

# NUMISMATICA CANADA

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## Ralph R. Burry (1917 – 2005), An appreciation

by Ronald Greene

Ralph Burry passed away on the morning of March 28<sup>th</sup> at Peace Arch Hospital in Surrey. Collectors often have friendships with other collectors that don't extend beyond the collecting sphere and the name of one's wife, or even if you have one, might remain unknown, but that was not the case with Ralph and Eileen Burry. We attended their 50<sup>th</sup> wedding celebration and met many members of the family at various times. I think that most people will appreciate that Ralph might have had some "rough edges" but I never experienced any problems with him. In our family he was known as "Uncle Ralph." However, it has been said that Eileen, his wife of over 65 years, had to have the patience of a saint to put up with him. Unfortunately his last few years were a frustration to him as he couldn't see well enough to enjoy his hobby.

Ralph was born in Vancouver on February 14, 1917. He went to school at Magee High School. While Ralph was in Grade 11 he was in a study period, which was held in the auditorium. One of the teachers with whom Ralph did not get along, was "encouraging" the students to study, by prodding them with a pointer. Ralph said he actually was studying when he was jabbed with the pointer. He stood up and punched the teacher in the face. He was suspended for two weeks, and when his father heard that he said, "that's it, you're getting a job" and took him to work at the Boeing Shipyard on False Creek [Boeing Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., their 1932 directory ad said, "builders of aircraft, boats, etc., marine engines ..."]. His first job was working on the building of a floating dry dock. He went on to apprentice as a shipwright. When Boeing got out of the ship building business he went to work for another shipyard, Fenner & Hood. His last twenty five years were spent at Allied Shipbuilders. He took great pride in his skill as a shipwright.

He married Eileen Bell in September 1939, who had also gone to Magee High School. They had two children, Carol and Ron, six grandchildren and eight great grand children.

During the war he served in the Royal Canadian Navy as a hull surveyor, with the rank of a Chief Petty Officer..

After the war he was sent up to Carcross, Yukon to get the S.S. *Tushi* ready for sailing. The steamer had been hauled out of the river for several years during the war. When she was ready they ran her down Tagish Lake to Ben-My-Chree and over to the short railway to Taku City. They took a load of whiskey for the liquor store in Atlin, which necessitated the liquor being transferred to the railway, then loaded onto a barge taken across Atlin Lake to Atlin. There a chain was formed that passed the liquor up to the store. It was the first load brought in since the war had begun so there were many willing hands to help out. He also worked on the SS *Keno* while she was being returned to service.

When Ralph retired he was a foreman in the shipyard, in charge of 600 workers and dealing with five unions.

Ralph had many interests. He enjoyed golfing and fishing. He built two wooden boats which the family used for fishing. He was a Boy Scout leader, as were both his son and son-in-law.

Ralph was a coin and stamp collector and like a number of others he was influenced by Leslie C. Hill into becoming a token collector, specializing in British Columbia. He had good instincts to hunt out and discover previously unknown pieces. He was aggressive in the search and had built up the second best collection of British Columbia tokens when he disposed of it.

But he was also a researcher and wrote up quite a few token histories. He was elected a Fellow of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society in 1975. He served at various times as President of the Vancouver Numismatic Society and the British Columbia director of the C.N.A. When he retired from the shipyard he and Eileen moved to Sidney, B.C. where he became an integral part of the Victoria numismatic scene.

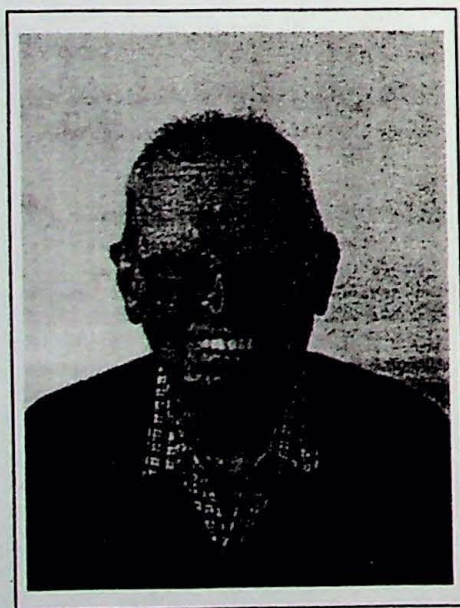
We used to have a group in Victoria, based in principle that each took their turn as host and gave a presentation. Now Ralph was proud of his Newfoundland heritage – his parents came from there -- and when his turn to host came he had just been on his last visit to the old sod to see cousins, and an aunt or two still holding on. His offering that night included a number of Newfoundland specialties such as seal flipper, cod tongues, etc. For some reason only one of us had seconds. Since he had some left over he let his poodle, Pierre, have some of the “goodies”. The dog died the following morning. You can imagine the ribbing that Ralph got about trying to poison us.

In recent years he suffered from macular degeneration and was no longer able to see well enough to drive. Since Eileen was also unable to drive, they moved back to the mainland, to Surrey, to be closer to their family.

Even after he had disposed of his collection he haunted flea markets and managed to find a few goodies. He just couldn't get the collecting out of his system.

On July 11, 2004, the day after the C.N.R.S. extended an honorary membership to him, he suffered a stroke which necessitated moving into a nursing home. A subsequent stroke just before Xmas 2004 left him in even worse condition. He celebrated his 88<sup>th</sup> birthday in February.

With Ralph's passing we have lost a good friend.



Ralph Burry  
October 2003

## Jerome Remick, 1928 - 2005

by Ronald Greene

Unfortunately Jerry Remick suffered from a long, slow decline. The last time that I saw him was the night that I had the privilege of presenting the J. Douglas Ferguson Award to him at the Québec City convention of the Canadian Numismatic Association in 2001. By then he was no longer travelling, and in recent years was rarely able to leave his home. Jerry lived alone in a Québec City suburb and was found dead in his residence on March 1, 2005. He may have died a couple of days earlier.

His professional career was that of a geologist and he worked for the Quebec Department of Natural Resources from 1957 until 1996. He was a long time member of the Geological Association of Canada and Chairman of their membership committee from 1970 until 1984.

Most of think of Jerry as a bilingual Francophone, but he was actually born at Grosse Pointe, Michigan, in the United States, the grandson of Jerome Remick, a well-known editor of musical scores, and the son of Jerome Remick Jr. He had two brothers, Lewis and Fenton. Jerry believed that the family originated in Luxembourg, coming to North America in 1651 and that the spelling of the name evolved from Remich. He was an early member of the Canadian Numismatic Association, being listed as #128 in a directory published in May 1950. He was then living in Houghton, Michigan, which is the location of Michigan Technological University. He was also a member of the American Numismatic Association for more than fifty years and a founding member of the Société Numismatique de Québec in 1960.

I think it is fair to say that Jerry was unique. His letterhead listed dozens of clubs and societies of which he was a member and I have no doubt that he supplied articles to most of them, if not all of them. He was extremely prolific in his output, and varied in his interests. He contributed articles to the Canadian Coin News for over twenty-five years, and to various other publications such as Spink's Numismatic Circular, World Coins Magazine, Numismatic News, and the Canadian Numismatic Journal.

In his earlier years he had done some extremely good work cataloguing and the British Commonwealth coin catalogue, of which he was a major contributor is still highly respected although out of print for over 30 years. This was a pioneering attempt to catalogue world coins by date and mint. His 1998 publication of "Money Talk, terms and expressions used for money in Canada and the United States," was one of his last serious contributions. However, for many years he wrote about recent issues, foreign paper money, promoting municipal trade dollars, scrip and personal medals, the importance of which many serious numismatists - including me - would question. However, when asked why he was "wasting his time on this stuff" he had a very reasoned answer that his motivation was to promote the hobby by making new collectors aware of the many fields that were available to be collected at accessible prices and thus encouraging them to become and remain collectors. And realistically how can you fault his answer?

Jerry promoted awards. The Geological Association of Canada accepted a Jerome H. Remick III award poster design which was initiated in 1995. The "poster" is a large display in which a geologist would explain his project with photos, text, drawings, etc. In response to Jerry's initiative the Canadian Numismatic Association established the Jerome H. Remick III Literary Award for juniors writing in a local club newsletter.

As one can expect of a prolific author, Jerry was an equally prolific correspondent. For many years he would be working in the field during the summer and on one occasion the mail was delayed so that four large sacks of mail all arrived at once. The crew had high expectations, but these were severely deflated when it turned out that almost all of the mail was for Jerry. It was said that he had to move his tent away from the other crew members' tents because the clacking of his manual typewriter until the wee hours of the morning would have kept them awake.

## The Br-681 Bouquet Sou: LeRoux was Right.

by Wayne L. Jacobs.

The anonymous Bouquet Sou token that has for many years has been catalogued as "Br-681" (now also listed as "LC-22C" in the Charlton catalogue of Canadian colonial tokens) has been known to Canadian collectors practically since the hobby began in this country. We may *presume* that it was included in Sandham<sup>1</sup> but in this case, his pioneering efforts in imposing some sort of coherency on this complicated series was not very successful; often it's difficult to determine just which token is being described according to the cataloguing systems of the present. In large part, this was due to his using the various elements of the obverse wreath as his classification system, something that practically doomed success from the start.

The researcher who did manage to impose order on this series was Robert W. McLachlan who produced a serial work in the *American Journal of Numismatics* in the early 1880s, published later in 1886 as a collected work: "A Descriptive Catalogue of Coins, Tokens and Medals Issued in or Relating to the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland ....". It was a work almost completely innocent of illustrations. But McLachlan classified the Bouquet Sours according to the number of leaves in the reverse wreath, in this way allowing subdivisions according to reverses with the same number of leaves and the different obverses to be manageable in number. His method of classification was later picked up virtually whole-hog by Pierre Breton<sup>2</sup> several years later and the catalogue number the latter assigned to this particular token – Breton # 681 – remains with us yet. In McLachlan, it was "LXVII".

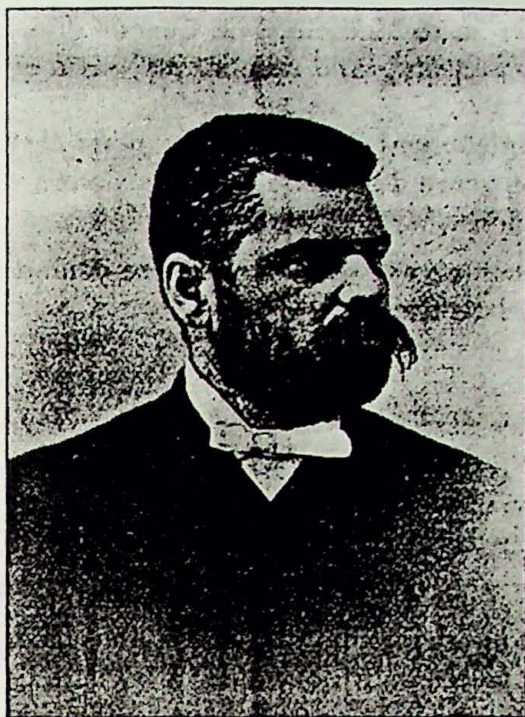
Although he probably didn't realize it at the time, McLachlan's method also had ties to the chronology of the Sours. However, in choosing to list them from "least-number-of-leaves" to "–most", he more or less froze in place a sequence that is provably a direct inversion: generally speaking, these Sours appeared from "most-number-of-leaves" to "–fewest".

Contemporary with McLachlan and slightly antedating Breton was the catalogue by Dr. Joseph LeRoux, "The Canadian Coin Cabinet", the best edition - the 2<sup>nd</sup> – of which appeared in 1892, each entry accompanied by line drawings. In this work, the token that would become the Br-681 was catalogued as No. 565. It was also the work that would make a statement which was to remain a mystery for more than a century although it was later largely ignored and forgotten by most. For LeRoux said there were *two reverses* for this particular token and the statement made little sense: if there were indeed two reverses, then one was obviously not a –681 but rather some other number. Convinced that LeRoux was confused in some way, the matter was allowed to slip into obscurity. But as we shall later see, *LeRoux was right!*

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<sup>1</sup> Sandham, Alfred. "Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada", 1869

<sup>2</sup> Breton, P.N. "Popular Illustrated Guide to Canadian Coins, Medals & &", 1894.



*Jos. LeRoux, M.D.*



565



*565, Obv.: Bonquet. AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE. BAS-CANADA. Rev.: Wreath of 16 leaves. TOKEN. MONTREAL. UN SOU. Size 17, rarity 4. There are two different reverses.*

*Above: The entry in LeRoux's catalogue for the token that would become known as the Br-681. "Size 17" meant 17/16<sup>th</sup> of an inch; "Rarity 4" translates as "Obtained with difficulty".*

Over the years a number of works appeared cataloguing the Bouquet Sous, most often in conjunction with the larger Canadian series. There were two exceptions: "The Canadian Bouquet Sous" by Dr. Eugene Courteau (1908) and "The Bouquet Sous of Canada" by Fred Bowman (*Numismatist*, 1955). In the former work, the Obverse and Reverse combination specific to the Br-681 (Courteau 60 here), but common to others as well in other matings, is illustrated by photograph with no mention of Leroux's

statement.<sup>3</sup> In his work, Bowman wrote "LeRoux claims there are two different reverses but the writer has been unable to verify this". Later, Robert C. Willey brought out two compendiums of Canadian coinage including the Bouquet Sous, both of which were serialized in the *C.N.J.* The first was "Coins of Canada" (1960-61) in which Br-681 was listed as his No. 773; the second was "Colonial Coins of Canada (1979-83) where it was listed as his No. 701. In neither instance did Willey mention the LeRoux statement.

While the various Charlton catalogues used line drawings to illustrate the Bouquet Sous, Bob Willey and James Haxby improved on the attribution of the anonymous Bouquet Sous in their own catalogue "Coins of Canada" (various editions) by illustrating them with excellent black-and-white photos of superior examples. As classification, they used the various Reverses in order, subdividing each according to the different Obverses mated with them. While the line drawings in the Charlton catalogues are accurate and show everything that *would* appear on the coin, whether or not some features are either faint or missing on many of the actual pieces (they are from Fred Bowman's 1955 work), they fail to convey the "flavour" of the actual token, something that is done very well in the Haxby/Willey work. In the latter, the Br-681 is listed as being their own "Number 136 / Br-681 / Reverse B, obverse 5". In current editions of Charlton's "Canadian Colonial Tokens", the piece is listed as "LC-22C" and cross-referenced as "Br-681; Co 60B; W 701", the last two referring to Courteau and Willey's last series in the *CNJ*.

### The "Two Reverses" of the Br-681.

One of the more useful pieces of numismatic literature concerning the token series is the 1925 auction catalogue of the W.W.C. Wilson collection, conducted by Wayte Raymond. In all, there were four annual sales, 1925-8, but it is in the first that most of the better Bouquet Sous were offered.

And they were more than "better". W.W.C. Wilson was probably *the* premier collector of Canadian tokens at this time. Money was no great object and he assiduously pursued the very best examples available, helped in no great part by having previously purchased the fabulous token collection of Thomas Wilson, itself the best at the time. But W.W.C. Wilson was primarily a "pure collector"; we can search in vain for papers under his name in Canadian numismatics. His greatest contributions were: (a) the purchase of the independent journal, *The Numismatist*, and its donation as the house organ to the American Numismatic Association; and (b) the heavily illustrated auction catalogues of his collection which frequently pictured for the first time the numerous rarities of the series, making them an invaluable research tool.

