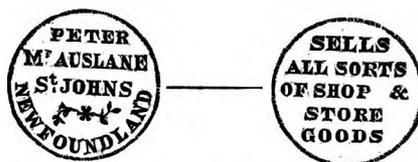
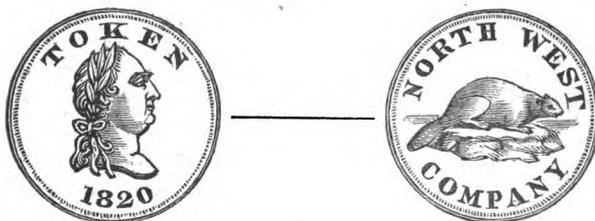


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THE
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VOL. XI.

JULY, 1882.

No. 1.

MEDALS OF THE REIGN OF LOUIS XIV.

(Continued from page 151, VOL. X.)

BY JOSEPH. K. FORAN, GREEN PARK, AYLMER.



EDAL XXXIII. LIBERATED CITIES. The medal represents the Sun in his car dispersing the clouds. The legend reads, SERENITAS, meaning *a returned serenity*: in exergue,—PLURIMÆ URBES RECEPTÆ. M.DC.LIII. *Many cities liberated in 1653.*

XXXIV. MEDAL.—TAKING OF BEFFORT. The King subdued a part of Lorraine in the end of 1652, and having taken Sainte Menehoult the next year, he sent Marshal de la Ferté to besiege Beffort which was in the hands of rebels under the Count of Suze. On the 23rd of February, Beffort capitulated, thus leaving Alsace and Lorraine in safety. The medal represents the two provinces as two females seated upon shields and arms. The legend reads ALSATIÆ

ET LATHARINGLÆ QUIES, and in exergue,—M.DC.LIV. meaning, *the taking of Belfort was the repose (or peace) of Alsace and Lorraine in 1654.*

XXXV. MEDAL.—THE CONSECRATION OF THE KING. Quiet having been restored to the kingdom, in order to call down the blessings of heaven upon the king, his consecration was no longer retarded. It took place at Remis in June. The Bishops of Soissons, in the absence of the Archbishop of Remis anointed the king with holy oil, which tradition told, was sent from heaven to be poured on the head of Clovis. The medal represents the king on his knees; the bishop is placing his hands on the royal head. On one side are the Clerical and on the other the Lay Peers. The legend reads thus, REX CELESTI OLEO UNCTUS. *The king consecrated with celestial oil.* In exergue—REMIS VII JUN. M.DC.LIV. *at Remis 7 June, 1654.*

XXXVI. MEDAL.—THE TAKING OF STENAY. While divisions were existing in France the Spaniards took Stenay. The king sent the Marquis de Faber to besiege the place. He went himself to Sedan, about five leagues from Stenay and while there made a daily trip to inspect the works. (Sedan has become famous since as the scene of a great struggle in our own day). The medal represents the city kneeling before the genius of France. Legend—URBIUM GALLICARUM AD MOSAM SECURITAS. The meaning of which is *the taking of this place has secured the safety of the French cities on the Meuse.* In exergue,—STENÆUM CAPTUM M.DC.LIV. *Stenay taken in 1654.*

XXXVII. MEDAL.—RESCUE OF ARRAS. In the month of August Turenne and de la Ferté drove the Spanish troops away from Arras. The medal shows, two victories placing a crown upon a pedestal. The legend is, PERRUPTO HISPANORUM VALLO, CASTRIS DICEPTIS meaning *the Spanish lines broken and their camp pillaged.* In exergue,—ATREBATUM LIBERATUM M.DC.LIV. *Arras relieved 1654.*

XXXVIII. MEDAL.—TAKING OF FOURTEEN CITIES. While the King was being consecrated the Count of Grandpré took Virton—and the Prince of Conti captured Villefranche, Puycerda, Urgel, Beluer, Moucaillard, Ripouïl, Berga and a few minor towns. The Count Charost took Fort Philippe ; Faber took Stenay, Arros and Belfort also opened their gates. Victory is represented holding a mural crown over the head of France. Legend reads—DIVES TRIUMPHIS GALLIA, *France rich in conquests*. In exergue,—XIV URBES AUT ARCES CAPTÆ M.DC.LIV. *Fourteen cities or strongholds taken in 1654*.

XXXIX. MEDAL.—TAKING OF TWO PLACES. Legend—CADAQUESTIUM ET CASTILIO CAPTÆ—and in exergue,—AD ORAM CATALONIA MARITIMAM M.DC.XLV—meaning *The taking of Cadaqués and Castillion on the Catalonge coast in 1655*. The medal is very simple and merely represents a number of banners in a heap. This is one of the least important of the series.

XL. MEDAL.—THE TAKING OF LANDRECY, CONDÉ AND SAINT GUISLAIN. Landrecy one of the strongest places in the Low-lands was taken by Turenne and de la Ferté. The medal represents three crowns worked into the branches of laurel. This medal is one of the handsomest of the whole number. It is most beautifully worked. The legend is—LANDRACIUM, CONDATUM ET FANUM SANCTUM GISLENI CAPTA, meaning, *taking of Landrecy, Condé and Saint Guislain*. In exergue, the date—1655.

The reader will notice that most of the foregoing medals referred to battles, sieges and triumphs on the field. The next medal, one of the finest pieces of workmanship, is destined to commemorate, not a triumph of arms, but a step on the highway of modern civilization.

XLI. MEDAL.—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL. Numbers of mendicants had appeared in Paris, where by all conceivable tricks and low means they eked out

a lazy and wicked existence. The king who from his tender years, was noted for his piety and love of order, founded an institution, under the name of "The General Hospital," which consisted of three houses for the poor and infirm of both sexes and of all ages. The medal represents a woman, (Christian Charity) with a child in her arms and two children beside her. In the background appear the houses of the Hospital. The legend reads,—ALENDIS ET EDUCANDIS PAUPERIBUS; in exergue,—ÆDES EXTRUCTÆ ET FUNDATÆ M.DC.LVI. meaning, *Houses built and founded to feed and instruct the poor*, 1656.

XLII. MEDAL—THE ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN. On the 8th Sept., she entered Paris, and over twenty thousand citizens went to meet her in the Faubourg Saint Antoine. The Duke de Guise and all the nobles accompanied her to the church of Notre Dame, where a *Te Deum* was chanted. Thence she proceeded to the Louvre where the king met her. The medal represents the Queen on horseback, followed by the Duke de Guise. Four aldermen carry the canopy,—the church door is also represented. The legend reads REGINA SUECORUM IN URBEM REGIE EXCEPTA, meaning, *the Queen of Sweden received at Paris with royal magnificence*. In exergue is the date—1656.

XLIII. MEDAL—TAKING OF VALENTIA. This is the first medal in which reference is made to Italy. On the 13th September the city of Valentia, on the Po, was taken by the Dukes of Modène and Mercoeur. The medal represents France standing upon Spain and planting a banner upon a rampart. The legend is, VALENTIA AD PADUM VI CAPTA, meaning, *The taking of Valentia on the Po*. In exergue is the date—1656.

XLIV. MEDAL—TAKING OF CAPELLA. Fortune is represented holding a rudder, a mural crown, and a cornucopia. The legend is, FORTUNA REDUX; meaning, *fortune returning*. In exergue are the words CAPPELLA CAPTA M.DC.LVI. *The taking of Cappella* 1656.

XLV. MEDAL—THE TAKING OF MONTMEDY. The Marshal de la Ferté took this place on the 7th August. The medal represents a heap of trophies, and on top of it, the arms of the city. The legend is, MONSMEDIUS CAPTUS, meaning *the taking of Montmedy*. In exergue is the date—1657.

XLVI. MEDAL—TAKING OF SAINT VENANT AND MARDIK. On the medal is France holding a naked sword in one hand, and a shield in the other, to show that both in the attack and defence she was triumphant. The legend reads, FINES DEFENSI AMPLIATI, meaning *the frontiers of France defended and saved*. In exergue MARAICO ET FANO SANCTI VENANTII CAPTIS ARDRA OBISIDIONE LIBERATA M.DC.XLVII, meaning, *Mardik and Saint Venant taken, and Ardres relieved* 1657.

XLVII. MEDAL—THE BATTLE OF DUNES. On the medal is a victory, sword in hand walking over the bodies of dead enemies. The legend reads, VICTORIA PACIFERA, meaning *Victory bringing peace*. In exergue. HISPANIS CÆSIS AD DUNKERCANE M.DC.LVIII. *The Spaniards defeated near Dunkirk* 1658.

XLVIII. MEDAL—TAKING OF DUNKERQUE (OR DUNKIRK.) The Marquis of Leyde who acted so bravely was killed. Victory is seen with the city arms in her hand. The legend is DUNKERQUA ITERUM CAPTA meaning *Dunkirk taken the second time*. The date 1658 is in exergue.

XLIX. MEDAL—THE RESTORATION OF HEALTH OF THE KING AT CALAIS. The king got very sick and at Calais he nearly died. It is said that all human aid being without effect, the prayers of France drew down the help of heaven to save the King. The medal represents Health after the manner of the ancients, in the form of a woman beside an altar around which a serpent is entwined. The legend reads SALUS IMPERII. In exergue,—REGE CONVALESCENTE GALETI M.DC.LVII, meaning, *The re-establishment of the King's health at Calais secured the safety of France* 1658.

L. MEDAL—THE TAKING OF MONTENARIO. Fame is

represented on the wing, holding a trumpet in one hand, in the other a mural crown. The legend is, RES IN ITALIA FELICITER GESTÆ, meaning *successes in Italy*. In exergue, MORTARIA CAPTA M.DC.LVIII, meaning *Taking of Mortario* 1658.

These fifty medals illustrate pretty correctly the early days of the Great Monarch's reign. The series, however, only properly commences here. We will continue the series to the end in succeeding numbers of the *Antiquarian*.

SALE OF THE OUVRY LIBRARY.



THE splendid collection of black-letter books, broadsides, ballads, plays and manuscripts made by Mr. Ouvry, who was for many years the legal adviser of Charles Dickens, has just been sold at auction for a total of £12,999; many of the black letter editions are excessively rare and are not to be found even in the British Museum or the Bodleian Library. As Dickens' legal adviser, Mr. Ouvry possessed unusual opportunities for obtaining autograph letters, and the collection embraced 177 letters written by the novelist himself from 1836 to the time of his death, and 149 letters written by Jeffrey, Lord Brougham, Lady Holland, Lady Blessington, Tom Hood, Washington Irving, Sydney Smith, Leigh Hunt, Walter Savage Landor, Lever, Ainsworth, Bulwer-Lytton, Maclise, Cruickshank, Wilkie, Macready and many other eminent persons. For this collection £150 were realized. Among the rare black letters Barnfield's "Encomion of Lady Pecunia," a little volume in verse, printed in 1598, brought £105; Breton's *Passionate Shepherd*, printed in 1604 and believed to be unique, brought £85; Samuel Danyell's "Della," "contayning certayne sonnets," printed in 1592, with manuscript corrections, presumably by the author, and believed to be the only copy extant, brought £88; Drayton's "Shepherd's

Garland," printed in 1593, with the autograph of the Earl of Essex, brought £17 10s. A copy of Drummond of Hawthornden's "Forth Feasting," in verse, for which Mr Ouvry paid £8 10s in 1868 sold for £60 ; Daniel's "Panegyrike," a presentation copy, with Lady Pembroke's autograph on the title and her name on the vellum cover written by the author, sold for £30 10s. Quips upon Questions, by "Clunnico de Curtanio Snuffe," being extemporaneous replies made by John Singer the clown of the Curtain Theatre, to questions put to him on the stage and printed in 1600, brought £36 10s. Lodge's "Most Pleasant Historie of Glacus and Scilla, printed in 1510, sold for £29 10s., and the same author's "Rosalynd Ephues Golden Legacie," printed 1598, sold for £93.

Among the manuscripts "A Book of Hours," of the fifteenth century, with nineteen beautiful illuminations sold for £40 : another written on vellum, by a French scribe, with forty-seven illuminations, £25, and a thirteenth century Bible, on vellum with painted capitals £26. A collection of valuable documents relating to the stage, and chiefly of an early date, mounted in a folio volume, went for £61. Among the collection were manuscripts by the Elizabethan dramatist, G. Peele, and a memorandum signed by Edward Alleyn, a contemporary of Shakespeare and founder of Dulwich College. Another important collection, the Pulteney correspondence, the larger part having reference to the Duke of York's campaign in the Low Countries and Napoleon's threatened invasion of England, was sold for the extremely low price of £38. Five plans of battles in the Peninsula and twenty autograph letters by the Duke of Wellington went for £17.

The collection was especially rich in early editions of Shakespeare's plays and fair prices were paid for all of them. A very fine first folio printed in 1623, realized only £420. It would be difficult to produce half a dozen finer copies. The "Rape of Lucrece," printed in 1616, revised and supposed to have been published before Shakespeare's death,

fetched £35 10s although it was not a fine copy. Another copy printed in 1624 went for £31. A tall copy of the second folio, 1632, sold for £46, while the third folio, 1644, quite as scarce as the first, brought £116. The verses at the top of the portrait were in this copy, through some blunder of the printer, turned upside down. The fourth folio, 1865, (?) sold for £38. Halliwell Phillips's grand folio edition of the Works of Shakespeare in sixteen volumes printed in 1853-65, brought £66, and Ashbee's forty-eight fac-similes of the early quarto editions, £176. The dedication copy of Collier's Shakespeare, privately printed in 1875, sold for £24 10s.

Among the Americana sold were Drake's "World Encompassed," 1628, for £8 15s. Frobisher's "Three Voyages for the Discoveries of Cataya (North-West Passage), black letter, illustrated with wood-cuts, 1578, £68; Serate's "History of Peru," 1581 £16 10s; Savile's Libell of Spanish Lies "(relating to Sir Francis Drake's Fight in the West Indies). 1596, £5 10s; Smith's "True Relation of what happened in Virginia," described as wanting the map, 1608, £57; "Good speed to Virginia," 1649, described as "cut in the headlines," and with Sir Walter Raleigh's autograph, £28, and Raleigh's "Discoverie of the Large and beautiful Empire of Guiana" 1596, £5.—*N. Y. World.*

MADDEN'S COINS OF THE JEWS.



HE coinage of the Jews claims a more general interest than belongs perhaps to any other branch of numismatics, though this interest is of a rather factitious kind. Almost every schoolboy collection of coins includes a false shekel, one of those pieces which seem to be poured upon the world in inexhaustible numbers. Persons a little older than the schoolboy handle the coin with reverence, and speculate whether it may have been actually one among the "thousand pieces of

silver" which Abimelech gave to Abraham, or among those other twenty pieces for which Joseph was sold to Midianitish merchants. It is not so very long since even grave writers upon numismatics discussed questions such as these. It is to be feared that if the general reader knew rather more upon the subject of Jewish coins, his interest in them would abate. He cannot be expected to consider too curiously the difference between the italics and roman type in the Authorized Version, or to reflect how much of the significance of the phrase "twenty pieces of silver" is due to the insertion of the word piece. It is natural, therefore, for him to assume that coins were in existence in the days of Abraham and of Joseph. But, unfortunately, that is impossible, seeing that the art of coinage had not been discovered in the days of Abraham and Joseph, nor, for that matter, in the days of David or of Solomon. And as for the coinage of the Jews, it does not begin until such time as the Bible history has ceased. It is in a certain sense of the word apocryphal. There are, therefore, two circumstances which give to Jewish numismatics in their relationship to the general public, a factitious character; first, the fact that most of the supposed Jewish coins in the hands of private collectors are false coins, and, secondly, the fact that the great majority of the amateur collectors have a quite erroneous notion touching the antiquity of these pieces.

There will remain, however, a sufficient number of the experts to give a genuine welcome to Mr Madden's book, which we may fairly call the most complete treatise upon Jewish coins which has yet appeared in any country. The writer has been long a labourer in this field. In 1864 he published his *History of the Jewish Coinage*, which was practically the first edition of the present work. Since then he has from time to time contributed papers upon this subject to the *Numismatic Chronicle*, the journal devoted to this class of studies. Meanwhile, between the publication of Mr. Madden's first and second editions, other writers who had

preceded him have returned to the subject, and he has gained the advantage of comparing his results with theirs. Of these writers the principal have been Signor Cavedoni in Italy, Herr Reichardt in Germany, and M. F. de Saulcy in France ; all three, writers of high ability and reputation. Mr. Madden not unfrequently indulges in a strain of exultation over the mistakes which he has detected in the writings of his predecessors, and which he emphasizes in his footnotes by marks of exclamation. It would be more becoming to remember that those who come after have always the advantage of being able to avoid many of the errors of their predecessors ; while these very errors have in no small degree made smooth the road which they are treading.

The early theory concerning the origin of the Jewish coins, which was proposed more than forty years ago by Abbé Cavedoni, made them begin at the time of that recovered independence of Judæa which resulted from the successful revolt under the Maccabees. This theory was adopted by Mr. Madden in his *History of the Jewish Coinage*, and he has adhered to it in the present volume. Meanwhile, M. de Saulcy had successively put forward two other theories as to the beginning of money in Judæa. According to the one first propounded, the Jewish coinage began just after the threatened destruction of Jerusalem by Alexander the Great, and his subsequent pacification by means of the mission which was despatched to him headed by the High Priest Jaddua. It is well known that after the fall of Tyre, Alexander marched towards Jerusalem with the intention of inflicting upon its inhabitants an exemplary punishment on account of their previous refusal to assist him in his recent siege ; and how at Sapha he was met by a solemn procession headed by this Jaddua. The High Priest recalled the prophecy of Daniel which seemed to foretell the empire of Alexander ; and Alexander recalled to mind a vision which he himself had had, wherein this very Jaddua seemed to appear before him.

So, on the basis of this mutual recognition of supernatural favour extended to the other, a peace was made between Alexander and the Jews. According to the theory of De Saulcy, the right of coinage was at that time granted to the latter and by them put in force. This view was accepted by the reviewer of De Saulcy's *Numismatique Judaïque* in the *Revue Numismatique* for 1855, though the writer of that critique does not show himself a great master of the matter in hand. In 1857 the same theory was examined in some detail by Mr. John Evans in the pages of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and, with some hesitation, was accepted by him also. Nevertheless, it was eventually abandoned by its author, who then proposed to take back the first Jewish coins to the days of the rebuilding of the Temple and of the walls of Jerusalem by Ezra and Nehemiah, shortly after the return of the Jews from captivity. Mr. Madden himself in some papers communicated to the *Numismatic Chronicle* in 1874, seemed to look upon this view with favour, though he eventually returned to the Maccabæan date.

After the thorough sifting which these theories have received, and the advance which numismatic study has made during the last few years, we have no hesitation in deciding in favor of Abbé Cavedoni's and of Mr. Madden's view. M. F. Lenormant, we notice, who has done so much to establish the study of numismatics upon a wide and scientific basis, has returned to the Maccabæan date, though at first he adopted the Ezra date proposed by De Saulcy. And, without attempting in this place to enter into the more technical arguments which affect the question, it will be easy to show how much more satisfactory from the point of view of the general historian is the theory which would make the Jewish coinage begin under Simon Maccabæus.

The pieces about which all this discussion has arisen are the well-known shekels, the class of coin out of all the Jewish series with which the general reader is most likely to

have some acquaintance, even though it be only derived from forged imitations of the shekel. On one side the piece bears the representation of a chalice supposed to be one of the holy vessels of the Temple. On the other side is a stalk with three flowers, commonly described as "Aaron's rod that budded." These pieces extend over five years only. They come to an end with the death of Simon Maccabæus, and with them comes to an end the silver coinage of the house of the Maccabees, the Asmonæan house. Copper coins, however, were also struck by Simon; and the series in this metal continues throughout the rule of Asmonæan kings and that of the princes of the Idumæan dynasty, until the outbreak of the First Revolt. Adopting, then, the theory that the first Jewish coins were struck by Simon the Maccabee, we find that the whole coinage of the country forms a continuous series. It is obviously much more natural to find money occurring thus in a series almost unbroken, from Simon the Asmonæan to Agrippa the Second the Idumæan, than to find a coinage springing spasmodically into life and again dying out. It should be remembered, too, that the result of recent researches into the origin of coinage in Greece and Lydia (that is to say, the origin of coinage in the world) has tended altogether in the direction of diminishing the number of examples of isolated and spasmodic issues of coins such as might have been cited as parallel instances to the supposed mintage of Jewish shekels under Ezra and Nehemiah. There was, it must be admitted, on any theory a somewhat spasmodic character attaching to the issue of the silver coinages of Judæa. The continuous series of money can only be made out by means of the copper coins. Nevertheless, this use and subsequent disuse of silver money is altogether consistent with the Maccabæan theory, and, indeed, affords upon that theory, one of the most interesting examples possible of the way in which the coinage of a people is often a sort of epitome of its history.

In the history of the Jews after their return from the captivity in Babylon there were three epochs at which they had won for themselves, by force of arms, an almost complete independence of any neighbouring power, an independence lasting for a longer or shorter time, as the case might be. The first and greatest of these periods of complete national life and true autonomy was that which followed the victories of the Maccabees. Judas Maccabæus began his career when Judæa was groaning under the tyranny of the Seleucid king Antiochus Epiphanes. After the death of Judas, and under the rule of his brother Simon, the Jews obtained the formal recognition of their independence at the hands of Antiochus VII. It was at this moment that appeared the first Jewish coins, which were, as we have said, the silver shekels. This silver coinage disappeared with the death of Simon ; but a Jewish silver coinage again arose at the time of the First Jewish Revolt under Vespasian (A.D.66-7), when the nation once more enjoyed a short-lived freedom. Between the fall of Jerusalem and the breaking out of the Second Revolt under Simon Barcochab in A.D. 132, none but Imperial coins were struck in Judæa ; but at the outbreak of this revolt a Jewish silver coinage once more, for the last time, appeared. It is obvious that the idea of autonomy is more closely associated with the right of striking coins in precious metals than with the right of striking only copper coins. We know how Rome almost always withdrew the former right from the Greek cities which she had conquered, but allowed them to retain the latter. Almost within our own days private enterprises, such as, for example, some of the Welsh mining companies, have been permitted to issue a kind of token money in copper, but they would never have been allowed to strike silver or gold. Thus the three series of Jewish silver coins tell an interesting history of their own. It is a curious though purely accidental circumstance that each of the series should have been issued by a Simon—the

first by Simon Maccabæus, the second by the priest Simon and Eleazar, the third by Simon Barcochab, "the Son of a Star."

The coins of Simon Maccabæus differ in other ways than in the metal of the greater number of them from those of his successors. Mr. Madden has not devoted much space to the tracing of the origin of the types of the Jewish coins. And this is a circumstance to be regretted, because of all the subtle testimony to history which is given by coins there is none more valuable than that which is yielded by a comparison of the coin types of various countries ; and it is just through the reading of small but expressive signs such as these that numismatics can become so useful a handmaid to history. Nor can the majority of Mr. Madden's readers be expected to have such familiarity with contemporary classes of coins as would enable them to gather this information unaided. Both the types and the legends of Simon's coins are appropriate to the circumstances in which they were issued. They seem to breathe the national spirit which fostered and encouraged the heroic deeds of the Maccabees. Of the types of the shekel—the chalice and Aaron's rod—we have already spoken. The legend on these coins are "Jerusalem the Holy." On the copper coins of the same Simon the legend is "The Redemption of Zion." In the subsequent issue there occurs a change which is expressive of the change in the times. The successor of Simon, John Hyrcanus I., preserved intact the kingdom which he had received, and even extended its boundaries. But he did not keep the enthusiasm of the people up to the same pitch of fever-heat which it had reached under the three great Maccabees, Judas, Jonathan, and Simon ; perhaps it would have been impossible to do this. Civil discords, we all know, broke out, and John's reign ended in bloody contests between the Pharisees and the Sadducees. We may well believe that John allowed himself to be more influenced by the neighbouring at-

traction of Greek manners and culture than his predecessor had been, for at the end of his reign he left the severe national party, the Pharisees, and passed over to their adversaries. The coins of John Hyrcanus seem to reflect the various influences to which the prince himself was subjected. On the obverse these pieces bear the Greek A with the legend beneath it, *Jehokanan Hakkohen Haggadol Vecheber Hajehudim*, "Johanan the High Priest and the Senate of the Jews." Thus the Hebrew legend asserts the supremacy of the Sanhedrin; but the A on the obverse is the initial of the Seleucid king, Alexander Zebinas, and commemorates an alliance which was made between Alexander and Hyrcanus. On the reverse of these coins are two cornucopiæ and this is a device copied from the contemporary Seleucid coins. It first appears, we believe, on the pieces of this same Alexander Zebinas. During the days of John's successor, Judas Aristobulus, the same types continue; but towards the end of the reign of Alexander Jannæus, we have a further evidence of a Græcizing tendency on the part of the Asmonæan princes—which, by the way, is also suggested by such names as Aristobulus and Alexander—in the introduction of a complete Greek legend on the reverses of the coins—namely, *Βασιλεως Ἀλεξάνδρου*. In the coins of this reign we distinguish, moreover, two Seleucid types, the anchor and the double cornucopiæ.

With the accession of the Idumæan house the sovereignty really passed away from the Jews. Herod was never acknowledged as a Jew, and though he rebuilt the Temple with great splendour, he defiled it in the eyes of the orthodox by fixing up a brazen eagle in the porch. Moreover, he introduced the circus and various heathenish celebrations. We need not, therefore, be surprised to find that his coins, and those of his successors, are less Jewish and more distinctly Greek in type and legend than even the later coins of the preceding dynasty. Herod introduced the Macedonian

shield and helmet upon his money. Most of his successors recurred to the older Seleucid types of the anchor and the cornucopiæ. The legends on the money of this dynasty are always in Greek.

Among the most interesting of the whole series of Jewish coins are the pieces which were struck during the two revolts. The types of the coins in these two series are frequently repeated, and this circumstance makes it a matter of some difficulty to class them in their proper sequence. It has already been said that in these coins of the revolts a silver issue once more appears. We return, in fact, for a short time to a coinage which is, in the true sense of the word, Jewish, and not, like the preceding issues, only struck in Judæa. The "Year of the Redemption of Israel," "Deliverance of Zion," "The Deliverance of Jerusalem," "Year of Deliverance of Jerusalem," are the usual legends, written, of course in Hebrew, no longer in Greek. The types are the symbolic vine-leaf or bunch of grapes, or a palm-tree, the beautiful gate of the Temple, a lyre or a vase ; shortly after the suppression of the First Revolt were issued the well-known "Judæa Capta " coins of Vespasian and of Titus.

Mr. Madden has done his work with scholarlike thoroughness, and has produced a book which will, we believe, long remain the *locus classicus* of the subject of Jewish numismatics. Seeing that so much research had to be gone through on the question with which he was directly concerned, we venture to think that he might with advantage have omitted those extra chapters on the "Invention of Coined Money" and on "Writing" with which he prefaces his work. The question of the origin of the Phœnician alphabet has not yet been satisfactorily settled. M. Lenormant has never completed his promised work upon the subject ; and we may fairly suppose that he has given up many of the notions with which he started. Mr. Madden, we think, trusts too much to the authority of Lenormant's published writings upon this question.

NEW FINDS AT POMPEII.



TOURIST writing from Pompeii to a London paper says : — I was anxious to see what was doing at the excavations, but I knew that the best things would be at once transferred to the museum at Naples, so I went there first. I found one room entirely devoted to the newest frescoes. There are about five pictures, averaging four feet square, each full of quite romantic interest, some of these have only been there a few weeks, and none of them are yet labelled. The colours are fresh, the drawing is equal to most things at the Royal Academy, and the effect of these buried relics of the first century (A.D. 79) so suddenly lifted into the daylight of 1882 is, I confess, a little ghostly. I should not have been surprised on turning round to find a Pompeiian of the arrested life of the period looking over my shoulder at some of his old haunts. One of the larger pictures gives a sort of bird's-eye view of the theatre at Pompeii, with a wild beast fight going on. You look down upon the arena from some height. You also command a view of the street with the passers-by and a few booths, from one of which a thief has just stolen something and is making off. The "velarium" or vast awning, is half drawn over the top of the theatre. It is, as far as I know, the only contemporary representation of the thing ever discovered. We know that sailors were employed to stretch a similar veil, supported by poles, over the top of the Coliseum but exactly how the thing was managed I believe has puzzled antiquaries. They may get a hint from closer inspection of this amazingly vivid bit of contemporary history. Two long flights of steps outside enable the spectators to reach the top seats without going inside the theatre. This is surely an admirable idea, worthy of our imitation. The next day at Pompeii I puzzled over the ruins of both theatres. I

could not make out where these external stairs could have been placed. In the painting they rise from a public square, but the temple of Isis is built close against the big theatre, and the small theatre is also completely hemmed in by houses. Is it perchance the theatre of Herculaneum ?

A large painting of a sleeping bacchante, nude, watched by a satyr, might have been designed by Etty in drawing, colour, and perspective : it is a masterly study, showing besides a great deal of feeling for landscape painting, which for some reason or other, the ancients are not supposed to have cared for ; but the more we conceited creatures know of them the more evident it is that they knew quite as much about colour and drawing as they did about sculpture. Look at Pyramus or Thisbe on the other wall, or Mars and Venus and a capital study of Europa mounting the bull, surrounded by her maidens. All these are highly preserved and show a perfect ease, vigour, and freshness of handling that many a modern artist might envy. The new find in bronze is an exquisite seated statuette figure of "Abundantia," about a foot high, holding a *patera*, or cup ; her chair is adorned with horns of plenty, and the pressure of her body and the set of her drapery over the cushion on which she sits is so realistic that one expects to see her move upon her chair or rise at any moment. Beside her is a slave boy, in backward attitude, about a foot and a half high, pouring wine into a cup. This is also new.

I visited Pompeii next day and went straight to the diggings. The only wonder is that anything is ever dug up at all ; the process is ridiculously slow, even for Italy. The directors sit all day on the rubbish heaps smoking, the dozens of children file up and down with their little baskets of earth, while a few idle peasants shovel up a few lazy spade-fuls at a time. Still, the first thing I saw was the side of a dining-room, uncovered only a few days ago. On one side was a bright picture of a fine cock and hens in a great state

of excitement over a large basket of grain and red cherries all upset. Landseer could not have done it better. The fondness of the Pompeians for birds, beasts, and fishes is very apparent, and they always seemed to be dining. The wealth of cooking apparatus in the museum is astonishing. You have saucepans perforated with countless holes, in most elaborate patterns, every conceivable kind of boiler and cauldron, casts for jellies, representing the prostrate hare and the sucking pig ; ladles, spoons, skewers, dishes for roasting six or a dozen eggs at once, toasting-forks, gridirons, and fancy machines for pastry and delicate confectionery, what in Elizabeth's time were called "conceits." In Pompeii itself the oil-pots and wine amphoræ let into slabs, and of mosaic work of colored marble, are among the quaintest features of the ruined shops. I saw in another new part, a fine dining-room found three months ago, with some of the liveliest animal painting imaginable. The first section of the walls all round represented the boldest scenes under the sea—a conger struggling with an octopus, a shark pursuing its prey, a shoal of fish flying through the water, all glittering and fresh. The middle section dealt with birds and wild fowl floating, flying, quarrelling, diving, and the upper and largest section gave fierce hunting scenes—a horse pursued by a lion, an ox in desert scenery sprung upon by a tiger, and all these set in scenery of great force, variety, and character—woods, rocks, rivers, and green hills. The corridors and ante-rooms of this house are equally rich, the walls copiously vignetted with figures—dwarfs on stilts, street scenes, animals, In one room there is a perfectly white suite of marble steps *in situ*, belonging to a fountain. The whole thing stands as though finished yesterday, without a soil or chip or scratch.

They seem now to be coming to some of the richest houses, and have broken into the outer court of one in which stands a beautiful cupola and niche of elaborate mosaic work, representing gods and goddesses in the deep blue heavens

half veiled with fleecy clouds. The house is still imbedded under 30 feet of earth ; but if this is the back yard, what must the halls and corridors be ! The plan now adopted is to leave as much as possible *in situ*. Specimens repeated themselves, and it is needless to go on removing similar mosaics or frescoes, of which there are plenty in the Naples museum. As a rule, therefore, all the later excavations are more interesting than the old ones, because they have been left unspoiled of their treasure. I should like to spend a week at Pompeii every year, if only to watch the uncovering and revel in the new finds.

NUMISMATIC "CRANKS."



OW and then, a considerable amount of interesting reading, may be found in the columns devoted to "Answers to Correspondents" in many of our newspapers, much of it, doubtless, being very useful information ; but, *per contra*, there is mixed up with it such an amount of trivial nonsense that, after all, it may prove only "A hap'orth of bread, to an intolerable quantity of sack."

Of all the offenders in asking ridiculous questions, however, commend us to the would-be learned in numismatics. In speaking of "Crank" in this department, we do not refer to the vagaries of the searchers after the Queen Anne's Farthing, although the popular but erroneous idea concerning this piece seems never to come to an end. Much as there has been already said concerning it, there yet remains, both among the rich as well as the poor, the fancy that the owner of this precious piece is possessed of something of almost countless value. It is generally supposed that only three impressions were struck, that two of them are in the British Museum, and each owner of a Queen Anne's Farthing, imagines he has the third ; which third is valued by some at £400, and £600 ; by others even at £1000 or £1200. Every-

body who has paid any attention to the subject knows how wild a vision this is.

Nor do we refer to the English "pennies" with some fabulous enhancement of value tacked on to them. We wish at present to speak of those who, being the owners of an obscure copper or bent sixpence, at once fancy they are millionnaires, and stupidly ignorant of the very commonest information on the subject, forthwith rush into print with a query to the unfortunate editor of the newspaper, who is supposed to know everything, and to be at their service to reply continuously to the most ridiculous "castles in the air."

Within the past few weeks, the following exquisite specimens of this sort of ignorance have come under our notice. First comes a special query from a "Doctor."

DR. N.A. I have a coin that I would like to ask your opinion concerning, first, as to its age and second as to its value, both face value and probable value as a rare coin. The description is as follows:—On one side are the words "Carolus III Dei Gratia" and date either 1731 or 1781. On the reverse side are the words "Hispan et Ind." and some other letters or words worn off.

The editor of the correspondent's column does his best to preserve his temper and answers as follows, hoping it may deter some other enthusiast who may look to pick up information as "pigeons peck peas:—

There are no questions so difficult to answer as those referring to coins, when they are put by persons ignorant of the very first rudiments of numismatics. This question is a fair specimen of such. Everybody who happens to have an old coin immediately thinks he has a bonanza, whereas many are only fit for the melting-pot. Yours is doubtless a coin of Charles the Third of Spain, and the date *must be* 1781. Charles did not succeed his brother Ferdinand VI until 1759, therefore the date cannot be 1731, and it cannot be a coin of Charles IV, because he did not succeed his father until 1788; as to its value, coins of that reign are not by any means scarce, and you do not even favor us with the metal, whether gold, silver or copper, nor do you say whether it is the size of a cent or a cart-wheel. If some letters or words, are worn off, and the date is also illegible, we should recommend you to sell it to the nearest silversmith for melting and say no more about it.

