

III.—*Annals of the Nova Scotian Currency.*

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Nothing approaching a scientific form of money has yet been discovered. From time to time, fluctuations and other disturbances come to shake men's confidence in their circulating medium, showing that although many trust implicitly in money, whatever its form, times of unrest arise wherein what they possess of that commodity is much depreciated in value or rejected as altogether worthless. And while troubles have been caused by a redundancy of change, greater and more persistent troubles have arisen in times past, especially in the colonies, on account of its scarcity. Thus how to remedy the evils arising out of the quantity and quality of their change has always been a vexed question with colonial lawgivers, as many pages of their statute books show, which have been filled with projects, some of them most utopian and childish, for the proper adjustment of the currency.

No colonial government has given the currency question such careful attention or made such good provision for the monetary wants of the people as that of Nova Scotia. Besides a regular issue of paper money from 1812, coinages of copper tokens have been periodically struck from 1823 until shortly before Confederation. Since then the Dominion Government has assumed control of the currency and has made such abundant provision that the people do not now suffer from an unsuitable form or dearth of change. As copies of letters and other documents in connection with the Nova Scotian currency have come into my possession I have thought well to lay them before this Society with such conclusions, bearing on a difficult page of our history, as may be drawn therefrom.

Under the French the currency of Acadia was French, consisting of such limited supplies of money as were brought from the mother land by colonists or traders. In 1670 this was supplemented by a special coinage, struck at Paris, under edict of Louis XIV., for *La Compagnie des Indes* "pour la facilité du commerce dans les Isles et Terre ferme de l'Amérique."<sup>1</sup> As several specimens of this coinage have been found in Nova Scotia and only one in Quebec, we may conclude that Acadia was the "Terre ferme" mentioned in the edict. As these coins together with those privately imported were soon exported as remittances for goods, the country was left with an inadequate supply of change. This state of affairs continued until the conquest, with perhaps occasional specimens of the card money first issued at Quebec in 1685.

After the expulsion of the Acadians, British monetary forms and terms began to prevail; but, from the abundance of Spanish silver and from constant and intimate shipping communication with the Spanish West Indies, these coins formed the prevailing

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<sup>1</sup> *Histoire Monétaire des Colonies Françaises*, Paris 1892, E. Zay, page 41.

circulating medium; therefore, the first reference to money in the statutes relates to foreign coins.<sup>1</sup> This occurs in *an Act for punishing criminal offenders*, passed shortly after the removal of the seat of government to Halifax. It is a law that savours of medieval times, not only for its barbarous penalties but because it proscribed "clipping, filing and rounding," forms of "impairing" that could only prevail with hammered coins. No such coins, save the cob money of the Mexican mines, had been struck since the early days of Charles II.

In 1787 a law was enacted against the importation and circulation of "any halfpence or other copper coin, other than Tower halfpence or such copper as may and do legally pass current in Great Britain and Ireland."<sup>2</sup> The same law also enacted that the English crown should pass current for five shillings and sixpence and the shilling for thirteen pence. This made the current value of shillings and sixpences relatively higher than crowns, half crowns and halfpence; consequently shillings and sixpences were the only English coins that continued to circulate after the enforcement of this act; as all others could be exported at a profit in exchange for shillings. This act then did not prove a panacea for the evils that troubled the currency of the province. It had if anything the contrary effect, for it tended to denude the country of all copper change. While the first section of the act, interdicting the circulation of "base copper coin," was good, the last section could not but prove injurious in that it made it profitable to export all that was left of the copper coin.

We are not surprised then to note that the Act of 1787, as far as the issue of illegal copper coin is concerned, soon became a dead letter, for the people must needs have small change, and this, it seems, they could only procure by the old methods. These coins, mainly cast off tokens and worn out coppers from England and other places, were at first imported secretly, but the penalties of the act were soon forgotten and their issue became more open. The importation of copper coin was for a time so considerable that it formed a profitable department in the business of many of the Halifax merchants, and as the supply of rejected coppers began to run out coins were especially struck to order; the earlier of which, mainly anonymous, usually had for design the bust of the king with some device relating to shipping or commerce. Others commemorate the victories of Wellington, or are inscribed with a claim to be "Genuine British Copper." Of these anonymous coins the most noteworthy is one struck in 1814 to commemorate the triumph of the Shannon over the Chesapeake. The obverse bears a bust of Broke and the reverse Britannia seated by the sea viewing the naval duel in the distance.<sup>3</sup> But the importers becoming at length more bold, looking upon the providing of copper coin as part of their legitimate business, and had their names inscribed upon the coins they issued. In this manner are commemorated such firms as Carritt & Alport, Hosterman & Etter, Starr & Shannon, Miles W. White, W. A. & S. Black, J. Brown, W. L. White and John Alexander Barry, all celebrated in the early commercial history of Halifax. The last named was at one time conspicuous in provincial politics as an incorrigible member of the legislature from which he was repeatedly expelled.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Appendix I.

<sup>2</sup> Appendix II.

<sup>3</sup> Appendix XI, A.

<sup>4</sup> Appendix XI, B.

Under the Act of 1812, to provide for larger coins, treasury notes were issued.<sup>1</sup> These were gladly hailed by business men as a great convenience and passed current for all transactions within the province. The notes were first printed from type, signed by the treasurer and countersigned by the commissioners, as provided for in the Act. In 1820, regular notes, printed from engraved plates, prepared by Mavrick, a Boston engraver, were issued. These notes, as the treasurer writes in 1825, were extensively counterfeited. In this letter he states that there are many counterfeiters in Boston; and, after asking that a stamp with special ink be sent him, inquires if any paper, especially made for bank notes, so as not to be easily imitated, could be procured.<sup>2</sup> This Act was amended or supplemented by later Acts, as necessity required, providing for the redemption of the old notes, issuing new ones or for increasing the issue. Montgomery Martin reports that, in 1836, these notes had driven all gold coin out of the country, and that the amount of treasury bills in circulation, chiefly one pound notes, reached £67,644; besides this there were £54,991 in bills of the Halifax Banking Company, and a like amount the issue of private firms, bringing the total paper circulation of the province up to \$700,000.<sup>3</sup>

But as these unauthorized coppers continued to be imported in ever increasing quantities, the supply became so excessive that small change was looked upon as a nuisance. In 1817, an Act, to remedy this state of affairs, was passed, making it illegal to import or further circulate "base and counterfeit half pence."<sup>4</sup> More judgment was exercised in framing this Act than that of 1787, for, by it, provision was made to import a regular provincial copper coinage. The same year an order in council<sup>5</sup> was passed appointing commissioners to carry out the provisions of the Act, but nothing seems to have been done until 1823, when the Provincial Treasurer wrote to the agents of the Province, at Liverpool, ordering a coinage of 400,000 halfpenny tokens to be struck for the province.<sup>6</sup> The design, described in the Act, which states that the coins should bear on one side the Royal arms and on the other the great seal of the Province, was rejected and a new one chosen without any other apparent authority than that of the Treasurer. This called for the head of the King on the obverse and a "handsome thistle" on the reverse. Thus has an emblem, found on the ancient coins of Old Scotia, become the chief characteristic of the coins of the New Scotia across the water. The correspondence shows that in striking off such a large number of coins many pairs of dies had to be engraved.<sup>7</sup> This fact has been established by the number of varieties, of this date, discovered by numismatists. In preparing these dies more than one engraver seems to have been employed, for different portraits of the King, some young, others older, have been noted on these coins, each of which differs from that delineated on the ordinary English coins of George IV. On all varieties the name of the province is incorrectly inscribed; for, while it should be written as two words, on some it appears as one and on others as a compound word connected by a hyphen. The mistake was rectified on subsequent coinages. This order, sent early in May, was not delivered until late in November. On the 29th of that month the

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<sup>1</sup> Appendix III.

<sup>2</sup> Appendix V, r.

<sup>3</sup> Statistics of the Colonies, London, 1839, page 229.

<sup>4</sup> Appendix IV.

<sup>5</sup> Appendix V, A.

<sup>6</sup> Appendix V, B.

<sup>7</sup> Appendix V, D.

Treasurer reported that the copper halfpence were ready for issue. It was therefore ordered that these coins be received at the public offices to the exclusion of private tokens.<sup>1</sup>

In a letter to the agents the Treasurer writes that:—"The legislature.....having authorized the procuring of silver as well as copper tokens,.....I have therefore sent by Mr. Fraser one hundred Spanish milled dollars out of each of which to have five tokens made with the King's head and the year upon one side and on the other side ' Province of Nova Scotia ' round the margin and ' fifteen penny token ' in the centre."<sup>2</sup> This was to have been a trial coinage to be followed by a much more extensive one should it prove satisfactory. These coins, it would appear, were to have been issued as promissory tokens, for out of the dollar, worth four shillings and two-pence sterling, coins to the amount of six shillings and three pence were ordered to be made. The project was never carried out, as silver coins could not legally be minted without the order of the King in Council.<sup>3</sup> The agents offered to make application for the necessary permission and to have it recommended by the member for Liverpool;<sup>4</sup> but they did not give much hope of success, as several similar applications had already been refused. They also wrote that any attempt at such coinage, without the requisite authority, might bring about an interference with any further coinage of copper tokens. Although this proposition, regarding the Spanish dollars, apparently meant a profit of thirty-eight per cent, its ultimate effect, had it been carried out and continued as the needs of the people required, would have been so to have depreciated the Nova Scotian currency as to make the pound sterling current at thirty shillings.

As soon as the tokens of 1823 had been approved of by the council and ordered to be put into circulation, an order was given for four tons of pennies, supplemented later on by an order for one ton of halfpennies.<sup>5</sup> This was the coinage of 1824. Calculating the pennies at twelve pennyweight and the halfpennies at five and a half, as stipulated by the Treasurer, the number of the former would be 217,776 and of the latter 118,638, or together equal to £1,154 11s 2d face value. If to this be added £833 6s 6d, the face value of the first order, we have a total of £1,987 17s 8d. The Treasurer reported the whole cost of the two coinages, including freight and the "enormous premiums" paid for exchange, to have been £1,791 6s 1d currency.<sup>6</sup> This shows that the transaction apparently yielded the treasury a profit of over eight hundred dollars. The features of the King on this coinage are older than on that of 1823, appearing to have been copied from Pistrucci's portrait on the earlier crowns of George IV. The die varieties are fewer and less distinctive. From these orders we learn that the Nova Scotia penny was first struck in 1824, notwithstanding that Sandham and those who quote from him describe one dated 1823.<sup>7</sup>

Although these coinages seem large for the limited commercial wants of the small population then inhabiting the province, in less than eight years it became so inadequate

<sup>1</sup> Appendix V, a.

<sup>2</sup> Appendix V, i.

<sup>3</sup> Appendix V, κ.

<sup>4</sup> William Huskisson, a prominent member of the House of Commons, holding at one time a seat in the Cabinet, was accidentally killed at the opening of the first railway between Liverpool and Manchester.

<sup>5</sup> Appendix V, π and ι.

<sup>6</sup> Appendix V, s.

<sup>7</sup> Coins, Tokens and Medals of Canada: Montreal, 1869; pages 16 and 17.

that a new and much larger supply had to be ordered. In 1832 three commissioners were appointed who at once sent an order, to the provincial agent in London, for £600 sterling in pennies and £1,200 in halfpennies.<sup>1</sup> Calculating the cost at the same rate as in 1823 the number of pieces should be about 200,000 and 800,000, respectively; worth £2,500 face value on which, after allowing for the difference of the currency and cost of transport, the treasury netted a profit of about \$1,500. Although, as is reported, many pairs of dies were destroyed in striking such a large coinage<sup>2</sup> no die varieties have been noted; which shows that the dies were duplicated by sinking them with a hub die. The design, a copy of that of 1824, hardly so well executed, is wanting both in boldness of relief and artistic merit. In connection with the copying of the old design a strange oversight on the part of the commissioners may be described. They wrote to the Agent: "We have herewith sent a specimen of those hitherto imported and we will be obliged by your transmitting, at your earliest convenience,.....tokens similar to those sent with alteration of the year to 1832."<sup>3</sup> Nothing is said about the bust of the King; consequently the Agent and Coiner, without question, did strike the coins according to sample, "with the exception of the date which will in course be 1832,"<sup>4</sup> although in the second year of William IV., bearing the bust of his predecessor.<sup>5</sup> Had these coins been inscribed with the name of the King such a blunder could not have occurred. This coinage although large was rushed through with considerable dispatch for it was delivered within five months from the sending of the order. This, allowing for the slowness of the mails and transport of those times, left about seventy days for its execution.

The coins of 1832 were extensively counterfeited as there are three or four light varieties in each denomination very inferior in workmanship. Of these one has a curious transposition in the date making it read as if struck in "1382."<sup>6</sup> They are so poor as to be evidently the work of unskilled engravers. The style of art, the inferior quality of the brass, and their lightness point to Montreal or vicinity as the place of mintage. Vast quantities of similar base coin were struck and put into circulation in Lower Canada between the years 1833 and 1837. Had they been imported from Birmingham or the United States, their execution would have been better and the metal purer. Old residents state that these counterfeits were brought, in large quantities, by vessels to St. John, N.B., and from thence distributed through fishing vessels to Nova Scotian out ports. An informant tells of having seen a fisherman from Yarmouth paid for his catch in this coin. The counterfeits, although easily detected by numismatists, continued for a time to circulate unchallenged with the genuine. But, as they came to be issued in such large quantities that their number exceeded the genuine, the attention of the government was called to the matter and their further circulation stopped. They were then gathered up and shipped to the Upper Provinces whence they came.

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<sup>1</sup> Appendix VI, A.

<sup>2</sup> Appendix VI, D.

<sup>3</sup> Appendix VI, A.

<sup>4</sup> Appendix VI, C.

<sup>5</sup> A coin of the Province of Upper Canada, struck in the same year, also bears a bust of George IV. This mistake is not so easily accounted for as it was the only official coin of that province. It seems to connect the coinage in some way with that of Nova Scotia; possibly the upper province asked for coins similar to those of the lower.

<sup>6</sup> Appendix XI, C.

