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THE MASSAGNOG ROCK.

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MANY of the objects forming the picturesque scenery on the Ottawa District are as yet little known to most Canadians, and one in particular, not only for its interest as a national wonder, but also for the antiquated evidence of the Red Indian's art connected with it.

About fifty miles south-west from Renfrew, in a pine and rocky country, is a lake called Massagnog (or Michinog), five miles long and two wide, and forming the head waters of the Ontario Mississippi River. From the bottom of this lake, forming part of its wide shore, there rises an immense rock 750 feet high and one mile long; 400 feet of the rock is above water, and the higher part is half a mile long. The rock is approached from the opposite shore in a canoe or boat. Nearing it in your bark, you have a scene the sub-

limity of which is equalled by a few places in Canada. No marks of civilization are in view, nothing but solitude and the grandeur of nature—to the left a blue expanse of water widens out, having some rocky islands in the distance—away to the right the same water narrows till only a few hundred feet wide; and behind you the shore contrasts widely with what is in front—it is irregular with bays, slopes gradually, and is covered with low bush and tall green and dead pines—while in front is the long unbroken stretch of rock towering majestically above everything else. How immense this rock seems! When you are some hundred feet from it, a feeling that some of it might topple over on you is not easily got rid of

The surroundings and rock were the haunts of the Red Men. A battle was fought on some part of the low shore—there might have been one on the rock, and as you look at its dizzy summit you cannot help but imagine an Indian battle is waging there:—Wild yells resound through the woods, arrows are flying, while scalping, shooting from behind trees, and other characteristics of an Indian engagement are going on vigorously; at last one party becomes weaker, are hard pressed, and sooner than be taken prisoners by their opponents they drop over the abrupt verge of the rock—their wild death-song echoing painfully against the rock as they fall with a fast increasing velocity, and with a loud splash sink in the deep blue water of the lake. And now we expect almost to hear one of those splashes.

The rock is one of the granite kind, having various coloured strata, which gives it a beautiful appearance, but what appears most prominent are the veins of white quartz running diagonally across the face of it. On the top of the rock there was once a green pinery, but the ravages of fire destroyed this, and now there are only black ramdikes, which deteriorate from the once verdant appearance of the rock's summit.

A man taking out logs thought to shorten the distance of drawing by letting them fall off the rock on to the ice below. The experiment was highly successful as far as shortening the distance was concerned, but every log that fell on the ice broke into pieces.

On the face of the rock, just above the water, are a number of painted designs, executed with some pigments by the Red Men of times gone past. Animals, men, deer drawing sleds, hunting scenes, and various devices; are clearly depicted in red, to a scale about one-fifteenth the original size. But what seems strange is that one of the pictures is that of a veritable camel, bearing three armed men; ahead of the camel is a dead-fall; and to one side are some armed men waiting in ambush. From this it appears there must have been camels in America at one time, and have since become extinct, or that they were imported from Asia in some manner; but anyhow we are mystified about that camel, and would like some archæologist to explain. There are other odd pictures, but they were submerged by the water at the time we visited the rock in June, 1878. Whatever might be the material with which the pictures are painted, it is very indestructible, since, for the last twenty-five years, on account of a dam at the foot of the lake, the water has mostly all the time covered them. But they will be eventually destroyed by the wearing away of the rock.

Silver is said to abound in the rock. Years ago, a man, who came amongst the Indians, discovered a cave having untold quantities of silver in it. He built a shanty over it and covered the mouth of the cave with a flat stone. We forget what became of the man, but any amount of hunting has been made for the remains of his shanty. A person told me that he once came across it, but the forest fires some years ago destroyed all traces, and he has not been able to find the place since.

There are several caves about the rock.

At a place called Cloyne, five miles south of the lake, a silver mine was in operation at the time I passed there last summer.

To reach Massagnog Lake from Renfrew, you go to Dacre, then to the Madawaska, crossing at Griffith, then to "Dutch John's"; from there you can take the Addington Road down to the Lake. On that part of the Addington Road the country is very rough and poor for agricultural purposes. Along it may be seen the abandoned shanties of settlers who took up land when the road was first built.

The best time to visit the rock is in September, although a trip there at any time will amply repay the visitor.

FRAGMENT ON THE FRENCH COLONY OF CANADA.