But, alas, within a month, another wight, who evidently means business, comes to the front with another conundrum, enclosing a sample of his treasure-trove:—

J. S. B.—I have got two pounds of what I think are silver coins, relics of old Kanawake Indian Customs. Can you tell me where I can sell them?

Again, comes an effort at a reply within the bounds of courtesy.

Ans.—It seems utterly impossible that the specimen sent can be called “a coin” or that it has ever been used as a circulating medium. It is most assuredly a ring brooch, and if in existence in such quantity as the question indicates, they were probably used for fastening some article of dress, such as a shawl or blanket worn by the squaws. They certainly cannot possess any fictitious value as Indian relics, and might perhaps be disposed of in some ordinary way, if they are silver; of course the weight would be the guide to the value.

Anon comes another owner of a bonanza, with a silver piece dated “1067”—this time favouring the persecuted editor with a personal visit; with a view of arriving at some better information the querist is asked, of what country's coinage? and the tormentor answers exultingly, “English;” “Then,” was the rejoinder, “You must be wrong, because no English coin of so early a period, bears a date, to my knowledge, “Have you the coin with you?” whereupon, the piece is produced, proving to be a silver shilling of Charles II, with the date, faintly visible, 1667, and of course so smooth as to be of no value, and fit only for the melting-pot.

One more elegant extract and we have done for this time; we find the following *morceau* in the *Winnipeg Times* of May 9th. :—

A copper coin of the date 1092 was shown us to day by W. J. Robinson of this city. It was issued by John of Gaunt, whose name it bears. Mr. Robinson found the coin on King street, Toronto, about a year ago; but whether the ancient Duke of Lancaster dropped it there or not, he refuses to express a decided opinion. If anyone has an older coin, now is the proper time for him to show up.

Unfortunately for the theory of our sapient numismatist; John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster was born in 1340 and died in 1399. There cannot be a shadow of doubt that the real date is 1792, and that it is one of the 18th Century Tokens so faithfully recorded by James Conder, in his book published in 1798.

At any rate they are no beauties, and so scarce that Conder describes no fewer than eighteen varieties of them.

Surely such coin collectors are irrepressible. H. M,

GREETING.



It is a matter of sincere pleasure to have received the following kind communication, and we beg to thank the writer for the information furnished. Such an *oasis* is especially welcome ;

{ THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON,
21st. APRIL 1882.

I had the pleasure, last night, of perusing your entertaining January number of the "Canadian Antiquarian," and was much struck with the comprehensiveness of Mr. Phillips's article on the Stuart Touch pieces (pp.98—107) a subject in which I am greatly interested. Mr. Phillips may like to know that I have all the varieties of the "touch piece" struck as such, i.e. exclusive of the angels and the angelets. They are as follow :—

- (a) Charles II—gold only.
- (b-d) James II—gold and silver (2 varieties.)
- (e) James III—silver only.
- (f) Charles III—silver only.
- (g) Henry IX—silver only.
- (h) Anne—gold only.

They are nearly all the same size, and of course are all perforated, though I have heard that a few specimens of great rarity exist without the hole, which is made in the act of striking. The Pretender pieces (e.f.g.) are of much better execution than the others, and the dies were no doubt sunk abroad, possibly by Otto Hamerani. George I used to refer all applicants to the Elder Pretender (the Chevalier de St George) the father of the other two. But I was principally attracted by your engraving of the "Australian Dump," for, curious as it may appear, I have *two* impressions of this piece, and had no idea it was so rare. I have had them

some time, and they were sold me one by a German, the other by an American dealer. I thought they were a species of coin weight, before reading Mr. Ascher's account.

Your surmise on p. 144 as to the reason for the letter H under some of our bronze coins, is perfectly correct ; it stands for the firm of Ralph Heaton & Co of Birmingham ; and I think that you will find it upon the Newfoundland Half-pennies of a few years back. The letter has been used since the year 1874 inclusive.

RICHARD A. HOBLYN.

MAUNDY MONEY.

TO-MORROW being Maundy Thursday, the Master of the Mint has struck off the customary Maundy money for distribution by her Majesty's Almoner, in pursuance of a curious custom which dates from the reign of King Edward III., the first English monarch who so remembered the poor. The Maundy money—at one time, by the way, the day before Good-Friday was known as Shere Thursday—consists of silver 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d., pieces, and as only a limited number are each year coined the sets are in request by collectors. Rather curiously, sets of the four minute coins struck in anticipation of Maundy-Thursday celebrations during recent reigns are valued by numismatics at a little less than those of more ancient date. Thus, Maundy coins of George II., George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria are quoted at from 3s. to 6s. a set, while those of Charles II. range only from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. and James II., William and Mary, and the dilapidated Sovereign who is commemorated in the front of St. Paul's Cathedral, are to be picked up at from 4s. to 5s. 6d. Compared with the 12£. which a "Septim" Groat of Henry VII. is worth, these figures are, of course, insignificant, but to those who will to-morrow become possessors of Maundy money fresh from the Mint the quotations may be of interest.—*English Paper (Wednesday April 5th.)*

A WISE BOOK NOTE.

TN a collection* of curious anecdotes and facts relating to the medical profession, in the Library of the Medical Faculty of Mc Gill College are given some instances of the whimsicalities with which some of the learned have indulged their fancy in the marking of their books.

Guy Patin wrote in the front of his books—

“Guy Patini et Amicorum.”

Another Doctor, not so liberal makes his say—

“Sum Martini.”

Doctor Gerhard of Iena, not only informed the world to whom his books belonged but gave some excellent advice—

“D. O. S.

Bibliothecae Gerhardinae.

Parsum

Cave

Ne macules

Ne laceres

Ultra museum ne è dicta

Bibliotheca

Apud te retineas

Furar noli.”

“I belong to the Gerhardian Library; take care not to blot or tear me, and do not keep me out of the library above a month; above all, do not offer to steal me.”

—The new die for the next issue of the gold coinage from the English Mint is now completed, and in the possession of the authorities at the Mint. This is only the second die taken during the reign of Queen Victoria, and her Majesty is represented with an imperial crown, and the likeness is that of the Queen of the present year.

*Mems. Maxims and Memoirs by William Wadd Esq. F.S.S. London 1829.



THE HISPANO - WISCONSIN MEDAL.

BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

BEGARDING this disk of silver, dug out of an Indian mound, at Prairie du Chien, and bearing a legend which means in English, Charles III., King of Spain and the Indies (1758-88,) I held in the State Journal of March 3rd, that it was probably given to a Wisconsin chief at St. Louis in 1781. In support of this view, mention was made of a letter dated there and then from Don Fransisco Cruzat, the Spanish governor, stating that two chiefs of the Sauks and Foxes were visiting him in his house. In this letter to those tribes he claims authority over them as their great father, and promises them protection.

It seemed to me natural that he should hang medals round the necks of his visitors as badges at once of their fealty to him, as their liege lord, and of their authority over the Indians to whom he wrote by their hands. That he did so in reality, several facts which I have just learned render more probable.

Such a presentation had long been common among the

colonial governors whether English, French, or Spanish, The original record of one such gift has just been presented through me to the Historical Society It runs in two languages :

FREDERICK HALDIMAND, Captain-general and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c; General Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in said province and frontiers, &c., &c., &c.

To Chawanon, Grand Chief of the Folles Avoines

[Menomonees]:

[Red Seal]

In consideration of the fidelity, zeal and attachment testified by *Chawanon Grand Chief of the Folles Avoines*, to the King's government, and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me, I do hereby confirm the said *Chawanon Grand Chief of the Folles Avoines*, aforesaid, having bestowed upon him the *great* medal, willing, all and singular, the Indians, inhabitants thereof, to obey him as *Grand Chief*, and all officers and others in His Majesty's service to treat him accordingly. Given under my hand and seal-at-arms at Montreal this *seventeenth* day of *August*, one thousand seven hundred and seventy *eight*, in the *eighteenth* year of the reign of our sovereign Lord, George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so Forth,

Sur les bonstemoignages qui nous ont ete rendus de la fidelite, le zele et l'attachement de *Chawanon, Grand Chef des Folles Avoines*, au gouvernement du Roi, et en vertu du pouvoir a nous donne, nous l'avons confirme *Grand Chef des Folles Avoines* susdit, lui avant donne la *grand* medaille, ordonnant a tous sauvages et autres du dit village, de l'obeir comme *Grand Chef* et a tous nos officiers et autres au service de sa Majeste [d'avoi. pour lui les egards dus a sa qualite de *Grand Chef et a la Grande medaille*]; en foi de quoi nous avons signé la Presente, a icelle fait apposer, le Cachet de nos armes, et contra-signé par l'un de nos Secretaires, a Montreal, ce *dix septieme* jour *Aout* l'annee mil septcent et *dix huit*.

FRED. HALDIMAND.

By His Excellency's Command :

FOY.

In this commission the signatures of the Governor and Secretary are in black ink, all words printed in *italics* are written in red ink: all other words are printed on a blank form of 8x12 inches, with a red seal. The medal and paper both came to me together.

This unique bilingual document proves that it was customary for the English to bestow medals as insignia of com-

mand, otherwise the word medal would not have been printed. It indicates that the French had attached even more importance to medals than the English did, for where the English is "treat him accordingly," the French is "show him the respect due to his quality of grand chief and to the "grand medal."

Nor is this all. Spaniards also, at St. Louis, were wont to give medals in like manner. I find in my commonplace book that in 1804, Captains Lewis and Clarke, above Yankton, on the Missouri, having presented Weucha, the principal chief of the Sioux, among other things a medal and a military uniform, that dignitary, meeting them in council said: "I went formerly to the English and they gave me a medal. When I went to the Spaniards, they gave me a medal but nothing to keep it from my skin; but now you give me a medal and clothes." (Vol. I. p. 72)

All indications thus far come to the surface point one way. Proof of Spanish influence far northwest, formerly wanting, are now coming to light. A letter, half burned in our postoffice, informs me that the MS. journal of Major Taliaferro states that in 1821 a Sioux chief from the upper Minnesota, produced at Fort Snelling, a commission signed by Francisco Cruzat and dated 1781. What next?

FORT PONTCHARTRAIN.

 AN announcement appeared in the daily press toward the close of the last month which was of interest not only to antiquarians, but to all who appreciate the picturesque or take any interest in the past. It was stated that the repairs on the old fort at Chambly had been begun, the government (Federal) having appropriated \$1000, to that purpose. The amount seems small, but may be enough to arrest the destruction of this historic pile (rapidly becoming a heap) especially if supple-

mented by a grant from the municipality, which we believe is intended.

We have not yet learned exactly what repairs are intended to be made, but from a general inspection of the place we would say that the following are absolutely necessary ; — the restoration of the base of the north-west tower, which has been very much undermined ; crib-work along the river front, which is being gradually washed away ; boarding over the tops of the walls to prevent the water and frost from penetrating them ; the restoration of the key-stones of arches in a number of places ; and finally the whole enclosed within a stout picket-fence.

Then a trusty non-commissioned officer (a non resident) with a hungry bulldog as lieutenant, should be put in charge of this valuable monument to protect it from the thievish propensities of some of the inhabitants, as it was their picking and stealing which reduced this once formidable fortress to the wretched ruin which it has become.

No one of course would object to the public being admitted at all proper times and in all proper manners, but wanton mischief, and especially the midnight marauders with their "Ravages of Time" which Mr. Sandham so cleverly hits off, should be sternly repressed.

For the history of Fort Pontchartrain extending as it does far back into the feudal age of our country, we refer our readers to back numbers of this Journal, where are to be found able articles by Messrs. Lesperance and Mott.

The finest picture of the old fort is an oil colour by Mr. Henry Sandham (formerly of Montreal, as our readers will remember, though at present residing in Boston) and in the possession of Mrs. Sterry Hunt of this city. It has been photographed and copies can be obtained from Notman. In the November number of Scribner's Magazine of 1878, there is a very pleasant article, and a number of very clever, and striking sketches by the same gentleman.

It is certainly encouraging that the government should be willing to do even this much for the preservation of ancient monuments, so removed as such interests are from the conflict of party politics, but a question asked already in these pages naturally recurs to us,—Why should not our various historical and antiquarian societies ally themselves into a general association, such as are to be found in most civilized countries, for the preservation of historic remains ?

OUR RAREST CANADIAN COINS.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

THE NORTH WEST COMPANY TOKEN.



ALTHOUGH most of the history of our early Canadian tokens has been lost, facts worthy of record concerning them come to light from time to time.

The "North West Token" is the rarest of the series, I only know of two specimens ; one of these is in the collection of Mr. Thomas Wilson of Clarence, Ont., and the other is owned by Mr. Gerald E. Hart of Montreal. Both of these coins are pierced, although otherwise in good condition. The former was purchased six months ago from Mr. W. Elliot Woodward of Boston. The latter was first advertised in a German catalogue and purchased for a small sum by the Rev. Benjamin Foltz of Illinois, thence coming into the possession of Mr. Mott of this city. It was sold at auction in New York, Mr. Balmanno being the purchaser. On the occasion of the Balmanno sale, it found its way back to Montreal as the property of Mr. Hart. The pieces referred to, have been sold at prices ranging from twenty to nearly forty dollars.

I cannot account for its rarity except by the supposition that the vessel in which the tokens were shipped was lost at sea. Vast quantities of copper tokens were imported into Canada about that time, and although these spurious coins were seized, the law was so framed, that in every instance

where the matter was brought into court the coins had to be delivered over to the importers. It is just possible that this shipment may have been seized and the proper course to obtain possession of it been neglected. In any case no specimen has ever been picked up in circulation in Canada or found in the early formed Canadian collections.

The token is evidently of Birmingham workmanship, as nearly all the tokens circulating at that time in Canada came from that city. Still the order of art is much inferior to that of the ordinary English and Canadian tokens of that period.

Christmas mentions this coin in his article on the "Copper Coinage of the British Colonies in America," which appeared in the *Numismatic Chronicle* of 1862. Sandham also in "*Coins of Canada*," describes it on page 22, as No. 13, with the remark that, "This coin is exceedingly rare, no specimen known to be in Canada." It may be described as follows:—*Obv* :—TOKEN. *Ex* ;—1820. Laureated bust of George IV to the right. *Rev.*—NORTH WEST COMPANY. A beaver to the right. Edge engrailed, Brass, size 28 millimetres.

The North West Company was the successor of the old French Fur Company, although for a time after the Conquest it remained in the hands of the French Canadians, the stock coming gradually into the hands of Scotch capitalists, it was at length controlled by the latter nationality. One of the chief partners in the Company was D. McTavish, whose brother, also a partner in the Company, erected the large unfinished mansion on the side of the mountain, which was long known as the Haunted House.

The head quarters of the Company were at Montreal, and every spring about the end of April, the *voyageurs* assembled at the office of the Company, now occupied as the Canada Hotel, proceeding to Lachine where there was a large store-

house filled with supplies, they embarked in canoes and paddled their way with full cargoes up the Ottawa, through Lake Temiscomang, then across to Lake Nipissing, and down French River to the Georgian Bay, thence to Lake Superior, through Sault Ste. Marie, skirting along the north shore of the lake, they landed at Fort William, near what is now called Prince Arthur's Landing. There they were met by other *voyageurs* with their cargoes of furs from the interior. After exchanging freight each company returned to their starting point. These voyages were made annually and occupied most of the summer.

The North West Company traded mainly with the southern and western part of the North West Territory, while the Hudson's Bay Company occupied the Country to the North, reaching England by way of Davis' Straits. The members of the North West Company were far more enterprising, pushing their trade north and west, they discovered the Mackenzie River, and the best passes through the Rocky Mountains. Encroaching on the territory claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company a rivalry between the two sprang up, becoming at length so fierce that open war was declared between their respective *voyageurs*, and many a skirmish was fought between these hardy traders of the North. This struggle did much to retard the settlement of the Red River. The Colony founded by the Earl of Selkirk was almost exterminated by the opposition of this company.

The prolonging of the struggle somewhat crippled the company and a large sum of money was borrowed from David David a wealthy banker of Montreal, who fearing that the security was not safe, withdrew his loans. Shortly afterwards, in 1834, the company failed. Its assets and rights were sold to the Hudson's Bay Company, when its creditors were paid off by a settlement of one shilling and eight pence on the pound. Thus passed out of existence one of the great factors in the discovery of the North West, that

"Great Lone Land" the *El Dorado* of the Dominion, which is now attracting so much attention.

THE M'AUSLANE TOKEN.

In Sandham's "*Coins of Canada*," only ten pieces are described as relating to Newfoundland. True, he mentions eleven. But as his No. 10 is unknown to collectors I have come to the conclusion that it does not exist. At present over fifty varieties belonging to the Island have come under the notice of collectors. Most of these are different dates of the government issues struck since the appearance of that work, but seven or eight varieties of an earlier date have become known. Among the most interesting of these is the M'Auslane Token. It is of the highest degree of rarity as only one specimen is known. It was for many years in the collection of Mr. R. Frenzels an extensive collector of copper coins in London, England.

About two years ago his collection was offered for sale, and purchasing the whole of the Canadian collection (two hundred and fifty in number) I became possessor of this specimen.

The coin is similar in art and design to a number of tokens issued as advertisements in England, about fifty or sixty years ago. This I believe was the purpose for which this piece was issued, for it is too small to circulate as a farthing, and nothing less than a half penny ever circulated to any extent on the island. This, will to a great extent account for its rarity as unless it had been put into circulation, few could be preserved until the present time.

The following is its description.

Obv :—PETER | M'AUSLANE | ST. JOHNS | NEWFOUNDLAND.

Between "St. Johns" and "Newfoundland" is a small ornamental scroll or twig.

Rev. SELLS | ALL SORTS | OF SHOP AND | STORE | GOODS.

Edge plain, Brass, size 19½ millimetres.

Peter M'Auslane was for a number of years a blacksmith

at St. Johns. But afterwards opening out a general store, he did an extensive business in that town. He died about forty years ago, having amassed considerable wealth and handed his name down to posterity by this rare little token.

THE OWEN ROPERY TOKEN.

As the Government of Great Britain neglected altogether the supply of a suitable currency for her North American colonies, the colonists were compelled to accept as change anything in the shape of a coin coming within their territory. At one time it would consist of the dilapidated old coinage of France; next, of worn Spanish silver coins; and at another time of an unbounded supply of shinplasters. These each in their turn, were driven out of circulation by floods of copper tokens imported from Birmingham. Although most of these have no special reference to Canada, several bear the names of some of our early Canadian men of business, and are therefore highly interesting to us.

Of these on account of its great rarity the Owen Ropery Token has always been esteemed by Canadian collectors one of the gems of their collections. It is supposed to have been struck in Birmingham, about the year 1824, and although a number were probably put into circulation at that time, only one or two have been found at the present day. While vast quantities of copper coins were from time to time imported, and traders unable almost, to find room to stow away their copper change such coins seemed to disappear, no one knew whither, there would be a dearth of change until a fresh supply was imported by enterprising traders. We may thus account for the scarcity of some of our earliest tokens. Only five specimens are known, three in collections in Montreal, one in Clarence, Ont., and another, in England. Two of these, in a worn condition, were picked up in circulation in Montreal, another was sold in New York in 1860 with the Robertson collection. It was put up with a lot of 132 pieces which were

bought for one and a half cents each by Mr. E. Groh, when Mr. Groh's collection was sold, Mr. Hennessey became its purchaser paying five dollars for it, it is now valued at from five to ten dollars.

This piece was first described by the Rev. H. Christmas, but the R. has been omitted from the initials of Owen's name and the ship on the reverse was described as a sloop. Sandham in his work, illustrates it on plate V. fig. 5 and remarks that "No specimen of this coin has been met with in this City."

This token is similar to many of those appearing about that time. A ship seems to have been a favourite design with the manufacturers of those tokens. Many have a similar ship without legend, it may therefore be inferred that the obverse die of the Owen's token was previously used in striking one of the varieties of the "Ships Colonies & Commerce" tokens. The circle of twisted ropes on the reverse is appropriate to the business of the issuer of the token.

Description. *Obv.*:—A ship under full sail to the right.

Rev.:—R. W. OWEN | MONTREAL | ROPERY
within a circle of twisted cordage.

Edge engrailed, copper,—size 27 millimetres.

Owen's ropery was established about the year 1824 or a little earlier. It was a small affair situated in Gain street in the eastern part of the city, and consisted of an open shed by the side of a fence, under which was a wheel turned by hand. The quantity of hemp used was less than four tons per annum, and a small supply of lines rather than ropes, the product. In 1825, Mr. J. A. Converse, whose father was an extensive iron founder in Troy N. Y. came here and established a much larger ropery, and Owen finding that his small hand power concern could not compete with it, sold out to Converse. The purchase was not an extensive one, consisting mainly of two tons of hemp and the wheel. Owen afterward removed to Kingston, when he induced the

Government to establish a ropery in connection with the Penitentiary, but this venture also proving unsuccessful, the Government advertised for another manager, and Mr. Converse sent up his foreman Coyle to run it, but as the project did not pay, it was abandoned. Mr. Converse, who is still alive remembers that there was a coin issued by Owen, but knows nothing about its design or the number struck. He is still proprietor of the Montreal Cordage Works. These works now consume over ten tons of hemp per day, nearly three times as much as the annual consumption of Owen's factory.

COPPERS.



OUR "old time" coppers, it will be admitted by every one, is the most bewildering department in Canadian Numismatics ; indeed it seems extremely probable that there are even some specimens which "no fellow can understand ;" with a fear of making "confusion worse confounded," rather than with any hope of throwing any light upon the subject, we add to the heap the following scraps .

In a magazine published in England in 1854, speaking of the continuous recurrence of a drain on the copper coinage of England, the writer says :—

"One cause of this drain is the shipment of copper money to the colonies, which, not being done in sufficient quantities by the government, is often undertaken by private individuals as a matter of traffic. We were intimate, some years ago with an exporter of this singular sort of merchandise, who, without saying much about it, from prudential motives, had, in a few years, realized a small competence by transmitting to a friendly agent in a South-African colony repeated cargoes, packed in barrels, of the old penny-pieces of the coinage of the year 1799, which being, as all the world knows, about a

fifth heavier than some of the more recent coinages, passed among the Dutchmen, who chiefly inhabited the colony, for five farthings each, and consequently yielded the exporter a profit of 25 percent., besides the premium which the colonists could afford, and were willing to pay, for the convenience of small change. The value of this convenience, of which we have at home but an imperfect notion, may be estimated from another circumstance, for the truth of which we can personally vouch. Some thirty years ago, or thereabouts, a gentleman, whose mercantile speculations had failed in London, emigrated with his family to Canada, intending to purchase land and settle upon it with his children. While casting about for an eligible settlement he was struck with the annoyance and inconvenience everywhere resulting from the dearth, almost the total absence of copper coin. The complaints that met him were loud on all sides ; continued loss being suffered from the necessity of expending fivepence, the value of the smallest silver coin, for the most trifling article that had to be purchased. After considering the subject, and taking counsel on the matter from a few of the settlers at Toronto he resolved to supply the desideratum himself. Returning to Birmingham, he caused the requisite dies and machines to be constructed, and on again arriving in Canada commenced the issue of pence and halfpence, bearing the head of King George on one side, and—if we recollect right—his own promise to pay on the other. The metal of the money cost him less than half its current value , but, notwithstanding that, so great a premium did it bear, that his profits were more than cent per cent. In a very short time, he recovered the fortune which he had lost by speculation in England. His issues swallowed up by the necessities of commerce, never returned to him and he settled in the country upon a handsome estate purchased with the genius of his improvised mint."

Wondering whether any information could be gained with reference to this peculiar article of importation, we consulted

some old Montreal newspapers, which chanced to be within our reach, and in our search, stumbled over the following verses, which serve to show that the copper nuisance was a subject for some obscure poet as early as 1817-1820.

THE COPPERS; A TRUE STORY.

In days of yore, when honor shone,
 Bright, from the cottage to the throne,
 When virtue met its just reward,
 From Princes to the lowest bard,
 Such were the days when vice would shun
 The dazzling blaze of virtue's sun ;
 When Knaves in black dismay would shrink
 And humble on the unhallowed brink.
 But now, most sure such days are gone,
 Thus contemplated, honest John,
 As one day, musing, he did mope
 For want of custom to his shop.
 Within the Till, his eyes he cast,
 His mind disturbed, his face aghast ;
 There nought but heaps of Coppers lay,
 Instead of aught like silver gray.
 John wonder'd at the motley squad,
 Fearing at least two thirds were bad ;
 When lo ! a voice struck on his ear
 From one that seemed unsullied, clear,
 With eagle wings it proudly beckon'd
 And thus address'd a " George the second."

" Old rusty lump in mouldy case,
 How dare you look me in the face,
 Or even think your form so fair
 With modern Coppers to compare,
 Go hide you in some beggar's wallet
 'Mong greasy crumbs you'll help to fill it ;
 Or in some old pawnbroker's shop,
 Or huckster's stall 'mong greasy soap,
 There you may revel at your ease,
 And such low mortals still may please ;
 While I, with Gold and Silver bright,
 At balls and plays will spend the night.
 Perhaps at times for Port or Hock,
 I may be rank'd with 'General Brock.'
 The " Montreal " or " Ship " I'll own,
 That weigh one hundred to the pound ;

And though it sets my hopes awry
 I jostle sometimes 'gainst a "Ropery,"
 Or even with a "Sheffield Token,"
 Or "Birmingham" I may sit joking ;
 But with such ugly clumps as you,
 I never will have aught to do."

To this in silence, "George" did listen,
 As though he had received a blessing,
 Contented ne'er with such to class,
 He thus the "Eagle" did address :—
 "Vaunt on, you silly, shining bauble,
 Made up of dross, and light as stubble
 Though now you seem so wondrous clear,
 But a short life you'll have to fear.
 I've seen the day when in my prime,
 To show your face had been a crime,
 So high against the trader fair,
 T'would caus'd your maker swing in air.
 But now the times seem as if fated
 For rogues and knaves to be permitted
 In quiet ease themselves to settle
 And fill the world with basest metal.

Such makes the lab'ring poor man shed
 The piping tears for want of bread ;
 Obliged to toil from day to day,
 And then receive you for his pay.
 Well may his wife and children mourn,
 To see the wearied sire return,
 Another starving night to pass,
 Occasioned by your corrupt brass,
 But mark me ! though I seem as rotten,
 And by such fools as you forgotten
 The poor man's friend I'm in each case,
 The widow's stay, and chief solace,
 You well at balls and play may revel,
 With gold and silver there may travel,
 But in a rope they ought to choke
 Who'd rank you with a General Brock.
 But hark the call to legislation
 Our glorious pillars of the nation,
 They will soon cause such rogues as you
 To our good land to bid adieu.
 When in some old tinker's hovel,
 You'll help to mend a pan or shovel ;

For sure I am that such base metal,
 Will never do to make a kettle.
 While I from age to age shall staad,
 To show the virtues of our land ;
 Virtues which ne'er can be attained,
 Unless by such bless'd laws maintained.
 Confus'd, the *Eagle* wondering stood,
 Begg'd pardon that he'd been so rude ;—
 John heard, care fled, he laugh'd his fill,
 Grasp'd " *George* " and then shut in the till.

Our poet, after making allowance for some limpings in the gait of his " Pegasus," is pleasant enough, especially as he talks of our " Coppers " with the air of an eye-witness ; we may possibly allow him some license as to his " *Georges* " and " *Eagles*," taking into consideration the date of his writing. The " *Eagles* " we must take for granted are the pieces well-known to Canadian collectors, and described by Sandham in his " *Coins of Canada* " pages 43—44.

THE TAYLOR SALE.



CONVENIENTLY situated near the river bank at a height of about forty feet above the water stands Park House, till lately the residence of Hugh Taylor Esq. It was built about the beginning of the present century by Judge Panet, but not occupied,—being purchased from him on its completion by the late Chief Justice Reid ; Judge Panet afterwards repenting him so sincerely of the bargain that he built a duplicate mansion on the adjoining property, at present owned by Mr. Molson, and like most structures of that period both here and in England, is somewhat in the classic style. It was still the fashion to quote Sir Christopher Wren as the great authority on architecture ; the term Gothic was used as we still use the term Vandal, as synonymous with utter barbarity ; and the ideal of a place for Christian worship was a quadrangular building with a portico and pediment of a

heathen temple surmounted by a pepper-castor steeple. But however much we may criticise the ecclesiastical architecture of that time, and such exaggerated specimens of the style as applied to domestic use as Grange Park, Hampshire, Mereworth Castle, Kent; or Gorhambury House, Hertfordshire; (vide "Jones' Views" published about 1830) the more modest Canadian examples have many admirable points. They are substantial, roomy, well built, with a wholesome simplicity of ornament, the materials of the best, and evidently intended to last for all time. Park House is no exception; it is delightfully situated, just opposite St. Helen's Island, the front garden filled with flowering shrubs is enclosed by a good stone wall with a sort of water gate giving access to the shore, and suggestive of frequent visits from the Island in the good old days when Montreal was a garrison town.

In the rear (towards the Quebec suburbs, called on the old maps Faubourg St. Marie) is a large garden covering several acres, and shaded by some fine old trees. The house itself consists of an oblong main building of two stories and an attic with one-story wings at each end. The hall runs from front to rear and is of comfortable width, twelve or fourteen feet wide, opening on one side into the dining room which contains one of those old wooden mantel-pieces, which were introduced by the French and continued in use for some time after the cession, though they are rarely found now except in old French houses, and there is this to be said for them that the older the examples the more handsome they are. We trust that none of our readers will confuse these old French wooden mantels with those dreadful painted imitations of marble, which are sometimes to be met with in houses where people have the bad taste to prefer a palpable sham to honest timber. One of the bed-rooms also has one of these wooden mantels, handsomer if we remember aright than the one down stairs. Opposite the dining room are the drawing rooms which in turn open into

the library, where our interest chiefly centres, This was a beau ideal library ; a good sized room well lighted, with a large old Turkey rug on the floor, a comfortable fire place and old brass fender, comfortable old fashioned mahogany chairs and lounges, convenient tables, and the whole room panelled from floor to ceiling with books.

The household effects were sold by auction in April, some of the furniture being of the style in vogue here eighty to a hundred years ago, though again some was much more recent and common-place. It might have been expected that the local antiquarians would have mustered in force, but such was not the case, the bidding was very languid and many things were sacrificed at ridiculous figures. Two large old engravings of the Canterbury Pilgrims were sold at \$5 each ; two large plate glass mirrors with the semi classic gilt frames which our grandfathers used (and which are certainly preferable to the sprawling " curly-wurly " things generally seen now) were knocked down for about \$16 each ; a handsome round pillar centre table with large brass feet was bought for \$8 by a dealer who valued the feet alone at that ; a very fine mahogany settee with handsomely carved lions legs and feet was knocked down at \$2.75 ! much to the purchaser's surprise ; and the military souvenirs did not seem to be in any greater demand. Mr. Taylor had served in the artillery in the rebellion of 1837, and the uniform was not only very rich but remarkably well-preserved ; it consisted of shako, coattee (heavily laced) cross-belt, pouch and belt, epaulets and case, full dress and service swords and a pair of flint-lock pistols. The whole outfit was given away for \$13.13 ! There was a trophy of arms which excited a keener interest though even for them the prices realized were not large. There were sixty-six lots and were from all quarters of the globe. A " Puttah " a Hindoo gauntlet sword sold for \$17.00, a number of " Tulwars " some richly damascened with gold and silver brought from

\$14.00 to \$30.00, an Arab lady's poison-dagger with silver hilt and sheath only brought \$11.00, a Kuttar dagger \$7.50, a Japanese short sword with poison-dagger \$12.00, a Ceylon silver mounted dagger \$10.00, an Abyssinian leather shield studded with stamped brass \$16.00, an early English ogee bladed dagger of about A. D. 1500 sold for \$11.00, a French duelling rapier with solid silver hilt for \$12.00 and so on ; the rest of the list being made up of swords, shields, spears bows and arrows, assagais, Indian costumes, wampum, fire-bags, &c.

But to return to the books : the library consisted of 132 works on history and biography in 477 volumes, 94 volumes on geography and travel, 428 works classified in eleven divisions, amounting to 1832 volumes and 500 volumes unclassified, making a total of nearly 3,000 volumes exclusive of the law library. It comprises 125 volumes on Roman law, dating from 1681 down ; 686 on French law, running back to 1600 ; 608 volumes on English law going back to 1669 ; 154 volumes on criminal and ecclesiastical law , 218 on colonial and foreign law ; and 476 on law reports dating from 1688, bringing up the number of the law books to 2,267.

The books were not sold by auction, but a catalogue was printed and they are being sold by private sale. Through the courtesy of Mr. Reid Taylor we are enabled to give the prices realized by a number of works which are related to subjects on which we treat. De la Potherie's " *Histoire de l'Amerique Septentrionale* " Paris, 1662, four vols. 12mo. illustrated, was purchased by the Dominion Government for \$14.00 ; Edward's " *History of the West Indies*," London, 1794, sold for \$5.00 ; Lescarbot's " *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*," 1 vol. 12mo. leather gilt, Paris, 1612, for \$20.00.

Mr. Taylor had afterwards many offers for this work, some running up to \$50.00. Pere Charlevoix's " *Histoire de St. Dominique*, 4 vols. 8vo. leather, gilt, Amsterdam, 1733, brought \$10.00 ; Stedman's " *History of the American*

War," 2 vols. 4to. leather, gilt, London, 1794, was purchased for the Dominion Government, for \$10.00; Tupper's "Memoirs of General Brock and Tecumseh, Guernsey, 1838, \$2.00; Alex. Mackenzie's "Voyage from Montreal to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans 1789-93," 1 vol. 4to. red leather, gilt, London, 1801, was sold for \$6.00 and a duplicate in 2 vols. 12mo. for the same price. The following which are not yet sold may be had at the prices affixed; Beatson's "Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain," from 1727 to 1790, at \$8.00, Dalrymple's "Annals of Scotland," at \$5.00; Gordon's "High Court of Parliament," 173 , at \$8.00, Taylor's "Pictorial History of Scotland" for the same price, La Sainte Bible, 3 vols. folio, leather, gilt, in French and Latin, with maps, plates, &c., Liege, 1702, at \$20.00, "Debates on the Canada Bill" in 1774, at \$4.00; "Divers choice pieces of that Renowned Antiquary Sir Robert Cotton," London, 1672, at \$5.00; Playfairs "British Family Antiquity," 9 vols., large folio, London, 1807, at \$50.00; Shaftesbury's (Earl of) "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, Times," 1722, Mr. Taylor has decided not to sell.

We will conclude this notice by calling special attention to two remarkable works—the "Liber Veritatis," a "Collection of Prints after the original Designs of Claude de Lorraine," with a "Descriptive Catalogue of each Print together with the names of those for whom and the places for which the original Pictures were first painted," 3 vols. London, 1777; this is held at \$50.00. The second is Boydell's "Illustrations of Shakspeare," a collection of prints from Pictures painted for the purpose of illustrating the Dramatic works of Shakspeare, by artists of Great Britain," 1 vol., large folio, London, 1803. This volume contains 100 magnificent engravings: the bringing out of this work cost originally one hundred thousand pounds sterling. This is held at \$1,000 and of course the highest bid over that secures the prize,

We are unable to say how many of the books have been already sold, but understand that Mr. W. C. Norris, No. 103 Osborne Street, is entrusted with the disposal of the remainder, and applications for copies of the catalogue by intending purchasers can be either directed to him, or to Reid Taylor, Esq., Park House, Panet Street, Montreal, P.Q.

