

NUMISMATICA CANADA

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***F*rom the editor:**

Greetings everyone. Another C.N.A. convention has come and gone. Unfortunately I couldn't make it to Calgary. There were some of our Western Canadian members as well as some of our western American members in attendance whom I would have enjoyed meeting. Also in attendance were some of the folk from Ontario and the east, most of whom I have met, but am sorry to have missed.

Thanks go out to Ron Greene for chairing the C.A.T.C. meeting. His minutes are further along in this issue.

Wayne Jacobs has done a fine job of educating our readers about the maple leaves appearing on Canadian coinage and has shown a good relationship amongst all our coins from the earliest to depict the symbol (Br. 671 J. Roy's sou), up until our recent millenium series 25 cent pieces.

Eric Leighton has contributed an interesting article theorizing on the possibility of copper ore from the early Nova Scotia colony being mixed with silver to produce some of the silver coinage of Charles II in 1660-62. In March Eric gave us ten pages gleaned from the *Royal Gazette* newspaper of Halifax. He was hoping to get some comments through the pages of the NC on the contents. Wayne Jacobs expressed that he feels that the effort is very worthwhile and that Eric should be shown support on this project which Eric hopes to get put into book form. The newspapers from Halifax date back to Canada's early times and the information buried away in them is invaluable to the researcher.

Angus Sutherland has given us his third of a series, writing on the Communion Tokens of Halifax.

Three more articles on British Columbia tokens from Ron Greene. Ron is certainly getting around the province. I have a few tokens from BC and Ron's articles have boosted my interest enough for me to start collecting from that area.

Len Buth gives us an article on a "new" canning token find from Kingsville, Ontario.

Another "short" from Ross W. Irwin, who is to be congratulated for receiving from the Canadian Society of Military Medals and Insignia their new "Harvey Mitchell Award" and Certificate. The society presented this to him on July 9, 2005 in recognition of his significant contribution for outstanding research and devotion to the promotion of the interest and aims of the society. Ross's medal book can be found on the University of Guelph's website at - <http://www.uoguelph.ca/senate/medals.pdf>.

I have three more contributions for the collector of S.W. Ontario tokens and Larry Laevens has given us an illustration of a newly found "shell card" from Toronto.

Thanks to all who have contributed to these pages. Your hard work is what enables us to have a quality publication to the benefit of us all.

Acer Numismatica Canadiensis:
The Maple on Circulating Canadian Coins – A Study.

by Wayne L. Jacobs

Recently, there has been a minor controversy, exemplified in the pages of *The Canadian Coin News*, as to whether or not the maple leaf as it appears on the Canadian cent actually exists. Perhaps there should be no doubt but, as so often happens with the commonplace, little examination leads to assumptions and “urban legends”, some right, some wrong. For the length of this paper, let’s pretend that it really does matter whether or not the leaves depicted on Canadian coins actually exist in nature.

One assumption is that Canada is the “Land of the Maple” when, in fact we are more or less on the northern habitat fringe of most of these species. It may come as a surprise that the *Sugar Maple* is the state tree of New York and Vermont and *Acer spp.* (translating as “just-any-old-maple”) that of Wisconsin and Rhode Island. Of course, we have what can generously be termed a “stylized maple leaf” on our national flag, the only one to do so.

Although the maple leaf has appeared on Canadian coins since the 1830s, it seems from the very beginning that no real maple leaf was quite “maple-y” enough and various changes and enhancements were routinely made. Where artistic license crossed over into outright fantasy is hard to say. In the last half of this paper, the various instances will be examined in turn.

But at the very outset, we should be made aware of what makes a maple a *maple*. **Maples are our only trees with opposite, fan-lobed leaves.** “Opposite” means that the twigs on the branches and the leaves on the twigs both appear in two’s, one on each side. Of all the deciduous Canadian trees, only the maples, ashes and black locust have this arrangement – and the latter two grow their leaves as “compound pinnate” (the leaf itself is actually a stem with one leaflet at the tip and a varying number two-by-two down its length). Most other Canadian hardwood trees grow their leaf in an “alternate” (or left-right, left-right) arrangement – an exception being the birches that grow in a series of forks, one fork always being dominant over the other.

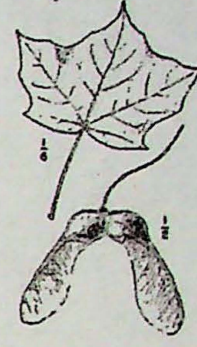
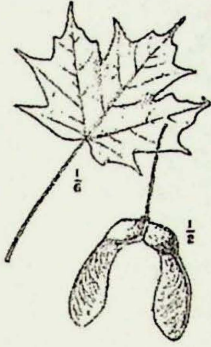
It could well be that the maples have the ashes as their closest relatives since there is one maple, the *Box Elder* (*Acer Negundo*, also known as the “Ash-leaf Maple” and the “Manitoba Maple”) that seems to be a cross-over, its leaves growing as compounds, one at the tip and 2 to 4 on the side of the stem. But its mature leaf is quite definitely “maple”.

All maples produce their seed as double-winged “keys”, green ripening to dark brown, sometimes in considerable clusters.

A number of *caveats* must be given in the following illustrations and listing of characteristics. **First** of all, these are living things, forever evolving slightly new forms – that’s how we have “species”. **Secondly**, *major averages* are given for characteristics: the *Red Maple*, for instance may have juvenile leaves longer than wide evolving to wider than long in maturity. As well, the first few leaves of this same maple, in favoured location during its earliest years, may be truly huge – to 20-30 cm across! – becoming closer to average size as the number of leaves increase with the years. **Thirdly**, foreign maples or unusual native forms have been introduced or cloned by grafting as cultivars by nurserymen and sold outside their usual territory as ornamentals. Such trees do adequately - but seldom “escape from cultivation” since, after all, they are artificially maintained in a habitat not really to their liking.

Therefore, only maples native to Canada are listed – whether as trees, small trees or just shrubs. “Habitat” is here defined as the areas *in Canada* where they usually grow – most also grow in the U.S., even as far south as the Carolinas or the mountains of Georgia.

A Listing of Maples Native to Canada.



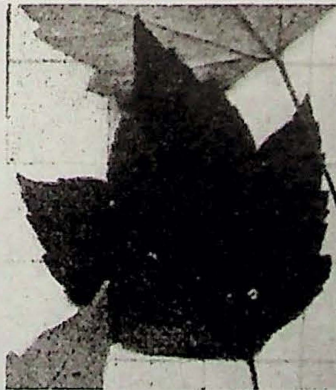
Left: *Sugar Maple* leaf as illustrated in an American work, possibly from the tree's southern range. Center: Photo of a *Sugar Maple* leaf as it typically exists in Canada. Right: *Black Maple* leaf as illustrated in an American work; typical Canadian trees are similar to center but with the inferior lobe points rounded off.

Both the **Sugar** and **Black Maples** are very similar except in the matter of the leaves. The habitat of the *Sugar Maple* is Maritimes-So. Quebec – south Ontario while that of the *Black Maple* is restricted to southern Ontario. The above drawings are taken from an older American work and, if accurate, it's evident that there is a slight variation between the leaves of a *Sugar Maple* from its southern and northern ranges. Personal experience is as the center photo. The chief differences between the two maples are in the leaves: those of the *Black Maple* have the minor side points are rounded off and while *Sugar Maple* leaves are a glossy, glaucous green above and light below; the leaves of the *Black Maple* are a dull, dark green above and with a definite yellowish tinge underneath. That aside, the trees are much alike and usually treated as such.

Both are "sugar maples", the sap containing 2-6% sugar content and, as a rule of thumb, requiring 25 gallons of sap to produce 1 gallon of maple syrup.

The wood is next to the oaks in heaviness, a cubic foot of completely dry wood weighing just over 43 pounds. It is the preferred source of "maple flooring" and according to the mysterious configuration of grain, is the only source of "bird's eye maple" and one of main of "curly" and "fiddle-back" maple. The bark is gray, furrowed into irregular ridges or scales.

Initial rapid growth slows down after a couple of decades but height may reach 125 feet in 150 years and the maple live to be 250. *Sugar Maples* dislike heavy shade and wet feet but demands permanently moist soil. Because of its heavy shading of the forest understory and long life, the sugar maple is a climax tree, eventually forming pure groves in favoured locations (thus the "sugar bush"). In time, its leaf-drop tends to "sweeten" the soil and render it more fertile. Although fall leaf colour is recorded as being red, orange or yellow, the writer has seen only yellow (occasionally with an orange "blush") for this tree.



Red Maple



Mountain Maple



Striped Maple

The leaves of the **Red Maple** (a.k.a. "Scarlet Maple" and "Soft Maple" – *Acer rubrum*) and the **Mountain Maple** (*Acer spicatum*) are much alike, their chief differences being that those of the Red Maple are very finely toothed along the edge while the edges of the Mountain Maple are coarse. Also, the Mountain Maple is always deeply indented where the leaf stem joins the leaf whereas on the Red, it is *usually* flat or rounded on mature leaves. Both leaves turn red in the fall.

Its evident the two are very closely related but in form, they are quite different: the Red Maple grows to be a substantial tree whereas the Mountain Maple is rarely more than a big shrub. The range of the Red Maple is much the same as the Sugar Maple although it extends somewhat more northward; that of the Mountain Maple covers the Maritimes, southern Quebec, all of Ontario and into southern Manitoba.

The **Red Maple** is one of the most valuable hardwoods in Canada. A relatively short-lived tree (about 100 years, max), it nevertheless remains a rapid grower for much of its life. Personal experience is that in a given area in a given time, the Red Maple will outproduce the Sugar Maple by 2 or 3 to 1 in volume of wood. It's nickname "Soft Maple" is only a relative term; a cubic foot of its wood still weighs 38.5 pounds at 0% moisture content. It sprouts readily from freshly-cut stumps and, when thinned back to the single best sprout, soon forms a substantial tree again, aided by being able to utilize the root system of a much larger tree.

The Red Maple is much less picky as to habitat than the Sugar Maple and tolerates both heavier shade and wetter ground (and may even prefer them as a juvenile). While they usually grow in mixed stands, there are occasions when even-aged Red Maples grow together in crowded conditions and form pure stands of tall, slim trees devoid of branches for most of their length. These are the preferred weir stakes in the East and command good prices.

They are also valuable as veneer wood and much of the maple flooring – and most of the cabinetry – is actually the wood of the Red Maple. It is one of the sources of curly maple. It is *not* a preferred source of maple sugar since it takes at least 40 gallons of sap to make one gallon of syrup – although the taste is the same as that of the Sugar Maple.

Although reference books give yellow, orange and red as the fall leaf colours, personal experience is that the Red Maple is well named: its fall leaves range from a deep carmine to a blazing scarlet. In addition, new twig growth is also red, evident even when the tree is leafless in winter. Selected trees have been propagated by nurserymen for their form and colour and are widely distributed as ornamentals.

The **Striped Maple** (*Acer Pennsylvanicum*) is of minor importance since it is a small tree, rarely taller than 25 feet. Its range is that of the Red Maple and would probably do better were it not for the fact that its leaves and tender shoots are a favourite browse for deer and moose – hence its nickname, "Moosewood".

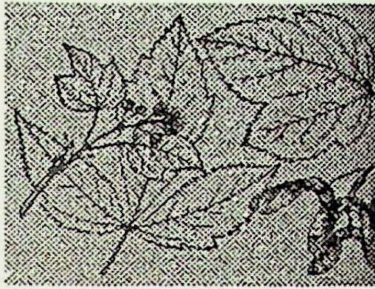
Its leaves are quite distinctive, the bottom half forming a rough half-circle and three lobes thereafter. Its heartwood is also distinctive, being of a pinkish hue. The wood itself is somewhat soft (32 pounds per cubic foot dried). But it receives its name from its bark which is a dark green overlaid with vertical streaks of olive greens.



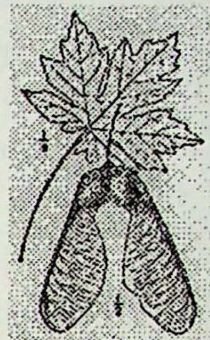
The **Silver Maple** (*Acer saccharinum*) has a limited range in Canada: southern N.B., southern Quebec and southern Ontario. It is a large tree with thin gray bark later breaking into long, thin scales. Its wood is similar in density to the Striped Maple. It grows best in low bottomlands, even those occasionally inundated and, when open-grown, assumes a many-branched, oval shape.

It goes by a number of other common names: "white maple", river maple", "water maple", "swamp maple" – and even "skunk maple" since its crushed twigs have an unpleasant smell. For all that, it has been tapped for syrup and is about on a par with Red Maple in this regard. Curly maple is also an occasional product of this tree and its wood is counted as being fine-grained and easily worked.

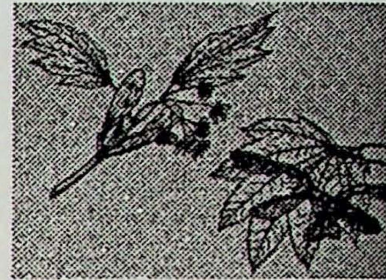
Its most distinctive feature is its leaves which are green above but silvery underneath, hence its name. Some nursery cultivars have also been developed that are silvery above as well. The leaves themselves are habitually elongated and very deeply lobed.



Rocky Mountain Maple
(*Acer glabrum*)



Bigleaf Maple
(*Acer macrophyllum*)



Vine Maple
(*Acer circinatum*)

All of the above are maples of the West Coast. The **Rocky Mountain Maple** occurs in coastal B.C. and in the southern half of the interior. It is usually a shrub or small tree (rarely to 9m) and tends to branch close to the ground. Its leaves are usually 3- to 5-lobed, occasionally occurring as three leaflets. A variety with very shallow lobing is called the "Douglas Maple" (*acer glabrum* var. *douglasii*). It has very little commercial use beyond firewood.

Bigleaf Maple (a.k.a. "Oregon Maple" and "Broadleaf Maple") is native to coastal B.C. since high humidity and "soft", wet winters seems to a requirement for its growth. It is a medium-size maple, typically 18 or 20m in height and ½m diameter at maturity. They tend to be a many-branched or crooked tree when open-grown but "cleaner" when crowded. Growth is rapid for the first 40 to 60 years but slows markedly after that, even though they may live to be 250-300 years old. The wood is fairly soft but still finds use for most "maple products" except flooring. The leaves are distinctive, being huge (6 to 12 inches in diameter) and deeply lobed.

The **Vine Maple** is limited to southern coastal B.C., its habitat more or less limited to the wettest western slopes of the Coastal Range. It is well named, since it is typically a gnarled trailing shrub, rarely achieving the status of small tree. Even then, it usually has an irregular, broadly rounded crown and a short crooked trunk. Its leaves are distinctive, having 7 to 9 lobes. The Vine Maple has little commercial value beyond its occasional use as firewood.

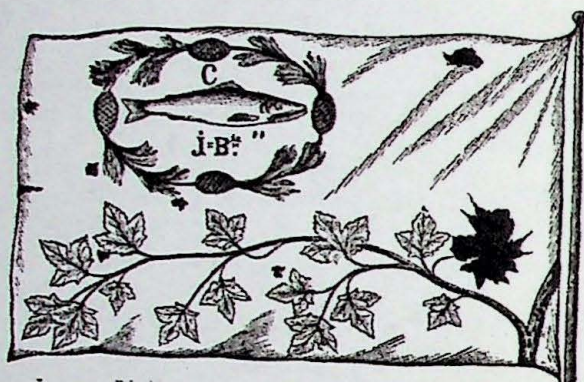
Before leaving we should mention the "artificial maples", many of which typically appear as ornamentals along our streets and in yards. Nurserymen have put a great deal of effort into developing these trees from rare natural "sports" and intensive cross-breeding. Most of the resulting maples are based on the **Sugar Maple** with a leaf configuration that seems to be that of the southern range. In large part, it has been leaf-colour that has received the most attention and thus we have ornamental cultivars with "bronzy-red" and dark red leaves during the growing stage. None seem to want to escape to the wild – or even breed true – so it's probable most of these hybrids are actually "mules".

