

NUMISMATICA CANADA

Combining the *Transactions* of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society and the
Cee Tee of the Canadian Association of Token Collectors - est'd 2002

A Quarterly Publication For Students of Canadian Numismatics



ANNUAL DUES \$15.00
CANADA'S LEADING NUMISMATIC PUBLICATION
Transactions est'd 1963 - Cee Tee est'd 1972



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VOLUME 1, No. 2

JUNE, 2002

ISSUE No.2

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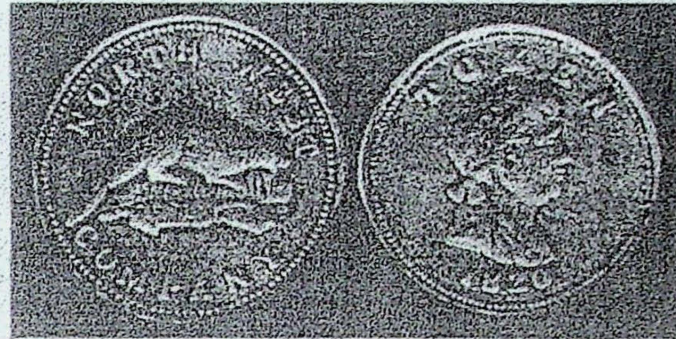
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The Fake Nor'westers; An Update.

by Wayne L. Jacobs

This is an update to a former article, "On the Trail of a Fake Nor'wester", appearing in the Summer, 2001 number of *Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society*.

Leslie Hill was kind enough to send the following from "Talkin' Tokens", the monthly journal of the National Token Collectors Association:



1274111477 North West Company (beaver) // (bust) 1820, \$510.00. *This appeared suspiciously like a piece that sold about 6 or 7 months ago from Germany. The item at that time was determined to be an oversized replica of relatively modern manufacture and was successfully returned by the buyer. The size of this piece could not be determined from the listing but the phrase "rather large token" triggered my doubts. Contact with the seller and the buyer after the sale brought friendly and informative responses. It was the same type item. The honest seller canceled the sale. When bidding on a piece of this value and desirability, it is good to ask the questions first and to be dealing with a reputable seller.*

With it, he enclosed the following information:

"A collector friend of mine in Chilliwack was in town a few days back and brought with him the fake NWC token which he bought through E-Bay. He paid \$20 for it and realized it was a replica but it interested him enough that the price was not unreasonable, so he retained it. He showed me a computer page which mentioned that a second piece offered sold for \$137. We do not know whether or not it was returned. Then another appeared with a bid of \$510 and again we do not know if the buyer accepted it. The advs. do not mention the size which is 50mm¹, and a buyer would know right away that it was not a genuine piece although when bidding on it would not possess this knowledge."

Recently, "Talkin' Tokens" has recorded an E-Bay sale of an apparently genuine but absolutely terrible condition Northwest Company token for more than \$1000 U.S.! In the writer's opinion, *exceedingly unrealistic*.

¹ Note: Nearly double the diameter of the genuine tokens.

More on the Fake Nor'wester

Gregory G. Brunk

Last year Wayne Jacobs published in *Transactions* "On the Trail of the Fake Nor'wester" about a struck copy of the Northwest Company token (BR-925). As he wrote, "While it obviously *was* a copy, the writer had never heard of such an 'issue,' nor could he find any reference to one..." Like Jacobs, I had reached the same conclusion about this piece almost a quarter century earlier. The struck copy that he illustrated and was sold in the Nov. 26-26, 1983, Joseph Lepczyk auction as lot 665 had been in my collection.

When a graduate student, I used to spend some of my weekends traveling to coin shows or visiting dealer's shops, and had a standing order to buy anything really "unusual." The numismatic book collections at Iowa, Illinois, and other Midwestern universities were excellent, and when bored with academic studies, I would spend an afternoon scanning old journals. After a few years, I had a very good idea of what could be identified, and what was unknown about most coins, medals and tokens. For over a decade, I used such knowledge as a way to pay for vacations and purchase books for my library. By the mid-1980s this was no longer possible as so many new references had been published, and fakes and fantasies were becoming a big problem.

One of my regular sources was J. W. "Doc" Carberry, a coin and antique dealer in Iowa City. He had been a veterinarian in Newhall, but by the 1970s that business was unprofitable and he moved to Iowa City and setup a shop. He had become interested in numismatics years before, and had purchased many lots of unidentified coins and tokens at auction. He also was in the habit of asking merchants in the small towns he visited if they could remember anyone having used trade tokens, and had bags of unsorted materials in his office.

I enjoyed identifying pieces for him as a way to gain information. He eventually showed me the Nor'wester that Jacobs wrote about. It either had come from a now forgotten auction or Carberry had bought it at a convention. I tried to identify it, but could find no listing, and after a couple of years of frustration, purchased the piece. While I recognized that it was a "struck copy," as noted in the Lepczyk lot description, my memory is that the piece had no indication it had been used as the center of a bimetal badge. I think it was a darkly toned copper color, as though it might have been a late nineteenth century strike. I never was able to identify it further.

My records do not indicate what I had paid for the Nor'wester, but the \$200 estimate may have been the purchase price. It sold for \$370 as a "struck copy," which is some indication that it once was profitable to spend weekends searching for the odd and unusual in antique shops. That day seems to have passed. A few years before buying the Nor'wester, I bought what seemed to be a hoard of Mexican hacienda tokens from the same dealer. They were contained in an old leather purse, and appeared to be genuine. They had been sold to him by a person off the street, and later a number of similar tokens appeared in various *Almanzar's Coins of the World* auctions. I published an article on them in *TAMS Journal* ("Some Apparently Unlisted Mexican Hacienda Tokens" 1978: 146-153). Eventually, they were shown to be examples of an extensive series of fantasies, and now are plated in Russell Rulau's *Latin American Tokens*, with the comment "Counterfeit! (Brunk coll.)" *Caveat emptor*.

Two Views of Vancouver, 1936.

by Wayne L. Jacobs

The following two plates show opposite sides of Hastings Street, Vancouver in 1936, two parts of a larger single photograph.

In the first, we see the left side with the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce building in the foreground. At this time, this bank was still issuing its own notes, the most recent being \$5, \$10 and \$20 denominations dated Jan. 2, 1935 and issued even later with a signature change on the first two. In 1961, this bank amalgamated with the Imperial Bank of Canada to form the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, currently the second largest of Canada's Big Five.

Above this bank, we see the sign for Jacoby Bros. Ltd., "Wholesale Manufacturing Jewelers", "Platinum Workers" and "Diamonds". The background to this firm was written up by Ron Greene in past issues¹ of these *Transactions* and the information collated in Robert Willey's "Dictionary of Canadian Medallists" (1998) from which the below was taken. In brief, this company, established in 1909, manufactured a number of medals, tokens and badges including:

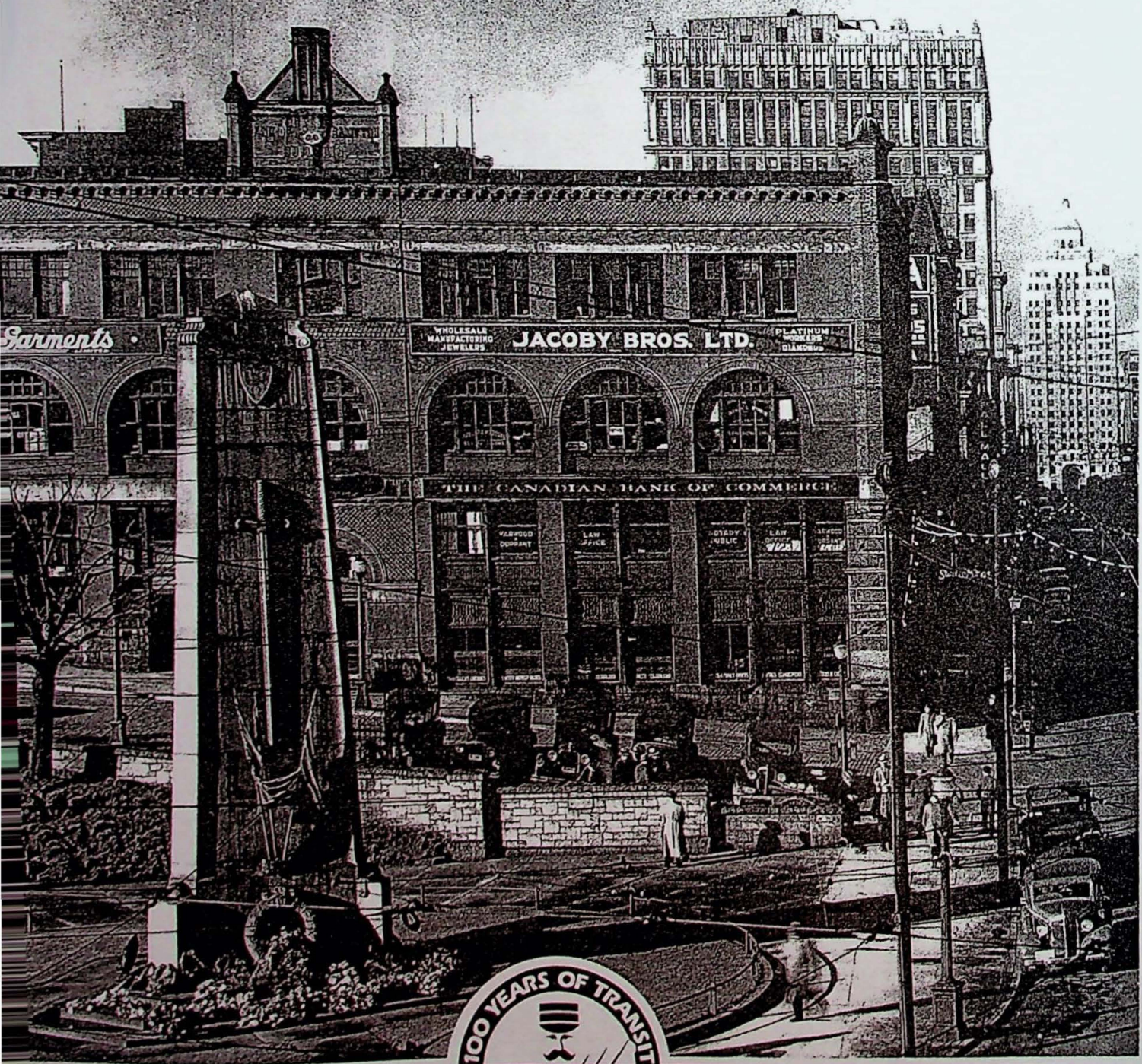
Medals for the Vancouver Exhibition Association
Royal Agricultural & Industrial Society of British Columbia
Victoria Chapter R.A.M. diamond jubilee of Confederation
Graduates' pins for several hospitals
Credit tokens of McLennan, McFeely & Prior of Vancouver
Canteen tokens for 47th Batallion, 10th Brigade, 4th Division
Several badges for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces 1915
Medal for the Regimental Institute of New Westminster

In addition, Jacoby Bros. manufactured many jewellery pieces for earrings, tie pins & in gold, beginning about 1912 and carrying dates 1912-26. At approximately the latter date, pieces dated 1849 began to be manufactured and this practice continued into the 1980s. Most of the dies were originally engraved by Martin Jacoby, brother of the founder. Most issues of this firm may be identified by a small lamp or the letters J.B. Many of their military badge dies have survived in the collection of the British Columbia Archives and Record Services. In 1986, the firm became known as "Jacoby Jewellers Ltd." and sometime over the next decade ceased to be a manufactory.

The second plate shows the opposite side of Hastings Street, the foreground taken up by the building housing the Vancouver branch of the Dominion Bank. This bank was also currently issuing its own notes: small-size \$5 and \$10 of the January 2, 1935 issue and another in the same denominations dated January 3rd, 1938. This bank would merge with the Bank of Toronto in 1954 to become the Toronto-Dominion Bank, another of the Big Five (although probably the smallest).

(My thanks to Carl Johnson of Port Alberni for supplying a copy of the original picture.)

¹ *Transactions of the C.N.R.S.*, Vol 1 pp 74-77 and Vol 26 pp 51-68

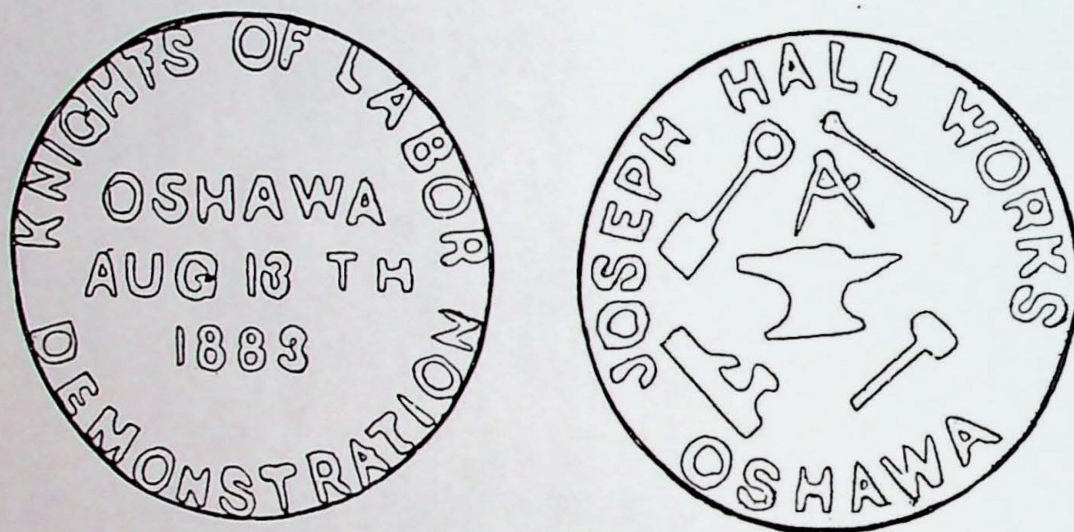




KNIGHTS OF LABOR
OSHAWA, AUGUST 13th, 1883

Wm. N. Clarke FRNS, FCNRS

The Joseph Hall Works, the Knights of Labor and the events of August 13, 1883, each contribute to the history of the labor movement in Canada.



The Holy and Noble Order of the Knights of Labor was organized on December 26, 1869, when nine men met in the hall of the American Hose Company, in Philadelphia, U.S.A. All were former members of the Garment Cutters Association, of Philadelphia, a benefit society that had been organized in 1862. The Association had lasted seven years and was dissolved by mutual agreement with the funds being divided amongst the paid-up members. A number of the members were reluctant to see the association die and resolved to form a secret labor society of their own.

These nine, under the direction of Uriah Stephens and James L. Wright, met again on January 6, 1870 and elected their officers. Wright, the former president of the Garment Cutter, was made venerable sage and Stephens was made master workman, or president, of the new organization. The initiation fee was set at one dollar and among the first regulations was one of a very practical character – “refreshments were to be served at meetings in order to keep the members away from saloons”.

In the beginning, the Knights of Labor differed little from the hundreds of small associations which appeared and disappeared each year. However, in Uriah Stephens, the Knights had as a leader a man who was not merely a visionary and mystic, but a hard realist.

Stephens, born in 1821, came from a strong religious background. His maternal ancestry was Quaker and he was educated for the Baptist ministry. Bible passages which stressed the dignity of labor and the brotherhood of man were sown into the rites of the Order.

After studying the history and usual failings of the earlier trade unions of the United States, Stephens was convinced that a better chance of success seemed possible in a secret organization rather than in an open trade society. He therefore cloaked the Knights in deepest secrecy with cryptic symbols and oaths.

The American Civil War was to have a dramatic effect on the growth of the labor movement. Initially, the War strangled business causing an increase in unemployment. Membership in the trade unions declined sharply. However, as the War ground on through the mid-1860's, the demand for war materials led to higher employment and an increase in the cost of living. The workers again turned to the trade unions in an effort to protect their living standards.

A number of the larger and more well organized unions such as the Ship Carpenters and Caulkers, the Iron Moulders, the Coachmakers and the Shoemakers carefully nurtured the growing strength of their membership against the post War depression they knew would come. By the end of the Civil War, the American labor movement had gained strength and was in a very favorable condition. Between 1863 and 1866, ten national unions were organized and by the end of the decade, thirty-two national unions had come into existence.

Such a period of expansion led to the first attempts at consolidation. William H. Sylvis, president of the Iron Moulders' Union and William Harding of the Coachmakers' Union sent a call for delegates to attend the first National Labor Union meeting at Baltimore in August 1866. Most of the delegates represented local unions where the strength of the labor movement still lay. The National Labor Union was, in reality, a loose federation of local trade unions, city trade assemblies, national trade unions and some reform associations. An example of the latter category was the Eight Hour League founded by a Boston machinist, Ira Stewart. Although Stewart, with the help of the abolitionist Wendall Phillips, had succeeded in establishing a number of Leagues across the country, they refrained from becoming involved in direct political activity. Rather, they attempted to get pledges from political candidates to support their aims. This resulted in a number of states passing eight-hour work laws without setting up legislation to effectively enforce them. Consequently, the Eight Hour League gladly allied themselves with the National Labor Union in an attempt to force effective legislation on state governments.

The death of William H. Sylvis in July 1869 did much to disorganize the National Labor Union. It went into decline in the early 1870's and following a disastrous foray into the political arena in 1872, the N.L.U. disappeared from the labor scene. No further movement to organize labor on a national scale was to appear until the emergence of the Knights of Labor in the late 1870's.

Knights of Labor: the Early Years

In 1872, when the National Labor Union was dissolving, the Knights of Labor had just formed their second local assembly consisting of ships carpenters and caulkers of Philadelphia. Slow growth over the first two years was due to the extreme caution exercised by the Knights in admitting new members. Secrecy was the main concern of the Order in the early days. However, it was soon realized that such secrecy was restricting the growth of the Order particularly in light of the opportunities for growth, which were provided by the depression of 1873 coupled with a more aggressive attitude of employers towards trade unions. The rules were soon amended to permit a member to reveal his own membership in the Order provided that he did not name any other member.