THE CONFEDERATE HALF-DOLLARS.



IN the April number of the *Antiquarian** we recorded the sale by auction of a specimen of this very rare piece. The following letter has been addressed to the *New Orleans Picayune*, concerning the four Confederate coins of which so much has been written and said. Dr. Taylor's letter explains itself:—

No 26 ST. CHARLES STRETFET,
NEW-ORLEANS, April 24, 1882. }

The story copied in your paper from the *Augusta News* of the 14th, purporting to be made by A. H. Peterson, of Denver, to the effect that "one Dr. B. F. Taylor, Chief Coiner of the Mint in 1861, tried to strike off a large number of coins after the war solely to sell to the numismatists at high prices" is wholly untrue. Three years since, the facts and history, with the proof thereof, were published in the *Picayune*, of the four Confederate coins made in 1861. About the time above mentioned I sold the coin then in my possession, through Messrs Mason & Co., numismatists, of Philadelphia, to Mr. Scott, of New York, with the die. That gentleman recently sold, as reported by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the same coin at public auction for the sum of \$870. It is true that Mr. Peterson did, in 1861, make the die, but neither he nor any other person ever had it in their possession, nor were there any coins "at tempted" to be made subsequently, but the coin and die were delivered to the Messrs. Mason & Co., as they will testify. After diligent inquiry during the past three years, I have been unable to locate but one of the other four pieces, and that one is now in this city. The foregoing facts are given in justice to the public and to all parties concerned, but more particularly to the numismatist who paid his \$870 for the coin. Very respectfully,

R. F. TAYLOR, M. D.

* Vol. x. p. 161.

NEW FRENCH COINAGE.



THE French Mint has struck the models of some new coins to replace the present copper coinage. They are to be made of an alloy of nickel, similar to the German and Belgian, and will not be circular, but rectangular to distinguish them from silver.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.



THE coinage of trade dollars has failed of its object, so far as concerns the creation of a currency adapted to trade with the Chinese Empire. The Director of the United States Mint says this coin, to the amount of \$27,000,000, was exported to China with the expectation that it would supersede the Mexican dollar, but as the Chinese found they could make about 4000 grains on every thousand trade dollars converted into bar metal, nearly all went into the melting pot. If the trade dollar had been of equal weight with the Mexican dollar, or 416 grains, it would have remained in circulation to-day.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

AT the April meeting of this society a donation was presented from the Rev. Canon Townall, of Rugby, England, consisting of five early English silver pieces, and a copy of a treatise on the Irish coins of Edward 6th.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan presented four foreign pieces; a silver West Frisia, 1678, a four shilling of Lubeck, 1728, a ten Ores (Swedish) of 1855, and a 20 Kopeck of 1856.

Major Hugnet Latour exhibited some autograph letters of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the last French governor of

Canada, an impression in wax of the coats of arms of a number of our early noblesse, including those of the Marquis de Lotbiniere, and Chevaliers d'Aillebout, Godefroy de Tannancour, de la Valtrie, de St. Ours, and Baby, also of M. M. Neven—Sevestre, St. Ours—Duchesnay and St. Ours—Kierkowsky.

After the transaction of routine business, Mr. Murphy, 1st Vice-president, read the essay of the evening on "The position held in business in Montreal by Americans, in the early part of the present century," showing that formerly both their number and influence were considerable, but of late years had relatively declined very much. After a vote of thanks the meeting adjourned.

The June meeting was held a couple of weeks later than usual. Although the appointed essayist had not been able to get his paper ready, the proceedings were not without interest. Major Huguet Latour exhibited a deed of sale from the Marquis de Vaudreuil to the Marquis de Lotbiniere; an Acte de Foye et Homage of the Sieur de Boucherville, bearing the seal and signature of the Intendant Bigot; and the commission of his father, Louis Hugnet Latour, as captain, signed by Sir George Prevost, April 14th, 1812. Mr. Mott exhibited the illustrated catalogue of the Chapman sale of coins. The donations were the bronze medal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, though Mr. S. C. Stevenson, and twenty-six coins, medals, medallets, tokens, &c., from Mr. George Borlase; there being among these a large silver medal of William and Mary, a Lyme Regis farthing, 1669, two seventeenth century tokens, a 3d. and 4d. of Charles I and Charles II., a Calais groat of Henry V, and two six-pennies of Elizabeth, and a 2/6 gun-money piece of James II. As even numismatists and antiquarians are not proof against our semi tropical summer, the meetings were adjourned for the summer months to re-commence on the third Tuesday in September.

OBITUARY.



R. Henry D. Fowle, the well-known druggist of 71 Prince Street, Boston, died very suddenly on Friday, May 26th, while sitting in his room on Central wharf. His death probably resulted from heart disease. Mr. Fowle had been in business in Boston many years, having occupied the store on the corner of Prince and Salem streets more than forty years. Recently he had been ill several months, and at the time of his death he had but shortly returned from Montreal, in which city is established a branch of his business. Mr. Fowle was unmarried. He was well known throughout the country for his connection with the Numismatic Society. He was the possessor of a collection of coins for which he had several times been offered \$12,000. Mr. Fowle was born in Charlestown, Mass., May 3, 1817, and was the last and youngest of eight brothers, all of whom were engaged in business in Boston and vicinity. He learned the druggist's business with his brother, the late Sen. W. Fowle, whom he succeeded at the stand at the corner of Prince and Salem streets.

The above is copied from a Boston paper; we desire to add this expression of our sympathy. The diseased gentleman, Mr. Fowle, on the occasion of his visit to this city, above referred to, attended the meeting of our Numismatic Society, held only a few days before his death.



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LE CHATEAU VAUDREUIL.



WE are favoured by our friend Major L. A. H.-Latour, with the following description of the old Chateau, the official residence of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, when Governor of Canada, with many interesting facts which have been hitherto unpublished.

“ Plan de l'Hotel de Vaudreuil, et terrains en dépendants
“ du 17 juillet 1726.

“ Tel qu'il a été vendu en 1721 avec une addition de 15
“ pieds ou plus depuis la rue St. Charles jusqu'aux représen-
“ tants M. Dulhut (M. le Mis de Vaudreuil) à prendre à la

“ rue St. Paul jusqu'à l'eau, etc.—Plus une étendue concédée
 “ par les Jésuites sur la rue St. Charles au-dessus des terrains
 “ acquis de M. Duluth et d'Ailleboust.” ‘C.L.’”

CHATEAU VAUDREUIL.

1. Le Château Vaudreuil a été bâti en 1723, comme il
 appert par l'inscription suivante trouvée, le 15 mai 1806, sous
 la première pierre de l'angle sud-est :

Cette pierre. a. esté posée, par Dame Louise
 Elizabeth. Jouabere. femme. de haut. et.
 puissent. seigneur, Philippe. de Rigaud
 chevalier. marquis. de Vaudreuil. grand
 . croix. de l'ordre militaire de St.Louis
 gouverneur et lieutenant. général
 pour le roy. de toute. la nouvelle
 France septentrionale
 en 1723 le 15 may.

Sept maison appartient à Monsieur
 le Marquis de Vaudreuil.

Le Château occupait alors ce qu'on appelle maintenant
 la Place connue aujourd'hui par le nom de la Place Jacques
 Cartier, emprunté au nom de Jacques Cartier navigateur de
 St. Malo, qui a exploré le Canada, sous les auspices, de
 François Premier, à trois époques différentes depuis 1534 à
 1542.

Ce terrain avait été primitivement concédé par M. Paul de
 Chomedey Sieur de Maisonneuve, 1er gouverneur de Montréal
 partie, au Sieur André Demers dit Chédeville, le 20 août
 1655, et partie (environ un arpent sur la rue Notre Dame et ½
 arpent rue St. Charles) à Paul Benoit dit Livernois en 1654
 Ce dernier a cédé, en 1659 son terrain à Jacques Malhiot,

qui l'a revendu, en 1660, à Jacques Testard de la Forest. Retiré la même année par le seigneur, il fut concédé de nouveau, le 10 décembre 1660, à M. Charles d'Ailleboust Sieur des Musseaux.

M. le marquis de Vaudreuil a acquis, vers 1721, pour construire son hôtel les terrains ci-dessus ainsi que d'autres emplacements voisins, des RR.PP. Jésuites, de M. Duluth, de Melle Daneau de Muy, etc.

2. Le 12 avril 1763, le Château Vaudreuil ou Hôtel de Vaudreuil, sous lequel nom il est désigné à l'acte de vente, a été vendu devant M. Moïette, notaire à Paris, par "haut et puissant Seigneur marquis de Vaudreuil grand croix de l'ordre royal militaire de Saint Louis, et haute et puissante dame Jeanne Charlotte Fleury, son épouse, demeurant alors à Paris, en leur hôtel, rue des deux Boules, phe. Saint Germain, Lauxerrois, à Messire Michel Chartier, chevalier et Seigneur de Lotbinière, demeurant ordinairement en la ville de Québec en Canada, étant de présent à Paris, logé à l'hôtel bourgogne rue des petits champs, phe. St. Eustache."

N.B.—Le 31 mars 1769, M. de Vaudreuil nomma M. Deschambeault son procureur pour retirer les rentes etc., de M. de Lotbinière.

3. Le 12 septembre 1771, M. de Lotbinière a vendu le Château Vaudreuil à M. Joseph Fleury Deschambeault de la Gorgendière, moyennant la somme de 18,500 chelins, cours de cette Province, équivalant à 17,593 livres, de France.

4. Le 26 juillet 1773, M. Deschambeault l'a revendu, pour la même somme (18,500 chelins), à MM. les marguilliers de la Paroisse Notre Dame, pour y établir un collège.

Le 1er octobre 1773, le collège, fondé vers 1767, dans le presbytère de la Longue-Pointe, par M. J. B. Curatteau de la Blaiserie, Ptre. S. S., fut installé dans le Château Vaudreuil

sous le nom de Collège de St. Raphaël, et y demeura jusqu'au 6 juin 1803, auquel jour il fut réduit en cendres.

Le Collège fut rebâti, en 1804, aux frais du Séminaire St. Sulpice, sur la rue du collège et fut ouvert le 20 octobre 1806, sous le nom de Collège ou petit Séminaire de Montréal.

5. Le 14 décembre 1803, le terrain du Château Vaudreuil (avec la ruine du collège et ses dépendances), fut vendu par les marguilliers de Notre-Dame à MM. Jean-Baptiste, Durocher et Joseph Périnault tous deux négociants moyennant 3000 guinées.

Durant le mois de décembre 1803, MM. Durocher et Périnault ont divisé le terrain ci-dessus, ainsi que celui qu'ils avaient acheté du Séminaire St. Sulpice, comme suit :

“ 1. Ils ont laissé pour l'usage public une place nommée *Marché Neuf*, large de 172 pieds français, sur la rue Notre-Dame et de 175 pieds, sur la rue St. Paul ; sans comprendre la rue St. Charles qui terminait ce marché au nord-est, et celle de la fabrique qui la terminait au sud-ouest. La dite place s'étendant en longueur depuis la rue Notre-Dame jusqu'à celle de St. Paul, ce qui donnait pour longueur moyenne 388 pieds environ.

“ 2. Ils ont réservé le reste des terrains qu'ils avaient acquis de la Fabrique et du Séminaire, situés au sud-ouest du marché neuf et de la rue de la Fabrique et l'ont distribué en huit emplacements qu'ils ont vendus aux personnes suivantes, savoir :

- | | | | |
|--------|------------|--------------|--|
| 417—26 | déc. 1803, | 75 x 60 pds. | à David Ross, avocat. |
| 418—27 | “ | “ | 48 x 75 Joseph Roy. |
| 419—26 | “ | “ | Louis Charland, inspecteur des chemins |
| 420—26 | “ | “ | J. Bt. Hérigaud, M. D. |
| 421—27 | “ | “ | Philippe Belin. |
| 422—27 | “ | “ | Philippe Belin. |
| 423—26 | “ | “ | Basile Proulx. |
| 424—26 | “ | “ | Mme Ve. Gabriel Cotté |

RUE NOTRE-DAME

	75	
	No. 417	60
	No. 418	48
	No. 419	48
	No. 420	48
	No. 421	48
413	No. 421 A	15
	No. 422	
	No. 422 B	48
	423 Ruelle Viger	48
	75	
	424	48

RUE LA FABRIQUE

	172	21.8
402	MARCHÉ NEUF <i>(Anjouville Place Jacques-Cartier.)</i>	
		382
		RUE ST. CHARLES
	175	19.9

RUE ST. PAUL

N. B.—M. A. C. de Léry Macdonald, qui a eu la bienveillance de nous procurer le modèle du plan du Château Vaudreuil, est l'arrière petit fils du Marquis de Lotbinière, et M. J. Bte. Durocher, un des acquéreurs du Château, après l'incendie du collège, était le bisaïeul de l'épouse du soussigné.

L. A. H. I.

Avec la bienveillante permission de M. A. C. de Léry Macdonald, nous donnons plus bas des extraits de lettres adressées de Paris à M. de Lotbinière, à Montréal, pour lui annoncer la mort M. Le Marquis de Vaudreuil, dernier gouverneur et Montréal et celle de l'épouse de son frère, M. Rigaud de Vaudreuil.

1re Lettre de M. le Chevalier Marquis de Vaudreuil :

“ Paris, 31 mai 1775.

P. S.—“ J'apprends dans ce moment que Mad. De Rigaud “ qui était partie au mois de novembre dernier pour conduire “ Mad. la vicomtesse de Choiseuil, sa nièce, à St. Domingue, “ y était décédée dans le mois de février dernier.

2me Lettre du même:

“ à Paris le 31 mars 1776.

“ Vous aurez sans doute appris, mon cher Delotbinière la “ mort de Mad. De Rigaud* arrivée au mois de février 1775 “ à St. Domingue où elle était allée pour l'arrangement de “ ses affaires; mon frère de Rigaud depuis ce triste événement “ est chez moi; nous comptons passer ensemble le reste de “ nos jours.”

(*) Madame de Rigaud (Melle Marie Claire Françoise Guyot de la Mirande, veuve de M. Dominique Herord) avait épousé, à St. Domingue, le 12 Juin 1732. M. Joseph Hyacinthe de Vaudreuil, le plus jeune des garçons de M. Philippe de Rigaud (xiv gouverneur), chevalier, seigneur de Vaudreuil, commandant les troupes du Roy, gouverneur de toute la Nouvelle-France inhumé le 13 oct. 1725 dans l'église des Récollets, à Québec, et de dame Louise Elisabeth de Joybert, fille de M. Pierre de Joybert seigneur de Marçon et de Soulanges, commandant en Acadie, et de dame Marie-Francoise Chartier de Lotbinière.

30 Lettre de M. de Rigaud de Vaudreuil.

“ à Collier près St. Dié sur Loire, 2 mars 1779.

“ C'est avec une véritable douleur que je vous annonce la perte que j'ay faite de mon frère le 4 aoust dernier. Dieu l'a attiré à luy, et comme il a fait une bonne fin, j'ose espérer que Dieu luy aura fait miséricorde.”

“ Je vous remercie, mon cher Delotbinière, des nouvelles dont vous me faites part; veuillez, je vous prie, continuer, car le Canada me touche infiniment.”

40. Lettre de Melle d'Ailleboust :

“ à Collier près St. Dié sur Loire, 2 mars 1779

“ C'est avec une vive douleur et amertume dans le cœur que j'ay l'honneur, monsieur, de vous annoncer la mort de M. le marquis de Vaudreuil arrivée le 4 aoust dernier; cette perte m'est d'autant plus sensible qu'en le perdant, je puis dire avoir perdu mon second père, puisque tant il a vécu, il n'a cessé d'avoir des bontés pour moi; et en mourant y a mis le comble en me faisant son légataire universel.”

N.B.—M. le marquis de Vaudreuil, Pierre de Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil, dernier gouverneur français en Canada, né à Québec le 22 novembre 1698, avait épousé, le 2 mai 1708, Melle Louise Fleury d'Eschambault et est mort, chevalier, à Paris, le 4 août 1778 (et non en 1764.)

L. A. H.-L.

A REMINISCENCE OF MADAME LA BARONNE DE
ST. LAURENT AND OF THE FIELD
OF WATERLOO.

DEAR SIR—In looking through my correspondence I find a letter from an esteemed old friend, very recently deceased; Mrs. Charles Aylwin, late of Cap Santé, County of Portneuf, and Seignuresse of the Fief D'Auteuil and others. Mrs. Aylwin (née Hedlié Louise Williams,—a sister of General James Edwin Williams of Cheltenham, England,—though verging on

eighty, had preserved intact her memory and intellectual vigour. She was probably the last survivor of the time when flourished the beautiful Baronne de Fortesson née Julie Mon-genet de St. Laurent, who for twenty eight years was the trusted friend of the late Duke of Kent—stationed in Quebec from 1791 to 1794, as Col. of the 7th Fusileers. The last mention we find in Canadian annals of this fascinating French lady, is a reference to her entry into a French Convent a short time before the Duke's marriage.

Should you deem this epistle calculated to interest your readers, I enclose some extracts for publication.

J. M. L.

Oct. 1882.

Spencer Grange, Cap. Santé,
Quebec, March 5th, 1882.

J. M. LEMOINE, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—On looking over some of my late husband's books here I found the *Brussels Review*.

I think you asked me in what year the Queen's father, the Duke of Kent resided in Brussels. It must have been in 1818. We lived in the *Rue du Musée*, quite close to the church where we used to see His Royal Highness in church with Madame de St. Laurent, and as children are sometimes very inquisitive my brother and myself used to remark her when walking with the Duke, he built a high and solid wall to prevent ourselves and indeed all the children from gazing at her as she was highly *rouged*.

The orange trees mentioned in the *Brussels Review* belonged to the King of the Netherlands and when they had done flowering were sent to the Jardin Bolangue opposite our residence, *Rue du Musée* and wheeled back again by the *allée verte* to his Palace de Laecken, and as there were still remaining on these magnificent trees (when sent) a few

blossoms and fruit it was quite a delicious perfume for us, when the breeze wafted it towards our windows. * * *

The Rev. T. Prince was the Duke's Chaplain, and arrived from Brunswick in disgrace, from the fact of his having slapped the face of one of the Royal Dukes of Brunswick to whom he was tutor; he was a person of splendid talents and great learning, but my father used to say of a most ungovernable temper. My brother was taken from the Lycée at Brussels and sent to Mr. Prince's University. * * * *

We were taken by our father two days after the battle to see the memorable Field of Waterloo; my father was constantly pushing my little brother up the trees at La Haye Sainté &c., to cut out the musket balls with his knife. All the English families went with us.—I think I almost may call myself a Waterloo man after this.—My father showed us the place where he was on the field and taking care of his military chest, he being paymaster 2nd Batt. 44th Reg., from whence he sent us message to fly from Brussels to Antwerp.

How we reached Antwerp I do not recollect, but, we were just embarking for England with other friends in a sailing packet, when he sent another message, to return immediately to Brussels, as we had been victorious. On arriving there our mother remarked that nothing had been disturbed in our absence, though she had left all the doors open. After this our parents went to Paris with the army of occupation, leaving my brother and myself at school in Brussels. It makes me quite nervous to recall these times.

Kind remembrance to Mrs. Le Moine and yourself.

Believe me, Dear Sir.

Yours very sincerely

(S-d.) H. C. AYLWIN.

Mrs. Aylwin died at Cap Santé on the 17th May, 1882.

TRAVELLING FROM ONTARIO TO RED RIVER
23 YEARS AGO.

N the *Antiquarian* Vol. III, page 128 we published an account of the pioneer newspaper in the North-West projected by Messrs Buckingham and Caldwell in 1859. Mr. Buckingham has again taken up his residence at Winnipeg, and one cannot help contrasting the circumstances attending the former journey—nearly a quarter a century ago—with those of the present day (the transition being from the rude ox carts to the luxurious Pullman car), and marking the enormous development of the country in the interval. Eager curiosity was thus early manifested by Canada in the Great Lone Land, then slowly emerging from the impenetrable darkness, wherein it had hitherto been shrouded, to the light these gentlemen pioneers of the newspaper press did so much to make bright. The country was yet held by the Hudson's Bay Company as the home of the bear and the buffalo, and all avenues to it were jealously guarded. Through our own territory there was no practical outlet whatever, and the route by the United States was just struggling into notice. The hardy voyageurs of the Red River country had burst out—in spite of the precautions of the Hudson's Bay Company to confine all means of ingress and egress to the frozen sea of Hudson's Bay—through the woods and over the prairies of Minnesota hewing for themselves a way—fording the rivers, felling the trees, and filling up the morasses—as they went along.

The experiment of placing a steamboat on the Red River was tried for the first time in 1859, and it was in the belief of its success that our journalistic confreres brought their outfit of press, and types, and paper and all the other paraphernalia of a newspaper thither by that means of conveyance. But on their arrival at St. Paul they were driven to despair by learning of the boat having, for that time at least, proved

a failure. Extracts from private letters, addressed to friends in Toronto by the senior partner in the enterprise, but which found their way into the columns of the *Globe*, are interesting reading at this time as showing the shifts they were put to and their indomitable perseverance in surmounting all obstacles.

The first letter appeared Oct. 7, 1859, and was written from St. Paul. After arriving in that city with their heavy and cumbrous outfit, the enterprising journalists were joined by the Rev. John Black and family, who had reached St. Paul on their way back from a visit to Upper Canada, to meet with a similar disappointment. The prospect of remaining for the winter in St. Paul not being a pleasant or profitable one, the two parties determined to unite their forces and to purchase and to drive to Fort Garry with oxen. The correspondent writes :

" We shall travel with our own teams and drive through four (oxen)-in-hand. Mr. Burbank one of the most enterprising citizens of St. Paul, and to whom we are indebted for many favours, highly approves of the plan. Our material and luggage weigh close upon thirty hundred, and the Rev. Mr. Black's luggage, etc., is something over six hundred. There are our two selves, Mr. Black, his wife, his sister, and his little boy. Our cavalcade will include what I have just enumerated, teamster, provisions, tent and bedding for the journey, three Red River carts, each drawn by an ox and carrying ourselves and part of the baggage, and a waggon and two yoke of oxen. We gave \$40 each for the oxen, \$70 for the waggon, \$20 for each cart and harness, and about \$30 and the run of the commissariat waggon to the teamster. We expect to be able to sell our teams at Fort Garry for nearly as much as we give for them at St. Paul. About two miles from this city we shall fall in with a party of nine or ten half-breeds, who are returning to Red River

Roman Catholic Bishop for a new bishopric to be constituted in the settlement. Every vehicle that comes down goes back laden to its full extent. I have just been speaking to an enterprising American, who is about to establish a hotel in the settlement, and who has come down to make the necessary purchases. He returns on Saturday. Yesterday I talked with the editor of the paper, started 250 miles westward from St. Paul, in Dakota Territory, in the midst of the Indians. There were only three shanties when he pitched his tent, and only a dozen readers within a circuit of I don't know how many miles. I also fell in, yesterday, with Mr. J. W. Taylor, who arrived at St. Paul on Saturday evening, after a long visit to the Northwest, including a month's residence at Selkirk. He speaks in glowing terms of the country. He states that the Red River people are in need of everything but money, of which, according to him, they have an abundance. The St. Paul people are evidently of the same opinion, for they are preparing to do great things there next year.

"I am told that there is only one through mail a month by this route to Red River, and the day of its departure I can only learn at St. Cloud as we go up. * * * * * The weather is glorious, and everything betokens a prosperous journey. In a month, if all be well, we shall be at our journey's end. Fancy four oxen prancing up to the gates of Fort Garry with the *Nor'-Wester!*"

A pretty picture, truly—on paper. The next letter, written "On the Open Prairie, near Itaska," and published in the *Globe* of Oct 17—gives it a darker and more comical side:

"The Reverend John Black having determined to stop to hold a preaching here yesterday (Sunday), I embrace the opportunity of giving you a few incidents of our journey thus far. Our departure from St. Paul was such as to leave any-

with, I am told (but I do not vouch for the truth of it), a thing but pleasant associations connected with it. The oxen they gave us for our carts were as wild as March hares, and no sooner were they yoked than they bolted off through the streets at an alarming speed, greatly to the dismay and bodily danger of the citizens. The only injury sustained, however, was to our own property, and this was not a trifle. The paper was jerked on one side of the road, and the cases of type on the other. The former was easily picked up; not so the latter, which received such a "distribution" as was never before seen. However, we managed to pick up most of the sorts, and together they constituted a heap of *pi* sufficient, I hope, to serve us during the remainder of the journey. The oxen were then lashed with heavy ropes to one end of the waggon, and amid the jeers of the little boys and the good wishes of the other folk, we made a start once more for the Red River. But the night had stolen a march upon us. It was already dark, and we pitched our tents about two miles from the city. Next morning we were up betimes, and were early on the road. A harder one to travel I never experienced. For we had not made more than twenty yards towards the 500 miles when the wildest of the oxen again kicked up his heels, and the next minute the wheels of the luggage cart were spinning in the air. It had turned completely over, breaking the cart bows and smashing the trunks. A council was then called, and in the end Mr. Black departed for St. Paul to procure another waggon to take the place of two of the carts (the ox in the third cart was docile and did his duty well).

In the afternoon he returned with the waggon and a pair of extra oxen, for which Mr. Burbank had given us credit. The carts we managed to sell for their value to a man at St. Anthony, who was about starting for the settlement with hardware. Under the new arrangement we have got on

very well. The cart carries the ladies and the paper for the *Nor'-Wester*. The waggons, the press and type for ditto, and the baggage and other et ceteras. The camp was pitched the second night near St. Anthony. And a terrible night it was! We had thunder, lightning and rain the whole time, and were fortunate in being able obtain shelter in a neighboring cottage."

How they crept along at snail's pace through troubles and difficulties, may be learnt from another letter in this interesting series, written "In the Woods, near Crow Wing," and appearing in the *Globe* of October 20th."

"As you will perceive from the point at which I date this letter, our progress continues to be slow. We journey about 17 miles only per day, wind and weather permitting; for when it blows or rains we stop altogether. On the whole the weather has been and continues to be propitious. Generally the mornings are very frosty and cold, the remainder of the day hot, until the evening, when it again becomes frosty. But we have had two or three heavy storms of hail and rain, and for folks whose habitation is unbleached calico these are not pleasant. There is, however, not one amongst us who does not do full justice to his rations. You may be interested to know of what these are composed. The catalogue, alas! is not a long one. In the morning coffee, biscuit and pork. At noon pork, coffee, and biscuit. At night, biscuit, pork and coffee. But small as is the variety, the quantity and quality are there, and we eat enough to keep an army on march. At Little Falls we had the misfortune to break the axle of one of the waggons, and we were detained there a day to get it repaired. Last night again the *Nor'-Wester* wagon was within a hairs breadth of being tumbled into a ditch through the carelessness of one of our teamsters. From these and all other calamities may we in future be preserved! Tomorrow we enter a country where there are no wheelwrights,

and what we should do then in case of accident I will not venture to imagine. One of our oxen has grown blind since our departure, and at Sauk Rapids one of the Hudson Bay Co.'s employees (Mr. McKay) placed one of the Company's oxen at Mr. Black's disposal. So we have now ten oxen, two waggons, a cart, two teamsters, one dog, and ourselves. Tomorrow we expect to be joined by the train of Mr. McKinney, who is on his way back to establish the hotel I told of, and we go through the Chippewa country together. We are likely to have a little bother with these rascally Indians who are now spreeing it at Crow-Wing where they have assembled to get their pay and where, we are told, they have already received a few knock-down arguments from carters whose cattle they have attempted to run off. The 'wood-road' is our route. It is represented as being the best at this time of the year—the water of the streams being low, and there being good pasturage for the cattle—the latter a most important consideration, as we find by the lank sides of our oxen, produced by the dry grass they have been obliged, from want of better food, to eat since they left St. Paul. The stoppage of the boat must be a terrible disappointment to the Red River folks, many of whom had sent down large orders, and whose goods cannot reach the settlement until next spring. Mr McKay also informed us that dry goods and merchandize of all kinds were rotting by the way, the men who had been hired to 'haul' them, having taken too heavy loads, had been obliged to throw off a portion of them on the roadside. I am very glad we are accompanying our own goods, though tedious be the journey. Caldwell is now assisting the ladies to get supper, and to-morrow I shall be the driver of the one-ox team. You will, therefore, see that we follow other occupations than the business we are on our way to prosecute. We are getting semi-barbarous in appearance

Wash our faces as often as we can get a chance—about once in two days, and put on clean shirts (to do which we are obliged to clear about half-a-mile beyond camp) once a week, and that on Sunday. Can't you send over a missionary to teach habits of cleanliness? If so, please send soap and water along with him."

SNOW IN OCTOBER.



ON this subject Mr. J. H. Dorwin's diary contributes the following ;

"On the 21st of October in 1841, about four inches of snow fell, and the 25th about two inches more, but it was all gone before the 1st of November, and the weather was mild up to the 8th of November, when four inches of snow fell which did not go off.

Winter set in on the 27th of October, 1843, with eight or ten inches of snow, the weather being cold, and sleighing good. The wintry weather continued up to the 18th of November, when it began to rain. The snow all went off, weather was mild, and there was no frost in the ground, so that the farmers were ploughing on the 26th of November, the mild weather continued until the 11th of December when cold weather and winter set in.

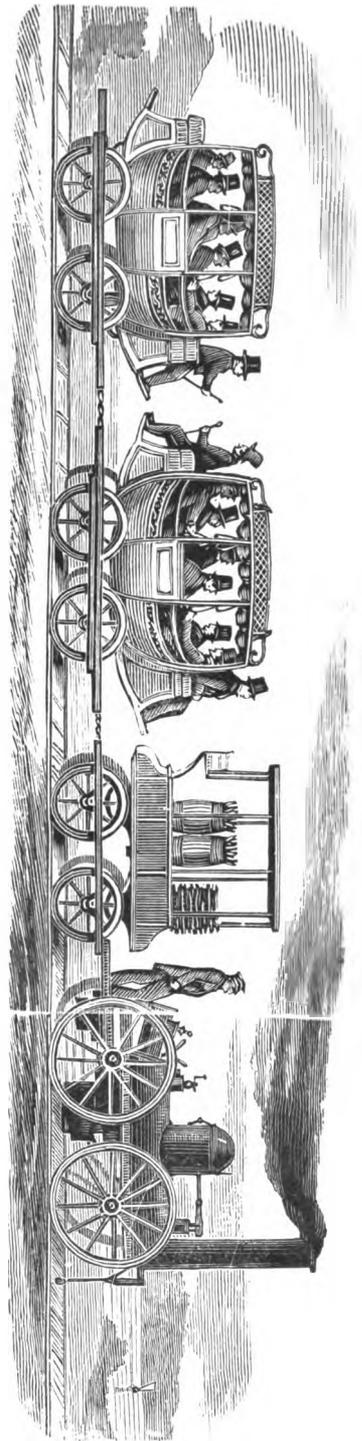
On the 28th of October, 1844, it commenced to snow and continued for two days, when from two to three and a half feet of snow fell, which did not go off until the May following.

The winter of 1845 was a severely cold one, with six feet of snow in the country, the most snow of any winter, except the winter of 1869, that I have known.

THE FIRST RAILWAY TRAIN IN AMERICA.

ALTHOUGH it is more than fifty years since the first locomotive appeared on this continent, and many are yet living who saw the first railway train move, yet the facts and dates are frequently forgotten. To refresh our readers' memories and remind them of the wonderful change which has taken place within a few years, we reproduce the accompanying illustration of the first train, and append the following facts from a recent issue of the *New-York Times*:—

The controversy in regard to the first steam railroad train operated in this country is as yet unsettled, but the preponderance of the evidence would seem to show that it was the train run over the Albany & Schenectady road in 1831. The charter for this road was granted in 1826 to the Mohawk & Hudson River Railroad Company, and work upon it was begun in 1830. It was completed in 1831, and in September of that year the first passenger train, which is also claimed to be the first steam passenger train ever run in this country, was sent over the rails from Albany to Schenectady and back. Among the passengers on this memorable excursion was the late Thurlow Weed. In speaking of it to a *Times* reporter, a short



time before his death, Mr. Weed said: "It is still a more or less disputed point whether the Albany & Schenectady road, or a short road near Charleston, S.C., was the first railroad operated in this country, but I am inclined to think that the claim of the South Carolina road has been pretty well disposed of, and that history will decide that the Albany & Schenectady line was the first one completed and operated. There is no doubt that both roads were constructed almost simultaneously, but I have a very strong impression that the first train was run over the New-York line. The road was narrow gauge, and followed the same route that it does now, but it has been consolidated and forms the eastern terminus of the New York Central, but in 1831 the country through which it passes was very lightly settled. It ran through a pine forest and I suppose there were not a half a dozen houses between Albany and Schenectady, a distance of sixteen miles. There was a hill at both the Albany and Schenectady ends of the line, and the cars were drawn up and let down these hills by a strong rope, which was worked by a stationary engine, so that the locomotive did not enter either of the cities. The locomotive was a queer looking arrangement and would create a sensation in these days. It was imported from England, weighed four tons, and was named John Bull. The cars of the first train were also peculiar looking vehicles according to our modern notions of railway coaches, but in 1831 they were looked upon as marvels. They were two in number and consisted of the bodies of the old stage coach, taken from the lumbering wheels and transferred to railroad trucks.

I remember that first excursion very well, and most of those who enjoyed it," continued Mr. Weed. "The gentlemen who made this trip were Lewis Benedict, James Alexander, president of the Commercial Bank of Albany; Charles E. Dudley, of the Dudley observatory; Jacob Hayes, high constable of New York; Major Meggs, sheriff of Albany; Judge

Marvin, of Saratoga; John J. DeGraff, mayor of Schenectady, Edward Crosswell, editor of the Albany Argus; John Townsend, Billy Winne, of the Penny Post at Albany; ex-governor Joseph C. Yates, myself, and two or three others whom I do not now recall. Our engineer was John Hampson, an Englishman, who I have been told is still living, but with the exception of him and myself every one of the persons who made the trip are dead. I was thirty-four years old then, and all the rest, except Crosswell, who was about my age, were from five to ten years older than I. A great crowd of people assembled at the foot of the hill in Albany to see us start, and among them was an artist by the name of Brown, I think. It took about three quarters of an hour to get ready for the start, and during that time Brown managed to secure a picture of the party, the portraits of which are remarkable for their fidelity. Several copies of this picture are in existence, and I have one of them myself. The original is in the possession of the Connecticut Historical Society, at Hartford. When all was ready the coaches were pulled up the hill by the stationary engine, the locomotive was attached when the summit had been reached, and we went thundering towards Schenectady. We made the trip of about sixteen miles in between sixty and seventy minutes, and we thought we had done an extraordinary thing, as indeed we had for those early days of the century. The idea of the modern express train running at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour would have seemed preposterous then. We took dinner in Schenectady and returned by the road to Albany, making the trip in a little over an hour."