* * * * *

We will now turn our attention to maple leaves as they appear on Canadian coins. We might reasonably *presume* that they would be of maples native to Canada; to a lesser extent, we might also *presume* that they would be one of the main two major trees in eastern Canada: the Sugar Maple or Red Maple. But are they? Or are they more typical of a Sugar Maple from the Tennessee hills? Or one of the other species of maples worldwide (there are 115 recognized!)? Or complete, utter fantasies?

The following are shown and discussed in rough chronological order, beginning with the first appearance of a maple on our coins in the 1830s.

Until the first Province of Canada decimal coins appeared in 1858, the maple leaf as a symbol appears to have been restricted to the *canadien* population of Lower Canada / Quebec. Only in later years did its use spread to cover the whole Dominion. Although probably already in wide use, it first appears to us during the Rebellion of 1837 as a definite *Patriote* symbol. It's perhaps significant that the maple leaf never appears on the tokens of the conservative (or "tory") Bank of Montreal issues and even on the Habitants and Front Views, "Canada" is represented on the arms as a beaver. On the Banque du Peuple Br-716 "Rebellion Sou", maple leaves figure prominently and even on some of the anonymous Bouquet Sous from Belleville, something that could pass for a maple leaf (to the extent that the leaf is three-lobed) appears.



*Patriote Battle Flag
reputedly flown at the battles of
St-Eustache and St-Benoit (1837).*

The maple leaves shown are certainly nothing known in nature, depicted as being arranged alternately on long, vine-like stems whereas maple leaves – by definition – are arranged oppositely by twos.



Joseph Roy, Montreal (1837)
Sou, obv. Br-671



Banque du Peuple, Montreal (1837)
The "Rebellion Sou", rev. Br-716
Maple leaves also on obverse



Anonymous (Montreal) (ca 1837-8)
Sou, obv. Willey/Haxby "Obv. 1"
Common to Br-680, 683, 695, 696

The above three tokens appeared at nearly the same time and place: the Montreal area around the time of the Rebellion of 1837. If we had to guess what particular species of maple the leaves at left and center represent, we would be forced to concede that it definitely was not **Sugar Maple** for *it* does not have a toothed edge. The leaves on the Roy token *could* be a pair of **Red Maple** (rounded bottom, lightly toothed) and **Mountain Maple** (indented bottom, coarsely toothed) but the general shape is incorrect for both; it would appear to be a designer's pipe dream. The Rebellion Sou is better: doubled leaves at twigs' end, indented bottoms, coarsely toothed – **Mountain Maple**. The tiny "maple leaf" on the anonymous Bouquet Sou is obviously just a "stylized three-lobed *something*".

The next spate of maple leaves on Canadian coins had to wait until 1858 when separate renditions appeared on the bronze cent and the silver denominations (5-, 10- and 20-cents) [shown below]. Both are identified as "maple leaves" in the Haxby/Willey catalogues and while that may be as close a description as we can make, *neither* can really be a maple leaf since both show leaves arranged as alternates. The cent reverse, especially, is a complete flight of fancy. The silver reverse is only slightly better, showing leaves that are nearly ovoid with very little indentation for the three lobes; it also depicts the branch ending in a single leaf whereas in nature maple twigs end in a double leaf.

But that they were *intended* to represent maples leaves cannot be doubted. All three styles of leaf are described in the Proclamation of 29th December, 1911 giving currency to the new coins of George V with the corrected legend as of 1912. Essentially the same reverses were in use for many years: 50-cent/25-cent

(1870-1936); 10-cent/5-cent (1858 to 1921 [5-cent] and 1936 [10-cent]); 1-cent (1858-1920). Under "Designs" in this Proclamation we read (for the 50-cent):

"... and for the reverse the figures and words "50 Cents Canada" and the date of the year, within a wreath of maple, surmounted by the Imperial Crown, with a graining upon the edge."

For the 25-, 10- and 5-cent pieces, the wording is essentially the same as the above. For the 1- cent:

".. and for the reverse, the words "One Cent Canada" and the date of the year, within a beaded circle, surrounded by a wreath of entwined maple leaves, with a plain edge".



Left: The "wreath of entwined maple leaves" as it appeared on the reverse of Canadian large cents 1858-1920.

Right: The "wreath of maple" as it appeared on Canadian 5- and 10-cent pieces 1858-1921/36 (plus 20-cent, 1858).



Both illustrations enlarged.

As we can determine from the illustrations of actual maple species above, none of these numismatic representations are even close to life. There is no such thing as maple leaves growing *alternately* in serpentine fashion as shown on the cent; that on the right also falls short in that (1) maple leaves (the **Box Elder** an exception) do *not* end a twig with a single leaf and (2) leaves on the wreath are shown arranged *alternately as well as oppositely!* Botanists would shake their heads.



The reverse design as it appeared on the 50- and 25-cent pieces (1870-1936) at least shows true **Sugar Maple** leaves, although their arrangement along the branches is something other than natural with clumps, opposites, alternates and twig ends with single leaves.

A similar – but far from exact duplication – of the above also appeared previously on the New Brunswick 20-cent pieces of 1862-4. They, too, show undoubted **Sugar Maple** leaves – also arranged in manners both anomalous and natural.



Canada finally issued its gold \$10 and \$5 pieces in 1912 after having originally planned them for 1910 during the reign of Edward VII. On the reverse design, the shield of arms (containing, among others, the "stylized" "triple-maple-leaf" arms of Ontario) backed by two branches of maple. From the original drawings and actual appearance on the coins, it's evident that they are **Sugar Maple** leaves. But, again, their arrangement is quite fanciful with alternates mixed with opposites and single leaves at the bough tips. The double leaves on the side twigs can be natural – but rarely is the required accompanying *opposite* (and mirror-image) twig shown.

With the outbreak of the First World War, Canadian gold coins largely disappeared into the federal stockpile of gold reserves and, even though we briefly returned to the Gold Standard in the late 1920s, such coins practically *never* circulated again. The end of the War also brought changes to the Canadian coinage. The rise in silver prices caused the fineness of our silver coins to be dropped to .800 from .925 and while

this had no bearing on the contemporary designs, it *did* have a lot to do with the demise of the little 5-cent silver and its replacement with a pure nickel 5-cent piece in 1922. As well, metal costs saw the end of the large bronze cents in 1920 and their replacement by smaller “American-sized” cents in that year. In both cases, these new denominations had similar reverses: CANADA above the denomination with two maple leaves below and the date at the bottom.



Left: Reverse of the small Cent, 1920.
First year of issue (enlarged).



Right: Reverse of the new larger nickel
5-cent piece, 1922. First year of
issue (enlarged).

Since the maple leaves depicted on both of the above reverses have toothed edges, they cannot be **Sugar Maple** and are *probably Red Maple* – although the engraver was most likely just sinking a “maple leaf” with no great attention paid to botanical accuracy.



Belatedly, the government of Canada decided to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation on her coinage (the fiftieth anniversary fell in 1917 when the war precluded any such project). However, it was May, 1927 before the design competition was called, only a month allowed for their submission and the winning entries announced only two months after the Dominion Day celebrations. Therefore, the projected coinage was shelved and only the designs remain. The one-cent design was won by Gustav Hahn, elder brother of Emanuel Hahn (who would design the reverses of the future silver dollars as well as the 10- and 25-cent pieces). We presume that a **Sugar Maple** is depicted on Hahn’s cent although their shape is only approximately true-to-life and their arrangement on the branch completely fanciful. The winner of the 5-cent reverse design was J.A.H. MacDonald, showing the biological anomaly of a crowned lion *grasping* a reasonably accurate leaf of the **Sugar Maple**.

Upon the death of King George V in early 1936, it was determined that the reverses of the Canadian coinage would be revamped upon the accession of the new king, Edward VIII, slated to first appear in January, 1937. This was done, even though Edward abdicated in December and all the mints had to scramble to make new obverses for King George VI. When the dust settled, there were only two final designers of the new reverses: George E. Kruger-Gray (1-, 5- and 50-cent) and Emanuel Hahn (10- and 25-cents, his reverse of the silver dollar being carried forward as it first appeared in 1935). Maple leaves appear on all of Kruger-Gray’s reverses; none on Hahn’s.

Shown below are Kruger-Gray's preliminary sketches as well as the finished coin. To be noted is that our familiar "5-cent beaver" was initially intended for a 10-cent piece.



It is the one-cent piece that currently is being discussed and argued in the numismatic press as to whether or not a true maple leaf is being represented. So far as the leaves themselves are concerned, they are a fair approximation of those of the **sugar maple** at it apparently exists in its southern range (but seemingly somewhat different from those in the Maritimes). But the twig is entirely wrong, primarily because the leaves are shown in *alternate* positions. On the true maple (the box elder excepted), each branch or twig ends in a double leaf, side by side, a small bud forming between them that in the following year will become yet another double set of leaves, the new position and old being elongated by growth during the new year. For the next three or four years, the old position will continue to set a leaf on each side of the twig after which it will become a branchlet itself and start to reproduce the form of the main branch tip. The twig on the cent is also much too thick. In fact, it greatly resembles an apple twig on which maple leaves have been substituted for those of this fruit tree.

Since no twigs are shown, little objection can be made with the leaves on Kruger-Gray's 5-cent reverse; they're obviously a small copy of the one-cent leaves and, as such, are approximate representations of the **sugar maple**. It is this particular small leaf that has been widely used on Canadian coinage to the present day.



Lt: Kruger-Gray's original sketch for the 50-cent reverse, 1937.

Rt: The reverse of the 50-cent as it actually appeared in that year (and was continued more or less unaltered until 1958)

A sprig of three leaves also appears on Kruger-Gray's reverse of the 50-cent piece as part of the coat-of-arms. Again, the leaves themselves would seem to be approximations of the **sugar maple** while their arrangement on the twig is totally unlike anything that occurs in nature.

None of the three denomination reverses designed by Emanuel Hahn (the 10-cent, 25-cent and dollar) show a maple leaf – even though his original sketch for the dollar back in 1935 showed the word CANADA flanked by a fleu-de-lys and a maple leaf which comes closer to those of the **sugar maple** with which the writer is familiar.

With the exception of occasional commemoratives, the reverses of the ordinary circulation denominations mostly carried on for many years, well into that of Elizabeth II (some still do after nearly 70

years). There is one notable exception, of course, that being the reverse of the “V-nickels” issued during World War Two.



*Canadian “V-Nickel”, WWII
Struck in “tombac” brass (1943),
Chromium-plated steel (1944-45)*



Closeup, 1947-ML 5-cent



Reverse, 1951 Commemorative 5-cent

The “V-nickels”, designed by Thomas Shingles, depicted two large maple leaves on the reverse, both of which appear to be of the **sugar maple** of the southern variety. In 1948, before new dies were received correctly noting that George VI was no longer Emperor of India (India having declared her independence in the previous year), the Canadian coinage of all denominations marked the pre-changeover 1948 issues by the use of a maple leaf punched in after the previous year’s date. The same small punch – a stylized **sugar maple** leaf – was used on all denominations despite the fact that it was too large for the 10-cent and much too small on the 50-cent and silver dollar. In 1951, Canada marked the 200th year of the isolation of the metal nickel by appropriately issuing a commemorative nickel 5-cent that year. Designed by Stephen Trenka, it showed a spray of **sugar maple** leaves below a nickel smelter; as so often the case, the leaves are accurate enough but their arrangement on the stem or twig is nothing like nature.



*Left: Reverse of 1973
Mountie Commemorative.*

*Right: Obverse of \$2
bi-metallic “Twoonie”,
1996 – First year of issue.*



In later years, the maple leaf again appeared on circulating coins, most often as a device to serve the dual purpose of balancing the design. Two good examples are the 1973 25-cent commemorating the centenary of the R.C.M.P. and that on the top obverse legend of the “Twoonie”. In both cases, they are what has evolved into a standard “Canadian-coinage maple leaf”: a variation on the southern-range **sugar maple**.

There have since been more leaves appearing on circulating Canadian coins, almost always so highly stylized as to bear only a resemblance to that of a real maple. All are variations on the leaves above. Such leaves have appeared on the 25-cent series for the millenium as well as the 2002 Canada Day design.

The maple leaf also appears on the non-circulating “collectors’ coins” – although (perhaps surprisingly) fairly seldom. But then we also have the “Maple Leaf Bullion Coins” (gold, silver and platinum), most of which show the standard **sugar maple** leaf, usually so prominently as to fill the entire reverse. Some are even hologrammed or colourized.

With its frequent and prominent use on our coinage, it’s somewhat surprising that the maple leaf has been so little used on our paper currency right up until very recent times. One appearance that does stand out is on the 1967 Centennial \$1 note where the maple leaf is as stylized as it gets: an arrangement of eleven triangles.



*Top Row. Left: 25-cent, Millenium series, 2000. January – “Pride”; Center: (same series), March – “Achievement”; Right: (same series), June – “Harmony”.
Bottom Row. Left: 25-cent, Millenium series, 2000. November – “Freedom”. Right: 25-cent, 2002, Canada Day.*

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Tom Temple's "Gold Mine"

by Eric Leighton, FCNRS

The name Thomas Temple is not particularly familiar to anyone, even to the people of Nova Scotia, the colony that he once owned.. His story is typical of the times in which he lived: the times of King Charles I, Cromwell, and the Commonwealth; when royal favour ebbed and flowed much like the tides of the Bay of Fundy. Temple spent most of his time as governor of Nova Scotia living in the relative comfort of Boston. In the year 1659 he sent a crew of men exploring his dominion, and in September wrote a letter to Lord Fiennes in England that they had found a "mountain all of a cankered bluish colour" about ten leagues from Fort St. John. This fort was the seed that became the current city of the same name, and the cankered mountain, "about 10 leagues" away, is still called Cap D'Or, after the French "Cape of Gold". With the letter, Temple sent samples of the metal found there.¹

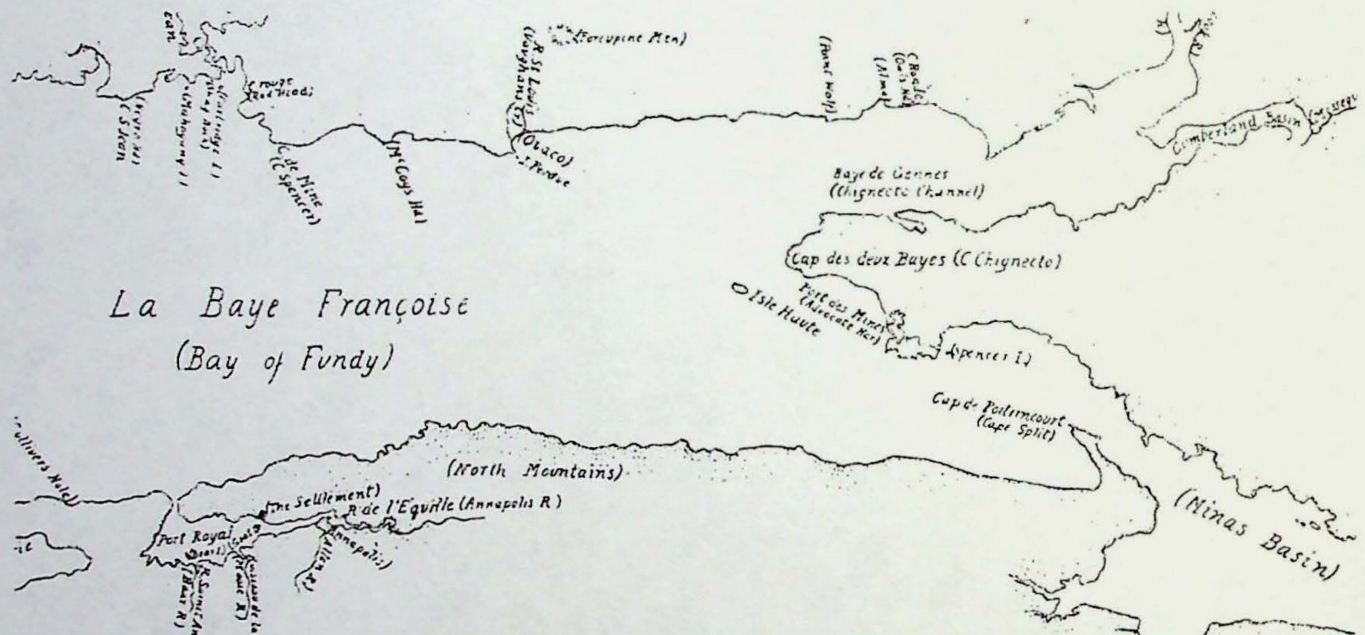


Figure 1: A portion of a map of the Bay of Fundy as used to illustrate the explorations of de Monts and Champlain in 1604 -07. (Jack, David Russell, *Acadiensis*, Vol. IV, 1904). Modern St. John, New Brunswick is near C. Rouge on the north side of the Bay, while Port Royal was almost opposite it on the south.