The Knights of Labor grew slowly in a period, which saw the disappearance of almost all of the other trade unions. In 1875, the "soft coal miners union" collapsed in western Pennsylvania allowing the Knights to move into this area. By 1877, they had spread through West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois creating eleven new district assemblies. The first general assembly of fourteen districts was held in January 1878.

The first General Assembly was faced with three major proposals; to form a national organization, to create a strike fund and to "decide on some modifications of the policy of secrecy". The first two items were dealt with and a strike fund was started almost immediately. However, a motion that the name of the Order be made public was defeated by a vote of 25 to 5. It was not until 1881, that the Grand Master Workman was authorized to make the name of the Order public, a decision that made possible the expansion of the Knights of Labor not only to national but also to international proportions.

It was noted that membership would excluded persons who made their living by the sale or manufacture of intoxicating drink, either directly by himself, or by a member of his family or his agent, nor could lawyers, bankers, professional gamblers or stock brokers be admitted to membership.

The Labor Movement in Canada: The Early Years

There was very little trade union activity in Canada prior to the international efforts of the Knights of Labor. Before 1850, unionism was mostly confined to the larger centers of Toronto, Montreal and Quebec City. It was difficult to organize workers in a new country where much of the industrial population was mobile and where a large domestic industry existed. Scanty records reveal a printer's organization in Quebec City as early as 1827 and in Montreal, a shoemaker's union in the 1830's and a stonecutters' union in the 1840's.

In York (Toronto), twenty-four printers formed the York Typographical Society to oppose the attempts by the masters to reduce the wages of journeyman printers. The printers demanded wages of seven pence an hour for a ten-hour day.

The Society appears to have met with considerable success and, for the times, a certain amount of public support as the Mayor of Toronto, William Lyon Mackenzie, addressed them at a

banquet marking their first anniversary. The Society, along with the shoemakers', coopers' and stone-masons' unions which were formed in Toronto during the mid-1830's, died as a result of the Rebellion of 1837 in which Mackenzie was a prominent figure.

The 1850's saw a flurry of trade union activity following increased immigration of English craftsmen who were accustomed to trade associations in England. The shipwrights and caulkers organized in Kingston, in 1850. The Journeymen Tailors' Operative Society was organized in 1852 to oppose the introduction of the Singer Sewing Machine into the Toronto shops. The Iron Moulders was next to organize in Toronto, in 1857.

The 1860's were years of expansion and consolidation in the labor movement. The shipbuilders and caulkers organized in Victoria, B.C. in 1862 and in Halifax the following year. The building trades were particularly active with bricklayers, plasterers, stone cutters and builders laborers all forming their own unions. At this same time, bakers and cigar makers were also organizing. After 1862, various printers' unions joined their American counterparts to form the International Typographical Society in 1869. The American Brotherhood of Carpenters, the International Journeymen Coopers, the Brother of Locomotive Engineers and the Railway Conductors, all American unions established branches in Canada during the 1860's.

The trade unions experienced considerable growth and success, which led to the passing of the Trade Union Act of 1872. This Act, introduced by Sir John A. Macdonald, without opposition from the Liberals under Sir Alexander McKenzie now (officially) permitted the organization of trade unions in Canada. As the Bill was pushed through the House, with qualifying amendments to the Criminal Code, the Toronto printshops acceded to the demands of the Toronto Typographical Union for a raise to \$10.00 for a 54-hour work week with extra for overtime. This had followed a seventeen week strike during which many journeymen were forced to leave Toronto and seek employment elsewhere.

The fight for the nine-hour day and recognition from such a major employment group instilled such a sense of solidarity that the Canadian Labor movement is said to be dated from this action. A convention was held in Hamilton in May 1872, with delegates from various cities agreeing to meet again with the Toronto Trades Assembly, in Toronto, on September 23, 1873. Forty-three delegates from trades' organizations in Toronto (8), Hamilton (3), London (4), Ottawa (5), St. Catharines (6), Seaforth (7), Brownsville (1) and Coburg (2) took steps to form the Canadian Labor Union.

In spite of its auspicious beginnings, the Canadian Labor Union was unable to achieve any great measure of success. At its second convention, held in Ottawa, 1874, only 16 delegates attended with a base quorum in attendance in St. Catharines the following year. The fourth congress, scheduled for London in 1876, was cancelled. Such was the result of the depression of 1873 on the labor movement. Local organizations were so financially crippled that they were unable to send delegates to national conventions.

By 1879, most of the Canadian Unions had folded and it would appear that the Toronto Typographical Union was the sole survivor of the period. While the structure disappeared, interest in organized labor did not.

During the depression, large numbers of American mechanics and tradesmen entered Canada in search of employment. These too had been accustomed to union membership and as Canada slowly pulled itself from the grip of the depression, many were soon able to reorganize the defunct unions.

The Knights of Labor in Canada

Ontario:

The first half of the 1880's were years of growth and expansion for the Dominion of Canada. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885 linked the country from coast to coast. The West was opened for farmers from Ontario as well as new immigrants. Winnipeg grew from a frontier outpost to a thriving railway town supplying the industrial needs of the surrounding communities.

In Ontario, protective tariffs and expanding export trade saw the rise of Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, London and Ottawa to important industrial centers. The peak was reached in 1885 when over-production caused a market collapse. Again, the markets were in the grips of a depression, which was to last into the next decade.

The Knights of Labor entered Canada in the fall of 1881 with the first local assembly being organized in Hamilton, Ontario. The Knights moved into Toronto in 1882 when the Morse (telegraphers) Assembly was organized. Two more locals were organized in 1882 and 1883 which included boot and shoe makers, cigar makers, printers, tailors, stone cutters, bakers and building tradesmen. It was not unusual, at that time, to have "mixed trades" local assemblies.

By 1884, local assemblies had spread to nearly every town with any degree of industrial activity. Oshawa had 28 members, Belleville, with two assemblies had 367, Brockville and Perth each had assemblies while the second largest in Canada was in Guelph with 351 members. In southwestern Ontario, both London and St. Thomas were well represented, as were Sarnia and Windsor.

Though the depression of 1885 was to have a serious effect on the labor movement causing nearly all of the established unions to lose members, the Knights of Labor continued to expand. As an example of the membership base over the period July 1, 1884 to July 1, 1895 the membership at what was the largest local in Canada, that at Hamilton, dropped from 634 to 61, although new assemblies were established at Ingersoll, Brantford, Port Colborne and Port Hope. Regrettably, much of this loss of membership represents men suspended for non-payment of dues; these mostly unemployed.

Quebec:

The Knights of Labor did not restrict their activities to industrial Ontario but moved rapidly into Quebec, particularly Montreal and into Western Canada at Winnipeg. The establishment of local assemblies for the French Canadian workers received the blessing of the Roman Catholic Church

and three assemblies with a total membership of 750 were recorded by July 1884. For reasons unknown, although probably because the Knights were still considered a “secret society with an oath of membership”, and were beginning to show considerable strength, the Order soon fell into disfavor of the Church and a ban was placed on membership from February 1885 to April 1887. This resulted in a considerable loss of members, however, with the lifting of the ban, the Knights again began to prosper. By July 1887, 38 Montreal district assemblies could record a membership of 2,442.

The West:

Spreading westward to Winnipeg, the Knights were able to organize an assembly in face of the 1884 depression. Three other assemblies were organized later including one composed entirely of employees of the Canadian Pacific Railroad shops. By 1886, an assembly of tailors was organized and by July 1887, the strength of the five Winnipeg assemblies is listed at 338. This was the peak of their power in the West although, despite their now declining numbers, they were instrumental in the successful passing of the Manitoba Shop Act of 1889, which greatly improved the working conditions of the workers.

The Final Years:

By mid-1884, three local assemblies had been formed in London with a total membership of 356; increasing to five assemblies in 1887. Widespread strikes, particularly in the building trades at London and Toronto, were hard on the local assemblies and the five London locals, unable to collect their dues, were forced to request an exemption of payments to the national board.

At this time, the Knights met another setback with the failed attempt to found a labor newspaper. It is noted that, “although the London Advertiser in Ontario and La Presse in Quebec favored labor with fair news coverage and sympathetic editorials, other papers such as the London Free Press and the Toronto Mail often attacked labor bitterly”. “The Toronto Mail and the London Free Press were considered perhaps the most active assailants of organized labor among the daily papers.”

The Oshawa assembly had 28-recorded members in July 1884 but this had dropped to 16 by July 1885. From this small number we would surmise that they were all employees of the Joseph Hall Works.

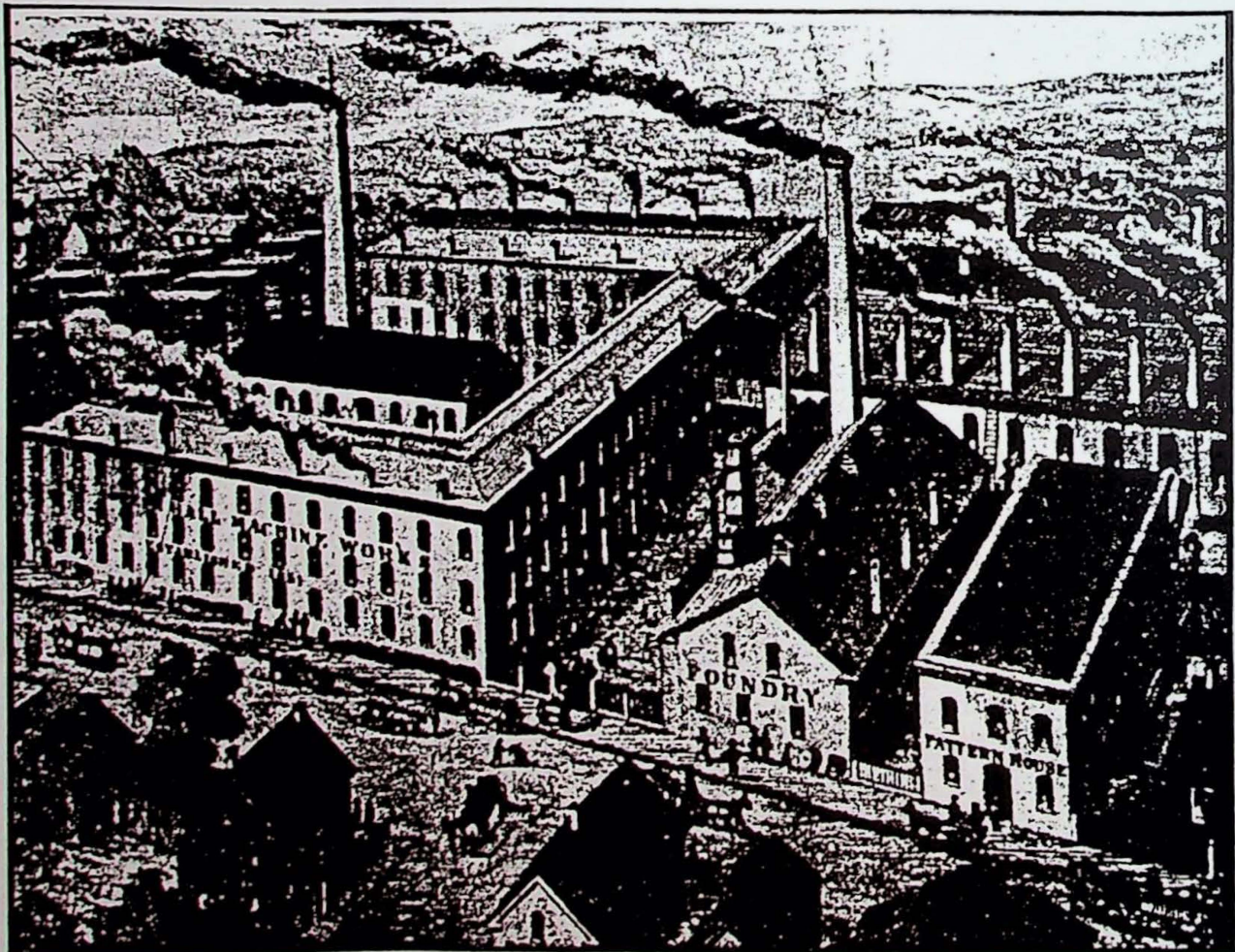
The Knights of Labor reached the height of its power in 1886-87 with a total membership of 729,600. This declined rapidly to 100,000 in 1890 and 74,600 by 1893. The Order continued to lose strength due mainly to the poor leadership of T.V. Powderly, the General Master Workman from 1874 to 1893. His inability to make hard and fast decisions and a weakness for being easily swayed on policy led to a weakened administration of the Order’s affairs. The general policy of trying to form more local assemblies at the expense of a concentrated nationally strong representation led to fragmentation of the union. Without a strong central leadership, the strength of the union was broken piecemeal.

By 1900, the Knights had ceased to be a leading voice for labor in the United States. It is recorded that in 1932, the City of Boston had an assembly of civic employees and another existed among some workers on the Boston and Albany Railroad. These were the last of the Knights of Labor assemblies.

With few members coming in, the Canadian branch of the Knights had become a shadow of its former strength and in 1908; it was incorporated into the Canadian Federation of Labor. A few local assemblies lingered on and are listed in a federal government survey in 1912. These seem to have disappeared during the First World War.

The Joseph Hall Works, Oshawa

In 1857, the Oshawa Manufacturing Company, founded in 1852, by A. S. Whiting, was a leading maker of agricultural implements. However, at this time it found itself in serious financial difficulties and greatly in need of assistance which came from Joseph Hall, the owner of a similar business in Rochester, New York. Hall's attempt to revive the Oshawa company were unsuccessful and when the company failed in 1858, he took over the Richmond Street plant and established the Joseph Hall Iron Works as a Canadian branch of his Rochester operation.



The business grew and to the original foundry was added a moulding, blacksmith and boiler shop, expanded machine shop and pattern shops and a paint department. In 1860, Joseph Hall invented the Hall Grain Thresher and Cleaner and the Hall Rotary Motor, both of which were a great success. The American Civil War was a boon to the Hall Works in Canada and the plant expanded its output of castings, mowers, printing presses, steam engines and turbine water wheels along with its main line of agricultural implements.

To meet the demands of increased production, experienced machinists were recruited from the shipyards on the river Clyde in Scotland and a very superior standard of workmanship was established in the Hall Works. It has been noted that men who could claim to have been trained in their trade at the Joseph Hall Works soon found themselves in charge of other shops throughout Canada and the United States.

Hall's decision to establish his manufactory in Oshawa not only brought a large industry to the community but also paved the way for bringing to that City a man who was to become one of its more colourful and leading citizens.

Francis Wayland Glen was born in Minaville, New York, September 5, 1836. His father, a Presbyterian clergyman had also been a member of the New York State Legislature. His early life has been described as "pleasant" and he acquired an engaging personality. As a young man he entered the nursery business as a salesman of trees and shrubs and through various connections within the horticultural industry, he gained the friendship of Joseph Hall, subsequently entering his employment. In 1862, Hall sent F. W. Glen to Ontario to be manager of the Oshawa works. On December 8, 1863, Glen married Harriet Frances Hall, a daughter of Joseph Hall. Soon after this marriage, Joseph Hall died. He left his entire Canadian operation and a substantial sum of money to his daughter and son-in-law, which saw F. W. Glen rise from manager to proprietor of the Joseph Hall Works, Oshawa.

The next ten to fifteen years were years of prosperity for the Hall Works. Orders poured in and as the company had no serious competition in Canada, it secured good prices for its products while showing a healthy financial balance. The workmen were kept busy in what was described as a "nice easy-going shop" although there was criticism of "great waste through lack of supervision". These years of prosperity made F. W. Glen one of the outstanding and most popular men of Oshawa.

Mrs. Glen was an ardent supporter of the Church of England (Anglican) being joined regularly in worship by her Presbyterian husband. Well-to-do members of this church were, at that time, mostly Conservative in politics and Glen soon found himself associated with the Conservative group and a supporter of its policies, particularly those favoring high tariffs. This association was to take a wry twist as the fortunes of the Glen's were turning.

In the late 1870's, the country was in the grip of a serious depression. Rural areas, particularly in Ontario, were hardest hit and the demand for Hall's products fell sharply. In a few years capital put aside during the boom times was depleted and in a vain attempt to keep the business solvent, Mrs. Glen assigned her personal inheritance to the company. This was soon swallowed up and for the few remaining years its operations were, at best, precarious.

In a final attempt to refinance the company, F. W. Glen turned to two of his business associates, T. N. Gibbs and John Cowan, director and president of the newly founded Western Bank of Canada (Oshawa). Gibbs and Cowan were reluctant to assist Glen financially as they felt that the size of the loan required would place too great a strain on the reserves of the bank. Their refusal led to the end of a cordial relationship between the three families, which was soon replaced by bitter hostility.

A background look at these three families will explain the events leading up to this unfortunate rift.

In 1852, A. S. Whiting founded the Oshawa Manufacturing Company with a capital of \$75,000.00. The secretary-treasurer was W. Abbott and two of the director/stockholders were T. N. and W. H. Gibbs.

In 1860, A. S. Whiting, who had remained on good business terms with Joseph Hall after the failure of the Oshawa Manufacturing Company in 1858, leased part of the Hall works to manufacture scythes. In 1862, he erected new shops under the name Cedar Dale Works, Whiting and Tuttle. In 1867, John Cowan joined the company and the partnership became Whiting and Cowan. This proved a most successful venture until Whiting's death in 1876. John and W. F. Cowan continued to operate successfully well into the 20th century.