WE give the following extract from M. Pouchot's "Memoir upon the late War in North America, between the French and English, 1755-60;" recently presented to the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal by Mr. W. Elliot Woodward, Roxbury, Mass:—

Canada was first settled by fishermen; by individuals who came to trade with the Indians,—by discharged soldiers, and finally by people who had been sent thither from France under *lettres de cachet*. Some of these latter, were for three years before they could recover their liberty, and others were for life. Some others, if not the greater number, had been sent out by the Seigneurs of the country to establish themselves.

The lands had been at first ceded by the king to the foreign missions, the Sulpicians, the Jesuits, and to officers.

There were found in Canada few lands, and perhaps none, that belonged to the merchants or peasantry.

That which still further contributed to the increase of these establishments was, the discharge of the Regiment of Carignan, of which all the soldiers became colonists, and the officers, proprietors of the lands belonging to the laity.* Such were the actual sources of population of this immense country. It appears strange, from the little care and aid given to increase it, that this colony, which was so long very feeble, and often ready to perish with misery from the little help it got from France, should, notwithstanding this, have gained a population of thirty thousand souls.† From this we may infer that the climate is fine and the soil fertile. It is not unusual to find from grandfather to grandchildren, as many as sixty persons.

The Canadians are very well formed, robust, and active, endure pain and fatigue admirably, and are accustomed to long and painful journeys for their trade, which they accomplish with great address and patience. These voyages are usually made very deliberately, on account of the kind of life which they lead on these occasions. They are brave, love war, and are ardent patriots. They evince a strong attachment to their mother country, and their little knowledge of the world renders them volunteer braggarts and liars, being little informed upon any subject.

There is no country where women lead a happier life than in Canada. The men show them great attentions, and

* This occurred about a century previous to the time the above was written.
—Ed.

† This is a great error. By a census taken about the middle of the century, it appears that the colony of Canada then had about 88,000 souls. The last enumeration, by Governor Carlton, brought up the population to 153,000, of which was 3,000 were English and Protestants, who had settled here since the peace. The latter held all the commerce in their hands, and sought to make themselves sole masters of the administration.—*Note in Original.*

spare them all the fatigue they can. We might also add, that they deserve all this, being modest, of comely figure, vivacious in spirit, and full of intrigue. It is only through them, that their husbands procure employment that puts them at ease and above the common lot. There prevails in the villages, a tone of good society which we would not expect in a country so remote. They dance and demean themselves very gracefully, and this without masters.

The Canadians are generally religious and of good morals. The voyageurs are but little trusty in the affairs of trade. Their priests restrain them severely, being their temporal and spiritual masters, and have brought all under their sway, even to the general and intendant, for it would be a misfortune for the two latter not to secure their good will. The curates are rich and removeable. The bishop of the greatest diocese in the world,—that of Quebec, has rents of sixteen thousand livres, and is responsible only to the pope. Since the death of M. de Pombriant, the English have not nominated one, and the whole country is under the direction of two grand vicars.*

The Governor of Canada is also Governor of Louisiana.

* The famous bill of 1774, allowed the Canadian catholics to have a bishop, but upon condition that he should not be consecrated in France. They raised all manner of clamors and troubles from one cause and another in England, upon the promulgation of this bill. This justifies the reflections of the author of *Observations sur le traité de paix conclu à Paris en 1763*. See pages 80, 81.—*Note in Original*.

Mgr. Henri-Marie-Dupriel de Ponbirand arrived at Quebec, in August, 1741, and took possession of the office of Bishop on the 30th of that month. He died at Montreal June 8, 1760, and to the last was a strong adherent to the French interests. On the day that Quebec capitulated, he addressed a mandate to all the faithful of his diocese, tending to excite a patriotic feeling. He was succeeded by Jean Olivier Briand, who came over as secretary to Ponbirand in 1741, was chosen to be Bishop of Quebec Sept. 11, 1764, went to England, was approved by the King, and after being duly confirmed, returned to Canada in June, 1766. He died June 25, 1794.—*Knox's Journal*, ii, 108; *Liste Chronologique*, p. vi, vii.—ED.

Although clothed with ample authority for the police of the country, and negotiations with the Indians and foreigners, he is greatly restricted by the intendant, who is absolute master of financial matters, is charged with all the trade and justice, and is at the head of the sovereign council of the country.

The trade of Canada is made on the king's account, and by individuals. The intendant has the general direction of this business. The king has magazines at Quebec, Montreal, St. Johns, Chambly and Carillon, and for the posts further up at La Presentation, Niagara, Frontenac, the fort at the portage, at Presque Isle, Riviere aux Boeufs, and at Fort Du Quesne.