The promontory might be named the Cape of Gold, (said to be inspired by the sun shining off of the exposed metal in the cliff face) but it was copper that Temple's men found there, and very

¹Sainsbury, W. Noel, ed., *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, 1574 - 1660*, p. 475, Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London, 1860, reprinted by Kraus Reprint Ltd., Vaduz, 1964. (Hence to be referred to as: Col. Papers Vol. I, etc.)

remembered that Nova Scotia had not the same political shape or boundaries then as now, and included all of the land on either side of the Bay of Fundy encompassing what is now New Brunswick, and a part of the present State of Maine. Oddly enough, Port Royal, in present day Nova Scotia, was returned to the French in 1632 or 1633, but not Fort St. John, nor Fort Penobscot. Or, at least that was the English version. The French considered all of Nova Scotia to have been returned, and while the legal minds in London and Paris pondered the question of ownership, the french soldiers at Port Royal under one D'Aulney decided to attack Fort St. John.

When they arrived, they found La Tour absent, having gone to New England, to actually mortgage his fort to a Major Gibbons. Having won the fort, all of la Tour's men (viewed as English) were "put to the sword" and his wife poisoned. La Tour, when he came home, naturally was not pleased and being a French national, sailed off to France to seek redress from the French Crown. Meanwhile these two forts along with Fort Penobscot were under D'Aulney's control. Whatever the outcome in France was, it didn't matter, because when La Tour once more came to Fort St. John, he found D'Aulney had died. There was no one to press his claim to, other than the widow of this same man who had taken everything from him. So he married her. Once married, both Port Royal and Penobscot were also surrendered to him by the French, but only in a real estate point of view, all three places were still considered under the King of France. Sometime

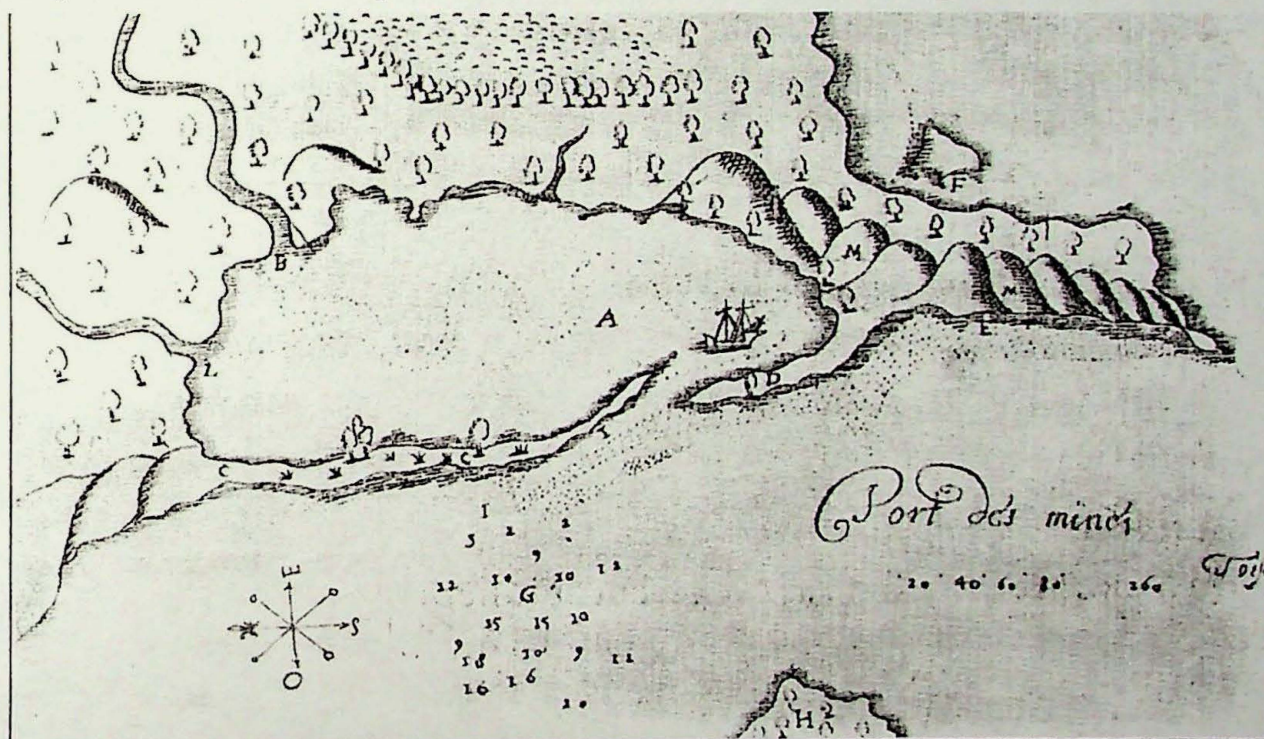


Figure 3. Champlain's Map (1604) of Port des Mines with the Cap des Mines, (or Cap D'Or) to the right, and Isle Haute at the bottom. North is to the left.

later, a Major Sedgwick "without orders" attacked and took La Tour's forts, again killing all the men, (considered French this time). Poor La Tour, who had been outlawed by France for his strict adherence to the King of England, and the protestant church, was sent off to England by Sedgwick as a French prisoner, to be judged by the Lord Protector. Oliver Cromwell, who had sent Sedgwick out in the first place, restored La Tour to his possessions and offered him protection in England. All he had to do was to pay £1800 to Cromwell's soldiers that were still

rich veins of the metal have been discovered there even recently.² The papers in the Colonial Office in England contain the certificate of one John Reynolds, Assay Master of the Royal Mint concerning the copper sent from Nova Scotia by Col. Temple. Dated November 22, 1659 he states that it was “wonderful that a copper mine should be found so rich, tough, and maleable, and so pure at first melting”.³ Temple, in December of that year, again wrote Lord Fiennes, describing the mine to be “at the bottom of the Bay, the foot of the mountain washed by the sea; ...the richest ever known”.⁴

By September of 1660, Temple wrote that he “hopes to send a vessel laden with copper in about a month, and discharge his debts to the Company”.⁵ There was no further mention of the copper.

One is compelled to believe that Temple did actually ship a quantity of copper to England. The reasons this assumption can be made are twofold: first, it would take many a long day, more likely a whole season, to extract enough copper ore to fill a ship. When he said that he expected to send out a ship laden with copper in about a month would mean the shipment was nearly ready, and the vessel and crew of miners would then return to Boston to be provisioned for the voyage home. This would take a few weeks to accomplish, therefore, Temple was anticipating the completion of the lading in a very short while. The other reason to believe that the copper was safely landed in England was the absence of any petition for relief that almost always followed any loss of this magnitude.

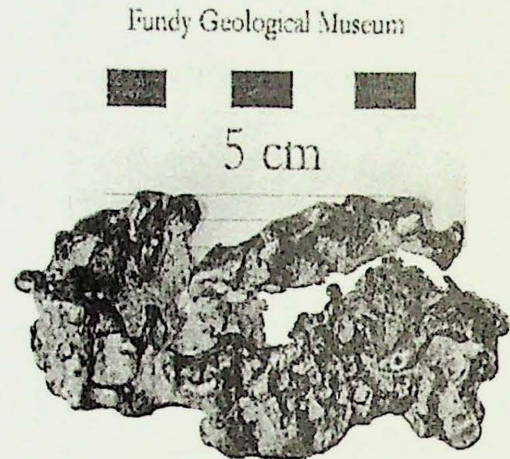


Figure 2. A Cap D'Or copper specimen of about 5 oz. in the Fundy Geological Museum, Parrsboro, NS (K. Goodwin photo)

Okay, so what? Why the interest in a load of copper ore? Admittedly, the numismatic connection here is kind of flimsy, but the story about it is just so interesting.

Temple traced his claim to Nova Scotia from Lord de La Tour, who, as “a discoverer” had lived at Fort St. John since about 1606. In 1621 Sir William Alexander was granted all of Nova Scotia with power to create baronets. Charles I confirmed the grant in 1625, and in 1630 Sir William, now called Lord Stirling, conveyed part of Nova Scotia to La Tour. It must be

²Large scale mining was carried out there by the Colonial Copper Company from 1897 to 1905. One of five seams worked by the Company was 55 feet broad, and ran for well over a mile. Your author has personally found pure copper in the rocks there of an ounce or more, and has seen a piece of several pounds.

³Col. Papers Vol. I., p.478.

⁴Ibid..

⁵Ibid, p. 489.

in occupation of the forts (the same soldiers who had taken them from him and killed his men), as well as £3,376 18s. to the widow of Major Gibbons. Sounds less than fair, though he did owe the Widow Gibbons that amount. To come up with the money, La Tour was moved to convey his property in Nova Scotia to William Crowne and Thomas Temple. This all took place prior to 1656. If La Tour was with Champlain in 1604 (he was settled in St. John just two years later), he would have been familiar with the discoveries made by that great explorer. The year 1603 saw Champlain in the Gulf of St. Lawrence region. Rumours of a copper mine on the south coast of the land he was exploring prompted him to send a man with some Native guides to find it. After returning to France for the winter, Champlain once more came across the ocean to explore to the southward, and spent considerable time in the Bay of Fundy area. His notes of the journey, reproduced and translated in the above mentioned publication *Acadiensis*, logs his way around the shore from Port Royal, to Isle Haute, where he did find some copper, and across to the mainland to what he called the Port des Mines, or what is now called Advocate Harbour. He was of the opinion that this was where his scout party had found the copper mine the previous year, but he did not. Nevertheless, his chart indicates a place on the Cape to the south where the copper mine is covered by the tide twice a day. This chart matches the area of Advocate Harbour, and Cap D'Or very well, with the long barrier bar in front of the harbour, the three rivers, winding channel, mountainous range of Cap D'Or, the two islands accurately placed, and his description from his notes. There can be no question of where he was.

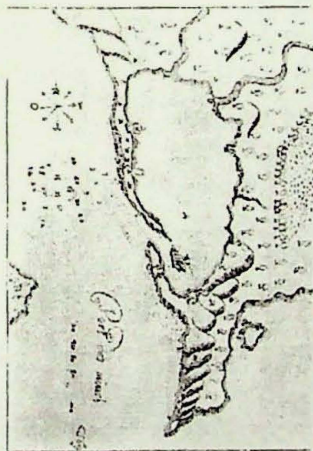


Figure 3. Champlain's map as in Fig.2, but oriented North

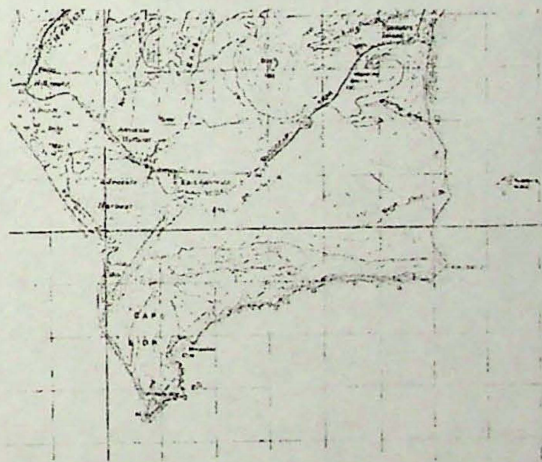


Figure 4. Part of a modern topographical map showing Advocate Harbour and Cap D'Or.

La Tour would have passed on his knowledge of the location of the copper mine to his successor, Thomas Temple who as we have seen, sent a crew to locate and then mine it.

In all likelihood, the copper sent by Temple was melted down at the Royal Mint in London for the use of the coinage of the day. After all, it was indeed the assayers of the Mint who had tested the samples, and finding the copper so pure, would have had an interest in acquiring the shipment for its own use, from an economical sense.

Very little circulating copper coin was issued in those days. An undated copper farthing was

made for Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector, but the other coins of his "reign" were all issued in 1658 and 1659, and we've seen that Temple hadn't sent any amount of ore until 1660.

When the Monarchy was restored under Charles II, some base metal coins were issued, but not until 1672. It is known that the copper used in their manufacture came from Sweden⁶, and in all events it is not likely to keep a ship load of copper around for twelve years in anticipation of a copper coin being issued.

But, the Mint had a need for copper. Sterling silver coin in fact requires seven and a half percent of its weight to be of some base metal, usually copper. In order to produce sterling coin, copper had to be acquired from somewhere, and some surprising sources were resorted to. Such as two captured copper Spanish cannons weighing 2808 pounds were dutifully sent from Jamaica to the Mint in 1672⁷, when it was obvious they could be utilized, or re-manufactured on that island.

It is quite possible, perhaps probable, that the silver coin which was produced in the years 1660-1662, and which would also have a limited circulation in North America, contained some of the copper that had come from Nova Scotia in the first place.



King Charles the Second in his reign
Had new coins designed
Made from the silver of the Spanish Main
And copper from Cap D'Or mined....?

⁶Craig, Sir John, *The Mint*, Cambridge University Press, 1953, p. 427, shows the costs of the copper coinage of 1672 - 83. Swedish blanks were bought at 14 ½ pence per pound avoirdupois.

⁷Col. Papers Vol. VII, p. 388.

Communion Tokens of Halifax

The peninsula on which the city of Halifax stands was called Chebucto by the natives. In 1749, the Hon. Edward Cornwallis landed at that strategic spot with some 2,500 settlers, intent on establishing a permanent fortified settlement for the British crown. The community was soon named 'Halifax' in honour of Lord Halifax, President of the British Board of Trade.

As in every place where a colony was established, the settlers came with their traditions, including the desire to worship God in their particular way. Churches were established as time went on, and eventually, there were four Presbyterian congregations that used specific metal Communion Tokens in the city.

1749

As the Church of England was understood to be the official church of the colonies, St. Paul's Anglican Church was established in 1749, and work began on a building for worship. But the Anglican form of worship did not have a claim on the hearts of all the settlers. A group calling themselves the Protestant Dissenters established a congregation as well, and began work on a building to be known as Mather's Meeting House, named for the Puritan, Cotton Mather. The congregation was made up primarily of Presbyterians and Congregationalists.

The first minister of the congregation was the Rev. Aaron Cleveland, great-grandfather to U.S. President Grover Cleveland. Mather's first years were difficult for a church holding mostly to Congregationalist ideals, particularly in finding pastors. The American desire for independence from Britain worked against the church, whose first ministers were all from the United States. Looking to improve its image, the congregation became known for a while by the strange name of St. Mather's (one wonders what a Puritan would think of being canonized a saint), and then finally St. Matthew's.

In 1784 they called their first Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Thomas Russell, a Scot who arrived via the U.S.A. Mr. Russell's departure in 1787 due to internal strife encouraged the congregation to sit down and work out a constitution that would enable the Congregationalists and Presbyterians to live and worship together despite their differences. Although the congregation did not officially become Presbyterian until 1841, voting then to unite with the Church of Scotland, all but one of the ministers from 1784 were Presbyterians.

Under the next minister, the Rev. Andrew Brown (1787-1795), St. Matthew's gained a previously unknown respectability in the city. He was followed by the Rev. Archibald Gray (1795-1826) and the Rev. John Scott (1826-1863) who brought the congregation finally into the fold of the Church of Scotland. The Rev. George Grant (1863-1877) led the congregation into the union forming the Presbyterian Church in Canada in 1875. In 1925 St. Matthew's voted over 75% in favour of entering the United Church of Canada. St. Matthew's, along with the city of Halifax, celebrated its 250th anniversary in 1999.

