City Directory, located on Aldridge, near Tennyson, to the south west of Mount Tolmie. By 1925 he was earning a living as a chauffeur, working for the White Owl Taxi, then running the Charlesworth Taxi for several years. Unfortunately it has not been possible to pin down his period as a dairyman any more closely as the 1922 and 1923 B.C. directories fail to mention him – they are not very complete – and the 1924 shows him without giving an occupation. He retired to Sooke where he died in 1952. His wife died before him and his only survivors were three sisters in England. Only two of his tokens are known.

Simpson's Dairy

BC Database S1120



S1120a

A:Re:32 x 19 mm

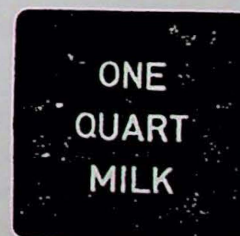
Albert Victor Simpson started his dairy about 1920. Previously he had worked in a mill but he left that work when the dairy had grown enough to demand his full time. The farm was situated on Roy Road, in the Colquitz area of Saanich. In 1940 the property was sold to the Provincial Mental Home (now the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre) and the dairy ceased operations. Mr. Simpson passed away in 1947.

The Simpsons had a mixed herd of Jerseys, Guernseys and Holsteins and the size of the herd averaged about 24 head. The delivery wagon team was, however, somewhat unusual, being a team of two large white mules. The delivery route covered the greater Victoria area and sales totaled one hundred gallons of milk daily.

To date only a single surviving pint token is known, but when we spoke to Mr. Simpson's widow in 1965, she recalled that a quart token was also used. She thought that it was also rectangular, but of a larger size.

Deanston Dairy

BC Database S0220



S0220a

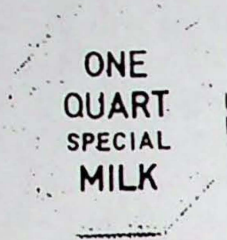
Pk/w:R: 23 mm

S0220b

Pr/w:S:28½ mm



S0220c



Pw/k:O:28½ mm



S0220d



Pg/w:Sc:28½ mm

[used for Milky Way Dairy homogenized milk.]

Frank W. Burdge brought his family to Victoria from Alberta in 1932.² Almost immediately he entered the dairy business with G.A. Swan, who was a relative, forming Cloverdale Jersey Farm. In 1936 Burdge started the Deanston Dairy. His first two delivery vehicles were Dodge Touring cars from which he removed the rear seat and built a frame to hold the bottles. By January 1937 he had leased the Bull's farm at Quadra and Beckwith. In 1944 Frank Burdge bought the farm except for the stone house which still stands at the corner of Quadra and Beckwith and a strip along Quadra Street which the Bulls retained. The Bulls returned to the stone house while the Burdges built a new Dutch Colonial house at 818 Beckwith Avenue. In 1949 Mr. Burdge built the first modern milking parlour to be put up in greater Victoria. It was located across the street from their house. A milking parlour was a significant advance which saved labour and reduced udder infections. For the ten years from 1948 to 1958 the Deanston Dairy did not retail milk, but preferred to ship milk to Northwestern Creamery. Two of Frank's sons, Jim and Doug carried on operating the farm, as Burdge Farms Ltd, but the other son, Jack, went to work delivering milk for Northwestern Creamery. In 1958 Jack decided to start jobbing milk on his own. A jobber buys milk from a dairy and sells it on his route. Jack bought milk from his brothers. The following year he introduced the four tokens illustrated above.

Operating as Deanston Dairy, Jack Burdge sold *Preferred Raw Milk*³ and built up his routes until he had four trucks on the road. When the Milky Way Dairy [see article following] opened up next door to the Deanston Dairy milking parlour Jack started delivering Milky Way pasteurized homogenized milk as well. About 1960 Jack's brothers fell in love with the north and moved to Fort St. John so Jack took over the family farm. Deanston Dairy stopped retailing in March 1964 -- the routes were taken over by Island Farms -- and started to ship to Island Farms. A neighbour, Bill Street, who had shipped milk to Shepherd's Dairy, decided to quit c. 1965 and Jack Burdge bought his cows, so that soon he had a herd of over 100 animals and was milking 65 cows daily. In 1966 Jack's brothers decided to expand their farm in Fort St. John to include a dairy herd. They bought some of Jack's animals and Jack disposed of the rest. He then went to work for Island Farms where he became the Distribution Superintendent.

Milky Way Dairy Limited

BC Database V6010

The dairy was incorporated on May 11, 1959. The first three directors were Robert Godfrey, Henry G. Robinson and Douglas E. Burdge. By the end of 1960 John P. Pendray and James D. Burdge were added as directors. When we spoke to John Pendray recently⁴ he said that

the Pendrays had their own dairy routes to 1951 but then shipped milk to Shepherd's Dairy. When they were delivering they sold Preferred Raw Milk. After a while problems developed between Shepherd's Dairy and the Pendrays. The Pendrays joined other producers who went on to set up Milky Way Dairy. An action of the Milk Board in 1958 to cut the Vancouver Island freight differential paid to farmers brought 350 dairy farmers to the Legislative Buildings to protest and may have been one of the factors in creating the Milky Way Dairy.

The shareholdings as of 6 December 1960 were as follows:

Godfrey, Robert	380	Hoole, Patrick B.	50
Robinson, Henry G.	380	Mutrie, Richard L.	50
Burdge, Douglas E.	125	Michell, Gordon & Ralph	50
Burdge, James D.	125	Edgell, Edith M. (housewife)	50
Burdge Farms Ltd.	160	Pendray, John P. & Charles H.	260

The dairy built a plant on Beckwith Avenue, bought used pasteurizing and homogenizing equipment and a U.S. bottling machine as it was much cheaper than a Canadian machine and the dairy would not have to pay royalties on the milk bottled. This decision to buy the U.S. machine was to cause the dairy a significant amount of trouble. The machine used the U.S. sized half gallon paper carton which was smaller than the Imperial measure mandated in Canada. (64 ounces vs. 80 ounces for an Imperial half gallon). The dairy claimed that it had been told by a provincial milk commissioner that there was no regulation against the use of a carton of that size, but three months later an Order-in-Council was passed establishing Imperial measure as the only legal units in which milk could be packaged.⁵ The dairy was then ordered to stop using the 64 ounce size, which it refused. They felt that there was a demand for a package larger than a quart and called it the "Family Size." In court the dairy's lawyer argued that the provincial regulation was *ultra vires* because weights and measures were the sole responsibility of the federal government. This opinion prevailed and the dairy won the case.⁶ However, the government was not to go down easily. The legislature's agricultural committee was instructed to recommend whether milk sales should be restricted to cartons of standard Imperial sizes. Opinion was split in the industry, Fraser Valley Milk Producer's Association and Northwestern Creamery thought yes, but Lakelse Dairy Products Ltd. supported the 64 ounce size. The government continued to obstruct the dairy and in 1964 had to pay \$3,500 in compensation to the dairy due to the 'considerable financial loss' its actions had caused.⁷ Unfortunately this award came after the dairy had been forced to close. The bottling machine used cartons made in Oregon. Promises had been made that when there were six machines in B.C. the cartons would be manufactured in B.C. With the government warning potential customers away from the machines, no more machines were sold in B.C. and the cartons never were made in B.C. When the Oregon manufacturer discontinued making the cartons, an alternative source was found in California, but new (U.S.) taxes, increased freight and delays were beyond the capacity of the dairy to bear and it closed in August 1962. Jack Burdge of Deanston Dairy said that Henry Robinson, who operated the Milky Way plant, produced an excellent product. Jack felt that people liked the quality and according to the reports many liked the convenience of the larger size container.