At the time of F. W. Glen's call for financial assistance, 1882/83, John Cowan¹ was the President of the new-formed Western Bank of Canada with Head Office in Oshawa, and T. N. Gibbs was the President of the Standard Bank of Canada. These two banks were, in turn, so closely associated, that in 1909 the Western Bank amalgamated with the Standard Bank. In 1909, W. F. Cowan, brother of John Cowan had replaced T. N. Gibbs as President of the Standard Bank and was director of both banks. Thus we have the two brothers as Presidents of the two banks.

This financial relationship illustrates the reluctance of the Western Bank of Canada to assist Glen financially and it has been suggested that as the Standard Bank was also unwilling to take up part of the obligation, the cordial relations between the Glens, Gibbs and Cowans was at an end.

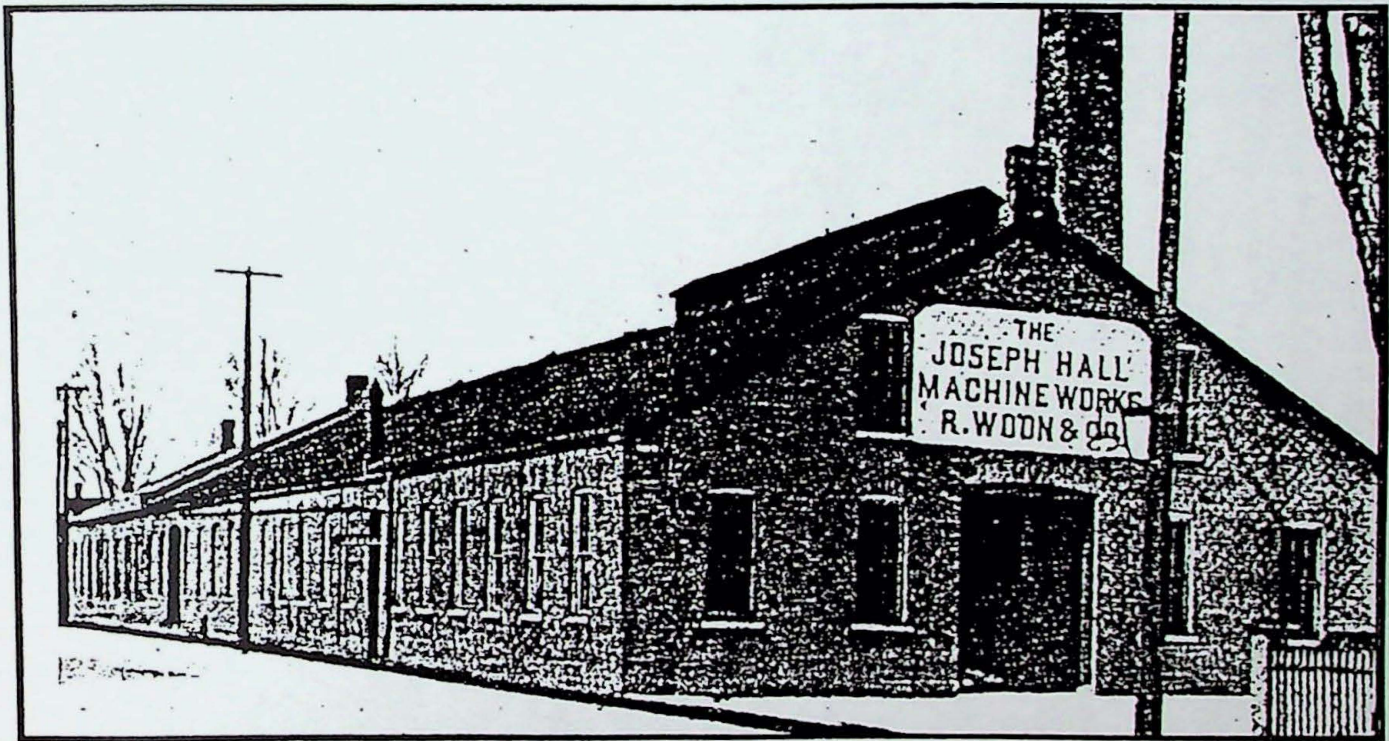
The ill feeling of the parties soon spilled over into the political arena. F. W. Glen, still riding the wave of local popularity and the reputation of a successful businessman, was persuaded to run as the Liberal candidate against the Hon. T. N. Gibbs, the sitting Conservative. Mr. Glen was duly elected and the Hon. Mr. Gibbs was soon rewarded with an appointment to the Senate. The Conservatives leveled a charge of bribery against Glen concerning the donation of a number of ornamental trees to a Catholic Cemetery just prior to the election, but the courts rejected it and Glen retained his seat and indeed, was re-elected in the next election.

¹ John Cowan, President of the Western Bank of Canada was also (ca. 1900) "owner" of the Ontario Malleable Iron Company; a company that would have certainly carried on the foundry work of the Joseph Hall Works. As President of the Western Bank, Cowan also approved loans to R. McLaughlin, carriage builders, to expand their company. This later became part of General Motors of Canada.

Glen was not particularly interested in politics and having obtained his objective of defeating his old friend the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, his attendance in the House was, at best, poor.

New friends made through this political affiliation helped Glen substantially in his financial difficulties. Several of them backed his notes to provide him with funds to keep the Works in operation but this only delayed the inevitable fate of the company. Complete collapse of the Joseph Hall Works came in 1887 and F. W. Glen left Oshawa almost immediately, returning to New York with little more than his family and transportation.

In his later years Glen wrote leading articles for the various New York newspapers including the noted "Sun" and the "Tribune". He died in New York in 1910.



Shortly after the failure of the Joseph Hall Works, R. Woon, chief clerk of the Hall iron works purchased the machine shop of the Hall Foundry and established a manufactory of his own. His main product was the Improved Oshawa Clover Thresher developed by Joseph Hall. He also retained all the patterns and moulds of the Hall Works and continued to serve many of their former customers.

The remaining buildings were to sit empty for almost two years, until 1889 when they were purchased by the R. S. Williams Piano Company.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOUR MEDALLION

The Festivities of October 13, 1883

For months the Knights of Labor had been planning a huge demonstration to be held in Oshawa on the civic holiday, Monday August 13, 1883. Invitations were extended to the Knights in Toronto, Hamilton, Bowmanville, Brantford and London along with other cities and towns with large numbers expected from all over southwestern Ontario. Three or four special trains from east and west were required to carry the festive crowd, each one being met at the station by a delegation and band, which led the procession into the city.

For ten days the local Knights had been decorating the town with flags and bunting. Streamers and banners stretched across the streets. From early morning large numbers of buggies and wagons rolled in from outlying areas swelling the local population to what has been described as "a vast multitude of people", each coming to cheer the different branches of trades and labor as they passed by in the mile long parade.

The order of the procession was as follows:

Grand Marshall. T. Halliday

Line Marshalls. J. Cunningham and C. Barton

Band of the 45th Regiment, Bowmanville

The Royal Standard

Demonstration Committee:

Mayor, town council and municipal officers

F. W. Glen, MP. John Dryden, MPP with Reception Committee and prominent labor advocates in carriages.

Print press printing bills on wagon, with F. Patte, bill-poster, in costume.

A. S. Whiting Works exhibit

The Riverside Band

Morse Assembly of Telegraphers, Knights of Labor

Pioneer Assembly, Knights of Labor

Oshawa Stove Company exhibit

Bowmanville Organ Company Band

“Union Jack and Stars and Stripes”

Toronto I.M. Union and Oshawa I.M. Union, in uniform

The Fountain Hose Company Band, Coburg “Football Club”

IMU and Olive Leaf Assembly No. 2590, Coburg

Tin ware Exhibit, W. Mearns Co.

Fanning Mill exhibit on two wagons (W. T. Dingle Co.)

Whitby Band and the Whitby Knights of Labor

W. R. Grant, picture framing

Luke Brothers, furniture

J. Sykes, woodwork

Fire Brigade Band

Etna Assembly No. 2335, Oshawa Knights of Labor

A. W. Anderson, exhibition of marble cutting

G. A. Masson, seed drill making

R. McLaughlin, exhibition of wagon making

Robson & McLaughlin exhibition of leather works

Joseph Hall Works employees moulding iron

Hall Works threshing machine

The majority of the wagons had men at work on them, every man at his own trade. The tin house of Mr. Mearns was excellent. The blacksmiths, boilermakers and ironworkers made an awful noise. A steam engine was in full blast in connection with the furnace where the moulders were melting iron and casting small medals and throwing them among the crowd as they went along. The procession, although compact, was nearly a mile in length and was orderly and well conducted.

The crowd later gathered at Annis' Grove for a picnic with the customary speeches, sporting events, baseball and football games.

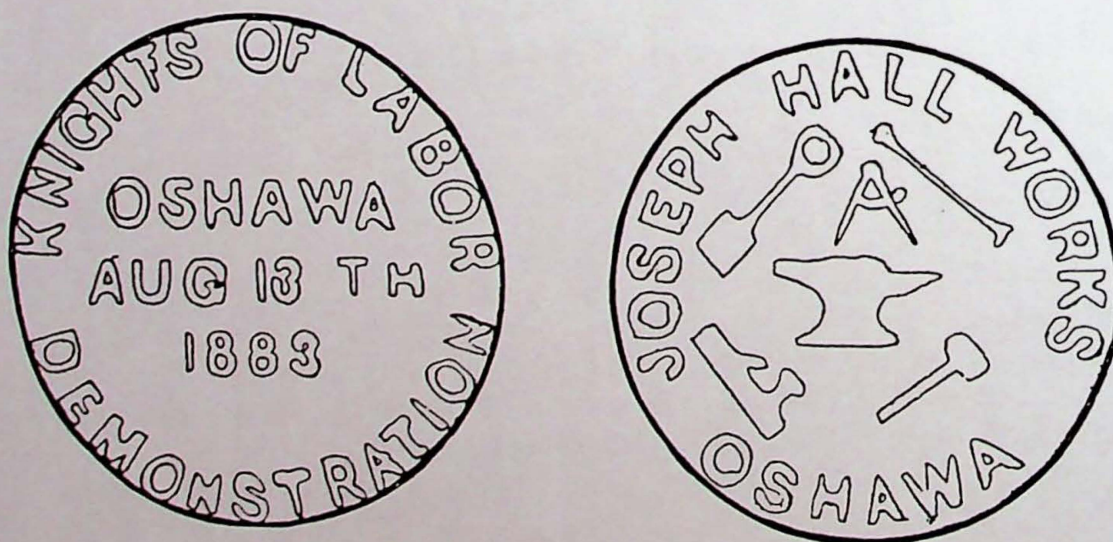
Our particular interest is in the "small (cast) medal" made on the Joseph Hall float and thrown to the crowd.

A second contemporary account states that, "Workmen mounted on a float arranged as part of a moulding shop actually made the medallions and threw them into the crowd watching the parade as it passed through the streets of Oshawa."

It would seem that a number of sand moulds had been made previously and the molten metal was poured into the moulds. After the metal had hardened, they were broken from the moulds, quenched in cold water and thrown out to the crowds. It also seems likely that a number of medallions were made at the Works before the parade.

If these accounts are accurate, certainly a number of the cast iron medals were made during the parade. However, we are presented with the problem of a small number of "white metal" pieces. It is unlikely that both metals would have been used for casting on one wagon during the parade. It has been suggested that the "white metal" castings were made after the August 13th celebrations and were perhaps used as an advertising piece or "samples" by the Joseph Hall Works.

It is not known how many pieces were made although it would appear that there are fewer "white metal" pieces. Estimates seem to indicate something fewer than one hundred in total.



The Knights of Labor medal was first catalogued in Joseph LeRoux's "The Canadian Coin Cabinet, 1892", in which it is described and illustrated as number 1210. LeRoux assigns a rarity number of '2' to the piece giving it an "easily obtainable" rating at that time.

Details of three specimens from London collections are:

1. Cast iron (magnetic) 61.5mm diameter, 3.5mm thick, 73.925 grams
2. Cast iron (magnetic) 61.5mm diameter, 3.5mm thick, 68.290 grams
3. White metal (non-magnetic) 61.5mm diameter, 3.5mm thick, 75.900 grams

It would appear that individual members of the Knights of Labor also fashioned their own "pocket pieces" as a means of identification or membership.



Illustrated is a roughly engraved United States three-cent piece dated 1869. The reverse shows a triangle, a symbol long associated with labor, with the letters 'K' 'OF' 'L' each in the three angles all within a wreath.

A second piece from an illustrated June 1998 US sale list gives the following description:

- obv. K of L on triangle
rev. POST 49 TO POST 18, NOVEMBER 14 1889
(round, nickel 24mm)

The history of the Knights of Labor continues in the labor movement of today. In London, a small group of Knights formed a Trades and Labor Council which became the London and District Labor Council in 1957, an organization still active in the city.

NOTES

In doing research of this type, one is often led astray by the similarity of names and associations. I mention here two that may be dismissed in future research.

The Triangle

Probably founded in the late 19th century, the Triangle, also called the Triangle Club was a very secret organization consisting of members of the New York City's Socialist Labor Party who were also members of the Knights of Labor, and the Central Labor Federation of New York. The majority of members of the Knights of Labor were opposed to the Triangle, emphasizing that it bore no official connection to that organization (the Knights) and that it was "a small cabal... having for its object the subordination of labor organizations... to the purpose of socialism". The Triangle was also accused of advocating anarchy.

Since membership in the Triangle was so secretive, very little is known about its organization or its demise. It is known that Daniel De Leon, a Columbia University lecturer and editor of the socialist paper, *The People*, was amongst its most prominent (and one of the few visible) members.

Order of the Triangle

The United States census of 1890 lists an "Order of the Triangle". This appears to have been a New York based fraternal benefit society, which apparently had no connection with the Triangle (above) or the Knights of Labor. Nothing further is known about this organization and its name disappears from future census rolls.

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World's Popular Encyclopedia, Cleveland, New York, 1937

SALES RECORDED

London Numismatic Society Auction - March 25, 1954. lot 20

Jeffrey Hoare Auction No. 6 - February 26, 1988. lot 585

I wish to acknowledge and thank Mr. Len Buth for the loan of various items for illustration and for his advice concerning a number of points in question.

Frederick William Kelsall

by Ronald Greene



BC DatabaseU4620a

F.W. Kelsall/Cigar/Store/Hastings St. W./Vancouver, B.C.
Good For/5¢/In Trade

Brass: Round 21 mm

We have been able to uncover very little information about Frederick W. Kelsall, and his Vancouver cigar store. But what we have is as follows.

Fred W. Kelsall was born in England, November 3, 1877, the son of Joseph and Mary Kelsall. He may have trained as a druggist but is not known to have followed that profession in Canada. He married Minnie Watts and had one daughter, Edna, who was born in Liverpool in 1900.

Kelsall came to Canada about 1904.¹ He purchased a tobacconist's licence from the City of Vancouver on August 14, 1905 which he did not renew for 1906.² He is absent from the 1906 Vancouver City directory and next appears in the records in 1908 running the Wattsburg Hotel at Wattsburg, a small settlement a few kilometres west of Cranbrook. The 1905 B.C. Directory describes the community as being 3 miles (5 km) west of Cranbrook with a population of 35 people. In June 1908 Kelsall received a renewal of his liquor licence and again in December 1908. There was another renewal on Dec. 15, 1909.³ As licences were renewed for six month periods, Kelsall might have remained in Wattsburg as late as June 1910.

By 1911 Mr. Kelsall had returned to Vancouver and was in the real estate business according to both the 1911 and 1912 editions of the city directory. Since there was no classified advertisement under his name we might assume that he was an agent, rather than a real estate company owner. Even before the 1912 edition was published Mr. Kelsall had been committed to the Provincial Mental Hospital, entering in December 1911, suffering from paranoia. He passed away in December 1928, having spent the last 17 years of his life in the institution.

His widow lived until 1956 and their daughter, Edna, who never married, passed away in 1962.

Approximately a dozen tokens are known in various collections. The token was issued in the latter half of 1905 and possibly was in use only for the rest of the year.

¹ Death Certificate 1928-09-405440, on microfilm B13134 which states that he had been in Canada and British Columbia for a period of 24 years.

² City of Vancouver Archives, *Business Licence Register 1903 to 1909*, loc. 126-A-2, File 383

³ British Columbia Archives, GR0093, Volume 16, p 72 and p. 161 respectively. *B.C. Provincial Police, Licence application and renewal files*. This contains fragmentary liquor licensing information as only a few years have survived.

Early Vancouver Taxi Tokens

by Ronald Greene

A number of Vancouver taxi firms operating in the 1910's and 1920's issued tokens which were probably offered to customers as a discount of 25 cents on their next ride. Whether those pieces without a value served the same purpose, or whether they were just used as pocket pieces is unknown.

The Big Five Auto and Taxicab Service

BC Database U0918



U0918a



U0918b



U0918c

There are three different pieces known for this firm which share a common obverse, the first two (a and b) are brass, and the third is aluminum. All are round, 27 mm in diameter. The Big Five company was first listed in the 1913 City Directory at 833 Pender St. West, although in subsequent years it was at 726 Hastings West. It appears to have been taken over by Dominion Taxi Service in 1918 or early 1919 as the 1919 city directory shows that company at 726 Hastings West. The Dominion Taxi Service appears unrelated to the earlier Dominion Taxi Cab Company [see below] which used tokens.

The city directory shows Norman Almas was a self-employed chauffeur by 1913, associated with the Big Five Auto Co. In 1916 Mr. Almas was shown as the manager, and in 1917 he was shown as the proprietor of the Big Five company. By 1918 Mr. Almas appears to have left the city. Thus we can say that Mr. Almas was associated with the Big Five from 1913 to 1917.

Bob Storms had an auto drivers licence as early as 1911,¹ although in 1912 he was working a broker. With the advent of the depression which hit British Columbia and Vancouver about the end of 1912 he possibly reverted back to driving for a living. He was not in the city directories of 1916 or 1918, but in 1917 he was shown as a mechanic for Begg Motor Co. Was he working part time for the Big Five?