It must be said that Wilson was not always a *careful* collector and apparently neglected occasionally to give close study to his collection. There are a number of misattributions in the auction catalogues: for instance, the token plated as Br-708 is actually (another) very *very* nice example of a Br-710. Presumably, Wayte Raymond would have caught

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<sup>3</sup> The illustration for the reverse is labelled "59.60", meaning that the reverse of the common Br-682 (his #59) is probably shown.



these but when you're designated auctioneer for what was possibly *the* major collection in the field – one that would take four years to disperse – pragmatism would dictate discretion.

For whatever reason, Wilson's Br-681 was the first variety<sup>4</sup>; almost certainly he could have acquired the other one as well – but didn't. He also overlooked the fact that two tokens in his cabinet lying virtually side-by-side with supposedly identical reverses ( the Br-681 and –682) were not identical at all.

*Plate 1, Nos. 1 and 2* illustrates the enlarged obverse and reverse of the Br-681 as sold in the 1925 Wilson Collection. The obverse is common to a number of other Bouquet Sous (more later) but is definitely in an uncracked state. It is the reverse on this particular piece that is different from all others, even though it is supposed to be identical to that of the Br-682 (and some *are*).

In many ways, the reverse shows extremely amateurish die-sinking and while John Gibbs, owner-operator of the "Belleville Mint" where these were struck, was not a *master* diesinker, he was a competent journeyman. This looks like someone's initial and largely unsuccessful attempt. The word TOKEN at the top is not centered on the wreath-break but is too far left, the result of undue space between the K and E (a rather small objection). Somewhat worse is the word MONTREAL with the R much too high and the spacing N/T and T/R too close and too far respectively. But it is the hand-engraved UN SOU in the center that is worst of all.

To start with, Gibbs habitually used the center "pip"<sup>5</sup> as a reference point, centering the space of the UN high above it and the center of the O closely below, thus giving the illusion of the inscription being centered. In this case, the "pip" is close to the left leg of the N, the U far to the left (almost directly over the S), small and much too low; the S of SOU is also much smaller than the O or U.

In comparing this defectively engraved reverse to the reverse of Br-682 (*Plate 1, No. 3*), we readily see that Gibbs was forced to alter the UN / SOU inscription – although he seems to have been willing to live with the smaller errors on the rest of the die. Fortunately, the central lettering of the first reverse was engraved exceedingly shallow, allowing Gibbs to erase the worst of the faults – the U and S – by polishing and then entering all the letters more heavily. This *is* proveable: a close inspection of better Br-682 reverses will reveal the faint remnants of the upper right serif of the earlier "small U" just below the larger U's serif on the side nearest the N. The rest of the offending U and S must have been completely polished away – or at least totally obliterated by the new engraving.

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<sup>4</sup> As a whole number, Br-681 is rare enough, estimates as to their population usually hovering around the 20-30 mark. The proportion of First : Second Reverse has yet to be determined.

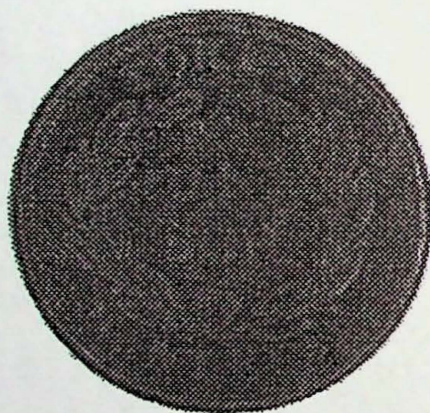
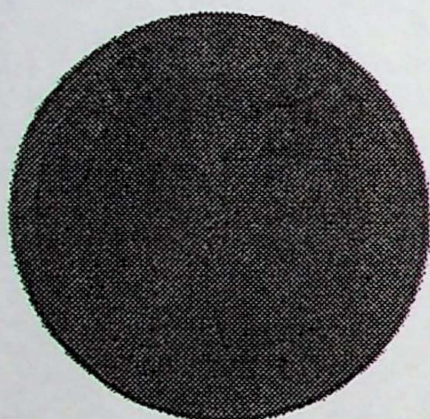
<sup>5</sup> Usually dismissed as the center-point for the laying-out compass, it was probably the mark left by the tail-stock spur of a lathe when the blank dies were trued to a flat, perfectly right-angled face. It probably did later serve as a compass point and no doubt also appeared on the obverse but was carefully obliterated by some feature of the bouquet.

PLATE 1.



*Figs. 1 & 2. "Br-681" as plated in the Wilson Sale, 1925  
Early (probably first) use of Obverse 5 mated with the  
"proto-Reverse B". About 2x*

*Fig. 3. Reverse of the Br-682 as plated  
in Wilson Sale. Corrected Reverse B.  
About 2x.*



*Fig. 4 & 5.*

*Heavily-toned Br-681  
with the corrected Reverse B.*

*Note especially the larger (and  
higher) U and S in UN / SOU.*

*About 2x*



*Fig. 6 & 7.*

*Br-681 as offered in Auction Sale #43 by Joseph Lepczyk, Nov. 20-21, 1981. Lot 134.  
Described: "UN SOU weakly struck at center reverse as always". A "proto-Reverse B".  
Realized \$75 on an estimated value of \$150. Abt VF. About 2x.*

But Br-681s also exist with the second, corrected reverse (see *Plate 1, Nos. 4 and 5*). Which of the two – “proto-Reverse” or “corrected Reverse” is the scarcer? On the one hand, researcher after researcher have listed the reverses of the Br-681 and –682 as the same, leading to the conclusion that most –681 reverses are of the later, corrected variety. On the other hand, dealers (of which Lepczyk is an example) have also habitually noted that the centers of all Br-681s are “weakly struck”, indicating that most are really of the earlier “proto-Reverse” where UN / SOU is engraved so shallowly that it is scarcely more than a shadow; it is *not* “weakly struck” (*Plate 1, Nos. 6 & 7*). It must be emphasized here that these two illustrations (*Plate 1, Nos. 4 & 5*) are of an *actual* Br-681; they are *not* simply a composite of H/W’s “Rev. B, obv. 5” from other, more common sous. Primarily, we see that neither side shows any evidence of cracking, allowing us to assume that both dies are fairly early in their respective careers (and may be the very first use of them).

By the criteria we normally use to differentiate the various Sou Reverses – number of leaves in the wreath, location of berries, arrangement of the TOKEN and MONTREAL lettering, etc – the Br-681 and –682 *do* have one reverse; but by the engraving of the central UN / SOU, there are indeed two, just like LeRoux said. Presumably, the faint engraving of the “proto-Reverse” has caused collectors to overlook the difference, dismissing them as “weakly struck” and *assuming* that they and the Br-682 reverse were the same (after all, everything else except this feature that could be easily seen *was*).

From his limited experience with the Br-681 and photos thereof, the writer must comment that he has never seen one with either a cracked obverse or reverse – which is not to say they don’t exist.<sup>6</sup> Certainly they have been recorded as such in recent years, with the possibility that the listing is a misinterpretation of previous records. Let’s trace them:

McLachlan (1886, referring to the obverse of the Br-681/ his LXVII): “... the crack is wanting and the surface much smoother.. (than on the Duseaman token)”.

Leroux (#565, 1892) and Breton (#681, 1894): no mention of cracking.

Courteau (1908) may have been the original source of some confusion through later misreading. To quote:

“No. 60 (the Br-681)

*Obv.* Same as No. 47 (i.e., Br-686), but from perfect dies.

*Rev.* Same as No. 59 (i.e., Br-682). R.7.

*16 leaves.*”

The confusion may have arisen due to a *strict* interpretation of his entry for the reverse of the token in question, No. 59 / Br-682, which reads:

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<sup>6</sup> The writer would be grateful to any reader for photographic proof of a cracked Br-681; any degree of breakage would be indicative of their chronological position in the series.

"No. 59 (the Br-682)

*Obv.* Same as No. 57 (i.e., Br-676)

*Rev.* The bow is heavy and tall with a berry to the l. and one under T in TOKEN.

Broken die. R. 5.

*16 leaves*"

Rigid clarity for these two entries would have forestalled the *probable* future confusion they would cause. For the Br-682 reverse, he seems to say that this is *always* from a broken die; it is not. In fact, the first record of such a broken die was not made until the June, 1902 number of the *Numismatist*. The writer has two Br-682 specimens: one is fairly heavy (slightly over 110 grains) in brown copper (ex Bateman coll'n); the other is some 10% lighter in what could be described as "brassy copper". Both have roughly the same degree of wear; *neither* show any sign of die break.

Having been used for the reverses of only the Br-681 and -682, it is logical that this die would have been retired for good reason and there is none better than breakage – which would appear to have happened very late in the striking of the Br-682. As the writer's collection seems to indicate, there would appear to have been two mintages of the -682. But then, perhaps Gibbs was just being sloppy. "Always" and "never" are two of the more dangerous words when working with the Bouquet Sous.

Still, Courteau should have written "Sometimes with a broken die" when describing the Br-682 reverse and his entry for the -681 reverse *probably* to the effect "Same as No. 59, but from perfect dies."

Nearly a half-century later, Fred Bowman appears not to have been confused by the above entry – and we should not dismiss his writing lightly. During the third quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, Fred was one of the (perhaps *the*) foremost authorities on the Canadian pre-Confederation series. He assiduously searched for and recorded any new information in a number of huge ledgers in his engineer's block-printing, each section illustrated by closeup photos – a shot of the best; or different die state; or, if remarkably rare, of every example he was able to photograph.

This is his entry from "The Bouquet Sous of Canada", *Numismatist*, July-Nov., 1955:

"681. Sixteen leaves, copper.

One of the rarer coins of the series. Leroux claims there are two different reverses but the writer has been unable to verify this. From Belleville dies.

(Accurate line-drawing of the token as presently used in the Charlton catalogues. The reverse is the same as the Br-682, the second "remodelled" one.)

Obverse similar to Nos. 670, 678A, 683A, 685, 686 and 687A.

Reverse similar to No. 682."

Note that there is no mention of a broken die on the Br-681, something that he would have recorded. Therefore, his careful use of the phrase “similar to”, indicating that those enumerated had the identical design but that *these* may or may not have been from broken dies. Nor did his hand-written notes compiled over the next 15 years or so indicate any change in the status of the Br-681.

Confusion starts with the appearance of Robert C. Willey’s continuing series “The Coins of Canada” in the *C.N.J.*, 1960/1. In the July/August, 1961 number he makes the following entry:

“773. Obv. As 765 (i.e., the Duseaman Br-670), from perfect or cracked die. Rev. Sixteen leaves tied by small, heavy bow with cherry l. under T of TOKEN. Cracked die. Breton 681; Courteau 60 (B). Rarity 7.”

Years later, the same writer brought out another series on the same subject in the *C.N.J.*: “The Colonial Coins of Canada” which appeared 1979-83. This time, the Br-681 was listed as follows:

“701. Three shamrocks to the right, with no bow. Perfect or cracked dies. Rx – sixteen cherry leaves tied by a small, heavy bow with a cherry at the left. There is a cherry under the T of TOKEN. Cracked die. Breton 681, Courteau 60B. Rarity 7.”

Oddly, while this writer lists the reverse both times as being from a “cracked die”, such a crack does not show on his accompanying illustration, either obverse *or* reverse. The same illustration appears in both “editions” and would purport to be a Br-681 with the revised reverse and no diecracking. Of course, we can’t be certain that the illustrations are not a composite of a Br-685 obverse and a Br-682 reverse.

#### **Attempting to Connect the Dots on the Br-681: Suppositions and Theories – Read With Caution.**

John Gibbs certainly did not operate the “Belleville Mint” all on his own; if nothing else, he required a couple of pairs of brawny arms just to swing the arms of the coining press and, considering the times, very probable that he had at least one apprentice on site as well.<sup>7</sup> It’s highly probable that the first, sloppy reverse of the Br-681 was an early, unsuccessful diesinking attempt by such a person, the die requiring correction by Gibbs himself – but not before it saw at least limited use.

Presuming that he *was* the “Gardner” arrested for counterfeiting, the loss of “Joseph” (or “John”) Gardner to the partnership was obviously a heavy blow. Not only was

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<sup>7</sup> Thomas Uffington, previous owner of the whole complex, not only employed some fifty or sixty hands, but also some twelve or fifteen apprentices – which he boarded in his own home. The house was obviously either very large or very crowded.

Gardner – and one “Campbell” (apprentice?) – taken from the picture but equipment was also seized, including “presses” (plural). Arrested for counterfeiting Spanish dollars and French 5-franc pieces, it’s obvious Gardner was quite talented at diesinking, much more so than Gibbs who from this time forward concentrated on dies with little more than lettering and simple designs able to be “built up” with device punches and a minimum of engraving. Better designed dies he seems to have had sunk and *replicated* under contract by other (probably New York) firms: (the Br-713, -714 and -715 are candidates here)<sup>8</sup>.

Gibbs also used whatever means necessary to prolong the life of the dies – even to using some well past the point when they should have been decently retired. In some cases (e.g.: Br-680, -683) they continued to be used in a state so broken that he *must* have held them together only by shrinking on a steel ring. The many slightly-off-center Bouquets indicates their having been struck in a loose-fitting collar, which in itself would nearly double die life.<sup>9</sup> Lastly, few of the Bouquets were fully struck up and today many of these pieces that we eye-grade as EFs – or possibly even VFs – may in fact be something like toned UNC’s. This was a result of Gibbs’ die-saving. In order to do so, he must have had some sort of stop to prevent the die faces from coming together except to a minimum distance; clashed dies on the Bouquet Sous are almost unknown – with one exception: the Br-707 seems to always exhibit a clash on the lower left obverse (at least the writer has never come across one that lacked this defect).

Considering all the above, it’s logical that Gibbs would have redeemed the amateurish first reverse of the Br-681 by repairing it. Apparently he polished away most of the offensive U and S, engraved proper letters in their stead and deepened the rest as well. As a “proper” Reverse B (Haxby/Willey designation), it was used on only one other number: the Br-682 where it certainly cracked toward the end of its use (presumably catastrophically). Of course, if Willey is correct and there *are* broken reverses known on the Br-681, it indicates more than a four-step sequence in the use of the Reverse, thus far taken to be: Br-681 amateur reverse / Br-681 repaired reverse / Br-682 uncracked repaired reverse / Br-682 cracked repaired reverse.

Perhaps we should also give some thought as to why the Br-681 *is* so rare (although one of the “commoner” of the Bouquet rarities). Yet when it left Gibbs’ mint, the repaired-reverse Br-681 might have not been scarce at all. Gibbs produced these sous for purely commercial purposes – and his customers for pure profit, releasing these tokens at face when their cost was only a fraction of that. McLachlan<sup>10</sup>, on whatever evidence, noted that a Montreal exchange dealer, Dexter Chapin, alone circulated an amount of the sous variously estimated at between ten and twenty thousand dollars’ worth. At 120 (halfpenny) Sous to the dollar, that would calculate to amounts of 1,200,000 to 2,400,000 tokens! But the Bank of Montreal (via the Br-714) would have been well aware of Gibbs

<sup>8</sup> Only the obverse of “Large Ampersand” Br-713 (LC-2A6 / Co. 13) – a separate die – seems to be an exception. The many varieties of the Brs-713 and -714 are otherwise the result of replicated master dies heavily polished and re-engraved after extensive use.