The magazine at Quebec is a depot to supply that at Montreal, and also issues supplies for trade with our domiciliated Indians, the Abenakis, and others down the river. The magazine at Montreal furnishes merchandises to all the posts above named. Its trade directly with the Indians was but small, until the king appointed a commissary. These magazines furnish all the provisions for the war, as well as for trade and for the king's service. They also in part supply the artillery.

The king has at all these places, store-keepers nominated by the intendant, to whom they report direct. The intendant has under him a commissary of ordnance of the Marine, who remains at Montreal to attend to the details of the upper country.

Munitions, provisions and goods, intended for trade or presents to the Indians, come from France in vessels laden on the king's account. The Bureau of the Marine furnish all these effects, and many therein concerned have doubtless an interest in the purchases.

They send ventures, which amount in every way to the best possible account, and which apparently they pay to the

king, over the footing of current merchandizes in Canada. But the greatest evil is, that they send goods which are not proper for the Indian trade, such as large mirrors mounted upon morocco, silk stuffs, and remnants of various other fabrics, handkerchiefs, hose, and in short all the remnants of the shops. The intendant who was attached to the marine, dared not refuse all these articles, and sent them in form to separate stores, where they spoiled, or were stolen, or were turned to other uses. They made reports of consumption at the end of a certain time, and the money paid for them by the king, went into the pockets of those furnishing them, and all the loss was his. We should add to this, the damages unavoidable in a long transportation, and what would be stolen. The furnishers having thus a great profit upon the losses, while the king sustained them, although the profits upon trade in ordinary times was very great,—or otherwise no private persons would have wished to engage in this trade, especially in the most remote and almost inaccessible regions.

The goods for Indian trade, are guns for hunting, lead, balls, powder, steel for striking fire, gun-flints, gun-screws, knives, hatchets, kettles, beads, men's shirts, cloths of blue and red for blankets and petticoats, vermilion and verdigris, yellow, green and blue ribbons of English weaving, needles, thread, awls, blue, white and red rateen for making moccasins, woolen blankets, of three points and a half, three, two, and one and a half Léon cloth, mirrors framed in wood, hats trimmed fine, and in imitation, with variegated plumes in red, yellow, blue and green, hoods for men and children of fringed rateen, galloons, real and imitation, brandy, tobacco, razors for the head, glass in beads made after the fashion of wampum, black wines, paints, &c.

The Indians give in exchange for these goods, the skins of roebucks, stags, bears, beavers, otters, péicans, squirrels,

martens, lynxes, foxes, muskrats, woodrats, wolves, caribou and moose. They trade also for bread, pork, salt, prunes, molasses, all kinds of meats, and fish, bear's oil, which they value more than goose oil, and the down of aquatic birds. All these different exchanges, are reduced in value to the beaver skin, which is commonly reckoned as a bottle of brandy of thirty sol. The pound of castor is valued at four livres, ten sol; and skins weigh from two and a half to three pounds. The price of our goods varies with the distance of the locality.

The store keepers at the king's posts, were alone charged with this trade, and accounted the product to the intendant. The commandant had a right to see that the Indians were not cheated, and to take of these goods what he thought necessary for presents. The different interests of these persons often made them disagree. The governor almost always found them wrong and recalled them. To avoid these embarrassments, it was usually enough for them to come to some understanding, when they could conduct their affairs together.

The posts in the interior of the country were assigned to officers in favor. Rank was counted there as nothing. They took with them a store keeper who was to trade on their account. As they had no money, they found merchants at Quebec and Montreal, who supplied upon credit all the goods necessary, which they called equipping them. They agreed upon their prices, and gave peltries to the merchants in return. They had to earn profits for both parties. These officers often had occasion to negotiate for the king with the nations near their posts, and to give them goods as presents. They were paid by the intendant, upon the approval and order of the governor. This occasioned many hypothecated accounts which turned to the most certain profit of the commandants, especially in time of war.

These commandants as well as private traders, were obliged to take out licenses from the Governor which cost from four to five hundred livres, in order to be allowed to carry their goods to the post, and to charge some effects to the king's account. This feature always presented a prominent obstacle to trade and establishments of Canada, as they were obliged to take out these licenses every time they wished to go into the interior of the country. The most distant posts in the north-west were the most highly coveted, on account of the abundance and low prices of peltries, and the high price of goods.