The only stockholders of the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad whom Mr. Weed could remember were Mr. DeWolf, of New York, the father of Catherine De Wolf; John Townsend, of Albany, and Major John Degraff, of Schenectady. The old narrow gauge road was torn up when the consolidation with the New York Central was made, and the sta-

tionary engine was dispensed with, the locomotive running direct into Albany and Schenectady. The route of the line has not changed, although it is more thickly settled than it was when looked out upon by the passengers on the first railroad that ever made a trip in America.

MEDALS OF THE REIGN OF LOUIS XIV.

Continued.

BY JOSEPH K. FORAN, GREEN PARK, AYLMER.



QWING to the great number of medals struck during the reign of Louis XIV, and to the space required to properly describe each one of them, we will select those of the most importance and content ourselves with naming the others. It has already taken a year to publish the account of fifty medals and should we continue to the end, as we have commenced, it would be sometime in the year 1890 that the last medal would find a corner in the "*Antiquarian*". As life is uncertain, and as it is on the other hand most certain that in 1890 many of the readers of to-day, and possibly the writer himself, will be amongst *the things of the past*, we will take old time by the fore-lock and give, in as short a space as possible, as many as we can. *Multum in parvo* is a good old motto, let us try it in this case!

LI. Medal.—THE CONFERENCE OF PEACE. Cardinal Mazarin and Don Louis de Haro met in 1659 on the *Island Phesants* in the centre of the river that runs along the confines of France and Spain and there drew up the contract of marriage between the young French King and the Infantine of Spain. The medal commemorating this event is an exquisite piece of workmanship and design. We see the Bidassoa leaping along, engirdling the Island (*since called the Isle of Peace*), in the centre of the Island stands the antique temple of peace. In the back ground are the rugged peaks of the Pyrenees, towering aloft and breaking the outline of the dis-

tant horizon. The legend reads, PACIS ADYTUM, meaning, *the Sanctuary of Peace*: in Exergue COLLOQUIUM AD BIDASSOAM, M.DC.LIX. *Conference held in the Island of the Bidassoa 1659.*

LII. MEDAL.—A CITADEL BUILT AT MARSEILLES. The plan of the port and of two forts is the face of the medal. The legend reads; MARSILIA ARCE MUNITA, meaning, *Marseilles fortified.* In exergue the date 1660.

LIII. MEDAL.—INTERVIEW OF THE TWO KINGS. This medal is a counterpart of the first (LI.) It is a meeting of the Kings on the Island of Peace after the conference concluded between their respective ministers.

LIV. MEDAL.—MARRIAGE OF THE KING. When the treaty of Peace was concluded Marshal Grammont went to Madrid and demanded the Infantine. *His most Catholic Majesty* accompanied her to the frontier. At Saint John de Luz the marriage was consummated, a marriage doubly blessed, in the benediction of peace, of happiness and prosperity which it drew down upon both nations. On the medal we see Hymen holding two crowns of myrtle in one hand and in the other a torch with which he sets fire to a heap of arms. The legend reads; PAX ET CONNUBIUM, meaning, *Peace and marriage.* In Exergue we read, MARIA THERESIA AUSTRIACA REGI NUPTA IX. JUN. M.D.C.LX. *Maria Theresa of Austria married to the King 9th June 1660.*

There is another medal on the same subject bearing the features of the Queen.

The seventeen medals that follow are all so perfect and so beautiful that despite our intention to abbreviate the descriptions, we must, in justice give them a full space. They are truly the medals of peace, of prosperity, of transition from the series of wars with which the reign commenced to the series of struggles that marked the close of that golden epoch in the history of France.

LV. MEDAL.—THE ENTRY OF THE QUEEN. The King on his return to Paris with the Queen, ordered a superb display. In the history of nations, perchance, no such triumphal march was ever witnessed; “old Cathedrals shake from vault to belfry with clanging chimes. Beauty is clustered there in snowy vesture; and princes and warriors, bearded and plumed and harnessed for the field; and senators, judges and ministers assembled in costume. The market places, public squares and offices are decked with wreaths and floral garlands, and painted shields, and pendent flags. In the Fauxbourg St. Antoine a throne is raised. There are gay processions in the streets, and barges with gilded prows and silken awnings, laden with revelry, glide up and down the river. The sun sets. There is a broad avenue, walled on either side by arches of fire, fountains of fire, pillars of fire, temples of fire—“temples of immortality”—pyramids of fire. The fable of the phoenix is more than realized. Above that mass and maze of flame an eagle, feathered with flames spreads his gigantic wings, and mounts and expands, until tower and dome and obelisk are spanned. Visions of Arabian nights visit the earth again. The wealth and wonders of Nineveh are disentombed. The festival costs one million six hundred thousand francs.” Thus did Thomas F. Meagher describe this great festive procession and celebration. The legend of the medal reads; FELICISSIMUS REGINÆ IN URBEM ADVENTUS meaning *the happy arrival of the Queen in Paris*: In Exergue is 1660.

LVI. MEDAL.—THE KING ASSUMES THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT. The King is represented as Apollo on a globe adorned with lilies. He holds a rudder in his right hand and in the left he holds a Lyre—symbol of harmony. The legend reads; ORDO ET FELICITAS, and in Exergue REGE CURAS IMPERII CAPESENTE, M.DC.LXI, meaning, *The King takes the reins of government and order and happiness flourish.* 1661.

LVII. MEDAL.—THE KING ACCESSIBLE TO HIS SUBJECTS.

We see the King on his Throne, receiving the gifts presented to him. The legend reads: FACILIS, AD PRINCIPEM ADITUS, meaning; *The free access to the Prince.* 1661.

LVIII. MEDAL—THE ATTENTION OF THE KING TO HIS COUNCIL. An amphitheatre is represented and chariot of the sun entering, the horses in full gallop. The signs of the zodiac mark the track whence the chariot never deviates. The legend reads, GALLIA FELIX, and in Exergue, ASSIDUA REGIS IN CONSILIIIS PRÆSENTIA M.DC.LXI, meaning, *France happy in the attention of her King to the Councils.* 1661.

LIX. MEDAL—THE SECRET OF THE KING'S COUNCILS. The God of Silence is represented leaning upon a column and holding a cornucopia in one hand and touching his lips with the index finger of the other hand. In the legend we read; COMES CONSILIORUM meaning that *Secrecy accompanies the projects and councils of the King.* The date is 1661.

LX. MEDAL—THE HALL OF JUSTICE. The Hall of Justice thus commemorated is spoken of in many of our old French authors upon law. A little book written by Marcadé the great legal authority in civil matters contains the history of the foundation of this particular temple of justice. The goddess is represented holding a sword in one hand and a pair of scales in the other.

LXI. MEDAL—THANKS RENDERED FOR THE DUKEDOM OF BAR. The workmanship of this medal is, in truth, superior to anything struck before or since in France. In the minutest details it is perfect. It represents the Duke Charles Lorraine on bended knee and without his hat or sword. The King covered and seated on his throne, holds the Duke's hands between his own. Beside them are the arms of Bar. The legend reads; HOMAGIUM LIGIUM CAROLI DUCIS LOTHARINGIÆ, OB DUCATUM BARENSEM meaning, *Homage brought by Charles Duke of Lorraine for the dukedom of Bar.* In Exergue, the date 1661.

LXII. MEDAL—THE BIRTH OF THE DAUPHIN. On the

first of November 1661, the "first hope of France" was born. The good genius of the land is seen descending with the infant and the legend reads; FELIX GALLIARUM GENIUS. *The happy or good genius of France. In exergue* are the words; NATALIS DELPHINI I NOVEMBRIS M.DC.LXI. *Birth of the Dauphin 1st November 1661.*

LXIII. MEDAL—THE PROMOTION OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE ORDER OF THE HOLY-GHOST. Their number was forty. But the King desiring to augment the number chose sixty of those whose families had rendered most service to the state and on the 1st Jan. 1662, at Paris, amidst great pomps and ceremony, he decorated them with the insignia of the order.

The King seated upon a throne decorated in the mantle of the order receives the oath of a new knight, who kneels before him and behind him stands the grand treasurer with the collar of gold. The legend is; GENERI ET VIRTUTI, meaning; *to the nobility and the brave.* In Exergue, SEXAGINTA PROCERES TORQUES DONATI. M.DC.LXII. *Sixty lords knighted in 1662.*

LXIX. MEDAL—ABOLITION OF DUELLING. Justice is represented standing over four men, who are stricken to the ground but still hold their arms. She fixes a threatening look upon them and seems to tell them of punishment merited by their criminal fighting. The legend is, JUSTITIA OPTIMI PRINCIPIS.—*The justice of the best of princes.* In Exergue; SINGULARUM CERTAMINUM FUROR COERCITUS M.DC.LXII,—meaning. *The fury of Duelling arrested, 1660.*

LXX. MEDAL—RIGHT OF PRECEDENCE RECOGNIZED BY SPAIN. This medal commemorates not so much a particular event, insignificant in itself, as the assertion of a right extraordinary which France claimed in Europe. On the arrival of the Swedish consul in London, the Spanish representative drove his carriage ahead of that of the French Ambassador. This nearly gave rise to a fresh war between those countries.

France claimed from all Europe the right to have her King go first in all public demonstrations and in his absence for the Ambassador to take the first place. The medal represents the King on the steps of his throne. The Papal Nuncio in front of him, the princes of the Court around him and a Spanish representative in the position of a supplicant. The legend reads; *JUS PRÆCEDENDI ASSERTUM*, meaning; *right of precedence confirmed*. In Exergue we read; *HISPANORUM EXCUSATIS CORAM XXX. LEGATIS PRINCIPUM. M.DC.LXII. Satisfaction made by Spain in presence of thirty foreign Ambassadors.*—1662.

LXXI. MEDAL.—THE LIBERALITY OF THE KING DURING THE FAMINE. Charity is represented as a woman handing a loaf of bread to another woman and two children. The legend is; *FAMES PIETATE PRINCIPIS SUBLEVATA*, meaning *France saved from famine by the paternal bounty of the King*, 1662.

LXXII. MEDAL.—THE CARROUSEL. This was an invention of the King. He caused a great Amphitheatre to be raised near the Tuileries and there he made the representatives of all the provinces compete for prizes. The medal represents the King himself on a horse entering the lists and the legend reads; *LUDI EQUESTRES*, meaning, *Horse games or races.*—1662.

LXXIII. MEDAL.—OBTAINING OF DUNKERQUE. The Spaniards gave this important city of the Low Lands to England and Louis XIV bought it for five million francs. The medal represents the city, in the form of a crowned woman, presenting the plan of the fort to the French King and behind her is a ship. The legend reads *PROVIDENTIA PRINCIPIS*; meaning, *the wise foresight of the King*. In Exergue: *DUNKERCA RECUPERATA. M.DC.LXII.—Dunkerque recovered in 1662.*

LXXIV. MEDAL.—FRANCE FLOURISHING. The first medal of 1663 was struck to commemorate the universal peace

and happiness then reigning in France. The King is represented as Apollo God of the fine Arts and in his hand the Symbol of peace and plenty. The legend reads ; FELICITAS TEMPORUM, meaning *The happiness of the age*. In Exergue the date—1663.

LXXV. MEDAL.—This medal, one of the finest in the series, represents the event which was the cause of the existence of all the medals we now have before us and have striven to describe. The first minister of the King, desiring to hand down to posterity the history authenticated of the many wonderful events of this reign, chose from the French academy a number of men, who formed the Academy of Inscriptions and whose duty it was to make all the inscriptions, mottoes, medals &c., &c., commemorating these events. Mercury is represented seated in a Portico and holding a stile and tablet and at his feet are a number of medals amongst which, with the aid of the microscope, we can distinguish medal number five of this series. The legend reads ; RERUM GESTARUM FIDES, meaning, *faithful monuments of great acts*. In Exergue is, ACADEMIA REGIA INSCRIPTIORUM ET NUMISMATUM INSTITUTA M.DC.LXIII. meaning. *The Academy of Inscriptions and medals established by the King in 1663*.

LXXVI. MEDAL.—THE ARMS OF THE KING. The arms of Louis XIII were the arm and club of Hercules with the device. ERIT HÆC QUOQUE COGNITA MONSTRIS ; meaning, *monsters even feel his strength*. Nothing more graphic than the arms of Louis XIV. They denote at once the brilliancy, goodness &c., of their owner. The sun serves as ground work and the words are NEC PLURIBUS IMPAR—beneath are globes and clouds. The meaning is that even as the sun sheds the splendor of his rays upon this and innumerable other worlds, so the genius of the King casts the beams of his light not only upon France but on every country in Europe. In Exergue is the date 1663.

With this medal let us close this article ; as we proceed

the subject becomes more interesting and it seems a pity to leave any medal undescribed. They are truly monuments of the past whose value is unknown, like the pyramids that stand by the yellow Nile.

BASILISKS AND COCKATRICES.

Vulgus et in vacua regnat basiliscus arena,

Vulnes at aspectu luminibusque necat."



THE gloomy and superstitious mind of our ancestors seems never to have wearied of creating objects of horror and terror, upon which it might sup full. All nature was distorted and the whole known world was ransacked for portents and prodigies, birds, beasts and fishes, whose abnormal condition might gratify a morbid fancy. The well-known and existent forces which endangered a man or made his life a burden were not sufficient ; invention came to the rescue of the wearied seeker after monstrosities, and the human imagination ran riot in devising fearsome and frightful creations. Among these the most universally believed in and dreaded was the basilisk.

The basilisk of the ancients,—*βασιλισκος* of the Greeks and *regulus* of the Romans,—the cockatrice of later times, received its name as the king of serpents, not from the enormity of size ;* for, as was remarked by a seventeenth century writer, "there be many serpents bigger than he, as there be many four-footed beasts bigger than the lion, but because of his stately pace and magnanimous minde ; for he creepeth not on the earth, like other serpents, but goeth half upright ; for which occasion all other serpents avoid his sight. He

* Ælian says the cockatrice is not "past a span in compasse, as much as a man can gripe in his hand ;" Pliny, that it is as big as twelve fingers ; Solinus and Isidorus, that it is six inches ; Avicenna avers that it is two cubits and a half ; Nicander, three palms ; Ætius, three handfuls.

hath a certain combe or coronet on his head,"—a semblance of a kingly crown, from which circumstance it was that the animal received its name. The head, itself, was sharp, like that of a cock; it had the wings of a fowl and tail of a dragon; the eyes were fiery, and the whole color of the creature was black. In Isidore it is called *sibilus*,—" *Sibilus enim occidit antequam mordeat vel exurat.*" Its home was mainly in the desert wastes of Africa, although it was found sometimes in some other of the hot and sandy countries. The basilisk is affirmed to be born of the egg of a cock; that, when years fall upon the cock and he loses his virile force, he lays an egg without any shell, but covered with a very thick skin which will withstand the greatest force. The egg, which is laid only in summer-time, about the dog days, is not so long as a hen's egg, but round and orbicular, sometimes of a dusty, sometimes of a foxy, sometimes of a yellowish, muddy colour. The egg is hatched out by a snake or a toad, and from it comes out the cockatrice, which at its birth is about six inches in length; its hinder parts are those of a serpent, its forepart like a cock, with a triple comb on its head.

The "better experience of Europe," (heaven save the mark!) says an old author, "hath found that the cock, himself, doth sit upon the egg. There happened in the city of Piri-zea that there were two old cocks which had laid egges, and the common people (because of opinion that those egges would engender cockatrices,) laboured by all means possible to keep the said cocks from sitting on those egges; but they could not with clubs and staves drive them from the egges, until they were forced to break the egges in sunder and strangle the cocks." In August, 1474, an abandoned and profligate cock of the town of Basle, accused of the crime of laying an egg, was tried, and, being condemned to death, was publicly burned with his egg, amidst a great concourse of citizens and peasantry assembled to see the execution of justice.

Galen was the only ancient author who doubted the existence of this remarkable creature, and of him we are gravely told that his authority in that case should not be followed, "seeing it was never given to mortal man to see and know everything; besides, the Holy Scriptures' unavoidable authority maketh mention of the cockatrice and his egges."

Mercurialus states that when he was with the Emperor Maximilian he saw the carcass of a cockatrice preserved in his treasury, "among his undoubted monuments." The basilisk possessed many remarkable qualities in which it differed from all other serpents. It could penetrate the strongest steel by merely pecking at it. Not content with trailing around the world, dragging its belly in the dust, it marched with head erect and upraised body almost as a human being.

Wherever it passed, it scattered devastation and blasted by its breath alone; not even contact was necessary, but the mere presence of the deadly beast caused the earth to be parched up and ruined, the grass to burn and rot, the fruit to fall in decay from the branches, and trees to wither and die. Nor did the fell power of the dread monster end here. Its mere look was certain death to anyone who was so unfortunate as to encounter it, unless the victim should see the beast before it had had the opportunity of casting upon him its deadly regard. A thumb ring in the Londesborough gems represents two cockatrices cut in high relief on agate; this was worn, naturally enough, in a homœopathic point of view, as an amulet against the evil eye.

It is in reference to this superstition that Dryden writes:

"Mischiefs are like the cockatrice's eye;
If they see first, they kill; if seen, they die."

And, in another passage, following out the same idea, he says:

"Nay, frown not so; you cannot look me dead."

The venom of the cockatrice was intense beyond that of all other serpents. Not only will its breath, and eyes, and

surrounding exhalations, kill, as well as the mere contact with any portion of its body, but anything whatever that has touched the basilisk, the weapon that has wounded it, or even a dead beast slain by it, will surely be fatal. So Lucan writes :

*“ Quid prodest miseri basiliscus cuspide Mauri
Transactus ? Velox currit per tela venenum
Invadit manum equumque.”*

“ What though the Moor the basilisk hath slain,
And pinned him, lifeless, to the sandy plain;
Up through the spear the subtle venom flies,
The hand imbibes it, and the victor dies.”

Nor even when dead did its wonderful powers terminate. Its carcass, when hung up in the temple of Apollo and in private houses, subserved the great use of being a sovereign specific against spiders; the body of one, which was suspended in the temple of Diana, entirely prevented any swallows from ever desecrating that holy place. If a house be rubbed with the powder of cockatrice, it drives away all swallows, spiders and serpents. “ If silver be rubbed over with the powder of the cockatrice’s flesh, it giveth a tincture like unto gold.” The citizens of Pergamos gave two and a half pounds of silver for some pieces of a cockatrice.

The hissing of the cockatrice, which is its natural voice, is terrible to other serpents, and, therefore, as soon as they hear the same, they prepare themselves to fly away ; as Nicander writes :

*“ Illius auditos expectant nulla susurros,
Quantumvis magnas sinuent animalia spiras,
Quando vel in partum, vel opaca devia silva,
Irriguosve locos, mediæ sub luce diæ,
Excandescenti succensa furore ferentur,
Sed turpi conversa fuga dant terga retrorsum.”*

An old author has written thus : “ It happens frequently in Africa that a host of serpents will gather about the carcass of some dead animal; but, when the basilisk scents the prey, he gives forth his cry. As soon as the first note is

heard, all the snakes are smit with fear, and hide themselves in the sand or take refuge in their dens and none dare show himself until the cockatrice has made an end to his repast. Then he gives another signal-cry and takes his departure, at which the serpents come forth from their hiding-places. They dare not, however, touch the carrion on which he has sated himself, but must seek other food."

In ancient days, so runs a legend quoted in Aldrovandus, a holy hermit, walking towards a fountain in a desert waste, suddenly espied a basilisk basking in the sun. The peril was imminent, but the resources of the anchorite were equal to the emergency. Immediately he raised his eyes towards high heaven in fervent prayer; the Deity heard his vehement appeal, and in response it stretched the monster lifeless at his feet. Aldrovandus narrates another instance, where an abbot observed that a great sickness was raging among his monks utterly unfitting them for their secular and religious avocations. Following out several clues, he at last traced their disorder to a well whose waters were the sole beverage of the convent; and, on examining it closely, he espied a basilisk snugly ensconced within its deepest depths. Plunging himself in holy reverie, he prayed long and fervently, with such effect that the monster disappeared,—vanished into the air. The waters became once more sweet and salubrious, and those who had been made sick by their use recovered their wonted health and vigor. In the reign of Leo IV., there was found, in the vault of the Church of Santa Lucia at Rome, a cockatrice "whose pestiferous breath had infected the air round about so that a great mortality followed in Rome; but how the said cockatrice came thither was never known. The holy pontiff slew by his prayers the venomous beast." If these two events had been recorded as happening a thousand years before Christ, the myth-demolishers could easily have erected a sun-myth upon the occurrence. The nineteenth century may see in them only the cleansing out of

filthy, unwholesome wells and vaults, full of decaying animal and vegetable matter, typhus-breeders, and full of sewage.

In Aldrovandus (*Bononiæ*, 1630, page 363.) the basilisk is represented as having a sharp beak, whose upper extremity curved over the lower, with a head resembling that of a cock surmounted by a small crown; eight legs, four on each side; a very large and thick body, swelling out in the centre; a long tail, apparently covered with scales, curling up at the end into a small, flexible hook. It is figured again as strongly resembling a huge boa, wearing a kingly crown and darting from its mouth an arrow-shaped tongue. The cock's eggs, from which this terrible creature was hatched, are shown at page 368 of the same volume, but are harmless enough looking things.

Munster, in his "*Cosmographia Universalis*," published in 1564, (page 1444,) writes as follows: "Everywhere throughout Africa there are poisonous dragons and serpents, but what is the worst of all is that one finds there the basilisk, which are so very deadly, as Pliny writes, that not alone to men are they so dangerous, but that they even poison other beasts and serpents. They destroy the ground on which they lie; for their presence dries up, withers and decays flowers, herbs and trees, by the poisonous exhalations of their breaths, so not even a bird dare fly over the place; and, in short, up to this time, no deadlier animal has ever been found on earth, for even a great city must be wholly destroyed if one of these animals finds shelter, even in the most remote corner. Other dangerous beasts must bite or touch man; but this can kill by its mere proximity." There is a wood-cut of this wondrous beast. It has a body like a frog, scaled all over like a crocodile, with a very lengthy, flexible, curved, symmetrical tail, with a sharp, long, curved bill, like a poll-parrot, and on its head the likeness of a kingly crown. But, although the artist has invested the represen-

tation with considerable viciousness, yet there is a sort of drooping wink in the left eye, which seems to say : "Don't be frightened ; I am only a humbug, after all."

Horapollo, in his " Hieroglyphica," says that what the Egyptians call the *ουραια*, the Greeks name *βασιλισχος* and that this species of serpent is gifted with immortality. In Section 115, he places it as the emblem, or hieroglyphic symbol, of one who falls sick under treacherous accusations.

All literature is full of allusions to this terrible being, Spenser writes :

And kill with looks, as cockatrices do."

In the Bible it abounds : Proverbs, XXIII., 32 : "It stingeth like a cockatrice ;" Isaiah, XI., 8 : "The weaned child shall put his hand in the cockatrice's den ;" Isaiah, XIV., 29 : "Out of the serpent's root shall come forth a cockatrice, and his fruit shall be a fiery, flying serpent ;" Isaiah, LIX., 5 : "They hatch cockatrice eggs and weave the spider's web ;" Jeremiah, VIII., 7 : "Behold, I will send serpents' cockatrices, among you, which will not be charmed ; and they shall bite you." Sir Thomas Browne, in his "Religio Medici," writes : "I had rather stand in the shock of a basilisk than in the fury of a merciless pen." Chaucer, in the "Personne's Tale," writes that the

" Basilisk sleth folk by venome of his sight."

Bacon writes : "This was the end of this little cockatrice of a king, that was able to destroy those that did not espy him." Tyndall says : "The cockatrice of the poisoned nature hath beheld himself in the glass of the righteousness of God ; there is none other salve for remedie to run to Christ immediately." Charles Cotton, "On the Lord Derby," writes :

" Basilisk, whose breath
Is killing poison, and whose looks are death."

Taylor writes : "This cockatrice is soonest crushed in the shell ; but, if it grows, it turns to a serpent and a dragon."

The author of the "Mutabilitie of the World" says: "Ye greater poison is not found within the cockatrice." Bailey gives the French equivalent as *coquetris*.

Shakespeare abounds in references to the basilisk and cockatrice, of which the following are fair specimens:

"A Winter's Tale," I., 2, 390:

"Make me not sighted like the basilisk;
I have looked on thousands, who have sped the better,
By my regard, but killed none so."

"Henry V." V., 2, 15:

"Your eyes have borne . . .
The fatal balls of fatal basilisks;
The venom of such looks we fairly hope,
Have lost their quality."

"Henry VI.," Pt. 2., III., 2, 52:

"Come, basilisk,
And kill the innocent gazer with thy sight."

"Henry VI.," Pt. 3., III., 2, 186:

"I'll slay more gazers than the basilisk."

"Richard III.," I., 2, 151:

"Thine eyes, . . .
Would they were basilisks, to strike thee dead."

"Cymbeline," II., 4, 107:

"It is a basilisk unto mine eye;
Kills me to look on 't."

"Twelfth Night," III., 4:

"They will kill one another by the look, like cockatrice."

"Richard III.," IV:

"A cockatrice hast thou hatched to the world,
Whose unavoided eye is murderous."

"Romeo and Juliet," III., 2, 46:

"That bar vowel 'I' shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice."

"Rape of Lucrece," 540:

"With a cockatrice's dead killing eye,
He rouseth up himself."

Beaumont and Fletcher's "Little French Lawyer," IV., 1:

"A Lord's cousin to me is a kind of cockatrice;
If I see him first, he dies."

Lyly's "Alexander and Campaspe," III., 5 :

"Peck against steel with the cockatrice."

Brown's "Vulgar Errors," III., 7 :

"This [cockatrice,] of ours is generally described with legs, wings, a serpentine and winding tail, and a crest or comb, somewhat like a cock. But the basilisk of older times was a proper kind of serpent, not above three palms long, as some account, and different from other serpents by advancing his head and some white marks or coronary spots upon his crown, as all authentic writers have delivered."

King's "Art of Love" :

"Like . . .

A basilisk, when roused, whose breath,
Teeth, sting and eye-balls, all are death."

Pope's "Messiah," 82 :

"The crested basilisk and speckled snake."

Shelley :

"Be thou like the imperial basilisk,
Killing thy foes by unapparent wounds."

Tennyson's "Holy Grail" :

"Basilisk and splintered cockatrices."

From its deadly destructiveness, the term "basilisk" was given to a species of ordnance, while "cockatrice" became applied to a loose woman. In the latter sense, we find :

Ben Jonson's "Cynthia's Revels," IV., 4 :

"No courtier but has his mistress ;
No captain but has his cockatrice."

Taylor's "Works," 1630 :

"And amongst souldiers this sweet piece of vice
Is counted for a captain's cockatrice."

Killegrew's "Pandore," 1666 :

"Some wine there !
That I may court my cockatrice."

Congreve :

"My wife ! 'tis she, the very cockatrice."

Poor Robin, 1740 :

"Some gallants . . . on their cockatrice or punk will bestow a half dozen taffety gowns."

The weasel and the cock are the only animals which fear

not the cockatrice, and unto whom power is given to destroy it. Pliny writes :

“ Huic tali monstra quod sæpe enectum concupivere reges videre, mustelarum virus exitio est, adeo naturæ nihil placuit esse sine pari.”

Travellers were advised to carry with them cocks* that would crow lustily, as a sure means of driving away basilisks, as this fowl was a thing of which the basilisk was sorely afraid. The weasel was taken to the den of the cockatrice, easily recognizable by the up-thrown earth being burned as by a fire, and let loose into the ground,—“at the whereof the cockatrice flyeth like a weakling overmatched with too strong an adversary ; but the weasel followeth after and killeth her. Yet it is to be noticed that the weasel, both before the fight and after the slaughter, armed herself by eating of rue, or else she would be poisoned with the contagious air about the cockatrice.”

*“ Rex est serpen tum basiliscus, quem modo vincunt
Mustelæ insultus, sævæque bella jerv.
Lernæum vermen basiliscum fada Cyrene,
Producit cuntis maxime perniciem.
Et nasci ex ovo galli, si credere fas est,
Decrepiti, infirmo, sole nitente, docent.
Sed quoniam olfactu lædit, visuque ferarum,
Omne genus, creâs nulla tenere bona.”*

The only weapon which could avail against this terrible animal was a mirror, into which the hunters would by stratagem entrap its look, when the venom reflected from its own image would strike it dead at once.

It is a tradition that cockatrices were once very plentiful in England, but that a man destroyed them by walking about among them, encased in mirrors, by which means they saw their own reflections and died of the sight.

An Italian writer, John Baptista Pittonus, in a work entitled

* It was said that the lion, also, was scared at the crowing of the cock. According to Pliny, whoever is anointed with the broth of a cock, (especially if garlic has been boiled therein,) will be safe from the attack of lions and panthers. Solary demons—*teste Proclo*,—will disappear and vanish, if a cock be presented to them.—BROWNE.

“Phrenoschema Simeonis Thonni Decani Tridenti,” represented an emblem of a basilisk looking into a mirror, with the inscription, “*In Authorem*,” and the following verses :

“ *Il basilisco, che priva e divide
Ciascun' di vita, in cui la vista gira
Mentre suo imago entro lo specchio mira,
Se stesso, autor del' altrui morte, uccide.*”

Another Italian author, to show that a beautiful woman could be looked upon with safety, if one did not gaze too deeply into her eyes, figures a cockatrice, with the motto, “*Pur' che gli occhi non miri*,” taken from the following poem of Petrarca :

“ *Nel estremo occidente
Una fera è soave, e queta tanto
Che nulla più ; ma pianto,
E doglia, e morte dentro a gl' occhio porta
Molto conviene accorta
Esser qual vista mai ver lei si giri,
Pur' che gli occhi non miri
L'altro puosse veder sicuramente.*”

Some authors, among whom Eugubinus, have gone so far as to believe that the basilisk was the reptile that tempted Eve,—“as he is most venomous, and king as it were, of the serpents.” Salkeld, however, is of a different opinion,—“seeing that this serpent is so deformed, pestiferous and noisome, even in the very aspect.”

Of course, the present enlightened generation has lost all belief in the existence of the deadly animal, although poetry still deals in its fabulous attributes. Yet it is said that in 1838, in Ireland, a wicked and scandalous cock was convicted, by the testimony of credible witnesses, of the heinous offence of laying an egg, and expiated its crime, with its egg, at the stake. Whilst the flames were raging, the egg burst asunder, and a dreadful creature like a serpent came forth, but, failing to make its escape, fell into the devouring element and was consumed.

“ *Quis talia fando temperet a lachrymis ?*”

HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.

ANTIQUARIAN OBJECTS AT THE LATE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.



THE Rev. Dr. Scadding, president of the Pioneer Association, is to be thanked for the valuable collection of portraits, water colour sketches, and prints relating to the history and progress of Canada, which he contributed. They are ranged on the wall as nearly as possible in chronological order, and a careful examination and study of them will give one a history in brief of the most stirring portions of our past. Here also is to be seen the desk used by William Lyon Mackenzie in the old Parliament of Upper Canada. It is covered with red baize, and tacked on it is a copy of the placard offering a reward of £1,000 for his apprehension. Dr. Canniff contributes a couple of old eight-day clocks, made about the beginning of the present century. They are genuine "grandfather's clocks," and, like that one in the song, have evidently "stopped short, never to go again." He also adds some specimens of old harness and agricultural implements. Adjoining one of the log cabins has been erected one of the old time baking ovens, which is fashioned of rough stones, and covered with a layer of clay several inches in thickness. The *modus operandi* of baking in this oven consisted in building a fire inside of it, and after the stone and clay had been sufficiently heated, taking the embers out, and placing the baking in, where it would cook before the heat in the stones and clay had time to dissipate. There is also an old spinning-wheel, such as was used when our grandmothers were in their teens, and some specimens of their ingenuity in the way of wool-work. There are many other objects of interest, which will well repay the trouble of an inspection. The following is a list of the exhibits of the Rev. Dr. Scadding above referred to :—

- Portrait in oil of Lieut-Governor Simcoe.
 Water colour, showing grave of Governor Simcoe.
 Portrait in oil of Chief Justice Osgoode.
 Water-colour drawing of Town of Niagara and Fort George
 in 1806.
 Toronto Harbour in 1793.
 Toronto Harbour in 1882.
 Toronto in 1806 (Front street).
 Plan of Toronto Harbour in 1813, showing site of old
 French Fort.
 Remains of old French Fort in 1875.
 King street, Toronto, showing the old brick Gaol and Court-
 House and St. James' Church.
 Jacques Cartier.
 Montcalm.
 Champlain.
 Guy Carleton.
 Sir Isaac Brock.
 Brock's Memorial Tablet in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.
 Pioneers' Gathering at Brock's Monument, Queenston
 Heights.
 Pioneers gathering on another occasion.
 Sir George Yonge, after whom "Yonge street" is named.
 Henry Dundas, after whom "Dundas street" is named.
 A rare likeness of William Pitt.
 Duke of Richmond, who died of hydrophobia in 1819.
 Richmond street, Toronto, has its name from him, and the
 county of "Lennox."
 Earl Bathurst, from whom Bathurst street, Toronto is named.
 Admiral Collingwood, from whom Collingwood, Ontario, is
 named.
 Viscount Goderich, from whom Goderich, Ontario is named.
 Earl of Eglinton, after whom Eglinton, Yonge street is
 named.
 Henry Addington, Lord Sidmouth, from whom the county
 of Addington, Ontario is named.

Admiral Kempenfeldt, after whom Kempenfeldt bay, Lake Simcoe, is named.

Sir John Colborne ; our Colborne street is named from him.

Lord Durham ; fine engraved portrait.

John Galt ; First Commissioner of the Canada Company.

Marshall S. Bidwell.

William Lyon Mackenzie.

Joseph Hume.

Simon Menno ; founder of the Tunkers.

George IV. and William IV. ; from their statues in Westminster Hall.

The Queen ; a fine portrait.

The Prince of Wales and his two sons.

Washington and his family.

Washington's headquarters at Cambridge, Mass., (Longfellow's home.)

Lord Harrington, one of Burgoyne's aides-de-camp, at the surrender.

Emigrants entering Ark of Refuge.

Aged politicians.

Aged Litigant.

Two views in Muskoka (oils).

Sebastian Cabot ; Cabot's Head in Georgian bay is named from him.

Cortez, conqueror of Mexico.

Ancient Map showing Matchedash bay as " Bay of Toronto," and Lake Simcoe as " Lake Toronto."

A second ancient map, showing the same names for the same localities.

Ancient map of the Sault and Michilimackinac.

Tracing of a plan of Toronto in 1799, showing the names of owners of lots at that date.

Toronto Mail.

THE WORK OF THE ENGLISH MINT IN 1881.



