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Presidential Address.

By R. W. MCLACHLAN.

(Delivered May Meeting, 1915).

Gentlemen,

When our General Secretary advised me that, as chairman of Section II, I was expected to give an opening address, I concluded that I could not do better than present one phase of Numismatics—my favourite study.

While money, with which the subject deals, is designed in the main for the economic purpose of providing counters by which the barter of commodities can be arranged between parties, often unknown to each other, sometimes living far apart, it is possible to view it from other standpoints. One of these, which may be styled the artistic, deals with the art displayed in the designs, embossed by the makers, on their metallic counters. This display is more notable in the money of ancient Greece than on that of any other country.

Another view point, from which the circulating medium of a country can be studied, is the greater or lesser incidents of history thereon recorded, either designedly or incidentally. Thus the coinage of a people, as that of Rome under the Empire, may be truly regarded as their condensed and enduring metallic history, or, as in the coins of the same people under the Republic, a repertoire of their genealogy, or, as in the money of Bactria, serve to reveal long forgotten and otherwise unknown kings and dynasties.

And further, from that of the numismatist, who takes up the classification and arrangement of these counters chronologically, geographically and politically; as well as economically, artistically and historically.

Now, as there are some here better able to speak on the economical side of this question, and as the artistic side does not well come within the province of this Society and as the numismatic side, dealing mainly with technical details, will not prove interesting to laymen, I have thought it best to take up the third of these phases, and, as the subject is so extensive, to confine my remarks to

“THE MONEY OF CANADA FROM THE HISTORICAL STANDPOINT.”

This, too, while Canadian money offers few if any references to great events in our history, and as, until comparatively recent years, few coins were struck by the Government for circulation in Canada.

The main fact in our history, to be learned from the few legal coins issued, was the neglect of those in authority to provide an adequate and stable currency for the needs of the Country.

This carelessness or impotency on the part of the Government greatly hindered the material advancement of the Colony as well as retarded the growth of trade; consequently, to provide for their own pressing needs, many traders illegally issued unauthorized private tokens, which proving profitable, brought about such a redundancy of change that it became discredited, to the ultimate financial loss of the people as well as causing a want of confidence in their circulating medium.

The earliest coinage especially struck for Canada, in Paris, in the year 1670, is known, from the first two words of the motto inscribed thereon, as the *Gloriam regni* series. This motto, which differs from the *Sit nomen* of the regular French coins, telling us, in words quoted from the 11th verse of the 145th Psalm, that: “They shall speak of the glory of Thy Kingdom,” is an indication of the greatness, now coming to be realized, anticipated by Louis XIV regarding his pet colonial project which he did so much, in his own egotistical way, to foster.

Before passing from the early days of the old regime it may be well to refer to the money of necessity issued by Intendant deMeules, in 1685, which, although not coin, has a historical interest all its own. It was paid out, in default of any available coined money, to the soldiers, sent out in the defence of the country, who were clamouring for their arrears. This, coming in advance of any regular issue of paper money, proved to be not only the forerunner but the example on which was based the promissory currency of the American Colonies, as well as that of the Bank of England. It also tells us of the insufficiency of the supply of paper in Canada suitable for a currency of the kind, as well as the absence of a printing press. These first notes were inscribed by hand on the backs of playing cards, from which this currency got the name of “Card Money.” So conservative were those connected with the Colonial treasury that each subsequent issue, for over thirty years, was written on playing cards, although ordinary cardboard could easily have been imported for the purpose, from France. On the reissue of card money, after it had been in abeyance for twelve years, while the shape and size were retained, the use of the playing card was abandoned.

The ordinances of Bigot, the money of the boodlers of the last years of the old regime by means of which the habitants were defrauded, deserves mention. They are simply promises, signed by Bigot, that the king's treasury would be held responsible for the amount thereon inscribed.

The first coin directly referring to this country, an English token, inscribed "Copper Company of Upper Canada," dated 1794, shows that at that early date the copper mines to the North of Lake Superior had been explored and had sent supplies of that metal to England.

A coin bearing the date 1811, known as the *Vexator Canadensis*, inspired an article on the administration of Sir James Craig, by the late Dr. Kingsford. He, in deciphering its obscure legend, found it to be satirical in character, and, taking the date to be the true one, believed the coin to have been issued by those French Canadians who were dissatisfied with the autocratic rule of that Governor. But, when this coin is viewed from a numismatic standpoint, Dr. Kingsford's interesting story is dissipated. It has been demonstrated that the coin could not have been issued as early as its date would seem to imply, but, like most of the tokens struck at Montreal between the years 1832-1836, it was antedated, and refers to William IV as the oppressor of Canada.