Token 1, of St. Matthew's was struck when the congregation's first Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Thomas Russell, arrived in 1784. The letters PCH have been assumed to stand for Presbyterian Church Halifax, but because the congregation did not enter the Presbyterian fold until 1841 it is a better conjecture to believe the letters to stand for Protestant Church Halifax. Perhaps the presiding minister, a Presbyterian, chose the initials on the belief that the congregation would soon decide to be Presbyterian. The token's reverse sports an attractive rendition of the burning bush, a symbol Presbyterians have used from the time of the Reformation.

Token 2 is considered a mystery. Dated 1786, just two years after the first token, it is attributed to St. Matthew's because there was no other Protestant Church in the city at that time. There is no historical reason given in the congregational records for this token. One wonders why

the token was struck, especially since the token of 1784 is more available to collectors today. Perhaps the best guess is that the tokens of 1784 were temporarily misplaced and striking of the tokens of 1786 had begun when the first tokens were rediscovered. It is also possible that this is the first token used at St. Mathews and that the token dated 1784 was a second token antedated to the beginning of Presbyterian ministry there. Token 2 is unique to Canadian Communion Tokens in that the chalice is outlined rather than represented in full. This feature is also known on some "Méreaux de Communion" used in France in the mid-1800's.

Token 3, is believed to date from the time that the congregation took the name St. Matthew's in 1817. The token names the congregation but still avoids declaring a denominational affiliation. The reverse features a chalice and the usual Scripture reading, "This do in remembrance of me".

1818

A congregation of the Associate Presbyterian Church was established in Halifax, but due to a dispute relating to a "candid investigation on the part of the United Presbyteries of Nova Scotia", a group of about thirty members left and formed a congregation of their own, their building being completed in 1817. The congregation applied to be received by the Synod of the Relief Church in Scotland, which was unanimously approved.

The first minister sent to serve the congregation was the Rev. Mr. Paterson, who arrived in May of 1818. He arranged with the Session to have the first observance of the Lord's Supper in October of that year, and tokens were struck. After that Communion, Mr. Paterson, apparently appointed only to get things started, returned to Scotland and was replaced by the Rev. Thomas McInnis. Mr. McInnis left "very suddenly and unexpectedly" in June of 1820. An interim ministry was carried out by the Rev. Dr. Burns of St. John, New Brunswick, who moved the congregation into the Church of Scotland late in that year.

The congregation took the name St. Andrew's, and called as their first Church of Scotland minister the Rev. John Martin in 1821. In 1844, St. Andrew's gave polite audience to Dr. Burns again as he came to argue on behalf of the Free Church of Scotland, but the congregation remained with the Established Church. St. Andrew's became part of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in 1875. In 1917 St. Andrew's merged with Coburg Road Presbyterian Church, retaining the name St. Andrew's, and in 1925 voted 268-145 to join the United Church.

Token 4, belonging to St. Andrew's, is dated 1818 and the initials RCH stand for Relief Church Halifax. The token continued to be used after the congregation entered the Church of Scotland.

1843

In 1843 in the growing city of Halifax, a congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, connected with the United Secession Church of Scotland, was established. The congregation called as its first minister the Rev. Peter MacGregor, who served from 1843 to 1868, and the token was struck during the first year of his ministry. Under his leadership the congregation took part in the union of 1860 forming the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America.

He was followed by the Rev. Allan Simpson (1868-1898), who led them into the 1875 union forming the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Outgrowing their building, the congregation established in a new building on Park Street in 1884, and was renamed Park Street Presbyterian Church. In 1925, during the ministry of the Rev. A. L. Fraser, the congregation voted to join the United Church and was closed, merging with St. John's (see below). Mr. Fraser became minister of the enlarged St. John's United Church and remained for a further four years.

The tokens of Poplar Grove Church name the Rev. Peter MacGregor and are dated from his call. **Token 5** is made of lead. **Token 6** was probably made to supplement the original lead

tokens, and is made of white metal. The lettering is a bit larger, which is particularly noticeable on the reverse.

1863

In 1863 a second congregation of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America was established in Halifax and named St. John's. This was not the first congregation with this name in the city. A previous church was named St. John's, but joined the Free Church in 1843 and at that time took the name Chalmers. There was no connection between the two congregations.

The Rev. Thomas Cumming was called and served from 1863 to 1866, the token being struck in the first year of his ministry. Mr. Cumming was followed by the Rev. John Forrest, minister from 1866 to 1881. During Mr. Forrest's ministry, the congregation became part of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. In 1925, the congregation decided to become part of the United Church of Canada, and amalgamated with Park Street Church, but keeping the name St. John's. As they were without a minister, the Rev. John MacKinnon having left in 1924, the minister of Park Street became minister to the newly amalgamated congregation.

Token 7 is dated from the founding of the congregation in 1863, and is of white metal.

Halifax is unusual in that all the Presbyterian congregations that used specific metal tokens for Communion chose to enter the United Church in 1925. They continue in the present St. Matthew's, St. Andrew's, and St. John's United Churches. The Presbyterian witness continues in congregations named Calvin, Knox and St. David's.

Token 1

obverse: P C / H / 1784

reverse: *burning bush*

shape: oval

composition: lead

dimensions:

horizontal: 28.6 mm

vertical: 29.9 mm

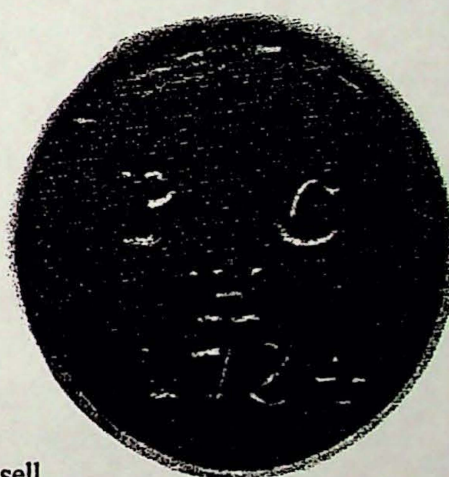
thickness: 2.0 mm

weight: 7.1 g

die axis: ↑↑

year of issue: 1784

minister: the Rev. Thomas Russell



Token 2

obverse: PR+CH / H / N-S / 1786

reverse: I COR / XI *chalice* XXIV

shape: oval

composition: lead

dimensions:

horizontal: 30.1 mm

vertical: 26.2 mm

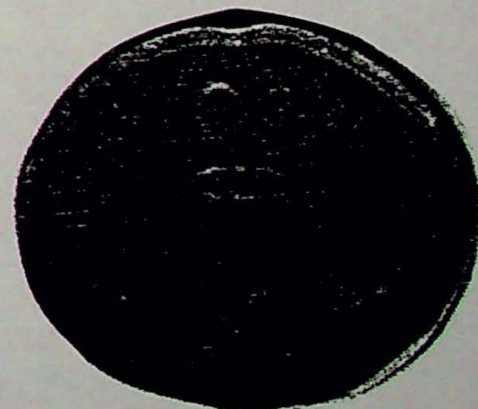
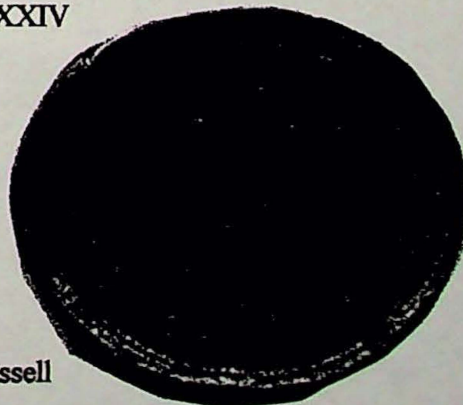
thickness: 2.5 mm

weight: 7.2 g

die axis: ↑↑

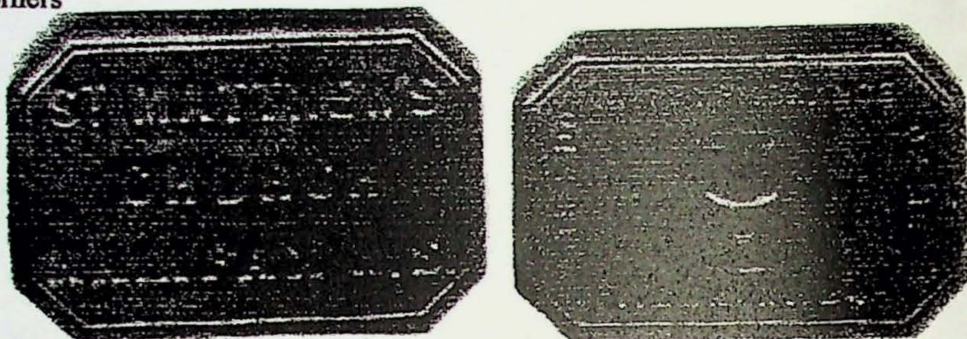
year of issue: 1786

minister: the Rev. Thomas Russell



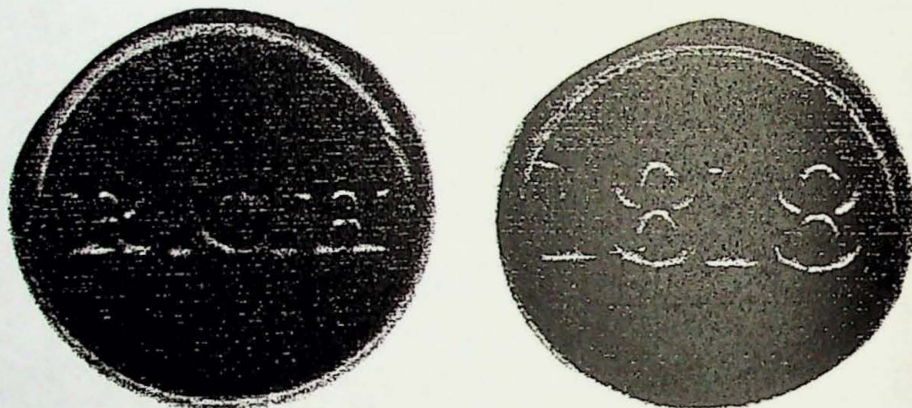
Token 3

obverse: St. MATTHEW'S / CHURCH / HALIFAX N.S.
reverse: THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME / chalice / I. COR. XI. 24
shape: rectangular, clipped corners
composition: white metal
dimensions:
horizontal: 26.9 mm
vertical: 18.7 mm
thickness 1.7 mm
weight: 5.5 g
die axis: ↑↑
year of issue: 1841
minister: the Rev. John Scott



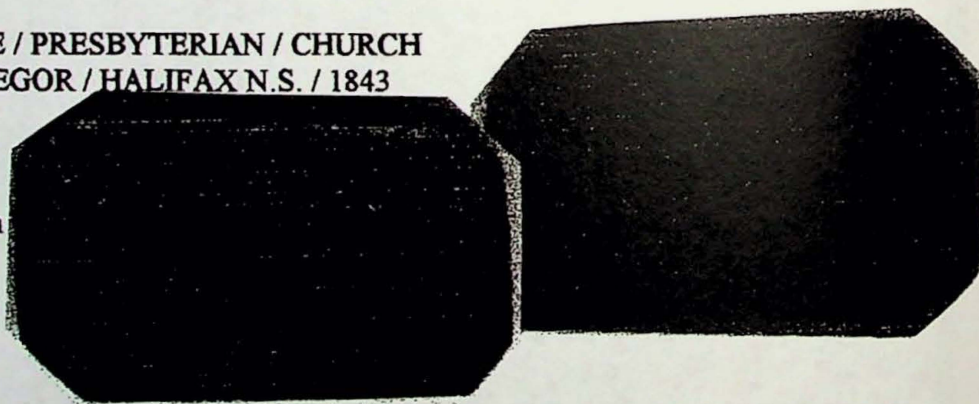
Token 4

obverse: R.C.H
reverse: 1818
shape: round
composition: lead
dimensions:
horizontal: 24.3 mm
vertical: 24.1 mm
thickness: 2.6 mm
weight: 5.8 g
die axis: ↑↓
year of issue: 1818
minister: the Rev. Mr. Paterson



Token 5

obverse: POPLAR GROVE / PRESBYTERIAN / CHURCH
reverse: REV. P.G. McGREGOR / HALIFAX N.S. / 1843
shape: oval
composition: lead
dimensions:
horizontal: 29.0 mm
vertical: 17.6 mm
thickness: 1.6 mm
weight: 7.0 g
die axis: ↑↑
year of issue: 1843
minister: the Rev. Peter MacGregor



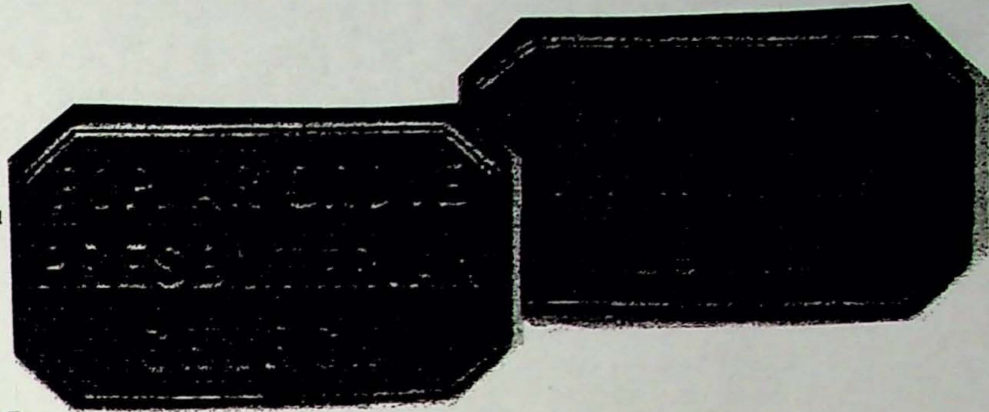
Note: the lettering is smaller on both sides of the lead token (number 5) as compared to the white metal token (number 6).

Token 6

obverse: POPLAR GROVE / PRESBYTERIAN / CHURCH
reverse: REV. P.G. McGREGOR / HALIFAX N.S. / 1843

shape: oval
composition: white metal
dimensions:
horizontal: 30.1 mm
vertical: 18.4 mm
thickness: 1.9 mm
weight: 5.3 g
die axis: ↑↑

year of issue: 1843 or later
minister: the Rev. Peter MacGregor



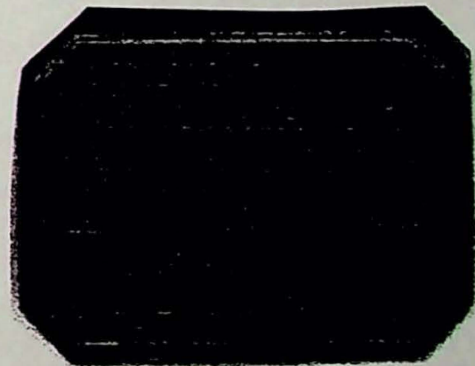
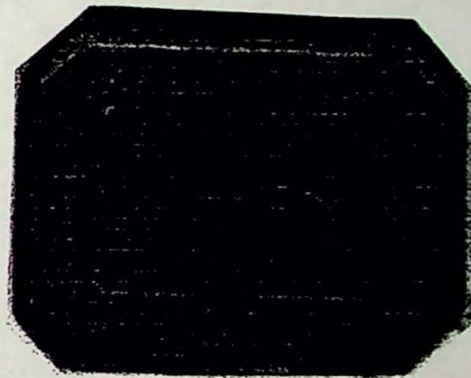
Token 7

obverse: ST. JOHN'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH / HALIFAX / N. S. / 1863
reverse: THIS DO IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME. / BUT LET A MAN /
EXAMINE / HIMSELF.

shape: rectangular, clipped corners
dimensions:

horizontal: 26.7 mm
vertical: 21.4 mm
thickness: 2.1 mm
weight: 5.9 g
die axis: ↑↑

year of issue: 1863
minister: the Rev. Thomas Cumming



Lawrence & Toombs
Salmon Arm, B.C.

by Ronald Greene



S2377d and S2377b
 Brass:uniface:incuse:30 mm, 28mm

S2374b
 Brass:Cloverleaf:29 mm



*S.H. Lawrence, (Captain)
 courtesy Mrs McKerlich*

There is a small square punch mark on each of S2377d and b which might indicate that the tokens have been cancelled. The S.W. Lawrence tokens have been found in Salmon Arm and peculiarly Lawrence was listed as S.W. Lawrence in the 1910 B.C. Directory. I think there is a good possibility that this token was issued by S.H. Lawrence when he was operating the hotel.