T may be useful to reproduce the following record of the value of gold, silver, and copper moneys respectively coined at the Mint in each of the past five years:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
Gold coinage—	£	£	£	£	£
Sovereigns	nil. . .	3,645,853 . .	17,525 . .	1,106,289 . .	nil.
Half-sovereigns.	nil. . .	504,200 . .	17,525 . .	1,158,780 . .	981,469
Total gold coinage nil.	4,150,053 . .	35,050 . .	2,265,069 . .	981,469	
Silver coinage—					
Half-crowns	280,170 . .	168,102 . .	112,662 . .	183,150 . .	55,836
Florins	256,806 . .	232,254 . .	135,432 . .	178,596 . .	68,706
Shillings	262,548 . .	242,154 . .	180,576 . .	156,222 . .	163,350
Sixpences	156,816 . .	96,426 . .	83,160 . .	65,538 . .	101,772
Fourpences	69 . .	69 . .	69 . .	69 . .	69
Threepences	40,646 . .	22,430 . .	37,082 . .	30,350 . .	31,142
Twopenny & penny	73 . .	73 . .	73 . .	73 . .	73
Total silver coinage	997,128 . .	761,508 . .	549,054 . .	613,998 . .	420,948
Bronze coinage	39,349 . .	19,264 . .	44,651 . .	17,024 . .	51,147

The suspension of gold coinage during the year was due mainly to the desire to provide a large coinage of silver for issue during the current year, in which the work of the Mint has been suspended in order to admit of the reconstruction of the Mint buildings and the renewal of its machinery. And there is now, the Deputy-Master reports, every reason to believe that before the end of the year this reconstruction will have been successfully accomplished, and the Department be placed in a position to meet all demands made upon it. There will, however, have been before that time a suspension of gold coinage for more than two years, a thing which is quite unprecedented, and which would never have been attempted had not Mr. Grenfell, the Governor of the Bank of England, announced in November, 1880, that the stock of gold coin then held by the Bank was so abnormally

large, that no inconvenience would arise if the Mint were to cease coining for a year, or longer. Owing to the low price of silver, the profit accruing to the State on the coinage of the metal, as will be seen from the following table, was last year greater than had ever before been realised, with the one exception of the year 1878, when the rate of profit was higher, although, owing to the smaller amount of the coinage, its aggregate was less than last year.

Year.	SILVER COINAGE.		Rate of Seigniorage.	Amount of Seigniorage.
	Yearly Average Price of Silver Bought.			
	d	%		£
1881	51 ¹³ / ₁₆	27 ¹ / ₃	118,002	
1880	52 ⁷ / ₈	26 ⁷ / ₈	54,099	
1879	52 ⁷ / ₈	24 ¹³ / ₁₆	32,209	
1878	50 ¹ / ₁₆	31 ³ / ₄	22,269	
1877	56 ¹ / ₁₆	27 ¹ / ₃	31,439	

THE FIRST SAILING VESSEL ON LAKE SUPERIOR.



IN these days of bustle and enterprise it is rarely that we pause for a moment to think of the first founders and pioneers of our commercial prosperity of the present time ; it may not be without some degree of interest, that the name of the builder of the first sailing vessel on Lake Superior may be placed on record here.

Among the unpublished correspondence of the Canadian authorities, in the French Archives, in a letter dated Oct. 22nd, 1730, it is mentioned that Governor Beauharnois, had that spring, sent orders to the officer in charge at Chagouamigon (La Pointe), to make an examination of the copper mine, alleged to have been discovered in the vicinity, and report as to its locality, extent and quality.

A year later the French Government was notified that a satisfactory report had not as yet been received, but that the

office at Chagouamigon Bay had sent a fragment of copper weighing eighteen pounds, which in smell, colour and weight, resembled the ordinary red copper. This ingot had been brought in by an Indian, but the savages were superstitious as to the discoveries and would not reveal their locality.

After Saint Pierre left La Pointe, the Sieur La Ronde Denis, was commandant and obtained a concession to work copper mines at Lake Superior.

In 1736, a son of La Ronde visited an isle in search of copper. La Ronde, the father, in 1740, on his way to La Pointe, was taken sick at Mackinaw, and returned to Montreal, but he did not despair of finding valuable copper mines. The colonial officers, in a despatch, write as to La Ronde, that "this officer had been ordered with his son to build at the River Ste. Anne, a house of logs 200 feet long, with a fort and curtain, which he assures us he has executed. He has had other expenses on account of the mines, such as voyage and presents for the Indians." "He has constructed, at his own expense, a bark of forty tons on Lake Superior, and was obliged to transport as far as Sault Ste. Marie in canoes the rigging and materials for the vessel. The port Chagouamigon was given to him as gratuity to defray expenses.

A merchant of Montreal named Charley furnished La Ronde with goods, and miners named Forster were employed in prospecting.

The son of La Ronde, in 1757, was wounded at Ticonderoga, and died at Quebec. His son went to France and served under Napoleon, but after the defeat at Waterloo went back to Canada, and, in 1818, died at Montreal. His son was employed by the North-West Company, and in 1839 he was a trader in Juneau County, Wis; and only about four years ago died at California, in that State.

"LE JUGE ADAM MABANE—ETUDE HISTORIQUE."

(A. Cote & Co., Quebec, 1881.)



THIS is our task, a pleasant one, to introduce to the notice of our readers, under the above heading, an important personage of Quebec in days gone by, in fact, a man who filled a very high position under early English rule in Canada. Judge Adam Mabane, born at Edinburgh, in Scotland, about 1734, after enjoying the advantages of a University course, had successfully passed an examination as a physician. History exhibits him as advantageously known to the garrison of Quebec, as a successful medical practitioner from the date of his arrival, shortly after the Conquest. In those days, legal training and commanding talents did not crop up every day, among the heterogenous *entourage* of Brigdr. General James Murray, the Governor; when in 1764, it was judged expedient to substitute to the military *regime*, which had existed for four years, regular judicial tribunals, the sagacity, uprightness, extensive legal and general information of Dr. Mabane, readily pointed him out to the representative of Britain as a most likely Judge to preside over the new Courts under consideration. This preferment, however, was neither sought for, nor desired, but rather shunned by the learned but retiring Esculapius, whose whole time was absorbed by professional duties. In fact, the lucrative and then lofty position of Judge, was thrust on Dr. Mabane; of this, there seems no room for doubt despite all he could do to the contrary. In order to understand fully the position of Canadian affairs in 1764, it may not be out of place to remember that two antagonistic parties existed; first, the French, whose laws, language, religion, though placed under the ægis of a solemn treaty, were ex-

tremely distasteful to the bureaucracy and new settlers who surrounded Governor Murray ; secondly, those who styled themselves, the King's old subjects, the conquerors, who sought in the colony homes and affluence for their Protestant sons and daughters and for themselves, honors and position. The French were known as the King's *new subjects*. They were the majority. The other party less numerous, occupied all the avenues to office—the King's tried, loyal *old subjects*. The anglicization of the French, was the pet scheme of the Imperial politicians of the day. Various the plans suggested, and some crude in the extreme, to kill off French nationality and make all Canada homogenous by the introduction of the parliamentary, municipal and agrarian institutions of England.

It did not seem to have struck these reformers, that the time to make Canada English, as to laws—language, &c., would have been when the victor dictated the clauses of the capitulation of Quebec, subsequently ratified by that of Montreal in 1760, and finally recognized in the treaty of Versailles, of 10th February, 1763.

Had Canada in 1759 been an English colony, crushed by the merciless heel of French soldiery, it is likely, the French monarch of the period would have dealt with its laws, customs and nationality, in the same manner Louis XIV. wrote to his Canadian agent DeCourcelles to deal with the inhabitants of New York in 1689—*if he ever had the chance of doing so by conquest*,—disperse them. England, in 1759, had been generous to the vanquished ; but whatever can be said of her motive—rights, immunities and privileges had by her been granted by treaty to French Canada,—which she could neither recall, nor withhold.

Judge Mabane, as one of the dominant race, was often viewed, by the sensitive, sullen or downtrodden French party, as *un Anglais*—therefore an enemy, still the upright, impar-

tial and unswerving position he assumed on many of the burning questions of the hour, made him distasteful to the British party ; it ended in his downfall and dismissal from the seat of justice. To a high-minded, sensitive man, accustomed to the sweets of power, the change, though borne silently—proudly shall we say—was gall and wormwood. Retiring to his lovely rustic home in Sillery, he lived for a few friends—such as General Haldimand and General Riedesel, his familiars. He had also perhaps dearer friends—his books, and his family circle who idolized him. Even the green glades and enchanting landscape of Woodfield (Samos as it was then called) failed at times to bring joy and peace to the ill-used; able, once powerful judge ; like his predecessor Bishop Dosquet, the former proprietor of Samos—he too pined there and drooped and longed for a release from his earthly tenement. One bleak December morning, whilst a rising storm swept over the glades of his beautiful home and the hoary pines and old oaks of Woodfield sighed to the breadth of the blast, the venerable judge, unmindful of his advanced age, sallied forth as was customary with him, on foot towards the city, across a path then existing on the Plains of Abraham ; the blinding snow flakes had hidden the path. Wearied and exhausted he plodded on, until he lost his way and was met and taken home, chilled and nearly speechless. Inflammation of the lungs set in ; on the 3rd January, 1792, all Quebec learned with concern of the death of old Judge Adam Mabane. We congratulate the author of this excellent biography for the research and ability displayed, and trust the Abbé Louis Bois, from his cosy studio, at Maskinonge, will add others to the remarkable historical sketches due of late years to his prolific pen.

J. M. LEMOINE.

LAKE SUPERIOR MINES.



THE following is from the historical introduction to the "Annual Review of the Iron Mining and Other Industries of the Upper Peninsula," published by A. P. Swineford & Co., Marquette, Michigan :

The Jesuit Fathers were the first in modern times to intimate to the world the existence of native copper on the shores of Lake Superior. In the seventeenth century—more than 200 years ago—impelled by a burning zeal for the salvation of souls, these devoted and intelligent Frenchmen, cross in hand, pushed boldly out into the savage North West. These men were something more than mere zealots ; they were good geographers, topographers and naturalists ; they were apt observers and possessed the skill and industries necessary to render their discoveries of value to mankind. Among other things, they carefully noted, as they navigated the great lake in their frail canoes, copper lying on the shores and in the possession of the superstitious savages, but it is doubtful whether these holy Fathers understood much about geology or whence the float copper came. The Indians seem never to have made practical use of this valuable metal, but regarded the copper in their possession as something sacred. At a very late day, since mining became an industry on the lake the same superstition prevailed. In this respect they were far inferior in intelligence to that prehistoric race known as the ancient miners.

The first published account of the existence and other mineral on Lake Superior, is to be found in "Lagarde's" book, which appeared in Paris in 1636 ; it contained many things which would be of interest to the general reader at this time, but we shall have to be content with a few brief quotations. All the information concerning the existence of copper and other minerals on Lake Superior given by

this early writer appears to have been obtained from the Indians, and it would seem he was not himself well versed in mineralogy. He says, referring to the south shore of the lake, "There are mines of copper which might be made profitable if there were inhabitants and workmen who would labor faithfully. About 80 or 100 leagues there is a mine of copper from which Truchment Brusle showed me an ingot on his return from a voyage to the neighboring station." This book, it must be remembered, was published thirty years before the advent of the Jesuit Fathers, Allouez, Mesnard, and Marquette, and the language of the author is such as to encourage the belief that there existed at the time to which he referred copper mines that were actually being wrought by the Indians, or, perhaps, by a last remnant of the ancient miner;" otherwise why should he have used the word "mines?" Nor could he have seen an ingot. It is much more probable that his "mines" were undeveloped lodes, and his "ingot" a mere boulder—the ancient miners must have been extinct thousands of years before according to archæologists. "It is," says he, "pretended, also, that near Saguenay, gold rubies and other precious stones are found. I am assured that in the country of the Souriquois there are not only mines of copper, but also of steel; also certain blue transparent stones, which are as valuable as turquoises." He also says that "among the rocks they found many diamonds attached to the rocks—some of them appearing as if just from the hands of the lapidary, they were so beautiful. He was not sure, however, that they were fine, but they "were very handsome, and would write upon glass." And: "It seems that one might find mines of iron and many other mines, if one would take the trouble of searching and go to some expense. There is an abundance of limestone and other materials required for building."



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A PIONEER MISSIONARY.



IN our last number we gave some notes of early travelling in the North-West in 1859 as experienced by Mr. Buckingham. In continuation of the subject we have pleasure in recording the experiences of the Rev. Dr. Black, the pioneer missionary of that country. The following reminiscences connected with the early days in the North-West settlement cannot fail to be of abiding interest, and with such a reliable chronicler as Professor Bryce, we reproduce them with confidence in their truthfulness.

They form the subject of a paper recently read by Professor Bryce in the Knox Hall, Winnipeg.

“I remember well my first meeting with Dr. Black. It

was near the end of October, 1871. That year the General Assembly had resolved to establish a college in Manitoba, and the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, the Commissioner, had been in Ontario during the Summer, in its interests, and now we were returning. From a point 60 or 70 miles on an incompleting railway from St. Paul, we took, some 400 miles distant from Winnipeg, our leap into the wilderness. The covered stage, drawn by four horses was our conveyance. The prairie roads were beautiful and we bowled along at a fine rate. Soon we reached the upper waters of Red River, crossed to the west side, and then, after a short run, back to the east side. The Northern Pacific Railway had not yet reached Red River. Five or six days' ride brought us to Winnipeg. We crossed the Assiniboine, passed Fort Garry, which was then a point of remarkable, even tragic interest, as the spot where the Scott murder had been committed in the year before. Down Main street we came and alighted at Davis House, which proved too full to accommodate us. There was no other place that we knew of in Winnipeg, and Winnipeg itself was a little wretched looking village of some 300 souls. Those of us who were new comers had not entertained very high expectations, but I confess that the one wide street without grading, without a sidewalk, running between two rows of log houses, no two of them alike, all isolated and positively ugly, caused my heart to sink in looking on this as the future scene of action. So Winnipeg affording us no shelter, we started out about 8 o'clock that night, as the sky was clear and the roads good, to walk to Kildonan Manse. On arriving there, we met the pastor of Kildonan who had been looking anxiously for our coming. He was a quick-moving, active man, then of about 29. Of medium size, he was of a wiry make. His heavy head of hair was turning a little gray. He had on moccasins. His face beamed with a kindly smile when he spoke, and his gestures were rapid and well marked.

We talked late into the night of our journey, of the Assembly, of Red River, and of the future. There was plenty of work awaiting us, he informed us. My companion was to occupy Portage la Prairie. The College must be begun immediately. We retired to rest in Kildonan's hospitable manse, and soon enough found that there was plenty to do in the spiritual harvest field of this new land. On the following Sabbath we attended one service in Kildonan, being in Winnipeg the other part of the day. Kildonan Church struck us as something different from what we were accustomed to even in our oldest Canadian settlements. It is just in shape and general appearance like the country parish church in Scotland, as if indeed Kildonan in Sutherlandshire had been transplanted to Red River. I remember well the high pulpit, now gone, and Dr. Black ascending it in gown and bands, and feet shod in moccasins, which everybody wore then, and which the doctor, to the end of life, preferred to shoes. The church manse, school and partly finished college building, were the visible embodiment of Presbyterianism on Red River.

Our missionary pioneer saw little, or comparatively little change in the Red River settlements between 1851 and 1870. Progress was very slow. There were those in the settlement who would have preferred to have it so remain. As I remember hearing Dr. Black once say, "There are some animals that prefer to lie in peace at the bottom of the pool, to be undisturbed." It is true during this period the village of Winnipeg was begun. An adventurous mortal named McKenney, was the first who dared to face the adverse public opinion that it was impossible to live away from the river bank. This revolutionary event took place in the year 1863, when the building now used as an auction room on the corner of Main Street and Portage Avenue was built. It was prophesied that it could not withstand the wind, and would be swept away. It did not require props. Further, it was

in a swamp, and in Spring it would need to be built with a boat to float in. It was compared in other respects to a Noah's Ark in appearance.

The second building was built by Mr. Drewes on the opposite—now Donaldson's—corner. The settlement up and down the river from Winnipeg consisted of houses along the river bank, each one on a narrow strip running back, as in Lower Canada. The houses are chiefly log and generally thatched. The better houses of the well-to-do usually had a roof with four facets, known as a "pavilion" roof, or as I once heard it called up the Assiniboine by an incorrect speaker, a "rebellion roof."

The settlers manufactured almost all the articles they needed. While all farmed a little, one was a carpenter, another a blacksmith, another a weaver, and so on. Their furniture was chiefly home made. There was not a chair to be bought or borrowed in Winnipeg in 1871. The new settlers chiefly used boxes or trunks to sit upon. It was a common belief that brick could not be made in the country. There were few chimneys. There were some of mud, but a bit of stove-pipe was the common resource. Dr. Schultz had erected the low brick buildings where the pottery stands shortly before 1871, but popular opinion consigned them to speedy destruction by wind and frost. The ceilings of houses were done with wood, and plaster was looked on as a doubtful and dangerous innovation. The people of the country, were, many of them, engaged in "tripping," *i. e.* in taking loads of fur in St. Paul on the famous Red River carts, which came back laden with merchandise. They all kept cattle; and some fine herds, now disappeared, were there to be seen upon the plains. I have seen large bands of native horses, some of which though five and six years old had never been in a stable. Hay cutting was begun on a certain day. It was illegal to begin sooner. At 12 o'clock at night the settlers were scattered over the plains, and soon as 12

was past of the appointed day, each cut around as wide a space of grass as possible, and that was his, and was so regarded. The Hudson's Bay Company was in the habit of taking eight bushels of wheat only from each settler, and this, except to supply the Indians, was the only market. There was little inducement to farm. Accordingly the influx of Canadians even in 1871 raised the price of provisions and made food scarce. I can remember a load of provisions arriving at Christmas from St. Paul by sleigh and being so great a boon, that the little newspaper of the time announced as having come :—"a supply of Turkeys, hams, and other delicacies."

During winter we were cut off from the outside world. Sheriff Ross is said in early days to have got the *London Times* for the year, and to have read through one every day, being just a year behind. The mail then came once a month. In 1871 it was twice or thrice a week. In winter we saw once an interval of twenty-one days without a mail. There was no telegraph. We cheered ourselves with the reflection that "if we didn't know anything about our friends, they did not know anything about us," the loss being mutual. The merchants used all to run out of certain lines of goods toward Spring. Salt has been known to have been exhausted ; coal oil also, and so on. The common mercantile answer to the enquiring purchaser for all articles not on hand was : "We expect them in by the first boat." Arithmeticians used to calculate that to hold all that every merchant expected would take a fleet of a dozen boats as large as the one long wished-for vessel. The arrival of the first boat was certainly the event of the year, and you breathed freely after its arrival as being again a citizen of the world.

Such was the Red River in which our pioneer missionary spent the first twenty years of his ministerial life. It is noticeable that all who passed through it looked back to it now with fond regrets. Life moved slowly, but men were thus

saved from the immense pressure of the present. There was a sort of rural, Eden-like simplicity among the people, contrasting with the business sharpness and keenness of the present. The people had fewer wants, and few people were overwhelmed with debt. But there are no Elysian fields any more, and the halcyon days are past.

In a life of thirty years in a new country one is called on to pass through times of trial and distress. In the life of Dr. Black such periods are not wanting.

The first year after his arrival the Red River broke forth from its limits and for miles the Red River Valley became one vast lake. The site of the city of Winnipeg was entirely submerged, a thing that has not happened since. The subject of our sketch then occupied the manse erected by the Selkirk settlers, and which still stands, though somewhat out of repair. Dr. Black used to point out the water line of the flood about the base of the windows of the manse. The people were in consternation. It did them little good to be told that the floods of 1826 were a great deal worse. The settlers saw the river gradually rise till it surrounded their homes; by and by houses and barns that could not withstand the force of the water, especially in Point Douglas, across which a swift current ran, were seen floating down the stream. Almost all the settlers, among whom was their minister, went back from the river several miles and were encamped on the rising ground of Little Stony Mountain. Last year Ex-Judge Thom related to me his experience during the flood. He then dwelt in the building now occupied by the Bishop of Rupert's Land. The occupants of the house were driven to the second story, and dwelt there till the flood, which arose from the jamming of the ice, allowed the waters to escape. The people were to be congratulated that very few lives were lost. A contrast to the floods we are constantly hearing of, such as that on the Missouri two years ago, or on the Mississippi, or during this very

season in Germany. When the waters were assuaged, the Kildonan pastor and his people returned to their homes, and as in the days of Noah, erected their altar on the dry land again. They were not prevented from sowing grain and reaping a harvest that year.

The contiguity of the Red River to wide districts of Dakota, Iowa, and Utah has, during the last seventy years, been a source of danger. In the vast deserts of the Western States, myriads of grasshoppers spring up as if from the parched soil of the sandy plains. When these pests are excessively numerous in the States named, some band of the excess fly toward the boundary and cross the line. In 1868, having been seldom present during the preceding forty years, the grasshopper appeared from the South-West on the Red River. The destruction of the crops ensued. The kindness of the people in Canada and elsewhere manifested itself in sending relief. On the Committee of Relief for distributing the supplies sent, our pioneer was an active and useful member. The Kildonan people were a thrifty and well-to-do people, and few instances were known of their receiving aid. Upon the clergy the work of the Committee largely fell, and only those who have been through it can tell the expenditure of sympathy, and the anxious care there is in a year of national calamity.

—It has recently been discovered that the faded ink on old parchments may be restored by moistening the lines of writing with a solution of sulphide of ammonia. The writing will turn quite dark, and if on parchment will retain the color. Records treated in this way in the Museum of Nuremburg being still in the condition as immediately after the application ten years ago. On paper, however, the restored writing gradually fades again, but may be restored at pleasure by fresh applications of the sulphide.

—Some French papers report that on the night of the 25th October last, a thief abstracted from the Musée at

Grenoble a collection of medals in gold which have been valued at 800,000 francs. They were contained in thirty-five cases, all of which were opened with false keys except one, which was forced. In all, 1,911 medals have been, it is said, taken away by the thief or thieves. The intrinsic value of the metal stolen is estimated at 20,000 francs. Access was obtained by an unguarded door in the basement.

A MAKER OF " RARE " GOLD COINS



HE other day, says the Topeka (Kan.) *Commonwealth*, United States Attorney Hallowell was riding in a car when a man passed a gold coin on Matt Cleary, conductor of the train, and noticing that it was old looked more closely at it, when he discovered that it was a bogus coin in one sense. Deputy United States Marshal Smith was aboard the train, and Col. Hallowell directed him to arrest the man. He gave his name as Arlington, and was locked up in the gaol at Olathe for the time being and brought to this city last night by Deputy Marshall Smith. When searched at Olathe he was found to have seven more of the bogus coins in his possession. They are duplicates of old coins, issued 1794, 1805, for numismatists, or purchasers of old coins, for the purpose of forming a collection. The coin our reporter saw bears date 1805 and is very neatly minted, of a good yellow color, like the genuine old coins, when brass was used as alloy, instead of copper, as now. It is not charged that the coin is not worth \$5, because it is gold; therefore it is not counterfeiting, but it is the manufacture of a coin of a similitude to the coin of the United States, and punishable. The coin is worth to a numismatist about \$100, and it will be seen that the manufacture and sale of a number of them would net the operator handsomely if he were not detected.

LETTERS OLD AND NEW.



WITH all the improvements of the last fifty years in making and sizing paper, and in closing and securing letters, still there is a charm about a quaint old letter of half a century ago that is rarely found in one of the telegraphic notes of the present day. Not only is there a charm which might be given by the respectable age and probable associations of an old letter, but there is an air of dignity and quiet style that is commonly wanting in more modern letters, notwithstanding the later adjuncts of heavy calendered paper, embossed crests, and shapely envelopes. The old letter as it comes out of its trunk in the garret, is almost a patent of respectability for its writer. With its rough surface so full of ridges and uneven spots, one wonders it could ever have been written upon ; with its carefully worded address, the Ministers and Esquires and all the titles inserted with great precision ; with its old-fashioned stamp, the like of which many a fine old gentleman has licked and grumbled over because it would not stick ; and, above all, with its great seal of wax, bearing the heavy impression, perhaps, of a coat-of-arms, perhaps of some family emblem cut in a ring, perhaps only the imprint of a coin—with all these things to recommend it to the present generation of lovers of old things, the old letter is grand, and stately, and attractive. Unfolding the intricate creases that make an envelope of the back of the sheet, the contents keep up the impression created by the exterior. The penmanship is rigid and formal as the style of the letter, and the wording, even when written by a husband to his wife, as dignified as if addressed to his sovereign. The beginning solemnly with "My dear wife," and the courtly ending of "Permit me to subscribe myself your affectionate husband,"

are so in contrast with the brief and hurried phrases of the modern letter, one can hardly help but wonder what model sort of husband he was, this writer of the old letter with the great seal.

Fashion has carried the style of letters through many stages of show and expense, and at last has brought it back to almost the severe plainness of fifty years ago. Crests and coats-of-arms and undecipherable monograms have had their day and have gone to take their places beside the great wax seals. It was in the wax impression that crests and shields and armorial bearings first made their appearance on letters, and for some years he was a very obscure gentleman, even in America, who had not some device to affix to the backs of his letters. With the introduction of the envelope and its gummed flap the wax disappeared, and stationers were kept busy embossing the designs of the seal upon the tops of letter-sheets. There were great coats of arms in many colors and gold; crests, always with some appropriate Latin motto; first in the left hand upper corner of the sheet, then in the middle of the top. Birds of the air and beasts of the field were made to do duty as family tokens, till scarcely a living thing was left untouched from the Lion of the tribe of Judah down, save only that one animal with prominent organs of hearing. Then followed the era of initials, immense W's and R's sprawling over half the page, sometimes embossed, oftener printed in colors, and nearly always with vines and flowers climbing in an impossible way over the character. Initials were succeeded by monograms, the more intricate and undecipherable the better. After the monograms came a deluge of crests. Every artisan and petty tradesman bloomed out with a crest if he could afford to have the die engraved. After the crests, chaos in the form of lilies and roses, sunflowers, and all the gorgeously colored flowers of the garden. This was only a reaction. Zoology had been exhausted, and fashion took to botany. Then

were brief reigns of many styles, chief among which was the day of the week printed in raised letters across the upper corner of the sheet. There was no beauty in this, but it was at least useful in letting the recipient of an undecipherable note know upon what day it was written.

After all these changes came the sensible style now in use. No crest, no monogram, no gilding—nothing to indicate that the sender is second cousin on his mother's side to the half sister of an Earl, or heir apparent of one of the sovereigns of Ireland. A plain square white envelope, without a mark upon it, except the address and the postage stamp. The paper a note-size sheet of unruled Irish linen or the American imitation, which is nearly as good, unsized, and with just one line of lettering to relieve its pure white surface. This letter is for use more than for ornament. It is simply the address from which the letter is written. "Eleven thousand Fifth Avenue, New York," for instance, printed across the right-hand side of the top of the sheet, sometimes in black, oftener in some deep color. This line is usually engraved, and is stamped into the paper so as to make a raised surface, and it is generally done in some appropriate gothic or old English letter. Under this single printed line the date is written. It is the first fashionable design used on letter paper for half a century that is sure to be understood instantly by every one who sees it, and it is the first letter ornament of the slightest use since the days of the old wax seal. It is a combination of simplicity and utility that deserves a longer existence than has been enjoyed by any of its predecessors in the mode. Written in the large, free hand now affected by young ladies on this paper, without a particle of gloss, and without a suspicion of the perfumed sachet, a fashionable letter of the present day is almost as stately and dignified as one of the old ones written by our forefathers.

JAPANESE COINAGE.



HERE are two mints in Japan, a paper money mint at Tokiyô, and a metallic mint at Osaka ; the latter, one of the largest and most complete in the world. It, like the other public works of the new era, was organized by foreigners, but, of the foreign stuff, only two remain, the chemist and assayer, and the engineer, with a Japanese staff of 602 persons, including a doctor. The total value of the coinage struck for 1870 to the date of the last report exceeds £17,000,000.

The gold coinage is mainly confined to 5 *yen* pieces, which are nearly equal to the English sovereign. The silver coins are the *yen*, the trade dollar, and 50, 20, 10, and 5 *sen* pieces. In the year ending 30th June 1879, 92,073 gold coins were struck ; of silver *yen*, 1,879,354 ; of the trade dollar, 32,717 ; of 10 *sen*, 201,509 ; and of the 5 *sen*, 2,894,201. The copper coins are 2 *sen*, 1 *sen*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *sen*, and 1 *rin*, and of these 83 millions were struck. There was, however, a deficiency in "small change," because of the quantities of small silver coin sent by government to China and the Straits Settlements, where it was sold at a considerable discount. The value of the coinage for the year was £686,911, and the total value struck at the Osaka mint since its commencement exceeds £17,000,000 sterling. The Government paper money in circulation, which consists of notes from 10 *sen* upwards, amounts to £22,675,598 ; but in addition, £7,000,000 notes have been issued by the Japanese banks, not on the security of a certain quantity of coin, but on that of government paper. The depreciation of this government paper is a very disquieting symptom—the discount occasionally reaching 52 per cent. People naturally infer that Government credit is bad, the paper issues being based insufficient metallic reserves. During my journeys in Japan I never saw a gold

coin in circulation ; small silver coins were difficult to obtain even in Yokohama, and from Nikkō northward, except at Nügata. I never saw any silver, or a single copper coin of the new coinage, the circulating *media* being paper, under a *yen* in value ; the large, oval *tempo*, and the old *rin* with a hole in the middle, my own specimens of the new silver and copper coinage being regarded as curiosities, marked preference being shown, as in Scotland, for "notes," no matter how old or soiled.

"Unbeaten Tracks in Japan."

HISTORICAL SOCIETY, WINNIPEG,



THE annual meeting of the Historical and Scientific Society was held recently beginning at 4 o'clock, when the following members were present: Mr. A. H. Witcher, 1st. Vice-President; Rev. Prof. Hart, 2nd Vice-President; Rev. Prof. Bryce, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. W. H. Hughan, Recording Secretary and Librarian, and Messrs. L. M. Lewis, R. E. W. Goodridge, Wm. Pearce, C. N. Bell, Jos. Greenfield, E. L. Byington, J. H. Panton, W. E. McLellan, R. Houston, J. H. Panton and John Cape.

On motion of Rev. Prof. Bryce, Mr. A. H. Witcher, 1st Vice-President, was chosen to occupy the chair in the absence of Mr. Alex. McArthur, President.

Messrs. Allan McDougal, C. E., and Maurice W. Britton were by ballot elected members of the Society.

The following report of the Executive Council was read by Rev. Prof. Bryce, Corresponding Secretary, and adopted by the Society.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Executive Council begs leave to present the report for the year. The past year has been one of great prosperity in the Society. There have been no spasmodic efforts

after public recognition, but the Society has steadily pursued its work of bringing to light the facts concerning the wide field of our operations—"the regions lying north and west of Lake Superior."

MEMBERS.

During the past year that fast friend of our Society and of the North-West, Consul Taylor, was elected a "life and honorary member" of the Society.

Two corresponding members were added to our list, viz.: Rev. A. B. Baird, M. A., of Edmonton, N. W. T., and Mr. N. H. Cowdry, of Regina, N. W. T. Both these gentlemen are men of education and high culture. Interesting papers are expected from them. Twenty-seven ordinary members have been added to the Society during the year. Of these, two were ladies. Your Executive Council would state that it is not for the purpose of swelling the numbers of the Society, nor yet out of mere compliment that the Society has decided to admit ladies. It is believed that there are ladies of education, literary habits and good powers of observation who might be of much service in producing papers on the manners and customs of the native tribes, on matters of North-Western history, or in the scientific department of the Society; as in botany or Indian remains. All workers will be cordially welcomed.

GRANTS IN AID.

During the year the Society received grants from the Provincial Government of \$200 and from the City Council of \$500. The Society is glad to have its efforts to advance the interests of our country, and authoritative statements of its history and resources, recognized by the bodies giving these grants. The thanks of the Society are due to the Provincial and civic authorities for the assistance given.

RECOGNITION ABROAD.

It is extremely gratifying to your Executive Council to observe that our efforts have not passed unobserved in the

older centres of population. Several of the learned Societies of the East have given us favorable notices in their proceedings, and one, the *Canadian Antiquarian*, in its journal, published our annual report in full; the Royal Society of Canada, founded during the past year by His Excellency, the Governor General, as a rallying centre for the culture of literary inclination of Canadians, has done our Society the honor of making us one of the fourteen learned societies affiliated to it. We are called upon in consequence of this connection to elect a Representative who shall attend the meeting of the Royal Society in Ottawa in May next, and prepare for that body a statement of any original work done by our Society during the year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The society received during the year a very interesting paper from its corresponding member at York Factory, Mr. Joseph Fortescue. Mr. Fortescue dealt with certain papers of considerable length, which appeared in the public prints of Winnipeg, purporting to be founded on certain old and valuable papers in the possession of the commanding officer of the Fort (Mr. Fortescue himself) by a Mr. Rolland, who had visited York Factory. Those papers were simply from an old copy of the Voyages of La Perouse, found about the Fort. Mr. Fortescue at some length stated the groundlessness of the hope so often expressed that documents of value may be found at the Company's posts throughout the country; as, through the renewals of these buildings during the past two centuries, such a thing is most unlikely. An interesting communication was received from our corresponding member at Edmonton, the Rev. A. B. Baird, already mentioned. Mr. Baird's communication related to the occurrence of coal and iron at Edmonton, and described the manner in which these deposits are found. The coal is a lignite, hard and dark, and does not seem so subject to the disintegrating influence of the air as that from the Souris. It

is estimated to contain from 60 to 70 per cent. of carbon or heating power. The iron was clay ironstone, and was found in nodules in a stratum overlying the coal. There seems practically no limit to its extent. The Corresponding Secretary of the Society forwarded a specimen of this ironstone to his friend, Professor Chapman, in Toronto and the following was found to be the analysis of ore:—

Carbonate of iron.....	54.28
Carbonate of Manganese.....	1.34
Carbonate of magnesia.....	4.22
Carbonate of lime.....	6.77
Sesquioxide of iron.....	12.26
Phosphoric acid.....	0.68
Sulphuric acid.....	0.41
Combined water.....	2.14
Hygroscopic water.....	0.73
Insoluble argillaceous matter.....	17.23
<hr/>	
Total.....	100.06

Metallic iron, 35.74 per cent.

This is a better variety of ironstone than that worked as the Scotch black band and in Staffordshire, England. The only question needing solution is whether the amount of phosphorus in the ore is great enough to make the iron cold-short or of sulphur to make it red-short. Mr. Baird was tendered the thanks of the Society for his paper and specimens.

In the Autumn of 1882, Mr. Strong, a resident of Winnipeg, offered to make a collection of fish to be sent to the Smithsonian Institution. The Express Companies carried them free to Washington, for which our best thanks are due. The contribution was duly acknowledged and our Society was invited to signify what exchanges it desired. The

Council asked for specimens in such of the following fields as could be spared:

1. Insects destructive of vegetation.
2. Seaside specimens.
3. Fossils of coal, measures of the tertiary period, and specimens of the varieties of coal.
4. Remains from the mounds of the Mississippi and Ohio.

Notice has been received by the Secretary that a shipment of marine invertebrates, all properly classed and labeled will be forwarded.

The Council has also sent out its reports and publications to a long list of corresponding societies, and likewise to our honorary and corresponding members.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Holding a first place among those who have been generous to the Society is the Smithsonian Institution. During the past year there has been received no less than 36 publications to be added to the 150 previously sent by the Institution to the Society. To the several Departments of State at Washington the Society is indebted for ten volumes during the past year. The Department of Agriculture is especially worthy of notice in this respect.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS.

The reading room has been well supplied with newspapers and the best magazines. The newspapers are carefully filed, and during the past year, though the archives of this department only extend back three years, the applications for leave to consult the files by the courts, by lawyers, reporters and others have been continuous. The Society desires to acknowledge its sense of the generous contribution free of charge of the Provincial newspapers from their publishers. These papers have been received, a number of them since their first issue, and are carefully filed away, and form most

valuable material for history and evidence.