Between the years 1813 and 1817, because of the dearth of copper change that at that time prevailed, there were issued by Montreal importers, a series of tokens, which from their chief design, have become known as "Wellingtons." These, while they give us some inkling into the condition of the currency of Canada at that time, also, by displaying the bust of the hero of Waterloo and the figure of Britannia, tell us of an intensely patriotic sympathy of Canadians, French as well as English, with the Mother country in her titanic struggle with Napoleon; similar to the conditions of to-day in our herculean effort to overcome German military ascendancy. From the fact that the first issue of the Wellingtons was struck over an English token, which was circulated in large quantities, in 1811, by a Bristol nail manufacturer named Guppy, we are reminded that Bristol at one time was the rival of Liverpool in an effort to control the Canadian overseas trade, and that it was from that port that Cabot set out on his expedition as the discoverer of Canada.

Issued at the same time, there circulated among the Wellingtons, a token similar in appearance which is deserving of notice. While, like them, displaying on one side the figure of Britannia, the other side shows the eagle of the United States silver coinage. As this coin cannot be classed as patriotic, especially coming so closely after the war of 1812, are we to conclude that it indicates evidence of a coquet-

ting, on the part of Canadians with the nation whose encroachments they had resisted for two years, almost single-handed? Nay, rather, that it was issued by a merchant from Boston, who, having settled in Montreal at the close of the war substituted the eagle of his native country for that of the Wellington of patriotic money-grubbing Canadians.

The Magdalen Islands penny, dated 1815, records the most interesting fact, that, at the beginning of last century, the inhabitants of these Islands did not own allegiance to any of the other Provinces. The Islands had been granted, by George III, to Sir Isaac Coffin, who, before setting out for his only visit to his "Kingdom," as he called it, ordered a large coinage of these pennies from Sir Edward Thomason, of Birmingham. These he took with him and distributed them as loans to a number of his subjects. Although he was apparently well received by them, or his loans appreciated, they, as he was about leaving their shores, shouted after him "*Fouettes* King George and King Coffin." He never visited his "Kingdom" again.

Coming to the Province of Nova Scotia, where a similar condition of the currency existed, we find more variety in the historical subjects displayed on the merchants' tokens, issued at Halifax, than on those at Montreal, evidencing much greater enterprise on their part. There was the same expression of intense patriotism on their tokens. While most of them bear the bust of George III some are inscribed "Genuine British Copper" or "Great Britain" and one the "Broke" token, dated 1814, has a local patriotic reference, commemorating, as it does, the bringing into Halifax harbour of the American frigate "Chesapeake," as a prize of war after its capture by the "Shannon." This was the first and most signal naval victory of the war of 1812. The token displays the head of Captain Broke on the obverse, with a figure of Britannia, watching the naval engagement in the distance, on the reverse.

Besides these, six Halifax merchants perpetuated their names on the tokens they issued. They are John Alexander Barry, a stormy petrel in those days of intense political strife in Nova Scotia. He was several times expelled from the Provincial Legislature and as many times re-elected; W. and A. S. Black, who were sons of an early Presbyterian Minister; John Brown, who on his token displayed the Scottish thistle and motto in such a manner that Lindsay classed it among his "Coins of Scotland;" Carritt and Alport, who display a war vessel, probably the Shannon, on their token; Hosterman and Etter, whose tokens give a view of the Provincial building, still standing; Star and Shannon, with a representation of an Indian, with bow and

arrow and dog; Miles W. White, an extensive hardware merchant and W. L. White, a dry goods merchant.

These tokens, having been issued in excessive quantities, became so discredited, that, in 1817, an act was passed prohibiting their further circulation, so, unlike the neglect of the authorities of Lower Canada, the Provincial Secretary, in the year 1823, took the remedy into his own hands and issued the Thistle series. This reminds us of the Scottish name of the province and of the original grant to Sir William Alexander and his Barons of Nova Scotia.

A curious mistake was made in one of the Thistle coinages, dated 1832, for it bears the bust of George IV, two years after the accession of William IV.

In 1856, another coinage of the Thistle tokens was ordered; but before it could be executed Mr. John S. Thompson, a professor in the High School of Halifax, who had instituted a regular propaganda for the adoption of a special flag for Nova Scotia and the Mayflower (*Epigea repens*) as the Provincial emblem, had so interested the Provincial Secretary, that this emblem replaced the thistle on the reverse of the new coinage.