<sup>9</sup> British Royal Mint tests in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century proved that coins struck while restrained by a collar required 46% more force – and the accompanying wear-and-tear on the dies and press – than those not so restrained.

<sup>10</sup> McLachlan, R. W. (1886). P.17, footnote to his LXVI.

and his mint as, presumably, would many others. It's doubtful that Chapin would have been the only importer of them, although he could well have been the largest.

Then there would have been a reasonable profit only in a shipment of quantity. As with most firms, Gibbs' price-per-coin would have fallen as the amount increased. Yet even such a tiny order as £10 Halifax would amount to 4800 tokens (face) and, if that were the price charged, perhaps even a third more; the spread would have been even greater on bigger orders. Since there was no collectors' market at the time for these rather plain pieces, we may be rather sure that Gibbs did not coin tiny amounts at any given time, no matter that some Sous are very rare – even unique – today.

One possible cause is seizure. In the case of the Br-681, both the Obverse 5 and Reverse B used on it had their dies sunk quite late in the series, since both used the late "Coarse Letter" punches. At a guess, 1838. If so, there is a logical explanation: with the first arrival of the new government-approved "Habitants" in very late May, 1838, a move was put under way to force their acceptance. Quite simply, orders were given the various customs agents to enforce the Currency Act of 1808 prohibiting the manufacture and importation of tokens and which had been winked at all these years. Heretofore, such shipments entered Lower Canada with ease, usually invoiced as "nails" if in kegs and "hardware" if in boxes. But the border abruptly became a barrier for both Gibbs and his Montreal customers; shipments of these tokens were seized and destroyed – but not before the customs agents had exercised their prerogative in allowing a few pieces to "fall to the floor" as "souvenirs". That could well have been the fate of the Br-681, struck from what appears to have been "first use" of both dies.

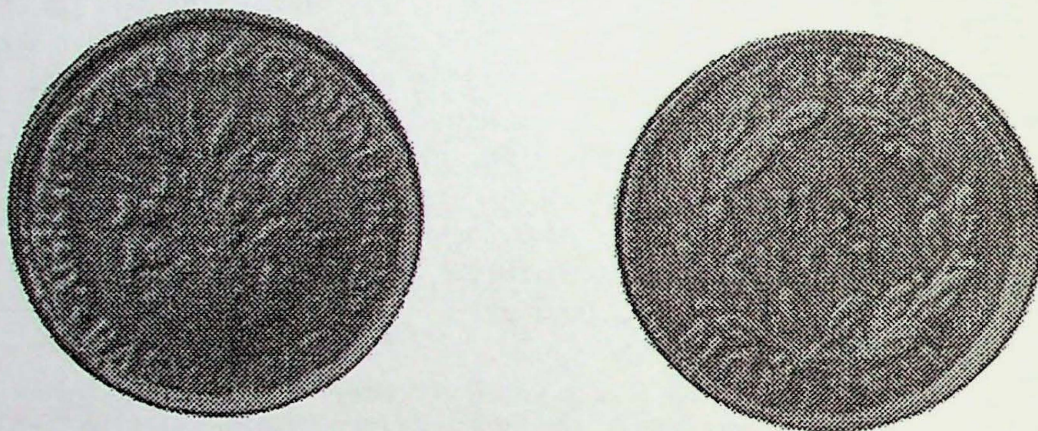
This particular Reverse was used on only one other Bouquet: the common Br-682. Although the writer has seen them only from unbroken reverse dies, Courteau lists them as "broken" (possibly it should have read "Sometimes from broken dies") while Bowman is probably more accurate in writing "Specimens are known with a broken die on the reverse". In any case, the breakage cannot be of common occurrence since the phenomenon rated a report in the June, 1902 number of *The Numismatist*. The break may have abruptly become catastrophic since we hear no more of this particular Reverse.

The Obverse (H/W Obverse 5) used on the Br-681 has a much more complicated lineage. The Haxby/Willey catalogue records their use on no fewer than six numbers, only two of which are reasonably common (Br-685 and -686). In their catalogue, Obverse 5 is listed as having been used as:

H/W # 135	Obverse 5 / Reverse A	Br - .	(Rarity/value left blank)
H/W # 136	Obverse 5 / Reverse B	Br-681	(reasonably rare)
H/W # 142	Obverse 5 / Reverse D	("Br-683a")	Extremely rare.
H/W # 144	Obverse 5 / Reverse E	("Br-681a")	Extremely rare.
H/W # 147	Obverse 5 / Reverse F	Br-685	(common)
H/W # 148	Obverse 5 / Reverse G	Br-686	(common)



*Above: Plated as Wilson's "Br-686", it is a "perfect die" Br-685. 2x*



*Above: Plated as Wilson's "Br-685", it is a Br-686, lightly-broken obverse. 2x*

The rarities above will be left for later discussion. In the case of the common Brs.-685 and -686, they appeared in that order – presuming that Gibbs used the dies in linear fashion and didn't "mix and match". Both Courteau and Bowman describe the Br-685 obverse as being from perfect dies: "same as No. 47 (i.e., Br-686) but always from the die in perfect condition [Courteau]"; "the break had not yet made its appearance showing that this coin was struck previous to the others [Bowman]". Willey (1979-83) records "from a perfect die". Concerning the same Obverse used on the Br-686, the same researchers wrote: "Broken die [Courteau]"; "some of them show the start of the die break indicating a later striking [Bowman]"; "the die sometimes being lightly cracked [Willey]".

The Bowman and Willey comments on the Br-686 indicates that there exist obverses struck from both perfect and cracked dies.



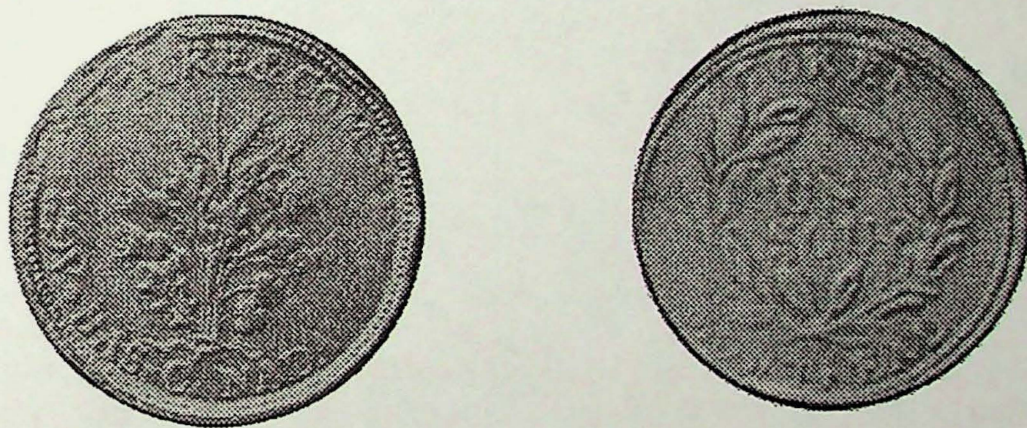
The writer has in his collection a Br-685 (*ex: Bateman Coll'n*) which shows the very faintest breakage from the wheathead over the heel of the L. It is so faint as to need tilting in the light to be discerned. Presumably this happened very late in the striking of the Br-685 but the break *did* start with this number. Conversely, the writer has never seen a Br-686 without a definite die break, light through reasonably heavy. However, if the very light breakage of the -685 continued on into the early portion of the -686, we *could* have recordings of "perfect" -686s since any degree of circulation wear would likely eradicate these early traces.

Having said that, there *may* exist upper condition, *truly perfect* Br-686s. If so, there can be but one explanation: that Gibbs mated the Obverse with both Reverses on more than one occasion and mixed them at that.<sup>11</sup>

### The Rarities of Obverse 5.

The Haxby/Willey # 135 (Obverse 5 / Reverse A) is accompanied by no values or comment for the best of reasons: it probably doesn't exist. It was listed in Bowman's work as his "Br-678A" but in his manuscript "Encyclopedia" he wrote: "This coin is shown in Bowman's listing of 1955 in error. It does not exist."

H/W # 136 (Obv. 5 / Rev. B) is the Br-681 discussed above.



Above: The Wilson "Br-683a". 2x.

H/W # 142 (Obv. 5 / Rev. D). This is the "Br-683a" plated in the Wilson Sale. The badly cracked obverse shows the die as having been used very late in the Obverse 5 series, contemporary with the worst of the Br-686s. *Possibly* this is the token briefly owned by McLachlan who ejected it from his collection as a "pieced coin"<sup>12</sup> and the

<sup>11</sup> The study of sequencing these two Breton numbers is not helped by the Wilson plates which supposedly show a lightly broken Br-685 and a perfect Br-686. The accompanying reverses show that the two were erroneously attributed/plated in inverted order.

<sup>12</sup> "Pieced coins" are the mating of two dissimilar coins by latheing one into a small box and the other into a "wafer" to just fit the hole. The joining is usually just under the rim, the better to hide it by the judicious application of artificial verdigris or dirty tone. The two are "glued" together by a dusting of "eutectic silver", a silver/copper alloy, about .700 fine, that has the unique property of melting at a significantly

seller refused to refund his money. It was quickly snapped up by Thomas Wilson at a low price.<sup>13</sup> Bowman recorded that two of these coins were known, the first announcement of its discovery having been in 1901.

H/W #144 (Obv. 5 / Rev. E). This also appeared in the Wilson Sale, plated as "Br-681a" and listed by Bowman as his "Br-687A", noting that "possibly five specimens are known". Although the plate is of a slightly rough coin, it appears that the obverse is "perfect" or, at worst, from the "very light die break" stage, making it contemporary with the Br-685 or very early Br-686. As well, the Reverse E also is a logical, expected mating. In the writer's opinion, this piece is a good candidate for the classification of "Rare survivor of a seized shipment". The dies, their state and the timing all point to it.



*Above: The Wilson "Br-681a". 2x*

### Epilogue.

This, then, is the story of the Br-681 "episode", its relatives and satellites, so far as the writer can reconstruct it. There will, of course, be revisions and additions in the future as new die states and the like are discovered and recorded. The whole anonymous Bouquet Sou series is that of a tattered tapestry, moth-eaten and full of holes insofar as information is concerned. John Gibbs certainly didn't aid in lineal clarity with his "good enough" minting methods and policy of "mix and match". And, since such tokens were illegal so far as the Montreal customers were concerned, we will probably search in vain for anything resembling documentation such as orders, invoices, shipping slips and the like. The "paper trail" would have been prudently destroyed once the transaction was complete. Clarity is left for us to decipher from such scattered clues as we have. But perhaps this one particular hole has been re-woven in something like the original pattern. We can hope.

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lower temperature than either silver, copper, or any of their other alloys. This lower heat melts the "eutectic glue" and is therefore the "fire test" for determining such suspected pieces (such as was used on the Br-712 – but it passed).

<sup>13</sup> See McLachlan's "Address to the A.N.A.", *The Numismatist*, Sept., 1912.

## The Hated "Stamp Act" of 1765 in Nova-Scotia.

By Eric Leighton, FCNRS

Many's the time we have heard about the Stamp Act, and the Boston Tea Party, and the other events leading up to, and of the American Revolution, or as our friends south of the border prefer to call it, the War of Independence. I believe the war itself was a revolutionary one, with the push for independence coming much later in the conflict. The whole thing appears to have been really an assertion of the rights of the colonists as free Englishmen, not as a subjugated foreign people breaking free. The British constitution guaranteed the right to all Englishmen not to be taxed without their consent. Their "consent" would have been in the form of elected representatives to the Commons, and of course, there were no seats in the Commons for the colonists. That is why every colony had its own legislature. But when the Parliament in England passed laws to raise taxes in the colonies, it was really overstepping the Magna Carta – the written constitution – as signed by King John in 1215, as well as the unwritten constitution of the Common Law of England. Whenever a people feel that they have had their rights trampled on, agitation begins to fester.

The Stamp Act was enacted on March 22, 1765, to take effect in all the North American colonies on November 1, 1765. Nobody on the west of the Atlantic liked the look of it.

LONDON, *Nov. 1.*

This is the fatal day on which the Stamp-duty takes place in North America, and which already has given such infinite discontent at Boston, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, Philadelphia, Virginia, and Carolina; that god only knows what will be the consequences...  
(copied in the Halifax Gazette, Feb. 27, 1766.)

In the seven months between enactment and effective date, a great deal of press space was devoted to this topic. The only newspaper in Nova-Scotia, the Halifax Gazette carried many of those pieces that appeared in the papers of the southern colonies, and its editor was not disinclined to print a few comments of his own along with them.

**Halifax Gazette, Nov. 14, 1765.**

H A L I F A X, *Novem. 14.*

It being Cucumber Times † with many of the Taylors in Town, they beg the Prayers of all good People that the Stamp Act may be repealed, as most of their Customers have declared they will have no new Clothes made, until such Time as said Act is repealed.—*A noble Profession !....*  
...Trade is dull, Money scarce, and to complete our Misfortunes we must be STAMP'D. —*Quere, Is this right?*

† I have never discovered any meaning for this phrase, but it may refer to after the harvest – EL

Practically everything made of paper, parchment or vellum had a tax value to be charged for its production. The list is long with over 200 individual items broken into 53 categories, each with a rate at which the stamp duty was to be applied to them. Compounding this intimidating and encompassing list was Article 53 that doubled the stated rate for any of them if “engrossed, written, or printed” in any language besides English. Sober second thought can be seen in Paragraph VIII which exempted the colonies of Quebec and Granada from this particular regulation for five years.

A sprinkling of some of the items included may not be out of place. Some of them were:

For any petition, bill, answer, claim, plea, replication, rejoinder, demurrer in a court of Chancery: one shilling and six pence.

For a certificate of any degree taken in any university, academy, college or seminary: two pounds.

For any note or bill of lading... four pence.

For any license for retailing of spiritous liquors: twenty shillings.

For any license for retailing of wine only: four pounds.

For any probate of a will, or letter of administration: five shillings.

For any bond securing the payment of a sum of money under £10: six pence... between £10 and £20: one shilling... above £20: one shilling six pence.

For every pack of playing cards: one shilling.

For every pair of dice: ten shillings. [which seems to be out of place being *not* made of paper, etc.]

For every pamphlet and paper contained in a half sheet or less piece of paper: one half penny.

For every advertisement to be contained in any gazette newspaper, or other paper, or any pamphlet: two shillings.

Paragraph VI. of the Act relates to money matters. “Provided always, that this act shall not extend to charge any bills of exchange, accompts, bills of parcels, bills of fees, or any bills or notes not sealed for payment of money at sight, or upon demand, or at the end of certain days of payment.” Presumably those notes that *were* sealed were considered to be bonds, and to be taxed as such. One is left with the understanding that perhaps there were no other methods of payment used at the time, excepting in coin, of course. No such thing as a personal cheque in those days.