George F. Clement was one of several Clements who had auto drivers' licences in the 1910's. Born in Ontario, he had come to B.C. by 1900. From 1913 until 1916 George Clement was listed as working for the Big Five company. In 1917 he was listed as a chauffeur, the following year as a mariner, and then as a driver for the White Star Motor Company, managed by his brother Henry N. Clement and apparently owned by Henry's wife, Mrs. J.T. Clement.

Since the Clement token was issued in a different metal from the Almas and Storms pieces we would guess – and we should stress it is a guess – that it was issued later than the other two pieces. That would indicate that the Almas and Storms pieces were issued between 1913 and 1915 and the Clement piece was issued c. 1915-1916.

City Taxi & Auto Company

BC Database U2410



Driver 1 = U2410a 2 = U2410b 3 = U2410c 5 = U2410e and Driver 8 = U2410h

Currently, tokens are known with five driver numbers, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 8. Will the missing numbers will show up in the future? All the tokens are struck in brass, round and 24 mm in diameter. The City Taxi company was first listed in the Vancouver city directory for 1913 (published in June 1913), under the management of Bert Filmer. The address given was 416 Abbott Street, and the phone number Seymour 4388. By May 1914 the company was listed in the phone book at 412 Abbott Street, with the number Seymour 4387.

In January 1918 the City Taxi Cab, Auto & Sightseeing Co. Limited was incorporated² and it took over the operation of City Taxi Cab and Automobile Co., the Empire Taxi Cab Company and the Vancouver Auto & Taxi Company, which were respectively at 412 Abbott, 622 Robson and 722 Hastings Street West. Approximately twenty vehicles were involved in the take-over of the three firms. Bert Filmer continued to manage the company and his wife, Frances, was a shareholder, and the dispatcher. The 1922 board of directors included the very prominent Vancouver financier, Gen. Victor W. Odlum. The firm underwent a liquidation and voluntary windup as of May 13, 1927.

The tokens most likely date from the initial year, 1913, the only year that Seymour 4388 was shown as the firm's main phone number.

Dominion Taxi Cab Company

BC Database U2960



U2960c

The Dominion Taxi Cab Company, Limited was incorporated on Jan. 4, 1913.³ One of its purposes was to take over the goodwill and operations of the Dominion Taxi Cab Company which was run by Reginald Dunn and Harold Coe. Since the city directory for 1912 does not mention the Dominion Taxi Cab Company, it was probably organized in the latter half of the

year. Coe and Dunn had held auto driver's permits since 1910 and 1911 respectively. The incorporated company was listed at 326 Abbott St., Phone number Seymour 789.

The Dominion Taxi Cab Company Limited was listed again in 1915 with J. Melhuish, manager. The following year, 1916, the company was not listed and the 326 Abbott Street address was shown as vacant. Neither Coe nor Dunn were in the city directory and a George Melhuish was shown as a building manager. As mentioned above an apparently unrelated Dominion Taxi Service, proprietor Howard Keays appeared in 1918.

The token does not indicate any incorporation and so was possibly issued in late 1912. In any case its period of use would not have extended beyond 1912 to 1915. The token is brass, round and 24 mm in diameter.

Tram Taxi

BC Database U7155



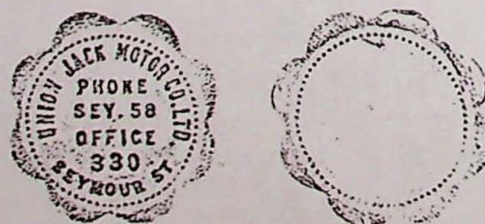
U7155a

Walter D. "Pete" Green was born in Ontario and came to British Columbia in 1917. On January 4, 1918 he obtained an auto driver's permit, and an auto licence. Through the year he added four more licences for either 1122 Granville Street, or 41st and Alma. In 1922 the Tram Taxi is first listed, with W.D. "Pete" Green, proprietor, at 337 Carrall Street. The following year the Tram Taxi is owned by A. Munro and C.E. McKenzie. Pete Green later went on to be a broker, and in the 1950's owned and operated the Broadway Social Club. Tram Taxi Limited was incorporated in 1925,⁴ to take over a going concern at 337 Carrall from J. Dempster. At that time the company had five taxis, four of which were 1925 Oldsmobiles and one 1924 Reo. The firm's last annual report filed was dated November 27, 1926 and it was dissolved in 1930. Mr. Dempster moved the Tram Taxi to 404 Columbia in North Vancouver. There was also a Tram Taxi on Columbia in New Westminster operated by A.W. Morgan. In 1927 the United Taxi was operating out of the old Tram Taxi offices at 337 Carrall St. To confuse the picture another Tram Taxi Company was operating in the late 1930's from the same Carrall Street address.

The token is Aluminum, Round, 28½ mm in diameter. It had to be issued in 1922, the only year that Green was associated with the Tram Taxi.

Union Jack Motor Company Limited

BC Database U7220



U7220a

This company is more of a puzzler than the preceding companies. It was incorporated in November 1916.⁵ The papers of incorporation would have allowed it to operate as a taxi-cab company, a bus company, or a transport company, and the subscribers to the company were:

John Wm Gold, manager of the Colonial Tire & Rubber Co. Ltd.
Murray Robertson Cliff, sec-treas. of the Vancouver Timber & Trading Co. Ltd.
Wm Henry B. Sharp, of the Vancouver Auto & Taxi Service
F. Leighton Thomas, of Thomas & Hooper, publishers of *The Traveller*.

The 1917 and 1918 city directory listings show the company office at 625, 744 Hasting West, which was the sixth floor office of *The Traveller*. There are no subsequent listings for the company. The token reads 330 Seymour Street, but no city directories from 1916 to 1920 show the company at that address. The firm of Robertson & Pennock, Insurance, Estate and Financial and Mining Brokers, is at that address from 1916 to 1919 and we could find no relationship between the two firms. Leslie C. Hill's notes say that the Seymour exchange was introduced in 1911 and that Phone 58 was registered to a Capt. Robinson who doesn't appear to be related to the Union Jack Motor Co. Limited. Mr. Sharp's Vancouver Auto & Taxi Service was one of those firms taken over by the City Taxi Cab, Auto & Sightseeing Co. Limited in 1918. When asked in 1921 by the Registrar of Companies for an annual report to be filed the solicitor for the Union Jack Motor Company Ltd. wrote that the company had not been in operation for at least three years and they were hoping to keep it active in case they were able to recommence operations. Mind you, he had said the same thing in November 1918, which would have indicated it was dormant before it was incorporated! It might indeed be the case that the company never got into operation. The company was dissolved Feb. 23, 1922.

The token is aluminum, scalloped, 29 mm in diameter. It is uniface except for a circle of beads on the reverse.

Union Taxi Cab Co. Limited

BC Database U7225



U7225c

The Union Taxi Cab Co. Limited was incorporated on the 30th of January 1913.⁶ It was located at 401 Columbia St., and C.W. Monk was the manager. The subscribers to the incorporation were Theodore B. Monk, John J. Grady, and Henry G. Lawson. A return of April 13th, 1913 showed Theodore B. Monk, a resident of Victoria, was the governing director, and Cyril W. Monk was the other director. The assets included "Taxi Cabs \$3,000.00" which consisted of three 1912 Ford taxi cabs. Part of the financing was provided by the Bank of Ottawa. The company took over the taxi cab business formerly run by Grover Cleveland Frame under the firm name of Union Taxi Cab Service, although neither man nor company is listed in the 1912 city directory. There was a William Frame listed as a driver for the Union Taxi Cab

Co. in the 1913 directory. There is no 1913 telephone book available, but the 1914 issue gave the phone number as Seymour 76 which confirms the attribution. The company was listed until 1915, but the 1916 city directory shows a Chinese owned printing company at 401 Columbia and no Cyril W. Monk is listed. No annual reports were ever filed and after two warning letters the company was struck from the register on Feb. 14, 1921.

The token is aluminum, round, 24 mm in diameter. It had to be issued between 1913 and 1915. We would like to give Leslie C. Hill the credit for most of the rubbings.

¹ City of Vancouver Archives, Business Licence Register 126-C-1. Both auto licences and auto driver permits were recorded. The numbers issued would indicate that these were issued for commercial purposes.

² GR1526 (Companies Records), Incorporation BC 03635 (1910), 17 Jan. 1918. BC Archives microfilm B5145

³ GR1526 (Companies Records), Incorporation BC 01734 (1910), 4 Jan. 1913. BC Archives microfilm B5132

⁴ GR1526 (Companies Records), Incorporation BC 08327 (1910), 5 Oct. 1925, BC Archives microfilm B5168

⁵ GR1526 (Companies Records), Incorporation BC 03223 (1910), 3 Nov. 1916, BC Archives microfilm B5142

⁶ GR1526 (Companies Records), Incorporation BC 01788 (1910), 30 Jan. 1913, BC Archives microfilm B5132

Comment from Rick Craig on HBC piece.

Re the HBC piece questioned in the CT: (December, 2001)

I can only guess that it is a modern fantasy - 2 reasons:

- 1) yes, it was withdrawn and "qualified"
- 2) there were several appearances on Ebay of the same type over a short period from different sellers. Prices were all over the place, but all with low starts. Unusual if it were old and rare.

E. Desmarais, General Merchant, Chevalier, Ontario

by Harry N. James, FCNRS

In Ken Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills* there are listed three tokens from Chevalier, Ontario for a merchant named E. Desmarais. These are a \$1.00, a 10c and a 5c piece. They are of aluminum, octagonal in shape and range from 22 mm to 35 mm in diameter. It is very likely that a 25c and a 50c token exist as well.

Early in 2001 during a visit to relatives in Windsor, Ontario, I decided to take a side-trip to Chevalier and see what I could find out about the merchant.

Other than knowing that Chevalier was in Essex county, I was not sure how to get there. No problem.... or so I thought.... I always have a road map in the car, however, Chevalier was not anywhere to be found on the map.

A trip to the Windsor library enabled me to find Chevalier's location. I located the village in an Essex County atlas of 1881. It was on the shore of Lake St. Clair a few miles east of Windsor about where one would expect to find Stony Point. A little more digging through the library files got me some more information on Chevalier.

I found that Chevalier was a hamlet in Tilbury West township of Essex county, one mile west of Stony Point on the Grand Trunk Railway. This site had supplied Indians with flint for arrowheads at one time.

On a subsequent trip to Windsor, I visited the library in Stony Point and lucked into some additional information on the area and on Mr. Desmarais, the merchant himself.

It was the coming of the railway in 1854 which gave the village its initial growth spurt. The old village of Stony Point was in the vicinity of the site of the Aubin House (1947) in the eastern part of modern day Stony Point. Later the Church of the Annunciation was built on the corner of the highway and the Comber Road and the village of Chevalier developed. During the 1880s they were two little villages about a mile apart. Stony Point had the railway station and Chevalier had the church. For a while the name Chevalier was used for the entire area. On June 17, 1881 the hamlets of Chevalier, St. Clair and Stony Point were incorporated as one. They became the police village of Stony Point. In 1914 the village postmaster, Emmanuel Desmarais succeeded in having the postal address changed to Pointe-Aux-Roches.

Stony Point or Pointes-Aux-Roches is situated about half way between Windsor and Chatham on the Tecumseh Road. By 1884, it had a population of 500. There were three general stores, a butcher shop, a hardware store, three hotels, two shoe stores, four blacksmith shops, two carriage shops, various mills and a lumber yard which provided its chief source of employment.

The village went into a decline when the lumber petered out. At about the same time a disastrous fire swept through the village which also helped with its decline.

In a commemorative biographical record compiled in 1905, Emmanuel Desmarais was

described as a successful merchant and postmaster at Chevalier. He was a self-made man who by his own efforts acquired a good education and gained a business position second to none in his locality outside larger cities.

His grandfather, Francois Desmarais was originally from the province of Quebec. He spent 18 years in the Northwest Territory buying furs from the Indians for the Hudson Bay Company. He returned to Montreal where he married a Marie Collard. The couple settled on the shore of Lake Huron and he engaged in the fishery business. Eventually he went to Stony Point where he bought a 50 acre tract of land which he farmed until his death in 1849.

His son, Paul was born at Goderich, on Lake Huron in 1833. He came to Stony Point with his parents and also became a farmer. In 1905 he was still operating his farm at the age of 75. He married a Celina Parent from nearby Belle River and they had 12 children, one of whom was Emmanuel.

Emmanuel attended school in Stony Point where he became fluent in both French and English. He spent a year in the Catholic school in Windsor and then two more years in Assumption College in Sandwich.

About 1884 he secured a position in Pike Creek, Ontario as a bookkeeper and confidential clerk for Cada & Mailloux, flour manufacturers. For a few years he was agent for various farm implement producers and made his home in Stony Point. In 1893 he bought out the grocery stock of one Ernest Dumouchel and conducted a flourishing business in Pike Creek. In 1896 he brought the stock to Stony Point where he opened a store and has since had a larger trade in general merchandise than any other store in the county outside the larger cities. In 1905 his stock was worth more than \$10,000 and it was comprised of dry goods, groceries, boots & shoes, ready-made clothing, hardware, crockery, paints & oils, fencing materials, coal etc.

In 1888, he married Miss Lumina Jacques at Pike Creek and they had seven children. He found time to take active part in public life filling the positions of school trustee for Stony Point, trustee for the village, and in 1902 was appointed postmaster of the village.

Mr. Desmarais continued to operate his general store for a good number of years. He carried all the usual goods of a general merchandising business plus he also had an ice house and supplied coal to area residents.

The depression of the 1930s hit Mr Desmarais extremely hard and he was forced to sell his stock. Although he retained the ownership of the building, he leased the business. Emmanuel Desmarais died in the 1940s and the store was destroyed by fire at nearly the same time. When it burned the business was under the management of a Mr Arthur Roy.

A son-in-law of Mr Desmarais, Alcide Goulet, operated a hardware store in Stony Point for many years. His daughter, Emerence Trepanier who lives in Stony Point kindly supplied me with some of this information as well as presenting me with the gift of a 10c due bill token from her grandfather's business.



Lumina (Jacques) Desmarais



Emmanuel Desmarais



10c due bill of E. Desmarais,
Chevalier, Ontario



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Wilfred Harvey Kipp, of Port Alberni

by Ronald Greene

The quest for this token started in 1999 when Melvin Kyle wrote an excellent series on the Thistle Rubber Type Company of Sombra, Ontario.¹ He had encountered some of the company's ledgers, for the years 1911-1913 and 1916, in the local library. Of the four orders that he detailed for British Columbia, two were for W.H. Kipp of Port Alberni, one was for Thomas Shorthouse of Fernie, and one for H.E. Hitchcock of Vernon. The surprise – or perhaps shock – was that only one of these tokens, that of H.E. Hitchcock, was known! We checked the usual quick sources of leads, the city directories and the death registers. Unfortunately city directories for the period are non-existent, and the death registers showed neither anyone named Kipp dying in Port Alberni, nor anyone named Thomas Shorthouse dying in British Columbia. We also quickly checked the newspaper from Port Alberni but didn't encounter the name Kipp. The Kipps were a well-known family of settlers in the Chilliwack area, which didn't seem to relate to Port Alberni, so with the press of other matters we put W.H. Kipp and his tokens on the back burner. Then earlier this year we were doing some research in Ashcroft when by serendipity we discovered that a W.H. Kipp was the Ashcroft postmaster. Checking Melvin² we learned that W.H. Kipp was the postmaster from March 1, 1904 until April 19, 1912. While Kipp is a rare name we didn't want to jump to conclusions that we had found the same man. However, in October 1913 the *Ashcroft Journal* ran a little note that said, "Mrs. W.H. Kipp of Port Alberni is visiting with Mrs J.A. Davis. W.H. Kipp was postmaster here for several years³." A very useful reference from the newspaper, all the more surprising because it didn't even mention the Kipps leaving Ashcroft in 1912. Various references between 1905 and 1911 tied W.H. Kipp to the pioneer family of Chilliwack. Wilfred Harvey Kipp married Winnefreda G. Baxter in Ashcroft on May 19, 1905.⁴

Looking at the Thistle Rubber Type ledger⁵ we find:

#44355	W.H. Kipp, Port Alberni	Oct. 9, 1912
	200 Brass checks	Cost \$4.00
#45034	W.H. Kipp, Port Alberni	Nov. 6, 1912
	100 Brass Slot Machine checks	Cost \$2.00

Since Mr. Kipp had left as Ashcroft postmaster on April 19, 1912, we started searching the *Port Alberni News* from April 1, 1912. There was nothing that mentioned Mr. Kipp until September 21, 1912 when the following appeared:

"H.L. [sic] Kipp, of Ashcroft, has bought out H.L. Mertz' pool room business on Third Avenue. The transfer was made yesterday."

It appears that Mr. Kipp did not believe in advertising for the next note of his activity was March 1, 1913:

“W.H. Kipp has sold his Third avenue pool room business to Curtis & Simpson, recent arrivals from Calgary. Mr. Kipp has formed a partnership with A. Griffis who recently severed his connection with Crompton & Barton, to engage in the real estate business in Port Alberni. Griffis & Kipp have opened an office in the Somass hotel building, front on Kingsway.”

**The Third Avenue Pool and
Billiard Hall**

Under the New Management of
E. H. Curtis and J. R. Simpson

(Successors to W. H. Kipp)

Four Pool Tables and the only Ten-Pin Bowling Alley in Port Alberni.
A new stock of Tobaccos with a full line of imported Old Country Goods just arrived.
Chairman, Craven, John Colton and Smith's Glasgow Mixtures, Etc.
Pines, Fall Mail and Phillip Morris Cigarettes, and many other kinds in both Virginia and Turkish tobaccos.
SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY, MARCH 1ST ONLY—Three ten-cent packages of Bull Durham for 25 cents.
Also three ten-cent packages of Old Chum for 25 cents.
Look out for our **SPECIAL LINES** Every Saturday.

