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CANADIAN TEMPERANCE MEDALS.

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Supplement to an article on the same subject published in Vol. VIII.

**H**OW often, after what was believed to be the whole of a series has been carefully described, and the work laid aside as a task well and thoroughly done, do new varieties turn up and fresh facts come to light. Such work, therefore, in the course of a few years proves to be very imperfect and requires to be supplemented with an additional list or entirely re-written.

This has proved to be the case with an article written by me for the October number of the eighth volume of this journal. In it I gave what I supposed to be a complete and exhaustive list of the Canadian Temperance medals. But since then a number of others have come under my notice, only two of which were struck after the article was

written. Before describing the new varieties I will give one or two additional facts relating to two of those already described.

Although the Nova Scotia Temperance Society is the oldest in the Dominion that issued a medal, its medal does not take the precedence for it was only after the appearance of that of the Halifax Roman Catholic Temperance Society, in 1841, that it was issued. This was during the year 1842, while both medals are now scarce they were at one time very common, especially that of the Halifax society. It is stated that over fifteen hundred members each wearing this medal turned out on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Halifax Orphan Asylum.

XII. *Obv.*:—IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. A large crucifix surrounded by rays within an inner circle.

*Rev.*:—CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. KINGSTON, CANADA 1842. A Greek cross inscribed: PLEDGE | I PROMISE | TO | ABSTAIN | FROM ALL | INTOXICATING DRINKS | EXCEPT USED MEDICINALLY | AND BY THE ORDER OF | A MEDICAL MAN | AND TO DISCOURTAGE | THE | CAUSE & | PRACTICE | OF | INTEMPERANCE. The corners left vacant by the cross are filled with rays. Size, 44 millimetres.

This, like most of the Catholic medals issued at that time in Canada, bears the Father Matthew pledge; while the reverse is similar to his medal in design. Although the Catholic Temperance Society of Kingston is still flourishing, its medal is very scarce as I only know of the existence of one specimen and that in a worn condition.

XIII. *Obv.*:—Similar to No. IV, except that the flags are inscribed SOBRIETY and DOMESTIC COMFORT.

*Rev.*:—As No. IV. Size, 32 m.

Although this is similar in design it is much smaller than No. IV which is 44 millimetres. The obverse seems to have been made for an Irish Temperance medal and used with a new reverse to strike a medal for some of the French

Canadian Temperance societies established on the Father Matthew plan. I obtained the only specimen I have seen of this medal from the president of a Toronto Temperance Society.

XIV. *Obv.*:—As last without the name of the artist.

*Rev.*:—IRISH CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OF OTTAWA. FOUNDED 1846. Pledge as in No. III, inscribed on a Greek cross; rays in the corners. Size, 44 *m*.

This is not by any means a scarce medal, as I have seen a number of specimens in different collections, and although of the Father Matthew pattern I am inclined to believe that it was struck at a much later date than others of the series; considerably later than the time of the founding of the Society.

XV. *Obv.*:—CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE MEDAL OF THE CITY OF HALIFAX. REVD FATHER JOHN HIGGINBOTHAM FOUNDER FEBY 2. 1857 The Virgin Mary seated in the foreground of a landscape, with the child Jesus on her knee. He holds with a ribbon a lamb that is standing before her, with her right hand she is patting the lamb's head, and in her left hand she holds a shepherd's crook and some flowers. From the same hand a flash of lightning strikes a wolf that is chasing a lamb. Hills in the distance and a palisade with an open gate in the foreground.

*Rev.*:—SAINT PATRICK APOSTLE OF IRELAND. *Ex.*:—WE ARE THE CHILDREN OF | SAINTS, | TOBIAS. II 18. A landscape with St. Patrick in foreground treading on a snake. A tower spire and cross in the distance to the left; a tree and rocks to the right; size 44 *m*.

This differs altogether in design from any of the other Canadian Temperance medals. The conventional symbols and the pledge are wanting. The symbolizing of temperance as a sheep fold and intemperance as a wolf pursuing a lamb seems very appropriate. The lightning from the hand of the Virgin striking the wolf completes the pictures

and tells the story much better than words. I only know of one specimen.

XVI. *Obv.*:—As X, but with fewer rays, there are dots instead of stars before "St." and after "Montreal"; and the platform on which the supporters stand is indicated by perpendicular lines.

*Rev.*:—Plain; size 45 *m.*

This medal was struck to replace No. X. The die having broken after twenty five impressures had been struck, although the design is the same there are many points of difference in detail.

XVII *Obv.*:—HALTON VICTORY. On a ribbon underneath it a single maple leaf. In the field \* C. T. ACT \* | SUSTAINED Underneath is a beaver on a stick of wood to the left; below is SEPT. 9<sup>TH</sup> 1884. Between this inscription and the beaver in small letters is the name of the medallist, P. W. ELLIS & CO

*Rev.*:—IN THE NAME OF OUR GOD WE WILL SET UP OUR BANNERS \* Two white flags crossed with a ribbon inscribed PROHIBITION across the staff, an ornamental pole or twig between.

The Canadian local option law known officially as the "Canada Temperance Act" although in common parlance called the "Scott Act" from the name of the framer of the bill was adopted by the County of Halton in 1881. According to the wording of the act no vote can be taken for its repeal until three years after its adoption. During the year 1884 the temperance reformers of Ontario entered into a regular campaign to attempt to carry the Act in every county of the province where there was any likelihood of success This raised the fears of the licensed Victuallers and they determined to measure swords with their antagonists in an effort to repeal the "Scott Act" in the county of Halton. Both parties mustered all their forces in the struggle, every available device was adopted by the liquor sellers. Victory for a time seemed

doubtful, but on the close of poll on the 9th of September the Act was sustained by a decisive majority. This medal was struck in commemoration of this victory.

XVIII *Obv.*—As No. XVI.

*Rev.*—NEWFOUNDLAND TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. REV<sup>D</sup> KIRAN WALSH PRESIDENT. A Greek cross inscribed I PLEDGE | MYSELF | WITH THE | DIVINE | ASSISTANCE, | THAT AS LONG AS I SHALL CONTINUE | A MEMBER OF THIS SOCIETY | I WILL ABSTAIN FROM ALL | INTOXICATING LIQUORS, UNLESS FOR | MEDICAL OR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES, | AND THAT I WILL DISCOURTENANCE | INTEMPERANCE | IN OTHERS. Two sprigs of laurel at the bottom of the inscription ; small latin crosses in the angles. Size, 43 *m*.

Intemperance seems to be the bane of the Newfoundland fishermen, and the Roman Catholic church some years ago made a determined effort to save those of her members who were subject to this vice. Although this medal follows closely the Father Matthew design the pledge is different and it belongs to a different period of temperance reform.

XIX *Obv.* As No. XVI.

*Rev.*—ST. JOHN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. BE SOBER AND WATCH. Same design and pledge as in last. Size, 43 *m*.

I have not been able to ascertain which is the earlier of these two medals. The societies were evidently intimately connected as the pledges are the same, and there is little variation in the design of the medal.

XX. *Obv.*—TORBAY TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. NEWFOUNDLAND. A large quatrefoil occupying the whole field, inscribed ESTABLISHED | FEAST OF | ALL SAINTS | 1879. Small quatrefoil in the corners.

*Rev.*—IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. A small radiated latin cross. In the field is the following inscription :—I PLEDGE MYSELF WITH THE DIVINE | ASSISTANCE, THAT AS LONG AS I | SHALL CONTINUE A MEMBER OF THIS | SOCIETY, I WILL

ABSTAIN FROM ALL | INTOXICATING LIQUORS, UNLESS |  
 FOR MEDICAL OR RELIGIOUS | PURPOSES AND THAT I  
 WILL | DISCOURTAINANCE | INTEMPERANCE IN | OTHERS.  
 Size, 43 mm.

There was a temperance revival, about the year 1879, in Newfoundland, the older societies became more active which led to the founding of the society at Torbay.

I have included the Temperance medals of Newfoundland with those of Canada, as it has been customary to describe the coins of that Colony along with those of the Dominion, indicating what is believed among numismatists at least to be its manifest destiny.

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## OLD QUEBEC.

(*A Reverie.*)



THE citadel city, by its unique situation, captivates the fancy before one lands. The St. Lawrence which we had seen broadening into Lake St. Peter eight miles wide, here is narrowed, to a single mile; far above towers the rugged cliff, crowned with its fortress of gray stone, solemn even in the morning sunshine. Huddled close to the shore are the zigzag lines of the lower town, with its amiable confusion of pointed roof, dormer window, and hospitable chimneys. Achates said that it seemed like Southern France, and this impression was deepened as we went ashore.

From my window I look down on "Place D'Armes"—the parade ground under the old regime, when the Castle St. Louis and the King's Fort near by heard the clank of sentinels night and day. It is popularly known as the Ring, and just now is full of old fashioned blush roses.