PAPERS READ.

There have been nine original papers read during the year, several of them of importance, being fresh investigations and having a permanent value. The Society is glad to receive from its members well prepared papers on any subject, even though they may be outside the scope of the Society. Such papers stimulate thought and keep up interest in the Society. The names are given first of the papers on general topics with their dates of delivery.

GENERAL PAPERS.

1. On energy, by J. H. Rowan, Esq., on Feb. 23rd, 1882.
2. Critique on Caroline Fox's "Memoirs of Old Friends," by A. Macarthur, Esq., on March 23rd.
3. Synopsis of Taine's "English Literature," by the late Mr. David Cowan, April 13th.
4. On Free Public Libraries, by T. C. L. Armstrong, M. A., L. L. B., on October 19th.

HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

During the past year the five papers on the special work of the Society have been of a high order of merit. Those read after the resumption of work succeeding the summer vacation have all been published at the expense of the Society. As has been stated, a number (about eighty) are sent to our exchanges. The remainder are disposed of at a small price. The following are the papers :

1. Journal of Robert Campbell, Esq., read by Consul Taylor, April 5th, 1882. Mr. Campbell is a retired Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company and has been half a century in the North-West. These extracts are of the date of 1882-3. Mr. Campbell is an honorary member of this Society, is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and the discoverer of the source of the Yukon River in Russian America.
2. (Published). "The Causes of the Rising in the Red River Settlement—1869-70," by Alexander McArthur,

Esq., President of the Society, read October 5th, 1882. This paper is written by one who passed through the Red River troubles. At the close of the paper an animated discussion took place as to the attitude taken by the various classes of the Red River community.

3. (Published). Lecture on "Arctic Regions and Hudson's Bay," by Dr. Rae, London, Eng., delivered October 14th. The lecturer gave an account of his personal experiences in searching for Sir John Franklin. For his success in finding first traces of Franklin he and his companions received the reward offered by the Admiralty of £10,000. His expedition was overland. Dr. Rae was sanguine as to the successful navigation of Hudson's Bay.

4. (Published). "Gleanings from the Geology of the Red River Valley," by J. H. Panton, M. A., read December 28th. Mr. Panton was formerly Professor of Science in Guelph Agricultural College. The paper dealt with geological formations of Red River Valley — the silurian. He also described at length the features of the drift deposits. At the close of the paper an interesting discussion took place as to the nature and quality of the water of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers and the wells obtained in this drift deposit.

5. Paper on "The Winnipeg Country; Its Discovery and the Great Consequences Resulting," by Rev. Prof. Bryce, Corresponding Secretary, January 25th. The object of this paper was to show the part taken by Verandrye in discovering the Lake Winnipeg region and the influence this had in stirring up English merchants, the Hudson's Bay Company, the Montreal merchants and the Nor'westers to activity in exploration. The close of the paper gave a number of deductions as to the course of trade, favoring the city of Winnipeg as the probable great business centre of the North-West.

THE LIBRARY.

The Library has been largely made use of during the

past year. Many books of the circulating library are in constant use while the reference library of the Society is continually being consulted. The books taken out by readers were 2,466 volumes during the year, against 2,525 for the previous year. The Executive Council have had a very earnest desire to increase the Library by the addition of new books and the important works of reference. The subscriptions to the Library have been seriously interfered with by the consideration of the free public library scheme the public having the prospect of the larger enterprise have not continued their annual subscriptions to the circulating library.

The Society appointed a small committee to wait upon the City Council for the purpose of inducing that body to undertake a free library in Winnipeg. This committee was cordially received by the Council and the City Finance Committee was appointed to confer with the committee of the Society. This conference took place and the Finance Committee recommended the matter to the Council. The end of the civic year having come, the matter was left over for the new City Council to deal with. The confusion connected with their entry to office, and the attention since necessary to the financial affairs of the city have prevented the completion of the scheme for the library. It is to be hoped that the matter may soon take definite form and that by the middle of the year so much needed and useful an agency may be in active operation in our city. No more useful thing for ourselves than a collection of 10,000 good books could be undertaken, and the effect of such an institution in drawing attention to our advantages as a city for intelligent and cultivated persons to find a home in must be great indeed. The Society offered the Council the use of its general and reference Library of some 3,000 volumes under certain conditions, thus forming a good nucleus for the collection. The Executive Council recommends that the new Executive Council continue to keep the matter

before the Aldermen and citizens as a thing most deserving of present attention.

OBITUARY.

During the year we have had the misfortune to lose two of our members, viz, His Lordship, Chief Justice Wood and Mr David Cowan. We join in the universal sorrow, which was so generally expressed when Chief Justice Wood was removed from our midst. His Lordship took an active part in the formation and incorporation of our Society. We had the honor of having him as our first President. Previous to his election as President he was Chairman over the preliminary meetings, which eventuated in the organization and establishment of our Society. His Lordship also favored us with several papers and his inaugural address as President, in which he sketched the growth of true history, and delineated the rise of intellectual activity and liberty of thought among the chief nations of the earth. This is the anniversary of the day, on which he delivered that address (13th Feb., 1880.) The Chief Justice also read before the Society a paper on Cosmogony and Chronology.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. H. WHITCHER,
Vice President.

GEORGE BRYCE,
Cor.-Secretary

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

The following statement by the Treasurer Mr. R. L. Hunter of the receipts and expenditures for the year was read by Mr. L. M. Lewis:—Balance to credit in Imperial Bank Feb. 1st, 1882, \$431.22; insurance company for losses by fire, \$103; municipal grant \$500; Government grant, \$500 proceeds of Dr. Rae's lecture, \$93.50; members dues, historical library, \$459.95; total, \$1,783.67. Expenditure—Paid Geo. Winks ten months' rent to Feb. 1st, \$300; Mr. Hughan twelve months salary, \$600; draft in New York re library fittings and book-binding, \$37.58 fire insurance \$60 printing annual report, \$14; magazines and paper for library, \$105.18

printing Dr. Rae's and Mr. McArthur's lectures, \$44; fuel and light, \$52.25; book-binding, postage, stationery and sundry printing, \$83.08; advertising, \$13.50; balance at bankers, \$474.08.

The statement was certified to by Mr. R.E.W. Goodridge, Auditor, and was adopted.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL.

The following fifteen gentlemen were elected members of the Executive Council for the ensuing year; Rev. Prof. Bryce. Messrs. A. H. Whitcher Alex. McArthur, R. E. W. Goodridge, L. M. Lewis, Ald. George H. Ham, W. H. Hughan. Rev. Prof. Hart, J. H. Panton, T. C. L. Armstrong, Dr. Cowan, C. N. Bell, H. M. Howell, R. H. Hunter, and R. Houston.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The officers of last year were all re-elected as follows:— President, Mr. Alex. McArthur; 1st Vice-President, Mr. A. H. Whitcher. 2d Vice-President, Rev. Prof. Hart; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Prof. Bryce; Recording Secretary, Mr. W. H. Hughan; Treasurer, Mr. R. H. Hunter.

On motion of Mr. McDougall, seconded by Mr. Panton a vote of thanks was tendered the President and officers and members of the retiring Council for their services during the past year.

On motion of Capt. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Bell, it was resolved to refer to the Executive Council the appointment of a delegate to the Royal Society which is to meet in May next Mr. Goodridge was on motion of Capt. Lewis, seconded by Prof. Bryce, appointed Auditor for the ensuing year.

The meeting then adjourned.

—“Coins are serious monuments of public use, bearing on them indications of time and place, either quite exact, or, at least, approximative. This is an immense advantage of theirs over all other monuments. By studying the types, the styles, the inscription of coins, we may gain a key to the interpretation of all other antiquities.”

M. de Longpérier.

THE COINS OF THE SIX KINGS OF SYRIA,
NAMED SELEUCUS.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, L. L. D.



NUMISMATIC students are often embarrassed in attributing the various coins of the *Seleucidae* as they are styled, to their respective subjects. The names being spelled alike in all and a general resemblance running through the portraits and in the make-up of the specimens it is important to have some easy method for distinguishing the one from the other. I propose therefore a brief article under this head not at all exhaustive but rather suggestive, trusting that the reader will gain some benefit from my experience in this difficult class of Oriental monies.

The first Seleucus, surnamed *Nicator* and the founder of the royal line styled the *Seleucidae* began his royal career October 1st B. C. 312, and established the *Seleucidan Era* as "the Year One". Numerous coins are formed with Greek numbers referring to the year of his coronation. His reign was highly successful and thus he acquired his title *Nicator* "the conqueror". He died B. C. 280. His coins in all the metals are numerous, for he patterned after his great Master *Alexander Magnus* in issuing unlimited numbers of these historical leaflets. The head of Pallas on the obverse is common and BAS SELEVKOS in Greek letters for "King Seleucus" is impressed upon them. Coins in silver and bronze have the same legend. The student finding only the name SELEVKOS may attribute the coin to NICATOR with two chances out of three of being correct.

The second Seleucus styled *Callinicus* was crowned B. C. 246 and reigned until 226. His coins have no legend different from those of the 1st Seleucus, so the surest method of distinguishing the two is *to compare the portraits*. These are widely different as a comparison will show.

The third Seleucus, styled *Ceraunus* comes in B. C. 224 but he maintained his place only 3 years and his coins are consequently more rare. They often have SVR for Syria.

The fourth Seleucus styled *Philopator* reigned from B. C. 187 to 175 and his coins are rather common, I think in handling a dozen specimens of the monies of the *Seleucidae* that 6 will be *Nicators* and 3 *Philopators*. His nickname *Philopator* is often found on his coins and the dates calculated by the Seleucidan Era, for instance LR=136.

The fifth Seleucus began his reign in B. C. 125 but continued only a few months. Few specimens of his coins have reached this country. Portraits of Cleopatra are usually found upon them.

The sixth Seleucus, styled *Nicator Epiphanes*, was crowned B. C. 96 and reigned two years. His coins are in general, easily distinguished by *Epiphanous Nicator* in Greek letters, either in whole words or in abbreviations. These coins are more common than any of the others save the First and Fourth.

I am aware that the reader, puzzled over a handful of these Seleucidan coins, will find little relief from my suggestion in this article. But this is the best I can do for him, after a critical examination of the work, (*No. 183* of my Numismatic Collection) entitled *Seleucidarum Imperium sive Historia Regum Syriae Ad fidem Numismatum accommodata per J. Foy-Vaillant 1732*. I find a Seleucus with the face like Alexander's and the lion skin over the head I accredit it to the 1st Seleucus. I should expect upon the reverse to see Jupiter seated, or a dust throwing Bull, or a chariot drawn by 4 elephants. If instead of the lion's skin, the head has a cincture of the ribbon (or diadem) with a prominent nose it is *Seleucus II*. I should expect to find on the reverse Apollo erect, holding an arrow, or a warhorse.

The 3rd *Seleucus* is so much like the 2nd that it demands

a critical eye to distinguish between them. The chin is more prominent, the nose less. *Seleucus IV* has so peculiar an appearance that once seen he will always be recognized. As remarked before, out of every 12 Seleucidan coins I should expect that 6 of them would be of the 1st Seleucus and 3 of the 4th. A favourite device upon his obverse is the prow of a galley and behind the portrait on the obverse the *acrosterium* or ornamental figure on the bowsprit of the galley.

The coins of Seleucus V. are so rare that the reader will be fortunate indeed to find one. Vaillant, in his exhaustive volume fails to figure or describe one. The 6th Seleucus also known as Antiochus VIII. may be recognized by the protuberance of his chin.

These old pieces are usually large and well struck. The artists were Greek and particularly skilled in drawing portraits and figures of animals. Nothing can exceed the fire displayed in their chariot scenes. But in their drawings of deities there appears a want of ingenuity. I suppose every artist in this department of drawing was shut up to the standard forms given him and forbidden to make any improvements or changes of any sort. If this is not a good theory, I shall be happy to accept a better one.

La Grange, Kentucky.

—“I should so like to have a coin dated the year of my birth,” said a maiden lady of uncertain age to a male acquaintance. “Do you think you could get one for me?” “I am afraid not,” he replied. “These very old coins are only to be found in valuable collections.” And yet he cannot see why, when he met the lady the next day, she didn’t speak to him.

A MYSTERY OF THE GULF.



THE mysterious lights in the Gulf and the Lower St. Lawrence, those sure precursors of a tempestuous fall with grievous shipwrecks, were unusually brilliant during last season. The light of Cape Maria Cascadepiac has blazed almost every night since May 15. In the Baie des Chaleurs, the Point Mizzenette light has been seen nightly by hundreds of people from the settlements of New Bandon, Grand Anse, Caraquette and Salmon Beach. The *habitant* says they are supernatural manifestations marking scenes of wreck and murder, or warning the sailor of great tempests, while the English settlers think they are the Will-o'-the-wisps of the ocean. What ever they may be, it is a fact established by the experience of a century that when they blaze brightly in the summer nights the fall is invariably marked by great storms. One would think on looking at these mysteries from the shore that a ship was on fire. The heavens behind are bright and the clouds about silvered by the reflection. The sea for half mile is covered with a sheen as of phosphorus. The fire itself seems to consist of blue and yellow flames, now dancing high above the water and then flickering, paling and dying out only to spring up again with fresh brilliancy. If a boat approaches it flits away moving further out, and the bold visitor pursues it in vain. At the first streak of daylight it vanishes in the form of a mist, and is seen no more until darkness again sets in. These lights are bright when there is a heavy dew, and are plainly visible from the shore from midnight until two in the morning. They appear to come in from the sea shoreward and at dawn retire gradually and are lost in the morning fog. Paridis the French pilot who took charge of the British fleet under Admiral Sir Hovenden Walker when it sailed up the St Lawrence from Boston to seize Quebec in 1711,

declared he saw one of these lights just before the armada was shattered on the 22nd of August, in fact he said it danced before his vessel the Neptune, all the way up the Gulf. Walker's squadron comprised the flagship Edgar, 70 guns; the Windsor, 60 guns; the Montague, 60 guns; the Swiftsure, 70 guns; the Monmouth, 70 guns; the Dunkirk 60 guns; the Humber, 80 guns; the Sunderland, 60 guns; the Devonshire 80 guns; the Enterprise, 40 guns; the Sapphire, 40 guns; the Kingston, 60 guns; the Leopard 54 guns; and the Chester, 50 guns; with no less than seventy transports, of which the Despatch, Four Friends, Francis, John and Hannah, Henrietta, Antelope, Hannah and Elizabeth, Adventure, Rebecca, Martha and Hannah, Johannah, Unity and Newcastle were from New England ports. On leaving Boston Sir Hovenden drew from Governor Dudley rations for 9,385 Englishmen, seamen and soldiers and 1,786 colonists on board the fleet. On the 20th August when they lay off Egg Island, on the north shore of the St Lawrence, having just cleared Gaspé Bay, a dense fog fell upon them. The Admiral ordered the vessels to keep together and soundings were taken every half hour, but the land gave no bottom. On the night of the 22nd Paradis lost his head and signalled for the fleet to close upon shore. While they were moving slowly a dreadful gale arose and as Sir Hovenden said in his journal which was published in London in 1720: "We soon found ourselves amongst rocks and small islands, fifteen leagues further than the log gave, when the whole fleet had like to have been lost." "But by God's good providence," with extreme hazard and difficulty, we escaped. Eight transports were cast away and had I not made the signals as I did, but continued sailing it is a question whether any ship or man had been saved." After the wreck the roster showed only 8,878 survivors. The Labrador shore, says the historian Charlevoix, was strewn with bodies of at least a thousand

soldiers including two complete companies of the Royal Guards and many more of the Marlborough veterans, whose corpses were easily distinguishable by their scarlet coats. It was suspected that Paradis had wilfully cast the fleet away. In his defence, as found in the writings of Mere Juchereau, he pleaded that he saw the moving lights when they first made Gaspe Bay and told some of the high officers that heaven had ordained a terrible catastrophe, "so clearly and with such vividness did the celestial fires burn not only by night but often when there was a fog through the day." The disaster saved Canada to France for the time being and the pious colonists reared many churches in gratitude to Notre Dame des Victoires. The court of Queen Anne went into mourning, and Sir Hovenden exiled himself to South Carolina, where as a French writer quaintly said, "he wrote numerous apologies for the disaster with which God had been pleased to visit the English fleet." The flagship Edgar, with 470 men blew up at Portsmouth on her return from the Gulf which was "further evidence of God's displeasure at the invasion of New France."

Every great wreck that has taken place since Sir Hovenden's calamity has been preceded, if tradition is to be believed by these mysterious lights; or rather they have warned the mariner of the fatal storm. When the Gulf gives up its dead there will be a vast muster. In 1797 the French warship *La Tribune* was lost, with 300 souls. In 1805 the British transport *Nacus* went down with 800. In 1831 the emigrant ship *Lady Sherbrooke*, from Derry to Quebec, was lost, only 32 out of 273 passengers being saved. In 1847 nearly 200 Irish emigrants with the brig *Carrick* and 240 more on the *Exmouth*. Two hundred and twenty-five souls perished in the wreck of the *Hungarian* on the 19th February, 1860; 35 in the *Canadian* on the 4th of June, 1861 and 237 when the *Anglo Saxon* was lost in a fog off Cape Race on the 27 April 1863. How many fishing boats and coast-

ers have gone down with all hands leaving no sign, it is not safe even to guess. This fall (1882) if lights are to be believed—and the Gulf fishermen say they cannot lie—storms of unexampled fierceness will rage from the autumnal equinox until the winter is past. Should augury be fulfilled perhaps it may be worth while for meteorologists and seafaring men to enquire into the source and origin of these strange watchmen of the deep.

MEDALS OF THE REIGN OF LOUIS XIV.

(Continued)

BY JOSEPH K. FORAN, GREEN PARK, AYLMEY, QUE.,



EDAL. LXXVII.—Charles I. Duke of Lorraine celebrated for his valor and warlike ability was none the less famous on account of his inconsistency and frivolity of mind, which latter characteristic finally brought on his ruin. As quickly as he signed a treaty with France he broke it. After the Peace of the Pyrenees, the King generously restored him his States. He placed Marsal in the hands of France as a guarantee of his fidelity. However, as usual, he broke his engagement and Louis, in person proceeded to Metz, and marched against Charles. The Duke met the King and gave orders to have Marsal restored and re-signed the treaty. The third time in three years.

On the medal we see Charles as the god Proteus, who in fable, had the power to change himself into any form he desired and was only known by his strength. The Legend reads:—PROTEI ARTES DELUSÆ meaning, *the artifices of the new Proteus rendered useless*. In Exergue:—*Marsalium Captum, M. DC. LXIII. Marsal taken in 1663.*

LXXVIII. Medal.—This is one of the gems, as to design and workmanship. The Swiss have had an old alliance with France, which they always renewed when its date of expiration was approaching. The last was under Henry

IV, for himself and his son, afterwards Louis XIII. In the Church of Notre-Dame the alliance was renewed by Louis XIV, for himself and the Dauphin. Cardinal Antoine, Grand Almoner of France is represented holding on the King's *Prié Dieu* the book of the Gospels. The King places his hand upon it and one of the Ambassadors does likewise. The legend is FOEDUS HELVETICUM INSTAURATUM, meaning, *the renewal of the alliance with Switzerland*. In Exergue is the date 1663.

LXXIX. MEDAL.—This medal is of peculiar historical interest although very simple in itself. France has ever been styled by Catholic nations the "first daughter of the church," and strange to say she never under Kings, Emperors, Presidents or Consuls, could agree with Rome. Here is an example. In 1662 the Corsicans in the Papal Guard insulted the French Ambassador. At Pisa a treaty was made whereby Louis XIV agreed to forget the injury if the Pope would order every Corsican soldier to leave the army and forbid them ever to become members of any military body inside the Papal States.

The Pope did so and a monument was erected in Rome in commemoration of the event. On the Medal is a pyramid. Rome is represented, as in olden days, in the form of a goddess with a helmet and spear and on her shield is the word ROMA. She is sitting at the base of the Pyramid. The Legend reads: OB NEFANDUM SCELUS A CORSIS EDITUM IN ORATOREM REGIS FRANCORUM, which means:—*Monument erected in expiation of the horrible attack made by the Corsicans on the French Ambassador*. In Exergue the date 1664.

(N.B. How strange the ways of God and the destiny of peoples! In later days a subaltern of Corsica sat on France's throne and hurled his mandates against the power of Rome.)

LXXX. MEDAL.—The Battle of Saint Gothard is one

famous in the history of Europe. Eighty thousand Turks entered Hungary and carried terror to the very doors of Germany. On the banks of the Raab under the shadow of St. Gothard, the French charged the Infidels on the left and the Imperial army, under the Count of Monticuculi swept down on their right. The river was bridged with their slain. The French took eleven pieces of artillery. Victory is seen carrying a veil bespangled with lilies and holding a palm in her hand, under her feet is a turban, bow, arrows, &c., The legend is, GERMANIA SERVATA, meaning, Germany saved. In Exergue, TURCIS AD ARRABONEM CÆSIS M. DC. LXIV. *The Turks defeated by the Raab 1664.*

LXXXI. MEDAL.—The workmanship of this medal is very unique and beautiful. Amongst the many conditions of pardon which Louis imposed on the pope to expiate the crime of his guards, one was that the papal legate, Cardinal Chigi should repair to Fontainebleau to present in person, to the King, the excuses of the Vatican. On the medal we see the King and the Legate in his Majesty's room seated upon a sofa. The Legate, with the Cardinal's hat on, reads from a paper the conventional form of excuse. The legend is, CORSICUNE FACINUS EXCUSATUM. In Exergue, LEGATO A LATERE MISSE M. DC. LXIV. Meaning, *Satisfaction for the Corsican attack, made by a legate a latere. 1664.*

LXXXII. MEDAL—Establishment of manufactures. Minerva is represented with tapestry &c., around her, the legend reads; MINERVA LOCUPLETATRIX, meaning, *The Kingdom enriched by the arts*, of which Minerva is the symbol. In Exergue, ARTES INSTAURATÆ M. DC. LXIV. *The arts re-established. 1664.*

LXXXIII. MEDAL.—The re-establishment of Navigation. A vessel is represented in full sail. The legend reads, NAVIGATIO INSTAURATA.—*Navigation re-established 1665.*

LXXXIV. MEDAL.—France already had commercial relations of great importance with the West Indies. The King

desired to extend also into the East the commerce of his Kingdom. A colony was sent to Madagascar. The medal is bold in design and beautiful as a work of art. The colony is represented, as among the ancients, by an ox. The ox has a hump on his back like those seen in that Island. He is beside a huge tree of a kind peculiar to that region. The legend is;— COLONIA MADAGASCARICA; i.e., *The Colony of Madagascar*. In Exergue; 1665.

LXXXV. MEDAL.—The troubles during the minority, and the many wars, placed some gentlemen in possession of properties they had no claim upon and gave them power to play the tyrant on a small scale. The King then established a tribunal called *les grands jours* or "The Great Days." This Tribunal had exceptional and extraordinary powers to deal with those land robbers. On the Medal is Justice holding in one hand a sword and scales and by the other raising a woman who represents the persecuted princess and who is sitting by the wayside imploring protection. The legend is; PROVINCE INJURIIS POTENTIORUM VINDICATÆ, which means; *The Provinces delivered from the oppression of the Great*. In Exergue the date 1666.

LXXXVI. MEDAL.—After Peace was established the King formed a great number of military companies. This medal is really an extraordinary piece of workmanship. It represents a whole company of Musketeers in review before the King. The legend reads; DISCIPLINA MILITARIS RESTITUTA; *re-establishment of military discipline*. In Exergue the date 1666.

The four medals that follow are, in all likelihood, the best designs of the whole series, of course from such a number of very beautiful pieces of art it is difficult to choose the most perfect. Like walking along a gallery of Art, each painting seems the best of all until you meet the next one. However, the works of an inferior artist can be easily distinguished from those of an Angelo, or a Domenichino al-

though they may hang on the same wall. So with the medals. They are all very beautiful but we consider these four the most perfect.

LXXXVII. MEDAL.—The death of the Queen's Mother. The marriage of Louis XIII with the Infantine Anne the daughter of Philip III, of Spain took place in 1612. For 23 years she had no children. Finally Louis the Great was born. She was regent during the minority. On the medal is the Tomb over which rises a pyramid surmounted by a crown and in its face is a picture of the Queen. At either end of the Tomb is a seated figure, one represents Religion holding on her knee the model of the Church of Val de Grace which the Queen built. The other represents the science of government, holding a rudder and having her foot on a globe. The legend reads; ANNÆ AUSTRIACÆ MATRI CALENDISSIMÆ. meaning; that the King had this medal struck *in honor of Ann of Austria his mother, the object of so much honor.* In Exergue; OBIT VIGESIMO JANUARI M. D. C. LXVI. *Died the 20th January 1666.*

LXXXVIII. MEDAL.—While France was in almost constant war, and troubles assailed the country from end to end literature was flourishing. Never has France seen, and perchance never will she again see such an age of triumph as that of the seventeenth century. On the obverse of this medal a new figure of the King is represented. Longer hair and a more manly face distinguishes it from the former stamp. On the reverse we see the liberality of the King under the form of a woman holding a cornucopia. Four young children represent the genii of the Four Arts. Eloquence holds a lyre; Poetry has a trumpet and a laurel wreath; Astronomy is measuring a globe of the heavens; and History seated on a heap of books is writing. The legend is; BONÆ ARTES REMUNERATÆ, meaning *The fine Arts recompensed.* In Exergue the date 1666.

LXXXIV. MEDAL.—He established an academy of Arts.

An assembly of men most learned in all the sciences, who met twice each week in the large hall of the Louvre to promote the interests of the country. On the medal is Minerva seated; around her is a sphere, a skeleton, a furnace scrolls of paper &c., &c., representing Astronomy, Anatomy, Chemistry, Geometry, Mechanics, Physics, and all the other branches of knowledge. The legend reads; *NATURÆ INVESTIGANDÆ ET PERFICIENDIS ARTIBUS*; and in Exergue, *REGIA SCIENTIARUM ACADEMIA INSTITUTA M. D.C. LXVI*. Meaning; *Royal Academy of Sciences, destined to seek out nature's secrets and render perfect the Arts, 1666.*

XC. MEDAL.—Help sent to the Hollanders. Pallas is seen beside an altar covering Holland with a shield on which are the arms of France. The legend reads *RELIGIO FOEDERUM*, meaning, *Religious observance of treaties*. In Exergue: the words; *BATAVIS TERRA, MARIQUE DEFENSIS. M. DC. LXVI. Holland rescued by land and by sea, 1666.*

XCI. MEDAL.—A woman dressed as an American Indian, at her feet a shield with England's arms on it, and leaning on a buckler bearing the arms of France. The legend is: *COLONIA FRANCORUM STABILITA*; meaning, *The french colony established*. In Exergue: *ANGLIS EX INSULA SANCTI CHRISTOPHORI EXTURBATA*, M. DC. LXVI. *The English chased from the Isle of Saint Christopher 1666.*

Having commented so fully on some of the foregoing medals we find it difficult to place any more within our limited space. So far we have given ninety-one medals and are consequently one third of the way through. Perchance there is no more easy and more instructive means of rendering immortal the actions of any great man, than thus commemorating each event and handing down to posterity in the form of medals the story, which if merely confined to books would soon be lost.

Before closing this article we would desire to make a remark. It seems very strange that we have so many persons

of culture and education in Canada who are familiar with many branches of antiquarian knowledge and yet who never attempt to impart it to others. Why not give a helping hand and to such a magazine as the *Antiquarian* and so fill its pages that instead of every three months we may see it monthly? It is to be hoped that in the not distant future, a good number of contributors will spring up. Such a publication is a stone requisite in the construction of our grand Canadian Nationality!

THE MAPPEMONDE OF SEBASTIAN CABOT.



THE library of Harvard College, in Gore Hall, has recently been enriched with a photographic facsimile of the large map of the world in the National Library in Paris, known as the map of Sebastian Cabot. This interesting memorial was discovered in Germany, about the year 1844, in the house of a Bavarian curate, and through the good offices of M. de Martius, was in that year purchased for the Paris Library. It is a large elliptical *mappemonde*, engraved on copper, 1 metre 48 centimetres in width, 1 metre 11 centimetres in height. Along each side of the map—that is to say, outside the circle—is a table 30 centimetres in width; the first, on the left, inscribed at the head, *Tabula Prima*, and that on the right *Tabula Secunda*. On these tables are 17 *legendes*, or inscriptions in duplicate—that is to say, in Spanish and in Latin—printed and pasted on the map. Each legend in Latin immediately follows the Spanish original and bears the same number. Besides these 17 inscriptions there are five others in Spanish which have no Latin *exemplairs*. The ancient map, composed, as we shall see further on, in the year 1544, while Cabot was yet living in Spain, contains geographical delineations of discoveries down to about that period. In representing the northeast coast of our continent, Newfoundland is laid down as a group of islands, and we easily recog-

nize the River and Bay of St. Lawrence, Cape Breton, and the Isle of St. John. The west coast of America is delineated as far north as latitude 35, California being drawn from the wellknown chart made the pilot Castillo, in 1541. To the north of this, of course, is the unknown region; for nobody then knew certainly whether America and Asia were one continuous continent, or were divided by straits, and the conjectures of geographers were at variance. But the interest in this map centres principally in its inscriptions; and, though the most of these contain little of value in a geographical or historical point of view, a few of them are of special significance. The seventeenth inscription, by turning it into English, reads as follows: "Sebastian, Captain and Pilot-Major of his sacred Imperial Majesty, the Emperor Don Carlos, the fifth of this name and the king our Lord, made this figure extended on a plane surface, in the year of the birth of our Saviour Jesus Christ, 1544, having drawn it by degrees of latitude and longitude, with the winds, as a sailing chart, following partly Ptolemy and partly the modern discoveries, Spanish and Portuguese, and partly the discovery made by his father and himself: by it you may sail as by a sea chart having regard to the variation of the needle," &c. Then follows a discussion relative to the variation of the needle which Sebastian Cabot claimed to have noticed. Here we have the declaration that the map was made by Sebastian Cabot, Pilot-Major of the Emperor Charles V., and in the year 1544 at which time we know he was living in Spain and held the office. And this is accompanied by the statement, that, in making the map, he was guided by the discoveries of his father, John Cabot and himself. Inscription No 8 reads thus: "This country was discovered by John Cabot a Venetian, and Sebastian Cabot, his son, in year of our Lord Jesus Christ, MCCCCXCIV [1494,] on the 24th June in the morning, which land they called '*prima vista*', and a large Island adjacent to it they named the Island of St John they discovered it on the same day," &c.—*Science*.

TWO ANCIENT FORTS.

RUINS OF PREHISTORIC EARTHWORKS IN THE
MICHIGAN WOODS.

HERE are two of these forts, and an examination of the upper one, which is situated on a high bank near the river, and about twenty-five feet above the water, showed the enclosure to regular in form, round or rather oblong, the longest distance being north and south. The works consist of a ditch and earth embankment, which was found to be about five hundred and twenty feet in circumference, and about five feet from the bottom of the trench to the top of the embankment, which appears to have been greatly reduced in height by exposure to the elements. Inside the embankment the ground is level save where trees grew, and there have been some large ones. There are four entrances to this enclosure, one facing each of the cardinal points of the compass, these entrances or gateways are about wide enough to admit the passage of a waggon. Instead of the trench being completed around the entrance, and bridging the same it terminates on each side of the passage-way, where a narrow strip of ground appears not to have been disturbed. These openings were undoubtedly protected by gates. On top of the embankment was a rampart of logs with a palisade. There can scarce be any doubt of this, as the remains of charred wood are found in different parts of the embankment. On the right hand side of each passage-way leading out of the embankment is higher than in other places. About eight years ago the pine timber here was cut off. By counting the rings, or yearly growth, on a pine stump which stood on the embankment, it was found to contain 264, which together with the eight years since the tree was cut, makes this work at least 272 years old—long before the days of the Jesuit missionaries, or the first whites that history records, which was in the year 1641—238 years ago. Thus it will be seen

that the date of this work is anterior to the first permanent English settlement upon the American continent, and about the day of Queen Elizabeth of England. The timber that now stands within the surroundings has grown since the erection of this fortification; for the trees found within this enclosure and those surrounding appear to be of about the same general size and age. Within about 60 rods overlooking this work, are situated hills that rise perhaps 100 feet above the surroundings, showing that the builders of the defence did not expect artillery to be used against it. The other fort which is larger of the two, is situated three miles further down the river, and is much more impressive in appearance. Like the other this is situated near the river on a slight eminence, and contains the same general characteristics—four entrances at right angles—north, south, east and west. Here the embankment in some places is ten feet high. The circumference in this work is over one hundred feet. As in the other case, trees grew on the embankment, and within the enclosure there was one above four feet in diameter. In the centre of the western gateway stands a large hemlock tree, and the surroundings are covered with a thick heavy growth of timber. One tree which had been cut down near the edge of the enclosure was over four feet in diameter, and by counting the successive rings or circles of wood was found to be 390 years old. Farwell (Mich.) *Register*.

PROFIT ON COINAGE.



CONSIDERABLE source of profit to the United States government is the amount of paper money, and coin, which is never presented for redemption. Much of this is destroyed by fire. Some of it is buried or hid in places known to no person alive. a large quantity of the coin is melted to make sterling silverware. Considerable amount of both paper money and coin are exported, never to return. Not long ago a United States bond, issued 1819, was presented at the sub-treasury in this city. The interest on it had ceased over fifty years. It had

come back from Europe through Baring Brothers. The outstanding principal of the public debt of the United States last year was nearly \$2,000,000,000, chiefly represented by bonds and treasury notes. It would be, of course impossible to say how much of this will never be presented for redemption, but some idea may be formed from the fact that \$57,665 of it was issued so long ago that the date is not recorded, it appears in the report as 'old debt' that may safely be put down as profit. There is an item of \$82,525 of treasury notes issued prior to 1846. Some of them were issued nearly fifty years ago, and will not in all probability, ever be presented for redemption. One thousand one hundred and four dollars of the Mexican indemnity of 1846 has never been claimed. The last of the fractional currency was issued under the act of June 6, 1864 yet although nearly twenty years have elapsed \$7,077,247 has not been presented for redemption. Some of it is still used by banks and merchant for transmitting small sums by mail. Several New York banks have considerable sums of fractional currency which they distributed for accommodation of their customers.

As to the coin the government derives a considerable profit from it. The silver in 1000 silver dollars is on an average about \$803.75. The coinage of a silver dollar costs about one and one quarter cents. The total costs of 1000 silver dollars to the government is therefore \$816.75. Since the organization of the mint in 1783 127,190,618 silver dollars have been coined on which the government has received a profit of over \$23,000,000.