**Halifax Gazette, Nov. 21, 1765.**

HALIFAX, *November 21.*

...We have no more News relating to Public Affairs, only, that the Stamp Works are going forward, though much against the Inclination of the People in general, who wait with great Impatience to hear the *happy News* of the STAMP-ACT being repealed, which would fill the breast of every loyal Subject, and Friends of LIBERTY, with Joy and Gladness! —May the *happy* Moment be near at hand.

It was repealed just less than a year after enactment, on March 18, 1766, which was really after only five months of its operation since November 1. There was such a public outcry that

even the haughty Parliament had to take notice. A convention of representatives from nine colonies had met in New York to present a united voice to Parliament. This convention is known as the Stamp Act Congress, which met on October 7, 1765, and issued a list of twelve declarations on the 19<sup>th</sup> of the same month. This was sent to Parliament, but was not officially received. It was probably carried in the other colonial papers and was supported by the editor of the Halifax Gazette, as his comment above closely reflects the second declaration which reads: "That his Majesty's liege subjects in these colonies are entitled to all the inherent rights and of his natural born subjects within the kingdom of Great Britain." Civil disobedience towards this Act became common. For instance the lawyers in New York refused to comply, resolving to "carry on business as usual, without paying any regard to the Stamp-Act"<sup>1</sup> and people in Quebec vowed not to buy the local newspaper if it was stamped,<sup>2</sup> while Boston merchants continued to send orders to England, but they were to be shipped *only* on the condition that the stamp act was repealed.<sup>3</sup>

So despised was this odious measure that it was quite a newsworthy event when a ship from Quebec arrived in New York with what appears to have been the first one of these stamps that they had yet encountered.

NEW YORK, Decem. 16. Thursday night last arrived here from Quebec in 20 days, Capt. Blow by whom we have the very disagreeable intelligence of the Stamp-Act having taken place in that province: he has brought a stamped let-pass with him from governor Murray; which was the day after his arrival stuck up in the coffee-house, where numbers with dejected countenances, went to see the same: It bears the same stamp as an English bill of lading, with the word AMERICA, at the top, and at the bottom, V. SHILLINGS: The words of the pass in manuscript.  
(copied in the Halifax Gazette, Jan. 16, 1766.)



Figure 1. A 2 shilling 6 pence stamp similar to the one from Quebec described at left.

In Nova-Scotia, the people were not amused by this stamp duty either. The editor of the Halifax Gazette voiced his opposition, which may be taken for that of the public at large, but

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<sup>1</sup>Halifax Gazette, Feb. 6, 1766.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., Feb. 13, 1766, copied from a London paper of Nov. 2.

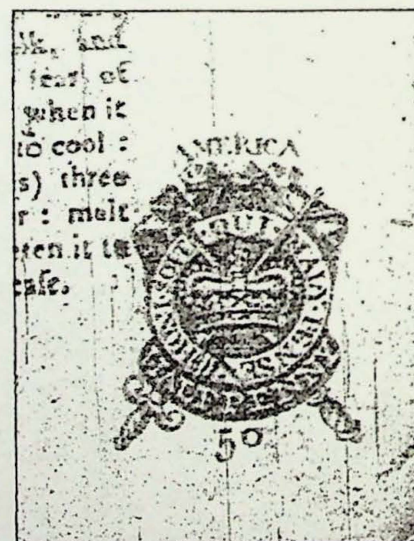
when the Stamp Act came into effect on November 1, 1765, his next paper published (of Nov. 7<sup>th</sup>), was duly stamped before going out<sup>4</sup>. Stamped, yes, but with a half penny stamp, the rate listed above for a half sheet newspaper, yet he declares publicly that his paper was a whole sheet version (see note 4). The stamp he used differed from the above sample in Fig. 1 with what must have been a truly legal impression, but it too caught the shocked attention of the New Yorkers, but not exactly as one would expect:

NEW-YORK, *Decem.* 23.

Barbados Newspapers are come to hand together with those from Halifax, with the downright form of the most ignoble tragedy that ever could be tragedized since the creation of man, and none but those whom PETER let loose could devise it; they have stabbed and thrust through, without mercy, the very CROWN itself, -- different from the stamps on the papers issued in England, as to show a sword or dagger, with the royal scepter, as to run thro' the whole cross ways. -- The word AMERICA at the top: And no doubt many an old Woman or old Man will undertake to think, if not to foretell, whether so surprising a contrivance does not forbode, either good or bad to certain territories.

(Halifax Gazette, Feb. 6, 1766.)

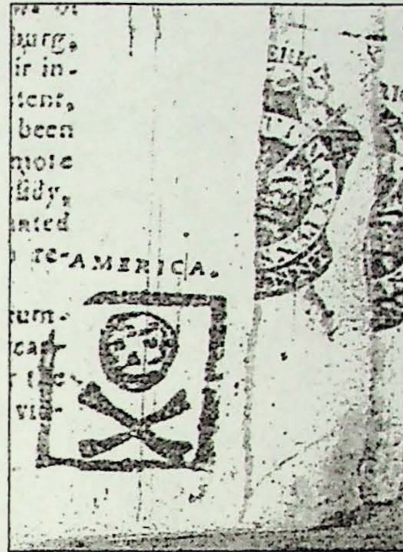
Figure 2 shows a copy of a stamp used on the Halifax Gazette of November 28, 1765, corresponding to the description of the one that so outraged the good folks of New York. The same stamp was used on every issue up to and including that of February 6, 1766, *except* that of December 19, 1765. Anthony Henry must have been feeling the frustration so common in those days. This shows itself quite clearly in the stamp he employed (Figure 3) on that day only.



**Fig. 2.** Official stamp used on the Halifax Gazette of Nov.28, 1765.

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<sup>4</sup>It carried this declaration at the top of the front page: "Printed and Sold by A. HENRY, at his Printing-Office in Sackville Street, where all Persons may be supplied with a Whole Sheet of this Paper at eighteen Shillings a year, until the Publisher has 150 Subscribers, when it will be no more than twelve Shillings. Advertisements are taken in, and inserted as Cheap as the Stamp Act will allow."



**Fig.3.** Stamp used on Dec. 19, 1765. issue of the Halifax Gazette. The nature of the protest is obvious.

No doubt he would have had quite a clever story ready to explain its use as the best he could do if, say, his official stamp was misplaced, lost, or carried off by wild animals.

The one time use of the skull and cross bones would have caught the attention of the authorities, who would have addressed the issue with him, and so he begrudgingly resumed the use of the same official stamp as required by the law. But *now* when his papers were taken to other colonies, they were damned because they had the hated stamp on them. In fact, one day early in February, a stamped Halifax newspaper was taken into Boston, where several hundred people assembled and ceremonially burned it at the stake.<sup>5</sup>

He used the official stamp on his February 13<sup>th</sup> issue, too. But he certainly made his point.(Fig. 4.) The law said his papers had to carry a stamp and it did. In fact it carried a second stamp, and a third, and a fourth, by no means official, and surely not sanctioned. Added to the basic legal stamp was a pair of protest slogans that left no room for error in judging this man's opinion of the whole sorry mess. Only one more issue appeared ( with proper stamp properly affixed) after this controversial version. Two un-stamped editions followed, with a gap of twenty five months before another issue was made. Was he forced out of business because no one would buy his papers that now cost a half penny more? Were his advertisers abandoning the paper due to the two shilling duty on all such advertisements? Did he just plain refuse to cater to a law that was both unconstitutional and arbitrary? Or was he spending two years in jail? In any event, his apparently last paper in 1766 carried the Resolutions of the Stamp Act Congress in their entirety. This may have been his one last kick at the can, before he went to it.

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<sup>5</sup>Halifax Gazette, Feb. 27, 1766, copied from a Boston paper of Feb. 6.



Figure 4. Protest stamp of Feb. 13, 1766. Five separate forms of protest are utilized. 1<sup>st</sup>. The official stamp was put on upside down. 2<sup>nd</sup>. The top caption reads "Scorn and contempt of America, (sliding?) down to Destruction" 3<sup>rd</sup>. Bottom caption: "Devils clear the Way for B...s and STAMPS." 4<sup>th</sup>. The upper right stamp clearly shows the devil with fork pointing to the upset official stamp. 5<sup>th</sup>. the stamp was not put on the first page, as all others had been, but on the second, or inside page.

As before noted, the Stamp Act was repealed in 1766. This was largely due to the efforts of William Pitt, the elder, British statesman and Prime Minister, who, according to Yeoman, "had endeared himself to America".<sup>6</sup>

Two tokens or perhaps medalets were struck in that same year to commemorate Pitt's efforts, one of a farthing size, the other very much like a half penny coin. Pictured on the following page is the obverse of the half penny, with the deliberate and likely grateful inscription on the

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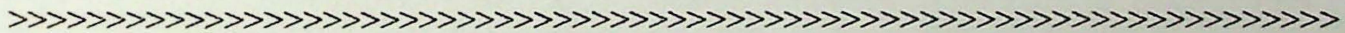
<sup>6</sup>Yeoman, R. S., A Guide Book of United States Coins Western Publishing Co.,1992, among many other editions. Known also as 'The Red Book'.



very bottom that most people pass by on reading it as meaningless. In 1766, it was not.



**Figure 5** NO STAMPS !



**A Note from the author...**

In the March issue of Numismatica Canada, our editor presented you the reader with a sample of ten pages of material from the Nova Scotia newspapers in the early 1800s. This province can claim an almost unbroken record of newspaper publication since 1752, or only three years after Halifax was founded! Sure there are gaps in the existing collections, but there certainly are a lot of papers still extant.

If one has noticed my frequent reliance on these papers as a source of information, one has hit the nail on the head. This began when I decided to see what the people of the day were saying about their money. We do it now with an enthusiasm that has not gone sour over these two and a half centuries, with the same kind of editorial comments as can be seen in the semi-numismatic tale related above. Letters to the editor, per se, didn't come along till well into our history, but many hints and clues abound in these old papers. Like, what did a Spanish dollar cost? Sounds like a redundant question, but it cost five shillings in Halifax, and eight in New York. Some of the merchant's ads actually said at what rate various coins were accepted by them. And the list goes on. You have seen only the tip of the iceberg. A wealth of information is buried there!

Do you feel this material should be published? In book format? Other? If you have any comments, please send them to the editor. Thank you. EL

### Communion Tokens of Galt (Cambridge), Ontario

As the settlement of the Great Lakes region was underway, newcomers to the country searched for rivers to run mills and places where the soil was good. Natives of Scotland established a small settlement in the early 1820's on the banks of the Grand River and gave it the name Shade's Mills.

In those days, family groups and people of similar origins would usually travel together. Among the settlers were ministers seeking the spiritual welfare of the people and establishing preaching points. Of the Presbyterians, some came from Scotland, where Missionary Societies were springing up with concern for the emigrating population. Others came north from the United States of America, seeking to bring the gospel to pioneers in British North America, a good number of whom were United Empire Loyalists who had left the United States during the war for independence and the war of 1812.

In 1824, two such American ministers from New York State, of the Associate Reformed Church (ARC), arrived in the village. (Shade's Mills became Galt in 1827, named in honour of the Scottish novelist, John Galt.) One of these men walked into a blacksmith shop, where a big sturdy Scot was working. Though he heard the door, the blacksmith didn't turn around to see who was there. In his deep, gruff voice he asked, "What's your wull, sir?" The American said, "Would you be wanting some preaching here?" The smith dropped his tools and turned to the visitor. There were tears in his eyes as he said, "Oh, aye!" Thus began the first congregation of Presbyterians in what is now the city of Cambridge.

The American based congregation, which eventually took the name of First Church, was served in Gaelic as well as English, by a variety of ministers from as far away as Stamford (now part of Niagara Falls). In 1832, they called their first settled minister, the Rev. James Strang. Mr. Strang soon had the first Communion Token struck for the congregation. Keeping to old tradition, the token bore the initials of the minister and were considered his property (**Token 1**). Mr. Strang remained minister of the congregation until his death in 1857.

During his ministry, the winds of unity were beginning to blow through the various Presbyterian bodies in North America. In 1858, the ARC became part of a larger group, still with headquarters in the USA, which was named the United Presbyterian Church of North America (UPCNA). In that same year, First Church called the Rev. Robert Acheson. Marking the founding of the UPCNA and the change of ministers, a new token was struck. Many of the Strang tokens were melted at that time. The token is known to have two varieties, one in lead (**Token 2**) and the other in white metal (**Token 3**). The varieties are also marked by differences in the lettering.

In 1831, the Church of Scotland sent a missionary to the area by the name of the Rev. William Stewart. Mr. Stewart founded a congregation in Galt on the other (west) side of the Grand River in 1831. At first the congregation was simply known as the Dumfries Kirk, as it served the township of that name, but it soon afterwards became St. Andrew's Galt. The token was struck for Dumfries Kirk in 1833 (**Token 4**). Mr. Stewart left in 1834 due to ill health and the congregation called the Rev. John Bayne a year later..

John Bayne's ministry is remarkable for its time. He was known as a great preacher and a strong leader. This was proven when he returned from a visit to Scotland in 1844 and immediately set about establishing the Free Church of Scotland in Ontario. The Free Church was an 1843 break-off from the Church of Scotland. It came into existence in Scotland because the ministers who left wanted to be free of governmental

control. Despite the fact that the same political realities did not exist in Canada, the people who favoured Free Church beliefs worked hard to claim the young Canadian church. John Bayne was the acknowledged leader in Ontario. And he took 90% of his congregation of St. Andrew's into the Free Church in early 1845.

Though the vast majority followed their minister into the Free Church, the Church of Scotland retained the building, so a new church building was begun, and the church became known as Knox's Church, Galt. Along with the establishment of the congregation a Communion token was struck. It is dated from the founding in 1845, and is known in both lead (**Token 5**) and white metal (**Token 6**). The congregation was devastated by the death of John Bayne in 1859 at the age of fifty-three. During his ministry at Knox's John Bayne had founded seven other congregations including the one at New Hope, which later became Hespeler and is now part of the city of Cambridge. It is recorded that the attendance at his funeral was greater than the entire population of Galt.

In 1861 Knox's became part of the new union between the Free Church and the Secessionist Church which formed the Canada Presbyterian Church. Knox's called the Rev. James Kidd Smith, during whose ministry a larger church building was completed in 1869. At this time a new token was struck. Two varieties are known. The first type is thick lead, and only two are known to the author (**Token 7**). This may be a trial strike. The second is the quite common white metal example (**Token 8**).

In 1875, four major bodies of Presbyterians in Canada joined together to form the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Galt then had three congregations: St. Andrew's, Knox's, and Union, which had been a Secessionist congregation founded in 1857. Union had used a stock token for its members. First Church remained with the UPCNA until deciding to join the Presbyterian Church in Canada in 1907.

In 1880, St. Andrew's and Union Churches merged to form Central Presbyterian Church. The building, seating eight hundred, went up across from Knox's, but this was no problem as the worship styles of the two congregations were different. The church building featured on signs as one enters Cambridge is that of Central.

A turning point in the Presbyterian Church in Canada came in the 1920's as a union between Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches was being discussed and promoted. The talks culminated in 1925 when Presbyterian congregations were given the right to vote on whether they would enter the new United Church or not. Knox's (by 68%) and Central, (by 74%), both voted to remain Presbyterian, while First chose to enter the new denomination. Most of those who disagreed with the choices of the congregations they attended changed their place of worship.