Every evening we see plebeian pairs on the seats around the fountain bashfully rehearsing the old story ever new, under

shelter of its pleasant music. On the farther side of the Ring once stood the old Recollet Church, long ago gone the way of all Quebec—to ashes. Under it were buried the early French rulers. One of them, Count de Frontenac, was exiled as governor by Louis XIV., because he found favour with Madame de Montespan. His proud, beautiful countess refused to follow her husband to the New World, and the sturdy old Gount braved out ten years of solitary grandeur in the castle. In the ruins of the church was found a small leaden casket containing the Count's heart. Tradition says that the haughty lady declined to receive it when it reached France, saying she would not take a dead heart that was not hers when living. It was returned to Canada, and now rests with the body under the French Basilica. History confronts us, turn which way we will in this rich stronghold of the North so rich in its past, so unique in its present, but whose future is uncertain. To return to my beautiful window view, of which we never weary—the St. Lawrence, with here and there a sail, winds far down toward the sunrise with the purple contour of the Laurentian Mountains against the horizon. Achates seems to value them chiefly because they are the oldest geological formation in North America ; but to me not being scientific, they are an ever growing mystery as they recede to Hudson's Bay—an unbroken wilderness where the bear still hunts for blueberries and the caribou tosses his shapely antlers.

We were shown one house plainly bearing the scars of many winters, that has a mortgage on it given before the Conquest, and handed down from father to son and grandson. We always regard with respect a little steep-roofed house opposite the hotel on St. Louis street, where Montcalm held his last council of war. It is now utilized as a barber's shop. A few steps beyond is a low dingy house with Indian handiwork for sale. Here General Montgomery was brought to die that ill-fated December night a century ago. His sword

remained in possession of a Quebec family until the Marquis of Lorne bought it for \$1,000 and sent it to Montgomery's relatives.

Passing the entrance to the Citadel, we confront St. Louis gate, a handsome piece of modern architecture with stately Norman towers and guarded by sentinel poplars,—souvenirs of the old days before the "fleur-de-lys" drooped in presence of the British lion. We like to go up the stone steps to the top of the gate and walk to Kent gate on the ramparts looking down on the Esplanade.

We find little pleasure in Kent gate, except the satisfactory architecture, for it was recently built to facilitate travel to the suburbs, and not even the fact that Queen Victoria contributed to it from her private purse because it was named after her father, or that Princess Louise brought from England its beautiful lamps, makes it interesting to us. We always rest on the solid grim masonry of St. John's gate which replaces the old gate through which the brave Montcalm galloped on his black war horse, with his life-blood slowly flowing from his side. We look at the place where the terrified women cried out, "*Oh! Mon Dieu! Le Marquis est tué!*" to which he courteously replied, "*Ce n'est rien! Ce n'est rien! Ne vous affligez pas pour moi, mes bonnes amies*" Achates is fond of recalling his tender solicitude when dying, for the honour of France and the safety of his men. The coming of the English was the beginning of a brighter era for Canada, but in spite of our logic our sympathies are always with the French.

Leaving the deep fosse, the massive outworks and antiquated ordnance at the embrasures, we follow the wall through D'Auteuil and St. Helen streets, rejoicing in the unfamiliar spectacle of Jesuit and University students in fluttering black robes; garrison soldiers in natty uniforms, pretty French girls, lavish of primary colours in hat or dress, generally both; pairs of grey nuns, whose meekly folded hands are fresh from



errands of mercy; and rubicund Englishmen, whose portliness equals their self-importance. After passing the artillery barracks we come to our next resting-place, near the wide gap where formerly stood Palace gate, opening into the once fashionable avenue to the Intendant's Palace, and frequented by French ladies of noble birth who followed their gallant husbands to the new colony.

We always recur to that night of September 13, 1759, when amidst the darkening shadows the French army wearily retreated down this hill, their beloved commander dying, their cause hopeless, every man silently bearing the bitter chagrin of having lost to his king this fair land. From this point we look across the green meadows beside the sluggish St. Charles River to the long white line of cottages and twin towers of Beauport, and then following the angle of the convent and the high walls of the Hotel Dieu to Hope gate: a picturesque scene is just below us. Weary, discouraged houses and gipsy roofs lean against the friendly cliff, in a happy-go-lucky vagabondage; the windows are bright with blossoms, the clothes lines bloom with red flannel, and the balconies are gay with chatty women, paying backdoor visits shared with the children and dogs. We thus study the home life with the comfortable assurance of not intruding, and we are quite sure that whatever else the French Canadian is or is not, he is a happy mortal. -

As the twilight deepens we stop at the Grand Battery where, guarding the river, are twenty black-throated guns, innocent as yet of anything but peaceful salutes, and we usually wait till the lighthouses flash out their cheer, then reach our goal at Dufferin terrace, after passing the *debris* where the parliament houses were burned. The Jesuits own the land, and the Dominion Government paid an annual rent of \$4,440. Nothing can induce them to sell, but, it is said, they hope to inveigle some luckless hotel man into building on it, so as to continue their rent. The location is superb—no hotel could boast a finer site.

Achates scorns poetry; but haunted by historic memories, with the sentiment of Quebec strong upon me. I could not resist saying:-

“Quaint old town of toil and traffic,  
Quaint old town of art and song,  
Memories haunt thy pointed gables  
Like the rocks that round them——”

“See,” said he, interrupting, and following the direction of his finger I saw on the fence:—“*Calmant Strop de Madame Winslow pour la dentition des enfans.*”

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## BRIEF MEMOIR OF THE OLD FRENCH FORT AT TORONTO.

By THE REV. DR. SCADDING.

[The foundation stone of an Obelisk to mark the site of the old French fort or trading post at Toronto, was laid on the last day of the Semi-Centennial week, 1884, by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, assisted by the Mayor of Toronto, A. Boswell, Esq., and J. B. McMurrich, Esq., Chairman of the Committee. The following paper, prepared at the request of the Committee, was read on the occasion.]



THE domain of the Five Nations of the Iroquois, which extended along the whole of the south side of Lake Ontario, was for a time, regarded, in theory at least, as neutral ground, by the French of New France and the English of New England. But both French and English soon shewed a desire to obtain a foothold there; first for the purposes of trade, and secondly with a view, it cannot be doubted, of ultimate possession by treaty or otherwise.

By permission from the neighbouring Aborigines, La Salle, in 1679, erected a small stockade at the mouth of the Niagara River, to be simply a receptacle for the peltries brought down from the far West, from Michilimackinac and Detroit, by way of Lake Erie: which stockade, by 1725 had become the strong, solid fortress which, with some

enlargements, we see to-day in good order on the eastern side of the entrance to the world-famous river just named.

Following the French example, Governor Burnett of the Province of New York, in 1722, after obtaining a nominal permission from the surrounding Iroquois, established a small store-house or trading-post on the west side of the entrance to the River Oswego, a stream by which a communication could be conveniently maintained with the Mohawk River, and the Hudson, and the sea. Its use and purpose were ostensibly the same as those of La Salle's enclosure at Niagara; but in 1728 Governor Burnett took care that the simple stockade should be transformed into a stone fort mounting cannon, memorable as being the first military work on the shores of Lake Ontario, whence waved the flag of England.

The effect of the English trading-post at the entrance of the Oswego River was soon felt by the French traffickers in furs at fort Niagara and fort Frontenac; and by consequence at Montreal and Quebec and in Old France; and in a Journal or report of Canadian affairs transmitted to France in 1749, we have a record of the measures proposed and adopted, to nullify, as far as possible, this unwelcome interference with the usual current of trade. In that document (which may be seen at p. 201, vol. X., Paris Documents, Colonial History, State of New York, published at Albany in 1858) the Governor-General of the day, or rather as it happened, the provisional Governor-General of the day, M. De la Galissonière, informs the Government of Louis, XV., that he had given directions for the building of a stockade or store-house at Toronto. "On being informed," says Galissonière, "that the northern Indians ordinarily went to Chouéguen with their peltries by way of Toronto on the north-west side of Lake Ontario, twenty-five leagues from Niagara and seventy-five from fort Frontenac, it was thought advisable to establish a post at that place; and to send thither an officer, fifteen soldiers, and some workmen to construct a small stockade-fort there."

The authorities at Paris or Versailles were always cautioning the governors against expense in Canada. Galissonière therefore thinks it prudent to observe: "The expense will not be great; the timber is transported there, and the remainder will be conveyed by the barques belonging to Fort Frontenac." He then shews how the new post may be maintained, and how its main object can be secured. "Too much care," he says, "cannot be taken to prevent those Indians (from the north) continuing their trade with the English; and to furnish them at this post with all their necessaries, even as cheap as at Chouéguen. Messrs. de la Jonquière," he continues, "and Bigot (*i.e.*, the Governor, who had now arrived to take Galissonière's place, and his co-adjutor or intendant) will permit some canoes to go there on license; and will apply the funds as a gratuity to the officer in command there." Directions must be given, he then says, to regulate the prices at the other posts. "It will be necessary to order the commandants at Detroit, Niagara and Fort Frontenac, to be careful that the traders and store-keepers of those posts furnish goods for two or three years to come, at the same rate as the English; by this means the Indians will disaccustom themselves from going to Chouéguen, and the English will be obliged to abandon that place." (It is scarcely necessary to say that Chouéguen, written by the Jesuits Ochouéguen, is the same name as Oswego, with an initial nasal syllable dropped. It may be mentioned too that a fort at Toronto had been suggested some years before, namely in 1686, by Governor de Denonville.)