A third kind of trade was followed by these traders, or *coureurs de bois*, who, having laden some canoes with merchandize, and halving the licenses, went to the homes of the nations outside of the gates of our posts, where they awaited the Indians in their villages to which they followed them, till their return from the chase, and came back after trading, with their canoes laden, at considerable profit. Those especially who were in condition to purchase goods at first hand, made a fortune very quickly, but to do this, it was necessary to determine to lead a most miserable and painful life. These different traders, upon their return to France, might show an amount of two millions five hundred thousand livres.

To the details here given, M. Pouchot had added some observations upon the value which Canada might have been to France if they had better known its resources, and had improved the great advantages which the soil and situation of the country offered ; but as the author had only introduced the subject, and promised at some time to return to it, and to further explain it, and as we have not found these papers with further remarks, we have thought proper to suppress the more early and therefore more superficial and unfinished ones. As for the rest, he advances nothing in these

but what the Abbé Raynal has seen and discussed with care in his work, where he has had the courage the first to rise above the unjust prejudices which the public had acquired against the French colonies upon the continent of North America ;—prejudices which they were forced to justify in the course of the Memoirs printed in the *Ephémérides du Citoyen*. Because the government had committed faults in the administration of the colony of Canada, ought we to conclude that it was worthless, and that we should congratulate ourselves upon its loss? Such, nevertheless, when reduced are all the arguments of our economist; a member of the political sect which always takes enthusiasm for reason, and who himself, the slave of his system, makes everything yield to it, and in doing this spares neither paradoxes nor contradiction of words.

FOUR CONFEDERATE COINS.

Dr. B. F. Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Health of this State, possesses a coin which numismatists would greatly covet. It is one of four half-dollar pieces, coined for the Confederate Government, and Dr. Taylor, who was then chief coiner, was instructed to submit to the Cabinet, then in Montgomery, a design for a new currency, the dies of the United States having been destroyed. The design was approved and orders issued for the striking off of some specimen pieces. Four half-dollars were coined and the design adopted. The project of issuing a currency of coins was subsequently abandoned on account of the want of bullion, and was never carried out. By permission of the Cabinet, one of the coins was retained by Dr. Taylor, a second was presented to Prof. Biddle, of the University of Louisiana; a third was given to Dr. Ames, and the remain-

ing piece came into possession of a member of the Confederate Government. On the reverse of the coin is a representation of the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by 13 (?) stars, denoting the States of the Southern Confederacy, and on the lower rim the figures 1861. On the obverse there is a shield with seven stars, representing the seceding States; above the shield is a liberty cap, and entwined around it stalks of sugar-cane and cotton. The inscription is: "Confederate States of America."—*From the New Orleans Picayune, March 16.*

DISCOVERY OF THE GIN-SENG PLANT IN CANADA.

WE owe the discovery of this plant to Father Lafitau. This missionary was convinced that he could find it in Canada, and after a very long search he found it in this country. He saw with much surprise, that the Chinese word *gin-seng*, signifying "resembling a man," or as the translator of P. Kircher renders it "a man's thigh," and that the Iroquois word *garent-oguen*, had the same meaning; *orenta*, in Iroquois signifying the "thighs," and the "legs," and *oguen*, expresses "two things separated." He published this discovery in 1718, in a pamphlet dedicated to his Highness the Regent, and to flatter this prince, called this plant *Aureliana Canadensis, sinesibus gin-seng, Iroquois, garentoguen*. M. Sarrasin, a physician of Quebec, had in 1704, sent some of these plants to the king's garden, but they then knew nothing about it in Paris. It is found in many countries of North America, which are on about the same parallel as Corée, from whence comes the most that the Chinese use. Gin-seng is as common in the Illinois country as with the Iroquois. It also occurs in Mary-

land, &c. As soon as it was proved that the *garentoguen* was the *gin-seng*, they hastened to collect it. The India company paid the Canadians as high as 96 livres the pound, to take to China. It then fell to four livres, and finally into discredit entirely, from reasons given by the Abbé Raynal, in his *Hist. Phil. & Pol. des Etab. des Européens*, &c.

This plant is the *Panax quinquefolia* of botanists. It is still an article of trade with China, but of very uncertain price. Its medicinal virtues have been altogether overrated.

HISTORY OF ACADIA.*



THE publication of a "History of Acadia," is an event in the literary world of New Brunswick, and we believe that Mr. Hannay's book will at once take a place in Canadian literature as a standard work. It is the product of a resolve made fifteen years ago by the author, that he would write a History of Acadia during its occupancy by the French. He says himself, that he was not aware of the magnitude of the undertaking when he entered upon it; but as he proceeded he became aware how difficult it was to procure access to reliable authorities, and of how little real value were most of the New England histories which might be supposed to be valuable authorities for such a work as his.