During the ministry of the Rev. Robert Jackson, Knox's, one of the very few congregations to continue to use the apostrophe-s in the name, celebrated the centennial of their building in 1969 and a commemorative token was struck and used at Communion. The token was modelled on the token (number 8) of a century earlier, but made of aluminum (**Token 9**).

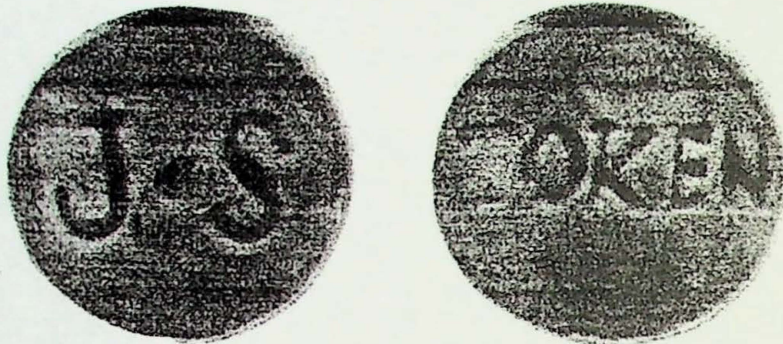
In 1973, the city of Galt combined with the towns of Preston (originally named Cambridge Mills) and Hespeler (once called New Hope) to form the present-day city of Cambridge. There are now six congregations of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in the city: Knox's and Central, St. Andrew's Galt, formed in 1917, and St. Giles', Galt, formed in 1955, along with the congregations of Preston and Hespeler.

In the year 2000, Central Presbyterian Church celebrated the 120th anniversary of the merging of St. Andrew's and Union Churches. At a special meeting of the elders,

Communion was served and the minister, the Rev. Angus Sutherland, only the congregation's sixth minister in 120 years, struck special tokens for the occasion, both types struck by hand into lead blanks. While both commemorate the anniversary of the congregation, the second also commemorates the 25th anniversary of Mr. Sutherland's ordination (Tokens 10, 11).

**Token 1: First #1**

obverse: J•S  
 reverse: TOKEN  
 composition: lead  
 shape: round  
 horizontal: 21.6 mm  
 vertical: 21.6 mm  
 thickness: 2.5 mm  
 weight: 7.9 g  
 die axis:  
 year of issue: 1833  
 minister at time of issue: the Rev. James Strang  
 references: Bo 76 Bu 3481 Ch CW-254A Cr 3070



**Token 2: First #2**

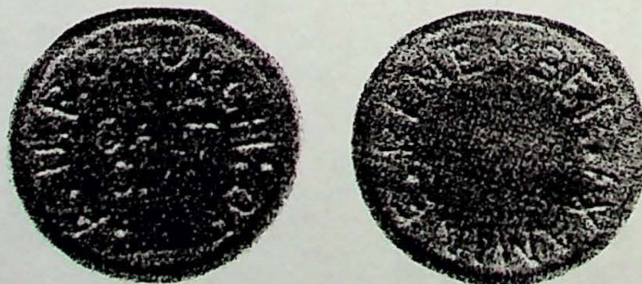
obverse: U.P.CHURCH:OF N.A. / GALT / C.W  
 reverse: REMEMBER.EXAMINE.  
 composition: lead  
 shape: round  
 horizontal: 17.9 mm  
 vertical: 17.9 mm  
 thickness: 2.2 mm  
 weight: 3.9 g  
 die axis:  
 year of issue: 1858  
 minister at time of issue: the Rev. Robert Acheson  
 references: Bo 77 Bu 2712 Ch CW-254B1 Cr 2416



*Note: the lead token above differs in lettering from the white metal token below. The letters are rougher and thicker in appearance, and notable is the "L" in the name GALT on which the horizontal bar is shorter on the lead token.*

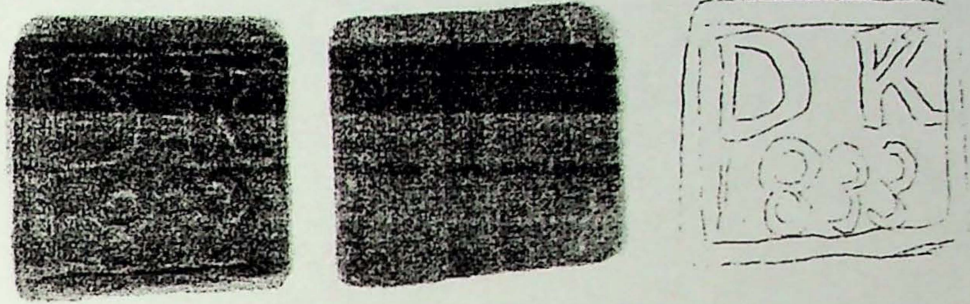
**Token 3: First #3**

obverse: U.P.CHURCH:OF N.A. / GALT / C.W  
 reverse: REMEMBER.EXAMINE.  
 composition: white metal  
 shape: round  
 horizontal: 18.3 mm  
 vertical: 18.3 mm  
 thickness: 1.9 mm  
 weight: 2.7 g  
 die axis:  
 year of issue: 1858 or later



minister at time of issue: the Rev. Robert Acheson  
references: Bo - Bu - Ch CW-254B2 Cr -

**Token 4:** St. Andrew's  
obverse: DK / 1833  
reverse: *blank*  
composition: lead  
shape: square  
horizontal: 17.7 mm  
vertical: 17.9 mm  
thickness: 1.6 mm  
weight: 4.4 g  
die axis: uniface  
year of issue: 1833

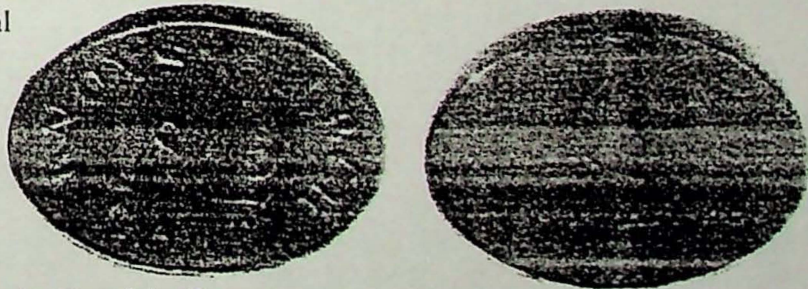


minister at time of issue: the Rev. William Stewart  
references: Bo 66 Bu 2010 Ch CW-236 Cr 1772

**Token 5:** Knox's #1  
obverse: KNOX'S-CHURCH / 1845 / GALT  
reverse: LET A MAN / EXAMINE HIMSELF / 1 COR. XI. 28.  
composition: lead  
shape: oval  
horizontal: 30.6 mm  
vertical: 22.0 mm  
thickness: 1.9 mm  
weight: 9.4 g  
die axis:  
year of issue: 1845  
minister at time of issue: the Rev. John Bayne  
references: Bo 74 Bu 2714 Ch CW-252A2 Cr 2417

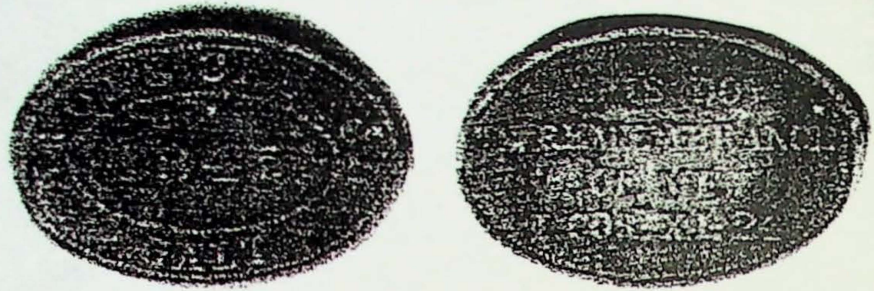


**Token 6:** Knox's #2  
obverse: KNOX'S-CHURCH / 1845 / GALT  
reverse: LET A MAN / EXAMINE HIMSELF / 1 COR. XI. 28.  
composition: white metal  
shape: oval  
horizontal: 30.7 mm  
vertical: 22.1 mm  
thickness: 2.0 mm  
weight: 7.1 g  
die axis:  
year of issue: 1845  
minister at time of issue: the Rev. John Bayne  
references: Bo 74 Bu 2713 Ch CW-252A1 Cr 2417



**Token 7:** Knox's #3  
obverse: KNOX'S CHURCH / 1845 / GALT  
reverse: THIS DO / IN REMEMBRANCE / OF ME / I. COR. XI. 24  
composition: lead

shape: oval  
 horizontal: 31.7 mm  
 vertical: 22.4 mm  
 thickness: 2.0 mm  
 weight: 10.3 g  
 die axis:  
 year of issue: 1869  
 minister at time of issue: the Rev. James Kidd Smith  
 references: Bo - Bu - Ch - Cr -



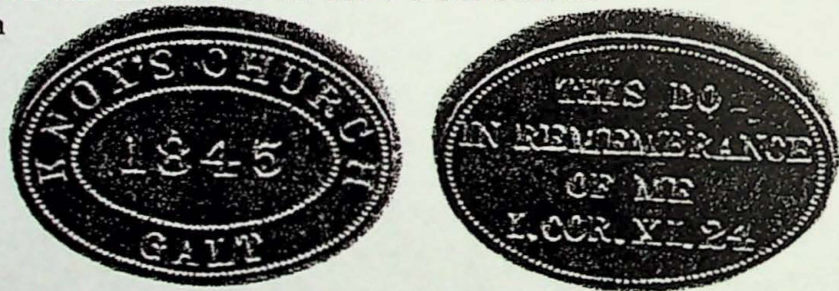
**Token 8:** Knox's #4

obverse: KNOX'S CHURCH / 1845 / GALT  
 reverse: THIS DO / IN REMEMBRANCE / OF ME / I. COR. XI. 24  
 composition: white metal  
 shape: oval  
 horizontal: 30.7 mm  
 vertical: 21.6 mm  
 thickness: 1.5 mm  
 weight: 5.6 g  
 die axis:  
 year of issue: 1869  
 minister at time of issue: the Rev. James Kidd Smith  
 references: Bo 75 Bu 2715 Ch CW-252B Cr 2418



**Token 9:** Knox's #5 (commemorative)

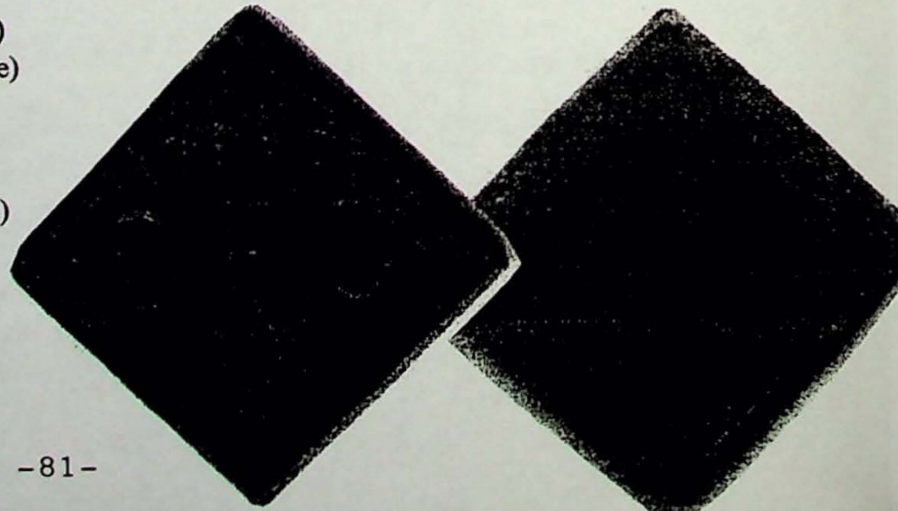
obverse: KNOX'S CHURCH / 1845 / GALT  
 reverse: THIS DO / IN REMEMBRANCE / OF ME / I. COR. XI. 24  
 composition: aluminum  
 shape: oval  
 horizontal: 31.5 mm  
 vertical: 22.2 mm  
 thickness: 1.4 mm  
 weight: 1.9 g  
 die axis:  
 year of issue: 1969  
 minister at time of issue: the Rev. Robert Jackson  
 references: Bo - Bu 2716 Ch CT-1945 Cr -



*Note: Burzinski and Charlton list this as a 1945 commemorative, which it was believed to be at time of publication. It is now known to be a 1969 commemorative.*

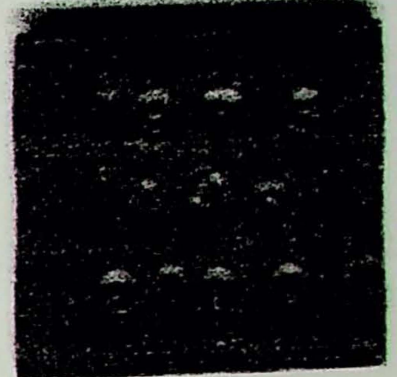
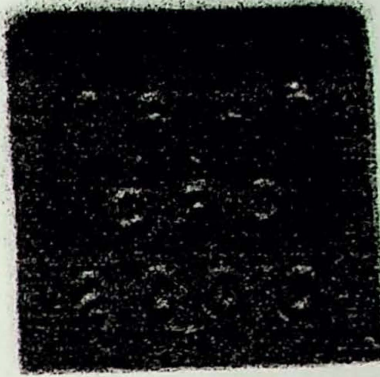
**Token 10:** Central #1 (commemorative)

obverse: 1880 / CPC / 2000 (incuse)  
 reverse: blank  
 composition: lead (mintage 45)  
 shape: diamond  
 horizontal: 31.4 mm (point to point)  
 vertical: 32.7 mm (point to point)  
 thickness: 1.9 mm  
 weight: 11.2 g



die axis: uniface  
year of issue: 2000  
minister at time of issue: the Rev. Angus Sutherland  
references: Bo - Bu - Ch - Cr -

**Token 11: Central #2 (commemorative)**  
obverse: 1880 / CPC / 2000 (incuse)  
reverse: 1975 / AJS / 2000 (incuse)  
composition: lead (mintage 16)  
shape: square  
horizontal: 23.3 mm  
vertical: 23.3 mm  
thickness: 2.0 mm  
weight: 11.3 g  
die axis:  
year of issue: 2000  
minister at time of issue: the Rev. Angus Sutherland  
references: Bo - Bu - Ch - Cr -



### **Bibliography:**

**Banners Unfurled, The history of First United Church Galt, Canada 1824-1949,**  
Andrew Taylor, printed by Galt Printers, 1949

**Knox's 1869-1969,** Constance Sanders, ed., printed by Knox's Galt, 1969

**A Century at Central, 1882-1982,** James Barrie, printed by Ayr News Limited, 1982

A note about the author:

For the past fifteen years, Angus Sutherland has been an avid collector of Communion tokens from around the world. He is an ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, currently serving the congregation at Doon, Kitchener, Ontario. He works with the curator of the National Presbyterian Museum in Toronto as assistant in charge of the Communion Token collection there. Also, he is currently convener of the Committee on History of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Discovery of Unknown (Unreported?) Thomas Church Counterstamp on a  
Province of Canada, Quebec Bank 1/2d Token 1852

Gene Belair, CATC # 1051

This past January, I made my first visit to the New York International Numismatic Convention (NYINC) at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City. The NYINC is a show with an impressive list of who's who of international coin dealers.