We have hints in Galissonière's document, of dissatisfaction at forts Niagara and Frontenac, at the prospect of diminished business in consequence of the establishment of a new trading-post at Toronto. The complaints are thus met. He is informed by M. Bigot, he says, that "if there be less trade at those two last-mentioned forts, there will be less transportation of merchandise; what will be lost on the

one side will be gained on the other, and it will amount to much the same in the end. The King will even reap a great advantage, if we can accomplish the fall of Chouéguen by disgusting the Indians with that place; and this can be effected only by selling cheap to them. M. Bigot," he continues, "will attend to this. He proposes to oblige those who will farm Toronto to sell their goods at a reasonable price. M. de la Jonquière (the newly-arrived Governor) observes," he then finally adds, "that it would be desirable if we could become masters of Chouéguen."

As to the form and size of the fort at Toronto, we obtain very precise information in the Memoir upon the Late War in North America in 1755-60 by Capt. Puchot, the last French commandant at Fort Niagara. "The fort of Toronto" Puchot says, (p. 119, Vol II.) is at the end of the bay (*i.e.*, the west end), on the side which is quite elevated and covered (probably in the original, protected) by flat rock so that vessels cannot approach within cannon shot." Puchot had seen the fort, but he writes in the past tense, after its destruction: "This fort or post," he says, "was a square of about thirty toises on a side externally, with flanks of fifteen feet. The curtains formed the buildings of the fort. It was very well built, piece upon piece, but was only useful for trade. A league west of the fort, he adds, is the mouth of the Toronto river, which is of considerable size, This river communicates with Lake Huron by a portage of fifteen leagues, and is frequented by the Indians who come from the north."

That the fort at Toronto was officially named fort Rouillé we learn from a despatch of M. de Longueuil, Governor-General, addressed in 1752 to Rouillé himself, who was Minister of Marine, *i. e.*, of the Colonies, at Paris or Versailles; his full name and title being Antoine Louis Rouillé, Count de Jouy. The official or complimentary name, however, seems almost immediately to have lapsed into the popular one of Fort Toronto; from its being situ-

ated close to the landing-place of the portage leading northwards to Lake Toronto, *i. e.*, Lake Simcoe, along the valley of the river Toronto, *i. e.*, the Humber: and in this very despatch, M. de Longueuil uses both expressions. Speaking of a missing soldier who had recently been sent with despatches from the post of Niagara to the post of Fort Frontenac, via Toronto, he says; "the commandant at Niagara, M de la Levalterie, had detached a soldier to convey certain despatches to Fort Rouillé, with orders to the store-keeper at that post to transmit them promptly to Montreal. It is not known," he then adds, "what became of that soldier." "About the same time," he says, "a Mississaga from Toronto arrived at Niagara who informed M. de la Levalterie that he had not seen that soldier at the fort, nor met with him on the way. It is to be feared that he has been killed by the Indians, and the despatches carried to the English." In the same document from the pen of M. de Longueuil, we are informed that "the store-keeper at Toronto writes to M. de Vercheres, commandant at Fort Frontenac, that some trustworthy Indians have assured him that the Saulteurs (Indians of the Sault) who killed our Frenchman some years ago, have dispersed themselves along the head of Lake Ontario, and seeing himself surrounded by them, he doubts not but they have some evil design on his fort; there is no doubt but it is the English," he says, "who are inducing the Indians to destroy the French and that they would give a good deal to get the savages to destroy Fort Toronto, on account of the essential injury it does their trade at Chouéguen." We can form some idea of the amount of business transacted at Toronto, from the testimony of Sir William Johnson in 1767. "I have heard traders of long experience and good circumstances affirm," Sir William says, "that for the exclusive trade of the post (at Toronto) they would willingly pay £1,000 for one season, so certain were they of a quiet market from the cheapness at which they could afford their goods there."

In 1756 the suggestion of Governor de la Jonquière that the French should become masters of Chouéguen was carried into effect by no less a person than Montcalm, who afterwards fell at Quebec. He assaulted the English fort at Chouéguen, and captured it; but the act was speedily avenged by the English general Bradstreet, who took the stronghold of Fort Frontenac itself in 1758.

The crisis was now at hand. In this same year, 1758, the Governor-General, de Vaudreuil, in a despatch to the Minister of Marine at Paris, M. de Messiac, writes:—"If the English should make their appearance at Toronto, I have given orders to burn it at once, and fall back on Niagara." Then in the following year, 1759, we have the last reference to Toronto in the French despatches. After stating that he had ordered down what reinforcements he could from Illinois and Detroit, for the protection of fort Niagara, M. de Vaudreuil writes to the same Minister at Paris, that, "Those forces would proceed to the relief of Niagara, should the enemy wish to besiege it; and I have in like manner," he says, "sent orders to Toronto, to collect the Mississagas and other nations and forward them to Niagara."

On the 25th of July, 1759, the fortress of Niagara fell, and Quebec followed on the 13th of September, in the same year. Not many days before the 25th of July, watchers on the ramparts of the beleaguered Niagara could perceive a column of smoke ascending from the far horizon in the direction of Toronto. This would be an indication that the orders of M. de Vaudreuil had been obeyed, and that in a few hours, all that the English or any one else approaching the spot, would ever again see of that trading-post, would be simply a confused mass of charred timber with a low chimney-stack of coarse brick surrounded by a shattered flooring of broad flagstones from the adjoining beach. So ended Fort Rouillé, Fort Toronto, or the old French fort, whichever we may choose to call it. In 1788, Captain Gother Mann was able to trace remains of five buil-

dings, great and small, as appears from his very interesting plan of the Bay and its surroundings, lately found in London by Mr Hodgins. In the remains of Fort Toronto, visible down to 1878, the precise number of buildings could not be so clearly discerned ; but the situation of a chimney-stack, various depressions in the greensward and the line of the pickets which had surrounded the enclosure could all readily be made out ; and that these were vestiges of the old French fort Toronto, was a matter of common notoriety.

As we have already seen, our fort Toronto was one of a quadrilateral of forts, so to speak, on the shores of Lake Ontario ; Frontenac, Chouéguen and Niagara being the other three. Kingston still shews to its sons and daughters, and to strangers, the site and remains of its old fort Frontenac. Oswego shews to its sons and daughters, and to strangers, the site and remains of the old fort Oswego or Chouéguen, as well as the site of another structure of the colonial times, the second fort Oswego ; to say nothing of Fort Ontario. And Niagara points, not simply to the site of the fort of La Salle, but to its immediate solid successor, standing complete and in good order to this day. It also points to two other sites of military works, both of them objects of much interest, Fort George and Fort Mississaga.

Toronto is less rich in relics and memories of a hundred years ago than these towns. The spot on which we are standing is in fact the only one amongst us that can with truth be called an ancient historic site. The exigencies of the Industrial Exhibition Association in 1878, required that the ground here should be levelled down and made smooth, and that the crumbling edge of the cliff should be straightened and guarded from further waste. This unfortunately led to the utter obliteration of the remains of our old French fort. Therefore the call is all the more imperative and pressing to re-establish, as we are about to do, some indication of its former existence, not likely soon again to disappear—some indication, that is to say, of the former existence of a



structure which was virtually the first germ of Toronto, and which linked the history of Toronto with the history of French Canada, and the fates of France under the regime of Louis the Fifteenth.

[I am informed by Mr. Durnford, of Hauteville, in Guernsey, that Captain Gother Mann, R. E., above named, attained the rank of General, and was appointed Inspector General of Fortifications, and that a son of his was an officer of the Royal Engineers, as is also a grandson now living; likewise than the Rev. F. W. Mann, Rector of the parish of Côtel, in Guernsey, is another grandson (1884).]

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### MEDICAL NUMISMATICS.

**T**HOSE who consider collectors of old coins and medals as harmless but useless monomaniacs, have little idea of how much of history finds its strongest and often its only support in just such collections. There are no relics of the past more valuable for certain important investigation than coins and medals. They reveal the condition of art, and preserve the names and figures of generations long obliterated.

Medicine itself can be historically studied from its medals and from evidence derived from coins, and we are glad to announce that this fruitful field is now under active cultivation by one of the most highly cultivated physicians of our country—Dr. Horatio R. Storer, of Newport, R. I. At a recent meeting of the Newport Historical Society, he stated that he is at work upon the history of medicine from a numismatist's point of view. As special collections in this branch are rare, any of our readers who possess medals or coins in any way illustrating medical events or distinguished physicians, or discoveries in our profession, should place themselves in communication with Dr. Storer, and aid him in his researches.

We have no doubt that the prosecution of this study will throw light on some of the dark corners of medical history, as it has upon the political and personal life of many remote ages and localities.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

## A WORD TO QUEBEC TOURISTS.

"LE TOMBEAU DE CHAMPLAIN."

**U**NDER this suggestive heading, there were published in our historic city, in 1866, several lively antiquarian disquisitions, with the object, a praiseworthy one, assuredly, of determining the spot where in a *sepulchre particulier*, were deposited the precious remains of the founder of Quebec, Samuel de Champlain, deceased as we all know, in the Chateau Saint Louis, on Christmas Day, 1635.

The public discussion—for a time an acrimonious one—was confined to the learned Abbés Laverdiere and Casgrain on one side, and on the other to Mr. Stanislas Drapeau, a painstaking Quebec journalist.

Some recent excavations of the city engineer, Mr. O'Donnell, in connection with the city water works, especially those in Sous-le-Fort street, at the immediate foot of Break-neck steps, had sprung the mine of antiquarian curiosity.