Samuel Hiram Lawrence was born June 30, 1877 in Ersley, Herefordshire, England. At the time that he married Emma Elizabeth Toombs, August 25, 1899, he was living in Revelstoke and his occupation was given as a labourer, although by 1900 he was a painter. The couple's first son, Arthur Benjamin was born in July 1900 in Revelstoke, the second son Raymond was born in Armstrong in 1902 and Reuben was born in Salmon Arm in 1905, placing Samuel Hiram Lawrence in Salmon Arm sometime between 1902 and 1905. There was a listing for a Samuel Lawrence, farmer, in the Salmon Arm, in the 1904 B.C. Directory and this is possibly him. The *Salmon Arm Observer* of July 29, 1948 noted that a house that he had built in 1904 was being razed. It was said that he was then a partner of James Waterson in the operation of the Cameron Hotel¹ and that he sold his interests to Andrew McFadden in 1906.

The first issue of the *Salmon Arm Observer* was published on Oct. 10, 1907 and carried an advertisement for S.H. Lawrence, the Fancy Store. Essentially Lawrence's store was a stationery store, but it would have carried a wider selection of goods than

one would find today. In December 1907 he published a series of six picture post cards of Salmon Arm. The next month, in January 1908 his stock included Empire typewriters, Japanese oranges, navel oranges and bananas. Lawrence disposed of his book and stationery business to A.B. Bedford in early November 1909² and later that month leased the Eureka Hall with M.M. Carroll with the intention of putting on dances and "first-class entertainments."³

The New Grill

Is Now Open



Short orders served from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. Oysters in every style.

Fresh Bread for Sale
Masquerade Costumes and Masks

LAWRENCE & TOOMBS

**THE EDISON
PHONOGRAPH**

Received the Grand Prize at the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition. Why? Because of all sound-reproducing instruments, it is the most perfect in tonal quality, clarity and sweetness.

The AMBEROL and STAND ARD records always on hand. AT THE GRILL—CALL and hear them.

LAWRENCE & TOOMBS
Local Agents.

In mid December of 1909 an advertisement for The New Grill, Lawrence & Toombs, appeared (*shown at left*).

Albert Edward Toombs, the brother of Emma Elizabeth, was born in Manitou, Manitoba on December 2, 1886.⁴ The earliest that we have found him in Salmon Arm was in the 1910 B.C. directory, when he was listed as a brakeman. He seems to have developed an interest in real estate by 1910 for the following note appeared in the newspaper, "Mail particulars of your property to A.E. Toombs for placing in new land list, at once."⁵ He was later to become a real estate agent. The New Grill, run by Lawrence & Toombs, advertised fresh bread, and short orders served from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., but it also sold Edison Phonographs. Nothing was mentioned of a pool room, but Bert Drage changed his plans to open up "... a barber shop in the rear of Lawrence & Toombs' pool and billiard parlor..."⁶ In March 1911, Frank P. Robicheau resumed operating his old barber shop, then being run by Drage, and, in addition, purchased the pool room business of Lawrence & Toombs.⁷ The same article mentioned that Messrs Lawrence & Toombs were planning to move to Vancouver.

Thus Lawrence & Toombs only operated a business in Salmon Arm from December 1909 until March 1911. Following their subsequent movements we find both men at the coast. Albert Edward Toombs first moved to Nanaimo, where he worked as a chauffeur. He was accepted by the C.E.F. in January 1916 and joined the 102nd (Comox-Atlin) Battalion.⁸ He went overseas and embarked for France on August 11, 1916. Less than three weeks later he was admitted to hospital. A shell landing nearby had left him unconscious for two hours, suffering from concussion and shrapnel wounds. After a long convalescence and still suffering from shell-shock and some lung debility he was subsequently discharged and returned to Canada, with the advice to seek a drier climate. In 1920 he married Fanny Jane Finlaison of Shuswap Falls.⁹ He became a real estate agent in Vernon until he retired in 1950. Albert Edward Toombs passed away Dec. 10, 1952.¹⁰ It appears that there were no children.

From Salmon Arm, Lawrence moved to New Westminster and became a real estate broker. He

signed up for the army in January 1916, joining the 121st Battalion. With six years of Militia service he was given the rank of Captain. He went overseas in August 1916 and spent almost all of his military time in England. He may have gotten to France for ten days as he was shown as "conducting duty overseas" from June 21, 1917 to July 3, 1917, but at nearly 40 years of age and with three children he was not posted to the front.¹¹ In September 1917 he was returned to Canada and discharged. From here his story gets more interesting. When he died in 1948 it was stated on the death certificate that he hadn't worked since 1918, however, his grand-daughter¹² said that he had moved back to England for approximately twenty years, operating an ice-cream business there while he worked on his family tree. She showed me a copy of the family tree, which looked very professionally done. According to this documentation Samuel Hiram's great-grandfather, Samuel Lawrence, born in 1796, had been the overseer of the estate of the fifth Earl of Oxford at Taitley Hall¹³ and married the eldest daughter of the Earl. Samuel Hiram was the only son of H.S. Lawrence, b. 1854, who was the eldest son of William, born 1817, who was the eldest son of Samuel. According to the family the Earl of Oxford died without a male heir and Samuel Hiram Lawrence tried to prove his claim to the succession, hence his interest in genealogy. An undated clipping in the possession of Mrs. McKerlich, (1930's?) indicated that the Earl of Oxford, who was also the Earl of Mortimer, had left an estate reputed to be worth \$40,000,000. In order to do his research, Lawrence had formed a company, known as the Lawrence Estate,¹⁴ by which he attracted people able to finance his research in return for a portion of the estate, if successful. His case failed, we were told, because the record of the marriage of Lawrence's great-grandfather and the Earl's daughter was destroyed when the

church, where the records were kept, burned down. Burke,¹⁵ however, does not mention any daughter in the family marrying at a time that would correspond to Lawrence's work.

¹ *Salmon Arm Observer*, Oct. 10, 1907, p. 2 carried an ad for the Coronation Hotel, Waterston & McFadyen. The 1905 B.C. Directory listed a J.D. Cameron, hotel-keeper.

² *Salmon Arm Observer*, Nov. 5, 1909, p. 3

³ *Salmon Arm Observer*, Nov. 12, 1907, p. 4

⁴ Here one has to make the best guess. His marriage license states that he was born in Manitou, Manitoba and was 33 years old in June 1920. His death certificate, generally the least reliable document, states that he was born in Donald, B.C. November 2, 1885, and his Attestation Paper, completed when he signed up for the C.E.F. in January 1916 said that he was born December 2, 1886 at Manitou, Manitoba.

⁵ *Salmon Arm Observer*, Oct. 14, 1910, p. 8

⁶ *Salmon Arm Observer*, Dec. 9, 1910, p. 1

⁷ *Salmon Arm Observer*, March 3, 1911, p. 1

⁸ RG150, Accession 1992-93/166, Box 9734-16, National Archives of Canada

⁹ GR2962 Marriage Certificate, 1920-09-066655, microfilm B12904, BC Archives

¹⁰ GR2951 Death Certificate, 1952-09-011933, microfilm B13214, BC Archives

¹¹ RG150, Accession 1992-93/166, Box 5464-29, National Archives of Canada

¹² Mrs Verna McKerlich, interview of April 2, 2005

¹³ I could find no reference to this estate.

¹⁴ Not registered in British Columbia according to the records of the Registrar of Companies

¹⁵ Sir Bernard Burke, *Ulster King of Arms, A Genealogical History of the Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited and extinct Peerages of the British Empire*, London, Harrison, 1883 (reprint 1962), pp. 265-266, mentions that the Earldom became extinct when the 6th Earl died without descendents, January 19, 1853. Robert Harley, Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1710 to 1715 was created Earl of Oxford and Earl of Mortimer in 1711.

The Credit Tokens of McLennan, McFeely & Prior Ltd.

Ronald Greene

Robert Purves McLennan was born in Pictou, N.S. in 1861.¹ After attending Pictou Academy he took up the trade of tinsmith. In 1882 McLennan moved west to Winnipeg to take advantage of the boom then underway. There he met Edward John McFeely, a native of Lindsay, Ontario. When a recession hit Winnipeg, McFeely moved to Minneapolis and McLennan moved to Victoria. In Victoria McLennan was doing well enough as a tinsmith that he invited McFeely to join him and the two were in partnership by mid 1885. In early 1886 the partners decided to open a branch in the new town of Vancouver. They purchased a lot and in May 1886 started to build a shop. The building was one of the few in Vancouver to escape the Great Fire of June 13, 1886. Edward McFeely moved to Vancouver and opened for business a day or two after the fire. Over the next eight years the emphasis of the company shifted to selling hardware and eventually the tinsmithing, cornice making, roofing and plumbing operations were phased out. McLennan closed out the Victoria branch in 1894 and joined his partner in Vancouver. The following year the company was incorporated as McLennan McFeely & Company, Limited, with the wives owning majority shares, which was somewhat unusual in 1895. Whether it was because the money came from them or just a case of reducing the liability exposure is not known.

In 1898 McLennan took a load of hardware to Dawson in the Yukon, planning to stay three weeks. However, his sojourn in Dawson lasted five years and he played an active part in Dawson life. Around 1900 there were also short-lived northern branches in Atlin and Bennett. R.P. McLennan became the second mayor of Dawson in 1903, but left for Vancouver shortly after his one year term ended.

The firm continued to prosper and became the largest wholesale hardware business in British Columbia although it also maintained a presence in the retail trade. Between 1908 and 1914 McLennan was also president of the Bank of Vancouver.

McLennan passed away in July 1927 and McFeely in May 1928. According to a grandson of R.P. McLennan,² the company was a bit rudderless and sought a merger or buyout of E.G. Prior & Co. Ld. Ly., a similar wholesale hardware firm, which had a very strong manager in Bernie Schwengers.³ The two companies were a good fit as Prior had branches in Victoria and Kamloops, cities in which McLennan & McFeely were not represented. The two companies joined to form McLennan, McFeely & Prior Ltd. in 1928. This company became universally known as "Mc & Mc." By 1945 the company had several branches in Vancouver, and branches at Victoria, New Westminster, and eleven other smaller communities in British Columbia. In August 1950 the company was sold to J.H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Limited of Winnipeg, which continued to run Mc & Mc as a separate entity for a number of years. In 1961 the firm dropped out of the retail hardware trade, concentrating on the wholesale business. In turn Ashdown's was taken over by Ackland's Limited and the various affiliated companies were consolidated under the Ackland's name in 1967, at which time the use of the Mc & Mc name was dropped.

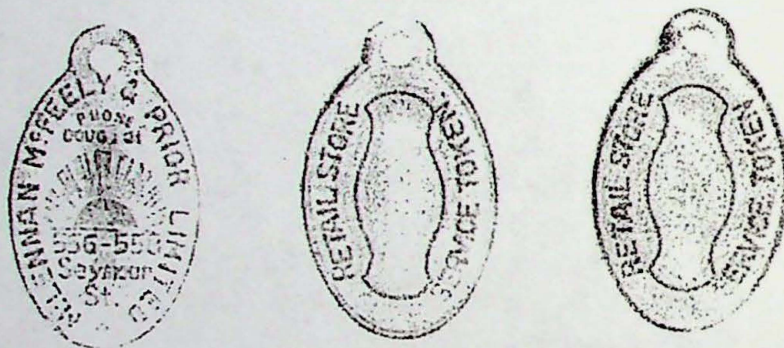
¹ R.P. McLennan is the subject of a biography in the Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Vol 15, due to be released shortly.

² interview with Geoff McLennan, 16 June 2002

³ see *Transactions* 1990, p. 93 for the E.G. Prior & Co., Ld. Ly. story

None of the early company records are known to have survived. But in 1961 E. Parkinson, a long time company employee,¹ wrote in reply to an enquiry that credit tokens, “were issued by Mc & Mc during the early depression years with one purpose in mind and that was to try to increase business by making it easy for a customer to charge goods up to a limited dollar value in any of our branches. They were issued by the Head Office to individuals who had a good credit rating. It then allowed this customer to go into any of our branches – such as Penticton, Revelstoke & etc., and charge up to approximately \$25.00 without being extensively questioned. It had one weakness and that was it could fall into the wrong hands. The use of these has long been discontinued.”

Leslie C. Hill, writing in 1968,² credited Larry Gingras with discovering the tokens and said that Larry had learned that the round tokens were used to establish the credit of the holder at any of the company’s branches, but that the oval tokens were meant for use only at the retail store at 556-558 Seymour Street, in Vancouver. This store was first listed in the 1937 B.C. Directory, with Phone Doug. 21, and by 1939 the phone number had changed to Trinity 0021. This dates the first use of the oval tokens to 1937-1938. Since there are two varieties of each token it may be presumed that they were used over a period of years. However, by 1945 the company was using a folding “Introductory Service Card” which carried the customer’s name and address, a calendar, a list of branches, and terms of use of the card.



U4900a and b

Judging from the numbers impressed on the tokens the “a” token with the period following the word “token” is the first reverse die.



U4900c and d

Similarly with the “c” token with the smaller word “Service” is believed first. The tokens were made by Jacoby Bros. Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C., and are antiqued bronze. The round tokens had loops added after striking and are known without the loops. In 1968 John Cheramy purchased many thousands of the tokens.

¹ possibly Eric Parkinson who was an employee in Victoria in 1932, later in Vancouver, at least to 1955. The letter was written to a Mrs L. Thomas, who was a cashier for Mc & Mc in Victoria

² Vancouver Numismatic Society Bulletin, 1968, p. 46

Armour & Kennedy, of Cranbrook, B.C.
Armour, of Cranbrook, B.C.

by Ronald Greene



BC Database:

C7010a B:R:25 mm

C7030a B:R:21 mm

Cranbrook was founded in 1898 when the Crows Nest Pass Railway decided not to build into Fort Steele.¹ John Egan Kennedy was one of the earliest residents, arriving on December 1, 1897.² He was the son of Patrick Kennedy and Jane Egan Kennedy, born in Chapeau, Quebec, August 26, 1874 and grew up in Mattawa, Ontario.³ He started working in sawmills, but by the age of nineteen he was railroading, an occupation he followed for some fifteen years. By late 1897 he was working in the Cranbrook area driving a four-horse team during the railway construction days.⁴ In 1900 when he enlisted in the Strathcona's Horse he was listed as a brakeman. His unit went to South Africa and fought in the Boer War.⁵ Kennedy remained in South Africa until May 1901, receiving a medal and four bars. Returning to civilian life Kennedy resumed his railway work, but in 1902, while yard foreman at Crookston, Minnesota, he lost a leg in an accident. Unable to continue in his previous occupation, he moved into the accounting department of the Crow's Nest Pass division of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, residing at Cranbrook. In 1904 Kennedy married Mary Ethel Pearl Fanning.⁶ In 1909 Kennedy left the railway to work as a bookkeeper with P. Burns and Company in their Lethbridge, Alberta office. He stayed with Burns for fifteen months, then worked for six months with the City Cartage Company, also in Lethbridge. At this time he was the secretary of the Lethbridge Business Men's Protective Association. He was also said to be active in the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and was the Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus.