1

Fortunately Curtis & Simpson advertised a little and confirmed the newspaper entry. And at least Griffis & Kipp were advertisers, although their last ad was run July 2, 1913. At this point we returned to the death registrations and checked on the only W.H. Kipp who was listed. He died in Chilliwack in January 1959, aged 79. The son of Mr. & Mrs. Henry Kipp, he was born in Chilliwack Dec. 12, 1880. Mr. Kipp left his widow, one daughter and two sons. One child is said to have died at an early age. Finding and speaking with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Grace Kipp, we discovered that she knew of Mr. Kipp's foray into the real estate business in 1913 and told us that he always said it cost him a lot of money. Sometime after WWI started Mr. Kipp brought his wife and small children to Chilliwack and then signed up for overseas. He served with the light railway battalion⁶ for the duration then returned to Chilliwack where he took a job with the B.C. Electric Railway which ran from Vancouver to Chilliwack. He was the assistant agent in Chilliwack. In 1925 Mr. Kipp obtained the job as Chilliwack's postmaster and held that position until he retired in 1949. His son, E.H., followed him as postmaster. Mr. Kipp had been an active Freemason, liked lawn bowling, and had served as president of the Post Master's Association for three years. His daughter-in-law added that he was a very nice man.

¹ Melvin Kyle, *The CeeTee*, 1999 p. 11, p. 45, p. 93, p. 144, et seq.

² George H. Melvin, *The Post Offices of British Columbia 1858 - 1970*, 1972

³ *Ashcroft Journal*, Oct. 25, 1913, p. 6

⁴ *Ashcroft Journal*, May 20, 1905, p. 1 The marriage while registered has not been filmed.

⁵ *The CeeTee*, 1999, p. 146

⁶ *Chilliwack Progress*, Jan. 28, 1959, p. 7



*Photo of Wilfred H. Kipp,
while Chilliwack Postmaster*



*The Shorthouse Family
From left to right: Amelia, Bertha (Mrs S.), Edith, Gladys, Thomas, George, Thomas S. and
Bernice. The dog's name was not provided.*

Thomas Shorthouse, Dairyman of Fernie

by Ronald Greene

This is the second of those named in the Thistle Rubber Type Company ledgers as a token purchaser in British Columbia and whose tokens are unknown today.

Thomas Shorthouse, the dairyman, was the son of a Thomas Shorthouse. One of his sons was also named Thomas, as was a grandson. The grandson was the Law Librarian at the University of B.C., although he is now retired, and when we spoke to him in the fall of 2001¹ he joked that the family had little imagination with their names. This Tom, Thomas J., has a son Tom, and a grandson also named Tom. Fortunately, starting with Thomas Stanley, son of the dairyman, they have second names which helps avoid total confusion.

Thomas Shorthouse, the dairyman was born in Markfield, Leicester, England on January 30, 1873, son of a coal miner. He married Bertha Bradford of Heather. For a number of years they lived at Ibstock where their first five children were born. The sixth child was born in Measham in 1909 and the seventh, Gladys, was born in June 1911 in Fernie, B.C. In England Mr. Shorthouse worked as a coal mine official. He and his family moved to Canada in 1908, going to Fredericton, N.B., but this did not work out and they returned to England.² Within a short while they tried Canada again, moving to Alberta briefly, but the cold winter discouraged them and they moved to Fernie, arriving there in the first half of 1911. In Fernie, Mr. Shorthouse took up farming, and more specifically dairying, a field in which it is believed he had no experience. He does not appear to have believed in newspaper advertising and there are no directories for Fernie between 1910 and 1918 so we don't know exactly when he started into the milk business, but his order of one hundred "milk checks" was entered on January 4, 1913. He was to remain a farmer until he passed away. About the only time that Mr. Shorthouse was mentioned in the Fernie Free Press was when he ran for city council in 1929, at which time he topped the polls, followed by his son-in-law, Harold Minton, and Phillip Carosella, another token issuer. These three were elected from nine candidates in an election that saw the voters decide for a change. The results of the election mention that "Mr. Shorthouse's earnest work in connection with the Agricultural Society doubtless recommended him to the electors."³ Mr. Shorthouse remained an alderman until 1933. He was also a charter member of the Elks. Thomas Shorthouse passed away May 21, 1938, aged 65.

Thomas J., recalled his father, Thomas Stanley, who was born in 1904, saying that he used to help deliver the milk. The family portrait accompanying the article shows a very stern looking Thomas Shorthouse. It seems that the two boys, Tom and George, had gotten their good shoes all mucked up in the field before the photo was taken. The photo was taken after the oldest son, Bill, had signed up in the Army for WWI.

One of the challenges to finding Thomas Shorthouse's death was that the name was misspelled in the death index [now corrected] and it wasn't until a fellow researcher interested in graveyards mentioned that a Thomas S. Shorthouse was buried in Royal Oak Cemetery in Victoria. Since he had died in 1984 his name was not yet on the B.C. Vital Events index. However, once we had a date we could find the obituary, and from there the rest is history.

¹ Interview September 23, 2001

² *Fernie Free Press* May 27, 1938, p. 1

³ *Fernie Free Press* Jan. 18, 1929, p. 1

QUONG SANG & CO.

STEVESTON, B. C.



B:R:25



A unique reminder of the early days of Steveston was recently discovered by Kelowna coin dealer Jim Sonne.

Located on the western edge of Lulu Island, south of Vancouver, Steveston townsite was opened in 1891 by W. H. Steves. Within a few years more than ten salmon canneries had located there and the new town was humming with the activities of fishermen, cannery workers and all the people of the growing facilities needed to service this boom town.

It was during this period that the general store of Quong Sang was established. While no record seems to exist giving the date of this, we do know that the B. C. Directory for 1902 lists "Kwong Sang - storekeeper." The different spellings of his name on the token and in the Directory are both acceptable renderings in English of his Cantonese name, which is said to mean "broad good fortune."

To provide his customers with fresh produce, meat, eggs and fish, Quong Sang would obtain these items locally through barter. Rather than allow a credit and face the numerous bookkeeping entries arising from the use of the credit, he introduced tokens which allowed immediate payment for the local goods and with tokens that could only be used in his store. We can safely assume that he would use several tokens, possibly with values of 25, 50 and 100 cents.

Quong Sang is listed in the Directories until 1905, when there is a publishing gap of several years. However, it is probable that 1906 was the final year of operation as in that year Steveston suffered a terrible conflagration which destroyed the entire Chinese business section.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. The generous assistance of Mrs. Edith Taylor of the Steveston Museum, Harold Steves and M. Waddington and of John and Glenda Cheramy, who supplied the illustration, is sincerely appreciated.

REFERENCE. The Henderson British Columbia Gazetteer and Directory for 1902, p. 261, 1903, p. 265, 1904, p. 277 and p. 1215 and 1905, p. 226 and p. 709.

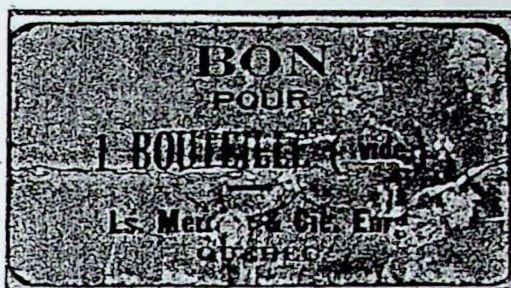
D. M. Stewart.

CHRONIQUE DU JETON

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

LOUIS MERCIER & CIE ENRG.

113-117, RUE ST-PAUL QUÉBEC



BON POUR UNE BOUTEILLE (VIDE)

Good for one empty bottle, printed on pale green card

At the beginning of the fall 2001, I had the opportunity to obtain a piece of card scrip. It is a type that one rarely sees, compared to the scrip of bakeries and dairies with which we are familiar. It is good for an empty bottle, which excited my curiosity sufficiently that I started my research without delay, to learn a bit more on the subject.

In checking the phone books of the city of Quebec, we found that the name of Louis Mercier first appeared in 1888, as a grocer at 53 St. Paul. The telephone number was 703 and his residence, at that time, was 9½ rue Ste Famille, Quebec City. In 1896, still operating as a grocer, he was also a wine merchant. In 1903 Mr. Mercier was located at 113-117 St. Paul street, a short distance from where he had been previously. We now see the company name as Louis Mercier & Company, Inc., his associates are surely his brothers, Napoleon and Delphis. The telephone number 1493 and Mr. Mercier's residence was at 10 Laval street.

This new company name explains, without a doubt, the existence of the scrip. It is necessary so say that at the time, merchants received many of their products in bulk, and in many cases the container was as valuable as the contents -- possibly exaggerating, but let's say between 25% and 50% which would be more realistic.

As a wine merchant, Mr. Mercier was very astute in giving his clients scrip "Good for an empty bottle." It would encourage his clients to fill their empty bottles with a wine of their choice without having to pay a bottle deposit. This practice had already been established at the beginning of the previous century, well before the firm's move. As you will be able to ascertain, even a century earlier there were men who had good business sense.

This business was in operation quite a long time, nearly 65 years; the last time that we found the name of Louis Mercier as a grocer was 1954. At that time his residence was 66 Sous-Le-Cap street in Quebec. Possibly the business was sold or simply closed because there is no further mention. That is the short history of this quite special scrip

CHRONIQUE DU JETON

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

Louis Mercier & Cie. Enrg.

BON

Pour 1 BOUTEILLE (vide)

32 x 62 mm



vert pâle

Au début de l'automne 2001, j'ai eu la chance d'obtenir un bon en carton de couleur vert pâle. C'est un type de bon que l'on voit rarement comparativement aux bons de boulangeries ou de laiteries qui nous sont plus familiers. Il s'agit d'un bon "Bon pour une bouteille (vide)"; ce dernier a excité vivement ma curiosité à un point tel que j'ai débuté des recherches sans tarder pour en savoir un peu plus sur le sujet.

En consultant les annuaires de la ville de Québec, c'est en 1888 que l'on voit pour la première fois le nom de: Louis Mercier épicier (grocer) au 53 rue St-Paul à Québec le numéro de téléphone est 703. Sa résidence à ce moment-là était le 9½ rue Ste-Famille à Québec.

En 1896 en plus de tenir épicerie, il devient aussi marchand de vins. En 1903 il déménage au 113-117 rue St-Paul, à quelques pas ou il était auparavant. On le voit maintenant à l'étiquette suivante: Louis Mercier & Cie Enrg. (ses associés sont sûrement ses frères; il s'agit de Napoléon et Delphis Mercier). Le numéro de tél. est maintenant 1493 et sa résidence est au 10 rue Laval à Québec.

Cette nouvelle étiquette expliquerait sans aucun doute l'existence du bon dont il est question: "Bon pour une bouteille vide". Il faut dire qu'à cette époque là les marchands recevaient beaucoup de leurs produits en vrac et que dans bien des cas le contenant valait aussi cher que le contenu c'est peut-être exagéré, disons entre 25 et 50%, ce serait plus réaliste...

En tant que marchand de vins, ce monsieur Mercier était très astucieux, en donnant des bons "bon pour une bouteille vide". En bon outil promotionnel il incitait les clients à faire remplir leur bouteille vide d'un vin de leur choix sans qu'ils n'aient à déboursier un montant pour la bouteille vide. Cette pratique aurait été en usage au début du siècle dernier, soit vers 1903 lors de son déménagement. Comme vous pouvez le constater, même il y a un siècle, il y avait des gens qui avaient le sens des affaires.

Ce commerce a été en opération assez longtemps, près de 65 ans car la dernière fois que l'on voit le nom de Louis Mercier comme épicier est en 1954. A ce moment là sa résidence était au 66 rue Sous-Le-Cap à Québec. Possiblement que ce commerce à été vendu ou tout simplement fermé parce qu'il n'y avait pas de relève. C'est la courte histoire d'un bon tout à fait spécial.

CHRONIQUE DU JETON

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

J.-B. Laliberté

145, rue St.-Joseph Québec

Three mirror cards are described and illustrated



bronze 38mm dia.

Bowman: 3860a



3861a and 3862a are printed on card set in a metallic ring.

Bowman: 3861a
46mm dia.



Bowman: 3862a
45mm dia.

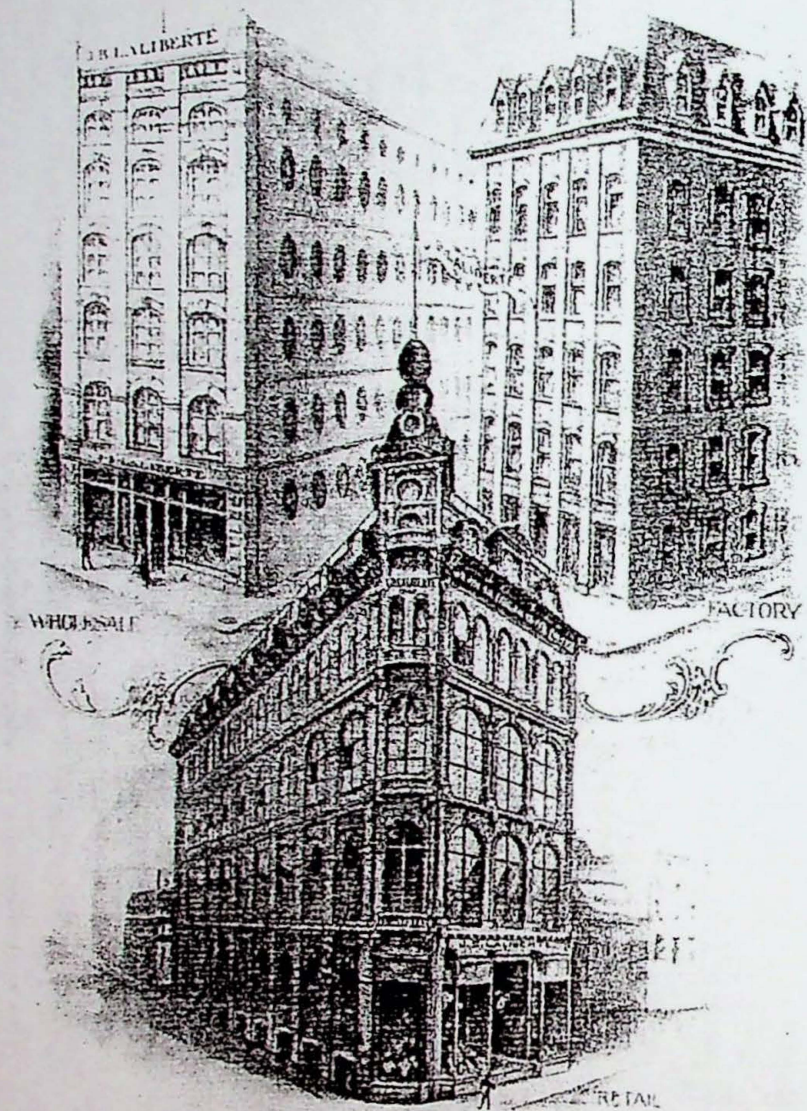


J.-B. LALIBERTE

The year 1867 is a memorable one for Canadians because it was the year of Confederation, and for the inhabitants of Quebec City it was the year that Mr. J. Baptiste Laliberté opened a furrier establishment at 145 St. Joseph Street. Later Mr. Laliberté added the specialty of hat making. He was active in the growing business until his death in 1926, considered at that time to be one of the larger importers of furs at Quebec City. He also had a large workshop for making fur coats and caps to measure. Mr. Laliberté travelled often to Europe to purchase the best skins available for making fur coats. At the beginning of last century, in 1905, the cover of the firm's catalogue showed a publicity montage of Mr. Laliberté's buildings.

It was also at this period while on a trip to Europe that Mr. Laliberté had some small advertising mirrors made up with an illustration of the J.B. Laliberté building, which were given to customers upon the purchase of a fur coat. You may note that the building on the back of the mirror is the same as the illustration of the 1905 catalogue.

It was during the C.N.A. convention held at Quebec City in 2001 that I had the chance to obtain these lovely pieces. To my knowledge they are quite rare because I have searched for these little mirrors for many years.



Reproduction d'un montage publicitaire de la Maison J.-B. Laliberté, paraissant sur leur catalogue de fourrure, en 1905

Following the death of Mr. Laliberté in 1926, under the terms of his will, a company was created under the name of J.B. Laliberté Ltd., having as directors his sons, Jean-Baptiste and Edmond as well as grandsons and Edouard Coulombe. The board also contained the head buyers as well as representatives of a Trust Company. Under this new company, the large scale business was partially abandoned, the company specialized in furs and men's clothing until 1943. At that time a new company was incorporated under the name, "J.B. Laliberté Limited (1943)" which bought the assets of the old company. The following year, another enterprise under the name of "J.B. Laliberté Inc." acquired the buildings held by the estate of the founder. These buildings underwent important renovations to allow J.B. Laliberté Limited to transform gradually into a department store. In 1950, the former residence of the founder, adjoining the store, was demolished to make way for a substantial enlargement of the existing premises.

Retaining its reputation as a furrier, the company gradually added departments for women, children's clothing, shoes, fabrics, home furnishings, furniture, etc., becoming over fifty years one of the department stores of Quebec. The fur business remained, however, the major part of the volume, but slowly the other specialties became popular with the people.

Succeeding M. Edouard Coulombe in 1950, Mr. Francois Morisset became president and remained such until his death in 1972 when his son Jacques became the new president. At the beginning of the 1960's with the arrival of shopping centres with large parking lots for cars, it was the beginning of the end for the stores on St. Joseph Street in the St. Roch quarter as they did not have sufficient parking spaces for their customers. Such renowned department stores as Pacquet, the Syndicat de Québec, and Pollack have closed their doors, only the store of J.B. Laliberté has resisted this trend, the principal reason being its furrier specialty which in the year 2001 still has a great reputation, which was confirmed for me by the current president, Jacques Morisset, with whom I met recently. This ends this short history of a wonderful typical Quebecois business, which celebrates in the year 2001, its 134 years of existence.