A subterranean vault, it was urged, had been exhumed by Mr. O'Donnell, containing a fragmentary, incomplete but conclusive proof in the way of an inscription indicating it as the "sepulchre particulier," alluded to in the old documents: such were the conclusions arrived at by the antiquarians Laverdiere and Casgrain: a brother of the craft, however, complained that his share in this glorious discovery had been in a measure ignored.

M. Drapeau further urged that the conclusions arrived at seemed to him premature and required further confirmation. Laverdiere and Casgrain, however, carried the day. For nine years at least, the belief became pretty general that Champlain had been buried at the foot of the Breakneck steps, at the eastern point of Little Champlain street. Cultured foreign tourists, used all the local influence they could muster to probe, by personal inspection, this important secret of the past; some, the most intrepid among them,

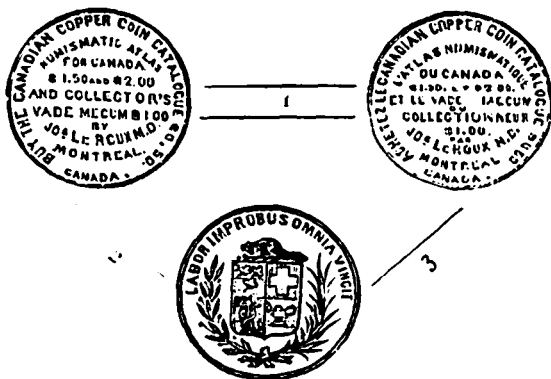
when not too portly, tried to squeeze themselves down the narrow trap leading to the diminutive Herculaneum of Sous-le-Fort street, to study on the spot the mysterious inscription and copy it.

Slender tourists might be making the attempt yet, had not one of the Menteiths of 1866, the Abbé Casgrain, on the 4th November, 1875, manly and fairly come out in print in the *Opinion Publique*, with new documents obtained by him since 1866, casting much doubt on his previous published opinion. In this issue of the Montreal journal the Abbé Casgrain, after alluding to the publication by the Prince Society of Boston of an English annotated translation of the voyages of Champlain, states that the publishers have applied to him for further information in their task of annotating the passage of *Les Œuvres de Champlain*, relating to his death and last resting place, that in order to lay before them every document bearing on the subject, the Abbé has thought proper to give publicity to certain documents which have come into his possession since the publication of his *brochure*, in 1866.—(*Opinion Publique*, 4th November, 1875.) The Abbé Casgrain lays particular stress on a document discovered by himself and his friend Abbé Laverdiere, among the historical papers bequeathed to the Laval University by M. Foribault, Past President of the Literary and Historical Society, and bearing date 10th February, 1649. By dint of patient researches Mr. Casgrain discovered in the archives of the Court House other documents explanatory of the first, and by which he makes out that the *Chapelle de Champlain* was situated on the site of the present Post Office, in the yard in rear of the same. The Abbé, without being too positive, candidly confesses that these new documents are of a nature to seriously impugn the position that he and the Abbé Laverdiere had assumed in placing the tomb of Champlain in Sous-le-Fort street, in 1866.

It is consoling to believe that future antiquarians dealing

with the arcana of Stadacona will not find the occupation a sinecure. The whereabouts of Champlain's tomb; there indeed remains a hard nut to crack! Much esteemed tourist, don't get discouraged. Bring the *sepulchre particulier* from Sous-le-Fort street, if you so fancy it. Place it in the yard of the Post Office. You can find texts and authorities for each assumption. But be content like the undersigned to add: "Grammatici certant; adhuc sub iudice lis est."

J. M. LEMOINE.



### NEW CANADIAN COINS.

In this number I have four new coins to describe, all of which are private tokens issued in Montreal; three of them advertisements of Dr. LeRoux's Numismatic works. Only three dies were used, having been engraved by G. W. Dawson of Montreal who has done little if any work of the kind. They are therefore rough in finish and devoid of any artistic merit. The arms on the obverse of two of the coins emanated from the Doctor's own school of heraldry and are intended to represent the school of medicine from which he

received his degree, the labor expended in obtaining this degree, his religion and his antiquarian tastes

1. *Obv.*:—BUY THE CANADIAN COPPER COIN CATALOGUE, \$0.50 | NUMISMATIC ATLAS | FOR CANADA | \$1.50 AND \$2.00 | AND COLLECTOR'S | VADE MECUM \$1.00 | BY JOS<sup>U</sup> LEROUX M. D. | MONTREAL, | CANADA.

*Rev.*:—ACHIEVEZ LE CANADIAN COPPER COIN CATALOGUE \$0.50 | L'ATLAS NUMISMATIQUE | DU CANADA | \$1.50 ET \$2.00 | ET LE VADE MECUM | DU | COLLECTIONNEUR | \$1.00 | PAR | JOS. LEROUX M. D. | MONTREAL, CANADA. Copper, size, 26 millimetres.

2. *Obv.*:—LABOR IMPROBUS OMNIA VINCIT. Arms quartered, 1st azure three bees two and one, 2nd gules a Greek cross; 3rd, gules a caduceus; 4th, azure, an antique lamp; crest, a beaver. The whole within a wreath of laurels to left and palm to right.

*Rev.*:—Same as obverse of No. 1. Copper, size 26 *m*.

3. *Obv.*:—Same as obverse of No. 2.

*Rev.*:—Same as reverse of No. 1. Copper, size 26 *m*.

The fourth is a pool check struck in Chicago to the order of Messrs. Jos. May & Co. for F. Sylvestre. This is similar to the Normandin and Faucher tokens described in former numbers. The reverse is from an altogether different die.

4. *Obv.*:—ST. CATHERINE ST. MONTREAL. In the field F. S. in large letters with ornaments above and below.

*Rev.*:—\* Good for \* | 5 | CENTS | IN | TRADE. Brass Size, 24 *m*.

An issue of silver coins has been reported for 1886, but so far I have come across no specimens, nor has the Deputy-Receiver-General in Montreal received any. I will mention the coinage more fully next number.

## HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE APPLICATION OF STEAM FOR THE PROPELLING OF BOATS.

A letter addressed to one of the Editors of *The American Medical Philosophical Register*, January, 1812.



It is much to be wished that a regular account of the introduction of useful arts had been transmitted by the historical writers of every age and country, not merely that justice might be done to the genius and enterprise of the inventors, and the nation by whom they were fostered, but that the statesman and philosopher might mark the influence of each upon the wealth, morals, and characters of mankind. Every one sees and acknowledges the changes that have been wrought by the improvements in agriculture and navigation, but seldom reflects on the extent, to which apparently small discoveries have influenced not only the prosperity of the nation to which the invention owes its birth, but those with which it is remotely connected. When Arkwright invented his cotton mills, the man would have been laughed at who ventured to predict, that not only Great-Britain would be many millions gainer annually by it, but that in consequence of it, the waste land of the Carolinas and Georgia would attain an incalculable value, and their planters vie in wealth with the nabobs of the east. A new art has sprung up among us, which promises to be attended with such important consequences, that I doubt not, sir, you will with pleasure make your useful work record its introduction, that when in future years it becomes common, the names of the inventors may not be lost to posterity, and that its effects upon the wealth and manners of society may be more accurately marked. I refer (as you have doubtless conjectured) to the invention of Steam Boats, which owe their introduction solely to the genius and enterprise of our fellow citizens; the utility of which are already so far acknowledged, that

although only four years have elapsed since the first boat was built by Mr. Livingston and Mr. Fulton, ten vessels are now in operation of their construction, and several more contracted for.

When Messrs Watt and Boulton had given a great degree of perfection to the Steam Engine, it was conceived that this great and manageable power might be usefully applied to the purposes of navigation; the first attempt however to effect this, as far as I have learned, was made in America in the year 1783. Mr. John Fitch (having first obtained from most of the States in the union, a law vesting in him for a long term the exclusive use of steam boats) built one upon the Delaware. He made use of Watt and Boulton's engine, and his propelling power was paddles: this vessel navigated the river from Philadelphia to Bordentown for a few weeks, but was found so imperfect, and liable to so many accidents, that it was laid aside, after the projector had expended a large sum of money for himself and his associates.

Rumsey, another American, who was deservedly ranked among our most ingenious mechanics, followed Fitch, but not being able to find men at home, who were willing after Fitch's failure, to embark in so hazardous an enterprise, he went to England, where, aided by the capital of Mr. Daniel Parker, and other monied men, he built a boat upon the Thames, which after many and very expensive trials was found defective, and never went into operation. Rumsey's propelling power was water pumped by the engine into the vessel and expelled from the stern.

The next attempt was made by Chancellor Livingston, to whom, as to Fitch, the state of New York gave an exclusive right for twenty years, upon condition that he built and kept in operation a boat of twenty tons burden, that should go at the rate of four miles an hour. He expended a considerable sum of money in the experiment, and built a boat of about thirty tons burden, which went three miles an hour :

as this did not fulfil the condition of his contract with the state, he relinquished the project for the moment, resolving, whenever his public avocations would give him leisure, to pursue it. His action upon the water was by a horizontal wheel placed in a well in the bottom of the boat, which communicated with the water at its centre, and when whirled rapidly round propelled the water by the centrifugal force, through an aperture in the stern, In this way he hoped to escape the incumbrance of external wheels or paddles, and the irregularities that the action of the waves might occasion. Not being able with the small engine he used, which was an eighteen inch cylinder, with a three feet stroke, to obtain as I have said a greater velocity than three miles an hour, and fearing that the loss of power in this way was greater than could be compensated by the advantage he proposed from his plan, he relinquished it; but, as I am informed, still thinks, that when boats are designed for very rough water, that it may be eligible to adopt it in preference to external wheels.