Milky Way had three of their own trucks, one wholesale and two retail. The dairy used both glass bottles (quarts) and paper cartons ("family size"). Deanston Dairy started selling Milky Way homogenized milk along with their own raw milk when Milky Way opened.

The Milky Way Dairy was organized much the same way a co-operative would have been organized: all shippers were shareholders and the amount of milk that they could ship to the dairy was based on their share holdings.

The Milky Way Dairy Limited was voluntarily wound up as of 13 August 1962. The routes and most of the staff were taken over by Island Farms Dairy. This began John Pendray's involvement with Island Farms which he was to serve as President for some 27 years. The Milky Way Dairy Ltd. is listed as a Victoria dairy because the tokens say Victoria, however, the dairy was physically located on Beckwith Avenue in Saanich. When Milky Way went out of business Deanston Dairy took over their plant, and redeemed their tokens.

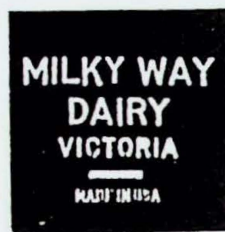
The tokens are as follows:



V6010a



Pr/w:O:28½ mm



V6010b



Pg/w:S:28½ mm



V6010c



Pg/w:O:28½

A small cut on the edge was made on the above three tokens when they were redeemed by Deanston Dairy following the suspension of Milky Way Dairy. The cut tokens are recorded as V6011a, b and c. In addition, Deanston Dairy drilled holes in unused V6010a and b tokens and used them for the 3 Quart Pouch Paks. As they were drilled by hand the holes are in random locations. These drilled tokens are recorded as V6012a and b. Rubbings courtesy of Leslie Hill.

¹ Their story appeared in the *CeeTee* 1983, p. 14

² Interviews with Jack S. Burdge in 1963 and again 17 Sept 2001. The milking parlour was described in the *B.C. Electric Service News* for January 1950.

³ According to the Milk Act, as reported in the *Vancouver Daily Province* for 1 November 1934, p. 1, dairies were graded A, B and C. There was a fourth classification, Ungraded. Because of their cleanliness and the physical condition of their operation. Grade A dairies could sell raw milk, either as Certified or Preferred Raw Milk. Grade B dairies could sell milk for human consumption only if it were pasteurized. Grade C dairies had to upgrade within 30 days or fall into the Ungraded classification. Ungraded dairies could not sell milk for human consumption

⁴ conversation of 1 September 2001

⁵ *Victoria Daily Colonist*, 3 Feb. 1961, p. 13

⁶ *Victoria Daily Colonist*, 15 Feb. 1961, p. 13

⁷ *Victoria Daily Times*, 17 April 1964, p. 17

Boulangerie Rodolphe Lapointe

by Jean-Luc Giroux

It is only recently, Oct. 17, 2001, that I acquired two pieces of scrip for the bakery of Rodolphe Lapointe. Very happy to have in my possession these two items, I undertook, the same day, my research to learn a little of the history of this bakery. I headed off to the address given on the scrip, 170 Eighth Road, Quebec, situated some kilometres from my home,. When I arrived at the site, I was surprised to read on the bakery window the name, "Econo Lapointe." I entered the shop and asked if it would be possible to speak to the proprietor, Mr. Lapointe. The clerk replied that Mr. Lapointe hadn't owned the bakery for more than a dozen years, but that if I went next door to 174 Eighth I would probably have the opportunity to find some more information. I did exactly that, and met Mr. Lapointe's daughter, Jacqueline, who lives in the house which was formerly his residence. She was the ideal person to provide me with the information that I was seeking to enable me to relate the history of this bakery.

Mr. Rodolphe Lapointe was born August 25, 1890 at St. Jean, Ile d'Orleans. On April 13, 1915 he married a young lady, also from the same parish, Miss Alexina Blouin. They raised a family of ten children, seven boys and three girls. In 1920 he established his own bakery at St. Jean, Ile d'Orleans, where he operated the business for ten years. In 1930 he moved, buying a house at 34 Nelson street, in the Jacques Cartier parish of Quebec City. The bakery was on the ground floor and he lived on the second floor with his large family. In this location he had four employees in the bakery and two other employees who made deliveries in a horse drawn wagon.

In those days, children didn't stay in school very long. From the age of seventeen all three daughters were working with their father in the bakery, which was flourishing. In 1953 he bought five lots at the corner of First Avenue and Eighth Road. Here, he built his new bakery as well as a new two storey house next door.

In his new location, he had ten employees working in the bakery and ten others making deliveries by truck. In the bakery they were making only bread and brioche, which according to Ms. Lapointe were delicious and in great demand throughout the region. Deliveries were made throughout the City and suburbs; Ste. Foy, Beauport, Charlesbourg, etc..

On Dec. 30, 1978, the president and founder of the bakery, Rodolphe Lapointe, died. He was 88 years of age and his business was prospering. From this point, three sons continued to operate the bakery.

In 1990, after a long career in the family business, of more than 45 years, the sons decided to sell the business and take a well earned retirement, there being no one in the family who wished to carry on operating the business. The bakery was then sold to Multi-Marques, who from the moment of purchase ceased production on site. The new proprietor occupies the front part of the building, operating under the name Econo Lapointe and sells only its own products. Presently the business is still in operation.

As to the card scrip for the bakery, Ms. Lapointe advised me that the bakery had used scrip at both other locations as well, but unfortunately for collectors these are not known today. Everything that was retained has been destroyed because it has been more than 12 years since the business was sold, although it is possible that some former clients have kept a few souvenirs in a drawer.

[continued at the foot of the French text]

CHRONIQUE DU JETON

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

Boulangerie Rodolphe Lapointe

62x36mm



jaune

62 x 36 mm



rouge

C'est tout récemment soit le 17 octobre 2001, que j'ai fait l'acquisition de deux bons pour la boulangerie Rodolphe Lapointe. Très content d'avoir en ma possession ces deux bons, j'entreprends la journée même mes recherches pour connaître un peu l'histoire de cette boulangerie. Située à quelques kilomètres de ma résidence, je me rends à l'adresse mentionnée sur l'un des bons, soit le 170, 8ème Rue à Québec. Lorsque je suis arrivé sur place, je fus surpris de lire dans la vitrine, le nom de la boulangerie " Econo Lapointe ". J'entre dans le commerce et m'informe si je pourrais rencontrer le propriétaire, monsieur Lapointe. Le commis me répond que ce commerce n'appartenait plus à monsieur Lapointe depuis plus d'une douzaine d'années mais il me conseilla d'aller frapper à la porte voisine, le 174, 8ème Rue et que probablement je pourrais avoir de plus amples renseignements. C'est exactement ce qui s'est produit car à cette adresse, c'est la fille de monsieur Lapointe, Jacqueline, qui habite la maison du fondateur de la boulangerie. Ce fut la personne idéale pour me fournir les informations que je désirais pour pouvoir vous relater l'histoire de cette boulangerie.

