

and as the fertile level fields to the west were occupied by standing crops, we are forced to conclude that the Council was held on the rising ground to the east, which, leading up to what was afterwards known as "Citadel Hill," although unsuitable for cultivation, was eminently fitted for such a large concourse. The great Indian Council of 1701, therefore, took place just beyond Claude Street, or one hundred yards from where the Château de Ramezay now stands. This was four years before its erection. The then proprietor, Daillebout de Massue, as one of the officers of the guard of honour, participated in the event.

From these facts we may safely conclude that when de Callières had concluded the preliminary treaty of 1700 with the Indians, and had arranged for the assembly of a grand council in August, 1701, for its ratification, he asked the Minister of Marine, in Paris, to have a special medal prepared for presentation, on the occasion, to the Indian chiefs, on which the idea of peace and concord should be depicted. The Minister having accorded the medal, entrusted its execution to the engraver Winslow who, no doubt, as a numismatist as many of the medalists of those days were, sought his inspiration from among his Roman coins, and chose the design displayed on that of the Fufia gens as the most appropriate.

And, thus, in a later study of this coin, we have been able to trace the source of the inspiration, and to fix definitely the date of and the occasion for which one of our well known Canadian medals was struck.