Again, on the adoption of the decimal coinage, in 1861, the wreath on the reverse was, at the last moment, made to display the Mayflower entwining roses. Dies had been prepared for the coinage with the wreath composed of roses and rose leaves alone.

Another fact revealed by the coinage of half cent pieces, as well as of cents, is, that the standard of Nova Scotia was based on the rate of five dollars to the pound sterling, which while it called for no silver coinage, the British shilling passing current for twenty-five cents, necessitated a half cent piece to make change for the sixpence, which circulated at twelve and a half cents.

In Upper Canada, where the brunt of the battle of the war of 1812 occurred, one of the events of that war was commemorated by the Brock tokens, which, in a long inscription covering the whole reverse, relates that this coin was struck in memory of "Sir Isaac Brook (sic) Bart. the hero of Upper Canada, who fell at the glorious battle of Queenston Heights on the 13th October, 1812." Another shows an urn on a low pedestal supported by two angels with the legend "Sr. Isaac Brock the Hero of Upr. Canada."

The "Sloop" tokens remind us, that, in the second decade of the last century the commerce of the Province was mainly carried on over the great lakes in sloop-rigged sailing vessels.

Lesslie and Sons is the only Upper Canada firm made historical through a token bearing its name. These coins, which are plentiful, show that the main business house of the firm was located at "York"

with branches at Kingston and Dundas. A later and larger token, issued by the same firm in the year 1832, anticipated the re-naming of the capital of Ontario, "Toronto," by two years. It had heretofore been known as "Little York" often qualified by the derisive term "muddy."

Coming back to Lower Canada, we find a flood of home made coins, issued between the years 1832 and 1836. Of these the chief varieties were:—The "Tiffins," the "Harps" and the "Blacksmiths," all antedated.

The "Tiffin" tokens, so designated because issued by Joseph Tiffin, an extensive grocery merchant of Montreal, were put into circulation on account of the lack of copper change that at that time prevailed in Canada. This merchant took the remedy into his own hands and ordered a supply of halfpenny tokens from England; but instead of calling for a special design of his own, he had a copy, struck on a lighter flan, of an anonymous English trade token, dated 1812, bearing on the obverse a bust of George III within a wreath of oak leaves and on the reverse an allegorical figure of commerce seated. These tokens, which, although issued thirty years later, bore the date of the original, became so popular, that in a short time many imitations or rather counterfeiters in brass, more or less barbarous in execution, made their appearance and circulated freely among the genuine.

The "Harps," on the other hand, while not attributed to any firm as issuers, are not slavish copies of any English prototype. The obverse was impressed with the bust of George IV and the reverse with a harp, which gave them their name, without other emblem or inscription than the date "1820." The first issued, a very rare copper coin struck in England bore the date 1825, but the die was altered to 1820 by over charging the "5" with "0", as examples occur with faint traces of the five under the zero. This alteration in the date clearly proves that antedating was done purposely to deceive the people and bears out the contention, previously stated, to the same effect regarding the "Vexators." The "Harps" like the "Tiffins" were so popular as currency, that immense quantities of brass counterfeits were circulated, some of them of such inferior workmanship, that the bust of George IV became a hideous caricature. So great was the quantity issued, that old dies were refurbished and used to strike fresh coinages after they had been thrown aside as useless and allowed to rust.

The "Blacksmiths", so called from their unfinished and often rough appearance, were imitations of halfpenny tokens of George II and George III, worn almost smooth, which at the time formed the only legal copper currency. They were impressed with a faint outline of

the King's bust and a similar figure of Britannia or a harp for reverse, without any inscription. Many varieties were struck from dies more or less worn and rusted, some of them so much so as to be beyond all recognition; and in one case a worn and rusted die was employed, conjointly with the discarded die of a United States trade token, to strike an additional supply producing a strange mule variety.