The currency, notwithstanding the ample provision of copper coin and treasury notes made by the government, was, on account of the scarcity of exchange, all along in an unsettled condition. According to the Treasurer, in 1825, fifteen per cent premium had to be paid for a private bill while the real par was seven and one-half per cent as shown by the cost of the Governor's exchange.<sup>1</sup> This tended to entirely denude the country of silver coin as traders could afford to allow a premium over its circulating value to ship it to England as remittances.<sup>2</sup> Even the copper tokens were shipped to the United States where they circulated as cents.<sup>3</sup> Thus, while nothing had been done to regulate the standard since the Act of 1787, to which allusion has already been made,<sup>4</sup> we are not surprised then to find that the shilling circulated at thirteen pence halfpenny<sup>5</sup> instead of thirteen pence as provided for by the Act; or that the Treasurer considered doubloons and Spanish dollars an unprofitable form of remittance,<sup>6</sup> and, as is stated by writers of the time, money was so scarce that the people, especially in the country parts, were often in sore straits for want of coined money.<sup>7</sup> They had to resort to rare expedients to carry on their necessary trade, which was transacted mainly in kind; and recipients of large payments or those doing a flourishing country trade often accumulated a motley collection of commodities. In 1834 an Act was passed provisionally raising the English shilling to fifteen pence, and other coins in like proportion, with the view of co-operating with the other colonies in passing a uniform currency among them.<sup>8</sup> From this the standard has become known as "Halifax currency." In 1836 this provisional act was confirmed by the Customs Act, which fixed the Halifax currency as the standard of the province, by making it necessary to reduce all foreign invoices to this currency.<sup>9</sup> By it the sovereign was legalized to pass for twenty-five shillings. But the idea of a uniform currency was not realized, for the other provinces adopted different standards. In Upper and Lower Canada, although, for convenience of reckoning, the shilling circulated at fifteen pence, to make the pound currency equal to four dollars, the sovereign was rated at twenty-four shillings and four pence. In New Brunswick it was fixed at twenty-four shillings.<sup>10</sup> As under this standard the enhanced relative values of Spanish and United States silver could only be made inconvenient fractions, these coins were altogether withdrawn from the province, leaving English silver and the tokens as the only coins that continued to circulate. This difference in the Nova Scotian currency from that of the other provinces continued until 1869. In 1868, "an Act respecting the currency"<sup>11</sup> was passed, providing, among other things, for assimilating the Nova Scotian standard to that of the Dominion. But a clause in the Act provided that, should the suggestions of the monetary conference, held in Paris in 1867, be carried out by the United States, which proposed to reduce the

<sup>1</sup> Compare letters D, H and I with statement S in Appendix V.

<sup>2</sup> Letters from Nova Scotia by Captain W. Moorsom, London, 1830; pages 86 and 87.

<sup>3</sup> Appendix VI, A.

<sup>4</sup> Appendix II.

<sup>5</sup> Statistics of the Colonies, London, 1839; page 229.

<sup>6</sup> Appendix V, M.

<sup>7</sup> Letters from Nova Scotia, by Captain W. Moorsom, London, 1830; page 88.

<sup>8</sup> Appendix VII.

<sup>9</sup> The Currency of the Colonies, London, 1848; page 89.

<sup>10</sup> " " " " pages 69, 79 and 94.

<sup>11</sup> Appendix IX.

dollar to the value of the five franc piece and make that the universal unit, the proposition should be adopted in Canada. This would have required very little change in the Nova Scotian standard, but it now seems unlikely ever to be carried into effect.

There were coinages of pennies and halfpennies in 1840 and 1843, but, not having had access to the correspondence and minutes of council ordering their issue, no details can be given as to the number of pieces struck or their cost. The mistake referred to regarding the coinage of 1832 has not been repeated in this instance for, although the design is otherwise the same, the head of Victoria has been substituted for the bust of George IV. The workmanship shows a decline from that of the last coinage, for the Queen's portrait lacks expression while the whole finish is inartistic. A number of varieties occur in each date, some of which are poorer in execution than others. Estimating these coinages each to number 150,000 pennies and 300,000 halfpennies their face value should amount to about £2,166 13s 4d.

In 1855 the copper coin in circulation was again reported to be inadequate, and an order in council was passed authorising the importation of "£1,000 sterling in penny and halfpenny pieces."<sup>1</sup> In compliance with this order the deputy provincial secretary wrote to Baring Brothers & Co., in London, instructing them to procure for the Province 150,000 pennies and 300,000 halfpennies, similar to those of 1843, with the date changed to 1855.<sup>2</sup> They were advised, at the same time, to confer with the Honourable Joseph Howe, then on a visit to London, with regard to any change in the design or such other improvements as he might suggest. At that time an energetic society, with branches throughout the province, met at Halifax, which for a number of years had been spreading a purer spirit of patriotism among the people and trying to instil into their minds a greater love of country. A provincial flag and other emblems, calculated to stimulate Nova Scotian patriotism, were either suggested or adopted. Paramount among these was the May-flower<sup>3</sup> so abundant in the forests of the Province. It was made the theme of the orator, talked about in the streets, illustrated and paragraphed in the newspapers and, to the exclusion of all other flowers, worn in button-holes until it came to be known and loved in every town and hamlet throughout the Province. The moving spirit in this patriotic propaganda was John S. Thompson, father of Sir John Thompson, a teacher in one of the Halifax schools. He was a fair botanist, and, as the first to suggest the May-flower, was constant in his efforts to secure its official recognition as a provincial emblem. According to one of his pupils, who well remembers the circumstances, he spent considerable time in his spare hours drawing designs of sprigs of this plant. When at length a design had been drawn to his satisfaction he forwarded it to the Honourable Joseph Howe, with whom he was on intimate terms, to be reproduced on the new coinage.<sup>4</sup> This was put in the hands of L. C. Wyon, one of the celebrated family of engravers, to be perfected as a piece of numismatic art, while the mechanical work was

<sup>1</sup> Appendix VIII, A.

<sup>2</sup> Appendix VIII, B.

<sup>3</sup> *Epigæa repens*, known also as trailing arbutus or ground laurel.

<sup>4</sup> The wording of the deputy's letter shows clearly that he had been induced to leave the question of the design to the discretion of the minister in London in order that influence could be brought to bear on him for the adoption of the May-flower. This was an official recognition most desired by the promoters. It had been adopted by the temperance society as an emblem on their medal issued some time before. See Appendix XI, F, No. 66.

entrusted to Ralph Heaton & Sons, the great Birmingham firm of coiners; and together they have produced that beautiful bronze coinage of 1856, which has continued to be the pride of patriotic Nova Scotians. This is how the bristling thistle, received from the stern mother, came to be supplanted in the affections of the daughter by the sweet and lowly May-flower.

In 1861 the decimal system, based on the Halifax standard of twenty-five shillings or five dollars to the pound sterling, was adopted, isolating Nova Scotia from the monetary systems of the other provinces that were based on that of the United States by which the pound was reckoned at the rate of \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$ . Under this system, as English silver coins could easily be circulated at their proper relative values, no provincial coinage was required, except the cents in copper, and, to make proper change for the sixpence which passed for twelve and one-half cents, the half cent. As this was the first provincial coin, smaller than the halfpenny, it never was popular, and, ceasing to be necessary after the withdrawal of the English silver in 1871, no longer passed current. In connection with the coinage of the half cents a mistake made at the Royal mint, where these coins were struck, may be mentioned. A coinage of cents, of the same design, was also ordered in 1861 for New Brunswick, and, although this order required no half cents, a quantity were struck and sent out with those ordered for Nova Scotia. These copper, or rather bronze cents and half cents were the first true coins, struck under royal authority at the Royal Mint, for the province; all others, as the word token inscribed thereon indicates, were simply provincial promises to pay. The amounts issued were 800,000 cents and 400,000 half cents in 1861, the same quantities in 1864, and 1,000,000 cents in 1862. Although such a large number of cents are reported by the Mint authorities to have been issued, cents of 1862 are rather scarce, commanding in good condition, a premium among collectors. When the new coins were introduced the old tokens were withdrawn from circulation and sent to the Upper Provinces where they continued to circulate until the old coppers were called in, between 1870 and 1873, by Sir Francis Hincks, finance minister. The design was entirely changed, and consisted of a wreath of May-flowers and roses entwined inclosing an imperial crown and the date on the reverse; while the obverse was the same as that of the ordinary English halfpenny. A pattern was first submitted on which the wreath consisted of roses only, but it was rejected because it did not display the emblem held in such high esteem in the land of the May-flower.

If we estimate the issues of private firms and counterfeiters to be about one and a half millions, this, with those issued by the government, would make the total number of copper tokens imported into Nova Scotia, within the hundred years previous to Confederation, about ten millions, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars to the general public. In coining these different issues, private and provincial, not less than sixty-five tons of copper was employed. Almost the whole of this has disappeared or been destroyed. An average annual loss of 10,000 tokens, worth one thousand dollars. If to this we add one thousand dollars for loss and wear of the limited gold and silver circulation, and three thousand for loss and renewal of the treasury notes, we can safely calculate the annual cost of their circulating medium to the people of Nova Scotia at about five thousand dollars.

And now looking back over that hundred years of struggle and privation, during which those indomitable pioneers opened up and pushed forward trade under adverse

circumstances, we may know what the whole Dominion owes to the people of Nova Scotia for permanence and plenty in the currency we now enjoy.

## APPENDIX I.

1758.—32 George II, Chap. xx.

## AN ACT FOR PUNISHING CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.

VIII.—And be it further enacted that every person duly convicted at the Court of General Gaol delivery or quarter sessions, of counterfeiting or impairing, diminishing or unbasing any foreign coins current in the province by washing, clipping, rounding, filing, or scaling of the same or of uttering any counterfeit or impaired coin, knowing the same to be impaired, shall be set on the pillory by the space of one whole hour and one of the ears of the offender shall be nailed thereto, and such offender shall also be publickly whipped through the streets of the town where such offence shall be committed and shall pay all charges of the prosecution.

## APPENDIX II.

1787.—28 George III, Chap. ix.

An Act to prevent the circulation of base and counterfeit half pence and other copper coin and to establish the current value of English crowns, half crowns and shillings in the Province.

Whereas, great quantities of base metal under the denomination of half pence have been imported in this Province and are daily used in payment to the injury of merchants and others, for remedy whereof:

I. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor in council and house of assembly, that from and after the publication of this Act, no person or persons whatsoever shall import, vend or knowingly or wittingly offer in payment or circulate any half pence or other copper coin other than Tower half pence or such copper coin as may and do legally pass current in Great Britain and Ireland, on pain of forfeiting such base half pence and coin and paying for the use of the poor of the town where such offence shall be committed a sum not exceeding double the amount or nominal value of such base half pence and copper coin so imported, vended, offered in payment or circulated as aforesaid, to be recovered on information before any two of His Majesty's justices of the peace within the town or county where such offence shall be committed.

II. And be it further enacted that in future each and every English crown shall pass current as five shillings and sixpence, and every such half crown at two shillings and nine pence, and every such shilling at thirteen pence, and so in proportion for lesser divisions of such coin.

## APPENDIX III.

1812.

An Act to empower the Lieutenant-Governor, or commander in chief for the time being, to appoint commissioners to issue Treasury notes.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, council and assembly, That it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, or commander-in-chief for the time being, when, and as soon as he may deem necessary, to appoint three fit and proper persons as commissioners to issue Treasury notes to the amount of twelve thousand pounds as follows, viz:

Fifty notes of fifty pounds each; one hundred notes of twenty pounds each; two hundred notes of twelve pounds ten shillings each; four hundred notes of five pounds each; four hundred notes of two pounds ten shillings each; and two thousand notes of twenty shillings each; making in the whole twelve thousand pounds, which Treasury notes shall bear lawful interest from the day they shall be issued in payment from the Treasury, and shall be indented and impressed with the words "Nova Scotia," signed by the Treasurer of the Province and countersigned by the said commissioners and containing the following figures and words, to wit:

No.	Province of Nova Scotia,
£	Treasurer's Office.

By a law of this Province, the bearer of this note is entitled to receive at the Treasury the sum of  
with interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day  
it is issued by the Treasurer.

Dated at Halifax, the                      day of  
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

All which notes shall be of the same date and when so completed and signed, be delivered to the Treasurer by  
Sec. II, 1892. 6.

the persons appointed to countersign the same; and the Treasurer shall be accountable for such notes so delivered to him.

II. And be it further enacted that when and as often as money shall become due and payable by virtue of any act or acts already passed, or that may be passed during the present session of General Assembly, and warrants for the same are produced for payment to the Treasurer of the Province, he shall pay the amount of such warrants on demand in gold or silver or in the said notes, to the person or persons entitled to receive the same at his or their election which notes shall again be received at the Treasury, and also by the collectors of Import and Excise for the several Districts of this Province at their specified value, equal to the like value in gold or silver when and as often as the same are presented and offered in payment of duties and the interest from the day of their being issued in payment computed and allowed.

III. And be it further enacted: That the Treasurer of the Province shall, on the day, and before, he issues, any of the notes in payment as aforesaid, write on the same the day of the month and the year they are so issued, and sign the name thereto, and from the time so written by him on the said notes so issued, and they shall bear lawful interest.

IV. And be it further enacted: That the said notes or any of them when received by the collectors of Import and Excise for the several districts in this Province, in payment for duties, the said collectors shall write on the said notes the day of the month and the year the same were so received; and the person or persons delivering them in payment shall sign his name thereto; and the said notes, when received by the Treasurer of the Province from the said collectors shall not be again issued from the Treasury, but shall be cancelled in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor or commander in chief for the time being shall deem expedient.

V. And be it further enacted That if any person or persons whatsoever shall counterfeit any of the notes aforesaid, issued by virtue of this Act, or alter any so that they shall appear to be of greater value than when originally issued or shall knowingly pass or give in payment, any of the notes aforesaid so counterfeited or altered every person convicted thereof shall be set on the pillory for the space of one whole hour and one of the ears of the offender shall be nailed thereto and such offender shall also be publicly whipped through the streets of the town or place where such offence shall be committed and shall pay all charges of the prosecution.

VI. And be it further enacted That so soon as by the report of the joint committee of His Majesty's council and the House of Assembly in their annual examination of the public accounts it shall appear that the state of the Treasury will admit the calling in to the value of two thousand pounds and upwards of the notes so issued and paid out the Treasurer shall, by advertisement in the Royal Gazette, appoint a time at which he will receive such notes, and pay the amount of the same together with the interest due thereon in gold or silver, giving sixty days notice of such redemption and mentioning the number so required to be produced for payment calling in first the notes of the largest amount then in circulation, and on failure of such notes being produced at the time limited all future interest on the same shall cease and no other or greater amount of interest shall be paid on such notes so called in than was due and payable at the date the same were required to be presented at the Treasury aforesaid.

VII. And be it further enacted that the Treasurer of the Province together with the persons appointed to countersign the said notes are hereby empowered to contract for and superintend the printing and completing the blanks of such notes as are directed to be issued by virtue of this Act.