To trace back relations and circumstances to their original source, or to authorities equally reliable as the original, is always a laborious and rarely a pleasant task. But it is one from which no true historian would shrink, and Mr. Hannay has not done so.

* History of Acadia, by James Hannay, Published by J. & A. McMillan, St. John, N.B.

The work has had some reverses. It was almost completed in 1877; the author had gone into retreat at Oak Point, "to obtain quiet and complete the last chapters of his work," when one pleasant morning in June a boy came running across the fields with the tidings that the City of St. John had been burnt down the previous day. Mr. Hannay hastened to the City, to find that his book, then half printed, his library, and the whole of his manuscript in the printing office, had been destroyed. The whole of the printing and most of the writing had to be done over again. But at last the work is in a form that, we venture to say, is imperishable. Mr. Hannay's book deserves to be scattered all over Canada; it should find a place in every public library, and in every private library of any importance, wherever any interest is felt in the early history of the Maritime Provinces, and it would thus be secured against any physical disaster such as befell it in June, 1877.

The majority of the people who now occupy the land that was once known as Acadia, have heretofore exhibited comparatively little interest in the fortunes of the white men who first occupied the soil. To most of them the history of the country begins with the English occupation of it. Indeed, with too many people, the history of New Brunswick begins with the landing of the Loyalists, and too little interest is felt in the labours, the struggles, the hopes, the aspirations, the success, and the failure, of the brave race that was there before the English came, and that struggled so long to build up the power of France in that part of America.

Mr. Hannay's book cannot fail to replace this feeling of neglect with a feeling of deep interest in the people who have passed away. He is the first who has successfully attempted to place before the modern Acadians an interesting and a valuable account of their French predecessors, and from his labours will grow up a knowledge of the romance

and the reality of the country's past that cannot fail to dignify its present and illumine its future. All dislike of the French Acadians, all rivalry between the two races, has long since passed away, and it is time that the effort was made to thoroughly incorporate into a literature, that we trust will soon become national, a record of the perseverance, the patience, the struggles, the bravery, and the heroism of those who preceded the present English-speaking population. For in that record there is much to interest, and as told by Mr. Hannay, in smooth and flowing English, it is one which should become permanently fixed in the thoughts of the people.

The opening chapter is devoted to an account of the early voyages of Europeans to the coast of America, which resulted in the discovery of Acadia and Canada; the second chapter gives an interesting account of the aborigines of Acadia, and having thus prepared the way, the author takes up the voyages of Champlain, and the efforts at colonization of De Monts, when the history of Acadia really begins. One hundred and sixty years elapsed between that event and the signing of the Treaty of Paris, by which the French possessions in America passed for ever into English hands.

The record of that century and a half is a heroic struggle against nature and against enemies more persistent and powerful than nature herself. It is a record of struggles between rival commanders for power and rival nations for supremacy; it is a record in which veritable history seems to become romance, and romance and history are inseparably blended, as witness the long struggle between Charnissay and La Tour, and its strange ending, Mr. Hannay's account of which is remarkably graphic; and witness, too, the expulsion of the Acadians, which fearfully real as it was, has become so fruitful a theme for the poet. As showing the style and method of treating his subject adopted by Mr.

Hannay, we hope in a future number to give two or three passages which we have marked.

The author appears to calmly weigh all his statements; where he takes sides in a quarrel or dispute, he moderately and modestly states his reasons, he shows no evidence of prejudice, and his aim appears to be, to present a just, fair, and impartial view of the occurrences and events which he has described; and, we may add, that he has done so with a command of language, a facility of expression, and an elegance of style, that will bear favourable comparison with the styles of the best writers of modern English.

THE FIRST GOLOID DOUBLE EAGLE.

The first specimen of the metric gold double eagle on the goloid principle, of the full value of \$20, coined at the Philadelphia United States Mint, was received at the Treasury Department recently. It is a beautiful coin, of the size of the old double eagle, having a very rich hue. The design of the obverse side is a head of Liberty surmounted by thirteen stars, between which is the metric inscription, "30 g., 1.5 s., 3.5. c. 35 grains," below which is 1879. On the reverse is the double eagle, surmounted by the words, "United States of America," and a circlet of thirteen stars emblazoned. Within the circlet is the Latin inscription, "*Deo est gloria,*" in a scroll held by the eagle the words, "*E pluribus unum,*" meaning, when translated, "The United States of America—to God is the glory—of many one." Beneath are the words, "Twenty dollars." The coin has been handed over to Hon. A. H. Stephens, chairman of the Committee on Coinage. It is patented by Dr. William Wheeler Hubbell, and is the companion coin of the goloid dollar.