These show that people accept almost anything as money, so long as its currency remains unquestioned; and that, when these coins, which were a source of great profit to the issuers, were put into circulation in such vast quantities as to become a burden to traders and to form the only currency of the Province, they were suddenly rejected and, based on neither Government nor a private guarantee, turned out a complete loss to the holders. Strange as it may appear, the lead in this movement against the autonomous tokens was taken by the market "hucksters" who, for the time being, became the self-constituted censors of the currency. To overcome the want of change caused by this demonotizing of the private coppers, the Bank of Montreal, issued a coinage of *un sou* pieces in which the word "*sous*" was erroneously inscribed thereon with the plural inflection. These had no sooner become popular than an American exchange broker named Dexter Chapin, having his office on St. Paul Street, Montreal, imported large quantities of imitations of this *sou* piece, coined at Belleville, New Jersey, on which the word *sou* was correctly written. In a short time, the quantity became so excessive that they too were rejected by the same censors, who, although illiterate, were able to distinguish by their error, the genuine from the false. The same broker issued a shin plaster or fractional note, which an error in the gender, makes it read "*une*" instead of "*un chellin*."

Several French Canadian writers, on this subject, claim these tokens as "*LES SOUS DES PATRIOTES*" but without foundation, as may be perceived from the facts above stated, save that a *sou* was issued by *La Banque du Peuple*, bearing a wreath of five maple leaves, among which was surreptitiously inserted a star of hope and a Phrygian cap of liberty. From this the coin has ever since been named the "Rebellion Token."

During this period four Montreal firms and a Quebec one struck coins bearing their names. There was that of T.S. Brown and Co. Mr. Brown who was a leader in the uprising of 1837, and a general at St. Charles, was given by his opponents the sobriquet of "Copper Tommy" which clung to him for many years afterwards. Another token that of Thomas and William Molson brings us back to the days when the Molsons were Montreal's most enterprising citizens, one issued by R. W. Owen commemorates the founder of the first Canadian

Rope Walk, which developed into the Canada Cordage Company. A fourth that of Francis Mullins and Son represents a firm that never existed. It was struck in anticipation that the son should be admitted into partnership, which, owing to some hitch, never came to pass.

In 1837, through an ordinance, passed by the special Council, the four banks doing business in Lower Canada were authorized to issue regular bank tokens. As these bore the figure of a French Canadian farmer on the obverse, they are known as the "habitant" tokens. They came to be recognised and accepted as a regular provincial coinage. In 1838, the Bank of Montreal alone, ordered a second coinage; but this was rejected, and therefore never put into circulation, as well as was a coinage struck in 1839 because, as the Manager claimed, of their lack of artistic merit.

After the union of Upper and Lower Canada, coinages were struck, under the permission of the Government, by the Bank of Montreal, in 1842 and 1844, by the Quebec Bank, in 1852, and by the Bank of Upper Canada in 1850, 1852, 1854 and 1857.

It may be well here to mention the coinage proposed for British Columbia during the gold fever of 1862. The Province, then separate from Vancouver Island, was a crown colony, with the executive appointed by the Home Government. The Provincial Treasurer, Captain (afterwards General) Gossitt, who was a man of numismatic tastes, conceived the idea of establishing a mint, and coining the gold as it came from the mine, rather than have it exported in the crude state. He therefore ordered a complete outfit of coining machinery, and had dies prepared for twenty and ten dollar pieces, by a die sinker named Küner of San Francisco. This man had made the dies for many of the private gold coins that circulated in the Western territories of the United States, from 1849 to 1860. Now, just as he was ready to proceed, he received word from the Colonial office that, as coining was a prerogative of the crown, he must stop all further proceedings. "But," as the Provincial Secretary wrote, in 1883, "Captain Gossitt, determined to have sample coins struck, brought the work to completion" and further "I well remember meeting him immediately after he had achieved his object. He had the coins in his hand jingling and admiring them as a child would a new and very attractive toy."

Five or six of each of these coins were struck, one set of which he kept for his own collection, one he presented to the British Museum and the others to friends in British Columbia.

The Beaver skin currency for trading with the Indians was first introduced in 1820 by the North West Company. These were simply

coin checks representing the value of a beaver skin. Later a similar currency struck in brass was issued by the Hudson's Bay Company for 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ "made beaver." The term "made beaver" was the unit by which the value of furs was reckoned. This currency, never popular among the Indians, who preferred to depend on their accounts as kept in the Company's books, rather than on these checks, which were subject to be lost, was soon withdrawn.

The story of the introduction of the decimal currency, which in Canada was gradual and marked by four stages, is in part told by the money of the period. The first stage was ushered in by the ordinance of 1774, proclaiming Halifax currency to be that of the Province of Quebec. This fixed the pound currency at \$4.00 and the shilling at one fifth of a dollar. All subsequent issues of Canadian Bank bills were expressed in dollars rather than in pounds. The second stage, under the currency act of 1854, made it legal for banks and other public institutions to keep their accounts in dollars and cents as well as in pounds, shillings and pence. But this stage being permissive, was not marked by a special coinage, so did not advance the change to any appreciable extent.