Monsieur Rodolphe Lapointe est né le 25 août 1890 à St-Jean Ile-d'Orléans. Le 13 avril 1915 il épouse une fille native elle aussi de la même paroisse, mademoiselle Alexina Blouin, ils ont élevé une famille de 10 enfants, soit 7 garçons et 3 filles. C'est en 1920 qu'il fonde sa propre boulangerie à St-Jean Ile-d'Orléans, commerce qu'il opérera durant 10 ans à cet endroit.

En 1930, il déménage et achète une maison au 34, rue Nelson dans la paroisse Jacques-Cartier à Québec. La boulangerie est au rez-de-chaussée et il habite le deuxième étage avec sa grande famille.

A cet endroit, il avait 4 employés dans la boulangerie et 2 autres employés qui faisaient la livraison avec bien sûr des voitures à cheval.

A cette époque là, les enfants ne fréquentaient pas l'école bien longtemps. Dès l'âge de 17 ans trois des fils travaillaient avec le père dans la boulangerie qui était très florissante à cette époque. En 1953, il achète 5 terrains à l'angle de la 1ère Avenue et de la 8ème Rue à Québec. C'est à cet endroit qu'il fait construire sa nouvelle boulangerie ainsi qu'une maison de deux étages adjacente à sa boulangerie.

Dans ce nouveau local, il y avait maintenant 10 employés dans la boulangerie ainsi que 10 agents pour faire la livraison bien entendu avec des camions. Dans cette boulangerie on ne fabriquait que du pain et des brioches qui, aux dires de mme. Lapointe étaient succulentes et en grande demande dans toute la région. La livraison se faisait dans toute la ville de Québec ainsi qu'en banlieue, Ste-Foy, Beauport, Charlesbourg etc..

Le 30 décembre 1978, le président fondateur monsieur Rodolphe Lapointe décède. Il était âgé de 88 ans et son entreprise était très prospère. A la suite de ce décès ce sont ses trois garçons qui continuent d'opérer cette boulangerie.

En 1990 après une longue carrière dans l'entreprise familiale soit plus de 45 ans, les fils décident de vendre la boulangerie et de prendre une retraite bien méritée; d'ailleurs il n'y avait pas de relève dans la famille qui voulait continuer de faire fonctionner l'entreprise.

La boulangerie est donc vendue à Multi-Markes a partir de ce moment là on ne fabriquait plus rien dans cette boulangerie. Le nouveau propriétaire occupait la partie avant de la boulangerie; il opérait sous le nom de " Econo Lapointe " et ne vendait que ses produits. Présentement le commerce est toujours en opération.

En ce qui concerne les bons en carton pour la boulangerie, mme Lapointe me confia qu'il y a toujours eu des bons même aux deux autres endroits où la boulangerie a opérée. Malheureusement pour les collectionneurs de bons de boulangeries, il en existe plus. Tout ce qui restait a été détruit car il y a plus de 12 ans que le commerce a été vendu, possiblement que des clients de cette époque là en ont conservés comme souvenirs et qu'ils sont dans des fonds de tiroirs.

La bâtisse à l'arrière où était située la boulangerie a été inoccupée durant 12 ans. C'est en 2001 que Poulin radiateur fait l'acquisition de cette bâtisse et Multi-Markes est maintenant locataire et ils opèrent toujours sous le nom de " Econo Lapointe ",

En terminant, je tiens à remercier très chaleureusement mme. Jacqueline Lapointe la fille de Rodolphe qui, elle aussi, a oeuvrée comme secrétaire durant 30 ans pour la boulangerie. C'est grâce à ses précieuses informations que j'ai pu vous relater un peu l'histoire de cette boulangerie, entreprise typiquement Québécoise.

The building at the rear, which housed the bakery, has not been occupied since the sale, although in this year, 2001, Poulin Radiator has acquired this building. Multi-Markes has maintained its location in front, still operating under the name "Econo Lapointe."

In closing, I would like to thank very warmly, Ms. Jacqueline Lapointe, the daughter of Rodolphe, who worked as the secretary of the bakery for some thirty years. It is thanks to her very valuable information that I have been able to relate the history of this bakery, an enterprise typically Quebecoise.

UXBRIDGE.

THE DR. BLACK BANK FAILURE. - A meeting of the creditors of W. S. Black & Co.'s suspended private bank was called for Monday, and so many of the unfortunate depositors turned out that an adjournment was made from the bank premises to the council chamber. Mr. James Watt was appointed chairman and Mr. Chapple secretary. The inspectors, Messrs. Raines and McGillivray, presented a statement of the financial condition of the institution, in which they showed that the Ontario bank have a claim of some \$31,000, for which they hold as security notes amounting to over \$49,000. The Ontario bank is therefore well secured. The depositors' claims amount to about \$30,000, to meet with there are assets, aside from the excess held by the Ontario bank, valued at something over \$6,000. The inspectors estimated that the estate would pay in the vicinity of 38cents on the dollar. They reported also that on going over the books, so far as they were able to judge, every transaction was straight and above board. Some of the statements which had been circulated to the effect that large sums had been withdrawn by Dr. Black and his friends just prior to the suspension had been found to be utterly unwarranted. No such thing had been done. They found, too, that at no time did it appear from the books that there was more than from \$7,000 to \$10,000 invested in the bank by the proprietor. After numerous questions had been asked by the creditors and answered by the inspectors and the managers of the bank, a motion was made by Mr. Kellington and seconded by Mr. Alex Spears to the effect that the name of Mr. A. T. Button of Uxbridge be substituted as assignee for that of Mr. Clarkson of Toronto. The motion was adopted by a vote of 55 to 22. After some further routine business the meeting adjourned. Notwithstanding the report of the inspectors there are few depositors who look for more than 23 cents on the dollar.

From: Canadian Post, 27 December, 1889
submitted by Ross W. Irwin, FCNRS

Two Cash Bonus Tokens from the store of M. Gorvett,
General Merchant, Sparta, Ontario. Submitted by Steve
Peters, MPP Elgin-Middlesex-London.

From: St. Thomas Times-Journal, 1942 or 43
submitted by Steve Peters, M.P.P. Elgin-Middlesex-London,
former mayor of St. Thomas.