In 1911, John E. Kennedy purchased the Brunswick Bowling Alleys and Pool Room in partnership with John Armour. Unfortunately there were no earlier mentions of this establishment in the *Cranbrook Herald* so we know neither when it was established, nor who ran it previously. An August 1911 report states, "The large billiard parlors, known as The Club, conducted by Messrs Kennedy and Armour, have been found inadequate to meet the requirements of their patrons. This week the proprietors had the rooms enlarged preparatory to installing two additional billiard tables."⁷

In July 1908 John Armour was mentioned, running the Cranbrook Employment Agency.⁸ The next month he took over the billboard business of A. Grenier, the Cranbrook Bill Posting Company. In 1909 Armour advertised as a real estate and employment agent. He sold the bill posting business in April 1910, and in June of that year he placed an ad for McKinstry & Armour, sole agents for B.C. for the Automatic Vacuum Cleaner.⁹ Mr. Armour seems to have been willing to put his hand to anything,

which in the time and place was typical of many as there could be insufficient business in any one field to make a living. The following quote provides a few more details about Mr. Armour and his activities:

“On last Saturday morning the Cosmopolitan hotel changed hands, Mr. A.D. Cameron disposing of his interests to J.F. Campbell and John Armour. ...The new proprietors are well known business men of the city, Mr. Campbell just retiring from the firm of Campbell and Manning to take the active management of the hotel. Mr. John Armour, of the firm of Armour and Kennedy, has been in Cranbrook for the past six years. He first started an employment agency, later engaging in the pool room business, in which he became associated with Mr. Kennedy. He continues in this business and will devote much of his time to real estate, in which he is heavily interested.”¹⁰

The only hint of John Armour's life before he arrived in Cranbrook at age 29 is the May 1913 mention that he received a cable from Berlin, Germany announcing the sudden death of his sister. Does this indicate that he came from Germany? We could not find him in Cranbrook in the 1911 Canada Census. Perhaps he was away from the city.

John E. Kennedy was elected as a Cranbrook alderman in January 1913. He was politically active, a Liberal according to the Howay & Scholefield biography, but he did not run for election in 1914. In July 1913 he purchased from D.D. McLaws the Brunswick Bowling Alleys,¹¹ an operation which had been opened in February the previous year by T. Horten Campbell with four bowling alleys, a spacious billiard and pool parlour and a cigar and tobacco stand.¹² D.D. McLaws had become a partner with Campbell, then the sole owner. This appears to a completely different business from the one with a similar name that Armour & Kennedy took over in 1911.

In 1915 the partnership of Armour & Kennedy added a fruit stand in their store at the corner of Van Horne and Baker streets¹³ but the newspaper is strangely silent about either partner or the business for the next three years. This is frustrating because of the lack of any comment regarding the termination of the partnership. However, John Armour was occasionally noted as travelling quite extensively in British Columbia and Alberta. The last mention of the partnership of Armour & Kennedy was January 20, 1916 when, “John Armour of the firm of Armour & Kennedy spent Monday and Tuesday in Wardner on business.” The Liberal party had swept to provincial power in September 1916 after a decade of Conservative government and may have made a clean sweep of their appointments, which in those days were patronage positions. By 1917 Kennedy had been appointed to the position of homestead inspector. He was promoted to the office of the mining recorder in 1918 and was placed in charge of the government employment office in 1922. In 1926 he became the Government Agent for Cranbrook.¹⁴ John Kennedy passed away September 26, 1945 at the age of 71.¹⁵ He was survived by his widow, two sons, Ernest and Patrick, and a daughter, Pearl. Overall we can see that the partnership of Armour & Kennedy operated from 1911 until 1917. Only the one denomination is known. The rarity is R5, 21 to 30 known.

John Armour continued to run the billiard and pool parlour on his own. In 1919 between April and early June a few advertisements appeared for the Willy-Overland cars, J. Armour, Agent, or for John Armour, Dealer, but this appears to have been less than successful as there was no further mention of the Overland car agency in Cranbrook. In September 1920 Armour's pool room was raided for gambling, but he was away and had

left the business in the hands of Ernie Dalberg.¹⁶ Two months later armed men broke into the pool room and relieved the card players of some \$60. One shot was fired in the incident. The robbers, Pete Zalinski and Travers Roy Rathwell, were arrested later that day, pleaded guilty and were sentenced within the week to seven years and five years respectively.¹⁷

In July 1921 a new hardware business opened, "in the Lester Clapp store building formerly occupied by Armour & Co.",¹⁸ which probably indicates that the business had been closed. A couple of mentions of a John Armour, Ltd. listed as "aerated waters and liquor export" indicate that he might have gotten into that field, except that there is no indication of a John Armour, Ltd., ever being registered in British Columbia. After a trip of several months in early 1922 spent in Ireland, England and Europe, John Armour appears to have become involved in the newest craze – oil leases. By 1924 he was living in Lacombe, Alberta, picking up oil leases. He subsequently moved to Calgary where from 1926 until 1928 he was in partnership with John Roberts, a former Cranbrook policeman, as oil brokers. He continued on his own as a broker for a number of years. He died in Calgary in 1959 and is buried in Queens Park Cemetery.¹⁹ In his years in Calgary he lived in the Y.M.C.A. and several different hotels, which would indicate that he was a bachelor. There was no obituary published in the *Calgary Herald*.

The Armour token of Cranbrook, B.C. has been elusive. It was reported to Leslie C. Hill in 1958, supported by a rubbing. But the Toronto resident who owned the token died shortly afterwards and the whereabouts today of the token is unknown to either Mr. Hill or the writer. The token likely dates to the 1917 to 1921 period that Mr. Armour ran the pool room.

¹ More detail on the start of Cranbrook was given in the article on Bob's Place, and Gwynne's published earlier in *Numismatica Canada*. The Crows Nest Pass Railway was a C.P.R. subsidiary.

² *Cranbrook Courier*, September 16, 1926, p. 12, "Old-Timers will shortly organize..." Kennedy was listed as the fourth in seniority by arrival date, on December 1, 1897.

³ Howay & Scholefield, *British Columbia From the Earliest Times to the Present*, S.J. Clarke Publishing, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Montreal and Chicago, 1913-1914. 4 Volumes of which volumes III and IV are biographical. Vol. IV, pp 1274-1275. gives a synopsis of Kennedy's career to 1914.

⁴ *Cranbrook Courier*, September 27, 1945, p. 1

⁵ *Cranbrook Herald*, February 8, 1900, p. 1

⁶ Register of Vital Events, Marriage 1904-09-162685, microfilm B11386, October 19, 1904

⁷ *Cranbrook Herald*, August 3, 1911, p. 5 The purchase of the business went unnoticed by the *Herald*. The year was mentioned in the Howay & Scholefield biography.

⁸ In the *Cranbrook Herald*, March 20, 1913, p. 5 where he is mentioned as taking over the Cosmopolitan Hotel with J.F. Campbell, it is stated that he had been in Cranbrook for the past six years. He was listed in the civic voter's list for 1908 published in the *Cranbrook Herald* January 2, 1908, p. 2, which is the earliest reference we have found to him.

⁹ *Cranbrook Herald*, July 30, 1908, p. 1; August 6, 1908, p. 5; June 10, 1909, p. 3; June 9, 1910, p. 6

¹⁰ *Cranbrook Herald*, March 20, 1913, p. 2

¹¹ *Cranbrook Herald*, July 10, 1913, p. 1

¹² *Cranbrook Herald*, Feb. 22, 1912, p. 4

¹³ *Cranbrook Herald*, July 1, 1915, p. 3 and July 15, 1915, p. 3

¹⁴ *Cranbrook Courier*, August 19, 1926, p. 1

¹⁵ Register of Vital Events, Death 1945-09-669284, microfilm B13188, September 26, 1945

¹⁶ *Cranbrook Herald*, Sept. 16, 1920, p. 1

¹⁷ *Cranbrook Herald*, Dec. 9, 1920, p. 1 and Dec. 16, 1920, p. 1

¹⁸ *Cranbrook Herald*, July 14, 1921, p. 1

¹⁹ Queens Park Cemetery, lot 110, block 16, section 16. His dates are recorded as 1884 to 1959.

**IMPERIAL CANNING COMPANY
KINGSVILLE, ONTARIO**

A NEWLY DISCOVERED LABOUR CHECK

- Len Buth -FCNRS



aluminum - 28 mm - Essex County

The subject check, previously unlisted, has now been attributed to Kingsville, Ontario.

Ken Palmer in his "CT" articles of July and September 1984 [and supplemental listings of November 1987 and April 1989] has given a very good historical perspective of the Ontario canning industry, and the checks the companies used. The September 1984 article [pg. 199] listed the Imperial Canning Company, Kingsville, Ontario [#10] as one of the then 65 canning companies under the Dominion Cannery Limited umbrella. At the time of the aforementioned articles, the subject check appears to have been unknown.

From Mr. Palmer's original notes and files of the Ontario canning industry [1] , it is determined Imperial Canning Co. was one of the original 16 entities taken into the May 1903 formation of Canadian Cannery Consolidated Companies Limited. Canadian Cannery Consolidated Companies Limited subsequently became Canadian Cannery Limited [1904]; Dominion Cannery Limited [1910] ; and Canadian Cannery Ltd. [1923].

The earliest record for Imperial Canning Company found [2] is in 1892 - "The Imperial Canning Company, known originally as the 'Kingsville Canning Company', was incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of pickles, preserves, jams, jellies, canned fruits and canned vegetables, in 1892". Imperial appears in the 1902 R.G. Dun mercantile reference book under Kingsville, Ontario.

Excerpts from the same book [2] provides some interesting insights concerning the operations of the Imperial Canning Company :

- "In September 1893, ten car loads [the equivalent of about 8,000 cases] of canned tomatoes and corn were shipped by railway to wholesale houses in Toronto, Montreal and British Columbia. Farmers received 20 cents per bushel for tomatoes used in the canning process."

- " The company..... was exempted from taxation for 10 years by the village council".

- In 1905: "A staff of 96 women and girls, along with less than a dozen men and boys, was able to produce 24,000 cans of canned fruit and vegetables per 10 hour day. Further improvements were made to the equipment to ensure that tomatoes, apples and peaches were not handled by the staff, except during the peeling process. The annual output for 1906 was 600,000 cans of tomatoes and 90,000 gallons of apples. Peaches were canned for the first time, and two thousand bushels of tomatoes were canned each day under the Imperial name".

- "A boarding house was provided for female workers hired outside of the community".

- In 1930: " The company furnished the women employees with uniforms, caps and heavy rubber aprons. The workers were paid by the pail, so that fast workers earned more each day than their slower counterparts".

- "By 1962 the plant employed 150 and production included the canning of peaches under the 'Aylmer' and 'Lynn Valley' labels. The company ceased operations in 1968."

The plant closed around 1915, and was re-opened in 1930 by Canadian Cannery Ltd.

A newspaper article [3] in 1906 carried an article on Imperial with the following - "Each pail of the peeled tomatoes is carefully examined as they are emptied into the canning machine, and if a worker has been careless and left any spots in them she is reprimanded. Each pail is numbered and is traced by the check given the peeler". This was the only direct reference found as to the existence of the subject check.

Another article [4] provided the following : - "Labels used by the Imperial Canning Company of Kingsville informed prospective purchasers that 'The Flavor and Quality of our Goods Cannot be Excelled, on Account of Being Grown in the Most Southern Part of Canada' ".

My special thanks are extended to Mrs. Marilyn Armstrong-Reynolds, President of the Kingsville-Gosfield Heritage Society, and Edith Woodbridge from H.E.I.R.S. [Harrow Early Immigration Research Society]. Their willingness and interest to assist and provide sources and copies of relative research data is greatly appreciated, and made this article possible.

References:

[1] - Scott E. Douglas - with thanks - from his personal library files

[2] - Kingsville-Gosfield Heritage Society, Kingsville 1790 -2000: A Stroll Through Time, [Kingsville, Ontario: Preney Print, 2003], pp. 263-264.

[3] - Kingsville Reporter - 1906 08-23, pg. 4

[4] - Early Ontario Canneries - by Janet Bryers - www.waybacktimes.com/Col_Canneries.html

An Insight into Government Purchasing Procedures in 1918

By Ross W. Irwin

This brief article is to show, even in war time, that British Colonies had to ask permission to have their coinage struck at other than the Royal Mint, or by approval by the Birmingham Mint. What follows are telegrams found on a file in the National Archives of Canada, Governor General Devonshire- CO 42 / 1011 - 36881.

Telegram from Lord Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. (Received at Colonial Office 21st June 1919.)

Coinage for Newfoundland, 17 June 1919

Asks whether H.M.G. (His Majesty's Government) has any objections to the minting of specified bronze and silver.

20th June Government of Canada has received request from Government of Newfoundland to assist in minting of silver and bronze coins my ministers enquire whether His Majesty's Government have any objection coinage consists of 3,000 dollars in one cent pieces, 5,000 dollars in five cent pieces 5,000 dollars in ten cent pieces 40,000 dollars twenty five cent pieces 150,000 dollars in fifty cent pieces.

DEVONSHIRE

In view of (File) 28157, I should think we can telegraph at once "no objection"

Telegram from the Governor-General of Canada to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 17th June 1918.

CO 36024, 18 June 1919

17th June. Government of Canada has received request from Government of Jamaica to assist in minting of nickel coins. My Ministers enquire whether His Majesty's Government have any objections to coinage £1,000 of pennies £600 of half-pennies £400 of farthings. (Previously requested Birmingham to mint.)

DEVONSHIRE

20 June 1919

Asks whether H.M.G. has any objections to the minting of specified bronze and silver.

Tokens and Businesses of Hagersville, Ontario

by Harry N. James FCNRS

Hagersville, Ontario is located in Haldimand County on the Plank Road or Hiway 6 running between Hamilton to the north and Port Dover to the south. The village straddles Oneida and Walpole townships.

In 1806 Lawrence Hager left New Jersey and settled in Grimsby, Ontario. Two of his sons, David and Charles came to Caledonia in 1843 when the construction of the Plank Road from Hamilton to Port Dover was started. Caledonia is located between Hamilton and Hagersville. The brothers were employed in the construction of the first bridge over the Grand River. After the bridge was completed the brothers obtained land to the south where the village of Hagersville is now located.

In 1852 Charles Hager built a frame general store at the main corner of the settlement. In 1890 his son John H. Hager who had worked for his father and was by now the proprietor of the business replaced this building with a brick building known as the "Hager Block". This building block is still in use today. John Hager served on the High School Board and was also active in getting hydro into the village in 1913. He passed away in 1915. He was succeeded by his son Howard Hager who operated the business until 1927. He sold the business to a Mr. T. F. House. Howard died in 1951. He was the last of the Hagers to reside in the village which was named for their family.

When John Hager was operating the store, due bill tokens were used in conjunction with the business. There were five denominations known, running from 1¢ to 25¢. The tokens were struck in aluminum, brass and white metal and were round in shape. The 1¢, 2¢ and 5¢ tokens were all 20 mm in diameter while the 10¢ was 25 mm and the 25¢ was 29 mm. They are all listed in Ken Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills*.

J.H. Hager / Gen'l / Merchant / Hagersville, Ont.
Good For / 1 / Cent / In / Merchandise
Good For / 2 / Cents / In / Merchandise
Good For / 5 / Cents / In / Merchandise
Good For / 10 / Cents / In / Merchandise
Good For / 25 / Cents / In / Merchandise



Another early merchant in Hagersville was David Almas who arrived in the area from Ancaster in 1851. He at first farmed, and later was a hotel-keeper, and merchant as well as being a commissioner and magistrate.

In 1853 he purchased a half acre of land from Charles Hager at what is now the corner of King and Main Streets. His hotel was located here.

In 1858 he secured the contract for carrying mail from Hamilton to Port Dover. The mail was carried by stage coach. In 1875 Hagersville was incorporated as a police village with three commissioners, one of whom was David Almas. In 1883 David Almas built the "Almas Block" and established a general store under the name of D. Almas & Sons. He died in 1903 and was succeeded in the store by his son David Norris Almas. The store was known as the "Old Reliable Store" and was now officially under the name of D. Almas & Son. The store offered free grocery delivery in town and offered a cash or trade system of purchasing. David Norris Almas died in 1945. The store changed hands several times over the next few years with a tailor business, variety store, a jewellery store and a general merchandising business all locating here.