VIII. And be it further enacted that in case the Lieutenant-Governor or commander-in-chief shall, by his warrant or warrants require the said commissioners to re-issue notes to the amount of the notes so received in payment at the Treasury or the amount of any part of such notes it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners to issue new notes to the amount which such warrant or warrants shall require provided the amount of the new notes so to be issued shall not exceed the amount of the notes so from time to time received at the Treasury.

#### APPENDIX IV.

1817.—57th George III, Cap. II.

An Act in amendment of an Act, passed in the twenty-eighth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled an Act to prevent the circulation of base and counterfeit halfpence, and other copper coin and to establish the current value of English crowns, half crowns and shillings in this Province,

Whereas notwithstanding the provisions contained in said recited act, many ignorant and evil disposed persons still continue to import and circulate, as halfpence, large quantities of base copper coin, and whereas experience has proved that a sufficient quantity of copper coin or halfpence, such as do legally pass current in Great Britain and Ireland cannot be obtained in this province whereby the trade of the same suffers great injury and inconvenience, for remedy whereof:

I. Be it enacted, by the Lieutenant-Governor, council and assembly, That immediate measures shall be taken to obtain a quantity of good and proper halfpence, sufficient for the trade and circulation of this Province, and calculated not to be under the weight of five pennyweight and twelve grains for each halfpenny; for which purpose one or more fit and proper persons, not exceeding three, shall be nominated by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or commander-in-chief, for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's council, for the time being, to act as commissioner or commissioners in this behalf and it shall be lawful for such commissioner or commissioners when so appointed, to cause a quantity of copper, such as is generally used for the copper coin issued from the Mint to be stamped and coined in England, each piece of copper when so coined and stamped off, to be of the weight of five pennyweight twelve grains, at least; and the device of the die to be used in stamping and coining such copper shall be taken from the great seal appointed by His Majesty for the use of this Province—the arms of the United Kingdom to be on one side, and the Provincial Badge of distinction, by Royal Authority appointed, for the reverse of said great seal to be on the other side of such copper coin, with such suitable legend or inscription as the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or commander-in-chief for the time being, with the advice of His Majesty's council, may appoint and direct.

II. And be it further enacted That the copper halfpence so to be provided and imported, shall be of a value not exceeding two thousand pounds of the Provincial currency; and the said commissioner or commissioners shall cause the same, when so imported, to be deposited in the treasury of the Province, and shall take care that the die or stamp used for such coinage, shall be deposited in such a place and such a manner for safe-keeping in England as the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice of His Majesty's council, shall appoint and direct.

III. And be it further enacted, That as soon as conveniently may be after such half-pence shall have been so lodged in the Provincial Treasury, it shall be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or commander-in-chief, by and with the advice of His Majesty's council, by proclamation, to order such half-pence to be issued and to circulate from the Treasury; and also to appoint a time when all other kind of copper, coined or uncoined, except the copper coin issued under the authority of this Act and there enumerated and made lawful in the Act of which this is an amendment, and such as shall be issued by Royal Authority for the use of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, since the first of January one thousand eight hundred, shall cease to be used and shall no longer be tendered or received as halfpence in this province under the penalty of incurring the forfeiture and fine imposed by the act of which this is an amendment.

IV. And be it further enacted, That any person convicted of counterfeiting or impairing any of said copper coin, or of uttering any counterfeit or impaired coin, knowing the same to be counterfeited or impaired, shall suffer the same fines and penalties which any person or persons convicted of counterfeiting or impairing any foreign coins current in this Province, are liable to suffer by the laws or statutes of the Province in such cases made and provided.

## APPENDIX V.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL, AND LETTERS RELATING TO THE COINAGE OF 1823 AND 1824.

## A.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL, MARCH 18, 1817.

His Excellency appointed the Honorable the Treasurer and the Honourable Charles Hill commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of the copper coinage Act passed last season.

## B.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, May 20th 1823.

Messrs. SMITH, FORSYTH &amp; Co.

Gentlemen,

This Province having for some years experienced much inconvenience and difficulty in its commercial dealings for the want of silver coinage of every denomination, and the impossibility of retaining it when occasionally imported, which has been the cause of introducing a very great quantity of base coppers and from necessity is now circulated to an alarming extent.

The Legislature, therefore, during its recent session, resolved and directed that some thousand pounds in value of pennys and half pennys, should be provided and imported from England without delay, of good copper coinage for the public service, and thereby, if practicable, put a stop to the further circulation of base copper.

I am therefore to request that you will take the trouble to procure at Birmingham, or elsewhere as you may deem best, 400,000, say four hundred thousand halfpennys, of the same size and weight as those that were struck off in England in 1806 and 1807; they weigh nearly 6 dwt, six pennyweight each. Let them have the present King's head on one side, with the Province of Nova Scotia round it, and on the reverse a handsome thistle (in place

of Britannia) with halfpenny token round it; and have them executed immediately and sent out to me by the first good conveyance.

By my calculation it will require something more than six thousand pounds of copper to make them, valuing it at one shilling and four pence per pound, which I am informed is about the present advanced price of that article; in this, however, I may not be correct, but at any rate, have the above mentioned quantity struck off as they are intended for experiment, and if they are approved of, a much larger quantity will be ordered immediately; it may therefore be necessary that you preserve the dies from which they are struck.

Expecting the exchange to fall in a short time I do not now send you a remittance to pay for the coppers, but by the July packet at latest, you will receive it.

I continue with much esteem, Gentlemen,

Your obedt. servt.

MICHEL WALLACE.

Per packet.

C.

LIVERPOOL, 1st July, 1823.

The Honourable MICHAEL WALLACE,

Sir,

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th May, requesting us to purchase for the Province of Nova Scotia 400,000 halfpennies. The same have been ordered agreeably to the description you have sent and the manufacturer promises to have them here by the middle of this month when they shall be shipped by the first vessel bound for Halifax. We cannot exactly ascertain what they will cost but if our calculation be correct it will be somewhat less than you reckon on.

We are, sir,

Your most obedient servants,

SMITH, FORSYTH & Co.

Halifax, N.S.

D.

LIVERPOOL, 3rd September, 1823.

The Honourable MICHAEL WALLACE,

Sir,

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th July enclosing a bill on the Lords of the Treasury for £500, which shall at maturity be placed at your credit.

We have been much disappointed at not having by this time received the coins from Birmingham, in the manufacturing of which more time has been required than was at first expected, in consequence of the dies having been repeatedly broken.

We expect to receive the whole in the course of a week, when they shall be put on board of the first good vessel for Halifax. There is none at present here.

We are very respectfully, sir,

Your most obedient servants,

SMITH, FORSYTH & Co.

Halifax, N.S.

E.

LIVERPOOL, 12 September, 1823.

The Honourable MICHAEL WALLACE,

Dear Sir,

There being no prospect of another conveyance for Halifax this season, we have been induced to ship the tokens on board the Lord Exmouth to sail to-day for Lunenburgh or Halifax, if the wind permits the Captain going in there. Should it not, it is stipulated that they are to be delivered to you, at the expense of the ship, and we have got the insurance effected so as to cover any risk in small craft from Lunenburgh to Halifax.

Enclosed you have the Furnishers' Bill of Parcels and our Invoice, amounting to £615 6s 4d. The short price is charged as you have remitted us for the greater part of the cost before the shipment has been made, on the balance interest is due till we are in cash for the same. We hope the tokens may arrive safe, and give satisfaction. Since we contracted for them the price of copper has advanced considerably and they could not now be made on the same terms.

The manufacturer keeps the dies in case you may wish to order a further quantity.

We are, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

SMITH, FORSYTH & Co.

Halifax, N.S.

F.

HALIFAX, 15th October, 1823.

Messrs. SMITH, FORSYTH &amp; Co.

Gentlemen,

I have been duly favored with your letters of 21st August and 3rd September. I am sorry to observe, from the contents of the last, that there is little probability of my receiving the copper coinage this season, which is a great disappointment. I have to request that you may send me the invoice of what has been ordered by the first packet that I may be enabled to judge whether it will be advisable to order a further supply of the same quality.

I am with esteem, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

MICH. WALLACE.

Liverpool packet.

G.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1823.

The Treasurer of the Province reported to His Excellency and the council that under the authority of a resolution of the General Assembly during its last session he had ordered and received from England a quantity of copper halfpenny tokens for the accommodation of the Province, amounting in value to about eight hundred and thirty-five pounds, which are now ready to be issued, and he requested to know the pleasure of his Excellency and the council whether he should order a further supply of tokens conformably to the aforesaid resolution, the present importation having been made merely as a sample for approbation.

Thereupon it was ordered that the Treasurer do direct a further supply of copper halfpenny tokens be imported in conformity with said resolution.

Ordered that no copper halfpenny token or copper halfpence of any description be received or taken in payment at any of the public offices within the Province except the said copper halfpenny tokens imported by the Treasurer under authority of the resolution of the General Assembly.

H.

HALIFAX, 15th December, 1823.

Messrs. SMITH, FORSYTH &amp; Co.,

Gentlemen,

Your letters by the October mail and the brig Lord Exmouth covering invoice and bill of lading of the copper tokens I ordered for the service of the Province, were duly received, and the thirteen casks of tokens safely landed here a few weeks ago. So far as I have yet examined the contents of the barrels they are found to be correct in quantity and the execution of the pieces approved of; altho' they are four or five grains heavier than I wished them to be, but that may be owing to my not being more explicit in the order I sent.

I am sorry to observe by your letters that the price of copper had advanced after my order was completed; but, if it has fallen again to the former price or under, by the time this reaches you, I have now to request that you will cause to be prepared and sent out by the very first vessel in the spring four tons of penny pieces of the same impressions as the halfpenny tokens now received, (altering the year) to be put up in paper parcels to contain 60 pieces in each, conformable as nearly as may be, to the size of the British penny enclosed herein as a pattern; and let the barrels they are put into have one strong iron hoop on each end besides strong wooden hoops. The weight of each penny token not to exceed twelve pennyweight.

No government bills are to be procured at present, otherwise I should now remit the balance of your account and a further sum towards paying for the present order, however I hope to procure some at the end of the month or early in January.

Should I through any channel obtain information of the fall in copper, an additional order will be transmitted for more halfpenny tokens, since our present supply is found to be very far short of the wants of the Province, there being no silver coin of any denomination left in the country.

I remain, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

MICH. WALLACE.

Per brig Adelphi.

I.

HALIFAX, 10th January, 1824.

Messrs. SMITH, FORSYTH &amp; Co.,

Gentlemen,

The foregoing is a duplicate of my letter to you by the Brig Adelphi, which vessel sailed from I. a Have, as I am informed, about the 30th ult., and I hope this will reach you soon after her arrival.

I now inclose you Sir James Kempt's exchange on John Kirkland, London, at 30 days for four hundred and twenty-five pounds sterling, and not being able to procure any other public bill even at the enormous premium of 15 per cent, I have sent you by Mr John Fraser, of Miramichi, seventy-five doubloons to dispose of on the best terms you can obtain and apply the proceeds with the bill of exchange first to extinguish the balance of your account for the copper tokens already received and the residue towards payment of those ordered by the Adelphi, which I trust you may be able to ship on no higher terms than the last; but, if the price should be a halfpenny higher, they must be sent.

Upon consideration of the terms under which I am obliged to remit money, and especially if the price should exceed the last importation, you will please to direct the contractor to execute the penny tokens of eleven penny-weight only, and the halfpenny ones to be five and one-half pennyweight only. This I hope can be done without making a new die for the latter, the cost of which I am ignorant of. Here let me observe, that it would be desirable to know the cost of the dies, as well as the price of the copper, and the charge of minting or manufacture of the tokens, for our future government.

You will please to add to my order by the Adelphi one ton more of halfpenny tokens, as we find the quantity received quite inadequate to our wants.

The Legislature in its last session having authorized the procuring of silver as well as copper tokens, but opinions proving so various as to the kind and quality that the subject was suffered to lay over until the necessity of having them has now become so great that something must be done. It is finally left to me to make a small importation as a sample to be approved of; I have therefore sent by Mr. Fraser one hundred Spanish milled dollars out of each of which to have five tokens made with the King's head and the year upon one side and on the other side Province of Nova Scotia round the margin, and fifteen penny token in the centre, and send them in a parcel by themselves by the earliest conveyance that you can meet with, that if approved of an immediate order may be transmitted for a necessary quantity.

I remain, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
MICHL. WALLACE.

J.

1st per packet from Falmouth.

2nd per Herald for Boston.

LIVERPOOL, 7th February, 1824.

The Honourable MICHAEL WALLACE,

Dear Sir,

We wrote you on the 5th inst., by the packet in case she may be detained we shall send this to Falmouth that you may receive the earliest intelligence of our having received your esteemed favours of the 10th and 15th January and that your order for halfpenny and silver tokens shall have our immediate attention. We cannot now get the weight of the penny pieces altered but we shall take care that it does not exceed 12 penny-weight. The price, however, will be considerably less than the last parcel cost. Mr. Fraser has not yet had an opportunity of getting the dollars and doubloons delivered to us. We have forwarded the bill for £425 to London.

We are, dear sir,

Your most obedient servants,  
SMITH, FORSYTH & Co.

K.

LIVERPOOL, 16th February, 1824.

MICHAEL WALLACE,

Dear Sir,

We are very sorry to inform you without a special order in council it is illegal to attempt to execute your order for silver tokens, the expense of which being considerable where so small a quantity was required. We was hesitating about making the application when we was informed that several similar requests have of late been promptly refused, that the only chance of success was an application from the Province to the King in Council. Under these circumstances we shall suspend our proceedings lest there might be any impediments thrown in our way respecting the copper tokens which are now in the hands of the manufacturer who promises to have them here by the 25 March. They will cost considerably less than the former parcel. We have sold 61 of the doubloons at 63s 6d each and 14 being republican at 63s. We shall keep the Spanish dollars until we have your answer to this letter. We have endeavored to ascertain what the expense of coining the silver tokens would have been but we have not yet obtained the information.

In presenting your petition, interest should be made for permission to employ any person you like to execute the tokens, for if it be transferred to the Mint the extra expense will be enormous.

We are very respectfully, dear sir,

Your most obedient servants,

Halifax, N.S.

SMITH, FORSYTH & Co.

We shall assist your petition by requesting our member, Mr. Huskisson, to support it.

L.

LIVERPOOL, 31st March, 1824.