After many hours of gawking at some of the most pristine world coins that I've ever seen and feeling embarrassed for asking if they had any Canadian coins or tokens, I came across a dealer (I didn't get his name) who said he had a small selection of Canadian "stuff" in one of his books. His small selection consisted of one page of heavily circulated large cents and Pre-confederation tokens. He apparently had had this stuff for some time as the page and the 2x2s were rather aged looking.

In any event, I noticed that one of the tokens had some kind of counterstamp on it. I did not recognize it, nor was the dealer able to provide any insight. Since this was the only counterstamp other than Devin's and Bolton that I've seen on a Canadian token, I decided to purchase it for a whopping \$35US.

A few weeks later, I finally got around to cataloging my purchases from the show. But I could not find this counterstamp example listed in my Brunk catalog. So I posted an inquiry on the CATC yahoo site. Within a few hours the counterstamp was identified as a Thomas Church piece and I started receiving offers of multiples of what I paid for it.

The host token is a Province of Canada, Quebec Bank, 1852 halfpenny, Charlton # PC-3, Breton 529. The counterstamp on the obverse is Bowman # 24; the reverse is Bowman # 6. This combination is not listed in Bowman's work. Both are approx. 60% off center.



24

Obverse counterstamp



6

Reverse counterstamp





Thomas Church counterstamp on Charlton PC-3, Breton 529

My thanks to Gord Nichols and Markus Molenda for helping in the identification of this piece, and to Dr. John Temple for the pleasant phone call and data he mailed to me regarding Mr. Church.

References:

Charlton Standard Catalogue, Canadian Colonial Tokens, 5<sup>th</sup> edition, W.K. Cross, 2003.

Illustrated History of the Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada, P.N. Breton, Nadin-Davis, 1983

The Tokens of Thomas Church, Fred Bowman, Canadian Numismatic Journal, Vol. 4, No. 10 October 1959.

CATOnline 'yahoo' group at <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/CATOnline>

**KENNETH DOUGLAS TAYLOR**  
**RECIPIENT OF THE USA CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL**

\*\*\*\*\*

- Len Buth FCNRS

Ken Taylor was born in Calgary, AB on October 5, 1934. He received his B.A. from the University of Toronto in 1957, and his M.B.A. in 1959 from the University of California. Upon returning to Canada, he became a diplomat with the Canadian Foreign Service. He served as Ambassador to Iran during 1979 and 1980. From 1981 to 1984 he served as Canadian Counsel-General in New York. He retired from the Foreign Service in 1984. He subsequently became a Sr. Vice-president with Nabisco Brands until 1990, when he opened his own consulting business specializing in international risks. In 1998 he became Chancellor of Victoria University, at the University of Toronto, and from which he retired in May 2004.

Taylor will be best know for what is termed the "Canadian Caper". He was our Ambassador in Iran in 1979, when that country entered a period of virtual civil war caused by the repressiveness of the then ruler, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and the rhetoric from the exiled Shiite cleric, Ayatollah Khomeini. The ailing Shah left Iran in January 1979, which permitted Khomeini to return in February to preside over the setting up of an Islamic republic which was strongly anti-American. On November 4, 1979 a crowd of thousands of Iranian protesters crowded around the US Embassy in Tehran, and a mob of some 500 stormed the Embassy, taking 90 hostages - including 66 Americans. During the following year bound and gagged US hostages were regularly paraded in front of television cameras and their mock executions held. A rescue attempt by US Armed Service personnel failed and the dead bodies of eight US soldiers were paraded through the streets, and in view of television cameras. Those of the writer's age, will recall the newscasts.

At the time of the US Embassy storming, 5 American consular officers managed to flee from an adjoining building. They hid that evening with a plan to meet at the British Embassy the following day, however before going there, the British Embassy was also seized. The 5, plus a sixth American [ an agricultural attaché], then contacted the Canadian Embassy for possible refuge. The Americans first contacted John Sheardown for help. Sheardown, the second-in-command responded, "Hell, yes. Of course. Count on us". Ambassador Taylor, with permission from Ottawa, granted the 6

safe housing. The six Americans remained at the Embassy for 79 days... 2 stayed with the Ambassador and his wife, and the other four stayed at the the Sheardown quarters. It is interesting to point out a Canadian reporter [Jean Pelletier] knew what was transpiring, and sat on his story in order to protect everyone. Taylor and everyone at the Embassy were at great risk.

Various escape plans for the Americans were devised by Taylor, in concert with the CIA. The plan decided upon was to pretend the 6 Americans were Canadians in Iran to see about shooting a movie. They named their production company "Studio Six". On the morning of January 28, 1980, with forged documents and Canadian passports, the six easily passed through the Mehrabad airport and flew to safety. Ken Taylor immediately closed the embassy and he, his wife Pat, and the other Canadian staff still there then flew back to Canada from the same airport that same day.

The entire episode has been referred to as "The Canadian Caper". The story was made into a movie in 1981, called "Escape from Iran: The Canadian Caper", and starred Gordon Pinsent as Ambassador Taylor.

Our southern neighbours were very grateful for the role Taylor and the others played in obtaining the safe release of the 6 Americans, and the admiration and the level of esteem Canadians were held in by the Americans reached an all time peak, which remained so for many years.

The United States Congressional Gold Medal, first issued in 1776 and requiring a majority approval vote by the US Congress, is awarded from time to time to those individuals that are deserving of the highest expression of national appreciation for distinguished achievement and contribution. Some 300 medals have been awarded. The medal is struck by the US Mint.

The only Canadian to have received this medal is Ambassador Ken Taylor.

President Ronald Reagan presented the medal to Taylor on June 16, 1981 [several months after the remaining American hostages were finally freed], citing: "in appreciation for the noble and heroic effort in harboring of six United States diplomats and safe return to America. Thank you, Canada.... and to Ken Taylor for his valour, ingenuity and steady nerves which made possible this one happy chapter in the agony of these 444 days of hostage crisis".

Taylor also received the Order of Canada from Governor General Edward Shreyer in 1980.

Only one gold medal is struck for each award, however the US Secretary of the Treasury " may cause duplicates in bronze to be coined and sold, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof". A copy of the bronze medal appears below.



Actual size: 76mm, bronze, 6mm thick.

Obverse by Frank Gasparro [1909-2001] .... one of the world's most prolific engravers, and Chief Engraver US Mint 1965-1981.

Obverse: CANADIAN AMBASSADOR KENNETH TAYLOR

Reverse: ENTRE AMIS- APPRECIATION FOR THE HEROIC EFFORT IN THE HARBORING OF SIX UNITED STATES DIPLOMATS AND SAFE RETURN TO AMERICA. THANK YOU CANADA. ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 6, 1980

# The Royal Dairy of Victoria

by Ronald Greene



V7460a

A:O:26½ mm

The Royal Dairy first showed up in the city directory in 1908 at 1004 Broad Street. Charles W. McAllister was the proprietor. From the start the business was a retail outlet, a dairy bar and not a producer-vendor. In 1909 the proprietors were shown as Elbert T. Lamphere and Charles W. McAllister. The previous year Mr. Lamphere had been a commercial traveller, and in the following directory, issued in January 1911, he was again a commercial traveller. That directory showed the Royal Dairy at 1110 Douglas Street for the first time. Mr. McAllister was again shown as the sole proprietor and his wife, Bertha, was also working in the dairy.

The Royal Dairy remained at 1110 Douglas Street until 1923 when it moved to 707 View Street, which was just across the street and around the corner. Charles W. McAllister remained the manager and his wife, Bertha, remained the bookkeeper until 1941. In 1940 Mr. McAllister seems to have expanded to Nanaimo where he was operating the IXL Dairy. Bertha continued working at the Royal Dairy. At one point a John McAllister was shown as a driver for the dairy, so they may have delivered for a while.

In the late 1940's the Royal Dairy was still at 707 View Street, and I recall often dropping into the Royal Dairy to have a milk shake after swimming at the Crystal Gardens. We considered the Royal Dairy's milk shakes to be the best in town, cheaper and better than those at the Crystal Gardens. These memories had to be before July 1948 as I usually took the street car home after my milk shake and the last street cars ran in Victoria on July 5, 1948. In the early 1950's the Northwestern Creamery bought out the Royal Dairy and closed it, which was very disappointing as their milk shakes were not as good and we had to walk almost five blocks farther to their dairy bar. The city directory shows a Pauline's Milk Bar at 707 View Street in 1954 and 1955, but in 1956 that address was shown as vacant. I don't remember Pauline's.

At one time the token was rare, only one was known until 1981 when a couple more turned up. However, in 1992 a firm was cleaning out an old Northern Junk warehouse and a bunch of tokens were found. The find included the T. Alexander tokens of Esquimalt [CeeTee 1992, p. 129], some dog tags from 1939 and at least a dozen Royal Dairy tokens. I was assured by the firm's on-site manager that I had acquired all of the tokens from him, but obviously his crew were pocketing some as they started to show up at the flea markets and collectibles shows the same month. There are at least thirty known today. Since the dairy was only at 1110 Douglas between 1910 and 1922 the tokens had to be issued in that time period. The tokens seen do not show much wear so they likely were not used for very long.

## Western Club and the Western Sports Centre

of Vancouver, B.C.

by Ronald Greene

The Western Club was incorporated July 25, 1938 and the first three directors were Edmond Jean Temoin, a carpenter, Richard Langdon, a geologist, and William E. Reid, a retired banker. The club was located at 111 Dunsmuir Street, where it remained until April 1945 when it moved to 135, 137, and 139 E. Hastings St. The name was changed to Western Sports Centre as of April 29, 1948.<sup>1</sup>

The 1949 report had Temoin and Reid still as directors, as was John McNair, a plumber. The financial report gives some indication of the activities of the club.

(revenue)	lunch counter	\$28,810.50
	tobacco & sundries	\$22,673.00
	rentals, rooms	\$ 2,723.50
	gym receipts	\$ 2,164.00
	tables rentals	\$29,924.50
	sale of cards	\$36,124.74
	fees, billiards, rummy, telephone	\$ 9,811.61

In 1963 there were 20 voting members and Angelo Branca, Q.C. was a director. Temoin was the president – his address given as 625 King George's Way, West Vancouver. Table rentals were the main source of income that year, \$52,014, with rentals amounting to \$9,454 and tobacco \$18,608.

There was a 1964 indenture (mortgage) for \$10,000 filed, which was given to Edmond Temoin, club operator, Wm. E. Reid, club operator, Teresa Branca, widow, and Dolores Rose Holmes and Patrick Holmes "in consideration of payment of arrears of property taxes." The indenture gave an interesting inventory as exhibit A, which included:

5 billiard tables of 6 x 12  
upper floor 22 beds  
cardroom 28 card tables  
25,000 poker chips  
lunch counter equipment

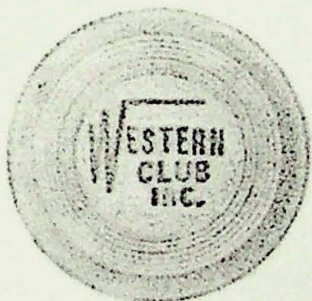
A word here about Angelo Branca, Q.C., might be of interest. He was a very well known criminal defense lawyer. He became a judge in 1964 and served until he retired at age 75 in 1978. He passed away October 3, 1984. Teresa Branca was his mother.

The 1974 directors were Henry Sandeski, Howard Minnie and Peter Kuzma. The return showed 3006 voting members, which seems a high number. The financial report for 1977 gave Games Income as \$97,818, virtually the entire revenue. A 1981 City Directory showed the club still at 139 E. Hastings St., and there also a Western Sports Centre Barber Shop, a Western Sports Centre Billiards, and a Western Sports Centre Coffee Shop, so it looks like certain operations were leased out by this time.

In 1985 the club was still at 139 E. Hastings and the directors were Tom Brandon, Garry Ruffeski, Graydon Anderson and Jon Rublack. There were now only 438 members. By 1989 the club had moved to 881 E. Hastings. The 1992 report gave Brandon, Ruffeski and Anderson as directors, plus Les Davey. The income report was "time charges and dues \$103,031" and "confections sales, net \$9,669." The city directory for that year showed Brandon as the Club Manager.

The last report on file, for 1993, gives four new names as directors, all could be Chinese, Tina Sue, Phillip Leung, Lyna Lee and Tracey Sue. There were 200 voting members and a deficit of \$5,776. That year the city directory (for 1993/94) showed 881 E. Hastings as vacant, and there was no further listing for the Western Sports Centre. In 1997 the Registrar sent out the usual standard two year warning letter – sometimes these were later as in this case – and when the letter was returned as unknown the Western Sports Centre was dissolved.

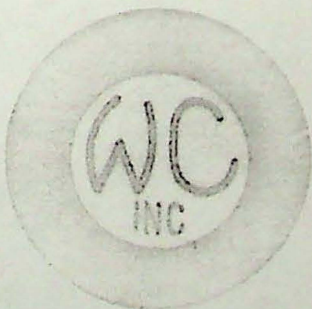
The Western Club, and later Western Sports Centre, while incorporated as a society, did not include the word Incorporated or Inc. in its name. Were the makers of the chips told that the club was incorporated and thus added the word "Inc."? The woman on the desk at the Registrar of Companies believed that use of the abbreviation "Inc." was not allowed before the companies legislation changed in the 1970's, and the Western Club chips clearly date to an earlier time. Perhaps the chips were in error, or the operators wanted to impress people with the fact that the society was incorporated.



*This is known in two colours. The pieces are embossed:*

U9796a	Fr:R:38½
U9796b	Fk:R:38½

We believe that the fibre tokens were issued before the following plastic tokens, but the fibre token bearing the name "Western Sports Centre" which would follow both makes us wonder if we have reversed the order of these pieces. This is just one of the questions without an answer regarding these pieces and this club.



U9796e	Py:R:38½	formerly U9805b
U9796f	Ppi:R:38½	formerly U9805c
U9796g	Pb:R:38½	formerly U9805d

*The pieces are embossed.*

When the yellow and pink chips were obtained in 1983 at the Western Sports Centre by Brian Denman they were being used as 25¢ and \$1.00 respectively. The blue chip was acquired by Duff Malkin by 1993.



*U9806a Fk:R:38½*

*These dark fibre pieces neither scan nor photograph well. The embossed circles and letters have quite low relief.*

*U9806d tPr:R:38 formerly U9805a*

*Leslie C. Hill obtained one of these in 1970.*

We have renumbered the pieces as the original listings were quite mixed up and out of order.

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<sup>1</sup> Registrar of Companies, Society file, S002460 There were two other Western Clubs registered in British Columbia. The first, *The Western Club*, which was active from 1901 to about 1925, was a traditional men's club located in Vancouver. The second, *The Western Club, Limited*, was a Chinese gaming club, which was in existence from 1908 to about 1913 when it was dissolved.



## Bob's Place, and Gwynne's Cranbrook, B.C.

by Ronald Greene

Cranbrook today is one of the leading cities in the South East Kootenays, in British Columbia. It was established in 1898 when the railway decided not to run a line into Fort Steele. Over the next dozen years it generally supplanted Fort Steele as the centre of the region. The City of Cranbrook was incorporated in 1905 and one hundred years later it has a population of about 18,500 and services a region of about 34,000 people.