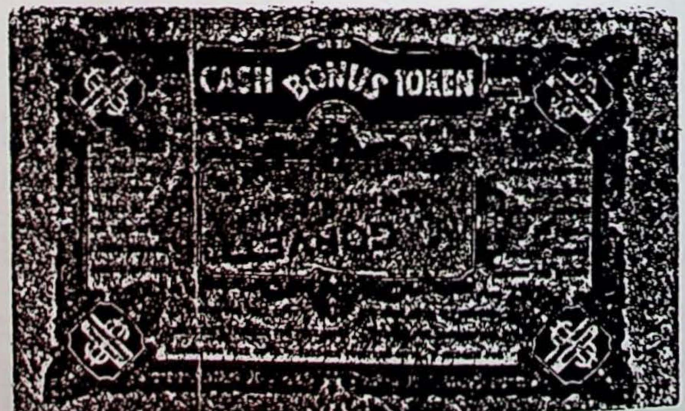
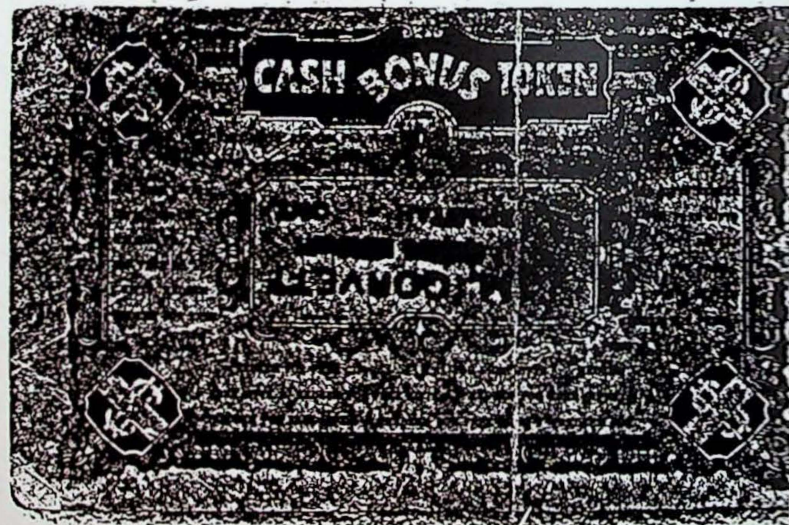
City Hall Yields Much Salvage

St. Thomas, Oct. 3 (Special).
—Mayor George T. Dyer was surprised by the result of a cleanup of the municipal vaults in the City Hall basement, which was started at his instigation.

Tonight he reported a huge iron safe, an antiquated vacuum cleaner, several cash and ticket boxes used on city street cars which went out of operation a dozen years ago, and bushels of bread and milk tickets collected by the welfare department had been brought to light.

More than a ton of old papers and cartons were piled up, ready for the Red Cross salvage corps.

"If I can sell that safe, I'll see that the proceeds go to the Red Cross," said the Mayor.



UNLISTED ONTARIO MERCHANT TOKENS #24

By Scott E. Douglas

W.G.Rowland, Shelburne, Ont. DUFFERIN COUNTY



W.G.Rowland / THE POPULAR / CASH STORE / SHELBURNE, ONT.

GOOD FOR / 25 / IN / MERCHANDISE

Aluminum-R-32mm

C. Zwicker, Crediton, Ont. HURON COUNTY



C. ZWICKER / GENERAL / MERCHANT / CREDITON, ONT.

GOOD FOR / 50 / IN MERCHANDISE

Aluminum-R-27mm



SANDERSON BROS. / CASH / STORE / WATERFORD
GOOD FOR / 1c / MERCHANDISE

Aluminum, round, 19 mm - submitted by Len Trakalo

UNREPORTED DAIRY AND BAKERY TOKENS
- Chris Faulkner

Ottawa [Carleton]

F.H. MARTELOCK / 1 / LOAF
Pritchard & Andrews Ottawa
B-R-28

Variety previously unlisted

Alexandria [Glengarry]

GRAHAM'S / DAIRY / ALEXANDRIA /
ONT. / MADE IN USA
Good For / 1 / Pint <green>
PI-R-23

Denomination previously unlisted

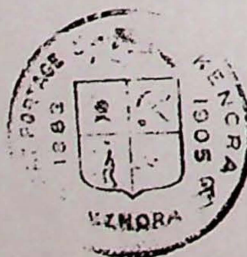
Letter of Inquiry.....

The following comes from C.A.T.C. member, Robert St-Cyr of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Dear Mr. James,

I have enclosed a sample Rat Portage - Kenora 1952 Jubilee Medallion. I have tried for years to find out who issued this medallion. There seem to be no local sources of information in Kenora.

Maybe one of the members of the C.A.T.C. can give Mr. St-Cyr some information on this medallion. It is a beautifully stuck bronze or brass piece as depicted below.



NO WILL! NO WAY!!!

A couple of months ago I got wind of an auction of material that seemed out of place in the venue to which it was being offered to the public. Upon further investigation I began to suspect that these were the possessions of a very well known Numismatist whom had recently passed away. This material was to go to auction amongst such items as rugs, tacky furniture, knick-knacks, dustbusters, crock-pots and the like. Although not much in the way of actual tokens were being offered (I did buy a small box of some very nice pieces though) it appeared books, directories, files and all the stuff that token researchers dream of was here. Years of accumulation.

The auction was to take place on a Friday and I had just found out on the Wednesday before. When I called the owner and auctioneer of this event I had conversation with a very pleasant fellow who could describe some of the items but could 'under no circumstances' reveal the owner. The material, you see, was being sent to the block by the '.....office of the Guardian and Trustees of Ontario.' I would have to go and take a look at the material and only on auction day. There was no list or catalogue so you showed up with pen in hand and made notes.

On the day of the auction I arrived just before 6:00PM for the 7:00PM start and began to make my way around table upon table of everyday household items peppered with what I now definitely knew to be the mother lode. Looking around the room I saw no one I recognized. Why would I? These people were here for the carpets and vacuums.

At the end of the evening I had spent a lot of money but only a fraction of what the worth was to token collector and researcher alike. One other Gentleman battled with me for directories (I found out later he was a collector of such items) but I did buy some and there were enough other things in the room to keep my interest. At 11:00PM that night my trunk and the front and back seats of my car were full of boxes and books and metal cabinets. I was very, very, HAPPY!

Driving home I started to think about how I would handle my wife's questions on lack of space... "what is all this?" and well, you know. Then I slowly began to come down off my cloud. What a shame, I thought, that this material was sold off in this way. Yes, I had benefited greatly from the right people not knowing but still it just didn't seem right.

Just a few months previous my wife and I sat down with an estate planner to work out how things should go if something happened to either of us. We were traveling more now without our grown children (18 & 20) who were off making their own lives. We figured an updated Will was the intelligent thing to do. When we spoke with our planner everything was fairly straightforward until we got to my "Coin Collection." It turned out that liquidation of my collection could be a problem if I didn't work out some precise details. With his help we came up with a workable solution.

One month later came September 11th. Two months later this collection of material. I know now more than ever that the terms of the 'Disposal' of my collection were not to be taken lightly. Anything could happen at any time.