In the same period \$122,758,410 was coined into half dollars. At the same rate of cost for coinage the government profited \$19,395,769 on these. The total silver coinage on the government since 1793, is \$347,766,792. Estimating the profit on the halves and quarters subsidiary coins at the same rate as the dollars, the total profit received by the government on its silver coinage has been about \$64,000,000. In the coinage of the five cent nickels the government reserved

to itself the liberal profit of 50 per cent. This gave to the government last year a handsome revenue of over \$100,000 from nickels alone. The wide margin between the intrinsic value of the five cent nickel and its face value led to extreme counterfeiting. Several years ago an assay was made of some of the counterfeit nickels and it was discovered, that the counterfeiters had put into their coin more valuable metal than the government uses in making the genuine coins.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

HE usual monthly meetings of the Society have been held regularly, with an average attendance and many interesting facts in Canadian history have been discussed. At the Annual Meeting held in December, after routine business, the election of officers for the ensuing year was held over to an adjourned meeting, which was duly held and the election proceeded with, with the following result:—

HON. P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, F.R.S.C.	<i>President.</i>
HON. JUDGE BABY - - - - -	<i>1st Vice-President.</i>
HENRY MOTT - - - - -	<i>2nd Vice-President</i>
J. A. NUTTER - - - - -	<i>Treasurer.</i>
A. C. LYMAN - - - - -	<i>Curator.</i>
ROSWELL C. LYMAN - - - - -	<i>Secre.ary.</i>

Editing Committee:—H. MOTT, J. A. NUTTER, and, A. LAROCQUE.

EDITORIAL.

E regret to make an appearance with another apology to our Subscribers for a delay in the issue of the present number, but for various reasons it has been impossible to publish it earlier; rather than have any further delay we close with a few pages short off our usual limit, which will be given in our next issue.



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FLORIO'S WORLD OF WORDS.

From a paper on Dictionaries by the Rev. Dr. SCADDING.



I AM tempted here to notice John Florio's "World of Words," a copy of which dated 1594, has by some chance found its way into my collection. Although this was intended, in the first instance, to be simply an Italian-English Dictionary, it has acquired a place in the history of our English speech. It is often quoted as being a rather full repertory of the English of the Shakspeare period. "For English gentlemenne," Florio himself says in his Preface, "methinks it must needes be a pleasure to them to see so rich a toong [as the Italian] outvide by their mother-speech, as by the manie-folde Englishes of manie wordes in this is manifeste." (In 1657, a nephew of Milton's, Edward Phillips, published a

"General English Dictionary," under the title of "A New World of Words," with direct allusion probably to Florio's book.) When the volume now before us was "imprinted at London by Arnold Hatfield," and offered for sale by Edward Blunt, "at his shop over against the great north dore of Paules Church," Florio himself, doubtless, might still often be seen exploring the contents of Mr. Blunt's shelves. The "World of Words" was dedicated by the compiler to "Roger, Earle of Rutland, Henrie, Earle of Southamton, and Lucie, Countesse of Bedford." The reason why he named three patrons, and in this order, is, that he likens his book to a "bouncing boie" of his own, who now, "after some strength gathered to bring it abroad," requires, "as the manner of the countrie is" that there should be two male witnesses and one female to his "entrie into Christendom." He therefore entreats the three personages named, as sponsors to the "young springall;" to take him under their protection and "avowe him theirs." Henrie, Earle of Southamton, by whose "paie and patronage" in particular, Florio here frankly says he has lived some years and "to whom he owes and vows the yeares he has to live," was the well-known friend of Shakspeare. In Southamton's circle, a good deal of quiet joking went on at the expense of "resolute John Florio," as he styled himself; and quiet a little feud seems to have sprung up between him and the great dramatist. In 1591, in a work entitled "Second Fruits," Florio had ventured the remark that "the plays that they play in England are neither right comedies nor right tragedies, but representations of Histories without decorum." As being certainly a glance at himself, Shakspeare remembered this observation of Florio's; and in 1597, when "Love's Labour's Lost" appeared Florio was immediately recognized in Holofernes—Florio, of course, grotesquely overdrawn. In the Preface to the reader, in this very book, the "world of words," we have Florio endeavouring to retort by recalling the fact that aforetime Aristophanes

brought Socrates on the stage, without doing Socrates any harm; but quite the contrary. "Let Aristophanes and his comedians," Florio says, "make plaies and scowre their mouthes on Socrates; those very mouthes they make to vilifie, shall be meanes to amplifie his virtue." In "Love's Labour's Lost," an absurd sonnet is attributed to Holofernes. There is probably special point in this. We deduce from the preface here before us, that Florio did indulge in a sonnet sometimes; and that on account of one he had, to his great displeasure, been stiled by Shakspeare a "rymer," "notwithstanding he had more skill in good poetrie than my slie gentleman seemed to have in good manners and humanitie." Once more; we may observe in "Love's Labour's Lost," after Holofernes has recited his sonnet, Nathaniel exclaims "A rare talent!"—On which, Dull, in an aside, remarks "If talent be a claw, look how he claws [curries favour with] him with a talent." Here Florio is perhaps twitted with a slip in the "World of Words" where he interprets "artiglie" as "talents" claws, or pounces of birdes or hawkes," spelling "talons" thus.

Some time after King James I. came down from Scotland, John Florio was appointed tutor in Italian to Prince Henry; and in 1611 he issued a third edition of his dictionary, in which the dedication to Southamton and the rest is withdrawn; and one appears "To the Imperial Majestie of the highest born princess, Anne of Denmark, crowned Queene of England, Scotland, France and Ireland." Strange that it should be one of the works of this very Florio, namely his translation of Montaigne's Essays, that is now preserved as a precious relic in the British Museum, as being the only volume in existence known to have been once the property of Shakspeare, and containing one of the very few of his undoubted autographs.

A few curiosities in English, culled from Florio, may now

be given. For example: we have "penteis" for "eaves of a house or baie window," or out-butting or jettie of a house;" commonly now, by a misconception, spelt "pent house;" properly an appendicium, an annexe or lean-to. A "repast between dinner and supper" is a "nuncheon or bever or andersmeate," nuncheon being, as has recently been explained noon-shenk; a noon-drink poured out from a vessel furnished with a "shank" or spout. (Luncheon is quite a different word, referring to eating only, taking a lump or lunch of bread, etc., to stay hunger: compare hump and hunch.) Ander is undern, an Anglo-Saxon expression for morning. "A pudding or haggas" is spoken of as "a sorte of daintie meate," where "pudding" means an intestine. "Wrangling is explained "to dodge or chaff aloud that all may hear.' An expletive of "theefe" is a "hooker." "Doll" is a term not met with; neither does it appear in Shakspeare, I believe, in the modern sense; but we have, instead, "a little pretie childes baby or puppet." A "zany" is "a sillie John [zan is John], a gull or noddie, a vice clowne, foole, or simple fellowe in a plaie or comedie." (Dabuda, in Italian, was, we are told by Florio, the name of "a famous foole" quoted as wee alledged Will Sommer in jestes"—prior, that is, to the era of Mr. Joseph Miller.) A "boate such as the Indians use, made of one piece," is a "canao;" and a "rangifero," that is to say, a reindeer, is "a beast in Lapland as big as a moyle [mule], in colour like an asse, horned like a stagge, which they use instead of horses to draw their chariots, and are woonderful swift in going, for in a day and a night they will go one hundred and fifty miles." The "battata" is "a kind of fruite growing in India," meaning what we call the sweet potato (*batatas edulis*), from which has come the prevailing name of the common potato (*solanum tuberosum*), quite a different kind of plant. Another esculent mentioned is "a marine fruite called sea cowcomber or turkie-pompion."

"Mandragora" is a drug of "a very cold temperature," and therefore "used to cast menne into deepe sleepes when they have to be cut by surgeans, and for many other purposes in phisick." Other curious information in Natural History and Physiology is given. There is a tree in Arabia called rasin "whereof there is but one founde (at a time), and upon it the phœnix sits." (The story was that the phœnix lived a thousand years at the end of which time it built its nest, which took fire and consumed the bird, leaving ashes, however, out of which sprang a fresh bird; and so on.) A serpent, called magiriano, is "saide to grow out of a dead mannes back or chine bone." The lungs are not only the "lights" of any creature, but they are "the guts (*i.e.*, the tubes or ducts) whereby every creature drawes breath." It is curious that this word in the singular, as in catgut, Gut of Canso gut for an open water passage through a marsh, is passable; while in the plural a substitute has to be employed. There is in Florio much straightforward English. His book was expected to be consulted by the highest personages. It was dedicated, as we have seen, first to Lucie, Countesse of Bedford, for one; and afterwards to Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I. We may gather from this, as from other quarters, that the ladies of Florio's days were not squeamish. As a sample of the copiousness of English speech, take the different shades of meaning for ragione, reason: "Right, due, knowledge, wit, wisdom, discourse, discretion, judgement, advise, purpose, counsell, case, respect, consideration, avisement, regard, the case, the matter, the state, the meanes, the waye, the fashion, the forme, the proportion, the kinde, the sise, the sort, a rule, the trade, the feate, the manner and sorte, a minde, a counsell, a persuasion, a cause, an account, a reckoninge, busines, quantitie, value: also, justice, doome, or place of justice and lawe."

LIEUT. DIEDERICK BREHM.

Communicated by G. D. SCULL, Esq., of Oxford, Eng.

"HONEST BREHM," as he is called in the MS. letters of Captain Francis Hutcheson to General Haldimand, then in England, was Diederick Brehm, an officer of engineers of German extraction, who in 1762 was a lieutenant in Captain Etherington's Company of the 1st Battalion of the Royal American Regiment. It is probable he came to America at the same time with Col. Frederick Haldimand and Col. Henry Bouquet. He was with Col. Haldimand at the capture of Ticonderoga. Col. James Montrésor mentions in his Journal, April 3, 1759, "General Amherst showed me Lieut. Brehm's plan of Ticonderoga and environs, &c." After the capitulation of the fort he writes to Col. Bouquet, December 9, 1759, that "since the taking of Ticonderoga I am left to repair it again, which was very much damaged by the Ennemy, in blowing up one Bastion intirely in which they had their Powder Magazine and two more which were casemated with Logges, they burnt by combustibel stoffs and Powder, also three fourth of their Barraks before we could extinguish the Flames: the Flanks in which they had Sally-ports were wholly ruined. The Fort is a verry triffling small oblong with four Bastions, the Parapets thin, it has 2 Ravelins of stone (verry good ones if they were bigger) before the most exposed sides; it is situated upon a Ridge of Roks, about 300 yards from the point, in the midst of a low nek of Land form'd by Lacke Champlain and the River by which Lacke George emptys itself into Lacke Champlain; the Fort Kan't be enlarged for narrowness of the Roks; at the outmost point of Rokes were the Lacke is but 5 or 600 yards wide, is a Stone Redout in the form of an Bastion hous, point is towards the Fort, which the French had to secure theyr retreat with Battoos as the Lacke a little below is a mill wide."

In 1763 Lieut Brehm was with Col Henry Gladwin in Fort Detroit, when it was closely invested by the celebrated Indian chief Pontiac. The garrison was very short of provisions until relieved by Lieut. John Montrésor, who succeeded in introducing a supply into the fort on the third of October (1763).

There was a reduction in the army in 1763, and Lieut. Brehm despairing of the future, as to his chances of promotion in his regiment, determined to make an attempt to exchange his full pay for half pay, asking for the exchange the difference of £220, because he thinks "he could live happier in some parts of the Jerseys, with a small interest of the difference between full and half pay, added to the half pay, than to remain full pay Lieutenant without hopes of preferment and in a Frontier Fort for life. It puts me in mind of Siberia and therefore it seems harder, as I am shure not being any more a Russian subject." Col. Bouquet seems to have been annoyed and reluctant to part with such a good officer from his regiment, and perhaps showed it in his letters for henceforth Brehm's letters are formal and less cordial than at first. Under date of November 13th, 1764, from Detroit he writes: "I take once more the Liberty of begging your favour in allowing me to go out of the Regiment upon full pay, as I have been lucky enough to remove that difficulty you was kindly pleased to mention in answer to my first letter that of the service loosing a good officer. I have got Lieut. John Hay, now Fort Major hier, he is a better officer and willing to serve upon half pay instead of me in the Regiment." His name disappears from the Royal Americans and nothing further can be ascertained about him until he re-appears as Captain Brehm in a postscript to a letter from Lord Percy at Boston to General Haldimand in England (December 14, 1775). "I hope you will be kind enough to make my best compliments to Captain Brehm and tell him the Engineers have not found it necessary to alter

his works in the least which had been found remarkably useful." He accompanied Gen. Haldimand to England in 1775 and was soon after his arrival sent to Germany on some recruiting service. When Gen. Haldimand was appointed Governor General of Canada, Captain Brehm returned with him in the summer of 1778 and was made one of his aides-de-camp, in Oct. 6, 1778, he was stationed at DeLorm's house on the River St. Lawrence near the rapids, directing the erection of a post there. In 1779 he was ordered on a tour of inspection and observation of the far western posts, "by the route of Lachine and Detroit," and visited Niagara, &c. From 1780 to 1785 Capt. Brehm was the Barrack Master General for the department of Quebec.

Lieut. Brehm's Report to his Excellency General Amherst of a scout going from Montreal by La Gallette—round part of the North Shore of Lake Ontario to Niagara, from thence round the South Shore of Erie to Detroit, up Lake St Claire and part of Lake Huron, returning by land to Fort Pitt.

— 1761 —

In going from Montreal up the St Lawrence river, Mr. Davis of the Royal Artillery, had a sketch of said River which he will deliver to your Excellency, if the difficulty occasioned by so many Islands where he seemed some times to be lost, would allow him to bring it together. Major Rogers in making all possible speed in going around Lake Ontario, very often was obliged to take Nights for it. The wind and Surf not being so high as in the day time, so that I could not correct much of the plan given to me as by the mistake of the guide we went wrong. Our arrows were corrected by the Plan—and got to right again as likewise fixing our course at night by the plan, we came very near the place intended which shows that the Plan is good in the main, better than I could have made, my watch being out of order and without a Log line. The rivers in said Plan are marked too large for the scale appearing like Harbours

for vessels instead of that, them that I saw are but small the entry shut up by the surf, as will be mentioned hereafter in Lake Erie. Some little coves are left out and the shore drawn smooth which in plans of a small scale must be the case. I have made the said Lake upon the same scale with Lake Erie by enlarging the French plan in proportion and corrected the shore in particular about Toronto.

The land along the Cove or Bay des Cove is high & rocky in which bay we went by a mistake in the night from Frontenac & arrived at daybreak at the farther point of the Peninsula forming said Bay. We coasted the Peninsula and arrived at the point du Detour where we lay one day, the wind being high. The land along it is but low and of slate stone kind, and not very safe for boats to land in a strong southerly wind. The surf in the lower parts, washes over the shore, and drowns the lands.

Next evening we left said point and took the course from the plan for Presque Isle de Quinte which peninsula is low and moist, drowned except the point which is rocky, for a good many miles. As far as I could see were mountains behind the shore. We went far from shore so as to have the advantage of a fair wind & lay in the river Ganorasky. From Ganorasky we went to River au Saumon, & from there we went along high & steep clay banks round the peninsula of Toronto which is likewise low and the neck of it very narrow. The Indians and French carrying their canoes over the neck to save the way around it, and we landed at Toronto where I saw the remains of a stockade fort about 50 yards square which the French burnt after Niagara was taken. I was told that it was built upon request of the Indians who used to hunt at some points and the river about it, and between Lake Ontario and Huron, to bring their furs and skins to market, where they found all sorts of Commodity in exchange without going any further. The soil seems very good and rich but rather hilly. The river Toronto is about

35 yards wide, though narrow at the mouths and I was told it was but 15 miles navigable, whenever rafts and falls interrupt the navigation.

We saw from there the other shore towards Niagara therefore concluded the distance not so far as marked in the plan but by the time of passing it across and the high land towards Lake Erie makes me believe it to be very little narrower than the plan shows. The next day we intended by a favourable wind to go over to Niagara, but about an hour and a half after our departure the wind turned entirely and drove us to the leaward in the night. We made shore but could not tell where we were and after coasting near 2 hours we landed and lay by, about Miller above Niagara, where we arrived next day. It would be one of the best forts if the Enemy could be obliged only to attack it from the point of land where it is built upon.

The Narrows between Lake Ontario and Erie is wide between 5 and 800 yards; and navigable for 9 miles with boats; from thence the carrying place to Lake Erie is about 9 miles more. The course I have put down by guess I could not sound the depth of the Rifts at the lower end of Lake Erie for want of a grapling but was told by Captain Clapham* to be six feet. In the sketches of Lake Erie I have kept, all what I could see from a distance or had by Intelligence, The Island except the south side of Lake Erie has a good gravelly beach along banks consisting in Strata of Slate stone blue clay and yellow soil, same points mixed with gravel from 6 to 20 and more feet high except those parts marked in the sketch—Rocky—where the boats cannot ascend. From the river Huron the banks are distant from the beach, some parts half a mile and some above a mile between them is drowned land full of small cane grass and swamps which continues till about Cedar Point from which some places are

* No doubt Capt. William Clapham, of Fort Pitt, who was, several years afterwards murdered by three Indians.

without a beach: Bulrushes extending sometimes a mile and more from the shore and mostly continue the narrows near the fort. The rocky part of the Lake is very shallow though it is high water: the Inhabitants of Detroit have remarked that the water in Lake Erie and the narrow, rises and falls every Eight or nine years.

The beach from Presque Island to Sandusky is full of all sorts of petrifications, drawn out of the Lake, as likewise from dust, both is also found in Lake Huron. So far as we went the depth of water along said distance is from 5 to 10 feet. Sandusky Lake has entry above $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide and the Channel 10 feet deep, which alters by high northerly winds as likewise the mouth of all the rivers, some of them are shut up until sufficient quantity of water is supplied to wash the Beach and Bars from the mouth again. The upper part of Sandusky lake was froze and full of ice the 19th of November so that I could not go around it, but only guess the form by sight. Several Islands appeared to me in it but as the same appeared afterwards in Lake Erie by some high places being full of trees in and along the edges of drowned lands and swamps I therefore left it to a better opportunity.

I did not name any rivers neither islands as it would only occasion misunderstanding for the future being known by the French or Canadians and certainly named therefore by them till their names given by Indians or Canadians can be known.

The 21st of November Bay de Nanquise was frozen and full of ice, so I could not go around to see the river de Mie. All the low and drowned lands are marked in the Sketch with yellow and limited with black steps or points. The river from Presq' isle to Sandusky winds with frequent turns: in a rich black soil full of vines, apples, Hawthornes and other fruit bearing shrubs. But those at the upper head some are hardly to be found among the Rushes, and therefore as

Leckays (?). The difficulty is of getting the distance of the points or it would be easy to take an exact survey of the same. In the winter all swamps being frozen &c they are narrow at the entrance but wide a little higher. The water at that time looked brown in comparison with the Lake. The river at Sayen is the biggest being 80 or 90 yards wide and 12 feet deep. Nine miles up the river the French had a Store House there where they landed and to Fort du Quesne or Fort Pitt. I was told it was navigable with canoes for 150 miles. It is remarkable that all the mouths of the rivers at the South side from Presqu' isle to the river a Sayon turn Easterly, and from the river a Sayon to Sandusky they incline westerly. By river de portage they carry thier canoes and good over into Lake Sandusky to avoid going round the peninsula in to the Mouth of the lake. Coming from Detroit the carrying place is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles into a pond which empties itself into Sandusky. By the river de Mie they have a Communication to the Issllons (sic) Settlements it is navigable for Canoes 126 miles to the fort au Mie, but in the summer full of Rafts. I was told that there were warm mineral Springs as likewise Salt Springs near it; the river which carry's Produce. Lime stone for building, and lime & clay for bricks are near and about the Fort. River Rushes has a salt spring about 20 miles up the River and 15 miles from the Fort by Land, where the Inhabitants make some Salt, but as they have no Pans for the purpose, it is therefore Expensive & one Man can but make in 8 Days $1\frac{1}{2}$ Bushels of Salt which is boiled in 5 Kettles containing 5 gallons each. I tasted the water but it seemed not to be very rich. The quantity of salt it contains might easily have been known by a salt mine water proof. The settlements of Detroit begin where the rushes and swamps are along the narrows and above before mentioned river and extend at the west Side for about 12 miles. The fort lays 3 miles above the said River made of Stockades about a year ago, 12 and 14 feet

high, behind which is a bank of Scaffoldings about 6 feet high which for want of Planks is not finished, wanting 7200 feet of 2 inch planks to compleat them. It contains about 90 houses. Some of them are not inhabited. The commanding officers house is out of repair, and a building called by the French Le Magazin, is not finished being intended for 2 Stories high and when compleated would contain all the officers at present in Detroit. Below the Fort are 15 houses and above it 68 and at the opposite shore 58 more besides there Indian villages, In the whole 221 wooden houses some of them are very small and ill finished. The settlement seems very little improved in 60 years, the time I was told it first began.

At the west shore of Lake S^t Clair are three rivers, by intelligence, which in going up no time could be spared to find them by coasting along the Shore, and in returning the Lake was froze over so that I could not see a Salt Spring, which by accounts is better than the above mentioned.

The soil at Detroit is extremely good producing White Indian Corn, good grass and all sorts of garden stuff and fruit, like apples, pears, peaches &c. They have vines from France which grow extremely well. The trees along Lake Erie are Chesnuts, black and other walnuts, Hickory, ash and Maple, and past Sandusky Locust and large Sassafras all mixed with oak of different kinds. The Narrows opposite the Fort are about 900 yards wide and the Shallowest 12 ft. of Water being opposite the great Island. If it once requires a Fort to prevent or stop the inroaching of a powerful Enemy the best situation would be at the East Shore, a place where the Indians have buried their dead, which situation commands the ground about it for a mile & a half, & the land high so as to bury the works. Lake S^t Clair, the upper end of it, is drowned land or Islands of rush and canes in swamps. Some bunches of Trees are in those swamps which appear from a distance like Islands above

mentioned. By taking my bearings to them and by approaching found difficult to find a channel to a fixed object, was obliged to leave the intended line and bearing and only guess it which wants greatly to be corrected. In my return went the Eastermost channel in order to return by the shore but found it losing itself in the Rushes and froze, which obliged me to return back a larger channel. The Narrows between Lake St Clair and Huron are about 700 yards wide and the Shallowest being among the rushes is 31 feet deep. The stream is gentle and the banks increased to where Lake Huron begins there the channel is narrow and the Stream Swift but deep. Four small creeks run into the Narrows at the west shore and 3 at the East which I have not named as the guide differed in the names. Except that they agreed with that river called De Pine, for the number of white Pyn Trees that stand about it. The Inhabitants of Detroit had a Sawmill at said creek and got all their boards and Pyn Timber from it. The Pyn trees continue so far as we went up the west shore of Lake Huron, mixed with oak shrubs, higher up it began to mix with Hemlock, maple, cedar, poplar, Beech & Swamp ash. The shore begins to be shallow and full of Rocks about 5 miles below the Rock marked in Sketch, the Land very low and swampy and a few places to land with boats for want of a Beach. No river could be discovered but the water looks brown along the shore, like in Lake Erie by approaching a river. Perhaps the snow and ice Sholes prevented the Discovery of Rivers as the boats could not go near the Shore. Returning from Detroit by land round the upper end of Lake Erie I found a Difference in the names for the rivers by a guide, from what M^r Gambling who went along with me in going up had told me. I therefore name them the same as an Inhabitant who had been often times that way. The cold not being sufficient to make the swamp bear us, obliged the guides to bring us sometimes over the Ice of the coves in the Lakes and some-

times far from the Lake, so that nothing could be corrected. Coming to River de Portage we corrected it and went along the carrying place. Crossed Lake Sandusky over Ice, which appeared to me very different from what I saw before. I took all the bearings of the road from the lake Sandusky to Fort Pitt but as my watch was out of order and sometime the sun not to be seen, besides the winding up & down hills, I could not think to fix Fort Pitt by so light an observance. But if once, the Principal place were fixed by Latitude and Longitude it would answer very well to lay down the Road. The land is level from Sandusky to Mohcons (a small Indian village of 8 cabbins) from where it begins to be Hilly & increases to high and rocky mountains to the Forks of Beaver Creek. From there to Fort Pitt are several deep gully's, the Trees are generally like them all along Lake Erie, and promising a very fertile soil, full of runs, brooks, & creeks.

The beginning of the lands from Sandusky is so level that the water is stopped. On it are occasional Swamps & meadows clear from trees for 6 or more miles, besides some smaller. The soil which I saw on the banks of the River is on the Top black and the bottom of the brooks are full of gravel and Stones. About 12 miles from Sandusky we crossed a brook the 4th of January 15 yards wide & 2½ feet deep, which was not froze though the weather was very cold. The snow all along the banks was melted and no Ice. I was told it never freezes in the severest winters. In wading the water did not seem so cold, like other brooks, and creeks. If I had a thermometer that time, the degree of warmth could have been known, and without doubt the Spring must be warm. I was told that the banks of Beaver Creek which Mr Evens mentions in his map to have a salt spring is navigable for canoes to said springs. If the mine could be found or else proper pains employed, it might produce the Salt cheaper for the use of Fort Pitt and the back settlements, then the great land carriage will bring it from Pennsylvania

or Maryland. In going from Presq' Isle to Fort Pitt the 3^d of October Major Rogers went in a small Birch Canoe down the river from Le Boeuf. The water was so low at that time that we very often were obliged to step out and lift it over the shoals and trees fallen into the Stream. I took a sketch of said River, which runs very winding. Made it out at Presq' Isle and left it with Colonel Bouquet to be corrected by M^r Basset* who was to go down said River.

D. BREHM

February the 23rd—1761—

Lieut first Battalion
Royal American Regiment.

THE OLD PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
QUEBEC.



It may not be out of place to note the origin and vicissitudes of our Legislative Halls at Quebec: the following data were compiled chiefly from the *Album des Familles* and from *Hawkins'* Picture of Quebec.

The capital of Canada had existed from 1608 to 1791— one hundred and eighty-three years without a parliament. Our constitutional act dates from 1791, that year England gave Canada representative institutions. For a parliament to meet, a *locale* was indispensable. None seemed so appropriate, as the extensive structure, known as the R. C. Bishop's Palace on Mountain Hill, facing the River St. Lawrence. This stone structure, never completed, recalled the early days of the colony. Government had taken possession of it in a ruinous condition after the bombardment in 1759; when it was literally riddled with shot and shell.

La Potherie is loud in its praise, and goes so far as to say, that once completed, no Episcopal palace in France would

* Capt. Thomas Basset, the engineer at Fort Pitt.

would equal it in beauty. It was there that our House of Parliament under Speaker Panet, met for the first time on December 17, 1792 · from that date to 1838, memorable and fierce debates resounded in its antiquated halls, once sacred to prayer and meditation. The R. C. Bishop lived in the Quebec Seminary close by subsequently, a few years before the breaking out of the rebellion in 1837-8 the Imperial Government allowed this functionary—then Monseigneur Bernard Claude Panet—an annuity for the use the Government was making of this ecclesiastical property.

Its chapel was converted into a meeting chamber for our Legislative Assembly. Its dimensions were 65 x 36 feet. It stood on the site where stood the former Legislative Hall—now no more.

Thus the first Parliament of the Province of Quebec, met in a chapel, just like the first English House of Commons had held its meetings in the small chapel of Saint Stephens in Westminster Abbey.

In 1834 the Bishop's Chapel was thrown down in order to make room for the main structure of the new building. That building had a dome and steeple—a balcony ran all around the dome. The apartment was 79 feet long by 46 broad.

The main structure had been designed by Mr. Berlinguet, the wings by Mr. Baillarge,—an ancestor of our City Engineer—a master-mason. Mr. Fortier was entrusted with the mason work: the House of Assembly voted \$64,000 to meet the outlay. The hall of our Legislative Council fronted on the St. Lawrence. On the right of the throne, enriched with silk and gold, was hung a painting of King George III., by Reynolds; on the left, a picture of George IV., by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

On the ground floor, occupied of yore by the Bishop's refectory, were the Provincial Secretary's suite of rooms. On the 1st August, 1831, *Monsignor* Bernard Claude Panet, then R.C. Bishop of Quebec, by deed before Archibald Campbell,

N.P., ceded *a perpetuité* to the Government, duly represented by specially authorized commissioners, William Burns Lindsay, Jacques Leblond, Gustavus William Wicksteed, the Episcopal Palace and site for an annual rent of \$4,486. The Legislative wisdom continued to meet there until the transfer of the Government to Montreal under Lord Metcalf's administration, in 1844.

On the conflagration of the Montreal Parliamentary building in 1849, Parliament continued to sit in that city, in the Bonsecours Market Hall, until Toronto and Quebec were selected for the alternate meeting places of Parliament. The expense and inconvenience of these periodical flittings was soon found to be so great, that a vote of the House referred the matter to Her Majesty the Queen, who, under the advice of her representative, Sir Edmund Walker Head, the Governor-General, selected Bytown—now Ottawa. In the year 1854, the Parliamentary building erected here in 1834, having been destroyed by fire, the Government had rented the convent of the *Sœurs Grises*, Grey Nuns, outside of St. John's Gate; that Quebec institution the fire-fiend—having again asserted its sway the whole stately pile of the good ladies was one night reduced to ashes. [The Music Hall, St. Louis street, was then leased and Parliament met within its walls.] The materials of the Parliament buildings, which had succumbed to fire in 1854, were purchased at auction for \$100 and conveyed to the Lower Town, to erect the Champlain Market Hall, the brick structure recently destroyed by fire and whose ruins are now in process of removal, was begun on the 19th April, 1859, and finished in 1860, at a cost of \$61,514—the plans had been prepared by Mr. Rubidge, an experienced engineer of the Department of Public Works.

J. M. LEMOINE.

THE HOPWOOD NOVA SCOTIA TOKEN.



DURING my sojourn in England I saw in the Canadian department of a large collection of copper coins two specimens of a token of which the following is a description:—

Obv.:—*Ex.*:—1852 arms of the Hopwood family consisting of a shield with horizontal curved lines motto GRADATIM. The Crest I cannot well make out.

Rov.:—Robert Hopwood & Son | Nova Scotia | Crossfield | Wellington | Mills, copper size 27 millimeters.

As I had never heard of the existence of this token in any collection public or private on this continent, I concluded at once that I had come across a Canadian rarity. The owner could not tell how it had come into his possession or give any information that would lead to the discovery of its history. On my return I set to work to find out about Crossfield and Wellington Mills but could find no trace of such names having been applied to places in Nova Scotia. Pursuing my inquiries still further I received the following reply from a firm that has considerable business intercourse in the province.

“There is no place named Crossfield in Nova Scotia now and we cannot learn that there ever was. There are two Wellingtons, (insignificant places without stores) but no Wellington Mills. We have inquired of our oldest houses and they neither remember the name of the place nor any such firm as Robert Hopwood & Son. The writer travels over the whole province and never heard of these places or of this family name. It would be strange if this firm ever did business in the province if some of their descendants were not still living here. We do not think that these places or this firm ever existed in Nova Scotia.”

The places are also unknown to the post office depart-

ment nor is there any record of the change of names of places likely to answer to these since 1852.

Seeing then that this token never circulated in Canada ; that no specimen is known to exist in any Canadian or American collection ; that Crossfield and Wellington Mills are unknown to local geographers ; that the firm of Robert Hopwood & Son, is unknown to the wholesale merchants of Halifax, and that this family name does not now exist in Nova Scotia ; it would be well not to class this as Canadian without further and more certain evidence.

How about the occurrence of NOVA SCOTIA on the token, might well be inquired ? It is just possible that the Hopwood firm did business in some of the Australian or South African Colonies and that Nova Scotia is the name of a small village where they had a branch as well as at Crossfield and Wellington Mills. In confirmation of this theory, this token is in style much like the Australian tokens that were issued about the year 1852. In the meantime we wait further developments—*nous verrons*.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

THE TYPES OF GREEK COINS.*



IN spite of the beauty and the historical interest of ancient coins, they can never be a very popular branch of archæological study. The reasons are obvious. Few people can afford to collect coins, and they are objects too small and delicate to be satisfactorily observed under glass cases. The popularity of relics of ancient art must vary with their size. We can all appreciate statues, and even the smaller bronzes. Vases have much less obvious attractions, for only very long-sighted persons can get a correct view of them within their glass cases, and museums cannot be expected to allow every curious visitor

* *The Types of Greek Coins*. By Percy Gardner, M.A., F.S.A., Disney Professor of Archæology. Cambridge : University Press. 1883.

to handle antique pottery. Coins, like gems, are smaller still, and the objection to putting such minute and valuable treasures within the reach of all comers is still more obvious. Every museum has its stories of stolen coins, or of innocent people unjustly, but inevitably, suspected of stealing rare coins of which they chanced to possess duplicates. With all these drawbacks, coins and their history have so much and such varied interest that we can only hope Professor Gardner's book, *The Types of Greek Coins*, will win a few disciples for numismatic lore. The labourers truly are few, but they are apt to make up by enthusiasm for their scanty numbers. Professor Gardner's book is written with such lucidity and in a manner so straightforward that it may well win converts, and it may be distinctly recommended to that omnivorous class of readers—"men in the schools." The history of ancient coins is so interwoven with and so vividly illustrates the history of ancient States, that students of Thucydides and Herodotus cannot afford to neglect Professor Gardner's introduction to Hellenic numismatics.

"A coin," as Professor Gardner begins by defining it, "is a lump of any precious metal of fixed weight, and stamped with the mark of some authority which guarantees the weight and fineness of the coin and so its value." The "leathern money" of the Carthaginians, if it is not fabulous, seems to have been rather a tough form of paper currency than of coinage. The weighed lumps of metal in China, which give so much trouble to the traveller and so much profit to the owner of unjust balances, are not coins, because they are not stamped. It would be interesting to know if there was any stamp on the *ταλαντα* of Homer, but this question is not likely to be settled now by the discovery of an actual *ταλαντον*. In the first flush of the Californian mines the diggers used to make big lumps of gold with a rude stamp, which were current for very considerable sums. With a sham lump of this sort, formed of brass, one of Mr.

Bret Harte's characters was wont "to bluff the boys" at poker. Probably a *τάλαντον* was not nearer a civilized coin than these rough lumps of the gold-digging pioneers. Mr. Gardner supposes that the "ring money" of ancient Egypt, to which the wall-paintings bear witness, was probably not stamped. It is rather curious that no examples of the old Egyptian ring-money have come down to us, though the vast majority would naturally go into the melting-pot, and reappear as jewellery or coins. Mr. Gardner thinks it probable that in Lydia and the coasts of Asia Minor small bars or lumps of *electrum* (a mixture of gold and silver) were in use before the invention of coins, and that Syrian rings, Greek "obelisks" or bars, and Lydian pellets were all adjusted to a fixed weight. The question is, What nation first introduced the official stamp, and so made coins?