FRANÇOIS MORISSET
Président de la Maison
J.-B. Laliberté Lée
1950 - 1972



CHRONIQUE DU JETON

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

BOULANGERIE RODOLPHE LAPOINTE LTEE.

170, 8^{ème} Rue Québec



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.

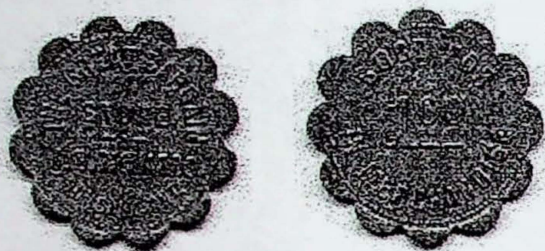
The building at the rear, which housed the bakery, has not been occupied since the sale, although in this year, 2001, Poulin Radiator has acquired this building. Multi-Marques has maintained its location in front, still operating under the name "Econo Lapointe."

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.

J. E. Richards Dundalk Ontario - New Due Bill Listing

by Gord Nichols

John E. Richards was found listed in my sporadic run of business directories from 1906 until 1918 but not in those dated 1900 and earlier or 1919 and later. It seems then that Richards ran a general store in Dundalk there in Grey county, for a dozen years or more shortly after the turn of the last century.



This new token listing is the first for merchant John E. Richards and boosts the number of known due bill issuing merchants in Dundalk to four. The 3 previously known were Ritchie Bros. who issued 7 tokens including a 3 cents piece, R. H. Benson & Co. issuing a series of eight including two and five dollar tokens and McFarland & Richards an early issuer of six denominations each in four different metals. These sets of aluminum, brass, copper, and german silver were listed in W.R. McColl's great 1903 sales list as #s 427, 431, 432 and 433.

The new token is aluminum, has 12 scallops and is 37mm across the short way.

The obverse reads:

THE GREAT BARGAIN / STORE / J. E. RICHARDS / DUNDALK, ONT.

The reverse reads:

GOOD FOR / 100 / IN MERCHANDISE

The pictured token is presently thought to be unique. Hopefully more specimens of this and other denominations of this new merchant will show up.

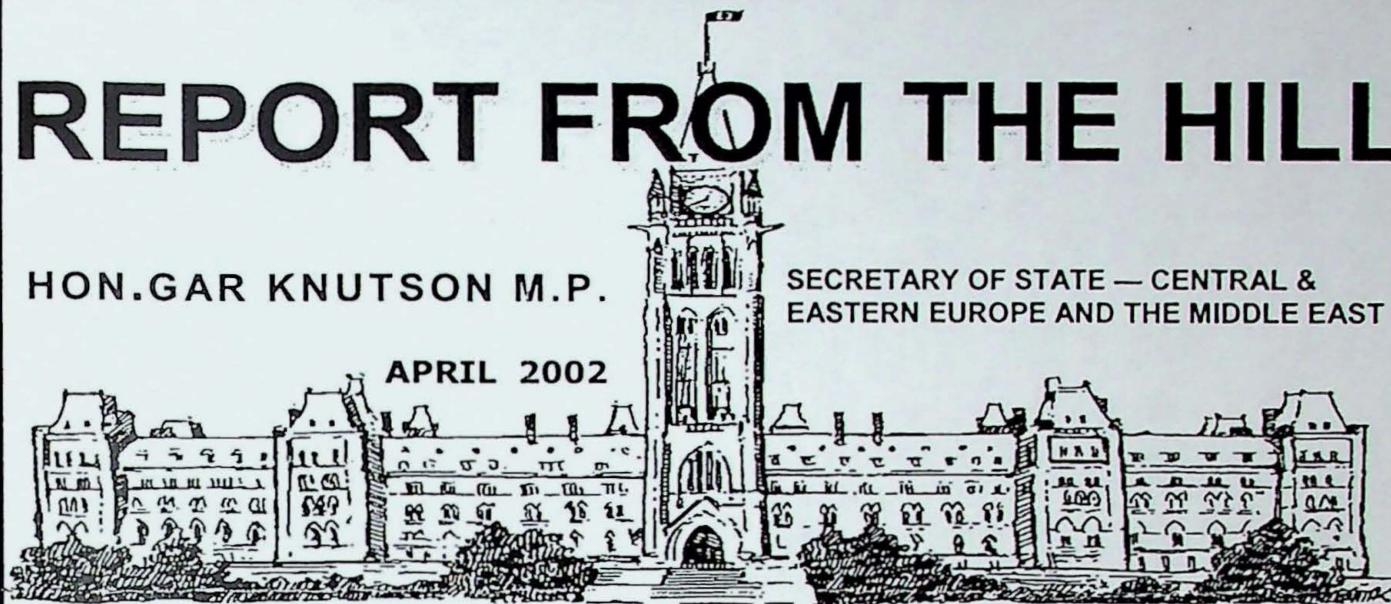
The above listed token should be considered as Supplement No. 25 to "The Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills".

REPORT FROM THE HILL

HON. GAR KNUTSON M.P.

SECRETARY OF STATE — CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

APRIL 2002



ELGIN-MIDDLESEX-LONDON



GOVERNOR
GENERAL
OF CANADA



Governor General announces a Commemorative Medal for the Golden Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II



OTTAWA

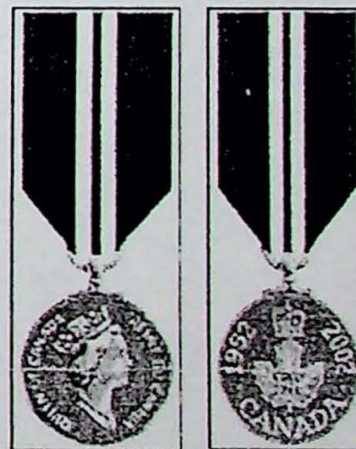
Rm 658
Confederation Bldg
House of Commons
Ottawa, ON
K1A 0A6
(613) 990-7769 ph
(613) 996-0194 fax
Knutsg@parl.gc.ca

ST. THOMAS

499 Talbot Street
St. Thomas, ON
N5P 1C3
(519) 631-3921 ph
(519) 631-8555 fax

Commemorative medals are struck from time to time to mark important anniversaries and other great occasions. In keeping with this tradition, the Golden Jubilee Medal of Queen Elizabeth II commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's reign as Queen of Canada. The Medal will be awarded to approximately 46,000 Canadians who have made a significant contribution or distinguished service to their fellow citizens, their community or to Canada.

To ensure wide distribution to Canadians from coast to coast, recipients will be selected by partners from national and provincial non-governmental organizations such as the Royal Canadian Legion, the Canadian Red Cross, the Guide and Scouts of Canada, the Canadian Cancer Society and Athletics Canada as well as Lieutenant-Governors and provincial and territorial governments, Senators and Members of Parliament.



The medal carries a contemporary effigy of The Queen on one side. The other side features the design of a stylized maple leaf with CANADA at the bottom and the years 1952 and 2002 on the left and right of the Royal Cipher and Crown.

The medal is produced by the Royal Canadian Mint.

C.A.T.C. Members Met in London

Eighteen members and guests met at the Four Points Sheraton Hotel, Wellington Road, London, Ontario on the 13th of April 2002. Our meeting was in conjunction with the annual convention of the O.N.A. hosted by the Ingersoll Coin Club.

The meeting was chaired by vice-president Scott Douglas and recorded by Mel Kyle.

The matter of adjustment of dues for C.N.R.S. fellows who are also C.A.T.C. members was brought up and put off for further discussion amongst the executives of each organization. Currently fellows of the C.N.R.S. are paying a total of \$30.00 for membership in both organizations and receiving one copy of *Numismatica Canada*. It had been thought that as they would still receive a copy of the quarterly publication even if they were to drop their membership altogether, that charging a nominal fee of \$7.50 to keep up the membership would be worth while.

Ray Desjardins gave a talk on trade dollars and new issues. Don Bunjevac gave a talk on the book he is putting together for Charlton Publication on medals.

Quite a discussion developed concerning Scott's article on disposing of one's collection properly. The Canadian Tire Group are formulating a form for the disposal of a collection. It was thought that we could do something similar to give us the protection we need to see that our collections go where we would like them to go.

It was brought up by Mel Kyle that we could perhaps have our meeting time changed to some time before the bourse floor is open for business. This would enable our members to get the full benefit of both our meeting and being early on the bourse floor.

Emile Dumouchel moved to adjourn the meeting and this was seconded by Ray Desjardins.

The following were in attendance.

Stanley Osovitch, Toledo, Ohio; Emile Dumouchel, Pembroke, Ontario; David Bawcutt, Scarborough, Ontario; Len Buth, London, Ontario; Chris Faulkner, Ottawa, Ontario; Don Bunjevac, Toronto, Ontario; Rick Craig, West Hill, Ontario; Ted Leitch, London, Ontario; Tim Orlik, Beeton, Ontario; Gord Nichols, St. Catharines, Ontario; Todd Hume, Fort Erie, Ontario; Gord Parker, Georgetown, Ontario; Ron Ferrier, Guelph, Ontario; Len Trakalo, Brantford, Ontario; Paul Petch, Toronto, Ontario; Ray Desjardins, Ottawa, Ontario; Melvin Kyle, Wyoming, Ontario; Scott Douglas, Acton, Ontario;

'Newfoundland & Labrador Medallions - 2001': This article is a follow-up to the initial listing that was published in the June, September and December, 1999 issues of "The Canadian Token" and a follow-up listing that appeared in March, 2001. This is a continuation listing of medallions, and similar type stuff, that have been issued for or about Newfoundland & Labrador. The first article I submitted had 76 illustrated pieces. The next update consisted of an additional 57 illustrated pieces. This listing consists of 20 illustrated pieces which brings the total to 153 and the search continues. I would like to acknowledge, and thank, Ron Hudnut who contributed pieces included in this update. Thanks also to the many dealers who had appropriate inventory available for me to purchase and to the individuals who listed on e-bay, where I was ultimately the successful bidder. I have picked up the page numbering where I left off last time and have again provided an index for the new pieces at the back of this listing. If you would like an index that combines all of the listings drop me a line and I will send a copy.

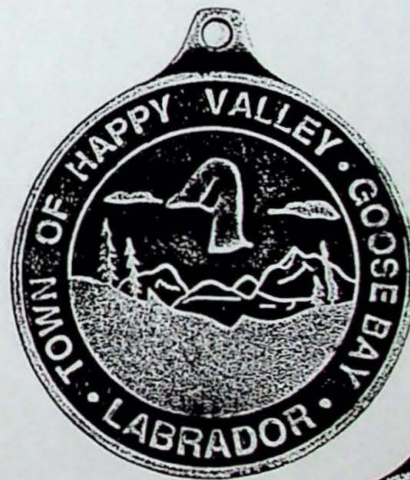
Eric Jensen

LOCATION: Corner Brook
 MEDALLION TITLE: C.I.B.C. Disabled
Ski Championship (red enamelled)
 DIA: 75 mm WT: 104 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1973 METAL: gpm

LOCATION: Happy Valley Goose Bay
 MEDALLION TITLE: National Broomball
Championship
 DIA: 50 mm WT: 31 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1993 METAL: aCopper



(Also issued in bronze - see Page 21)

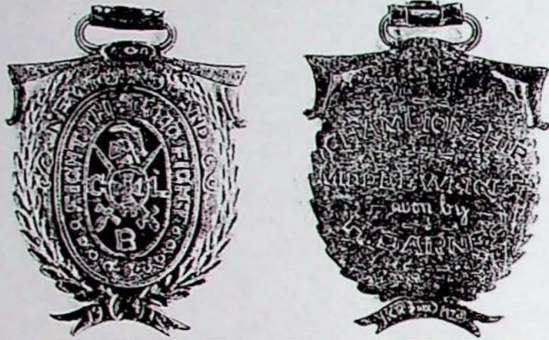


(Issued in other metals - see Pages 23 & 24)

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR MEDALLIONS

LOCATION: Newfoundland
 MEDALLION TITLE: Church Lads' Brigade Wrestling Tournament

DIA: 32x37 mm WT: 11 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1912 METAL: Gold



LOCATION: Newfoundland
 MEDALLION TITLE: Church Lads' Brigade 5 Years (red/orange/blue ribbon)

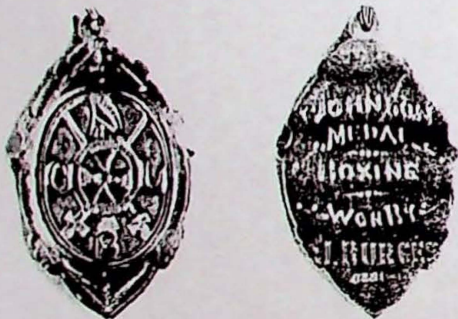
DIA: 21x36 mm WT: 8 g EDGE: P
 DATE: n/d METAL: Bronze



(Also issued in silver - see Page 27)

LOCATION: Newfoundland
 MEDALLION TITLE: Church Lads' Brigade Boxing

DIA: 25x39 mm WT: 7 g EDGE: P
 DATE: n/d METAL: Gold



LOCATION: Newfoundland
 MEDALLION TITLE: Church Lads' Brigade (cutout)

DIA: 18x23 mm WT: 2 g EDGE: P
 DATE: n/d METAL: Silver



LOCATION: Newfoundland
 MEDALLION TITLE: Blue Star Premium Beer - Spinner

DIA: 32 mm WT: 2.5 g EDGE: P
 DATE: n/d METAL: Aluminum



NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR MEDALLIONS

LOCATION: Newfoundland
 MEDALLION TITLE: Leif Ericsson
C. 1000
 DIA: 32 mm WT: 11 g EDGE: P
 DATE: n/d METAL: gpmWM



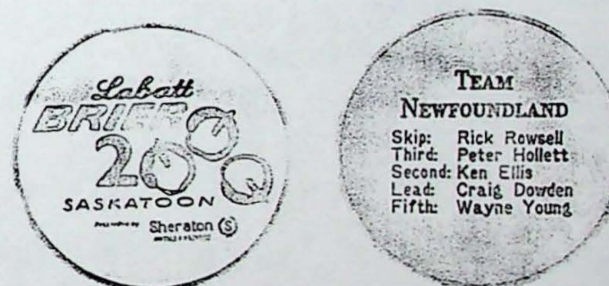
LOCATION: Newfoundland
 MEDALLION TITLE: Labatt Brier
Edmonton - Team Newfoundland
 DIA: 35 mm WT: 16 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1999 METAL: aBrass



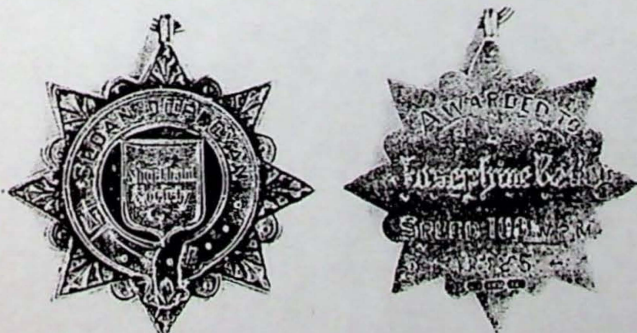
LOCATION: Newfoundland
 MEDALLION TITLE: Labatt Brier
Edmonton - Team Newfoundland
 DIA: 35 mm WT: 17 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1999 METAL: NS



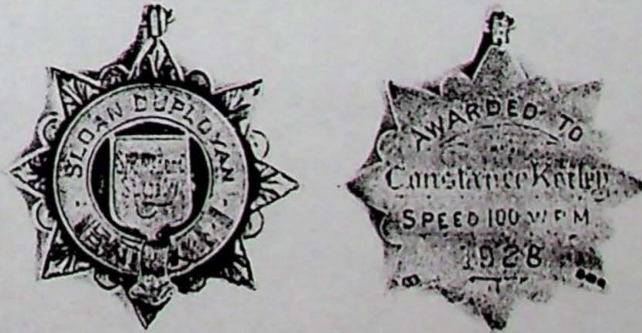
LOCATION: Newfoundland
 MEDALLION TITLE: Labatt Brier
Saskatoon - Team Newfoundland
 DIA: 35 mm WT: 16 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 2000 METAL: Brass



LOCATION: Newfoundland
 MEDALLION TITLE: Shorthand Society
100 W.P.M.
 DIA: 39 mm WT: 15 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1925 METAL: Gold/Silver



LOCATION: Newfoundland
 MEDALLION TITLE: Shorthand Society
100 W.P.M.
 DIA: 39 mm WT: 13 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1928 METAL: Gold/Silver