From what I could gather later on the above-mentioned Numismatists' wife was not in a position to do anything about what took place. This is everyone's worst fear. That evening with the estate planner putting thoughts on paper and then the couple of occasions later to have it all legalized is well worthwhile.

I now feel confident that my collections and my research files and my books will be treated with the respect they deserve.....and so will my Heirs!

Scott E. Douglas

Reviews by Jerry Remick FCNRS

2002 Edition of "Canadian Arcade and Machine Token Handbook"

The 2002 edition of the *Canadian Arcade and Machine Tokens Handbook* by Jack P. Sauchenko was released early in November, 2001. It is available postpaid at \$29.95 plus GST to Canadian residents and at \$24.95 US to US residents from Jack P. Sauchenko, 13559 124 A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5L 3B4, telephone or fax (403)455-1566.

The 150 page "Handbook" with card cover is produced by photocopy on 8.5 X 11 inch pages, with a plastic coil binding.

The text lists over 2,700 Canadian arcade, machine, transit, parking, bridge, amusement and related tokens and their varieties. There is a short list of tokens that are used in Canada, but are from United States cities, as well as a section on numbered tokens.

New to this edition is a complete list of Chuck-E-Cheese tokens. Jack has added over 200 new tokens to this "2002" edition.

A short line before each entry allows the collector to add a check mark or number for inventory purposed.

For each token, there is a short description of both sides and data on the token's denomination, date (if dated), composition, weight, diameter, edge type and a valuation. Photos of most tokens are included in the "Handbook".

The tokens are listed under the municipality or area in which they were issued. Municipalities or areas are listed alphabetically under the province or territory in which they are situated.

A 12 page index at the front of the "Handbook" lists the tokens alphabetically by issuer, with the issuing municipality and the province or territory in which it is situated on the same line.

* * * * *

2001 *Transactions* of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society Available

The Canadian Numismatic Research Society published the 2001 dated volume (volume 37) of their annual *Transactions* in December, 2001. Volume 37 contains 33 indexed articles, covering 128 pages, that were published in four separate quarterly issues in 2001. The articles are based on original research and cover mostly tokens and medals issued in Canada. There are also one or two articles on Canadian ribbons, pins and badges; Bank of England countermarks, and Newfoundland decimal coinage.

Volume 37 of the *Transactions* is available from the editor: Mr. Harry James, P.O. Box 22022, Elmwood Square Post Office, 204 First Avenue, St. Thomas, Ontario N5R 6A1. The cost is \$16.00 for Canadian residents and \$16.00 U.S. for U.S. residents. Please make cheques payable

To the Canadian Numismatic Research Society.

The Canadian Numismatic Research Society has 45 fellows at present. Membership is by invitation only.

* * * * *

2002 Edition of "Canadian (Municipal) Trade Dollars and Related Issues Handbook".

The 2002 edition of the *Canadian Municipal Trade Dollars and Related Issues Handbook* by Jack Sauchenko was released in November, 2001.

This is the 22nd year Jack has produced this "Handbook", some years with supplement only. It is available postpaid at \$34.95 plus GST or HST to Canadian residents and postpaid at \$24.95 US to US residents from: Jack Sauchenko, 13559 124 A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5L 3B4, telephone (403)455-1566.

The 2002 edition of this "Handbook" contains over 215 pages (8 ½ X 11 inches), with a coloured cardboard cover, bound with a plastic coil binder.

The "Handbook" catalogues more than 5,900 Canadian municipal trade tokens, trade notes, trade woods and related issues, including some merchants' tokens. All pieces issued through 2001 are catalogued. Die varieties and all metallic varieties are catalogued.

All pieces are listed by date under the municipality in which they were issued. Municipalities are listed under the province or territory in which they are situated.

The following data is given for each piece: municipality, designer (if known), denomination, a description of each side, the year date on the piece, composition, weight, diameter, type of edge, mintage and a valuation. Illustrations of both sides are given for nearly all pieces catalogued.

There is a short line before each entry to allow the collector to add a check mark or a number for stock keeping.

This is the only illustrated up-to-date catalogue of Canadian municipal trade tokens and notes that covers all metallic, wood and paper varieties.

* * * * *

2002 Edition of "United States (Municipal) Trade Tokens and Related Issues Handbook"

The 2002 edition of the "United States (Municipal) Trade Tokens and Related Handbook" by Jack Sauchenko was released in November 2001. It is available postpaid at \$29.95 plus GST or HST for Canadian residents and at \$24.95 US for United States residents from Jack Sauchenko,

13559 124 A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5L 3B4, telephone (780)455-1566.

The 170 page "Handbook", with cardboard cover and a plastic coil binding is produced on 8 ½ X 11 inch pages and fully illustrated.

A short line before each entry allows the collector to add a check mark or number for inventory purposes.

There are 3,360 United States municipal trade tokens, having face value of 5c to \$5.00: trade notes and related issues are catalogued, including the 2001 issues. Die varieties and all metals for each issue are catalogued.

The listing is by the issuing municipality, the municipalities being listed alphabetically under the state in which each is situated.

Illustrations of both sides of most pieces catalogued are given.

For each piece catalogued, the following data is given: the issuing municipality, a description of both sides, denomination, date, composition, weight, diameter, type of edge, mintage, mint and a valuation.

At present, this is the only illustrated catalogue covering United States municipal trade tokens.

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A New Catalogue on Canadian Medals

Jack Sauchenko, well known Canadian cataloguer of Canadian municipal trade tokens and United States municipal trade tokens, has just issued his first catalogue on Canadian medals. Entitled *Canadian Medals and Medallions Handbook with Prices*, this catalogue is available from Jack Sauchenko, 13559 - 124 A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5L 3B4, phone (780)455-1566.

The "Handbook" catalogues 3,732 Canadian medals, Canadian stamp medals, personalized medals, Ford Motor Co. Medals, General Motors medals etc.

The 2002 "Handbook" is 124 pages printed on 8 ½ X 11 inch white paper and bound by a coil binding.

A short line before the entry for each medal allows the collector to record his specimen.

The medals and medallions are listed by date in alphabetical order under the municipality in which they were issued. Municipalities are listed under the province or territory in which they are situated, all in alphabetical order.

The following data is given for each listing where known: the year of issue, a short description of both sides, composition, weight, diameter, type of edge, mint, mintage, and a valuation in Canadian dollars.

A full page index is given on issuers of personalized medals and the municipality and province in which they issued their medal(s).