Mr. Gardner leans, on the whole, to the opinion of Herodotus that "the Lydians first of all men of whom we have knowledge struck money in gold and silver," but he thinks the coins were of the gold and silver mixed which is called electrum. Cræsus presented heaps of electrum "bricks" to the Delphian temple, but he also gave an image of a lion in pure gold. The lion was partly melted at the great fire, and afterwards lay in the treasure-house of the Corinthians. The commercial character and immense wealth in precious metals of the Lydians combined to make their coinage the model for all the Greek cities of the Asiatic coasts. The question of the monetary standard and its variations is briefly but clearly explained by Mr. Gardner. The complexity of the subject, however, makes it impossible for us to abridge his explanation with any chance of being intelligible. Thanks to Sir Henry Layard's Assyrian researches, it has been ascertained that "all Greek monetary standards save the Æginetan come from Nineveh and Babylon." The key to the questions of first invention Mr. Gardner finds in the Lydian monopoly of electrum. Weight for weight, that

metal was regarded as ten times the value of silver—a capital thing for friends of a decimal system. Again, electrum was hard and not of much use for any purpose except as a medium of exchange. Possessing these advantages in their native metal, τὸν πρὸς Σάρδεων ἤλεκτρον as Mr. Gardner quotes Sophocles, the Lydians naturally developed the art of coinage. Professor Campbell translates this “amber from Sardis,” and who are we to decide between Professors? On the whole, our opinion leans to Mr. Gardner’s side, as amber was commonly brought to Greece, even in prehistoric times, by the “sacred way” of commerce, the overland route from the shores of the Baltic to the mouths of the Po. In Greece proper, at the time of the beginning of coinage, Corinth, Ægina, and the Eubœan oligarchies were the chief commercial States. Possessing no electrum and little gold—“for poverty was always the mate of Greece”—the Hellenic cities began with a silver coinage. Pheidon of Argos, according to tradition, was the earliest tyrant in Hellas who issued coins. But the whole history and career of Pheidon is “wrop up in a myst’ry,” like the birth of Mr. James Yellowplush. Curtius has constructed a *roman de Pheidon*, which is worth perhaps as much historically as M. Lacroix’s *roman de Molière*. Other ingenious persons have imitated Mark Twain’s solution of the Homeric question, and, have suggested that the coins were issued, not by Pheidon, but “by another person of the same name.” Whoever was the ruler that introduced coins into the Greek States of Europe, Mr. Gardner is not inclined to put his date much earlier than the beginning of the sixth century B.C. About that time the Athenians used the Æginetan coins, with the stamp of the tortoise. According to Gubernatis, the tortoise “is the dark moon opposed to the luminous one”—which is extremely interesting, but throws no light on the Æginetan predilection for this badge. Mr. M’Lennan thought that Æginetan tortoise had been “presumably a totem;” but we

have been unable to discover any evidence of any sort, beyond that of coins, to connect Ægina with the tortoise. The ant would have seemed the more natural badge, considering what we know of the mythical history of the island, where Zeus turned ants into men to be subjects of his son Æacus.

To return to Athenian coinage; Solon slightly debased it, or at least lowered the standard of weight, as part of his celebrated (Tories may say infamous) "remedial legislation." Seventy-three of the old drachms were made into a hundred drachms, a new way to pay old debts, and (from the point of view of the creditors) a shocking example of "confiscation." This proceeding of Solon's still left the Athenians a trifle above the Eubœan standard, and the Eubœans levelled up to the Attic standard. The staters of Eubœa, Corinth, and other places show just at the time of Solon, or a little later, a slight but distinctly perceptible rise in weight, in order probably to bring them on terms with the money of the now rapidly rising city of Athens. For Athens was rapidly rising, in spite of legislation which was certainly remedial, if not communistic.

As all Greek cities worth mentioning had their own mints, and freely used different standards, the occupation of a money-changer was truly lucrative, and must have been extremely attractive—to a Greek. All large towns had *trapizitæ* and an artist in search of a new and picturesque antique subject could scarcely find a better one than the booth of one of these ancient bankers. Types of all Greek, Phœnician, and Persian faces, slaves from half of Europe, gold, silver, and bronze, must have been grouped in a very agreeable manner within sight of the sea. The Persian daric, with its figure of the bowman, was only too familiar, as Mr Gardner mildly and quaintly puts it, "to the Greeks, more especially to such as were not unopen to a bribe." The daric was worth about a sovereign, and Herodotus says that Pythius, the

Lydian, possessed four millions of darics. Athenian coins soon won a great pre-eminence in Greece, thanks to the purity of the silver, the fixity (after Solon) of the standard, and the abundance of metal from the mines of Laurium. It was the conquests of Alexander that established a world-wide coinage, and the didrachms of Philip as is well known were imitated, with amusingly rapid decadence, in the mints of the tribes of Albion. By the way, the British tribes with their gold coinage were scarcely such savages as we were commonly taught at school. It is a very remarkable fact in the evolution of civilization that coins were unknown before 700 B.C., and that by B.C. 300 the very Britons were striking gold coins of their own. Alexander struck all his money, and he struck plenty of it, on the Attic standard only. Hence, as Professor Gardner points out, the Greek world obtained a normal standard, universally acknowledged even by cities which kept up their local mints. Again, fluctuations in the value of gold and silver ceased to be confusing. "When the relation stood at 12 to 1, twelve silver drachms passed for one of gold; when the relation was at 10 to 1, ten passed instead of twelve."

Turning from the standards and values of money to the processes of coining, we find that the Greeks had various ways of testing (apart from touch, sound, and smell) the purity of metals. They preferred to use very little alloy in their coins. The implements used in coining were extremely simple—anvil, hammer, and tongs. The dies were made, Mr. Gardner says, of very soft metal, so that they soon wore out, and were replaced. Hence the vast and delightful variety of Greek coins. Down to the fifth century A.D. it seems that dies were cut with the wheel, like gems, and not, as among the later Romans, with the graving tool. The more ancient is much the more rapid process. When the die had been cut, in intaglio, in bronze, or soft iron, it was let into a hole in an anvil. A red-hot metal blank was then laid on the die,

above the blank was placed a bar of metal, in which another die was inserted, and a violent blow was struck on the proper place with a hammer. The blank was taken out, and had become a coin. The process is so simple, that one would have expected "smashing" to be a common crime in the old world. "Such arts the Gods that dwell on high have given to the Greek." There were no milled edges, and nothing but public sharpness in the matter of pure metal to embarrass the dishonest. The most common early "superscription" on Greek coins is merely the name of the people of the city in the genitive plural—*Συρακοσίων Θηβαίων*, and so forth. Personal names of magistrates were added later. When a personal name appears, with no name of a city, we look on the coin of a tyrant. The artists scarcely ever signed, except in the finest works of the Sicilian mints. The "image" depends, of course, on the city which issues the coin. Sybaris had a bull; Metapontum an ear of corn; the lion's head belongs to Rhegium. All "images" had their origin in religion. Coinage "bears from its earliest infancy the signs of the influence of the gods and marks of dedication to them." The ancient temples were the ancient treasuries. The image on the coin was the stamp of the city's seal, and usually represented some object, commonly an animal associated with the worship of the chief local god. In precisely the same way the Iroquois League used to sign their agreements with Europeans with the seal of the Confederacy, bearing a turtle, bear, and wolf. These animals were the chief totems of the League. In the Achæan League "Corinth abandons Aphrodite, Argos, Hera, and even Elis, the great Olympian Zeus, in order to accept the effigies of the deities of the League, though of far less account and less antiquity." Among the sacred animals of Greek coin-types, we have the dove of Sicyon, the sacred bird, we presume, of Astarte or Aphrodite, and certainly a totem of the Syrians, who would not eat pigeon-pie from a religious scruple. Cyzicus had the tunny-fish; Sardes, Sam-

os, Phocæa, and Miletus had the lion. "Among the Greeks, the arms of every city were religious," and it is probable enough that all heraldry had its origin in the ancient religion of tribal animal-worship. The owl of Pallas is far more antique than Pallas herself on Athenian coins, in part, no doubt, because very early art deals so much more successfully with animals than with the human form. The wolf of the Argive coins is probably countless years older than Apollo Lycius, who is so much mixed up with wolves, and whose mother was a were-wolf. There are also "canting" devices, like the parsley of Selinus, the rose of Rhodes, the pomegranate of Melos, unless we are to suppose that in these cases too, as in many Attic demes and Australian clans, the vegetable gave its name to the human group, and the late symbol is not a mere pun. Mr. Gardner says truly, "we must try to rid our minds of the notion that cities in early times, when they began an issue of coins, went about searching for a type, like some self-made man looking for a crest or a coat-of-arms. Types were not adopted, rather they grew. The bee, the dove, the dolphin of Apollo Delphinus, the wolf of Apollo Lycius, the field-mouse of Apollo Smintheus, the cuckoo of Hera, the Cyprian ram, these, we fancy, are gods older than the most high gods, tribal ancestors and friends, retained after the anthropomorphic deities came in, but kept in subordinate positions as the attendants or symbols of Aphrodite or Apollo. Probably Mr. Gardner would not go this length; but the priority of theriomorphic gods and heroes, and their gradual yielding to anthropomorphic successors, is one of the most general laws in the evolution of myth and religion.

The later part of Mr. Gardner's useful and interesting volume is devoted to the artistic and archæological aspect of coins, and can scarcely be studied apart from photographs (like those which he supplies) or casts of the original medals.

A RED LETTER DAY IN OLDEN TIMES.

11TH NOVEMBER, 1799.



T were a fruitless task to look for local information in the barren columns of that venerable and unique repository of contemporary news, *Neilson's Gazette*, touching innumerable occurrences which perchance, in their day, may have caused a ripple of excitement among those worthy gentlemen, our forefathers. In vain have we sought for a detailed account, and that failing, for the briefest "local" anent a city incident, of undoubted interest in its day both from its object, as well as from the exalted rank of those who witnessed or took part in it: the laying of the corner-stone of the Provincial Court House, at Quebec, on the 11th November, 1799.

'Tis possible some dainty tidbits of information might be gleaned from a perusal of the registers of the Quebec Masonic Craft—the usual and zealous attendants at all pageants of the kind in olden times—but in order to have revealed the *arcana* of the illustrious Brotherhood, one would require to be an inmate of its magic circle—a felicity beyond our expectations. Still that this identical "11th November, 1799" should have been highly festive—rather let us say—a Red Letter Day for the worthy denizens of Champlain's historic fortress, we have ever believed—nay, we never had the faintest doubt on this momentous question.

Let us, therefore, raise a corner of the weird—nearly impenetrable—curtain, which hangs over the by-gone era! Let us summon from the shades of a distant evanescent past, some of the busy actors in this incident of the year of grace 1799, "*Die lunæ undecimo Novembris, A. D. MDCCXCIX,*" as the new discovered record has it. That special year was certainly not uneventful for the Gallic lily in Quebec; on

the green banks of the Seine, it was fraught with sad and grave thoughts, for those haply spared by the guillotine as sad and grave as the thoughts of the other colonists of France—Canada excepted—whose foreign homes had not escaped the sanguinary envoys of the Convention. Forty summers had come and gone since Britain had rescued the colony from Louis XV's minions and Mdme de Pompadour's infamous regime. England had unconsciously, though certainly through no sentimental motives, saved New France from the nameless horrors of the French Revolution. The Province was expanding: litigation—that cherished institution of old Normandy—had doubtless kept pace, with the times in the young Normandy on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

Canadian judges, solicitors and suitors, as well as the general public, were getting sick of being, during the dog-days, in or out of term, cooped up in the narrow steaming antiquated room allotted to justice in the Jesuit College—which until blown up recently with dynamite—faced the Basilica. A Court House, then as at present, was much needed, loudly called for. Where could it be built? There were several sites in the Upper Town. The fire-fiend, a cherished denizen of the old rock then and now, had on the 26th Sept., 1796, asserted his sway and swept ruthlessly over the grim corridors of the old *Recollet* Convent, Du Calvet's prison in 1781; this convent dated back to the 14th July, 1693. Its vacant lot, at least that part of its ruins, which stood to the north, and extended to a portion of the *Place d'Armes*, was available and seems to have been selected by the three Commissioners named by Government, to superintend the erection of a Court House. All three were men of note in their day.

The principal one, later on, became one of the brightest legal luminaries of Canada: Hon. Jonathan Sewell; in 1795, Attorney and Advocate General and Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty; in 1809 Chief Justice of the Province;

Chairman of the Executive Council ; Speaker of the Legislative Council : born in Boston 6th June, 1766, and deceased at Quebec, 13th November, 1839, at the ripe age of 74. Dr. Mervin Nooth, had for years been a leading physician in the city. The third Commissioner was a French Canadian Barrister of repute, Michel Amable Berthelot D'Artigny, the father of a distinguished *savant* and antiquarian, the late Amable Berthelot, for many years member for Quebec and whose daughter became the spouse of Sir Louis Hypolite Lafontaine. Two populous thoroughfares in St. Louis suburbs, Berthelot and D'Artigny streets, recall to this day the old barrister : Berthelot D'Artigny.

The Court House, of which the corner stone and inscription just found, was begun on the 11th Nov., 1799, and finished in 1804. The substantial edifice of plain grey stone was one hundred and thirty-six feet long, by forty-four feet broad (136 x 44). The roof was of tin and the approach from St. Louis street was by a double flight of stone steps, leading to an arcade—of which the pillars and arch were said to have been built with the massive stones which had been taken from the ruins of the old Recollet Convent then adjoining. It is unnecessary to describe the interior, which must be familiar yet to all Quebec—the conflagration which destroyed the building being of so recent a date (1873.)

The Court House of 1799 cost £30,000. What will that of 1883 cost ?

On the 16th of June, 1883, whilst digging out the foundations for the new *Palais de Justice*, at the angle corresponding to St. Louis and Treasury streets, and at the spot where the plans of the builders indicate the future main entrance to be, was discovered a metallic plate, about two feet long by one foot and a half wide, in an excellent state of preservation. The plate is of lead—it adhered to a heavy piece of granite, the corner stone of the building. Between the lead plate and the stone, there is a cavity of about

3 inches square, in which was placed a coin, which we have not seen, but which is now, 'tis said, in the possession of a Quebec bank manager, of an antiquarian turn of mind. The letters are in Roman characters, well preserved, except a few effaced by some small holes pierced in the plate. Here follows the inscription :—

“HUIUSCE FORI JUDICII EX SENATUS PROVINCIALIS CONSULTO, ANNO REGNI GEORGII TERTII DEI GRATIA MAGNA BRITANNIÆ FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGIS, TRICESIMO NONO SANCITO IN UNUM C...NTATUS ET JURISDICTIONISTES DE QUEBEC E...UNT EXCELLENS ROBERT SHORE MILNES ARMI...OR PROVINCIÆ HUIUS PRÆFECTUS PRIMUM HANC POSUIT LAPIDEM ORANTIBUS ET CONVITANTIBUS THOMAS DUNN, JONATHAN SEWELL ET MICHEL-AMABLE BERTHELOT D, ARTIGNI ARMI GENERIS AD HOC ÆDIFICIUM DELEGATIS CUM WILLIAM HALL, EDJUSDEM ARCHITECTO DIE LUNÆ UNDECIMO NOVEMBRIS ANNO DOMINI M. DCC, XCIX.

BT. DUBERGER, FECIT,”

There being no notice of this imposing ceremony in the only journal Quebec then possessed, *Neilson's Gazette*, one has to seek for information in the text of the inscription itself. Quebec, however, as early as 1791 had a city Directory, prepared by one Hugh Mackay, printed by William Moore at the *Herald* printing office, to be continued annually, as appears by the title page of this rare work—we know of one copy only in the city. Though intended for 1791 it throws some light on the occupation and residence of the leading men of 1791 still alive in 1799.

We learn first, that His Excellency the Governor of the Province, Sir Robert Shore Milnes, was asked to perform

and did perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone. Thomas Dunn, a Judge, we believe, and also a member of the Executive Council, is named with Jonathan Sewell, Michel Amable Berthelot D'Artigny. Dr. Mervin Nooth, one of the Government Commissioners, does not seem to have been present : at all events, his name does not appear in the inscription, but we find the name of the architect, "Wm. Hall." On referring to Mackay's Directory for 1791, one finds located at No. 15, St. Famille street, Upper Town, William Hall, "Draftsman to the Engineer Department," which we take to have been the architect of the building and the last named at the foot of the inscription. "B. Duberger, *fecit*," one of the ablest Royal Engineers draftsmen of the day, seems to have been the writer of the inscription, judging by the word "fecit." Jean Baptiste Duberger, who died in 1823, and was interred at St. Thomas, Montmagny, left a name much respected ; he, it was, who made in 1807-8 a plan of Quebec, in wood, 35 feet long, shewing the streets, buildings, etc., in *relievo*. This singular monument of Monsieur Duberger's patient ingenuity, was laid claim to very unjustly, we believe, by one of his superior officers in the engineers, Lt-Col. By, the founder of By-town, Ottawa. The plan of Quebec is still to be seen, in the arsenal at Woolwich, England, though nine feet of its original length have been lopped off. Duberger, the Draftsman to the Royal Engineer Department at Quebec, also drew a splendid map of Quebec and its environs in 1810.

It is quite curious, with Mackay's Directory of 1791 in hand, to ramble through the narrow streets of the period, we read "6 St. Louis street" (the Kent House) as being the residence of H. R. H., Prince Edward, the future father of our Sovereign. At "24 Ste. Anne street," an important official of the day resides here, Commissary General John Craigie ; Berthelot D'Artigny, occupied the house "No. 3

Ste. Anne street." [Then down in Peter street, the "nobility of commerce," holds out, Adam Lymburner, John Blackwood, Henry Cull, *et alii*.

Sillery, Dominion Day, 1883.

J. M. LEMOINE.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA GOLD COINAGE.



AFTER a few moments hunt for something new among the Canadian Coins in the British Museum I was rewarded by the sight of two gold coins inscribed "Government of British Columbia." They were unpretentious pieces of the value of twenty and ten dollars, having no other device than a crown.

The twenty dollar piece may be described as follows :

Obv.—GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA Device a Crown, at the bottom is a small rosette.

Rev.—20 | DOLLARS | 1862 in three lines within a wreath of oak leaves. Under the wreath is the name KÜNER in minute letters—Gold, size, 38 millimeters.

The ten dollar piece is similar except that its value is 10 DOLLARS and the size 27 millimeters.

I could get no information at the Museum as to the origin and object of these coins, so after my return to Montreal I wrote asking the Provincial Secretary of British Columbia regarding them, and received the following answer.

Victoria, Sept. 12th, 1883.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 20th ult. I beg to state that the coins you refer to were minted at the city of New Westminster B.C. in 1863, by Captain (now General) Gossitt, R.E. who was at that time Treasurer of the Colony.

I suspect only the two coins were struck, as, after incurring the expense of establishing a small mint, in connection with the assay office, it was discovered that no authority ex-

isted for minting coin and the thing was abandoned, the bulk of the machinery still lying rusting in the old building now used for a public library and reading room.

It was the height of Gossitt's ambition to strike coin, and I well remember meeting him immediately after he had achieved his object. He had the coins in his hand, jingling and admiring them, as a child would a new and very attractive toy.—There; that is all I know about it.

Yours Truly,

Jno. Rob. on.

This letter tells the whole history of the coinage(?) In 1862 the gold fever was at its height in the Colony and the production large. The treasurer of British Columbia, which by the way was a crown colony having the chief authority vested in a Governor and council appointed by the home government, was somewhat of a numismatist and conceived the idea of turning the chief product of the country into coin but after everything had been got ready his design was frustrated by an old law which makes the striking of money a prerogative of the crown. After his recall General Gossitt must have deposited these coins in the British Museum as unique representatives of what, had the law permitted, would have been an extreme western gold coinage.

Although the crown, which still holds first place in the arms of the Pacific province, allows no scope for artistic treatment the engraver has made the best of it while the finish is perfect. From the name of the engraver Küner and from their general likeness to the German coinage we may conclude that the dies were prepared in Germany.

As Vancouver Island which contained the only important town on the west coast of British America formed at that time a separate province, New Westminster a town that would hardly rank above a village was made the capital and thus can lay claim to a higher honour than any of our great cities of the East as the only place in the Dominion where a mint was established or whence issued a coinage in gold.

In a letter written subsequently the Provincial Secretary further states that :—

“ It was discovered before the works were completed that there was no authority, but a heavy penalty, for striking coin, but Capt. Gossitt, determined to have sample coins struck brought the works to completion, contrary to the wishes of the Governor, and hence the two coins (the only ones struck, I believe) in question. Of course no coins of that mintage ever got into circulation. How could they? ”

R. W. MCLACHLAN.

THOMAS JEFFREYS ON THE BIRDS OF
CANADA, 1760.

The Natural and Civil History of the French Dominions in North and South America, Giving a Particular Account of the Climate, Soil, Minerals, Animals, Vegetables, Manufactures, Trade, Commerce and Languages as Illustrated by Maps and Plans of the Principal Places, &c., by Thomas Jeffreys, Geographer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, London, 1760.



RENCH supremacy in America, after enduring more than a century and a half, had of a sudden collapsed on the heights of Abraham, on the 13th September, 1759,—the day and place are memorable. An orderly had briefly announced the startling *denouement* to his expiring chief “ They run ! ” Wolfe died content. Such the decree of fate : it was scarcely necessary for King Louis to have recorded the fact, by the written pledge signed by him, at Paris, on 10th February, 1765, in favor of Britain, the treaty of cession.

Great the commotion, deep the surprise, wild the trans-

port of popular joy, though the latter was mingled with mourning, throughout King George's realms. (') Bonfires blazed over the hills of merry England. The Sovereign showered promotions, pensions, national rewards, jewel-hilted swords on the army and navy, for their achievements. The Park and Tower guns roared out salutes, private and public illuminations took place, a public Thanksgiving was proclaimed for the 29th October, 1759; the nation erected a splendid mausoleum in Westminster Abbey in honor of the departed hero, so untimely cut down in the full blaze of his glory. King, Lords and Commons vied with one another in celebrating the success of British arms over the traditional enemy. All seemed to have been done that a gratified and great nation could do to honor the "conqueror of Louisbourg and Quebec," all except the procuring of a lasting written record of the North American campaign. A historian was wanted; one was soon found—a writer rejoicing in the prestige of recognized talent and basking in the sunshine of courtly favor, "Thomas Jeffreys, Geographer to His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales," who in the ensuing spring launched forth a splendid folio volume of some 500 pages, under the above title. It was profusely illustrated with maps, elaborate plans of the sieges and battles; the largest of these plans—that of the siege operations before Quebec, was dedicated to the mighty statesman, Wm Pitt, who had planned the campaign. Enough about battles, let us see what H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales' Geographer has to say on the avi-Fauna of Canada.

(*) On the 20th October, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, presented to the King an address of congratulation. On the 30th October, His Majesty presented £500 to Sir James Douglas, Captain of the "Alcide" man-of-war, and £500 to Colonel Hale (the ancestor of our fellow townsman W. T. Hale, Esq.,) who had brought to England the account of the taking of Quebec; he was also duly promoted and subsequently became a General officer. On the 13th November, Parliament presented the King with an address of congratulation. Brigadiers General Murray, Monkton, Townsend were all promoted as well as the Admirals of the fleet.

BIRDS OF CANADA.

“The forests of Canada are by no means so well provided in birds, either with respect to numbers or variety, as the seas, lakes and rivers are with fishes. There are some, however, which have this merit, and are peculiar to North America. There are eagles of two sorts; the largest have their necks and heads almost white; they give chase to the hares and rabbits, which they carry off in their pounces to their nests. The other sort are grey, and prey upon birds only. Both kinds are excellent fishers. The falcon, goss-hawk, and tassel-hawk, are exactly the same with those in Europe; there are besides, a second sort of falcons, that live entirely on fish. The partridges of Canada, are of three sorts; the *grey*, *red* and *black*; these last are the least valued of the three, having too much the flavour of the grape, juniper and fir-tree. These have also the head and eyes of a pheasant, and their flesh is of a brownish colour, with long tails spreading like a fan or the tail of a turkey-cock, and of an extraordinary beauty, some of them being mixed with red, brown and grey, and others of a light mixture of light grey and brown. All these sorts of partridges are, however, larger than ours in Europe, but so remarkably tame that they suffer you not only to shoot at them, but to come very near them.

Besides snipes, which are excellent in this country, and the smaller waterfowl, which is found every where in the greatest abundance, you sometimes meet with wood-cocks near springs, but in no great numbers. In the country of the Illinois, and all over the south parts of Canada they are in great plenty.

Mr. Denys, a French writer, who resided some time on this continent, assures us, that the raven of Canada is quite as good eating as a hen; which may be true of Acadia, though doubtful with respect of other parts of Canada. The ravens are something larger than ours in Europe, blacker, and have a different cry. The Ospreys, on the contrary, are smaller

and their note by no means so disagreeable to the ear. The owl of Canada differs from the European only in that it has a small white ring round its neck, with a peculiar sort of cry. The flesh of this bird is good eating, and many prefer it to a barn-door fowl. The winter provision of these owls consists of field mice, in which they observe a singular piece of economy in breaking their legs, and afterwards fattening them for use on occasion. The bat of this country is larger than those of Europe; the martins and swallows here are birds of passage as in our hemisphere. The first are not black like ours, but of a brownish red. There are three sorts of larks, the smallest of which are of the size of a sparrow, and this differs also from our sparrows, and though it retains the same qualities, has however a very disagreeable aspect.

Ducks are found in prodigious numbers in this country; of those birds they reckon two-and-twenty different kinds. The most beautiful, and best to eat are what the French call *Canards branches*, from their perching on the branches of trees. Their plumage is most beautifully diversified, and the colour extremely bright and vivid. Swans, Turkeys, Moor-hens, Cranes, Teal, Geese, Bustards, (Has the *Outarde* been converted into a Bustard?) and other large water-fowl are found everywhere in the greatest abundance, except in the neighborhood of plantations, where they never come.

There are Magpies of two colours: some are all white, and others of a light grey; and both make excellent soups. The Wood-peckers are beautiful to admiration. There are some of them of all colors, others entirely black, or quite of a dark brown, except the head and neck, which are of a most beautiful red.

The Thrush of Canada is very like ours in Europe, as to shape, but has only half of the charms of the other's music. The Goldfinch has not near so beautiful a head as the European, and all its feathers are overspread with a mixture of

yellow and black; I can say little of its note, having never seen one in a cage.

The forests of Canada are full of a bird of the size of a Linnet, which is quite yellow and has a very slender neck, and a very short song, with little variety in it. This bird has no other name than that of its colour. But the best musician of all the Canadian groves, is a sort of Ortolan, the plumage of which is of an ash colour, on the back, and a white on the belly, whence it is called the White Bird, yielding nothing to the pipe of the Thrush in Europe; but the male is the only song-bird, the female remaining mute even in a cage. This little creature has a very charming outside, and for its relish well deserves the name of Ortolan. It is not certain to what quarter he retires in the winter season, but he is always the first harbinger of the spring. The snow is scarcely melted when these birds are found in great multitudes in some parts, at which time you may take what quantity you please.

About a hundred leagues of Chambly you begin to meet with the bird called Cardinal, some of which sort have been brought over to Paris. The sweetness of his song and the beauty of his plumage, which is of a fine carnation, and a little tuft which he has on his head, not unlike the crown with which painters adorn *Indian* Kings, seem sufficient to entitle him to hold the sceptre amongst the feathered kind. He has, however, a rival in the country capable of engaging every note, were the charms of his music equal to those of his outward appearance, I mean what they call in our country *l'Oiseau-Mouche*, or Humming Bird. This name is given him for two reasons: the first is his diminutive size, for with all his feathers he is not bigger than a May-bug. The second is the great buzzing noise he makes with his wings, not unlike that of a large fly. His legs which are an inch in length, are like two needles. His bill is not thicker than his limbs, and from this he thrusts a tongue or rather a sting, with which he pierces the flowers, extracting the

juice which is his common nourishment. The female has nothing gaudy in her outside, is of a beautiful white below the belly, and a light ash color everywhere else; but the male is a perfect jewel. From the top of his head rises a small tuft of black, the breast red, the belly white, and the back, wings and tail of a vivid green, with specks of gold dispersed over his plumage which gives it an astonishing beauty in conjunction with an imperceptible down which forms the softest and sweetest dyes imaginable.

Some travellers have confounded this bird with the *Colivry*, and indeed this appears to be a species of those birds; but the *Colivry* of the isles is somewhat larger, has a much brighter plumage and the bill recurved or bending downwards. This bird is said to have a very melodious pipe; which, if true, is a great advantage over the *Oiseau-Mouche*, or humming bird, which has no song at all. He has also a very strong and nimble flight; now you see him on a flower and a moment after he springs almost perpendicularly up into the air. He is also a declared and very dangerous enemy to the Raven. On seeing one of them he quits his food, darts himself into the air like lightning, get under his wings and pierces him with his sting, so that, whether by the fall or by the wounds, he tumbles dead to the ground. These birds are very tender, and therefore very careful to depart on the first coming of the winter. They probably retire to Carolina, where they are said to be seen only in the winter. They build, however, in Canada, hanging their nests on the boughs of trees, in such manner, that they are sheltered by their position from the inclemency of the air. Nothing can be neater than those nests; the bottom is composed of little bits of wood, interwoven together like basket-work, and the inside is lined with a silky sort of down. Their eggs are of the size of peas, with yellow spots on a dark ground; they are generally said to lay three at a time and sometimes they go as far as five.—(“Natural History of Canada, 1760, page 40.”)

'Tis lucky for the Prince of Wales' geographer that his fame as a writer does not rest solely on his accuracy as biographer of the birds of Canada. What Jefferys has to say about the Humming or Fly-Bird (*l'Oiseau-Mouche*) barring his supposed ferocity towards the Raven, may pass muster. But his Owl story alas! though backed by the authority of the grave Historian Charlevoix, won't go down, no, not even *cum grano!* In April, 1721, the learned Jesuit, Charlevoix, wrote as follows from Chambly to the Duchess of Les De-gueres in France: *La chaire du (Chathuart Canadien) est bonne a manger et bien des gens la preferent a celle de la poule. Sa provision pour l'hiver sont des Mulots auxquels il casse les pattes et qu'il engraisse et nourrit avec soin jusqu'a ce qu'il en est besoin.*"

"One would like to know who would prefer a roast Owl to a roast chicken for a square meal," and then "this winter store of field-mice, caught and carefully fattened by his serene highness the Owl, after having broken thier legs" is not this *too utterly too, too*. Mr. Jefferys will require more than one Jesuit to help him through with this Owl story: and its "special economy."

A CANADIAN CENT OF 1859 FROM AN ALTERED DIE.



HE other day when counting a lot of coppers my attention was arrested by something peculiar in the "9" of an 1859 cent. On carefully comparing it with an ordinary cent of that year I found that the heavy line was heavier and the enclosed space, like that of the "8," more of a circle than an oval. And when the opening in the lower part of the "9" is examined with a glass, traces of the "8" may be seen showing that it was originally closed up. These features lead to the conclusion that this coin was struck from a die that had been altered

from one of 1858. After inspecting a large number of these cents I found other specimens some of them differing slightly from which I have learned that more than one die was altered and that this alteration on the old dies was made by hand.

We may get at the reason why a custom prevalent in the early years of the United States mint but now long abandoned as barbarous should have been adopted by the Royal Mint in striking our first Canadian coinage, by looking into some of the circumstances connected with the history of this coinage. The order was received from the Canadian government late in the year 1858, and it was in November or even as late as December before the work of striking the cents was begun. The order which seems very large for the population of less than a million and a half then living in old Canada was for 10,000,000 and could not therefore be completed in so short a time. It, in fact, the bulk of it, had to be completed in 1859. And as it is customary in the Royal Mint to call in from the coining room on the 31st of December all dies issued during the year; the dies from the Canadian coinage were returned with the others. To prevent delay in the work of coining, new dies with the new year's date are always ready for placing in the presses on the 2nd of January. But by some neglect new dies for the cents had not been prepared. The old dies used in 1858, were therefore hastily altered that there might be no delay, and made to do duty until new 1859 dies could be got ready.

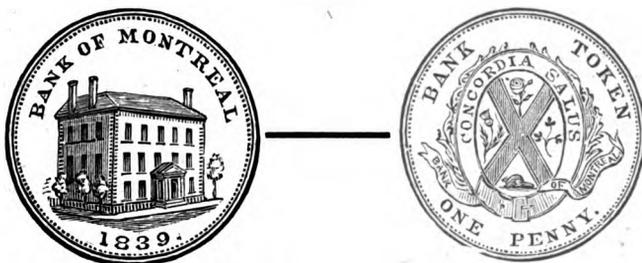
R. W. McLACHLAN.

ATLAS NUMISMATIQUE DU CANADA.



WE have before us a copy of the above work by Dr. Joseph Leroux of this city. It is in French and English and doubtless contains a great deal of valuable information, although we believe that many pieces (tokens) are described which cannot truly be

accepted as Canadian, the usefulness of the work is enhanced by the illustrations, no less than 17 pages being occupied by the fac-similes of 228 pieces taken from the pieces themselves. Dr. Leroux has added a supplement of four pages, giving descriptions of some later pieces and cuts of the Hudson Bay Co. Token, the Hopwood Token, and the two gold pieces of British Columbia, described in the present number of *The Antiquarian*; if we were desirous of finding fault we might say that the pages with the cuts are too crowded, and the descriptive text not clear; nevertheless the work has been done by the author *con amore* and we accept it as an important contribution to our Canadian Numismatic Literature.



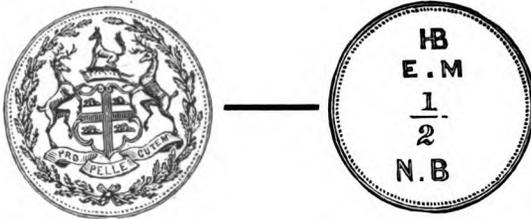
OUR ILLUSTRATION.



Give with this number illustrations of two very rare Canadian pieces, the well known "Side View" penny of the Bank of Montreal bearing date 1839, they were described by Sandham in his "*Coins of Canada*," and we are not aware of any reliable information obtained subsequently about them, it is well known to collectors that the same piece dated 1838 is still more rare than the one we have given, presumably the dies were prepared in 1838 and a very few (!) patterns sent out, but any order for them was not given until the following year;

there have been speculative guesses at the history of these pieces, but we cannot regard them as reliable.

We should add that the Half-penny of the same type and dates are perhaps even "harder to get, and heavier to hold" than the Pennies.



The Hudson Bay Company Token is so excessively rare that before the specimen from which our cut is taken made its appearance, probably no one was aware of its existence. Mr. Edgar Buchanan of this city is the fortunate owner of this *rara avis* and we have to thank him for his courtesy in permitting us to produce the cut. The Token is brass and bears on the obverse, the arms of the Hudson Bay Company and the reverse: HB—E.M.— $\frac{1}{2}$ —NB. which initials may be translated thus: Hudson Bay—Esquimault Mission— $\frac{1}{2}$ New Beaver Skin; it was probably given to the trappers when they brought in their peltry, and was then exchanged by them in payment for their merchandise.

EDITORIAL.

 I have pleasure in bringing the Eleventh Volume of *The Antiquarian* to a completion, and although we have met with many disappointments and hindrances, we venture to express the hope that the volume will be found, at least, not less interesting than those previously published.

We find that we have omitted to say that we are indebted to our good friend and *collaborateur* Mr. J. M. Lemoine of Quebec for the article on "The Birds of Canada in 1760" in the present number.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND FRIENDS.

Since the publication of the *CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN* has been suspended, there have been so many enquiries for it, and also for back numbers to complete sets, that the Numismatic Society have resolved on resuming the publication of the Journal. We now send you the first number of Vol. XII, and beg of you to continue your subscription; and you would confer a further favor on us by sending the names of any friends who might be induced to become subscribers and to whom specimen copies would be sent on application.

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