The Honourable MICHAEL WALLACE,

Dear Sir,

The manufacturer of the tokens has disappointed us sadly for he has sent forward only five casks (containing little more than one ton) in time for this conveyance, for which we enclose his bill of parcels together with bill of lading and our invoice which amounts to £170 9s. We hope you will receive them soon and in good order. We shall be glad to hear that they are approved of, the cost is considerably less than the former parcel. We are promised the remainder in the course of 8 or 10 days when they shall be immediately forwarded. You have in a former letter been informed that we could not execute your order for silver tokens as a copy of said letter is enclosed we refer you to it. The manufacturers do not know or they do not chuse that we should know what would be the expense of coining the silver tokens for they have declined answering our queries on that point.

We have now to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 20th February, enclosing a bill of exchange on Messrs. Morlands & Co. for £195, which has been duly honored and the amount passed to your credit.

We are very sorry to observe that there were some inaccuracies in the contents of the casks of tokens sent by the Lord Exmouth, we wish you had weighed each of them; as by that you pay and not by the number of tokens, we should suggest the propriety of doing so with those now sent whenever you can unpack them.

We remain very respectfully, dear sir,

Your most obedient servants,

Halifax, N.S.

SMITH, FORSYTH & Co.

M.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, 2nd April 1824.

Messrs. SMITH, FORSYTH & Co.,

Gentlemen,

I have been duly favored with yours of the 5th, 7th and 16th February, and I am well pleased to find you suspended negotiating my order for silver tokens which, from the difficulties you state, I shall entirely abandon.

I hope soon to have the pleasure to hear from you again with the copper coinage and it is very fortunate that the prices has fallen.

I find that doubloons make a bad remittance from hence, however, the insurance was saved upon those I sent by Mr. Fraser.

I remain with esteem,

Your obedient servant,

MICHAEL WALLACE.

N.

LIVERPOOL, 7 April, 1824.

The Honourable MICHAEL WALLACE,

Dear Sir,

The unexpected detention of the Favorite has enabled us to put on board of her six casks more of copper tokens just received from the manufacturer.

Enclosed you have a copy of his bill of parcels together with a bill of lading and our invoice amounting to £203 11s 2d, which we pass to your debit.

We remain,

Very truly yours,

SMITH, FORSYTH & Co.

Halifax, N.S.

O.

LIVERPOOL, 27 April, 1824.

Per Britannia.

The Hon'ble. M. WALLACE,

Dear Sir,

Enclosed we hand you copies of our respects of the 31st March and 7th inst., to which we refer and now annex invoice of six casks more of the copper tokens amounting to £211 7s, say two hundred and eleven pounds,

seven shillings, which we place to your debit. The halfpenny tokens have not yet come forward but we hope to receive them soon when your order will be completed. We have to-day been favored with yours of the 2nd inst., and note its contents. Agreeably to your request we hand at foot a note of the amount at Dr. Porter's debit in our books which we now transfer to yours, say £3 3s 9d. We hope to hear of your receiving the different parcels of tokens safe and that they give satisfaction.

We are, dear sir,  
Yours truly.

13th May, 1824.

SMITH, FORSYTH & Co.

The manufacturer has disappointed us in not sending forward the halfpenny tokens in time for this conveyance.  
P.

LIVERPOOL, 25th May, 1824.

The Hon'ble MICHAEL WALLACE,  
Sir,

We have this morning received from the manufacturer the halfpenny tokens which you ordered, As the Trafalgar has been detained they have been put on board of her and we hope you will soon receive them, and that they give you every satisfaction. We have sold the dollars which you sent by Mr. Fraser at 4s 1½d each and as the present shipment completes your order we beg leave to wait on you with a statement of the whole transaction which leaves a balance of £26 17s 8d in your favor.

Believe us very respectfully, Dear Sir,  
Your most obedient servants,  
SMITH, FORSYTH & Co.

Q.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, 17th August, 1824.

Messrs. SMITH, FORSYTH & Co.,  
Gentlemen,

Your several favours of the 26th May, 6th and 10th July have come to hand and the various shipments of copper tokens received in good order. They are not all opened but it is probable they will be found correct. The particulars of the contents of the casks in two of the shipments was not sent which has made necessary to count them as they were opened.

I notice the account current you have transmitted leave a balance in my favor of £26 17s 8d.

I have received the protest for non acceptance of McKay's bill on Ritchie, but I shall hope it will be finally taken up. I am pleased to find that you expect to have executed the order I sent for Province Notes and in time to be sent in the Adelphia.

With continued esteem,  
I remain, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
MICHAEL WALLACE.

R.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, 26 March, 1825.

GENTLEMEN,

I was duly favored with yours of the 26th January, enclosing Sir James Kempt's note to you on the subject of the tokens I had requested you to procure and send out to me.

I am satisfied you postponed the execution of that order for the reasons he gave, and which he communicated to me in his letters by the February mail, although I apprehend some inconvenience by the delay of the Government's intentions.

We have lately been annoyed by the discovery of our Province notes being forged at Boston and brought into the country for circulation and I am very desirous of procuring some kind of stamp to put on the face of them that would not easily be imitated.

You have plenty of ingenious mechanics in your neighbourhood, no doubt at Birmingham particularly.

You will do me a favor by consulting the engraver whether such a stamp could be had, and if there is, that you would get it executed and sent out as soon as possible with suitable ink for the purpose of using it. Have the bankers in England discovered any improvement in the manufactory of paper for notes that is not liable to be imitated by our neighbours in the United States where many of the first masters of arts have congregated? A paper medium is absolutely necessary in this Province and hitherto has proved of great public utility and we have been very fortunate in suffering very little by forgery since its commencement in 1811.

I remain, Gentlemen,  
Yours with esteem,  
MICH. WALLACE.

Messrs. SMITH, FORSYTH & Co.,  
Liverpool, G.B.



friend, Mr. Fairbanks, is certainly much censured here by those friends who took the shares; he promises me a report and I shall indeed be glad to have a more favorable account.

With great regard believe me,

My dear Sir,

Yours always truly,

JOHN BAINBRIDGE.

C.

LONDON, 23rd March, 1832.

CHARLES W. WALLACE, WILLIAM LAWSON }  
and JAMES FOREMAN, Esquires, }

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th February by which you inform me the Legislature have authorized the importation of eighteen hundred pounds sterling value in copper tokens of pennys and halfpennys of which you enclose me specimens and requested me to procure £1,200 sterling in halfpennys and £600 sterling in penny tokens similar in weight to those sent and the impression the same with exception of the date which will in course be 1832. I wrote immediately to my old friend in Birmingham, who for many years has been entrusted with our business and has put in hand the execution of the dies which require to be many times renewed in such a quantity and he assures me he will have the order executed in the best manner at 1s 2½d delivered in Liverpool and will have them insured. I feel confident the house to whom I confide the execution will do justice to my order and it will afford me much gratification if on arrival it meets your approbation.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most humble servant,

JOHN BAINBRIDGE.

D.

LONDON, 9th May, 1832.

CHARLES W. WALLACE, WILLIAM LAWSON }  
and JAMES FOREMAN, Esquires, }

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeably to what I had the pleasure to write you on the 23rd March I now beg to hand you an invoice of 18 casks of copper tokens forwarded from Birmingham on the 5th instant by Mr. Walker to my friends Messrs. Willis & Swainson, of Liverpool, who will ship them on board the ——— for your port and will enclose (with the invoice herewith amounting to £619 10s 4d) a bill of lading and I will request them to give a note of the shipping charges upon this parcel for your government and I will add them to the final shipment when made. The expense of papering will not exceed 20s per ton. In filling up casks 7 & 10 Mr. Walker says 253 papers were put into each but there were some used to fill up and the person neglected to note the small further addition, but the aggregate he is certain is 374,040 which I doubt not will be found correct. This forms about ¼ of the order, and Mr. Walker adds he is proceeding as well as he can wish with the remainder. Many pairs of dies are destroyed in making such a number. I have desired Messrs. Willis & Swainson will write you by the ship and the remainder shall follow in succession.

I remain with great respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble servant,

JOHN BAINBRIDGE.

P.S.—I have no reply from Liverpool as to the shipment but expect to hear on Monday; the Jane going to-day, induces me to send copy of my letter sent down to be sent by the ship.

J. B.

E.

LONDON, 31 May, 1832.

CHARLES W. WALLACE, WILLIAM LAWSON }  
and JAMES FOREMAN, Esquires, }

GENTLEMEN,

I had the pleasure to address you the 23rd March informing you of having intrusted the execution of the manufacture of the copper tokens ordered by the Provincial Legislature to Mr. John Walker, of Birmingham, and the shipments will be made by Messrs. Willis & Swainson, of Liverpool, for account of the Province; they will send you the invoices regularly by the ships that may be sailing the next week for none have left Liverpool since the time of my advising you, the 9th inst., that the first parcel of 18 casks had reached

them and I supposed were about to be shipped. They have now two vessels on the berth for Halifax and to avoid you any trouble they will send the bills of lading to S. Cunard & Co., who will deliver them as they arrive. I directed them to divide the shipment and I am not without hope that Mr. Walker will get the whole done to go by these two ships; they will be regularly insured as directed by you and you will be pleased to remit Messrs. Willis & Swainson the amount of the shipment; the credit agreed with Mr. Walker was 4 months, and I shall be happy to learn that he has performed the execution to the satisfaction of the Legislature.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble servant,

JOHN BAINBRIDGE,

Agent for the Province.

Halifax, N.S.

F.

LONDON, 6 June, 1832.

CHARLES W. WALLACE, WILLIAM LAWSON }  
and JAMES FOREMAN, Esquires, }

GENTLEMEN,

I confirm my respects of the 31st and have now the satisfaction to learn from Mr. Walker that he has forwarded the remainder of the tokens, completing my instructions, and that he has sent the last invoice to Willis & Swainson, who have also written me they shall ship one half by the Mary Ann and the remainder by the Laburnum for your port and they will transmit you invoices of the whole. Walker's last invoice, they inform me, is £600 19s 3d, including the papering which I have arranged with him shall be 15s per ton. I feel much confidence that the execution of the order will give satisfaction and I believe no house could perform it at a lower rate. I shall be happy to be the medium of rendering my services to the Legislature at any future time.

And with great respect

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble servant,

JOHN BAINBRIDGE.

G.

HALIFAX, 30 July, 1832.

MY DEAR SIR,

I enclose you bill of lading of 25 casks of copper coin shipped by Willis & Swainson, on board the Mary Ann, the remainder are on board the Laburnum. I also send you the manufacturer's account, the finished invoice will be received by the Laburnum, it amounts to £1,938 16s 8d sterling. You may either remit this amount to Willis & Swainson or hand it to me. Mr. Lawson mentioned to me that he had some bills he would furnish for that purpose.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly,

C. W. WALLACE, Esq.

S. CUNARD.

#### APPENDIX VII.

1834.—4th William IV, Chap. 61.

Whereas the adoption of British sterling money in the currency and moneys of account, of and throughout all His Majesty's dominions would be highly useful, and tend to unite more closely the interest of the Colonies with those of the mother country. But to make such alteration in the currency of this Province, at present would be inconvenient and inexpedient unless the same were adopted in the adjoining Provinces; and whereas, in the meantime, and until such changes shall be made in the currency of other Colonies, it is requisite and necessary to establish a standard of value and equivalent of property which may be obtained by fixing a value upon foreign gold and British silver coins:

Be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, the several British silver coins herein-after mentioned and specified, shall and may be offered, received, paid, and legally tendered by and to the Provincial Treasurer, or other public officer, or by or to any body politic or corporate, person or persons whomsoever, in payment, satisfaction or discharge of any debt, sum of money, duties, contracts, obligations, liabilities

or demands whatsoever, at the several rates of value following: that is to say the English shilling at the rate of 1s 3d currency, and the English six-pence at the rate of 7½d currency, provided that no person shall be receiver, in one payment, of more than 50s Halifax currency in British silver coins, at the rate or rates aforesaid. And whereas Spanish American doubloons are brought into the Province in the course of trade, and in payment of the exports therefrom, and have been since the year 1819 received and paid at and after the rate of £4 currency; and four treasury notes of £1 each have since that time been deemed equivalent to one doubloon and the difficulty of procuring British coins in the ordinary course of trade still continuing it is necessary that the said doubloons should become and be made a legal tender at the rate aforesaid;

Be it therefore enacted, etc., that from and after the passing of this Act, the said doubloon being of full weight and fineness, shall and may be offered and received, and paid and legally tendered to the Provincial Treasurer, or other person or persons whomsoever, in payment, satisfaction, or discharge of any debt, sum of money, duties, obligations, liabilities, or demands contracted since the 19th day of April, 1819, at and after the rate of £4 currency for one doubloon.

And be it enacted, that the pound sterling as represented by the gold coin of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called the Sovereign, shall henceforth be deemed and taken to be the unit or standard, or measure of money, or value whereby or with reference to which all contracts which shall be entered into for the payment of British sterling money, shall be regulated and ascertained within the Province.

And be it further enacted that the copper money of the United Kingdom, and copper coins procured by the Legislature for the use of the Province shall be current at the same rate as the British penny and halfpenny pieces, when the payment is to be made in sterling money; but if payment is to be made in the existing currency, then in like proportion, as such currency as is adjusted in the Act, bears to sterling money.

## APPENDIX VIII.

## MINUTE OF COUNCIL AND LETTER RELATING TO THE COINAGE OF 1856.

## A.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL, AUGUST 28TH, 1855.

The existing scarcity of copper coin in the Province being reported at the board, ordered that £1,000 stg. in penny and halfpenny pieces in equal proportions be ordered from England and that application with a view to obtaining the same be made to Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., with models and specimens of the coins enclosed to them.

## B.

HALIFAX, N.S., August 30, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

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

150,000 pence equal to	£625
300,000 halfpence	" 625

Total in currency.. £1,250

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

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE,  
THE HONORABLE JAMES McNAB, RECEIVER GENERAL,  
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Insurance being made on the shipment in London.

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

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

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

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

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

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co.,  
London.

## APPENDIX IX.

EXTRACTS FROM STATUTES OF DOMINION OF CANADA.  
1868.—31 Victoria.

An Act respecting the currency.

Whereas it is expedient to have one currency for the whole Dominion of Canada: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

11. The foregoing sections of this Act are as regards the Province of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick declaratory of the law in force in these Provinces before and at the time of the passing of this Act;—and as regards the Province of Nova Scotia, they shall come into force and take effect in that province, upon, from and after the day to be appointed for that purpose by Proclamation by the Governor;—Provided always, that any sum of money payable on and after the day last aforesaid, under any act or law of the Province of Nova Scotia passed before the said day, under any bill, note or instrument, contract or agreement made before the said day, if from the terms used or the date or place of making, it is to be presumed that some other currency than that hereby established was intended, shall, on or after the said day, be payable by a sum in the currency of Canada, of equal value with that by which it would have been payable in any other currency if this Act had not been passed.