The third was a much larger step for, by the act of 1858, it was ordered that all government, as well as bank accounts, be kept in dollars and cents alone. This called for an authorized silver and copper coinage, for the purpose of properly carrying it out. For the British shilling, while for convenience it circulated for one shilling and three pence, or twenty-five cents, was really only worth $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents, hence this need for Canadian silver. Like the Maccabean shekel used only for the Temple contributions, it was solely employed as a banking currency, being considered too valuable for vulgar circulation. This gave occupation to a host of money changers that swarmed around the banking centres of the larger cities.

The fourth and final stage was reached, when the law made it obligatory for all the people to use the decimal currency. To facilitate the change in the manner of reckoning, it was necessary to prohibit the circulation of the old private coppers, that had crept back into general use, although they had once been discredited and rejected and to call in the bank tokens. There was another difficulty, for through the depreciation of the paper currency of the United States, such vast quantities of the silver coins of that country, were unloaded in Canada that it became a drug on the market, that while circulating freely in ordinary trade, it was subject to a discount of 5 or 6% in banking currency.

The remedy could only be readily effected by the government stepping in and assuming the loss involved in the withdrawing of both

the coppers and the United States silver, and substituting therefor a Canadian silver coinage.

This project was suggested by the late William Weir, of Montreal, and adopted and carried out by Sir Francis Hincks, the then Finance Minister, through Mr. Weir, as his agent. This involved a large coinage of silver during the years 1870 and 1871. But as the Royal Mint was not at that time able to keep pace with the Canadian orders, besides supplying the home demand, a fractional 25 cents paper note was issued and the Bank Tokens instead of being withdrawn were raised in value to five halfpenny pieces in place of six for five cents as formerly.

I well remember furnishing Mr. Weir with specimens of the different Bank tokens, to be illustrated in the circular he issued on behalf of the Government, raising their value, while calling in the old coppers for redemption.

Thus did Sir Francis Hincks effect, in the short space of a year, by one stroke of statemanship, the change in the currency system that had been dragging along for years. The tables of the money changers were thus overthrown, and for the last forty years, the people have but one stable currency, equally acceptable by the banks and for general circulation, instead of two as formerly.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE I.

- A. Playing card money, twelve livres.
- B. Playing card money, 30 sols, quarter card.
- C. Ordonnance, 96 livres, the money of the boodlers of the Old Regime.

PLATE II.

1. "Gloriam Regni" coinage, struck for Canada in 1670, 5 sol piece.
2. Halfpenny token of the Copper Company of Upper Canada, dated 1794. The first coin relating to Canada struck under the British regime.
3. "Vexator Canadensis" first issue.
4. "Vexator Canadensis," second and lighter issue. These, although dated 1811, were probably not issued until about 1836.
5. Undated Wellington token, issued about 1813. Struck over a Guppy token of 1811.
6. Second and lighter issue of Wellington token, dated 1814.
7. Third issue, dated Montreal, 1816.
8. Token displaying the figure of Britannia on obverse, similar to the Wellington tokens with the eagle of the United States currency for reverse.
9. Magdalen Island penny, issued by Sir Isaac Coffin, seigneur of the Islands.
10. "Great Britain" halfpenny, anonymous, issued in Nova Scotia.

PLATE III.

11. Genuine British Copper, anonymous for Nova Scotia.
12. Genuine British Copper, anonymous for Nova Scotia. Different design.
13. Halfpenny token, issued in commemoration of the bringing into Halifax harbour of the captured Chesapeake by Captain Broke of the British man-of-war "Shannon."
14. Halfpenny token issued by John Alexander Barry, Halifax.
15. Halfpenny token, issued by W. A. & S. Black, Halifax.
16. Halfpenny token, issued by J. Brown, Halifax.
17. Halfpenny token, issued by Carritt & Alport, Halifax, with a view of the "Shannon."
18. Halfpenny token, issued by Hosterman & Etter, Halifax, with a view of the Provincial building.
19. Halfpenny token, issued by Starr & Shannon, Halifax.
20. Halfpenny token, issued by Miles W. White, Halifax, hardware merchant.

PLATE IV.