Not long after, John Stevens, Esq of Hoboken, engaged in the same pursuit, tried elliptical paddles, smoke jack wheels, and a variety of other ingenious contrivances, sometimes of his own invention, and again; in conjunction with Mr. Cinsley, late one of our most distinguished mechanics. None of these having been attended with the desired effect, Mr. Stevens has, since the introduction of Messrs Livingston and Fulton's boat, adopted their principles, and built two boats that are propelled by wheels, to which he has added a boiler of his invention, that promises to be a useful improvement on engines designed for boats. Whilst these unsuccessful attempts were making in America, the mechanics of Europe were not wholly inattentive to the object. Lord Stanhope, who deservedly ranks very high among them expended a considerable sum of money in building a steam boat, which, like all that preceded it, totally failed. His operating power upon the water was something in the



form of a duck's foot. A gentleman in France, (whose name I have forgotten,) when Mr. Livingston and Mr. Fulton were building their experimental boat on the Seine, complained in the French papers, that the Americans had forestalled his invention; that he had invented a boat that would go seven miles an hour, and explained his principles. Mr. Fulton replied to him, and showed him that attempts had been previously made in America, and assuring him that his plan was quite different. Mr.——'s would not answer. He had expended a great deal of money and failed: he made use of a horizontal cylinder and chain paddles.

After the experiments made by Mr. Livingston and Mr. Fulton at Paris, a boat was built in Scotland, that moved in some measure like a small boat that was exhibited for some time at New York, by Mr. French. The cylinder was laid horizontally, and her action upon the water was similar to his; but as her speed upon the water was little better than two miles an hour, I presume she has gone into disuse.

You will not, sir, find this record of the errors of projectors uninteresting, since they serve the double purpose of deterring others from wasting time and money upon them, and of setting in its true light the enterprise of those who, regardless of so many failures, had the boldness to undertake, and the happiness to succeed in the enterprise.

Robert R. Livingston, Esq., when minister in France, met with Mr. Fulton, and they formed that friendship and connexion with each other, to which a similarity of pursuits generally gives birth. He communicated to Mr. Fulton the importance of steam boats, to their common country; informed him of what had been attempted in America, and of his resolution to resume the pursuit on his return, and advised him to turn his attention to the subject. It was agreed between them to embark in the enterprise, and immediately to make such experiments, as would enable them to determine how far, in spite of former failures, the object was attainable: the principal direction of these experiments

was left to Mr. Fulton, who united, in a very considerable degree, to a theoretical knowledge of mechanics. After trying a variety of experiments on a small scale, on models of his own invention, it was understood that he had developed the true principles upon which steam boats should be built, and for the want of knowing which, all previous experiments had failed. But, as these gentlemen both knew that many things which were apparently perfect when tried on a small scale, failed when reduced to practice upon a large one, they determined to go to the expense of building an operating boat upon the Seine. This was done in the year 1803 at their joint expense, under the direction of Mr. Fulton, and so fully evinced the justice of his principles, that it was immediately determined to enrich their country by the valuable discovery as soon as they should meet there, and in the mean time to order an engine to be made in England. On the arrival at New York of Mr. Fulton, which was not till 1806, they immediately engaged in building a boat of what was then considered, very considerable dimensions. This boat began to navigate the Hudson river in September, 1807; its progress through the water was at the rate of five miles an hour. In the course of the ensuing winter it was enlarged to a boat of one hundred and forty feet keel and sixteen and a half feet beam. The legislature of the state was so fully convinced of the great utility of the invention, and the interest the state had in its encouragement, that they made a new contract with Mr. Livingston and Mr. Fulton, by which they extended the term of their exclusive right, five years for every additional boat they should build, provided the whole term should not exceed thirty years, in consequence of which, they have added two boats to the North river boat, besides those that have been built by others under their license, the Car of Neptune, which is a beautiful vessel of about three hundred tons burthen, and the Paragon of three hundred and fifty tons,

It will appear, from the above history of steam boats, that the first developement of the principles and combinations upon which their success was founded, was discovered by Mr. Fulton in the year 1803, and grew out of a variety of experiments made by him and Mr. Livingston, for that purpose, at Paris, about that period; and that the first steam boat that was ever in this or any other country put into useful operation, (if we except the imperfect trial of Fitch), was built upon those principles by Mr. Fulton, at New York, in 1807. From these periods the invention of the art may be dated. I will not trouble you with an explanation of their principles; they are now so clearly developed in his patents, and rendered so obvious by being publicly reduced to practice, that any experienced mechanic may, by a recourse to them, build a steam boat. What has hitherto been a stumbling block to the ablest mechanics of the old and new world is now become so obvious and familiar to all, that they look back with astonishment upon their own failures, and lament the time they have been deprived of this useful invention. Had it not been for a fortunate occurrence of circumstances, it is highly probable that another century would have elapsed before it had been introduced. Past failures operated as a discouragement to new trials; the great expense that attended experiments upon the only scale on which it could succeed, would have deterred any but men of property from engaging in the enterprise; and how few of these are there in any country that choose to risk much in projects, and upon such especially, as have repeatedly proved unfortunate? Add to this, that without special encouragement from the government, and a perfect security of their rights, in case of the success of so expensive and hazardous an enterprise, it could not have been expected that any individuals would have embarked their time, their fame, and their fortunes in it. In the present instance, happily for our country, mechanical talents and property, united with the enthusiasm of projectors in the enterprise,

and the enlightened policy of this state afforded it a liberal patronage. Under these circumstances, a new art has happily, and honourably for this country, been introduced into existence: speed, convenience, and ease have been introduced into our system of travelling, which the world has never before experienced; and the projectors, stimulated by the pride of success, have spared no expense that can contribute to the ease and safety of travellers. Their boats are furnished with every accommodation that can be found in the best hotels; every new boat is an improvement upon the one that preceded, until they have obtained a degree of perfection which leaves us nothing to wish, but, that the public, duly impressed with the advantage they have received from their labours, may cheerfully bestow on them the honor and profit, to which the boldness of their enterprise, and the liberal manner in which it has been executed, so justly entitles them.

A FRIEND TO SCIENCE.

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### SCOTSMEN IN MONTREAL.



THE *Scottish American Journal* publishes an interesting article under the head: "The Scottish population of Montreal," It begins:—

From the date of the articles of capitulation signed on September 8th, 1760, between General Amherst, of the British army, and the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the then French Governor of Canada, and executed at Montreal, the Scotch have had an influence upon the progress of that beautiful city of the mountain, to which, in no small measure, is due the prosperity it enjoys to-day. We say this without intending to disparage citizens of other nationalities. But there is a reason why it fell to the lot of Scotsmen, more particularly, to settle in and about Montreal. The cause was chiefly owing to the large number of Scottish officers belonging to the British army who after the war

made the Province of Quebec their homes, and whose sons naturally turned their attention to the pursuit of the arts of peace with as much energy as their fathers had pursued the art of war. And that they were successful is seen to-day in the fine city whose natural loveliness and favorable commercial situation is second to none on the American Continent.

In the capitulation General Murray bore an important part. At the time of its surrender Montreal had a population of only 3,000 persons. To-day it numbers 170,000. In 1763 Canada was ceded to Great Britain, and in November of that year General Murray was appointed its first Governor-General.

Strange to say the first person who lost his life under the new *regime* was a Scotchman, a Justice of the Peace named Thomas Walker. The first paper, the *Quebec Gazette*, offered a reward for the apprehension of the murderer in 1764: —in 1765, on the 18th day of May, the first large fire, by which over one hundred houses were destroyed, and two hundred families were reduced to great distress, broke out in the house of a Scotchman named Livingstone, on St. Paul street, now devoted to wholesale firms, but at that time the most fashionable part of the city. The total amount of the loss was officially estimated at £116,733 18s 6d. At that time there were only 500 Protestant persons in Canada, and out of that number 136 resided in the district of Montreal. Then followed the American war; and in an address to General Montgomery, setting forth the requirements of the inhabitants, we find the names of three Scotchmen, Edward William Gray, Peter Finlay, and James McGill, the founder of the McGill University.

On the 17th December 1795, the first Parliament of Lower Canada was convened in which James McGill was one of the representatives of the west ward of that city. In 1801 the first WaterWorks Company was projected, among whom were John Gray and David Sutherland.

Referring to the organization of the Presbyterian Church in Canada (which was convened at Quebec in 1787) it may be mentioned that the St. Gabriel Church now standing is the oldest in Montreal. It was built in 1792, partly on land given by the Government by Messrs, Telfer and McIntosh. Its dimensions are 60x48, and will seat 700 persons. It is surmounted by a small steeple, and contains a bell which first called persons to Protestant worship in Canada. As a land-mark the building is well worth a visit, although by contrast with modern churches of the same denomination it is plain and unpretentious. The Rev. John Young, of Schenectady, was its first minister, but the well known names of the Rev. J. Somerville who occupied its pulpit for 20 years, Henry Esson, E. Black, David Inglis, and A. F. Kemp have from time to time ably filled the pastorate.