12. And for the prevention of doubts be it enacted that all sums mentioned in dollars and cents in the Imperial Act known as the British North America Act, 1867, and all Acts of the Parliament of Canada passed in the present or in any future session, shall unless it be otherwise expressed, be understood as well with respect to the Province of Nova Scotia as to the other Provinces composing the Dominion of Canada, to be the currency of Canada as hereby established, subject only to the following exception, that is to say:—the duties, penalties and other sums of money mentioned in the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the present session, and intituled: *An Act respecting the Inland Revenue*, shall as regards all such duties, penalties or sums of money accrued, incurred or payable in the Province of Nova Scotia, before the day of 1868, be understood to be sums of the then currency of that Province, but as regards all such duties, penalties or sums of money accrued, incurred or payable on or after the said day, they shall be understood to be sums of the currency of Canada, as hereby established.

13. The seventh section of the Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the present session and intituled: *An Act to impose Duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange*, shall be repealed as regards Promissory Notes, Drafts and Bills of Exchange made, drawn or accepted in Nova Scotia upon or after the said day of 1868, and the amount on which duty is payable under the said Act upon such Promissory Notes, Drafts or Bills of Exchange shall be reckoned in the currency of Canada as hereby established, as shall also any penalty incurred under the said Act in Nova Scotia on and after the said day.

16. The first, second, sixth and seventh sections of chapter eighty of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, third series, and so much of any other parts of that chapter or of any other Act or law of the said Province as may be inconsistent with this Act, shall be repealed on and after the day to be appointed by Proclamation under the eleventh section; but nothing in this section shall alter or impair the effect of the Proviso to section eleven of this Act.

18. Provided, that inasmuch as there was held in Paris, in the year 1867, an International Monetary Conference with a view to promote a uniform currency among the nations at which the United Kingdom and the other principal nations of Europe and the United States of America, were represented by duly accredited delegates, and at which the great advantages of such uniform currency were demonstrated and a basis of such currency was agreed upon by the great majority of the delegates, and there is now pending before the Congress of the United States a Bill founded on the reports and resolutions of said Conference, and by which it is declared that, with a view to promote a uniform currency among the nations, the weight of the gold coin of five dollars, or half Eagle, of the United States shall be one hundred and twenty-four and nine-tenths troy grains, and the fineness thereof shall be nine-tenths, so that it shall agree with a French coin of twenty-five francs, of like weight and fineness; and whereas, that it is highly desirable to provide that the currency of Canada shall be in accordance with the basis agreed upon by the said Conference and shall be (as it now is except in the Province of Nova Scotia) of the same value as the metallic currency of the United States: Therefore, it is enacted,

that if the Bill hereinabove mentioned be passed by the Congress and becomes a law of the United States during the present session of the said Congress of the year 1868, then the Proclamation mentioned in the 11th, 14th and 16th sections of this Act shall not be issued, but instead thereof the Governor may issue a Proclamation reciting the passing of the said Bill, and appointing a day on and after which the following enactments shall come into force and be law, that is to say

## APPENDIX X.

ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER, WEIGHT AND VALUE OF THE COPPER COINS IMPORTED INTO NOVA SCOTIA DURING THE HUNDRED YEARS PREVIOUS TO CONFEDERATION.

ISSUED BY.	Date.	Denomina- tion.	Weight in Tons.	Quantity.	Face value in old Currency.			Face value in new Currency.		Total for the year.
					£	s.	d.	\$	c.	
Issued by private firms from 1760.	Various.	Halfpennies	11	3,513,588	739	19	6	29,279	90	\$ c.
Issued by Provincial Government	1823	Halfpennies	4	400,000	836	6	6	3,345	00	29,279 90
" " " ....	1824	Pennies....	4	217,776	907	8	8	3,629	23	3,345 00
" " " ....	1824	Halfpennies	1	118,636	247	3	2	988	64	4,618 27
" " " ....	1832	Pennies....	4	200,000	833	6	6	3,333	30	
" " " ....	1832	Halfpennies	8	800,000	1666	13	0	6,666	60	9,999 90
" " " ....	1840	Pennies....	3	150,000	541	13	4	2,166	66	
" " " ....	1840	Halfpennies	3	300,000	541	13	4	2,166	67	4,332 33
" " " ....	1843	Pennies....	3	150,000	541	13	4	2,166	66	
" " " ....	1843	Halfpennies	3	300,000	541	13	4	2,166	67	4,333 33
" " " ....	1856	Pennies....	3	150,000	541	13	4	2,166	66	
" " " ....	1856	Halfpennies	3	300,000	541	13	4	2,166	67	4,333 33
Issued by Imperial Government .	1861	Cents.....	4	800,000				8,000	00	
" " " ....	1861	Half cents..	1	400,000				2,000	00	10,000 00
" " " ....	1862	Cents.....	5	1,000,000				10,000	00	10,000 00
" " " ....	1864	Cents.....	4	800,000				8,000	00	
" " " ....	1864	Half cents..	1	400,000				2,000	00	10,000 00
			65	10,000,000						90,243 26

## APPENDIX XI.

COINS, MEDALS AND TOKENS RELATING TO NOVA SCOTIA.

## A.

## ANONYMOUS COINS ISSUED BY PRIVATE FIRMS.

1. *Obv.* BROKE HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA A bust to the left in military costume.  
*Rev.* BRITANNIA *Ex.* 1814 Britannia to the left, with a sprig in her right hand and a trident in her left. Before her is an engagement between two war vessels. Copper. Size 27 millimetres.  
There are three varieties of this coin differing in minor details.
2. *Obv.* HALFPENNY TOKEN 1815 Bust of George III to the right.  
*Rev.* HALIFAX A ship under full sail to the right. Copper. Size 26 m.
3. *Obv.* HALF PENNY TOKEN 1814 Bust of George III to the right.  
*Rev.* FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRADE \* A ship under sail to the right. Copper. Size 27 m.

This has the same obverse as the Carritt & Alport coin.

4. *Obv.* NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK SUCCESS A ship under sail to the right.

*Rev.* HALFPENNY TOKEN A female figure to the left, seated on a bale of goods, with a pair of scales in her extended right hand and a cornucopia in her left. A ship in the distance. Copper. Size 28 m.

5. *Obv.* HALFPENNY TOKEN NOVASCOTIA A ship under full sail to the right.

*Rev.* COMMERCIAL CHANGE · 1815 An Indian with a bow and arrow; a dog by his side. Copper. Size 28 m.

6. *Obv.* HALF PENNY Gable front of a warehouse.

*Rev.* J B in script. Copper. Size 28 m.

7. *Obv.* Same as last.

*Rev.* A crowned harp within a wreath. Copper. Size 28 m.

These two coins are rude in workmanship and indistinctly struck. The building resembles that on the Black coins Nos. 18 and 19.

8. *Obv.* HALFPENNY TOKEN 1815 Bust of George III to the right.

*Rev.* GENUINE BRITISH COPPER Britannia seated to the left as in No. 1. Copper. Size 26 m.

There are three varieties of this coin differing slightly in detail.

9. *Obv.* HALFPENNY TOKEN 1815 Bust of George III to the right.

*Rev.* SUCCESS TO NAVIGATION & TRADE A ship under full sail to the right. Copper. Size 27 m.

There are two varieties of this coin differing in the details of the bust.

10. *Obv.* GREAT BRITAIN Bust of George III to the right.

*Rev.* COMMERCE 1814 Britannia to the left seated with a sprig in her extended right hand and a palm branch in her left. Copper. Size 28 m.

There are two varieties of this coin. The palm branch probably refers to the victories gained during the war of 1812.

11. *Obv.* TRADE & NAVIGATION 1813 Female, to the left, seated on a bale of goods with a sprig in her extended right hand and a caduceus in her left.

*Rev.* PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER. Within an inner circle ONE | FARTH | ING. Copper. Size 22 m.

This coin is said to have been imported by a small-wares merchant named Haliburton who did business in Halifax. He afterwards failed and left the province.

There were many other coins, especially "Wellington tokens," imported into Nova Scotia, but it is impossible to separate them from those imported into the other provinces.

## B.

### COINS BEARING THE NAMES OF NOVA SCOTIA MERCHANTS.

12. *Obv.* · HALF PENNY TOKEN · 1814 Bust of George III to the right.

*Rev.* PAYABLE BY CARRITT & ALPORT HALIFAX A ship under sail to the right. Copper. Size 29 m.

13. *Obv.* · HALFPENNY TOKEN · 1814 Bust of George III to the right within an inner circle.

*Rev.* · PAYABLE BY HOSTERMAN & ETTER · HALIFAX A front view of the Government House, Halifax. Copper. Size 28 m.

14. *Obv.* HALFPENNY TOKEN 1815 Bust of George III to the right.

*Rev.* · PAYABLE BY HOSTERMAN & ETTER · HALIFAX A front view of the Government House, Halifax. Copper. Size 26 m.

There are two varieties of this coin, in one of which some of the windows are not sashed. These are much lighter than the last described, showing that those imported in 1815 were for profit.

15. *Obv.* · STARR & SHANNON HALIFAX · 1815 Indian with bow and arrow; a dog by his side.

*Rev.* HALFPENNY TOKEN NOVASCOTIA A ship under full sail to the right. Copper. Size 28 m.

Two varieties differing in the barbs of the arrow.

16. *Obv.* HALFPENNY TOKEN 1815 Within an inner circle a keg having its head inscribed SPIKES | NAILS with &c on the side.

*Rev.* IMPORTER OF IRONMONGERY HARDWARE &c. Within an inner circle, PAYABLE | BY | MILES W. | WHITE | HALIFAX | N S Copper. Size 28 m.

Hardware firms seem to have done the larger part of this business of supplying the country with copper change.

17. *Obv.* HALFPENNY TOKEN 1815 Bust of George III to the right.

*Rev.* PAYABLE BY JOHN ALEXR. BARRY HALIFAX A ship under full sail to the right. Copper. Size 26 m.  
There are three varieties of this coin, differing mainly in the size and position of the date.

18. *Obv.* WHOLESALE & RETAIL HARDWARE STORE *Ex.* 1816 A large building with a gateway in the centre.

*Rev.* HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA A keg standing on end inscribed round the centre SPIKES and on the end NAILS; above it are two spades crossed, to the left a scythe and to the right a sickle. Copper. Size 25 m.

The building represented on this token was no doubt the warehouse of the firm issuing the coin. It seems to have been a wooden structure with no architectural beauty worthy of commemoration.

19. *Obv.* Same as the last.

*Rev.* PAYABLE AT W. A & S. BLACK'S. HALIFAX. N. S. Device same as the last. Copper. Size 25 m.

The name of the firm having been omitted from the previous token, a new die was made and the issue of the earlier tokens stopped. As the building on Nos. 6 and 7 are similar to the one displayed on this coin, they were probably issued by the same firm.

20. *Obv.* PAYABLE AT THE STORE OF J BROWN A ship, with sails furled, to the right.

*Rev.* NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT A four-leaved thistle. Copper. Size 26 m.

This token is described as a Scottish token by Lindsay in his second supplement to the Coinage of Scotland, No. 94, page 28; but without assigning it to any place. He mentions two varieties differing as to size, but I have only seen one. The style of workmanship, especially of the thistle, differs altogether from any other Nova Scotian coin.

21. *Obv.* PAYABLE AT W. L. WHITE'S. HALIFAX HOUSE HALIFAX. N. S. In the field, ONE | FARTHING.

*Rev.* W. L. WHITE'S. HALIFAX HOUSE HALIFAX. In the field, CHEAP | DRY | GOODS | STORE Copper. Size 22 m.  
There are two varieties of this coin differing in relative positions of the letters.

22. *Obv.* ROBERT HOPWOOD & SON | NOVA SCOTIA | CROSSFIELD & | WELLINGTON | MILLS

*Rev.* Arms. Motto GRADATIM. Date 1852.

I have not been able to locate either Crossfield or Wellington Mills. The above coin is said to have been struck for a proposed firm of millers that intended to commence operations in Nova Scotia in 1852. No specimen exists in Canada. This and the following coins were intended as advertisement cards rather than for circulation.

23. *Obv.* ROBERT PURVES | CHEAP | FAMILY | STORE | WALLACE

*Rev.* ENCOURAGE | COUNTRY | IMPORTERS Copper. Size 26 m.

24. *Obv.* Female head to the left surrounded by thirteen stars, on the head is a coronet inscribed LIBERTY; underneath is the date 1882.

*Rev.* BLAKLEY & CO<sup>s</sup> | GREAT DRY | SALT GOODS | WAREHOUSE | HALIFAX | N. S | CO<sup>r</sup> GRANVILLE & DUKE ST. Brass. Size 28 m.

The obverse of this coin is a copy of the ten dollar piece of the United States. An evident mistake has been made in the expression "dry salt goods." As the coin was struck in England where the name drapers is applied to what are called dry goods merchants in this country, the die makers, believing it had something to do with dried codfish, added the word salt.

25. *Obv.* \* GASS' TEA \* STORE Within a beaded circle HALIFAX | N. S.

*Rev.* \* TEA \* CHEQUE Within a beaded circle 1882 Brass. Size 24 m.

Made by Dawson in Montreal.

26. *Obv.* GOOD FOR | 1 | R. S.

*Rev.* plain. Brass. Size 25 m.

This is a bar cheque made in the United States for Richard Sheppard of Halifax.

27. *Obv.* HALIFAX STEAMBOAT COMPANY. A side-wheel steam vessel to the left, barque rigged.

*Rev.* FERRY | TOKEN Copper. Size 20 m.

This was used as a ticket on a ferry between Halifax and Dartmouth. It was for a time very rare, but as some time ago a large hoard was found in the office of the company it is now common.

#### C.

#### COUNTERFEITS OF THE COINAGE OF 1832.

28. *Obv.* PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA Laureated bust of George IV to the left, rudely executed.

*Rev.* ONE PENNY TOKEN 1832 A two-leaved thistle. Brass. Size 34 m.

Three varieties differing in the style of work.

29. *Obv.* PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA Bust as in last.  
*Rev.* HALFPENNY TOKEN 1832 A thistle. Brass. Size 28 m.  
 Four varieties differing as to rudeness of finish.

30. *Obv.* As last.  
*Rev.* HALFPENNY TOKEN 1832. A thistle. Copper. Size 28 m.  
 This is the variety with the wrong date.

## D.

## COINS ISSUED BY THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

31. *Obv.* PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA Laureated bust of George IV, young portrait.  
*Rev.* HALFPENNY TOKEN 1823 A thistle. Copper. Size 28 m.  
 Two varieties differing in the shape of the thistle.