David Norris Almas also made use of due bill tokens. Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills* lists a 1¢ and a 5¢ token from this business.

D. ALMAS / SON / HAGERSVILLE
 GOOD FOR / 5 / CENTS / IN MERCHANDISE
 GOOD FOR / 1 / CENT / IN MERCHANDISE



These tokens were both made of aluminum, round in shape and 21 mm in diameter.

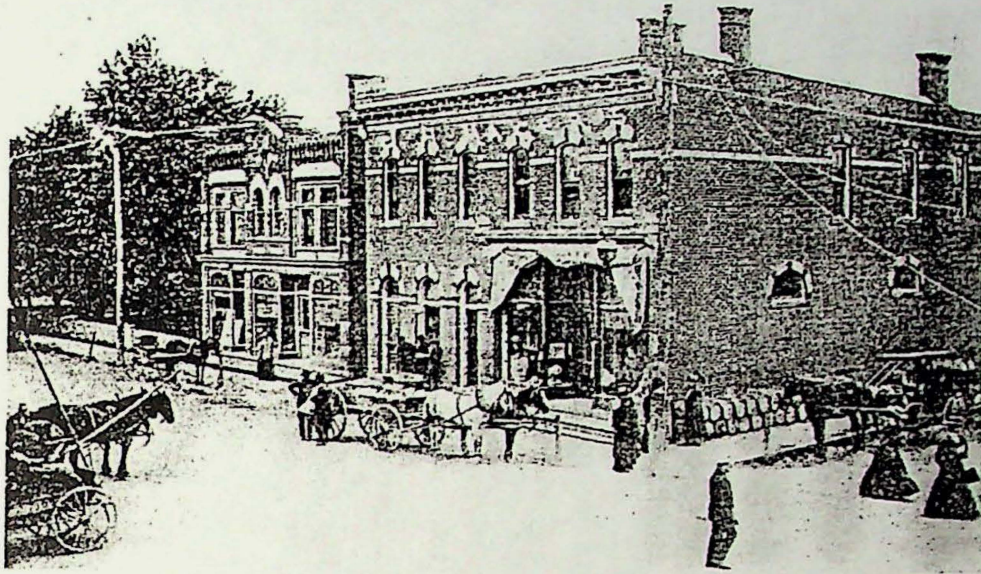
Two bakery businesses also made use of tokens in Hagersville. These were Brown's Food Market and Sanderson's Bakery.

A grocery market located at 37 King Street West was operated by John Dixon and Alec Flemming. They started their business in 1896.

Charles Brown worked for them as an errand boy and ended up by buying the business from them in 1908. He was assisted in the store by his two sons. In 1954 they took out a "Red & White" franchise. In 1955 they moved their business into the Allan Martin building which they had purchased and their business became known as Brown's Food Market Limited. Mr. Charles Brown died in 1966 and the business continues today being operated by Stan and Dan Brown.

Albert Sanderson bought the Smuck Bakery in 1926 and continued to operate it into the 1940s. Both the Brown and the Sanderson bakeries delivered bread by horse and wagon.





J.H. Hager's store in the new Hager Block

Stock Now Complete
In Every Department.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furs.
Groceries, Boots and Shoes.
Crockery, Window Shades, Etc.

Highest Market Price for all kinds of Produce.

D. ALMAS & SON
Hagersville, - - Ontario.

Ad appearing
in the July 19,
1903 Haldimand
Advocate and
Hagersville Standard.

Sources:

Brown, Dan, Down Memory Lane - A Glimpse of Hagersville's Past, the Hagersville Historical Group, Haldimand Press, Hagersville, Ontario, 1992.

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

The Haldimand Advocate and Hagersville Standard, Thurs. 19 July, 1903.

Strathroy Dominion Day Celebration Medals

by Harry N. James FCNRS

Recently I came across four medals struck to commemorate Dominion Day celebrations held in Strathroy, Ontario. They were for the years 1936, 1938, 1939 and 1940. They were all awarded to W. G. MacVicar, who at the time, was principal of the Colborne Street Public School in Strathroy and who was also on the track & field committee of the Dominion Day celebrations. Over the years there must have been others who received similar medals, but as yet, these are the only ones I have come across.

The Dominion Day celebrations had developed into an extremely successful annual event from a U.F.O. picnic held in 1918. Friends from far and near gathered to enjoy a real old time visit and good open-air festivities, and to show their pride in Canada.

Although the annual event only officially started in 1918, Strathroy's Dominion Day celebration was a tradition which went back to the nation's first birthday.

The newspapers of 1878 stated "that the town reported that daylight had not dawned - in fact they said night was not spent - when the guns of "A" battery, manned by their active and hereditary defenders - the brawny sons of Vulcan belched forth the salute that ushered in the day. The *Daily Age* says that 20,000 banners were unfurled and flaunted in the face of heaven".

"Visitors began to swarm into town by rail and carriage and by ten o'clock the joint was really jumping. Events for that year included a match between two Indian Lacrosse clubs. The Sanduskys defeated the Oneidas in two straight games. The big wind-up to the event was a huge fireworks display which depicted a large star, surrounded by fountains, cascades, candles, the royal coat of arms and the appropriate motto 'God Save the Queen'".

Wednesday, July 1st, 1936 saw one of the most successful Dominion Day celebrations with over 8,000 people turning out for the events. The main events for the day were the annual Strathroy Dominion Day horse races in which the stakes totalled over \$1,600. Other events included two ball games between the Chatham All Stars and the Strathroy Royals, each team being victorious in one game. There were folk dances and track and field sports. The Middlesex Light Infantry Band provided music.

The June 29, 1939 *Age Dispatch* describes a fine program of athletic events that were staged in the centre ring under the direction of R. L. Manning of the Collegiate Institute and principal William G. MacVicar of the public schools.

This year they had the Brown twins, Harold and Wallace, of Meaford, Ontario competing in a special invitation broadjump event. In 1938 both competed in the British Empire games held in Sydney, Australia. Wallace came in first in the running broad jump breaking the British Empire record.

Members of the organizing committee were given medals in appreciation of their efforts. The

medal for 1936 also commemorated the reign of King George V who had died in January of that year. The medals of 1938, 1939 and 1940 are all of the same design with the arms of Canada surrounded by DOMINION . DAY . CELEBRATION. STRATHROY. The reverses have the recipient's name and the year inscribed on them, and the signature of the maker, Birks-Ellis, is in tiny letters at the bottom.

The 1936 medal has the portrait of King George V, crowned, and facing left with the words "Reigned 1910 - 1936" in tiny letters at the bottom of the bust. Surrounding the portrait are the words - . IN MEMORY OF KING GEORGE V. 1865 - 1936.

The medals of 1936, 1938 and 1940 are of bronze while the 1939 is of sterling silver. With the exception of the 1936 piece, the medals have a suspension loop attached at the top.

Mr. MacVicar had been a public school teacher in Strathroy for many years, becoming principal of the Colborne Street Public School in 1936. He retired at the end of June 1967.



Sources:

The *Age Dispatch*, Strathroy, Ont., July 2, 1936, July 29, 1939 and July 1, 1967.

Businesses & Tokens of Ayr, Ontario

By Harry N. James FCNRS

Ayr, Ontario is in the south-west corner of Waterloo County in North Dumfries Township. It is just one mile from Oxford County and one mile from Brant County. Woodstock is twenty miles to the west, and Kitchener-Waterloo fifteen miles to the east. It today has a population of about 3,500.

The village got its start when Abel Mudge, originally of the United States, built a sawmill where the Cedar Creek flows into the Nith River in the year 1824. It is believed that the name Ayr was chosen for the village because of the number of inhabitants there who were from Ayrshire, Scotland. In 1884 Ayr was incorporated as a village.

One of the first merchants was a William Baker who opened a store here about 1846. By 1861, Walter Gladstone, Joseph Kilgour, A. Shepherd and George McDonald were also merchants in Ayr. By 1889, William Baker was considered the longest established and the most extensive merchant in the village. Other merchants at this time were James Stark, M. Robson, C. Gerbig, J. Fuller, W.D. Stewart and W. Bowie.

In Ken Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills*, he lists five merchants in Ayr who used trade due bill tokens. They were: Gerbig the Hustler; The Gilchrist- Ramsay Co.; S. W. Gillespie, grocer; the R. J. Neal Co. and the W. A. Ramsay Co.

C. H. Gerbig is listed as a painter and grocer in an 1888-89 directory covering Waterloo County. He was not listed in the directory for 1885-86. C. H. Gerbig could possibly be the issuer of the token which describes him as "Gerbig the Hustler", however, the Gerbig business continued with M. W. Gerbig as a general merchant. Exactly when M. W. succeeded C. H. is uncertain, but he was definitely running the business in 1913. There were many small display ads for Gerbig's General Store appearing in the pages of the *Ayr News* from 1908 and onwards for a few years. These ads did not show which of the Gerbigs was involved, the initials not appearing in them, but it is likely that they were those of M. W. Gerbig and that he is probably the issuer of the token which was good for \$1.00. Very likely he also used tokens in smaller denominations as well. The store sold paints, wallpaper, and coal oil and in 1909 he was advertising that he was paying the highest prices for butter, eggs, lard and ham. In other ads he offered boots & shoes, straw hats, millinery as well as dinner sets, lemonade sets, chamber sets and all sorts of groceries. His ads were few and far between during the 20s and 30s, however, he was still advertising up until 1933. He was referring to his business as "Gerbig's Cash Store". I found no more ads for Gerbig after this year.

The R. J. Neal Company started in Ayr in March of 1908. This company had purchased the stock of D. McColl and were planning to be permanently settled in Ayr. The R. J. Neal Company was already established in nearby Plattsville, Ontario since approximately 1900. This company was composed of a partnership of R. J. Neal, R. D. Ramsay, G. D. Gilchrist and W. A. Ramsay. The partnership was dissolved early in the history of their Ayr enterprise. In the March 4, 1909 edition of the *Ayr News* the following ad appeared.

Dissolution of Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as general merchants in the village of Plattsville and in the village of Ayr, under the style of R. J. Neal Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent - - The business in Ayr will be carried on by G. D. Gilchrist and W. A. Ramsay under the style of the Gilchrist-Ramsay Co. and the business in Plattsville will be carried on by R. J. Neal and R. D. Ramsay under the style of the R. J. Neal Co.

Dated this first day of February, 1909

R.J. Neal
R.D. Ramsay
G.D. Gilchrist
W.A. Ramsay.

Thus it is easy to see that the tokens of the R. J. Neal Company were only in use about two years or less in Ayr. The R. J. Neal Co. also used tokens which were specific to their store in Plattsville.

From this ad we can see that the Gilchrist-Ramsay Company began in Ayr in February of 1909. This company's ads were frequently seen in the pages of the *Ayr News* throughout the next few years. In March of 1909 they mentioned that their new spring goods had been ordered direct from suppliers in England, Ireland, Germany, France and Switzerland. No middleman meant a direct saving to the customer. Their store was open late on Wednesdays and Saturdays and closed other nights at 6:30 p.m.

The *Ayr News* of February 6, 1913 announced the dissolution of the Gilchrist-Ramsay partnership and the business continued under the sole ownership of William A. Ramsay under the name of the W. A. Ramsay Co. According to the first advertisement placed by Ramsay's successor, he was in a partnership in his latter years as well. The ad states that the partnership in the W.A. Ramsay Co. has been dissolved, the business having been bought by the F.E. Robinson Co. This ad appeared in the *Ayr News* of March 28, 1935.

An ad appearing in November of 1913 stated that Mr. F. Cowles, representing the House of Hobberlin, tailors to the Canadian Gentlemen, would be at the store Tuesday, November 11th, 1913 with a full range of samples. The men of Ayr were invited by the W. A. Ramsay Co. to call and look at this range. The Hobberlin Company was a well known Toronto business who made use of their own advertising tokens at one time. W. A. Ramsay became an agent for the Hobberlin products.

About a year after their dissolution which was due to the retirement of G. D. Gilchrist, both Mr. Gilchrist and Mr. Ramsay were on a committee appointed for the purpose of collecting funds for our wounded soldiers and the suffering Belgians, this of course being the period of the Great War in Europe.

The first mention of S. W. Gillespie was in the directory for the year 1906. He might have been in business sooner as there is a fair gap in available directories covering Waterloo County. His

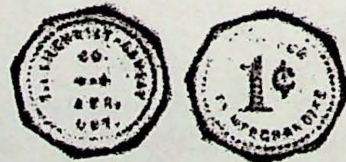
grocery store was on Northumberland Street where he kept a fresh stock of groceries and provisions. He was also an agent for the Galt Steam Laundry. He also was still in business as late as 1924.

The tokens:

Obverse:-	"GERBIG" / THE / "HUSTLER"	
Reverse:-	GOOD FOR / \$1.00 / IN MERCHANDISE	A-Oc-35
Obverse:-	THE GILCHRIST-RAMSAY / Co / AYR, ONT.	
Reverse:-	GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN MERCHANDISE	A-Oc-24
	GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN MERCHANDISE	A-Oc-22
Obverse:-	THE GILCHRIST-RAMSAY / CO. / AYR, ONT.	
Reverse:-	GOOD FOR / 2¢ / IN MERCHANDISE	A-Oc-21
	GOOD FOR / 1¢ / IN MERCHANDISE	A-Oc-18
Obverse:-	S.W. GILLESPIE / GROCER / AYR, ONT.	
Reverse:-	GOOD FOR / 50¢ / IN TRADE	A-Oc-30
	GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN TRADE	A-Oc-25
Obverse:-	THE R.J. NEAL Co. / AYR, / ONT.	
Reverse:-	GOOD FOR / \$1.00 / IN MERCHANDISE	A-Oc-35
	GOOD FOR / 50¢ / IN MERCHANDISE	A-Oc-28
	GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN MERCHANDISE	A-Oc-22
	GOOD FOR / 1¢ / IN MERCHANDISE	A-Oc-18
	There is no comma after the word "AYR" on the 10¢ or 1¢ token.	
Obverse:-	THE W.A. / RAMSAY CO. / AYR, ONT.	
Reverse:-	GOOD FOR / \$5.00 / IN / MERCHANDISE	B-Oc-35



R.J. Neal Co. 10¢ Due Bill



The Gilchrist-Ramsay Co. 1¢ Due Bill

The R. J. Neal Co.

**WHERE TO GO FOR
* SPRING GOODS ***

When a lady has thoroughly considered her spring needs, she wants to buy in a store where she can get the widest range, distinctive style and price satisfaction; and so she comes to Neal's, for our goods are up-to-date, and the quality and price correct. In fact, among those who know, Neal's prices and Neal's quality are proverbial.

Our spring showing is complete. It represents character, honesty, progressiveness, value. This has been our ideal in the past. It is our ideal to-day. Did you ever know any business or individual that didn't win success by building on such a foundation?

We are here to serve you. We want you to make this your store, the people's store, for the reason that you can economise by doing so. We can save you money.

Do you require any of these -

White Victoria Lawns	Embroidery
India Linens	Cottonade
Persian Lawns	Towels
White Spot Muslins	Towelling
Fancy Printed Dress Muslins	Sheeting
Prints	Tickings
Ginghams	Dress Goods
Laces	

The R. J. Neal Co.,
AYR and FLATTEVILLE

March 12, 1908

FULL STOCK

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints, \$1.69 per gal.
Island City Guaranteed Paint
\$1.50 per gal.

Wall Papers,
5c. per single roll up.

BOOTS AND SHOES !

STRAW HATS.

MILLINERY

Latest in Style,
Prices Lowest.

—at—

GERBIG'S

May 27, 1909

ICE CREAM

We handle Neilson's celebrated Ice Cream—all the latest plain and fancy dishes.

Pie and Cake served with Ice Cream if desired.

Ice Cream also sold in bulk and bricks—take home a treat for tea.

BREAD

Try a loaf of Parnell's Bread. Just like your own home-made.