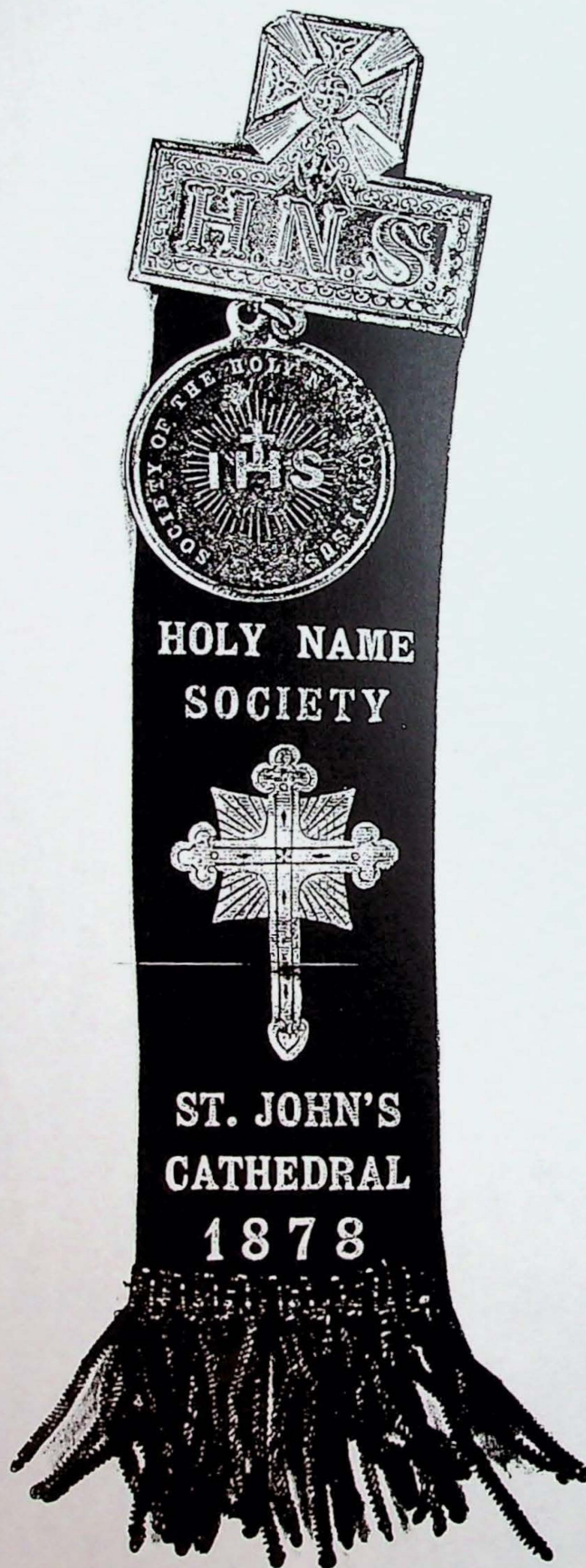
NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR MEDALLIONS

LOCATION: St. John's
 MEDALLION TITLE: Holy Name Society
St. John's Cathedral (Newfoundland ?)
 DIA: 37 mm WT: 20 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1878 METAL: Aluminum



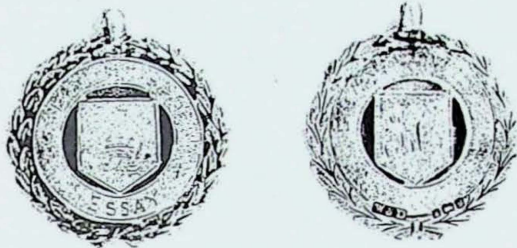
(Ribbon: obverse - black with silver letters,
reverse - red with gold letters)

LOCATION: St. John's
 MEDALLION TITLE: Regatta - Taxi Race
 DIA: 32x35 mm WT: 10 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1931 METAL: Silver/Gold



NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR MEDALLIONS

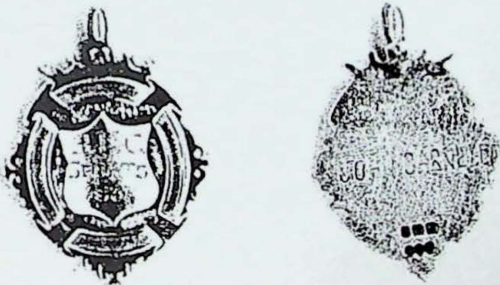
LOCATION: St. John's
 MEDALLION TITLE: Bishop Field College
Essay
 DIA: 27 mm WT: 7 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1926 METAL: Silver



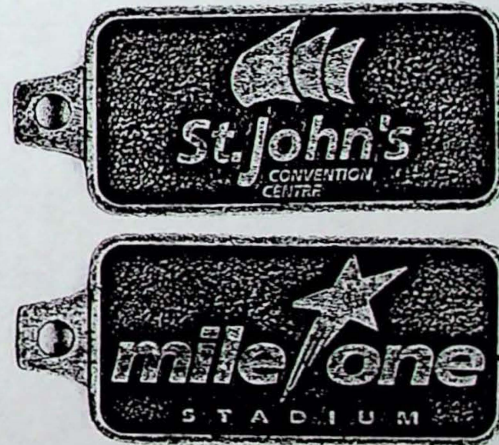
LOCATION: St. John's
 MEDALLION TITLE: Bishop Field College
(red enamelled)
 DIA: 23 mm WT: 7 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1928 METAL: Silver



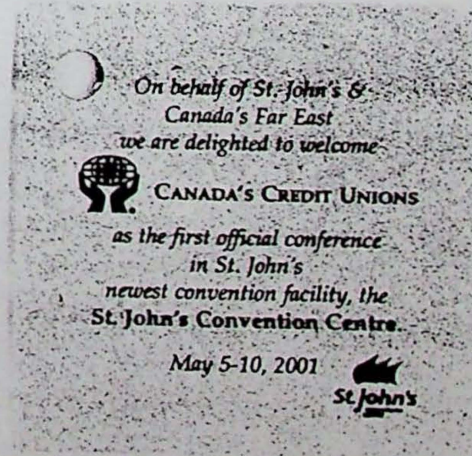
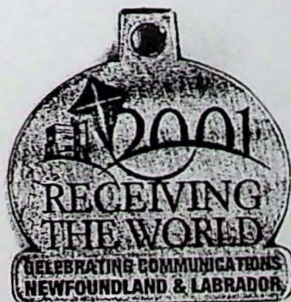
LOCATION: St. John's
 MEDALLION TITLE: Bishop Field College
Sports
 DIA: 26x30 mm WT: 7 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 1931 METAL: Gold/Silver



LOCATION: St. John's
 MEDALLION TITLE: Convention Centre /
Mile One Stadium
 DIA: 26x52 mm WT: 38 g EDGE: P
 DATE: (2001) METAL: aBrass



LOCATION: St. John's
 MEDALLION TITLE: Receiving The World
Celebrating Communications
 DIA: 31x35 mm WT: 18 g EDGE: P
 DATE: 2001 METAL: Pewter



LOCATION	MEDALLION TITLE	PAGE	DATE	METAL	DIA	TREND
Corner Brook	CIBC Disabled Ski Championship	38	1994	gpm	75 mm	\$7.00
Happy Valley-Goose	National Broomball Championships	38	1993	aCopper	50 mm	\$5.00
Newfoundland	Church Lads' Brigade - Wrestling - Gold	39	1912	Gold	32x37mm	\$300.00
Newfoundland	Church Lads' Brigade - Boxing - Gold	39	n/d	Gold	25x39 mm	\$130.00
Newfoundland	Church Lads' Brigade - 5 Years - Bronze	39	n/d	Bronze	21x36 mm	\$15.00
Newfoundland	Church Lads' Brigade - Cutout	39	n/d	Silver	18x23 mm	\$20.00
Newfoundland	Blue Star Premium Beer - Spinner	39	n/d	Aluminum	32 mm	\$25.00
Newfoundland	Leif Ericsson	40	n/d	gpmWM	32 mm	\$12.00
Newfoundland	Labatt Brier - Newfoundland (Edmonton)	40	1999	aBrass	35 mm	\$4.00
Newfoundland	Labatt Brier - Newfoundland (Edmonton)	40	1999	NS	35 mm	\$8.00
Newfoundland	Labatt Brier - Newfoundland (Saskatoon)	40	2000	Brass	35 mm	\$4.00
St. John's	Shorthand Society	40	1925	Gold/Silver	39 mm	\$50.00
St. John's	Shorthand Society	40	1928	Gold/Silver	39 mm	\$50.00
St. John's	Holy Name Society - St. John's Cathedral	41	1878	Aluminum	37 mm	\$20.00
St. John's	St. John's Regatta - Taxi Race	41	1931	Silver/Gold	32x35 mm	\$95.00
St. John's	Bishop Field College - Essay	42	1926	Silver	27 mm	\$40.00
St. John's	Bishop Field College	42	1928	Silver	23 mm	\$45.00
St. John's	Bishop Field College - Sports	42	1931	Gold/Silver	26x30 mm	\$50.00
St. John's	St. John's Convention Centre / Mile One Stadium	42	(2001)	aBrass	26x52 mm	\$4.00
St. John's	Receiving The World	42	2001	Pewter	31x35 mm	\$8.00

Footnotes - Newfoundland & Labrador Medallions

The trend prices listed are my best estimate based on experience, dealers prices and published price lists. Many factors will determine the final fair price for Newfoundland & Labrador Medallions and similar type stuff. The size, weight, material, condition and the overall quality and appearance are just some of those factors. If you would like an index that combines the 1999, 2000 and 2001 listing drop me a line and I will send a copy.

Abbreviations:

a	----- antiqued	cp	----- copper plated
Al/Cu	----- aluminum collar / copper coin	g	----- gram
DIA	----- diameter	m	----- magnetic
gp	----- gold plated	mWM	----- magnetic white metal
mm	----- milimetre	NBS	----- Nickel Bonded Steel
n/d	----- no date	nmWM	----- non-magnetic white metal
nm	----- non-magnetic	R	----- reeded edge
P	----- plain edge	WM	----- white metal
sp	----- silver plated		
WT	----- weight		

Diameters are generally given to the closest millimetre, weights to the closest gram.

For additional information on Newfoundland & Labrador material reference the following publications:

- o The Currency And Medals Of Newfoundland, Rowe Haxby Graham, 1983
- o Canadian Centennial Medallions And Collectibles, Brian Thomson, 1997
- o Standard Catalogue Of Canadian Municipal Trade Tokens & Notes, S. Pelletier, 1993
- o Guide Of Newfoundland & Labrador Trade Dollars Medals Medallions, P. Kanis, 1997

Please address any correspondence to: Eric G. Jensen (ejensen@nfld.com)
 27 Hazelwood Crescent
 St. John's, Newfoundland
 Canada A1E 6B3

Kitchener-Waterloo Ontario Summer Games Medal

By Ross W. Irwin FCNRS

Obverse: Around the edge the words KITCHENER-WATERLOO / AUGUST 26-29. Within, on a coin, the logo of Queen Elizabeth II silver jubilee, the Crown above the year 1977 with a branch of laurel on either side and above a scroll bearing the words The Queen's Silver Jubilee. Around the design the words QUEEN ELIZABETH II - SILVER JUBILEE 1952-1977.

Reverse: the words ONTARIO SUMMER GAMES / 1977 around the Ontario trillium logo.

Edge: plain. Size: 5 mm. In goldine. Suspended by a ring and blue ribbon.

Medal awarded as a gold medal for events in the Ontario Summer games, 1977.



Guelph Downtown Board of Management Issues More Pewter Medals

by Ross W. Irwin FCNRS

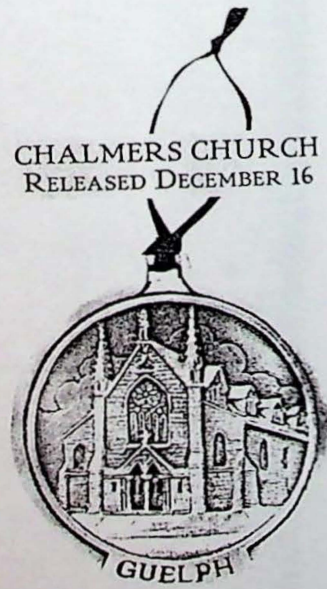
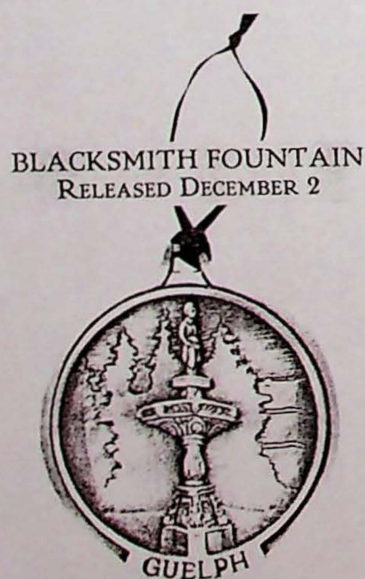
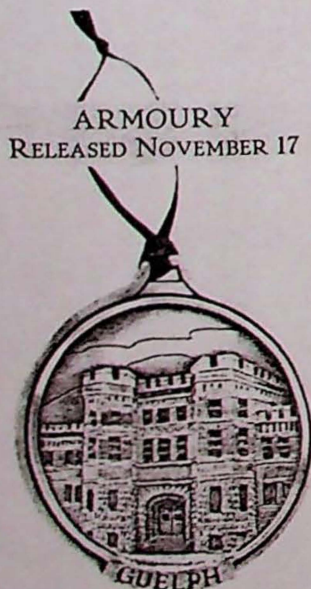
In the summer issue of the 1999 *Transactions* of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society, Ross Irwin listed four pewter medals issued by the Guelph Downtown Board of Management to promote the city. They were produced by Northern Exposure Pewter, Bracebridge. The artist is Norman Fortin, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Feature Image	Struck	Available
Family Fountain	2,000	20 November 1998
Albion Hotel	1,000	28 November 1998
Old Post Office/Customs House	1,000	5 December 1998
Church of Our Lady Immaculate	2,000	12 December 1998

These four were illustrated in the summer issue of the 1999 *Transactions*.

Eight more medals have since been issued.

Feature Image	Struck	Available
Armoury	600	17 November 2000
Blacksmith Fountain	600	2 December 2000
Speed Skating Rink	600	9 December 2000
Chalmers Church	600	16 December 2000
Knox Presbyterian Church	600	16 November 2001
Old Fire Hall	600	16 November 2001
Canadian National Railway Station	600	1 December 2001
Cutten-Kelly Block	600	1 December 2001



Knox Presbyterian
Church

Old Fire Hall

Canadian National
Railway Station

Cutten-Kelly Block



ARMOURY



BLACKSMITH FOUNTAIN



SPEED SKATING RINK



CHALMERS CHURCH



KNOX PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH



OLD FIRE HALL



CANADIAN NATIONAL
RAILWAY STATION



CUTTEN - KELLY BLOCK

BA BANKNOTE INC.
975 GLADSTONE AVENUE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1Y 4W5

Address label from the British American Banknote Co.
The original has the appearance of banknote paper.
Submitted by Ross W. Irwin

A Dealer's Subscription Service Must Be Used To Obtain Most 2002 Issues of Canadian Municipal Tokens, Medals. Etc.

By Jerry Remick FCNRS

Collectors must use a dealer's subscription service to obtain most of the 2002 Canadian municipal trade tokens, trade notes, medals, merchants' tokens and Canadian Tire coupons.

Twenty-nine Canadian municipalities issued 2001 dated trade tokens.

Most issuers of these pieces can no longer fill mail orders for collectors, as they do not have the staff to do it. In 2001, only the following six issuers of municipal trade tokens filled collectors' mail orders: Gander (NF), Jasper (AB), Kitchener-Waterloo Oktoberfest (ON), Prince George (BC), St. Andrews-By-The-Sea (NB) and Summerside (PEI). These six municipalities are expected to issue 2002 trade tokens and to fill collectors' orders.

Numismatic Associations and clubs will continue to fill mail orders for any medals they issue.

Dealers give subscribers a 15% discount on all tokens, notes, medals, etc. issued during the current year.

The 2002 dated pieces are available by subscription to each collector according to his collecting interests. A collector may request a subscription to any of the following: all 2002 Canadian municipal trade tokens, trade notes, medals and/or merchants' tokens in their least expensive format and/or in the more expensive "off-metal" formats such as pure silver, gold plate etc. One may also subscribe only for issues of bimetallic pieces enamelled pieces, wood, etc. A collector may also subscribe to any of the above listed types of pieces from one or more provinces only or by one or more topics he selects. One can also place a limit on the highest denomination of municipal trade token wanted.

I suggest writing each of the two dealers listed below for a copy of their subscription form for 2002 Canadian numismatic pieces. Request a copy of the price list of 2001 municipal trade tokens and medals each dealer has for sale. Ray Desjardins, P.O. Box 11447, Station "H", Nepean, Ontario K2H 7V1, phone (613) 823-3844, fax (613) 825-3092, E-mail ray@eligi.ca and web-site www.eligi.ca/bonavita. Jim Quinn, P.O. Box 291, Miramichi, NB E1V 3M4, toll free phone (866) 622-7729. Both dealers accept VISA and MasterCard.

Updated Supplement For "Bilodeau Guide"

by Jerry Remick FCNRS

An updated supplement of 88 pages was issued at the end of February, 2002 for the 2000 edition of the "Bilodeau Guide", which is the authoritative catalogue for Canadian Tire Cash Bonus Coupons and other Canadian Tire Company souvenir items of interest to collectors.

The number of pages for each updated section is given in brackets after the name of the sections that follow, History (6 pages), Gas Bar (4 pages), Store (40 pages), Sandy McTire (8 pages), Miscellaneous (6 pages), Catalogue (8 pages) and Price List (16 pages).

This 88 page 2002 revision is available postpaid at \$8.95.

The complete 330 page guide, with the 2002 revision in a 3 ring binder, is available at \$29.96 plus shipping and handling of \$7.05.

Orders should be sent to Jerome Fourre, 840 Melancon, Apt 205, St. Jerome, Quebec J7Z 5X9, phone (450)432-5040.

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

ALBERTA

2002 EDITION OF "UNITED STATES (MUNICIPAL) TRADE TOKENS AND RELATED ISSUES HANDBOOK"

The 2002 edition of the "UNITED STATES (MUNICIPAL) TRADE TOKENS AND RELATED ISSUE 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 U.S. for United States residents from Jack Sauchenko, 13559 - 124 A Avenue, Edmonton, AB T5L 3B4 Ph.(780) 455-1566 E-mail <jpsbes@planet.eon.net>

The 170 page "Handbook", with cardboard cover and a plastic coil binding, is produced on 8.5 X 11 inch pages and fully illustrated.

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

3,660 United States municipal trade tokens, having face values as 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.