32. *Obv.* PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA Bust of George IV.  
*Rev.* As last. Copper. Size 28 m.

There are six varieties of this coin, differing mainly in arrangement of the hair and in the features of the King.

33. *Obv.* As 31, but the features are much older.  
*Rev.* ONE PENNY TOKEN 1824 A thistle. Copper. Size 34 m.  
 Three varieties differing in minor details.

34. *Obv.* As last. (Halfpenny of 1824.)  
*Rev.* As No. 31; date 1824. Copper. Size 28 m.  
 Three varieties.

35. *Obv.* As No. 33. (Penny of 1832.)  
*Rev.* As No. 33; date 1832. Copper. Size 34 m.

36. *Obv.* As 33. (Halfpenny of 1832.)  
*Rev.* As 31; date 1832. Copper. Size 28 m.

37. *Obv.* PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA Head of Victoria.  
*Rev.* ONE PENNY TOKEN 1840 A thistle. Copper. Size 34 m.  
 Two varieties.

38. *Obv.* As last. (Halfpenny of 1840.)  
*Rev.* As 31; date 1840 Copper. Size 28 m.  
 Three varieties.

39. *Obv.* As 37. (Penny of 1843.)  
*Rev.* As 37; date 1843 Copper. Size 34 m.  
 Two varieties.

40. *Obv.* As 37. (Halfpenny of 1843.)  
*Rev.* As 31; date 1843. Copper. Size 28 m.  
 Three varieties.

41. *Obv.* VICTORIA D : G : BRITANNIA R : REG : F : D : 1856 Coroneted head of Victoria to the left.  
*Rev.* PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA ONE PENNY TOKEN A sprig of May-flower. Copper. Size 34 m.  
 Two varieties.

42. *Obv.* As last.  
*Rev.* PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA HALFPENNY TOKEN A sprig of May-flower. Copper. Size 28 m.  
 Two varieties.

## E.

## COINS ISSUED FROM THE ROYAL MINT.

43. *Obv.* VICTORIA D : G : BRITT : REG : F : D : Laureated bust of Victoria to the left. The letters and bust larger than on the ordinary English halfpenny.

*Rev.* • NOVA-SCOTIA ONE CENT • 1861 A wreath of roses enclosing an imperial crown. Copper. Size 25 m.  
 This and the three following are rejected patterns.

44. *Obv.* As last.  
*Rev.* • NOVA-SCOTIA HALF CENT • 1861 A wreath of roses enclosing an imperial crown. Copper. Size 20 m.  
 Sec. II., 1892. 8.

45. *Obv.* As 43.  
*Rev.* ONE CENT NOVA SCOTIA A wreath of roses and May-flowers entwined enclosing a crown and the date 1861. Copper. Size 25 m.
46. *Obv.* As 43.  
*Rev.* As last, but HALF CENT instead of cent. Copper. Size 20 m.
47. *Obv.* As 43, but with the bust and letters smaller. These are the same as on the regular English coinage. (Cent of 1861.)  
*Rev.* Same as 45. Copper. Size 25 m.  
 Two varieties.
48. *Obv.* As last. (Half cent of 1861.)  
*Rev.* Same as 46. Copper. Size 20 m.
49. *Obv.* As 47. (Cent of 1862.)  
*Rev.* As 45; date 1862. Copper. Size 25 m.
50. *Obv.* As 47. (Cent of 1864.)  
*Rev.* As 45; date 1864. Copper. Size 25 m.
51. *Obv.* As 47. (Half cent of 1864.)  
*Rev.* As 46; date 1864. Copper. Size 20 m.

## F.

## LIST OF MEDALS RELATING TO NOVA SCOTIA.

52. *Obv.* LUDOVICUS XV. D. G. FR. ET NAV. REX. *Ex.* DU VIVIER. Young laureated bust of Louis in toga.  
*Rev.* LUDOVICOBURGUM FUNDATUM ET MUNITUM. *Ex.* M.DCC.XX. View of the fort and harbour of Louisburg, with vessels in the harbour and at sea. Size 42 m.  
 Struck to commemorate the completion of the fortifications of Louisburg.
53. *Obv.* LUDOVICUS XV. REX. CHRISTIANISSIMUS An older bust than the last. On the truncation of the bust DU VIVIER.  
*Rev.* Same as last. Size 42 m.  
 A re-strike by the Musée Monétaire in which the obverse of a later medal was used by mistake.
54. *Obv.* PAX UBIQUE VICTRIX *Ex.* GALLORUM ET BRITANNORUM | CONCORDIA | MDCLXIII. Peace, standing, holding in her right hand an olive branch, and in her left a caduceus. At her feet a nude male figure is seated on a battering ram, with flags and implements of ancient warfare.  
*Rev.* Same as 52. Size 42 m.  
 The reverse of a medal commemorative the treaty of peace of 1763 has been used at the Musée Monétaire to strike this medal.
55. *Obv.* A prostrate naked female figure on a rock pointing to an inverted *fleur-de-lis*. Resting on the female is a globe, inscribed in their proper places, CANADA AMERICA; to the left is a soldier with a musket and bayonet, and to the right a sailor with his hat raised. Between them is a scroll inscribed PARITER · IN · BELLA; behind the globe is the Union Jack; and above Fame blowing a trumpet, and in her left hand two laurel wreaths; in the distance are five boats and a high rock. To the left, on the rock in the foreground, T. PINGO. F.  
*Rev.* LOUISBOURG · TAKEN · MDCLXVIII In the foreground is a battery shelling a fortified town to the right. To the left a lighthouse on the ocean, in front of the battery are eight war vessels and a number of small boats, one of the former is in flames. Silver and bronze. Size 44 m.  
 This and the following nine medals relate to the capture of Louisburg in 1758.
56. *Obv.* O · FAIR · BRITANNIA · HAIL *Ex.* I. KIRK. F A female head to the left with a Phrygian cap before and a trident behind.  
*Rev.* LOUISBOURG · TAKEN · MDCLXVIII *Ex.* I. KIRK. F Victory marching to the right holding on her left shoulder a pole supporting a shield with a *fleur-de-lis*, an ancient cuirass and a palm branch; in her right hand she holds a large fish, with several small fish about its mouth. Bronze and silver. Size 41 m.
57. *Obv.* As last but without the name of the engraver and the cap.  
*Rev.* LOUISBOURG TOKEN. MDCLXVIII. Victory to the right standing on the prow of an ancient war galley holding a wreath in her extended right hand and a palm branch in her left. Bronze. Size 39 m.
58. *Obv.* GEORGIVS. II. REX. Bust of the King in armor to the left.  
*Rev.* SENEGAL MAL. 2. | MARSH MASON. | ST MALO<sup>e</sup> JUN 16. | MARLBRO. | CHERBOURG. AU. 16. | HOW. | LOUISBOURG. IUL.

27. | BOSCAWEN-AMHERST | FRONTI? AUG. 27. | BRADSTREET. | DUQUESNE. NOV. 24. | FORBES. | GORRE. DE 29 | KEPPEL.,  
 Britannia seated in a chariot drawn by a lion, supported by the figure of Justice to the left and of Liberty to the right. The ground on which they stand is strewn with *fleur-de-lis*; above is a scroll inscribed FÆDUS-INVICTUM. below, MDCCVIII. Brass. Size 43 m.

59. *Obv.* Same as reverse of last.

*Rev.* Inscription to the left, GUADALOUPE | BARING<sup>N</sup> MOORE | MAY 1 | NIAGARA | IONSON | JULY. 25 At top, QUEBEC | WOLFE | MONCK<sup>N</sup> TOWNS<sup>P</sup> | SEP. 13 & 18 | HAWKE | QUIBERON | NOV. 20 To right, CROWN POINT | AMHERST | AUG. 4 | LAGOS | BOSCAWEN | AUG. 19. At bottom, MINDEN | FERDINAND | AUG. 1 Arms, consisting of a *fleur-de-lis* reversed, surrounded by a garter inscribed PERFIDIA EVERSA. Supporters: a crowned lion to left and a horse to right; ribbon inscribed, W. PITT AUSP. GEO. II PR. MI; under the arms, MDCCCLIX. Bronze. Size 43 m.

60. *Obv.* ADM<sup>L</sup> BOSCAWEN · TOOK · CAPE · BRETON Half length bust of Boscawen to the right.

*Rev.* LOUISBOURG. A rude view of what is intended to represent the town and harbour of Louisburg, four vessels in the harbour. *Ex.* IUL 26 1758. Brass. Size 40 m.

This and the six following medals were struck by Pinchbeck, of London. They are all rude in finish and made from the "pinchbeck" brass.

61. *Obv.* Same as last.

*Rev.* As last, except that there are five vessels in the harbour and a ball from a mortar is about to strike the fort on the summit of the hill. Brass. Size 40 m.

62. *Obv.* ADM<sup>L</sup> BOSCAWEN TOOK CAPE BRETON A three-quarter figure of Boscawen in naval uniform to the right with a baton in his right hand.

*Rev.* Similar to 60, but the town is on the left, and the date 1768. Brass. Size 37 m.

63. *Obv.* As last.

*Rev.* LOUISBURG HARBOUR View of the town and harbour of Louisburg. *Ex.* JUL 26 1758. Brass. Size 37 m.

64. *Obv.* As 62.

*Rev.* Similar to 60, but the town is to the left. Brass. Size 24 m.

65. *Obv.* TO BRAVE ADM<sup>L</sup> BOSCAWEN Bust of Boscawen in armor to the right.

*Rev.* I SURRENDER PRISONER *Ex.* 1758. An officer to the right kneeling and presenting his sword to another officer to the left, standing and holding a sword over him. Copper. Size 25 m.

66. *Obv.* NOVA SCOTIA In field, UNION IS STRENGTH with a Maltese cross underneath, the whole partially enclosed by two sprigs of May-flower.

*Rev.* TEMPERANCE | SOCIETY In field TOKEN | OF | MEMBERSHIP with similar sprigs of May-flower. White metal Size 39 m.

This is the earliest numismatic recognition of the May-flower, as this medal appeared some years before the coinage of 1856.

67. *Obv.* HALIFAX TEMPERANCE SOCIETY Across the field, TOKEN | OF | MEMBERSHIP.

*Rev.* UNION IS STRENGTH A wreath of laurel enclosing a fasces, White metal. Size 38 m.

68. *Obv.* PER IPSUM ET CUM IPSO ET IN IPSO VINCES Arms Chief Vert. A lamb to the left, below I.I.S. Supporters, a man to the left and a woman to the right; crest, a radiated cross.

*Rev.* HALIFAX ROMAN CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. THE VERY REV<sup>D</sup> JOHN LOUGHNAN, V. G. PRESIDENT; a Greek cross inscribed PLEDGE | I PROMISE | TO | ABSTAIN | FROM ALL | INTOXICATING DRINKS &<sup>O</sup> | EXCEPT USED MEDICINALLY | AND BY ORDER OF A MEDICAL MAN | AND TO DISCOURAGEMENT | THE | CAUSE & | PRACTICE | OF | INTemperance The corners of the cross are radiated, and contain the words FOUNDED | 24 JAN<sup>X</sup> 1841 | HALIFAX | NOVA SCOTIA White metal. Size 44 m.

69. *Obv.* S<sup>T</sup> MARY & S<sup>T</sup> PATRICKS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY FOUNDED IN HALIFAX BY THE R<sup>T</sup> REV<sup>D</sup> D<sup>R</sup> WALSH 1843 The Virgin Mary, in the foreground of a landscape with a child on her knee who holds a lamb with a ribbon; in her left hand is a flower; with her right she is patting the lamb's head and by her side is a shepherd's crook. From her left hand a flash of lightning strikes a wolf that is chasing a lamb. Hills in the distance, and a palisade with an open gate in the foreground.

*Rev.* SAINT PATRICK APOSTLE OF IRELAND. *Ex.* WE ARE THE CHILDREN OF | SAINTS. | TORIAS II. 18. St. Patrick, with crozier, in the foreground standing treading on a snake; to the left, in the distance, are a spire, martello tower and a cross, to the right, rocks and trees. White metal. Size 43 m.

70. *Obv.* CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE MEDAL OF THE CITY OF HALIFAX REV<sup>D</sup> FATHER JOHN HIGGINBOTHAM FOUNDER FEB<sup>R</sup>. 2. 1857 Same scene as last.

*Rev.* As last. White metal. Size 43 m.

71. *Obv.* CHAMPION OF HALIFAX HARBOUR on a garter. A shield argent bearing a kingfisher to the left standing on a mound; before which is a May-flower.

*Rev.* A wreath of May-flowers. White metal. Size 32 m.

This medal was given by Dr. Cogswell to be competed for annually at the Halifax regatta. The dies were engraved in Birmingham.

72. *Obv.* \*THE STARR MAN'F'G CO \* | (LIMITED) | MAKERS OF THE | CELEBRATED | ACME SKATES | (FORBES' PATENT) | HALIFAX & DARTMOUTH, N.S.

*Rev.* A large star. Lead. Size 32 m.

73. *Obv.* Same as last.

*Rev.* SUPERIOR CUT | NAILS SPIKES | FROM | LONDONDERRY IRON | SHIPS SPIKES | GALVANIZED & BLACK | RAILWAY SPIKES BOLTS NUTS | COACH SCREWS; WASHERS | AND RIVETS OF EVERY | DESCRIPTION; FRAMES | FORGED & MACHINE | WORK | VAULT DOORS &c Lead. Size 32 m.

These are advertising cards of a hardware manufacturing firm at Dartmouth. They are rudely executed having been made at the company's works.

## G.

## COMMUNION TOKENS USED IN THE DIFFERENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

## 74. ANTIGONISH.

*Obv.* C. (May be the initial of a former minister of Johnshaven.)

*Rev.* Plain, oblong cut corners, 14 x 17 m.

This church was organized about the year 1804. The Rev. James Monro, who had been for some time in Halifax, became the first pastor, in 1808. He was connected with the Church of Scotland, but joined with the other churches in Nova Scotia, in 1817, to form the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

## 75. ANTIGONISH.

*Obv.* REV<sup>d</sup> | THO<sup>s</sup> | TROTTER | 18.08

*Rev.* ASSO. CON | *Johns Haven* for Asso(ciate) Con(gregation,) oval 21 x 30 m.

The Rev. Thomas Trotter was minister of the Burgher Church of Johnshaven, Scotland. When, in 1818, he came to Nova Scotia, he brought with him the tokens made for his former charge, and these tokens were used until a recent date in the Antigonish Church.