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## THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS COINAGE.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

**B**OTH Sandham and LeRoux, in their works on Canadian coins, class the single representative of the Magdalen Islands under a separate division, although these Islands form part of the Province of Quebec. The coin is well known to collectors, as few if any collections do not contain one or more specimens generally in a worn condition. Many of us could see no valid reason for thus classifying it apart from the remaining coins of the Province. But there seems to be some kind of authority for this classification, as the Islands were once at least called a kingdom. Then they are so nearly equidistant from four other Provinces, while farthest from the mainland of their own, that others have laid claim to them. They were for many years considered part of Newfoundland. But eventually, from the French origin of the inhabitants, they were assigned to the Province of Quebec.

There are seven islands in all, the principle one being called Coffin Island. Having been granted by the French Crown, in 1693, to Sieur Doublett to be used by him and his associates as a fishing station, they were held under feudal tenure as a feif of the Royal Company of Miscou. After the Conquest they were given to Richard Gridley of Massachusetts. This is the same Gridley who, under Pepperel, was present at the capture of Louisbourg in 1745. He also planned the works at Bunker Hill, thus losing as a participant in the revolution, his northern Canadian possessions. The islands were granted a second time by the King; Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin being the grantee, by whom they were held until his death, when they were bequeathed to his son Captain John Townsend Coffin and his male heirs under strict entail.

Sir Isaac only once visited his Canadian possessions, or kingdom as he called it, and it was during this visit he put the coin under consideration into circulation. The visit and the striking of the coinage is so well described by Sir Edward Thomason, the medallist, that I cannot do better than quote it in full. It is from his "Memoirs during half a century."

1815. "I had manufactured this year a large quantity of tokens for Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart., who is the sole possessor and king, as he calls himself, of the Magdalen Islands, situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in North America. They were principally of copper, pence and half-pence. The obverse was a seal, and the legend round the edge, 'Magdalen Island Token 1815' The reverse a split codfish the legend 'Success to the Fishery One Penny.' As soon as a large quantity of these were struck off Sir Isaac sailed off with them, packed up in casks, and took with him a powerful coining press and machinery, and dies ready engraved, to establish what he called a little mint for his subjects to manufacture their coin for the future, on receiving the rolled copper from England and disposing of the scrap part to the

Americans. All this I arranged for him agreeable to his wishes. On Sir Isaac's return to England he informed me that the inhabitants paid him every attention and courtesy and were much delighted with the new coin he advanced by way of loan to some of the superiors, at a fair interest and for the expence that he had been at for their well-doing. They allowed him to institute a kind of poll tax, a trifle for each to pay annually to the committee of management, but no sooner had he left the Island but they broke faith and at the waters edge shouted out '*Fouettes* King George, and King Coffin!' I have reason to believe that the Admiral never again went to visit his subjects."

No specimen of the "half-pence," mentioned in this memorandum, has ever come to light. It may have been that Sir Edward in writing from memory took it for granted that there was, as naturally there should have been, a coinage of half-pence. He may probably have prepared the dies for such a coinage and, as Sir Isaac, in his hurry, could not wait until any were struck, sent them to the Islands with the coining press. It seems, that from the reception his proposed poll tax received with which the running expences of his little mint was to be defrayed, that this mint never went into operation. In any case, the penny known to us is the only coin described in the memorandum. It is not likely the coining press or dies were ever used after Sir Isaac left.

The disloyalty of his "subjects" to the British Crown seems strange when compared with the contentment of other French Canadians. But we should remember that the Magdalen Islands were peopled by Acadians who never accepted the conquest as did their brethren in Quebec. The Acadians even now look upon these brethren as *des vendues*.

As collectors we will look with more interest on our Magdalen Island penny on account of this curious history, given to us by Sir Edward Thomason who has enriched many collections by the number and variety of medals and coins which he designed.



A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF THE PORT OF ST.  
JOHN NEARLY 200 YEARS AGO

BY EDWARD JACK.



AMONG celebrated Canadians of the seventeenth century d'Iberville stands foremost, a man of undaunted courage, heroic resolution, and remarkable enterprise. Whenever duty called, regardless of every obstacle, we find him pushing to the front, whether as commander of a frigate fighting the English, or as leader of a band of Canadians going through the woods to attack St. John's, Newfoundland, or even struggling against the ice in Davis Straits, he was always sure to hold his own, if not to carry his point. Denonville, speaking of him as a young fellow, says: "D'Iberville is a very wise, enterprising youth, who knows what he is doing. There are eight brothers, children of the late M. Le Moine. They do honor to the country."

In the year 1696 d'Iberville was commander of a French frigate off the coast of New France. Baldwin, the missionary who accompanied him, has left a description of what was done by this extraordinary man in the years 1696-97. This relation, so far as I know, is yet unpublished, and is to be found among the manuscripts at Ottawa. In this document, after mentioning the arrival of d'Iberville's frigate at Spaniard's Bay on the 26th of June, 1696, Baldwin says:—

"We found there some Frenchmen with letters from M. de Villebon informing us that the enemy awaited us at St. John's river. God be praised, we resolved to meet them there. On the 4th of July the Indians embarked with us and we set out for the River St. John. We had fine enough weather although we had much fog. When off Cape Sable we heard the sound of cannon; this appar-

ently was the enemy calling to one another for fear lest they should be separated in the fog.

"On the 14th we cast anchor in the fog at five leagues distance from the River St. John.

"The weather clearing about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we noticed three ships to windward bearing directly for the River St. John.

"When at a league's distance from us we saw them bearing down upon us, as we were hoisting anchor. *Le Profond* made ready for action but did not open her ports until the enemy was within a gun shot; they were well received by our people who had frequently partaken of the sacrament during our voyage. May God bless us!

"When the two ships were near enough they fired, the smaller upon *Le Profond* and the larger upon *L'Envieux*. The enemy seeing *Le Profond's* ports open kept to windward, and not being able to stand the discharge of musketry fled. *Le Profond* endeavored to get the windward of them and followed them beating.

"*M. d'Iberville* dismasted the smaller one of 24 guns, a very pretty vessel, which drifting toward us, came almost under her bow and struck her flag. *M. d'Iberville* put her in charge of *M. deBonaventure*, who delivered her to *Baptiste* for the purpose of bringing her to the St. John river, where he came near losing her upon the rocks. We followed the other of 34 guns. Our shot passed beyond her, but night and the fog put an end to the engagement which lasted for three good hours. A happy fog it was for this ship; were it not for this she would have assuredly made a trip to France.

"Our Indians acted very well, thanks be to the Lord he had nobody wounded although many shot struck our vessel. On the 19th he arrived at the river St. John, where he found *M. de Villebon* and *Father Simon* with 50 Indians; he landed here the property of the king, and on the news that *Alden*, a merchant of Boston, was engaged in merchan-

dise at Port Royal, M. Dugue, lieutenant of M. d'Iberville, a very brave man, went there with 20 men. I went also, delighted at the opportunity of seeing M. de Mandon, who was there since the departure of M. Petit."



## THE HOUSE OF THE KNIGHTS OF JERUSALEM.

The following interesting correspondence which appeared in the *Quebec Chronicle* has been furnished to us by our esteemed friend Mr. J. M. LeMoine

(*To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.*)

**S**IR.—The query made by Col. Carr, relating to the house that the Knights of Jerusalem had in Quebec about the middle of last century which had cost £40,000 sterling, has been found a pretty hard nut to crack for the Canadian antiquarians, and I must say that I do not intend to crack it myself, but I only want to tell those who might have some doubts yet as to the existence of the building, that I have in my library the very work where such a blunder originated, a very nice work too, in three large volumes 4to, with a profusion of plans and views. It contains a plan and a view of Quebec; the plan is a fac-simile of the one in Charlevoix's *New France*, and the view is very much like the one to be found in *Bacqueville de la Potherie*. As everybody knows, the plan of Quebec by Charlevoix has a legend containing all the letters of the alphabet, and as many buildings and places are to be distinctly seen on the plan, one would imagine that so nice and expensive a building, costing £40,000, would be perceived and specially noticed on the plan where there are many other buildings of far less importance delineated with details. There is no such thing, not even the chimney of it to be seen on the plan, when there is particular notice of *Cavalier du Moulin* (some kind of fortification situated on Mont Carmel) the Dauphin battery out of which the Italian translator of the

Gazetteer makes *Batteria Delfina*, the little church in Lower Town, etc., etc., and not one single sign to show where was the Knights' House.

The great Council of the Carolina must be another mistake of the Italian translator (if it has ever been translated) for the *Conseil Souverain*, which used to sit four times a week in the Intendant's palace, situated pretty close to the St. Charles, and where was really kept the Royal archives. I believe the translator to have been a plucky Italian with a vivid imagination, who out of a mixture of *Conseil Souverain* and river St. Charles gave us the *Great Council of the Carolina*, where was kept the Royal archives, when Quebec was in the hands of the French.