HIGH LEVEL ISSUES 2002 \$10 TOKEN

Bonavita Ltd., Attn. Ray Desjardins, P.O. Box 11447,
Station H, Nepean, ON K2H 7V1 Ph (613) 823-3847,
Fax (613) 825-3092, e-mail <ray@eligi.ca>

High Level & District Chamber of Commerce issued a 2002 \$10.00 trade token to salute Bill Jenkins Enterprises Ltd., which was established in High Level in 1980.

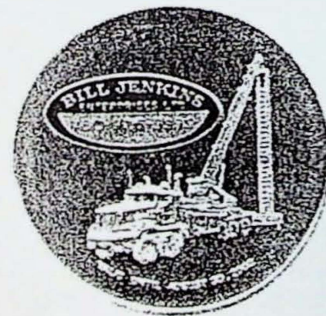
The token has 4 colors in enamel on the crest side and two colors on the obverse side.

The obverse side of the token shows the Chamber of Commerce crest. The reverse side shows Bill Jenkins logo and their large truck with a pile driver attached to the 25-ton Crane.

Mike Mihaly designed the 2002 trade token.

Great Canadian Mint struck the token on 38 mm blanks in the following metals, with mintage following each metal: enamelled nickel-silver 2,000 pieces and enamelled .999 pure silver 20 pieces.

The 2002 tokens are available postpaid as follows (Canadians should add GST and Ontario residents should add an additional 8% PST): enamelled nickel-silver each \$14.00 and enamelled .999 pure silver \$50.50 each from Ray.



2
Late in 2001, twenty enamelled, .999 pure silver 2001 dated trade tokens were struck for High Level. These are the first 2001 dated enamelled pure silver tokens struck for High Level. Bonavita has a few for sale.

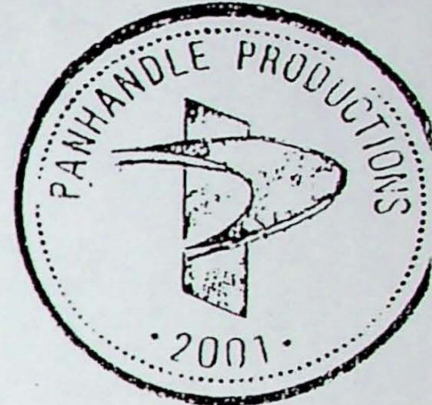
PANHANDLE PRODUCTS ISSUE BEVERAGE TOKEN IN CAMROSE JAMBOREE

Jack Sauchenko, 13559 - 124 A Ave, Edmonton AB, T5L 3B4
Ph. (780) 4551566 e-mail <jpsbes@planet.eon.net

Panhandle Products has issued a 2001 Beverage Token for use at their Jamboree celebration. The Jamboree lasts a week end with a large stage many Entertainers some very well known. This Jamboree was called The Camrose Big Valley Jamboree

The beverage tokens are used to buy drinks at the Jamboree. They sell for \$3.50 each at the Jamboree or at the Panhandle office. Lawrence Medallie Art struck 10,000 33 mm milled edge tokens of which there is a part of a 1/2 gallon ice cream pail left, all used.

I have two on hand and I will sell them for \$7.00 each.



LA CRETE ISSUES 2002 \$10 ENAMELLED TOKEN

Bonavita Ltd., P.O. Box 11447, Station H, Nepean, ON K2H 7V1

Ph. (613) 823-3844 Fax (613) 825-3092

La Crete and area Chamber of Commerce issued a 2002 \$10 enamelled, bimetallic municipal trade token, valid until Sep. 30, 2002.

The Obverse side of the token shows the La Crete logo, which consists of three pine trees and a sheaf of wheat at the bottom on each side.

The reverse side of the token shows the logo of Norpine Auto Supply. The logo consists of the name NORPINE with a pine replacing the "I".

Great Canadian Mint struck 950 pieces of the bimetallic token on 38 mm milled edge blanks and 50 of the bimetallic token were gold plated and then enamelled in black and green.

The bimetallic is aluminum-bronze, brass colored core, 26 mm in diameter, with cupro-nickel ring which is 6 mm wide.

The 2002 token is available postpaid at \$15.50 in enamelled bimetallic and \$43.00 in enamelled gold plated, plus GST or HST for Canadians and an additional 8% PST for Ontario residents from the above Bonavita Ltd.



FORT McMURRAY JUNIOR HOCKEY TEAM \$5 TOKEN

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 Card accepted

The Northern Alberta Athletic Association (NAAA) of Fort McMurray has issued a 2001 dated, 35 mm, nickel-silver \$5.00 merchant token to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Fort McMurray Oil Barons, Junior "A" hockey team.

The obverse side of the token shows the Oil Barons 20th anniversary logo consisting primarily of a large "20".



The reverse side of the token shows the Oil Barons Junior "A" Hockey Club logo in the center a puck in flight.

The Token was struck on 35 mm milled edge in the following metal & numbers: nickel-silver 800 pieces, bronze 160 pieces and 140 pieces in gold plated.

The tokens are available postpaid as follows: nickel-silver \$11.00 each, bronze \$13.50 each and the gold plated are \$15.75 plus GST or HST and Ontario residents should add 8% PST from Ray above.



BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER ONE DOLLAR PARKING TOKEN

Jack Sauchenko 13559 - 124 A Ave. Edmonton, AB T5L 3B4
Ph. (780) 455-1566 E-mail <jpsbes@planet.eon.net

Vancouver has a new Easy Park 2001 parking token used to promote Vancouver.

The one side of the token reads: One Dollar / Easy Park / 2001 / No Cash Value

The other side reads as follows: Vancouver / Spectacular by Nature / Tourismvancouver.com.

The token is brass 23 mm, 5.5 grams milled edge.

Jack has one on hand and will sell the token for \$7.00 each address above. If by chance I get orders for more then one I will try to get more Thanks.



MANITOBA

LYNN LAKE 2001 MEDAL

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 town of Lynn Lake has issued a 2001 bimetallic medal to celebrate their 50th anniversary.

The obverse side of the medal features the logo of the Town which shows a fish to the right, representing the fishing, Farm land in the back ground for farming, four pine trees for Forestry and the "head Frame" represents the mining of the area.

The reverse side of the medal shows the "Lynn Lake Mining Town Museum" with 50th anniversary above.

Great Canadian Mint struck the medal on 32 mm bimetallic blanks consisting of cupro-nickel core 20 mm in diameter, surrounded by a 6 mm wide brass colored outer ring.

The medal is available postpaid at \$8.00 plus GST or HST for Canadians and 8% PST for Ontario residents from Bonavita Ltd.



ONTARIO

2002 O.N.A. CONVENTION MEDAL

Tom Rogers, 41 Masefield Crescent, London, ON
N5V 1M9

Ingersoll Coin Club is the Host to the 40th Annual Ontario Numismatic Association Convention. The Convention will be held at the Four Points Sheraton Hotel in London, Ontario.



The obverse side of the Ontario Numismatic Association Convention medal shows as drawing of the historic Millar's Royal Paragon Cheese Manufacturing Plant.

The reverse side of the medal shows the crest of the Ontario Numismatic Association.

The Great Canadian Mint struck the medal on 38 mm blanks which are 0.125 inches thick (1/8 inch) in the following metals, with mintage: copper 50, brass 40 and 30 in pure silver.

The copper medals are for registration kits, which are for sale only to registrants, who pay for the kit.

The brass medals are \$10.00 each and the pure silver medals are \$30.00 each. Postage is \$2.00 for the first medal and \$1.50 for each additional medal. Please order from Tom. For more information Write to Tom Rogers.

PRICE LIST OF 1999-2001 CANADIAN MEDALS

Dealer Ray Desjardins has issued price list of: 1999-2001 Canadian medals, 2002 Canadian Municipal tokens, Bimetallic items and miscellaneous Issues. The price list are free from Ray Desjardins, c/o Bonavita Ltd., P.O. Box 11447, Station H, Nepean, ON K2H 7V1. The price lists are also available at the Bonavita Web Site <www.eligi.ca/bonavita>.

Since this list Ray has issued a 32 page price list of Canadian Municipal trade tokens, issued through 2001. The list has for sale in all metals, including pure silver and also a large selection of metals issued for sale by the issuer at price above face value.

The price list is available at \$2.50 postpaid, which is refundable with the first order and available from: Ray Desjardins.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

2002 SUMERSIDE \$1.00 TOKEN

Greater Summerside Chamber of Commerce, 263 Harbour Drive, Suite 10, Summerside, PE C1N 5P1

The Greater Summerside Chamber of Commerce has issued a 2002 dated 24th annual \$1.00 municipal trade token. This token commemorate The College of Piping and Celtic Performing Arts of Canada, which is based in Summerside. Locally, the token sells for \$2.00 plus HST. However is is redeemable for only \$1.00 at participating merchants.

The obverse side of the token shows the Chamber of Commerce logo, with the OSCC on the arrow.

The reverse side shows a young bagpiper in Scottish dress playing the bag pipes.

Mr. Wayne Wright of Summerside designed the 2002 \$1.00 trade token.

Lawrence Medalllic Art struck 10,00 2002 dated tokens on 33 mm, milled edge, nickel bonded steel blanks. 75 NBS pieces were gold plated and 75 NBS pieces were rhodium plated.

The 2002 token is available postpaid in the following metallic formats: nickel bonded steel @ \$3.00



each, an uncased set of gold plated NBS and rhodium plated NBS tokens, each in a capsule @ \$31.43 and a cased set of gold plated NBS and rhodium plated NBS tokens @ \$40.13. Summerside's 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 trade tokens are available in NBS at \$4.00 postpaid each from the above address.

QUEBEC

UPDATED SUPPLEMENT FOR "BILODEAU GUIDE"

Jerome Fourre, 840 Melancon, Apt 205, St. Jerome, PQ
J7Z 5X9 Ph. (450) 432-5040

An update supplement of 88 pages was issued for the 2000 edition of the "BILODEAU GUIDE", which is the authoritative catalogue for Canadian Tire Cash Bonus Coupons and other Canadian Tire Company souvenir items of interest to collectors.

The number of pages for each update section is given in buckets after the name of the section that follows: History (6 pages), Gas Bar (4 pages), Catalogue (8 pages) and Price List (16 pages).

This 88 page 2002 revision is available postpaid at \$8.95.

The complete 330 page guide, with 2002 revision in a 3 ring binder, is available at \$29.95 plus shipping and handling of \$7.05 from the above address.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2002 EMMETSBURG IA "IRISH DOLLAR"

St. Patrick's Association, 1001 Broadway, Emmetsburg,
Iowa 50536, Ph./Fax (712) 852-4326

The St. Patrick Association of Emmetsburg has issued a 2002 Irish Dollar.

The obverse side of the token shows the Irish and the USA flags with their polls crossed.

The reverse side shows a profile portrait of Robert Emmet an Irish Patriot. This token is the XXVII (37) consecutive issue of this token.

Artist C.L. Nicholson designed the 2002 "Irish Dollar".

Wendells Inc. struck 2000 medals on 39 mm plain edge, brass colored bronze blanks.

The 2002 "Irish Dollar" is available in bronze at \$3.50 U.S. funds postpaid from the above address.

Back issues are available. Please ask for a brochure on the "Irish Dollar".

PELLA IA 2002 DUTCH DOLLAR

Pella Lions Club, P.O. Box 265, Pella, IA 50219
Ph. (641) 628-2824

The Pella Lions Club has issued their 2002 souvenir "Dutch Dollar" to mark Pella's annual Tulip Time Festival, which took place this year, May 2-4.

The obverse side of the "Dutch Dollar" features a portrait of the crowned Tulip Queen Hillary, which is the Queen of Pella's 2002 Tulip Time Festival.

The reverse side of the "Dutch Dollar" shows the new Vermeer Windmill and to the right is the Welcome



Center.

The 2002 "Dutch Dollar" was struck on 39 mm plain edge, brass-colored bronze blanks and this issue is the 32nd consecutive issue of the piece.

The brass colored bronze medal is available at \$5.50 U.S. funds postpaid from the above address.

Back issues are available at \$5.00 U.S. from 1986 to present. The 1971-1985 are from \$6.00 to \$13.00 each. There is a illustrated brochure with a price list of the entire series and is available upon request.



**A LISTING OF 2001 EXPIRE DATED CANADIAN & UNITED STATES
MUNICIPAL TRADE TOKENS**

by
Jerry Remick, Jack Sauchenko, Ray Desjardins

ALBERTA

High Level \$10 38 mm Enameled Nickel-silver, Silver, Gold 1T oz.,
Gold 2T oz Issued 2000,Expire 2001.....(GCM)
Jasper \$2 33 mm Nickel bonded steel.....(LMA)
Marwayne \$3 32 mm Bimetallic nickel-silver inner
Aluminum bronze outer ring, 35 mm Commercial
Bronze, Nickel-Silver, Gold plated.....(GCM)
Raymond \$2 32 mm First Strike Bimetallic nickel-silver inner Aluminum
bronze outer, Nickel-Silver,
35 mm Commercial bronze, gold plated brass.....(GCM)
Raymond \$2 32 mm Second Strike Bimetallic, Nickel-Silver
Gold plated.....(GCM)
St.Albert \$5 38 mm Commercial bronze, Bimetallic nickel-silver inner
Aluminum bronze outer ring, Nickel-Silver, gold plated brass...(GCM)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NANIMO \$3 32 mm Bimetallic Nickel-Silver inner Aluminum bronze
outer ring, Gold plated brass, Nickel-Silver.....(GCM)
VANCOUVER ISLAND
NAKASGAM \$10 35-26X48mm (Potlatch money) Antique Copper, Nickel plated
Copper, Gold Plated Copper.....(GCM)

MANITOBA

Plum Coulee \$3 32 mm Bimetallic Nickel-Silver inner Aluminum bronze outer,
Nickel-Silver, Commercial bronze, gold plated....(GCM)

NEW BRUNSWICK

St.Andrews \$3 33 mm Nickel bonded steel.....(LMA)

NEWFOUNDLAND

Change Islands \$3 32 mm First Strike Bimetallic, nickel-silver,
35 mm commercial bronze & gold plated.....(GCM)
\$3 32 mm Second Strike with Crab Bimetallic,
nickel-silver inner Aluminum bronze outer,
nickel-silver, 35 mm commercial bronze & gold plated.....(GCM)
Gander \$2 nickel Bonded Steel, Gold plated.....(LMA)

NOVA SCOTA

Baie Sainte-Marie \$2 32 mm Bimetallic, Nickel-Silver, Gold plated,
Enamelled Bimetallic & Enamelled Gold plated.....(GCM)

ONTARIO

Bracebridge \$2 33 mm Nickel Bonded Steel(NBS), copper plated NBS,
gold plated NBS, antique silver plated NBS,
NBS prize token extra bar in bridge.....(LMA)

ONTARIO Cont.

Kitchener-Waterloo \$2 Nickel-Bonded-Steel, Gold plated and Silver
 Nickel-Bonded-Steel Prize dollar.....(LMA)
 Manitoulin \$20 42 X 42 mm Antiqued brass, ship is enameled.....(GCM)
 Manitoulin \$3 32 mm Bimetallic Nickel-Silver inner Aluminum
 bronze ring, Nickel-Silver,
 35 mm Antique Commercial bronze and gold plated.....(GCM)
 Saugeen Shores \$2 33 mm nickel bonded steel, antique copper plated,
 antique silver plated, gold plated.....(LMA)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Summerside \$1 33 mm Nickel bonded steel(NBS),
 Gold plated NBS, Rhodium plated NBS.....(LMA)

QUEBECREGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF THE COUNTY, PERCE ROCK

Chandler \$3 32 mm Bimetallic Nickel-Silver inner Aluminum bronze
 outer, 35 mm Commercial bronze gold plated....(GCM)
 Grande-Riviere \$3 32 mm Bimetallic Nickel-Silver inner Aluminum bronze
 outer, 35 mm Commercial bronze gold plated....(GCM)
 Newport \$3 32 mm Bimetallic Nickel-Silver inner Aluminum bronze
 outer, 35 mm Commercial bronze gold plated....(GCM)
 Pabos \$3 32 mm Bimetallic Nickel-Silver inner Aluminum bronze
 outer, 35 mm Commercial bronze gold plated....(GCM)
 Perce \$3 32 mm Bimetallic Nickel-Silver inner
 Aluminum bronze outer, 35 mm Commercial bronze gold plated....(GCM)
 Port-Daniel \$3 32 mm Bimetallic Nickel-Silver inner Aluminum bronze
 outer, 35 mm Commercial bronze gold plated....(GCM)
 Sainte-Germaine-de-l'Anse-aux-Gascons \$3 32 mm, Bimetallic Nickel-Silver
 inner Aluminum bronze outer, 35 mm Commercial bronze gold plated....(GCM)
 Sainte-Therese-de-Gaspe \$3 32 Bimetallic Nickel-Silver inner, Aluminum
 bronze outer, 35 mm Commercial bronze gold plated(GCM)
 Saint-Francois-de-Pabos \$3 32 mm Bimetallic Nickel-Silver inner
 Aluminum bronze outer, 35 mm Commercial bronze gold plated.....(GCM)
 Trois-Pistoles \$2 33 mm nickel bonded steel,
 antique copperplate, gold plated, silver.....(LMA)

SASKATCHEWAN

Kerrobert \$5 38 mm Antique Commercial Bronze, Nickel-Silver,
 Gold Plated, Bimetallic, Gold Plated Enameled.....(GCM)

UNITED STATESHAWAII

MAUI \$1 39 mm copper-nickel CN, gold plated CN, pure silver one oz.,
 proof: copper-nickel, gold plated copper-nickel
 and silver 1-oz . . . (CCC)

CODE FOR MINTS

(CCC) - Continental Coin Corporation, Van Nays, CA
 (GCM) - Great Canadian Mint, Edmonton, AB
 (LMA) - Lawrence Medalllic Art, Etobicoke, O.