Aluminum: Round: 21½ mm

B.C. Database C7160a

Robert "Bob" Edwin Nafe opened up Bob's Place, which was a cigar store, in December 1912. He advertised regularly with small one line ads which read, "Meet me at Bob's Place." He only operated for about 19 months, closing his store in July 1914.<sup>1</sup> The issue carrying the mention that he was closing also carried the announcement of the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand which led to World War I. His store was located in the Cosmopolitan Hotel. In January 1915 Nafe was working as a machinist in North Yakima, in Washington State. In December 1915, when he married Jessie May Murgatroyd in Cranbrook,<sup>2</sup> he was 32 years of age, and said to be working as a machinist in his old home town of Preston, Ontario.



Brass: Round: 21 mm

B.C. Database C7960a

James Crawford was running a barber shop in the Stone building in Moyie, B.C., by September 1904. In November of that year Crawford moved to the Farrell block where he ran the barbershop, in partnership with Earl G. Gwynne who operated the cigar, tobacco and confectionery side of the business. Nothing is known of where Gwynne was living prior to his

<sup>1</sup> *Cranbrook Herald*, December 12, 1912, p. 5, and July 9, 1914

<sup>2</sup> Vital Events, B.C. Archives, Marriage Certificate 15-09-181520, microfilm B11388

arrival in Moyie, but he was born in Cleveland c. 1875<sup>3</sup> and a Carl Gwynne made a visit to Moyie in March 1905 from southern Idaho.

In April 1905 the partnership split up and Gwynne was running the cigar, tobacco and confectionery business on his own. James Crawford moved on to Kamloops, where he committed suicide in 1908.<sup>4</sup> Meanwhile Gwynne was a regular advertiser in the *Moyie Leader*. In June 1909 he obtained the agency for Hazelwood ice cream, which seems to have been the quality ice cream of the day, and his ads changed from E.G. Gwynne to Gwynne's Hazelwood Parlor. In July fixtures for a soda fountain arrived for him. With the seasonal drop in ice cream sales in the fall Gwynne's advertising reverted to his name, E.G. Gwynne. In February 1910 his advertisements read, "Our card and reading room is very popular. A nice place to drop into and spend a few moments, we always have a nice warm fire."<sup>5</sup>

On the 27<sup>th</sup> of February in 1910, Earl G. Gwynne and Hildur V. Mark were married in his residence in the Farrell block. Gwynne was 35 years of age, and his wife was 22 years old. Unfortunately the marriage was not to last long as in late September of the same year Mrs Gwynne was drowned in Moyie Lake. Dr. Connolly, the coroner, reported that the cause of death was, "drowning while mentally unbalanced."<sup>6</sup> The newspaper reported that Mrs. Gwynne had been in delicate health for some time.

Gwynne continued to advertise in the *Moyie Leader* until the newspaper ceased publication in April 1911, but Gwynne visited Cranbrook several times in March and April 1911 and he may well have been planning to move to Cranbrook by then. With no newspaper available and no city directories published between 1910 and 1918 it is difficult to say when he moved. A list of businesses that appeared in *The Prospector*, June 22, 1911, did not list Gwynne as among the four cigar and tobacconists in Cranbrook. In Cranbrook Gwynne was not a regular advertiser in either Cranbrook newspaper, the *Cranbrook Herald* or *The Prospector*, and the first ad found was in January 1912 and that advertisement read "Gwynne's" which supports the attribution of the token to Cranbrook rather than Moyie.

Sophia Katherine Gwynne sued Earl George Gwynne for alimony in an action filed in Supreme Court, Cranbrook, on May 30, 1913.<sup>7</sup> The date and place of their marriage has not been found, but its absence from the British Columbia records would indicate that Washington State or Idaho was a possibility.

The *Cranbrook Herald* for May 27, 1915, page 3, wrote, "E.G. Gwynne, who has been in business here for the past five years, has decided to quit and is selling his stock by public auction. The sale commenced Wednesday and will be continued until Saturday, when it is hoped Mr. Chas. A. Waterman, of Nelson, the auctioneer in charge will have disposed of the entire stock of goods. Mr. Gwynne expects to be leaving Cranbrook shortly for the east on a visit to relatives and friends. Mr. Gwynne's departure from Cranbrook is regretted by every business man in the place. He took an active part in the welfare of the city and was always on the job when anything had to be done. Cranbrook can ill-afford to lose such men."

There were no further mentions of Mr. Gwynne in the *Cranbrook Herald*.

<sup>3</sup> Vital Events, B.C. Archives, Marriage Certificate, 1910-09-162622, microfilm B11386

<sup>4</sup> *Moyie Leader*, Oct. 24, 1908, p. 1

<sup>5</sup> *Moyie Leader*, Feb. 18, 1910, p. 1

<sup>6</sup> Vital Events, BC Archives, Death Certificate, 1910-09-166483, microfilm B13105

<sup>7</sup> GR2336, Supreme Court (Cranbrook), Divorces & matrimonial case files 1909 - 1946, Box 91-1661-1

## Tokens of Drake & McPherson, Dutton, Ontario

by Harry N. James FCNRS

Dutton, Ontario is located in Dunwich Township of Elgin County about 18 miles west of St. Thomas.

A brass set of due bill tokens from the firm of Drake & McPherson is listed in the late Ken Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills*. The set runs from 1¢ to \$1.00. They were round in shape and varied from 18 mm in diameter for the cent to 35 mm for the dollar.

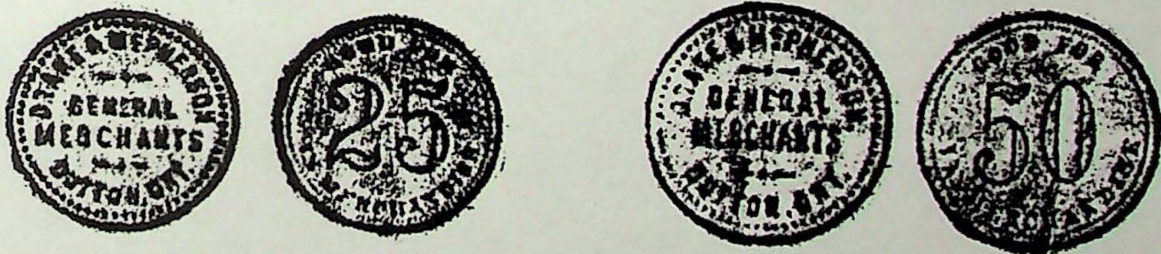
F. W. Drake's family were from St. Thomas, Ontario having a farm where Pinafore Park is located today.

In 1883 Mr. Drake was running a store in Fingal, Ontario. By 1885 he had moved to Dutton opening a store in the Dutton Advance building. Two years later he moved into the new Leitch Block. This block burned in 1893. He was eventually in partnership with a Mr. McPherson. As early as 1902 they are listed in the Farmers & Business Directory for the Counties of Brant, Elgin, Norfolk and Oxford. They operated their store next to the Ostrander Block and were in business together until 1917 when Mr. Drake sold to a Mr. R. K. Panter. At this time he moved back to St. Thomas.

### The Tokens:

Obverse: - Drake & McPherson / General Merchants / Dutton, Ont.

Reverse: - Good for / 1 / in merchandise	B-R-18
Good for / 5 / in merchandise	B-R-20
Good for / 10 / in merchandise	B-R-22
Good for / 25 / in merchandise	B-R-28
Good for / 50 / in merchandise	B-R-30
Good for / 1.00 / in merchandise	B-R-35



### Sources:

Palmer, Ken, *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills*, Canadian Association of Token Collectors, St. Thomas, Ont. 2001

Heeney, Terry, *Dutton's Story - 1891 - 1991*, Aylmer Express, 1990.

Farmers & Business directory for the Counties of Brant, Elgin, Norfolk and Oxford, 1902.

## Two Tokens From Glencoe, Ontario

by Harry N. James FCNRS

In Fred Bowman's *Trade Tokens of Ontario*, he lists a livery token from Glencoe used at the McAlpine House. The token was good for hay for a team of horses. It was made of aluminum, octagonal in shape and 25 mm in diameter.

Glencoe is located halfway between London and Chatham Ontario. Its main street is the townline between Ekfrid and Mosa Townships of Middlesex County. The town got its start about 1860 and received a good growth spurt when the Great Western railroad went through. The population during the 1890s was about 1,000.

By the 1880s there were four hotels in the town including the one which was to become the McAlpine House, owned by Peter McAlpine.

The first mention of Peter J. McAlpine in the Middlesex directories was in 1880. He was listed as having a livery business. By 1881 or 82 he owned the Commercial Hotel. From 1890 until 1902 he is listed as the proprietor of the McAlpine House which he had purchased from a Mr. McKinnon.

By 1904 the hotel is listed under the ownership of J. McAlpine (possibly a son), who ran the business for the next several years.

The McAlpine House was a place where a person could always get a good meal. At one time there was a roller skating rink behind the hotel. The hotel was expanded and a dining room was incorporated into the business where the roller rink had been.

The McAlpine House had a stable in conjunction with the hotel business. Horses could be rented or a traveller could have his horse stabled and cared for. It was in connection with this service that the token was used.

The hotel was destroyed by fire in February of 1923. At that time it was owned by a Henry Lawrence of Mitchell, Ontario. At the time of the fire the building was described as a two-storey frame hotel. There were several tenants living on the ground floor but the upper rooms were vacant. A large portion of the building was used as a pool and billiard room with a lunch counter and cigar stand. There were also a barber shop, furniture repair shop and a shoe shine stand within the building.

The Token:

Obverse: - McALPINE HOUSE / GLENCOE / ONT.

Reverse: - HAY / FOR / TEAM

A-Oc-25

In addition to this token, Ken palmer lists a bakery token from the firm of McLachlan & Vair in Glencoe in his *Ontario Bakery Tokens*. The token was good for one loaf of bread. It was made of aluminum, round and 25 mm in diameter.

The partnership of McLachlan & Vair is first listed in the Middlesex Directory of 1896-97. The previous two years listed a T. W. Evans as a baker and before him, John E. Orrange had a bakery in Glencoe. His business started in 1892.

McLachlan & Vair were in business together until 1904. By 1905, Vair is not mentioned and J. A. McLachlan is listed as a confectioner. There is no baker at all listed in Glencoe for the next several years and by 1910 McLachlan is also no longer listed. The directory of 1918 again lists McLachlan, now in partnership with his son as bakers & confectioners.

The Token:

Obverse: - McLACHLAN & VAIR / BAKERS / GLENCOE, ONT.

Reverse: - GOOD FOR / ONE LOAF / OF BREAD A-R-25

Sources:

Bowman, Fred, Trade Tokens of Ontario, 2nd ed., Canadian Numismatic Research Society, Canadian Press Product, Brantford, Ont. 1972.

Palmer, Ken, Ontario Bakery Tokens, Canadian Association of Token Collectors, Hamilton, Ontario, 1990.

Stuart, Mrs. Rose, Glencoe In the 1880's, a centennial project re-printed in 1986 by the Glencoe District Historical Society.

Polk, R. L. & Co., London City & Middlesex County Directory for 1880-81, 1890.

White, J. Harrison, City of London & County of Middlesex Directory for 1881-82, Free Press Printing Co., London, Ontario, 1881.

Might's Directory Co., The London City & Middlesex County Directory, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895.

Foster's London City & Middlesex County Directory, J.G. Foster Co., Toronto, Ont., various 1896 until 1907.

Vernon's City of London Directory, 1907-8, 1908-9, 1910, 1911 and 1918, Henry Vernon, publishers, Hamilton, Ont.

## Tokens and Businesses of Strathroy, Ontario

by Harry N. James FCNRS

The Polk & Co.'s Directory for Middlesex County gives the following description of Strathroy in 1881.

"An incorporated town on the Sarnia branch of the Great Western Railroad, in the township of Adelaide, 20 miles from London. It is the most important town on the Sarnia branch and the second largest in Middlesex County. The country adjacent is thickly settled with an industrious and well-to-do class. Manufacturing is well represented. The town is well supplied with schools, churches, hotels, newspapers etc. It is in a fairly prosperous condition and has a population of about 4,000. Daily mails - Hugh McColl, postmaster."

The town was named after an obscure parish in Ireland, which was the home of Strathroy's founder, John S. Buchanan. "Strath" translates into "valley" and "Roy" into "red". The name was appropriate as the grounds where Strathroy is situated consisted of a large red pine forest.

The population of Strathroy increased from 14 persons in 1840 to 4,000 by 1877. It has now considerably more than double that number.

There are several tokens of different sorts stemming from Strathroy. The late Fred Bowman in *Trade Tokens of Ontario* lists a 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00 token from W. J. O'Dwyer. These were good for the amount marked on the token when returned with empty bottles. The O'Dwyers were in the grocery and liquor business.

He also lists a token of R. S. Williams, a photographer, as well as a canning token from Canadian Cannery, branch 21 in Strathroy.

The late Ken Palmer in his *Ontario Bakery Tokens* lists three bakers who used tokens which were good for one loaf of bread. These were:

The City Bakery, F. J. Brown, R. C. Wilhelm, Baker & Confectioner and W. H. Smith, Baker & Confectioner. There are two varieties known of the latter baker's tokens.

In addition to these, tokens were used by the Strathroy Creamery and later the Mary-Bell Dairy Ltd. for home delivery service.

Patrick O'Dwyer's grocery business dates back to the year 1858. He was a complete grocer with canned and bottled goods, butter, eggs, smoked meats, cheese, fish, wines and liquors as well as china and crockery. In 1877 he moved from the south side of Front Street to a new shop beside the Queen's Hotel on Frank Street. He had a liquor warehouse at the rear of the sales room which gradually became known as P. O'Dwyer's Liquor Store on Frank Street.

A Middlesex County directory for the year 1881 lists Patrick O'Dwyer as a grocer on the north side of Front Street. His residence was at the corner of Maria and Front Streets. In 1885 the O'Dwyer Grocery was one of only 27 telephone subscribers in Strathroy.

The directory for 1893 still lists Patrick O'Dwyer as a grocer and also lists the firm of O'Dwyer & Barry, Liquors. This partnership consisted of Patrick O'Dwyer and John Barry. This is the only year that John Barry is mentioned in connection with this business.

By 1895 and through until 1912 Patrick O'Dwyer is listed as a grocer. For the years 1895 through until 1907, his son William O'Dwyer is listed as a liquor merchant. In 1909 the sale of liquor was prohibited in Strathroy and the liquor store part of the business came to an end. By 1913 the store is operating under the partnership of O'Dwyer and Jay.

Thomas Nairn Dunn, born in South Dorchester Township of Elgin County, opened a canning factory in 1892. The factory employed 300 people from July until August, 200 from September until October and 50 during November and December.

In the late 1890s, Strathroy's Canning and Preserving Plant was shipping products under the brand names of "Pride of Canada" and "Middlesex" to British Columbia, the Northwest, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, England, Scotland and South Africa.