21. Farthing token of W. L. White, Halifax.
22. Halfpenny token, Province of Nova Scotia, dated 1823, bearing head of George IV on obverse and thistle on the reverse.
23. Penny token, similar to the last, but bearing head of George IV, although issued in 1832, the second year of the reign of William IV.
24. Halfpenny token, Nova Scotia, displaying the mayflower, the Provincial emblem suggested by John S. Thompson.
25. Proposed design of the new decimal coinage of Nova Scotia, suppressed because not displaying the mayflower.
26. Accepted design of the cent of Nova Scotia, displaying on the reverse a wreath composed of roses and mayflowers combined.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

PLATE IV.

27. Half cent of Nova Scotia, issued to make change for the British sixpence, which circulated in Nova Scotia for twelve and a half cents.
28. The token issued in Upper Canada to commemorate the death of Sir Isaac Brock, who fell at the battle at Queenstown Heights, on 13th of October, 1812.
29. Another token commemorative of the same event issued in 1816.
30. Halfpenny token, issued by Lesslie & Sons at "York," the former name of Toronto.

PLATE V.

31. A twopenny piece of Lesslie & Sons, the largest copper token issued in Canada. The name Toronto appears on this token two years before it was officially adopted as the name of the city in 1834.
32. Sloop token, issued in Upper Canada in 1820, evidently by a hardware merchant.
33. Sloop token, bearing a cask inscribed "Upper Canada." Another variety has the cask inscribed "Jamaica," which shows that both were evidently issued by a grocer in 1821. Other varieties were issued 1823 and 1833.
34. The Tiffin token patterned after an anonymous English token of 1812, issued by Joseph Tiffin between the years 1830 to 1836.
35. A counterfeit Tiffin token of fair workmanship.
36. A barbarous Tiffin token, evidently home-made.
37. A Harp token, dated 1825, the first issued.
38. A Harp token, dated 1820, in which traces of a "5" under the "0" indicate that the coin was issued at least five years subsequent to the date it bears.
39. A barbarous imitation of the Harp token issued between 1830 and 1835.
40. A Blacksmith token struck in imitation of a worn halfpenny token of George III.

PLATE VI.

41. Another variety of the Blacksmith token struck from a broken die after it had been much worn and rusted.
42. Another Blacksmith token, struck from the same obverse die as the last, muled with a worn die of a United States trade token.
43. A variety of the Blacksmith token displaying a harp on the reverse.
44. A token issued by T. S. Brown & Company of Montreal, one of the leaders of the patriots at the battle of St. Charles.
45. A token issued by Thomas & William Molson, one of Montreal's most enterprising firms.
46. A token issued by R. W. Owen, founder of one of the earliest cordage works in Montreal.
47. A token issued by Francis Mullin & Son, Montreal.
48. A token issued by J. Shaw & Co., Quebec.
49. "Un Sous" token, issued by the Bank of Montreal, with the grammatical error the first of the Bank's issues.
50. One of the many varieties of the Un Sou tokens issued by Dexter Chapin.

PLATE VII.