I am sure that the Quebec historian, Mr. LeMoine, must have felt bad when he first read Col. Carr's query. Just imagine a house of £40,000 sterling having been in Quebec, and Mr. LeMoine not knowing its pedigree, and consequently not to be found in "Picturesque Quebec," or any of his other historical books. Now I say *a quelque chose, malheur est bon!* Without these mistakes we would not have had the nice notes on the subject written by LeMoine, Chambers, Faucher and Dionne, and besides that it stimulated our curiosity so well that (for myself) there was not one old description or plan of the city in my pretty extensive library that was left unturned or not read anew, and it is so much better for our knowledge of the city.

To these who would like to read the Italian text I subjoin it to this: not the whole description of Quebec, but the only part which brought the query from Col. Carr. I only had the work last week; that will explain why I am coming out so late on the subject.

Yours truly,

P. GAGNON.

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"La Citta è auch'essa ben fabbricato, e piena di superbi edifizii, come Chiese e palazzi; ma vi sono in specie il

palazzo del Vescovo, i tribunali di giudicatura, *la casa dei Cavalieri gerosolimitani*, ch'è una fabrica superba di pietre quadre, e che dicesi esser costata 40,000 Lire ster., con conventi di 'Frati,' e di Monache, cappelle ec, che richiederrebbero troppe tempo a descriverle. Ma il piu nobile edificio di tutti è il palazzo, dove risiede il Governatore, in cui tenevosi, il grau Consiglio della Carolina, quando Quebec era in mano dei Francesi, e dove son riposte tutte le regie provisioni, etc., etc."—*Il Gazzettiere Americano.*

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## THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN AND MALTA.

(*To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.*)

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**S**IR,—Towards the end of the month of August last, I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Colonel Carr, a distinguished British officer, who, on his way to the Far-West spent a couple of days in Quebec.

We visited together some of our institutions and various historical places in and about the city, and he manifested the greatest interest in all that he saw; for not only is he a gentleman of high military attainments, but also quite familiar with the history of Canada, before and since the conquest.

While thus together he asked me whether the Knights of St. John had not, under the old *regime*, a branch of their order established in Quebec, remarking at the same time that he had read something to that effect in a book in his library.

As I could give him no information whatever upon the question, nothing more was said with reference to it.

On his return, however, to his command in England, he wrote me, enclosing an extract taken from an Italian version of the *American Gazetteer*, published at Leghorn, in 1763.

This letter and the extract I at once sent to our esteemed

historian and *litterateur*, Mr. LeMoine, who published them in your valuable paper, with his observations thereon.

This issue of your paper, together with subsequent ones I forwarded to my friend, Colonel Carr; and during the course of last month I received another letter from him, which I again enclosed to Mr. LeMoine.

I now send you Colonel Carr's last letter with Mr. LeMoine's, and hope that you will kindly publish both, as I am sure they will be read with much interest by all who followed the discussion on this hitherto doubtful historical question, but which has been set at rest by Colonel Carr's successful researches.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Quebec, 8th April, 1886.

D. MURRAY.

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NORTON BARRACKS, Worcester,

9th February, 1886.

DEAR MAJOR MURRAY,—I deferred answering your kind letter of 12th December, with the interesting newspapers which accompanied it, till I had an opportunity of going to London and satisfying myself on the puzzling historical point, by consulting the original English edition of the *American Gazette*. This opportunity did not offer till last week when I was able to visit the British Museum, which contains almost every book published in the English language. On turning up the passage about Quebec, I found by the annexed extract that the Italian translator had been misled by the somewhat vague language of the English author and had very naturally construed the word "Hospitallers" as "*Cavallieri Girrosodemipitani*," *i. e.* Knights of Jerusalem, the only interpretation which the term would convey to an educated Italian of that period, *viz*: 1762.

It therefore appears that the house alluded to was that of the *Recollets Franciscans*; but that point, Mr. LeMoine and

the learned antiquarian E.T.D.C. will doubtless soon determine.

I sent the newspaper extracts to General Porter, Royal Engineers, the historian of the Order of St. John, and a distinguished member of the English Protestant branch, who during his long residence at Malta had devoted himself to studying their archives; and he expressed himself convinced that, if there had been any organized branch in Canada there was at any rate no trace of their having remitted the customary "Responsions" to the central treasury.

I hope your kind antiquarian friends will forgive me for having started the fruitless search into the records of the old *regime*, and that they will believe my disappointment at having failed to establish an interesting fact in the history of the Order of St. John.

Believe me very truly yours,

R. E. CARR, Col.

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(*The American Gazetteer, London 1762.*)

QUEBEC.

The upper town is also well built and abounds with noble edifices, as churches, palaces, especially that of the Bishop, the Courts, the House of the Hospitallers, which is a noble building of square stone, said to have cost 40,000 livres, several monasteries, chapels, etc., which would take up too much room to describe.

The Jesuits here, as in most places, were best accommodated; their church fine and large; though the convent is small; both are well built and advantageously situated on the upper town.

Their garden is large and well planted, and at the end of it a pleasant little copse.

R. E. C.

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THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN AND MALTA AT QUEBEC.

*Denis Murray, Esquire.*

MY DEAR SIR,—Agreeable to promise, I have in my

communications to the MORNING CHRONICLE of the 12th and of the 21st January last invited students of Canadian history to discuss the question submitted by your English antiquarian friend, Col. R. E. Carr, asking for their views as to the existence of an organized priory of the Knights of Jerusalem and Malta, at Quebec, under the French *regime*.

At the outset, I expressed the grave doubts I entertained as to the existence, in this city, of such an expensive edifice (having cost £40,000 stg.) as that mentioned in the Italian version of the *American Gazetteer*, printed at Leghorn in 1763. Among the several learned disquisitions called forth by the enquiry, one, especially, bearing the signature of Mr. J. E. Roy, of Levi, by its fullness and accurate details, deserved mention. Mr. Roy wrote in French: I attempted to present your readers with an English summary of his able paper, whilst reviewing the whole case.

Mr. Roy, very properly quoted a passage from Knox's *Journal* of the siege of Quebec in 1759, in which occurs *inter alia*, an account of the public edifices churches, colleges, monasteries, convents, &c., which this generally accurate observer had noted, in the city, after the capitulation. One of his statements is certainly calculated to arrest attention, Knox speaks of "a stately and unfinished house for the Knights Hospitallers,"—on which seemingly Mr. Roy based his assertion: "that the foundations of a house of the Order were once laid on the rock of Quebec, but that a Priory of the Order never existed in the colony." Until additional proof be produced, I also am inclined to agree with him. No organized Chapter ever existed here—at most, as Knox observes, "a stately and unfinished House for the Knights Hospitallers." Could Knox have mistaken the *Hotel Dieu Convent—les Hospitalliers de l'ordre de Saint Augustin*, founded by the pious *Duchesse D'Aiguillon* in 1639, at Quebec, for Knights Hospitallers. This is unlikely and the Italian translator of the *American Gazetteer* rendering it as "*Cavallieri Girrosodemipitani?*"



It has recently been suggested to me by a former resident of Malta, now our gallant fellow townsman Trooper Richardson (one of the 195 survivors of the 600 Light Brigade) that by writing to the military authorities of Malta, where the archives of the old order still are kept, a decisive reply could be procured as to the early movements of the order of Malta.

I cannot do otherwise than regret that a prolonged and serious illness still prevents our learned old friend Abbé Bois, of Maskinongé, from forwarding his *factum* on the case. But what of the gilt stone on the wall, "1647."? However, the letter you recently received from Col. Carr, as you stated, contains valuable information, procured lately by him at the *British Museum*, which information I hope you will publish, in order to help to unravel this tangled web of Canadian history.

Yours truly,

J. M. LEMOINE.

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## AN INDIAN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS FOREFATHERS.

BY EDWARD JACK.

**I**T WAS immortal "amaranth" that Milton apostrophised in his sublime poem, but there is a spot far down in Nova Scotia where the foot of the tourist seldom enters, where if the spirit of the illustrious bard had ever strayed in these latter days, that glorious shade would have found a more humble but far more fragrant flower on which to waste the sweetness of his melody,—the place *Antigonish*, the flower, the clover. Whether I am in the pleasant residence of Mr. Gregory, overlooking the town, or in the streets of the pretty little village under the shade of the willows, or drive miles into the country, it is all the same,— the warm summer wind everywhere comes to me laden with the perfume of clover, and the fields so far as I can see are red and

white with the blossoms of the modest little flower. The first thing which greets me on awakening in the morning is its perfume, and it is the last thing to come to me on the air of night, imperceptible but for the cool fragrance which it carries on its wings, when I retire to rest.

The view from the hill overlooking the railway station and village of Antigonish is one of rare beauty. The latter lies in a valley through which a clear bright stream meanders over a gravelly bed; there is a large flat on either side of this, and the lighter green of these fresh-looking meadows is dotted here and there with small clumps of shrubs which also fringe the stream, whose waters, in places are visible from the hill on whose summit I sit, which is distant half or three quarters of a mile from it. There are also many trees close to the stream as well as scattered everywhere through the village among the white cottages—for Antigonish is very careful that all its houses should be neatly painted, the color usually being pure white. On the west of the town rises the Roman Catholic Cathedral, built of a dark grey limestone. Two other churches are also to be seen. Looking from the same elevation toward the south-west is seen the valley, whose surface shows numerous undulations, it is well watered by pure streams and is bounded at the distance of about twelve miles in the direction in which we are looking by a range of hills from six to seven hundred feet high, which are largely covered by hardwoods. So far as one can see in the valley there are green fields, with groves scattered everywhere through them, and here and there houses and barns. There are no rocky hills, nor are there any stone piles or stumps to mar the view. This valley, in a northerly and southerly direction, at the point where the village is situated is but four or five miles wide. To the north of my point of observation, distant a mile, there is a hill largely covered by hardwoods whose summit reaches an elevation of 750; it is called the "Sugar Loaf."