## 76. ALBION MINES, (Stellarton).

*Obv.* ST JOHN'S CHURCH ALBION MINES, N. S., between two beaded ovals; in the centre is the word TOKEN, while the corners are occupied by ornaments.

*Rev.* CHURCH OF SCOTLAND between two beaded ovals; in the centre is the date 1866. ornaments in the corners, oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 m.

The members of this church had, up to 1866, been connected with St. Andrews Church, New Glasgow. It, like most of the Kirk Congregations in Pictou County, still retains its old connection.

## 77. BARNEYS RIVER.

*Obv.* B R in large letters, for B(arneys) R(iver.)

*Rev.* Plain, oblong cut corners, 20 x 28 m.

This place received its name from the first settler, Barnabas McGee. As the district was mainly settled by Highlanders they desired a minister of the Church of Scotland; and in that connection a church was accordingly organized, about the year 1830, with the Rev. Dugald McKeichan as minister.

## 78. BARNEYS RIVER.

*Obv.* FREE CHURCH BARNEY'S RIVER. In the centre 1851.

*Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME Across the centre I COR. XI.24 oval, 22 x 30 m.

This church was organized after the "disruption" in Scotland by members who came out from the Kirk. The Rev. D. B. Blain was the first minister; who was installed as pastor about the year 1848.

## 79. CANSO (River Inhabitants).

*Obv.* KIRK | D. M<sup>c</sup>K. | CANSO. for D(ugald) McK(eichan.)

*Rev.* Plain, upright oblong, 23 x 30 m.

Organized as a Church of Scotland, but now connected with the Presbyterian Church in Canada. This must not be confounded with the town of Canso as it is a district, more generally known as River Inhabitants, on the Cape Breton shore of the Straits of Canso.

## 80. DARTMOUTH.

*Obv.* S<sup>T</sup> JAMES'S | CHURCH, | DARTMOUTH. within beaded lines with ornamental corners.

*Rev.* "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI.24. within beaded lines with ornamental corners, oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 m.

This is a town, or more properly a suburb of Halifax, across the harbour from that city. The first pastor was the Rev. James Morrison, sent out in 1827, by the Glasgow Colonial Society in connection with the Church of Scotland. The church is now in the Union.

## 81. DOUGLASS, (Shubenacadie.)

*Obv.* REV,<sup>D</sup> | A. DICK | DOUGLASS | 1803.

*Rev.* Plain, square, with the inscription running diagonally, 22 m.

This church was organized by the Rev. Dr. McGregor, under whose supervision it continued until the arrival of the Rev. Alexander Dick, in 1802. In 1803 Mr. Dick was ordained by the newly organized Presbytery of Pictou, and was therefore the first Presbyterian Minister regularly ordained in the province. His charge covered a large district known as the township of Douglass, which included Shubenacadie, Noel, Maitland, Nine Mile River, Gore and Gray's River. The township has since been subdivided leaving Shubenacadie, the central church, outside its boundaries.

## 82. EARLTOWN.

*Obv.* TO THE | KIRK CONGREGATIONS | OF | EARLTOWN | AND | WEST BRANCH, R. J. | BY | REV. W. McMILLAN.

*Rev.* "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI.24. within beaded lines with ornamental corners, oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 m.

This place was settled, from Sutherlandshire, about the year 1815. As the people had been mainly adherents of the Church of Scotland before emigrating, they kept up their old connection without any regularly appointed Kirk minister, although they were for a time under the charge of the Rev. Alex. Sutherland who was not of that connection. At the disruption most of the members joined the Free Church; still a number held to the Kirk and these were ministered to by the Rev. William McMillan whose name appears on the token. Both the congregations at Earltown and West Branch River John refused to join the Union; although since the Free Church was formed, the two denominations worship in the same building.

## 83. ECONOMY.

*Obv.* A. KERR'S | CONGREG<sup>N</sup> | OECONOMY

*Rev.* Plain, oblong rounded corners, 19 x 23 m.

This place was occasionally visited by the Rev. John Brown, of Londonderry, until the settlement of the Rev. Andrew Kerr, in 1817. He belonged to the Antiburgher section of the Secession Church. It may be noticed that "Oeconomy" is spelled with an initial O.

## 84. ELMSDALE.

*Obv.* A communion table bearing a chalice and a plate of bread, underneath is the inscription THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE 22.19

*Rev.* GOD FORBID | THAT I SHOULD | GLORY, SAVE IN | THE CROSS OF OUR | LORD JESUS CHRIST, | BY WHOM THE WORLD | IS CRUCIFIED UNTO | ME, AND I UNTO | THE WORLD. | GAL. C 6. v 14, round, 22 m.

After the death of Mr. Dick the Douglass Church was divided. The division of which Elmsdale was the centre had the Rev. Robert Blackwood as the first minister.

## 85. GAIRLOCK.

*Obv.* A four pointed starlike figure, indented.

*Rev.* Plain, oblong round corners, 22 x 25 m.

This was a settlement from Gairlock in Scotland, hence the name. The congregation became connected with the Church of Scotland, which connection, like most of the Kirk congregations of Pictou, it still retains. The design is one of the simplest. The token is, doubtless, 60 years old.

## 86. GREENHILL.

*Obv.* SALEM CHURCH. | GREENHILL. | 1850. within beaded lines with ornamental corners.

*Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI.24. within beaded lines with ornamental corners, oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 m.

The church formed, up to 1848, a part of the West River congregation when the charge was sub-divided. The Rev. George Patterson, D.D., the historian of the county of Pictou, ordained in 1849, was appointed its first minister.

## 87. GOOSE RIVER (Linden).

*Obv.* R. P. C | G. R for R(eformed) P(resbyterian) C(hurch) G(oose) R(iver.)

*Rev.* Plain, oblong, 14 x 18 m.

Organized by missionaries from the old Cameronian Church. It is now connected with the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

## 88. GOOSE RIVER.

*Obv.* An oblong indentation serrated.

*Rev.* Plain, oblong, 12 x 15 m.

This token is used in the outlying or branch congregations of the Linden Church.

## 89. GRAND RIVER.

*Obv.* FREE CHURCH | GRAND RIVER | C. B. for C(ape) B(reton.)

*Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI 24 oval, 22 x 28 m.

Organized shortly after the disruption, with the Rev. James Ross as the first minister.

## 90. HALIFAX.

*Obv.* P C | H | 1784 for P(resbyterian) C(hurch) H(alifax.)

*Rev.* A rude representation of the burning bush, nearly round, 28 x 30 m.

This congregation was organized as a Congregational Church by the "dissenters" of Halifax, and was composed mainly of Congregationalists and Presbyterians. The first pastor was the Rev. Aaron Cleveland, installed 1750. He afterwards removed to the United States, of which his great-great grandson is now President. On the breaking out of the revolution in the thirteen colonies to the south most of the Congregational ministers of Nova Scotia, as sympathizers with the movement, left their charges; and as some of them were replaced by Presbyterians the congregations joined the Presbytery. The first Presbyterian minister settled over the Halifax congregation was the Rev. Thos. Russell, who came out in 1783. After continued disputings between the two parties in the congregation the difficulty was settled, in 1787, by the Congregationalists agreeing to accept a Presbyterian minister chosen by the Principal of the Edinburgh University; while the Presbyterians yielded the point that the church should remain independent of the Presbytery. The first minister, chosen under this agreement, was the Rev. Andrew Brown, installed 1787. The church continued independent until 1840 when it joined the Presbytery.

## 91. HALIFAX.

*Obv.* ST MATHEW'S | CHURCH | HALIFAX N.S.

*Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME I. COR. XI. 24 a chalice, oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 m.

This token belongs to the same church as the last. The church was first known as the 'Protestant Dissenters Meeting House,' afterwards as St. Matthews Church. When the Rev. Principal Grant, now of Queen's College, Kingston, was installed as pastor, he removed the last trace of Congregationalism—Watt's *Psalms and Hymns*.

## 92. HALIFAX.

*Obv.* PR + CH | H | N. S. | 1786 for PR(esbyterian) CH(urch) H(alifax) N(ova) S(cotia.)

*Rev.* I. COR. | XI XXIV a chalice in outline, oval, 27 x 30 m.

I have not been able to trace this token to any church; having obtained it from a collector who assured me that it had been in his father's possession for a number of years and that he had secured it when travelling with samples in the Lower Provinces.

## 93. HALIFAX.

*Obv.* R. C. H for R(elief) C(hurch,) H(alifax.)

*Rev.* 1818 across the field, round, 24 m.

This church was organized by the Rev. Henry Paterson who was sent out in 1818, by the Relief Presbytery of Scotland to organize a church of its own order. It afterwards became connected with the Church of Scotland when it was called St. Andrew's Church.

## 94. HALIFAX.

*Obv.* ST JOHN'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 1863 Within a parallelogram HALIFAX | N. S.

*Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. oblong cut corners, 21 x 27 m.

A Free Church was organized in Halifax in 1843 with the Rev. Ralph Robb as their first minister. This church was built in the north end, but afterwards a new building known as Chalmer's Church, was built in the centre of the city. When the congregation removed to the new place a party broke off and worshipped in the old building until St. John's Church was erected.

## 95. HALIFAX.

*Obv.* POPLAR GROVE | PRESBYTERIAN | CHURCH

*Rev.* REV. P. G. M<sup>o</sup> GREGOR | HALIFAX N.S. | 1843 oblong, cut corners. 18 x 30 m.

The Rev. P. C. McGregor, the first minister, was inducted in 1843. The congregation is now known as Park Street Church.

## 96. HOPEWELL.

*Obv.* s<sup>t</sup> | COLUMBA | CHURCH an ornament below.

*Rev.* THIS | DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME round, 32 m.

This formed a part of the East River Congregation, organized, in 1824, in connection with the Church of Scotland. It afterwards became a separate congregation, and still retains its connection with the old Kirk.

## 97. LOWER SETTLEMENT (New Glasgow).

*Obv.* LOWER SETT. for SETT(lement) between two beaded ovals, corners radiated.

*Rev.* Plain, oblong, 20 x 22 m.

An early church built in the most accessible part of what was known as the Lower Settlement of the East River of Pictou. The congregation was organized about the year 1788, by the Rev. James McGregor, D.D., who was for many years the only minister in the county of Pictou. He had the whole of Pictou and parts of the neighbouring counties for his parish. After the arrival of fellow workers, and "the parish" divided, he confined his labours, more particularly, to the district of which this church was the centre. The church, built nearly opposite where Stellarton is, on the lower part of the East River, was called James Church after the founder. The town of New Glasgow grew up two miles further down the river where the congregation built the new James Church; and in this church the original tokens were used up to a few years ago. There were evidently two or three different issues of the tokens struck from the original die, as they occur in various thicknesses. Dr. McGregor was the first Antiburgher minister in Nova Scotia.

## 98. LONDONDERRY.

*Obv.* REV<sup>d</sup> | I: BROWN | L. DERRY | 1808 for J(ohn) BROWN L(ondon)derry the inscription running diagonally.

*Rev.* Plain, square, 22 m.

The first Minister of this congregation was the Rev. David Smith who settled over it in 1771. After the death of Mr. Smith the Rev. John Brown was called to the pastorate and entered upon the work in 1795. Up to the striking of this token, in 1808, a supply of these made for the Truro church were used. Evidences of this are visible on this token as it was struck over an old one, bearing the name of Mr. Cock, Truro. Traces of this inscription may be seen on all existing specimens of Mr. Brown's token.

## 99. LONDONDERRY.

*Obv.* THE PRESBYTERIAN | CHURCH | LONDONDERRY | 1844

*Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I COR. XI 24 oblong cut corners, 21 x 27 m.

A new token made to be used in the same church as the last.

## 100. LOCHABER.

*Obv.* LOCHABER | & | s<sup>t</sup> MARY'S | FREE CHURCH | 1851.

*Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME In the centre across the field I COR. XI. 24 oval, 22 x 30 m.

Lochaber in Antigonish County and St. Mary's, in Guysborough, are two townships from which the membership of this congregation are drawn. The first minister was the Rev. Alex. Campbell, who came from Scotland in 1848.

## 101. MAITLAND.

*Obv.* MAITLAND | PRESBYTERIAN | CONGREGATION

*Rev.* REV<sup>d</sup> T. S. CROW | 1845, oblong cut corners, 21 x 27 m.

This formed part of the Douglass Congregation until 1815, when the church was divided. The northern half, consisting of Maitland, Noel and smaller settlements, called Mr. Crow to be their pastor. Towards the close of his ministry the congregation split, the larger part continuing under Mr. Crow. After his death the congregation became a Congregational Church. Only one or two of these tokens are known, as the supply on hand was destroyed when the parsonage was burnt in 1857.

## 102. MAITLAND.

*Obv.* PRESBYTERIAN | CONGREGATION, | MAITLAND.

*Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME A chalice on a table, oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 m.

This token was made for the congregation that split off from Mr. Crow's church, by which it is still used.

## 103. McLENNAN'S MOUNTAIN.

*Obv.* M L M) indented) for M(c)L(ennan's) M(ountain.)

*Rev.* Plain, oblong cut corners, 18 x 29 m.

This is claimed as the first church organized, in the Province of Nova Scotia, in connection with the Church of Scotland. The Rev. Donald A. Fraser came out from Scotland in 1817, and was at once called to the church at McLennan's Mountain. The church still holds to its old ties.

104. McLENNAN'S MOUNTAIN.

*Obv.* SAINT JOHN'S | M<sup>O</sup>LENNAN'S | MOUNTAIN

*Rev.* "DO THIS | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME" oval, 22 x 31 m.

A new token used in the same church as the last. McLennan's Mountain received its name from the name of the first settler at the mouth of the brook that flows past the base of the mountain.

105. MERIGOMISH.

*Obv.* MIRIGOMISH PRESB<sup>N</sup> CONG<sup>N</sup> between two circles. Within the circles W. P | MIN<sup>S</sup> | 1819. for W(illiam) P(atrick) MIN(iste)r.

*Rev.* Plain, square cut corners, 19 m.

The Rev. William Patrick came from Scotland in 1815, and was at once settled over the Merigomish Congregation, which position he retained until 1844. The congregation received the early attention of Dr. McGregor, and was considered under his pastoral charge until the arrival of Mr. Patrick.

106. MUSQUODOBOIT.

*Obv.* MUSQUIDABOIT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH forming an oval enclosing REV<sup>P</sup>. J. S. | 1841 | I. COR. XI. 28. 29. for J(ohn) S(prott) within beaded lines with ornamental corners.

*Rev.* Plain, oblong cut corners, 20 x 27 m.

Musquodoboit was separated from Stewiacke Church, in 1816, with the Rev. John Laidlaw as Minister. The Rev. John Sprott became Pastor in 1841. This church was organized under Burgher section of the Secession church. The name of the place is incorrectly spelt on the token.