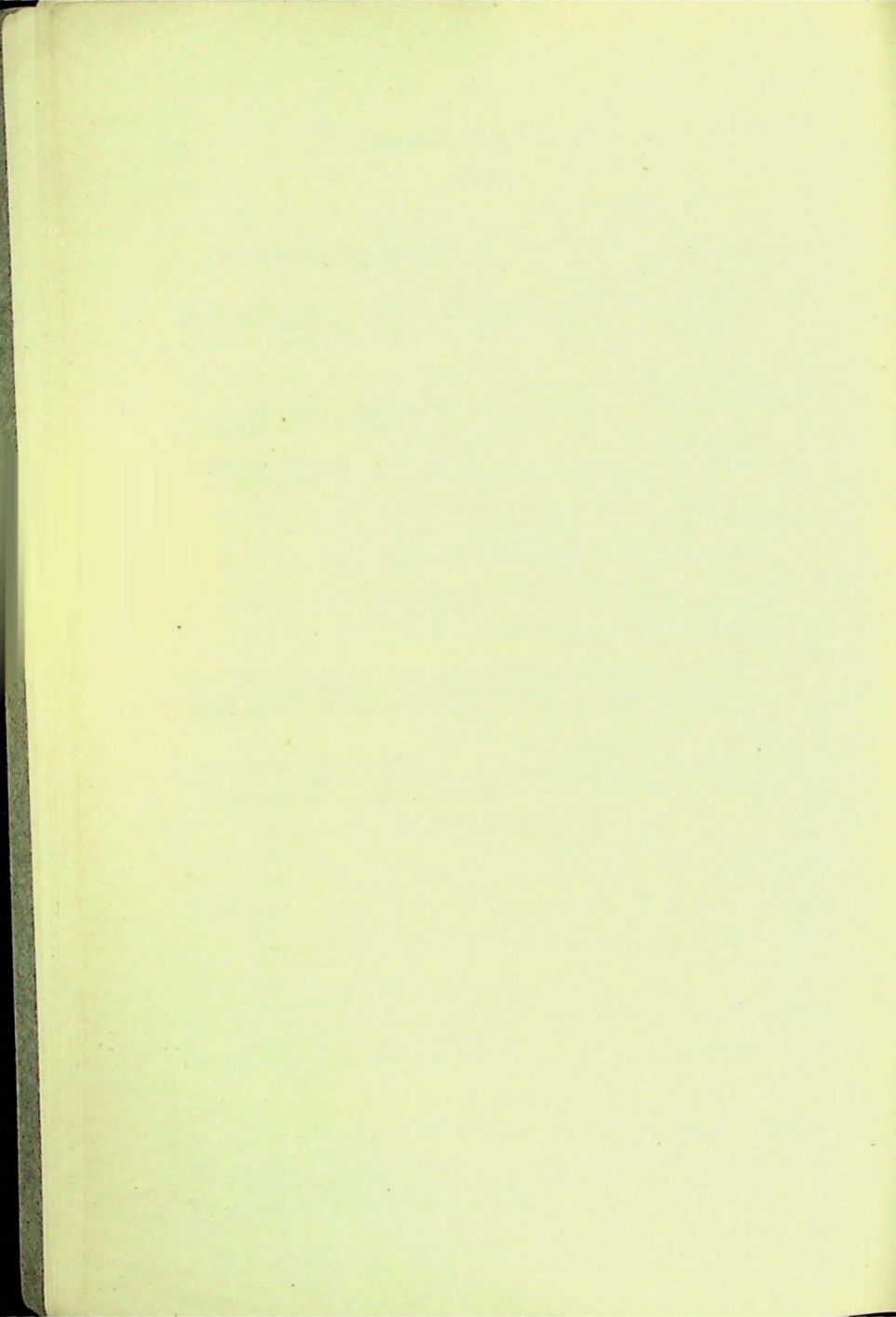
51. Un sou token, issued and struck by Jean Marie Arnault, an early medalist of Montreal.
52. Un sou of La Banque du Peuple, known as the Rebellion token with a star and Phrygian cap of liberty introduced into the design, made by Arnault.
53. A penny of the Bank of Montreal, 1837.

PLATE VII.

54. A penny of the City Bank, 1837.
55. A penny of La Banque du Peuple, 1837.
56. A penny of the Quebec Bank, 1837, displaying the arms of the city of Montreal.
57. A halfpenny of the Bank of Montreal, 1837.
58. A halfpenny of the Bank of Montreal, 1838, showing a corner view of the Bank building from which it is known as the side view token. The whole coinage of pennies and halfpennies of this date was rejected because of inferior workmanship.
59. A penny of the Bank of Montreal, similar in design, dated 1839, also rejected for the same reason.
60. A halfpenny, Bank of Montreal, dated 1842, displaying a front view of the Bank building. There are pennies of the same date and halfpennies dated 1844.
61. A halfpenny of the Bank of Upper Canada, 1850. There are pennies as well as halfpennies of the same design dated 1850, 1852, 1854, 1857.

PLATE VIII.

62. Halfpenny token of the Quebec Bank dated 1852, There are pennies of the same design.
63. Beaver currency token, issued by the Northwest Company, dated 1820.
64. Token of the Hudson Bay Company for one made beaver.
65. A similar token for a half made beaver.
66. A quarter made beaver.
67. An eighth made beaver. The initials on these tokens when filled out may read as follows:—H(udson's) B(ay) C(ompany) E(ast) M(ain district) 1 N by mistake for M(ade) B(eaver). The made beaver was the unit by which the Company traded with the Indians.
68. A twenty-dollar gold piece, British Columbia.
69. A ten-dollar gold piece, British Columbia. This is the gold coinage proposed to be issued in 1862, by Colonel Gossitt, Provincial Treasurer.
70. A twenty-cent piece of the first decimal coinage for Canada, issued in 1858.