Below the town and railway station is the harbor, a shoal

narrow sheet of water, at the head of which there are extensive meadows which are intersected by small lagoons and water courses. The harbor is six miles long and is surrounded by prettily undulating hills, on whose slopes there are cultivated fields interspersed with groves, and near its foot is a high cliff of white plaster standing conspicuously on the water's edge.

At the head of the harbor there is a very pretty flat still called the "Indian Gardens," although now no longer the property of the aborigines.

Desiring to ascertain all that the Indians might know about the place, I sent for "Old Gabe," a Micmac 86 years of age. After a few hours, Gabe, whose eye yet shines with something of the brightness of youth, came to see me, accompanied by his son and another Indian. The Indian Gardens, he said, once belonged to his race, but they had long ago been granted to an English colonel. Here they formerly planted their Indian corn. He said that the Indian name of Antigonish was "Alleget-conee-etch," "the place of the broken or bent branch." Among other information that Gabe gave me was the following: In old times in the other world (meaning before the arrival of Europeans) the Indians worshipped the sun and addressed prayers to it. "Manitou," he said, was a bad word; it meant the devil. (This, no doubt, was from the teaching of the Jesuits, who took this plan of making their word for spirit odious to them, for the true meaning of "Manitou" is spirit.) All three of the Indians recognized the name of "Glooscap," as well as the Algonquin legend of the exchange of tails between the muskrat and beaver, as also that of the reduction of the squirrel from his former immense to his present diminutive size. They also knew that "Glooscap" resided in the far off South and that three Indians visited him in quest of certain favors; that seven years were occupied in the journey; that to one of them wishing for long life, "Glooscap" granted his request by

turning him into a tangled and crooked cedar which no one would cut down. They knew also about this party having seen "Glooscap's" ancestor, who was lying on the ground and that from the place where he or she laid, medicine plants sprung up. "Long ago," said Gabe, "I was in Newfoundland, I never saw the red Indians there, but I have seen the places where they had camped." Their berths or beds, he said, were excavated in the earth to the depth of about a foot. He could see where even the little ones had slept. He said that the red Indians had done this, so that if they had been fired on in the night by the whites the balls would not reach them (a protective device somewhat similar to that of our rifle pits). As Gabe's knowledge of English was limited, not much information could be obtained from him. In fact, he experienced great difficulty in conveying his ideas in our language in such a manner as to render them at all intelligible.

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### RELICS OF A LOST TRIBE.

In a former number of the ANTIQUARIAN we published an account of the extinction of the Bethuk race of Indians of Newfoundland;—the following notes will form an interesting addendum to our previous notice.

**R**ELICS of the extinct race of Indians who were the aboriginal inhabitants of Newfoundland were recently discovered on Pilley's Island, Notre Dame Bay. The relics are very interesting. Very few remains of the vanished race of the Bethuks have been preserved. There are a few in private hands, and the Newfoundland Museum contains a small collection, including a skull and skeleton, some arrow heads, axes, gouges, and other stone implements.

In the recent excavation one of the graves was found to contain the skull of an adult in an excellent state of preservation. It has the characteristics of the skull of a savage, but it is well shaped and pretty well developed in the in-

tellectual region. The skull proves that the Bethuks were by no means of a low type. Only three bones of the skeleton were found along with the skull. Foxes or wolves had probably carried off the others. The greatest curiosity, however, is the other skeleton, which, with the exception of the vertebrae of the neck is perfect. Apparently it is the skeleton of a young Bethuk 9 or 10 years of age. The body had been wrapped in birch bark, laid on its side, and covered with stones. The form was seen to be perfectly preserved when the birch wrappings were removed, and it has somewhat the appearance of a mummy. The skull is detached from the body, the vertebrae of the neck having been destroyed or removed.

There are also in the collection several specimens of beautifully finished stone arrow-heads, hatchets, various articles made from birch bark, such as small models of canoes, drinking vessels, &c., and curiously shaped bone ornaments, all worthy of scientific examination. These, according to the Indian custom, were buried with the dead.

The Aborigines of Newfoundland were a branch of the great and powerful Algonquins, who once lived from the Rocky Mountains to Newfoundland, and from Labrador to the Carolinas. Here they hunted and fished for ages before the discovery of the Island by Cabot. It was a dark day for these poor savages when the pale faces appeared. Quarrels arose, and at length it became war to the knife between the two races. The savages were no match for the white men, armed with muskets. Great cruelties were practised by the whites, and the Indians savagely retaliated. The whites at length come to regard the Aborigines as vermin to be exterminated, and the unequal contest went on until not a red man survived.

The Micmaes, from Nova Scotia, aided in the work of extermination. They were the deadly foes of the Bethuks, and gradually the ranks of the tribe were thinned: they were driven from the best hunting grounds, and war and

disease lessened their numbers, until to-day not a single representative of the red men of Newfoundland exists.



## NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.



HE monthly meetings of the Society have been held regularly, and their interest well sustained, having been attended by a fair proportion of the members.

The meeting in January was held at the residence of Mr. Charles T. Hart, (V. P). Hon. Justice Baby, President, in the chair.

The following donations were announced :

3rd Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1881-2.  
From the Smithsonian Institute.

Medal struck by the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Ottawa, 1885. By Mr. R. W. McLachlan.

Messrs. W. D. Lighthall and J. Wagner were elected members : and the following gentlemen were proposed for membership :—L'Abbé Sasseville, Messrs. J. B. Learmont and Marcou.

The question of the continuation of the publication of the CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN was considered, its discontinuance being imminent, from lack of support. After discussion it was moved by Mr. R. W. McLachlan, seconded by Mr. Edward Murphy, and carried :

“That a Committee consisting of the President, Hon. Mr. Chauveau and the Secretary be appointed to take steps in procuring a renewal of the Government grant to the Society.”

It was proposed by Mr. Edward Murphy, seconded by Mr. H. Mott and carried : “That the Society should subscribe for 25 copies of the ANTIQUARIAN.”

After routine business, a paper entitled, "Meanderings in History," read by Mr. Mott, especial reference being made to the want of taste in naming the towns and villages of Canada.

The February meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Edward Murphy, Hon. Justice Baby (President) in the chair.

The three gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were duly elected members of the Society, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Chauveau, seconded by Major Latour, Mr. Campeau of Ottawa was elected a corresponding member.

With reference to a renewal of the Government grant, the President, Hon. Mr. Chauveau and the Secretary, were appointed as a deputation to wait upon the Government, and represent the matter.

Mr. Murphy exhibited his collection of Indian remains found in the neighbourhood of Metcalfe Street, in this city; this collection is full of interest, especially when regarded as fixing, beyond doubt, the site of the ancient "Hochelaga."

Mr. J. H. Bowe (Secretary) read an extremely interesting paper on "Old Edinburgh and its Associations."

The monthly meeting for March was held at the residence of Mr. P. S. Murphy.

Hon. Mr. Chauveau reported that the committee appointed at the last meeting had called on the members of the Government and the petition of the Society was favourably entertained.

"Jugements et Deliberations du Conseil Souverain de la Nouvelle France," Vol. I, was received, a donation from Hon. Mr. Blanchet.

Hon. Mr. Chauveau read some interesting extracts from this volume.

Mr. Learmont exhibited: A Map of Canada published in 1659, by Sausan D'Abbeville, Geographe Ordinaire du du Roy.—also, a map of the Province of Quebec, according

to Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1763, by Captain Carver and other officers.

A map of the Island of St. John, (Prince Edward Island) improved from the late survey of Captain Holland, published 6th April, 1775.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan read a paper on the Louisbourg medals, exhibiting 13 of the medals referred to.

The meetings of the Society above recorded, were marked by the unflinching interest in the objects of the Society by the whole of the members who attended them.

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### AN OLD LANDMARK.



THE quaint old house on St. Sacrament Street, opposite St. Eloi Street, converted into business offices a few years since, has a history. It is about 100 years old, and was once the residence of Michel Chartier, Marquise de Lotbiniere, Chevalier de St. Louis, Seigneur of Beauharnois, Beauce, &c., who was Chief Engineer for the King before the Conquest. The house was also occupied by his son, Alaire Chartier, Marquise de Lotbiniere, Speaker of the House of Assembly, in 1791, when he succeeded M. Panet, first Speaker. When the question came up of abolishing the French language, M. de Lotbiniere used all his influence and succeeded in having the motion rejected, and the language of the Province of Quebec remains what it was before the Conquest. This gentleman left three daughters, the eldest, Louise Josephite, married in 1821, the Hon. R. N. Harwood. The present Lieut.-Col. A. C. De Lotbiniere Harwood, D.A.G., Seigneur of Vaudreuil, is their eldest son and representative of the Marquis de Chartier de Lotbiniere. The gallant Colonel is well known to our citizens, and gives us a fine idea of the real type of a French Seigneur of the old *regime*. The old house was occupied by Mrs. Harwood until about 1830, when she retired to the manor house at Vaudreuil.