107. MUSQUODOBOIT.

*Obv.* ST ANDREWS | CHURCH | MUSQUODOBOIT | N. S.

*Rev.* THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME oblong cut corners, 19 x 26 m.

This is a church built in another part of the settlement known as Little River.

108. NEW ANNAN.

*Obv.* NEW ANNAN | PRESBYTERIAN | CONGREGATION

*Rev.* Plain, oblong cut corners, 19 x 30 m.

This for a time formed part of the Tatamagouche Congregation.

109. NEW GLASGOW.

*Obv.* COMMUNION TOKEN | ST ANDREW'S, | NEW GLASGOW. | 1855.

*Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded lines with ornamental corners, oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 m.

A church was built in 1819 at Fraser's Mountain, about two miles from New Glasgow, where afterwards the greater number of the members resided. For this reason the building was removed into the town. The congregation still retains its connection with the Church of Scotland.

110. NEW GLASGOW.

*Obv.* A communion table bearing a chalice and a plate of bread, below is the inscription THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE 22.19

*Rev.* GOD FORBID | THAT I SHOULD | GLORY, SAVE IN | THE CROSS OF OUR | LORD JESUS CHRIST, | BY WHOM THE WORLD | IS CRUCIFIED UNTO | ME, AND I UNTO | THE WORLD. | GAL. C. 6 v. 14. round, 24 m.

This token is similar to the one used in the Elmsdale Church except that it is a size larger with letters slightly larger. A token of the same kind is used in a church in Birmingham, England. This congregation, known as Primitive Church was formed in 1846, by members who separated from James Church. The first minister, the Rev. George Walker, was inducted in 1848. Afterwards when the building was burned down, the congregation united with John Knox Church, and has since been called the United Church.

111. NEW GLASGOW.

*Obv.* JOHN KNOX | CHURCH, | NEW-GLASGOW. | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME."

*Rev.* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. Below is the burning bush and a ribbon inscribed NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR; on the groundwork is the maker's name CRAWFORD GLASGOW oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 m.

This was a Free Church that split off from St. Andrew's at the time of the disruption. The Rev. John Stewart, was the first minister. The union of this with the preceding formed the United Church.

## 112. NEWPORT.

*Obv.* PRESBYTERIAN | CHURCH, | NEWPORT. within beaded lines with ornamental corners.

*Rev.* "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded lines with ornamental corners, oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 m.

## 113. NOEL.

*Obv.* NOEL | PRESBYTERIAN | CONGREGATION

*Rev.* REV<sup>P</sup> P. S. CROW | 1845 oblong cut corners, 21 x 27 m.

Noel formed part of the Douglass congregation until 1815 when it was with Maitland erected into a separate charge and, like Maitland, it divided towards the close of Mr. Crow's ministry and the part remaining under Mr. Crow afterwards became Congregational. The initial "P" in Mr. Crow's name is wrong, it should be "T" as on the Maitland token.

## 114. ONSLOW.

*Obv.* + John J. Baxter + Onslow. between two circles. In the centre is the date 1832.

*Rev.* Plain, square, 22 m.

This was a Burgher congregation separated from Truro in 1816, the Rev. Robert Douglass was the first minister, and Mr. Baxter assumed charge in 1832.

## 115. PICTOU.

*Obv.* PARISH | OF | PICTOU

*Rev.* REV<sup>P</sup> | T. M<sup>C</sup>. | 1810 for T(homas) McC(ulloch) oval, 18 x 28 m.

The first church in the vicinity of Pictou was built in 1787 up the harbour and across the river at Loch Broom; but in 1804 when the town began to grow and became a centre, the people there organized a separate congregation. They were supplied occasionally by the Rev. Dr. McGregor and the Rev. Duncan Ross. On the arrival of Dr. McCulloch in Pictou, in 1803, on his way to Prince Edward Island, he was induced to remain in Pictou and was inducted as pastor of the church in 1804.

## 116. PICTOU.

*Obv.* PRINCE STREET | CHURCH, | PICTOU

*Rev.* "DO THIS | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME" oval, 22 x 30 m.

This is a later token used in the same church as the last; like most of the early churches in Pictou, it was organized as an Antiburgher.

## 117. PICTOU.

*Obv.* ST. A C P for St. A(ndrew's) C(hurch,) P(ictou).

*Rev.* Plain, irregular oblong cut corners, 23 x 30 m.

In the year 1824 a congregation in connection with the Old Kirk was organized in Pictou with the Rev. K. J. McKenzie as minister. The church still retains its original connection.

## 118. PICTOU.

*Obv.* ST ANDREWS CHURCH | PICTOU | NOVA SCOTIA 1850

*Rev.* THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME oval, 22 x 36 m.

This is a later token used in the same church as the last. For a time the old tokens were retained for use among the Gaelic speaking part of the congregation but they were afterwards melted down to make new tokens consequently few of the old ones are to be had.

## 119. PICTOU.

*Obv.* PICTOU | FREE CHURCH | 1844

*Rev.* LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28 oblong cut corners, 19 x 29 m.

Organized, at the time of the disruption, by a division of the St. Andrew's Church. The Rev. Murdoch Sutherland was the first minister. When this token was discarded by the Pictou Church supplies of it seemed to have been distributed among a number of other churches, as I have specimens from three or four churches in Nova Scotia, two in Prince Edward Island, and one in Ontario.

## 120. PICTOU.

*Obv.* KNOX'S CHURCH | PICTON N. S.

*Rev.* "DO THIS | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME" oval 22 x 30 m.

A later token used in the same church as the last. The mis-spelling of the name would make it liable to be confounded with "Picton," in Ontario, were the letters "N. S.," not present.

## 121. PUGWASH.

*Obv.* PUGWASH | 1868 | I. COR. XIII within a beaded oval, ornaments in the corners.

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*Rev.* "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded lines with ornamental corners, oblong cut corners, 20 x 27 m.

## 122. RIVER JOHN.

*Obv.* ASS: CON: | J. R. J. M. | MIN. for ASS(ociate) CON(gregation) J(ohns) R(iver) J(ohn) M(itche)ll MIN(ister.)

*Rev.* I. COR: | 11.23.24 oval, 20 x 29 m.

Organized by Dr. McGregor at an early date. Mr. Mitchell, a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was sent out to Quebec, in 1803, by the London Missionary Society. He removed to New Carlisle, and afterwards to Amherst, N. S.; remaining in each place two or three years. In 1808 he came to River John, and, although a Congregationalist, joined the Presbytery of Pictou. The tokens were made in 1809.

## 123. RIVER JOHN.

*Obv.* ST GEORGE'S CHURCH | RIVER JOHN | 1863 | I COR. XIII within a beaded oval, ornamental corners.

*Rev.* "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24. oblong cut corners, 20 x 27 m.

Organized in connection with the Church of Scotland, which connection is still retained.

## 124. ST. PAUL'S EAST RIVER.

*Obv.* Plain centre with serrated border.

*Rev.* Plain, oblong cut corners, 25 x 32 m.

The East River congregation in connection with the Church of Scotland embraced what is now known as St. Pauls East River and St. Columba Church, Hopewell. The church was organized in 1824, with the Rev. John McRae as minister. The places were then known as East Branch East River, and West Branch East River.

## 125. ST. MARY'S (Glenelg).

*Obv.* ST MARY'S within beaded lines with ornamental corners.

*Rev.* REV<sup>P</sup> | J. CAMPBELL | 1839. within beaded lines, with ornamental corners, oblong cut corners, 20 x 27 m.

This is the name of a large township or district in Guysborough County of which Glenelg was the central church. The first settlement of the township was made in 1801. The first minister was the Rev. Alexander Lewis from the Secession Church, Ireland, who arrived in 1818. He went to Mono, Ontario, and was succeeded by the Rev. John Campbell in 1837. Mr. Campbell had three stations, Glenelg, Caledonia and Sherbrooke.

## 126. SCOTSBURN, (or Rogers Hill).

*Obv.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF

*Rev.* Plain, with beaded border, oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 m.

A congregation organized in connection with the Church of Scotland which connection it still maintains. The first minister was the Rev. Rod. McAulay, settled in 1833.

## 127. SHELBURNE.

*Obv.* P-C | S for P(resbyterian) C(hurch,) S(helburne).

*Rev.* The burning bush, square, 18 m.

Organized about the year 1784 by Loyalists with the Rev. Hugh Fraser, as minister, who had been chaplain of one of the regiments during the war; and who came out with them to their new home in Nova Scotia.

## 128. SHEET HARBOUR.

*Obv.* PRESBYTERIAN | CONGREGATION | SHEET HARBOUR

*Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. In one line curved, under it is a chalice, the whole enclosed within beaded lines with ornamental corners, oblong cut corners, 20 x 27 m.

## 129. SPRINGVILLE.

*Obv.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded lines with ornamental corners.

*Rev.* Plain, oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 m.

In this token the reverse common to many tokens is used for obverse. The congregation is made up of two churches nine miles apart; one at St. Pauls five miles above Springville, and the other at Churchville, four miles below. See Upper Settlement.

## 130. STEWIACKE.

*Obv.* J. SMITH STEWIACKE 1830.

*Rev.* TOKEN in large letters across the field with a rosette above and another below, round, 22 m.

The early settlers of Stewiacke were mainly Scotch Irish, from the North of Ireland. They had belonged to the Associate Synod and received occasional visits from the Rev. D. Cock, and also from Dr. McGregor under whose pastoral charge they considered themselves until the Pictou field was divided when the Rev. D. Ross gave them every third Sunday. In 1830 the Rev. Mr. Graham was settled as their first regularly appointed

minister. When he died, in 1830, the Rev. J. Smith whose name appears on the token was called to supply his place.

## 131. SYDNEY MINES.

*Obv.* SYDNEY MINES | PRESB. CHURCH | M. W. 1842. for M(atthew) W(ilson) within beaded lines with ornamental corners.

*Rev.* Plain, oblong cut corners, 21 x 27 m.

Mr. Wilson, the first pastor of the church, continued in charge over forty years.

## 132. TATAMAGOUCHE.

*Obv.* TATAMAGOUCHE in a curved line.

*Rev.* Plain, oval, 19 x 29 m.

This place was visited occasionally by the Rev. Dr. McGregor; on the arrival of Mr. Mitchell it was considered as part of his charge until 1826 when the Rev. Hugh Ross became its first regularly appointed minister.

## 133. TRURO.

*Obv.* TRURO NOVA SCOTIA 1772 between two circles. M<sup>r</sup>. | D. C. | for M(iniste)r D(aniel) C(ock).

*Rev.* Plain, square, 21 m.

Mr. Cock was the first regularly appointed Presbyterian minister who remained in the province. He arrived in 1770 and returning to Scotland in 1771, he came out again in 1772, bringing with him a supply of the tokens and the die with which to strike fresh supplies when the old ones were worn out. This is the oldest token of any used in Canadian churches.

## 134. TRURO.

*Obv.* ST. P. for S(ain)T P(aul's) in an oblong oval.

*Rev.* Plain, metal copper, round 27 m.

This token is a small "countermark" struck over an old copper worn so smooth that hardly anything of the original design is visible.

## 135. UPPER SETTLEMENT.

*Obv.* U. S. | P. E. for U(p)er S(ettlement) of P(ictou) E(ast River) within a beaded circle with coarse irregular rays occupying the corners outside the circle. The letters are irregularly formed.

*Rev.* Plain, square, 20 m.

I have not been able to ascertain with certainty what the letters "P. E." stand for, but the above rendering seems the most probable.

## 136. UPPER SETTLEMENT.

*Obv.* U. S. | P. E. for U(p)er S(ettlement) P(ictou) E(ast) within a circle of fine regular rays occupying the corners. The letters are regular.

*Rev.* Plain, square, 20 m.

Two churches on the Upper Settlement of East River of Pictou were among the earliest organized by Dr. McGregor. One on the East Branch now known as St. Paul's, and the other on the West Branch now Hopewell. These remained under the charge of Dr. McGregor until 1824, when they were assigned a pastor to themselves, the Rev. Angus McGillivray. A third church was afterwards erected at Churchville. But whether one of these tokens was used in each church or the second variety introduced into both churches after the stock of the older ones had been worn out, I have not been able to learn.

## 137. WALLACE.

*Obv.* WALLACE between two beaded ovals; in the centre is the date 1857

*Rev.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME between two beaded ovals; in the centre is I. COR. XI. 24 oval, 24 x 29 m.

This congregation was founded by the Church of Scotland. It is now connected with the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

## 138. WEST RIVER.

*Obv.* ASS: CON: | W. R. | D. R. | MIN: for ASS(ociate) CON(gregation) W(est) R(iver) D(uncan) R(oss) MIN(ister).

*Rev.* I. COR: | 11 23 24 oval, 21 x 30 m.

Founded by Dr. McGregor by whom occasional services were given until the arrival of the Rev. Duncan Ross, in 1795, who assisted as colleague. In 1801 the parish was divided into three and the western part with West River as centre assigned to Mr. Ross.

## 139. WESTVILLE.

*Obv.* S<sup>t</sup> PHILIP'S CHURCH WESTVILLE, N. S. between two beaded ovals; in the centre is the word TOKEN.

*Rev.* CHURCH OF SCOTLAND and small ornaments between two beaded ovals; in the centre is the date 1884. oblong cut corners, 20 x 27 m.

## 140. WHYCOCOMAH.

*Obv.* WHYCOCOMAH | PRESBYTERIAN | CHURCH

*Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME oval, 21 x 31 m.

The Rev. Peter McLean was the first minister of this church.

## 141. WINDSOR.

*Obv.* WINDSOR in irregular roughly cut letters.

*Rev.* Plain, metal copper, oblong, 12 x 34 m.

The Rev. James Murdock preached in Windsor at an early date, but no congregation was organized until the arrival of the Rev. George Gilmore in 1784. This seems to be one of the rudest of this series of tokens in design and execution.

## 142. YARMOUTH.

*Obv.* PRESBYTERIAN | CONGREGATION, | YARMOUTH.

*Rev.* THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded lines with ornamental corners, oblong cut corners, 19 x 27 m.

H.  
RECAPITULATION.

	Number.	Varieties.	Total.
A.—Anonymous coins.....	11	6	17
B.—Private coins.....	16	5	21
C.—Counterfeit coins.....	3	5	8
D.—Provincial Government coins....	12	18	30
E.—Imperial Government coins.....	9	1	10
F.—Medals.....	22	..	22
G.—Communion tokens.....	69	..	69
	142	35	177