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FLORIO'S WORLD OF WORDS.

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



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 gentle-
 menne," 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 witneses 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 styled by Shakspeare a "rymer," "notwithstanding he had more skill in good poetrie than my slie gentleman seemed to have in good manners and humanitic." 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 alledge Will Sommer in jestes"—prior, that is, to the era of Mr. Joseph Miller.) A "boate such as the Indians use, made of one picce," is a "canoa;" 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 Enemy, 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 Lacké 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 Jersies, 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 putts 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 leeward 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 grappling 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, some 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 Mic. 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 Shal-lowest 12 ft. of Water being opposite the great Island. If it once requires a Fort to prevent or stop the incroaching 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.

T 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. Bailliarge,—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.

Rev.:—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—*nonis verrens*.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

THE TYPES OF GREEK COINS.*



TN spite of the beauty and the historical interest of ancient coins, they can never be a very popular branch of archaeological 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 Archaeology. 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 *ταλαριον* of Homer, but this question is not likely to be settled now by the discovery of an actual *τάλαρον*. 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 ἠλεκτρον 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 Eubæan standard, and the Eubæans 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 *trapezite* 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—*Συρακοσων* *Οβελων*, 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 Achaean 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 antropomorphii 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. Robson.

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.

FRENCH 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 Thank-giving 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 Leen* 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 *Colicry*, and indeed this appears to be a species of those birds; but the *Colicry* 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 *l'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 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.



THE 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.

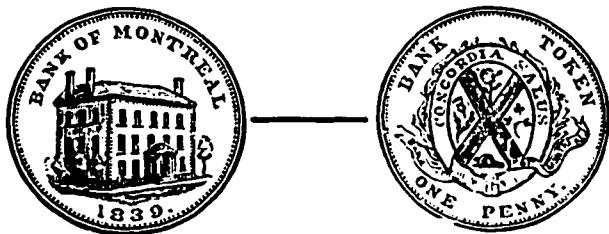
R. W. McLACHLAN.

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.



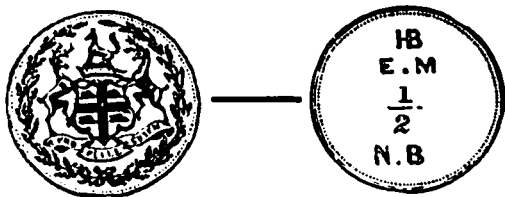
OUR ILLUSTRATION.



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: H B—E.M.— $\frac{1}{2}$ —N.B. 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.

WE 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.