T. N. Dunn merged his factory with the Dominion Cannery Ltd. in 1903, later to be known as the Canadian Cannery Ltd.

In 1910 the Strathroy Canning Factory enjoyed a very busy year, employing 50 people in the corn husking room. They were paid 2 ½ cents for every crate of corn that was husked. The best huskers could finish about 100 or 150 crates per day earning them from \$2.50 to \$3.75. Tokens were used in payment for processing the corn.

Fred J. Brown's City Bakery and Restaurant is probably the successor of John Bond, Baker. The bakery of John Bond was in business as early as 1870. Eventually his son Isaac worked along with him. The directory for 1881 lists the business as "John Bond, Baker & Confectioner". Isaac is listed as a baker for John Bond. Their shop was on the north side of Front Street. In these early days, they had a special machine for making biscuits. This bakery and machinery were bought by a Dan McVicar in 1887, however, John Bond continued as a baker in Strathroy for some years.

By 1885 Isaac was no longer with his father in Strathroy, having started his own bakery in Alvinston, Ontario. Isaac Bond made use of a bakery token in connection with that business in which he remained until about 1912.

John Bond continued until about 1900. The next year he is not listed and there is a new listing for an F. J. Brown.

The issue of the *Strathroy Dispatch* for 25 December, 1901 has several one and two line mentions in the personals section concerning Brown's business. They are as follows:

"Oysters served up in every style in F. J. Brown's Restaurant."

"Fred J. Brown's phone number is 66. Orders punctually sent out."

"The choicest brands of Baltimore oysters at F. J. Brown's City Bakery. - Phone 66."

"Cream cakes, cream puffs, cream rolls and chocolate russe at F. J. Brown's City Bakery. Phone 66."

Fred Brown was only in business in Strathroy a short while. By 1903 he is no longer listed as a baker in the town.

1895 is the first year that Reno C. Wilhelm is listed in business in Strathroy. His bake shop and confectionery store was next door to Mihell & Gill's Dry Goods on Front Street. He sold wheat bread, steam cottage and Vienna loaf, graham and brown bread and several varieties of cakes as well as sodas, ice cream and oysters. He had a large oven which could handle up to 1,000 loaves a day. He provided horse drawn delivery to local customers. He was in business until at least 1906 after which year he is no longer listed in the directories.

Walter M. Smith, Baker & Confectioner, is first listed in 1890. His bakery and confectionery was still operating until 1912.

R. S. Williams comes into the picture in Strathroy as a photographer about 1902. He is only listed until the year 1906.

His photo studio was located above Stepler's drug Store on Front Street. He had regular small display ads in the *Strathroy Dispatch* when he was in business. One of his ads gives a bit of a description of his business.

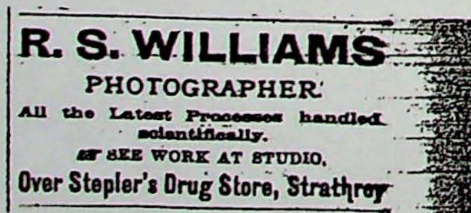
"Our studio has a modern single slant ground glass skylight.

Our cameras and lenses are first class.

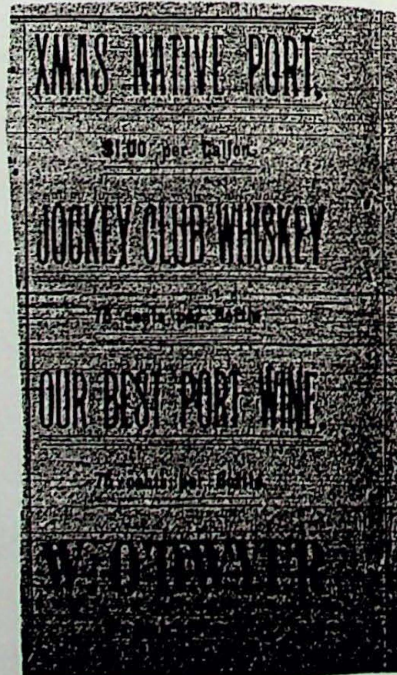
Our backgrounds were painted in the studio by an expert, are suited to the light they are used with.

We make all sizes, but lead on large work, which we make direct. No enlargements.

Picture Framing to order."



Three ads appearing in the *Strathroy Gazette* in the year 1901.



### Careful Work.

The success of our photographs is the result of the careful work we put upon them.

We take pains all the way through and are not satisfied until the photographs are delivered to you.

Then we assure you of their excellence. The order is never finished until you're pleased.

We make Picture Frames and Mats.

# Williams

Over Stepler's Drug Store.



In October of 1965, Mr. Paul Johnson bought certain assets of the Strathroy Creamery Ltd. which had its start in Strathroy in 1897. He then incorporated Mary-Bell Dairy. They provided home delivery in Strathroy and issued dairy tokens for use in 1967. Only two types were issued. The home delivery service stopped in November of 1967 when the dairy ceased processing and became a distributor. A few years later the business was discontinued.

The tokens:

Obverse:-	W.J. O'DWYER / RETURN EMPTIES / WITH CHECK / GOOD FOR AMOUNT / MARKED / STRATHROY, ONT.	
Reverse:-	GOOD FOR / 1.00 / CASH	A-S-24
	GOOD FOR / 50¢ / CASH	A-Sc4-28
	GOOD FOR / 25¢ / CASH	A-Oc-25
	GOOD FOR / 10¢ / CASH	A-R-25
	GOOD FOR / 5¢ / CASH	A-Sc8-30
Obverse:-	R.S. WILLIAMS / PHOTOGRAPHER / STRATHROY, ONT.	
Reverse:-	GOOD FOR / 25¢ / ON / 1 DOZ. / KITCHENER CABINETS	A-R-24
Obverse:-	CANADIAN CANNERS / 21 / LIMITED.	
Reverse:-	CORN	A-R-25
Obverse:-	STRATHROY / CITY BAKERY / F.J. BROWN	
Reverse:-	GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF OF BREAD	A-Re-32x19
Obverse:-	W.H. SMITH / BAKER / & / CONFECTIONER / STRATHROY, ONT. (Small letters with fleur de lis style stops)	
Reverse:-	GOOD FOR / ☆1☆ / LOAF OF BREAD	A-Re-32x19
Obverse:-	Same as above but larger letters and dashes for stops.	
Reverse:-	GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF OF BREAD	A-Re-32x19
Obverse:-	R.C. WILHELM / BAKER / & / CONFECTIONER / STRATHROY, ONT.	
Reverse:-	GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF OF BREAD	A-Sc8-29

Obverse:- STRATHROY CREAMERY / TEL. / 131  
 Reverse:- GOOD FOR / I / QUART / STANDARD MILK (T.H. red)  
 A-MC-42x42

GOOD FOR / I / QUART / HOMO MILK (T.H. green)  
 A-MC-42x42

GOOD FOR / I / QUART / JERSEY MILK (T.H. blue)  
 A-MC-42x42

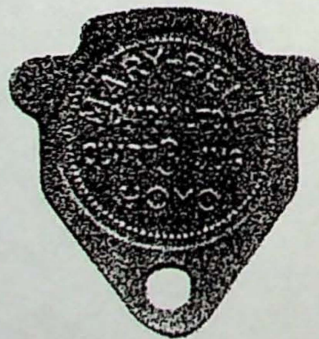
GOOD FOR / 2% / QUART MILK (T.H.) A-MC-42x42

Obverse:- MARY-BELL / DAIRY LTD. / QUART 3 JUG / HOMO  
 Reverse:- (Canadian centennial maple leaf symbol) 1867 1967  
 A-BH-36x33 (B.H.) Blue \*

Obverse:- MARY-BELL / DAIRY LTD. / QUART 3 JUG / 2%  
 Reverse:- same as former A-BH-36x33 (B.H.) Red

\*BH = Bull's head (shape)

\*B.H.= Bottom hole





Sources:

Bowman, Fred, Trade Tokens of Ontario, Canadian Numismatic Research Society, Canadian Press, Brantford, Ontario, 1972

Palmer, Ken, Ontario Bakery Tokens, Canadian Association of Token Collectors, Hamilton, Ontario, 1990.

Buth, Len, Mary-Bell Dairy Ltd. - Strathroy, Ontario, an article appearing in *The Canadian Token* Vol. 30, No. 4 of Dec. 2001.

Keil, Janice, Kowaluk, Luay, and Van Trigh, Rita, Strathroy Its Businesses and Industries 1832 - 1978.

R. L. Polk & Co.'s London City and Middlesex County Directory for the year 1881, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1888, 1889, 1890.

Might Directory, London City and County of Middlesex for 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897.

Foster's London City & county of Middlesex Directory 1896-97, 1897-98, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909.

Vernon's City of London & County of Middlesex Directory 1910, 1910-11, 1912, 1913.

History of the County of Middlesex, Canada, W.A. & C.L. Goodspeed pub'rs, Toronto & London, 1889.

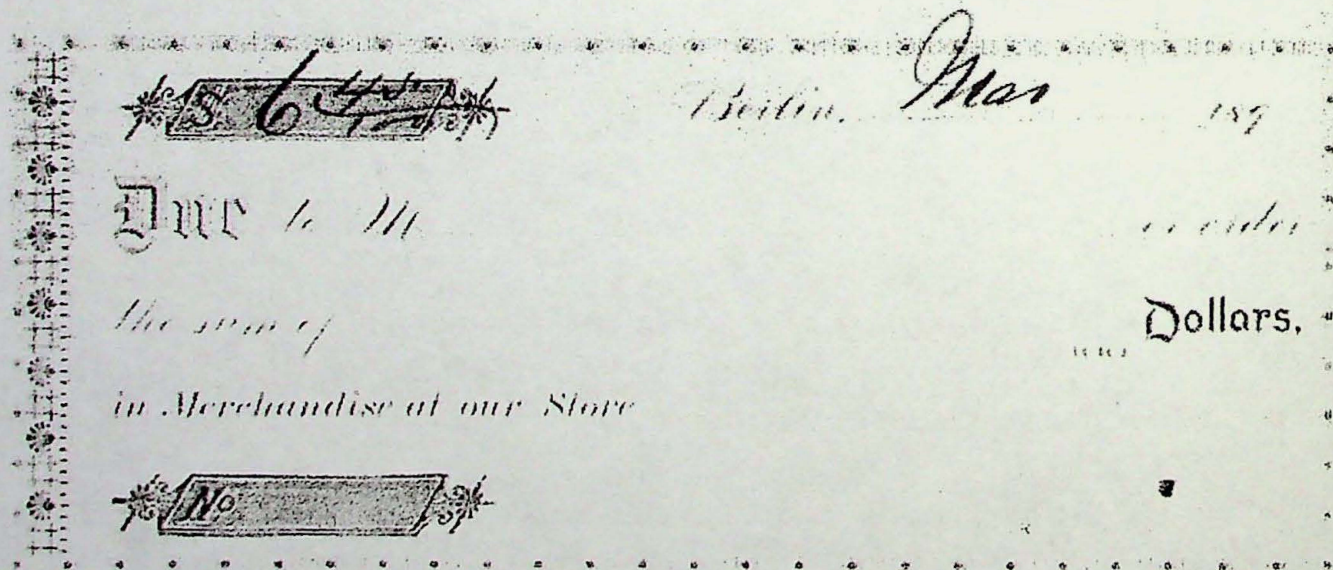
### Members Met In Sudbury

A small meeting of C.A.T.C. members and guests was held at the Ramada Inn on Ste. Anne Road in Sudbury, Ontario. This meeting was in conjunction with the O.N.A. convention held at the hotel on April 15<sup>th</sup>, 2005. There was very little actual business discussed and talks as usual were kept at a very informal level. The lives of three numismatists, Jerry Remick, a long time C.A.T.C. member, Earl Salterio, president of the C.N.R.S. and Ralph Burry, a C.N.R.S. fellow, all of whom recently passed away were remembered.

The following members and guests were present: Murray Smith, Coldwater, Ontario, Jeff Fournier, North Bay, Ontario, Emile Dumouchel, Pembroke, Ontario, David Bawcutt, Scarborough, Ontario, Bill Kamb, Columbus, Ohio, John Miller, Exeter, Ontario, Ron Culbert, Lucan, Ontario, Harry James, St. Thomas, Ontario, Bill English, Midland, Ontario, Serge Pelletier, Nepean, Ontario, Bill Waychison, Timmins, Ontario and Todd Hume of Fort Erie, Ontario.



### Illustration of Unissued Paper Due Bill submitted by Larry Laevens



1  
**A LISTING OF 2004 EXPIRE DATED CANADIAN & UNITED STATES  
MUNICIPAL TRADE TOKENS**

By  
**Jerry Remick, And Jack Sauchenko**

**ALBERTA**

High Level \$10 enameled nickel-silver, enameled silver . . . . . (GCM)  
Jasper \$2 copro-nickel. . . . . (LMA)  
St. Albert \$5 nickel-silver, copper plated, gold plated . . . . . (GCM)

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Nanaimo \$3 bimetallic, nickel-silver, gold plated,  
enameled bimetallic and enameled gold plated. . . (GCM)  
Salmon Arm \$3 nickel-bonded-steel, commercial bronze,  
nickel-silver, gold plated. . . (GCM)

**MANITOBA**

Flin Flon \$3 bimetallic, commercial bronze, nickel-silver,  
gold plated, silver. . . . . (GCM)

**NEW BRUNSWICK**

St. Andrews \$3 cupro-nickel . . . . . (LMA)

**NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR**

Eastport \$3 32 mm nickel-bonded-steel, commercial bronze,  
nickel-silver, gold plated. . . . . (GCM)  
Gander \$2 nickel-bonded-steel, gold plated . . . . . (GCM)

**NOVA SCOTIA**

Baie Sainte Marie \$3 32 mm nickel-bonded-steel, bimetallic, gold plated,  
enameled bimetallic, enameled gold plated . . (GCM)

**ONTARIO**

Manitoulin \$20 32 mm enameled antique nickel, silver. . . . . (GCM)  
Manitoulin \$3 32 mm bimetallic, antique commercial bronze, bronze,  
gold plated . . . (GCM)  
Parry Sound \$4 38 mm copper, antique bronze plated,  
antique silver plated, gold plated. . . . . (LMA)  
Rainy River \$3 nickel-bonded-steel, commercial bronze,  
nickel-silver, gold plated . . . (GCM)

**QUEBEC PQ**

Trois-Pistoles \$3 bimetallic, Antique bronze, gold plated . . . . . (GCM)

SASKATCHEWAN SK

Estevan	\$3	32 mm	bimetallic, nickel-silver, nickel-bonded steel, gold plated. . . . .	(GCM)
Battleford	\$2	32 mm	Bridges nickel-bonded-steel . . . . .	(GCM)
Battleford	\$2	32 mm	Government nickel-bonded-steel. . . . .	(GCM)
Oxbow	\$5	32 mm	bimetallic, commercial bronze, nickel-silver, gold plated. . . . .	(GCM)

UNITED STATESIOWA

Pella	Dutch Dollar	38 mm	brass bronze. . . . .	(CCC)
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HAWAII HI

Maui	\$1	39 mm	cupronickel, silver, silver gold plated 14K	(CCC)
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MINTS

CCC - Continental Coin Corporation Van Nuys CA  
 GCM - Great Canadian Mint Edmonton, AB  
 LMA - Lawrence Metal Art Ontario