The "Handbook" is a good beginning to a very long series of numismatic pieces.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 2001

AT DEC. 31, 2000 OUR BALANCE WAS	\$8,794.49
WE HAD INCOME FROM DUES IN 2001 OF	\$3,223.19
WE HAD BANK INTEREST AMOUNTING TO	2.80
WE HAD DONATIONS FOR THIS YEAR	36.50
THE ABOVE ADDS TO A TOTAL OF	\$12,056.98
OF PRINTING, POSTAGAE, ETC. WE SPENT	2,865.04
IN MAY WE PUT \$7,000 TO A GIC (4.05% FOR 1 YR)	7,000.00
THIS LEFT A DEC. 31, 2001 BALANCE OF	2,191.94
TOTAL ASSETS	\$9,191.94

* * * * *

New Members:

A sincere welcome is extended to the following new members:

- #1097 - Charles Hawkins, 217 E. Elm Street, Deshler, OH., 43516
- #1098 - Jeff Hawk, 16 Andrea Lane, Trenton, NJ., 08619-2222
- #1099 - Peter Gunsakas, 58 Old Nashua Rd., Londonderry, NH., 03053
- #1100 - T. Thomson
- #1101 - Peter Weidmann, P.O. Box 519, Stn Galt, Cambridge, ON N1R 5W1
- #1102 - H. Hahlmeier, 64 Strathcona Cres., Kitchener, ON N2B 2W9
- #1103 - Sarah Cooper, 4385 Westmount Ave., Montreal, Qc H3Y 1W8
- #1104 - Sam Louli, 141 Aitken Circle, Unionville, ON L3R 7L7
- #1105 - Pierre Legroulx, 4050 Oslo St., Brossard, Qc J4Y 2VR

The numbers of some of these members may be changed. Two of these members are former CATC members and if they wish to have their original membership numbers it will be arranged if possible. Not all numbers are known.

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL TOKEN MEDALS AND SCRIP

BY

JACK P. SAUCHENKO, 13559 - 124 A AVE., EDMONTON, ALBERTA, T5L 3B4

e-mail: <jpsbes@planet.eon.net>

Web Page: <<http://www.planet.eon.net/~jpsbes/>>

With Information From Jerry Remick
and
Other Collectors

CANADA

2002 EDITION OF "CANADIAN (MUNICIPAL) TRADE DOLLARS AND RELATED ISSUES HANDBOOK"

The 2002 edition of the "CANADIAN MUNICIPAL TRADE DOLLARS AND RELATED ISSUES HANDBOOK" by Jack Sauchenko was released in Nov. 2001.

This is the 22nd year Jack has produced this "Handbook", some years with supplements only. It is available postpaid at \$34.95 plus GST or HST to Canadians and postpaid at \$21.95 U.S. to U.S. residents from Jack Sauchenko, 13559 - 124 A Ave., Edmonton, Alberta T5L 3B4 Ph. (780) 455-1566.

e-mail <jpsbes@planet.eon.net>

Web Page <http://www.planet.eon.net/~jpsbes>

The 2002 edition of this "Handbook" contains 215 pages (8 1/2 X 11 inches), with a colored cardboard cover, bound with plastic coil binders.

The "Handbook" catalogues more than 5,900 Canadian municipal trade tokens, trade notes, trade woods and related issues, including some merchant's tokens. All pieces issued through 2001 are cataloged. Die varieties and all metallic varieties are cataloged.

All pieces are listed by date under the municipality in which they were issued. Municipalities are listed under the province or territory in which they are situated.

The following data is given for each piece: municipality, designer (if known), denomination, a description of both sides, the year date on the piece, composition, weight, diameter, type of edge, mintage, and a valuation. Illustrations of both sides are given for nearly all pieces cataloged.

There is a short line before each entry to allow the collector to add a check mark or a number for stock keeping.

This is the only illustrated up-to-date catalogue of Canadian municipal trade tokens and notes that cover all metallic, wood and paper varieties.

A NEW CATALOGUE ON CANADIAN MEDALS

Jack Sauchenko, well known Canadian Cataloguer of Canadian municipal trade tokens and United States municipal trade tokens, just issued his first catalogue on Canadian medals. Entitled, "CANADIAN MEDALS AND MEDALLIONS HANDBOOK WITH PRICES", this catalogue is available postpaid at \$29.95 plus GST in Canada and at \$21.95 U.S. for U.S. residents from Jack Sauchenko 13559 - 124 A Avenue, Edmonton, AB T5L 3B4, Ph, (780) 455-1566

e-mail <jpsbes@planet.eon.net>

Web Page <<http://www.planet.eon.net/~jpsbes>>

The "HANDBOOK" catalogues 3,810 Canadian medals, Canadian Stamps Medals, Personalized medals, Ford Motor Co. medals, General Motors medals, etc.

The 2002 "Handbook" is 124 pages printed on 8 1/2 X 11 inches white paper and bound by a coil binding.

A short line before the entry for each medal allows the collector to record his collection.

The medals and medallions are listed by date in alphabetical order under the municipality in which they were issued. Pieces with no date are listed under a special heading in alphabetical order, Municipalities are listed under the province or territory in which they are situated, all in

2
alphabetical order.

The following data is given for each listing where known: the year of issue, a short description of both sides, composition, weight, diameter, type of edge, mint, mintage and valuation in Canadian dollars. (when a dollar was a dollar)

A full page index is given on issuers of personalized medals and the municipality and province in which they issued their medal(s).

Jerry Remick's comment, 'The "Handbook" is a good beginning to a very long series of Numismatic pieces.

2002 EDITION OF "CANADIAN ARCADE AND MACHINE TOKENS HANDBOOK"

The 2002 edition of the "CANADIAN ARCADE AND MACHINE TOKENS HANDBOOK" by Jack P. Sauchenko was released early in Nov. 2001. The book is available postpaid at \$29.95 plus GST or PST to Canadian residents and 21.95 U.S. to U.S. residents from Jack P. Sauchenko, 13559 - 124 A Avenue, Edmonton, AB, T5L 3B4
Ph (780) 455-1566 e-mail <jpsbes@planet.eon.net> Web Page
<<http://www.planet.eon.net/~jpsbes/>>.

The 150 page "Handbook" with card cover is produced by photocopy on 8.5 X 11 inch pages, with a plastic coil binding.

The text lists over 2,700 Canadian arcade, machine, transit, parking, bridge, amusement and related tokens and their varieties. There is a short listing of tokens that are used in Canada, but are from United States cities, as well as a section on numbered tokens.

New to this edition is a complete list of Chuck-E-Cheese tokens. Jack has added over 200 new tokens to this "2002" edition.

A short line before each entry allows the collector to add a check mark or number for inventory purposes.

For each token, there is a short description of both sides and data on the token's denomination, date (if dated), composition weight, diameter, edge type and a valuation. Photo of most tokens are included in the "HANDBOOK".

The tokens are listed under the municipality or area in which they were issued. Municipalities or areas are listed alphabetically under the province or Territory in which they are situated.

A 12 page index at the front of the "HANDBOOK" lists the tokens alphabetically by issuer, with the issuing municipality and province or territory in which it is situated on the same line.

DEALER'S SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE

There was only six municipalities filling mail orders for their trade tokens in 2001 the rest of the municipalities used coin dealers to sell their tokens.

The dealers will collect tokens as the collector orders with no extra charge.