S. W. Gillespie

AYR

10 June, 1915

The W. A. Ramsay Co., SUCCESSORS TO THE GILCHRIST-RAMSAY Co. Announcement

In accordance with previous announcement, the old firm known as The Gilchrist-Ramsay Co. was dissolved by mutual agreement on Feb. 1 and the new firm to be known as the W. A. Ramsay Co. makes its bow to the buying public.

With the advent of the new firm, a change in policy has been decided upon, a change from the credit to the cash system. That is to say this store in future will be run on a cash basis. Butter, eggs, etc., will be taken as cash.

This is a purely business proposition, absolutely impersonal, actuated by a desire to give our patrons lower prices, and to give ourselves more money in the drawer and less on our books.

In these strenuous times, we treat the \$ lightly and thrift has become a forgotten virtue, the cash system is the better way, the safer way, for both merchant and customer.

The new firm will carry on this great and growing business with the same desire to give you the best value for your money, a prompt and efficient service, reliable goods and a wide range for selection in every department.

We want old friends and new friends to make this store your buying headquarters.

No matter whether your purchase is big or small, you are assured of the best value obtainable. Money back always if not satisfied.

The W. A. Ramsay Co., Ayr.

Shop at Gerbig's

Christmas Specials

GROCERIES

Flour and Shredded Wheat 2 for 25c
 Mixed Nuts, per pound 20c

The best of peels, raisins and currants
 for your Christmas cake.

Other Specials

Men's overalls, black or blue, pair \$1.95
 The latest in men's caps, one price 1.75

Visit our Toyland - Everything
 for the Children.

Fancy China and Glassware
 Fruit dish and 6 berry dishes, only 75c

Paper your rooms before Christmas - We carry
 complete stock of wallpaper.

Shop at Gerbig's

The Ayr News Dec. 13, 1923.

BREAD WAR

We are now selling the Best Brand of
 WRAPPED BREAD at

9 Cents per Loaf

WHY PAY MORE?

M. W. GERBIG

AYR ONT.

The Ayr News May 15, 1930.

Autumn Opening

Friday and Saturday

September 9th & 10th

Our Millinery Exhibition

We invite every lady. We are more than usually anxious to have our Fall's display known to all. Because we are sure it represents more style, more beauty, more skill, more care and variety than any we have ever asked the ladies to attend.

If we were to offer a hint it would be to suggest an early visit. The interest will be at its height from the first day.

The W. A. Ramsay Company

AYR. ONT.

The Ayr News Sept. 8, 1921.

Sources:

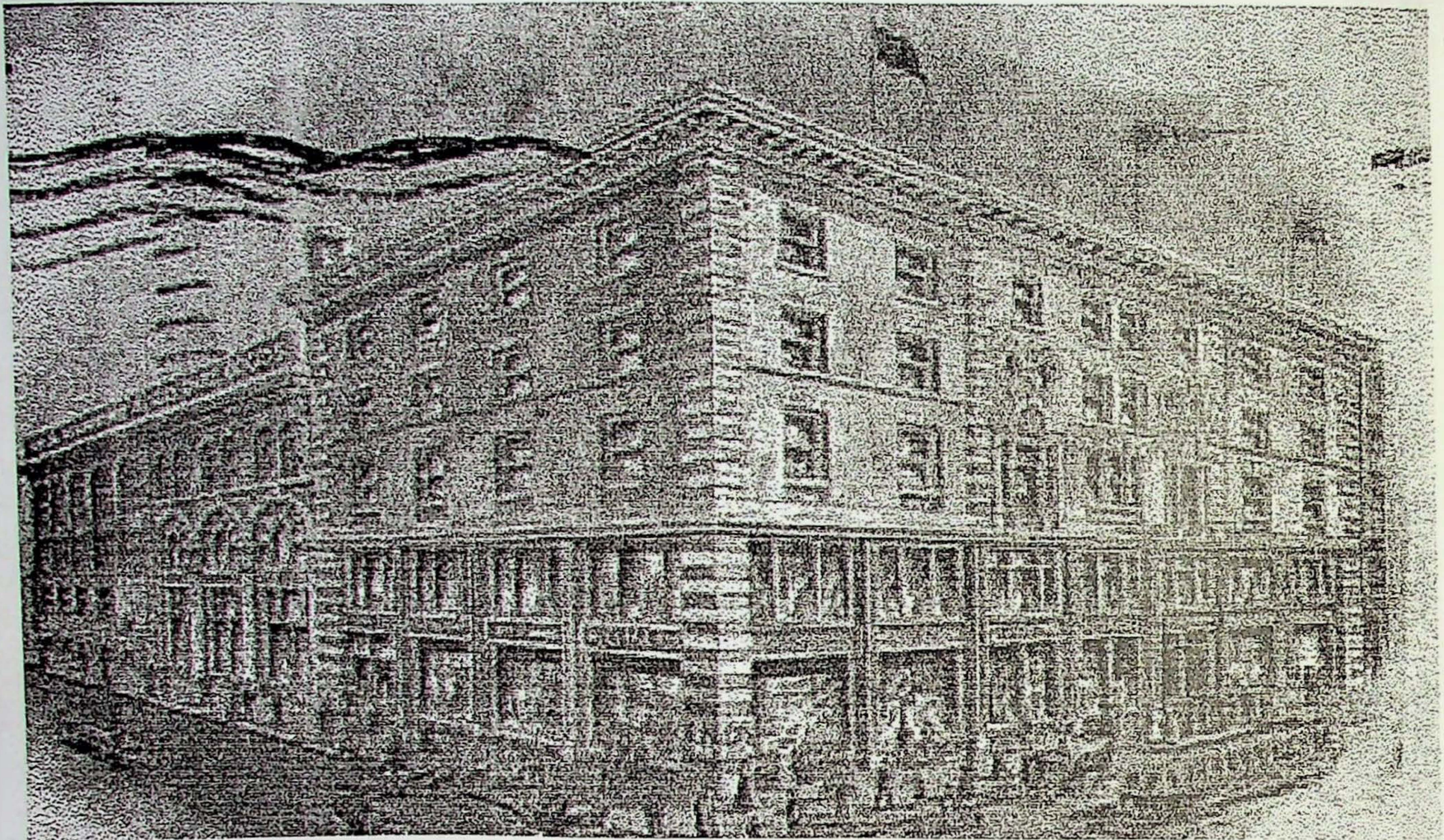
Watson, Elizabeth, Dolan, article appearing in the Tweedsmuir papers compiled for the Ayr branch of the Waterloo Library.

The Ayr News, various editions from 1905 until 1935.

Union Publishing Co.'s Farmers' & Business Directory for the Counties of Brant, Halton, Waterloo and Wellington for 1885-86, Ingersoll, Ont. 1885.

Union Publishing Co.'s Farmers' & Business Directory for the Counties of Perth, Waterloo and Wellington, 1888-89, Ingersoll, Ont.

Union Publishing Co.'s Farmers' & Business Directory for the Counties of Grey, Waterloo and Wellington, 1895 and 1915, Ingersoll, Ont.



Larry Laevens supplied this post-card illustration of the "New Warehouse" for W.A. Murray's Dry Goods Store. He acquired the card from a Christie Antiques Show. The card is dated 1906. They were importers of silks, mantles, millinery, clothing and outfitting goods. The token depicted below is approximately 34 mm, brass and dated 1868. The firm is listed in a 1908 Dun & Co. Mercantile Directory as a Department Store.



Request for Information

The following was sent to me by e-mail. I have absolutely no information on this token. Can any of our members supply Mark or Peter with anything concerning the *John E. Hodgdon* on this Nova Scotia "Broke" piece?

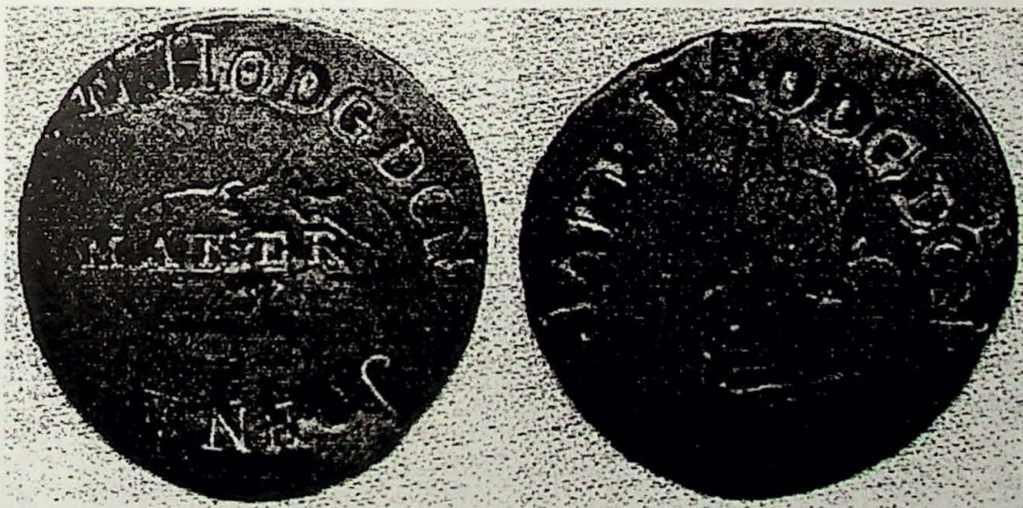
Hello Friends,

As one of my favorite duties as Librarian for the Token and Medal Society (TAMS) I often get requests for information on neat tokens that some members have. Well, I recently received an email from Mark Clark in San Francisco which I have not been able to solve. He has the following counterstamped token, and the merchant / maker is not listed in the newest edition of the Brunk book on countermarked coins.

This token is a Nova Scotia token, Breton 879 (1814 Broke) with countermarking of JOHN E. HODGDON / MAKER on it. A researcher found that there were a number of people with this name in the U.S. but none in Canada. The earliest was born in Maine (right next to Canada and it is my understanding that their tokens circulated in Maine) in 1827 and worked as a machinist. There was also a blacksmith with the name born in 1838 in Mass. And a third one born 1833 in NH and later lived in CT, worked as a carpenter. All three worked with tools.

Does anyone have any thoughts or information on this token?

Thanks, Pete Irion



Former resident honoured

Frank Morgan awarded Order of Merit

FOR THE TIMES-JOURNAL

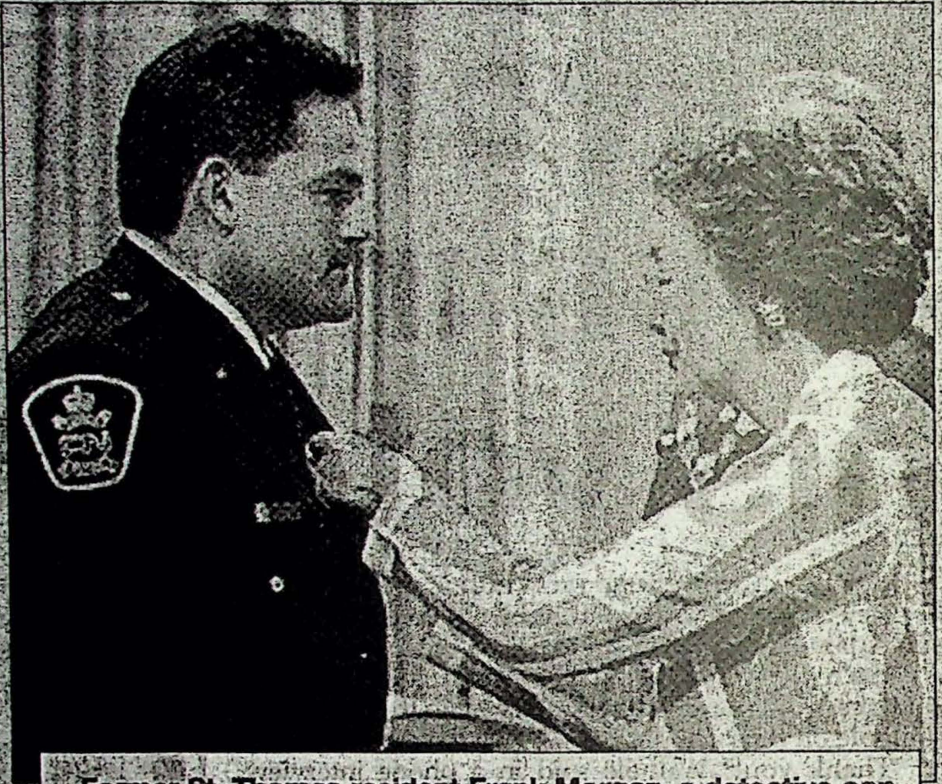
Former St. Thomas resident Frank Morgan has received the highest honour a police officer can achieve for his outstanding police service.

On June 28, at Rideau Hall in Ottawa, Morgan, a detective constable with Canadian National Railway Police Service was named a member of the Governor General's Order of Merit of the Police Forces.

Governor General Adrienne Clarkson presented medals to police officers from across the country who were invested into the Order in Ottawa. The Order holds a prestigious position in the Canadian honours system.

Frank is the son of Jerry Morgan, and the late Augustus Charles Morgan of St. Thomas. He is the son-in-law of Ted and Irene Hrushowy, also of St. Thomas. His mother Jerry and all his family are extremely proud of Frank's accomplishments over the years.

Frank is married to his wife



Former St. Thomas resident Frank Morgan, a detective constable with the CNR Police Service, receives his medal from Governor General Adrienne Clarkson in Ottawa. (Contributed)

Louise and has two children, Britany and Wesley, and presently resides in Mississauga, Ont.

Morgan is the first railroad police officer to ever receive this award, recognizing his strong lead-

ership and excellent standards.

"His service to the community is also exemplary and he is very deserving of this tribute," stated former CN police chief John Dalzell.

Please Note:

We now have a change of officers in the position of secretary-treasurer. When the time comes to re-new your membership, please forward your dues to:

C.A.T.C.
Scott Douglas
Secretary-treasurer
273 Mill St. E.,
Acton, ON L7J 1J7

Thank You

C.A.T.C. Meeting Held in Calgary

A meeting of the Canadian Association of Token Collectors was held in Calgary, Alberta in conjunction with the Canadian Numismatic Association Convention held in that city on 23 July, 2005.

As there were no members of the executive of the C.A.T.C. present, Ron Greene kindly offered to chair the meeting and made the following notes:

1. I asked who was replacing Gord Nichols, (as secretary-treasurer) and Len Buth said Scott Douglas.
2. Art Stephenson of Arthur, Ontario introduced himself.
3. I mentioned the Canadian Numismatic Bibliography. I had a sample of the first two signatures, which I passed around.
4. Eric Jensen said he was working on an update to the Alberta Medals, which he hoped would be ready fairly soon.
5. I asked how people felt the Numismatica Canada was doing. Eric Jensen said it was a positive move, and others concurred. No negatives expressed.
6. James Williston mentioned the joint Edmonton NS and Calgary NS medals. Said there were 200 sets only, Commercial Bronze, and Commercial Bronze & Copper. \$5 per piece. [Commercial Bronze is brass]
7. Art Stephenson said he was pleased that the CNS and ENS were able to get together. Gave a similar example of S. Wellington and Waterloo clubs.
8. James Williston said he is attempting to list the Canadian encased pieces and would appreciate any information/listings passed on to him.
9. Eric Jensen mentioned the website holding my information on the Canadian Jewellers' pieces. The web-site is the work of Mike Locke, of California. www.calgoldcoin.com/canada.htm

The following members and guests were present:

Eric Jensen, Calgary, Alberta; Wayne L. Jacobs, Ladysmith, BC; Garry Braunwarth, Calgary, Alberta; Phil Corrigan, Waukegan, IL.; Richard Blaylock, Ogden, UT.; Art Stephenson, Arthur, Ontario; Lawrence Duncan, Calgary, Alberta; James H. Williston, Calgary, Alberta; John Temple, Franklin, Mich.; Rick Craig, West Hill, Ont.; Sandy Craig, West Hill, Ont.; Len Buth, London, Ont.; Alan Roy, Hamilton, Ont.; Tim Henderson, Florenceville, NB; Norm Belsten, Newmarket, Ont.; Ron Greene, Victoria, BC