1790
 Pour la somme de Douze livres
 de la somme de
Ardequin

A.

1790
 Trente sols
B. N.

B.

96^{te} COLONIES 1759 =
 Dépenses générales.
 N.° 116816.
 Il sera tenu compte par le Roi,
 au mois d'octobre prochain, de la
 somme de Quatre vingt six
 Livres
 valeur en la soumission du Trésorier,
 restée au bureau du contrôle.
 A Québec, le 11^{me} de Mars 1759
[Signature]

C.





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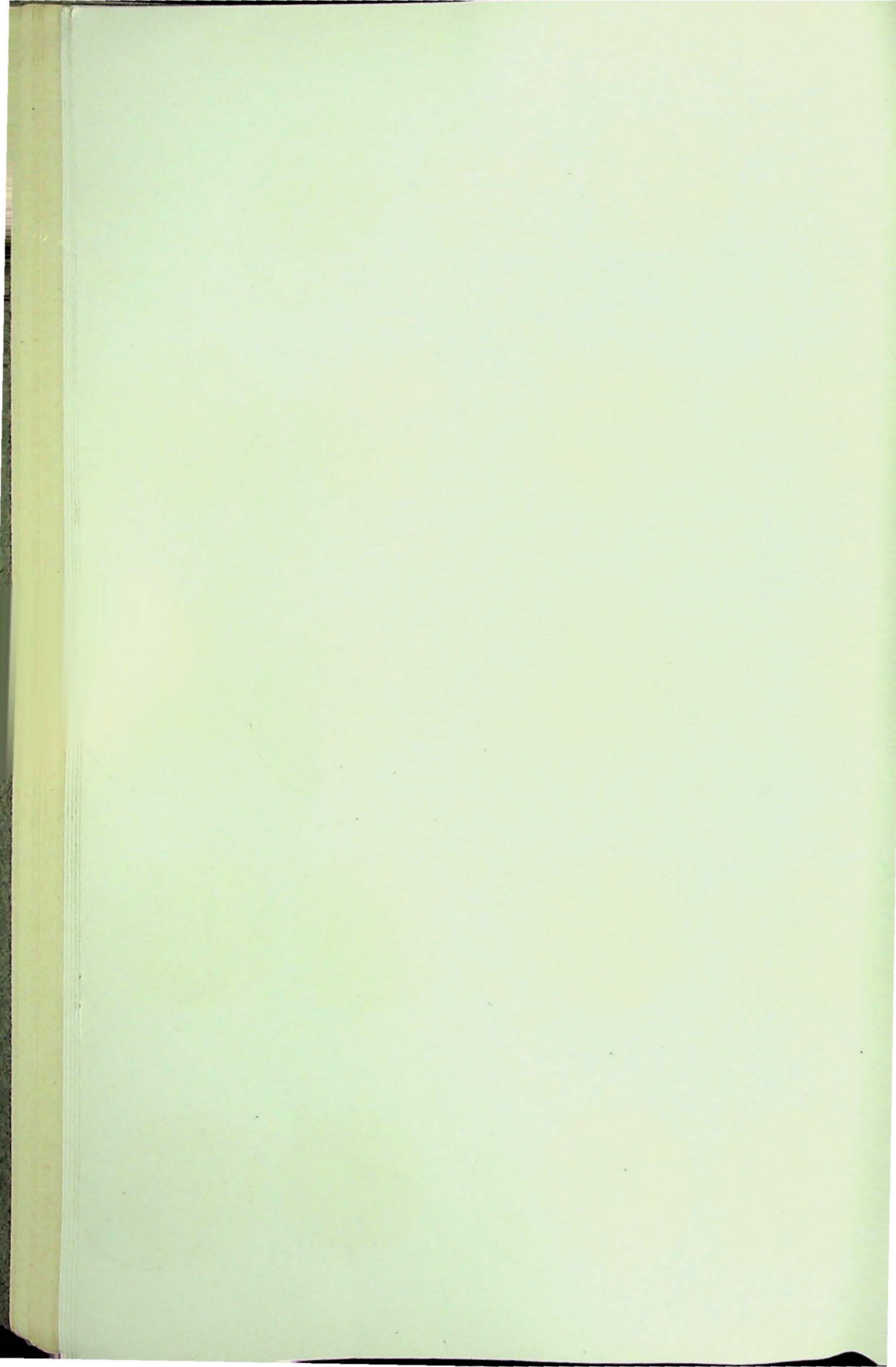
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