I suggest writing each of the two dealers listed below for a copy of their subscription form for 2002 Canadian pieces. Also request a copy of their price list for 2001 municipal trade tokens and medals, they have for sale.

Ray Desjardins, P.O. Box 11447 Station H, Nepean, ON K2H 7V1, Ph. (613) 823-3844, Fax (613) 825-3092 e-mail <ray@eligi.ca> Visa & Master Cards accepted by both Dealers.

Jim Quinn, P.O. Box 291, Miramichi, N.B., Toll free Ph. (866) 622-7729, e-mail <jimglo@nbnet.nb.ca>

BRITISH COLUMBIA

TOKEN REVISED FOR POTLATCH CEREMONIES IN B.C.

Ray Desjardins, P.O. Box 11447 Station H, Nepean, ON K2H 7V1, Ph. (613) 823-3844, Fax (613) 825-3092 E-Mail <ray@eligi.ca> Visa & Master Cards accepted.

On Sept. 27, 2001, Indigenetetwork: First Nations Women in the Art Co-operative of Victoria, British Columbia, released a small, copper, shield shaped municipal trade token called a Nakasgam, meaning \$10 in Kwakwaka Language.

This Vancouver Island \$10 copper shield adorned with various traditional sketches was designed by Lou Ann Neel. The trade token is 1 7/8 inches high, 1 3/8 inches across the top and one inch across the bottom.

Great Canadian Mint struck the token in 3 metals with the following mintages: antiqued copper 1,000 pieces, nickel plated copper 125 pieces and gold plated copper 125 pieces.

The \$10 tokens are available from Ray as follows: antiqued copper \$15.50 each, nickel plated copper \$21.00 and gold plated copper \$27.00 each.



NEW BRUNSWICK

DEALERS PRICE LISTS

Jim Quinn, P.O. Box 291, Miramichi, N.B. E1V 3M4,
Ph. (866) 622-7729 Toll Free

Jim Quinn has issued a 17 page price list of 787 Canadian Municipal; tokens and medals up to and including the year 1999. Jim has listed the valuation for each municipal token that is given in "THE POCKET GUIDE OF NORTH AMERICAN MUNICIPAL CURRENCY 2000" by Jean Guy Cote. Jim will sell the item for the price marked or a reasonable price offer from the collector.

A separate price list of 2000 and 2001 Canadian municipal trade tokens and medals is also available.

The list of 787 Canadian municipal tokens and the list of 2000 and 2001 trade tokens and medals are available at \$2.00 each, refundable with the collector's first order.

NOVA SCOTIA

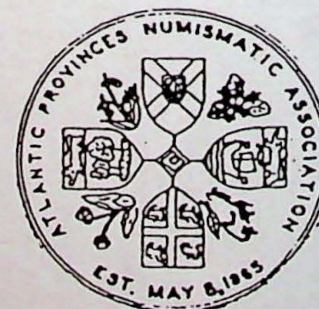
THREE MEDALS FOR THE APNA 2001 SHOW

Douglas B. Shand, P.O. Box, Shag Harbour, Shelburne County, NS B0W 3B0. Please make payments payable to Sou'wester Coin Club.

Three obverse logo dies were used for the medal issued for the Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association coin show held Oct, 12-13, 2001 in Yarmouth and hosted by the Sou'wester Coin Club. Only one reverse die was used showing the Cape Forchu Light Station, situated very close to Yarmouth.

The three obverse dies are those of: the Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association which was used for medals struck in antiqued gold plated and also in pure silver; the Sou'wester Coin Club struck in antique silver plated; and the municipality of the District of Yarmouth struck in copper. The proof-like medals have a bright mirror-like background and frosted highlights on lettering and design.

The A.,P.N.A. logo die shows the crest and official flower of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland & Labrador, the four provinces



that make up the A.P.N.A. ATLANTIC PROVINCES NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION est. May 6, 1965 is around the outer part of the first medal.

The second medal shows the Sou'wester Coin Club logo a profile portrait facing right.

The third medal shows the crest for the Municipality of the district of Yarmouth, a lady sitting on the rocky shore.

The reverse side of the three medals shows the Cape Forchu Light Station and the home of the Light Station keeper.

Pressed Metal Products struck the A.P.N.A. medal on 38 mm plain edge blanks in the following metals and mintages: Sou'wester Coin Club (50 medals in antiqued silver plate); A.P.N.A. (50 medals in antiqued gold plate and 40 medals in proof-like pure silver); and Municipality of Yarmouth (50 medals in proof-like copper).

The medals are available as follows: Sou'wester Coin Club, A.P.N.A. in antique gold plated and the municipality of Yarmouth at \$30.00 per set of three. The pure silver is \$35.00. Please add \$2.50 per order for postage and send your order to Douglas.

ONTARIO

BELLS CORNER LEGION PINS AND METAL

Ray Desjardins, P.O. Box 11447 Station H, Nepean, ON K2H 7V1, Ph. (613) 823-3844, Fax (613) 825-3092

The Royal Canadian Legion Branch 593 of Bells Corner has some of the 550 pieces of commercial bronze metals left and are for sale with their .75 inch pins. The cost of the metal is \$25.00 each and the pin is \$5.00 each. Please make out the cheque payable to R.C.L. #593 POPPY TRUST FUND and send to Ray.

2001 TRANSACTIONS IS AVAILABLE

Mr. Harry James, P.O. Box 22022, Elmwood Square Post Office, 204 First Avenue, St. Thomas, Ontario N5R 6A1.

The Canadian Numismatic Research Society published the 2001 dated volume #37 of their annual "TRANSACTIONS" in Dec. 2001.

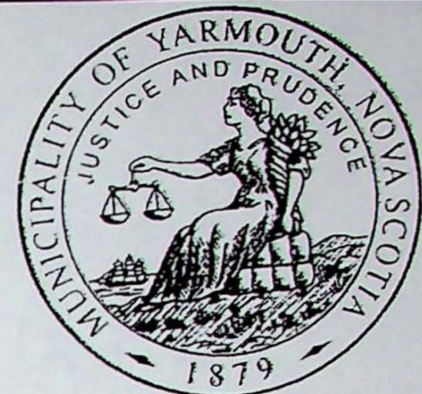
The Volume #37 contains 33 indexed articles, covering 128 pages, that were published in four separate quarterly issues in 2001. The articles are based on original research and cover mostly tokens and medals issued in Canada.

Volume #37 of the "TRANSACTIONS" is available from the editor Mr Harry James for \$16.00 for Canadian residents and \$16.00 U.S. for U.S. residents. Make payment to The Canadian Numismatic Research Society.

CATC AND CNRS WILL MERGE WITH FIRST ISSUE

"THE CANADIAN TOKEN", published by the Canadian Association of Tokens Collectors, and the "TRANSACTIONS OF THE CANADIAN RESEARCH SOCIETY, both quarterly publications produced by photocopy, will merge into a single quarterly publication with their first issue in March 2002.

To receive this new publication, simply join the Canadian Association of Token Collectors by sending the



yearly fee of \$15.00 to the secretary-treasurer Gord Nichols, P.O. Box 28039, 600 Ontario Street, St. Catharines, Ontario L2N 7P8.

DEALERS PRICE LIST

Ray Desjardins, has issued a free 2 page price list of 2001 Canadian municipal trade tokens in all metals with mintages.

The list is free from: Ray Desjardins, P.O. Box 11447, Station H, Nepean, ON K2H 7V1 Ph. (613) 823-3844 Fax (613) 825-309.



KITCHENER-WATERLOO 2001 PRIZE TOKEN

Ray Desjardins, P.O. Box 11447, Station H, Nepean, ON K2H 7V1 Ph. (613) 823-3844 Fax (613) 825-3092

The Kitchener-Waterloo Oktoberfest municipal \$2 token has 200 prize tokens with a special mark, a open stein on the pennant above the castle on the obverse side.

The prize token can be redeemed for a prize and an entry for the grand prize of one of the three 26 inch color TV sets.

Past special marked tokens are available from Ray at \$25.50 each. The following dates are available: 1990, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1998, 1999 and 2000. Please add GST and Ontario residents add 8% PST.

Ray also has a few of the 50 gold plated K-W 2001 tokens in stock. The prize of the gold plated 2001 tokens is \$12.50 each plus GST and Ontario residents add 8% PST. Ray accepts credit cards.



MANITOULIN 2002 2000 CENTS TOKEN

Bonavita Ltd., P.O. Box 11447, Station H, Nepean, ON, K2H 7V1 Ph. (613) 823-3844, Fax (613) 825-3092 & e mail ray@eligi.ca Visa & Master Card accepted.

The Little Current Lions Club has just issued a 2002 dated, 2000 cents(\$20), municipal Haweater Friendship trade token to honor the victims of the Sep. 11, 2001 United States Catastrophe and help their survivors.

The profit from the sale of the 2002 \$20 token will be sent to a fund in the United States for the survivors of those who perished in the United States Terrorist attack.

The obverse side of the token shows a map, deer and fisherman.

The reverse side shows a silhouettes of five rescue workers, and dog.

Serge Pelletier designed the token and had struck by Great Canadian Mint.

1,000 38 mm bimetallic, enameled tokens were struck. The token has a gold colored aluminum-bronze core 26 mm in diameter, surrounded by a silver colored ring of cupro-nickel, 6 mm wide.

The bimetallic token is available postpaid at \$27.00 plus GST or HST for Canadians and additional 8% PST for Ontario residents from above address.



QUEEN ELIZABETH II ON PERSONAL TOKEN OR MEDAL

Queen Elizabeth's 50 year reign from 1952-2002 can be commemorated on Canadian municipal or private token or medal.

Eligi Consultants Inc. has prepared a drawing for one side of a token or a medal; to commemorate this event, which is available for use by Eligi's clients.

For further detail contact Serg Pelletier, president of Eligi Consultants Inc., P.O. Box 9440, Silver Springs, Maryland 20916, Ph. evenings or weekends (302) 460-8429 & e-mail <info@eligi.ca>

2001 SAUGEEN SHORES \$2 TRADE TOKEN

Ray Desjardins, P.O. Box 11447 Station H, Nepean, ON K2H 7V1, Ph. (613) 823-3844, Fax (613) 825-3092

Visa & Master Card accepted

Municipality of Saugeen Shores is on the \$2.00 token issued by Port Elgin & District Chamber of Commerce.

The obverse side of the token shows the light of the Chantry Island Lighthouse, framed by a ships steering wheel.

The reverse side of the token shows a scene from the shore of Southampton, with a boy fishing.

Bill Boyer of Port Elgin designed the token.

Lawrence Medalllic Art struck 5,000 tokens on 33 mm milled edge, nickel bonded steel blanks and from those plated 75 in each of the following metals: antique copper, antique silver and gold.

The tokens are available as follows: (Canadians should add GST and Ontario residents should add 8% PST): nickel bonded steel @ \$4.50 each, antiqued copper plated NBS @ \$8.00 each, antiqued silver plated NBS @ \$9.25 each and gold plated NBS @ \$9.50 each from Ray.

QUEBEC

DEALERS PRICE LIST

Jocelyn Roy's free price list of 7 pages listing most metals for all issues of Province of Quebec municipal trade tokens is available from Jocelyn Roy, J.R.Numismatique Enr., P.O. Box 486, Station C, Montreal, PQ, H2L 4K4 Ph. (514) 722-5547

SASKCHEWAN

CORONACH ISSUES 2001 MEDAL

Ray Desjardins, P.O. Box 11447, Station H, Nepean, ON K2H 7V1 Ph. (613) 823-3844 Fax (613) 825-3092

e-mail ray@eligi.ca Visa & Master Cards accepted.

The Coronach Co-operative Association Ltd. issued a medal on 2001 to commemorate the 75th anniversary of their town.

The town was named after a horse that won the Epsom Downs Derby, held in England.

The obverse side shows the head of a horse in the center. Celebration is just above the horse. "75th" is just to the left of the horse's head. "Anniversary" is just below the horse.



The reverse side of the medal shows CO-OP / MEMBERSHIP / Benefits in the center on top of the outline of two diamonds, one on top of the other.

Patricia M. Siggelkow designed the medal

The Great Canadian Mint struck 1,000 medals on 32 mm milled edge, bimetallic blanks. The bimetallic blanks consist of a silver color core of copro-nickel 20 mm in diameter, surrounded by a 6 mm ring of brassy colored aluminum-bronze.

The 2001 bimetallic medal is available postpaid at \$7.50 plus GST or HST for Canadians and an additional 8% PST for Ontario residents from Ray.



OSLER ISSUES A 2001 CENTENNIAL MEDAL

Ray Desjardins, P.O. Box 11447, Station H, Nepean, ON K2H 7V1 Ph. (613) 823-3844 Fax (613) 825-3092 e-mail ray@eligi.ca Visa & Master Cards accepted.

The town of Osler has issued a 2001 medal to mark its centennial. The one side of the medal shows the Red & White General Store with the name of the store.

The other side of the medal shows a grain elevator and a steam locomotive.

The Great Canadian Mint struck 500 medals on 32 mm bimetallic blanks consisting of a cupro-nickel center surrounded by a 6 mm wide ring of aluminum bronze.

The medal is available at \$7.50 postpaid plus GST for Canadians and 8% PST for Ontario residents from Ray.



1986 SASKATOON COIN CLUB TOKEN RENEWED

Ron Rogal, 1007 Kingsmere Blvd., Saskatoon, SK S7J 5A7 Ph. Home (306) 382-7008 Ph. Work (306) 955-9090

The Saskatoon Coin Club has counter stamped their 1986 \$2 token with a 40 circled to promote their 40th annual Coin Show.

The token was issued in 1986 as a \$2.00 token marking their 25th Anniversary.

The reverse side shows the circled 40 and Saskatoon Coin Club with a wheel.

The counter stamped token is being sold for \$2.00 each plus \$1.00 postage for each order from Ron above.