DERIVATION OF "MANITOBA."



IN a recent number of *Magee's Illustrated Weekly* there is a quotation from the *Helena Independent* under the above title. Living on the spot and being well acquainted with those who, perhaps, first pronounced this now wide-spread name, I may be in a position to correct the *Independent's* erroneous derivation, and give the correct origin of "Manitoba." In the Indian language the word is "Manitowaba," which signifies "the strait" (waba) "of the spirit" (manito). The origin is a legend among the Indians of this quarter, to the effect that, in former times, from the rocks in the narrows of the lake, strange noises were distinctly heard which were, of course, put to the account of the "Manito." And in the course of this Manito's (or fairy's) nightly revels, the beating of his drum was quite intelligible. This noise was heard best in a great calm, so that the Indians themselves repudiate the idea that it was caused by the rolling of the waves on the pebbles along the lake shore. Moreover, the idea of a "speaking god" was never the meaning the Indians intended to give the word, as the "Manito" never addressed them a syllable, not even to invite them to join his dance. This is, as I said, a legend of old nothing remaining at present but the name, the afore-said "Manito" having changed his quarters, in deference, I suppose, to the approach of civilization; so that there is no longer any awe or spell about the place. A free translation of "Manitoba" might be "the fairy's strait". It is the Indian's legendary spot, as their more civilized fellowmen of other countries have theirs. We hear elsewhere of the "Giant's Causeway," "Fairies' Green," "Devil's Leap," etc. The classics had their "siren of old who sang under the sea," the Irish had their fair maiden Fionnuala, who in the waters of Moyle used "to tell to the night star her tale of woes."

So in like manner the Indians according to their taste fancied the ghosts or fairies holding their Indian dance on the summits of the rocks of "Manitowaba" or Manitoba.

MANITOWABA.

Lake Manitoba, March 24, 1879.

UNITED STATES COINS AND PATTERNS.



ANY numismatists have a mania for securing the first issue of any change in coinage, and many of them are in a constant state of anxiety for fear they should miss an opportunity of securing some rare experimental or pattern coin to add to their collections. Most governments which boast of a Mint or Mints are constantly tinkering at their coinage. Great Britain, probably, is less susceptible to change than any other nation, and it has adhered pretty closely in coin emblems to the reigning monarchs, whose busts usually occupy the obverse of her metallic issues. Germany has brought forth a great number of coins of different types and varieties, particularly of the baser coinage. France, Mexico, and some of the South American States, have frequently changed their coinage. A change in the form of government often necessitates a change in the coin emblems, and a desire to improve the appearance of a nation's coinage has given birth to hundreds of experimental coins with which numismatists fill their cabinets. In the United States, as early as 1783, at the conclusion of the peace with Great Britain, the then existing Government commenced experimenting on a proposed coinage. The first productions were the various "Libertas et Justitia" 1783 pattern dollars, half-dollars, quarters, and coppers, which are now extremely rare and greatly valued by collectors.

The efforts of the Government to produce a suitable coin continued through 1784-85, and again resulted in the pattern known as the "Confederatio" piece of 1786. Then came the copper coin designed by Benjamin Franklin, and known as the Franklin or Fugio cent of 1787. Upon the centre of the obverse of this coin is a sun dial, and above this, again, a representation of the sun. On the left border is the word "Fugio," and on the opposite one the date "1787" in *exergue*, and the well-known Franklin motto, "Mind your business." On the reverse side, around the border, are thirteen links interlapped and forming an endless chain, emblematical of the thirteen original States. In the centre, in three lines, is the legend: "We are one," surrounded by a band upon which are the words "United States of America." These coins were struck and circulated in large numbers. After this followed more experiments for the silver coinage, resulting in patterns called the dime and half-dime designs of 1792. These had on the obverse a finely-executed female bust, which is supposed to have been intended for Martha Washington. Following these appeared several varieties of the 1792 Washington pieces, among them a Washington half-dollar, struck in silver and copper trial pieces from the same dies; also, a copper cent, the size of a half-cent, having a small piece of silver in the centre, together with the solid copper cent, known as the naked-bust Washington cent. All these were pattern pieces. The experiments went on, and after considerable discussion on the necessity for a permanent coinage for the new Republic, the first American Mint was established at Seventh, opposite Filbert Street, Philadelphia, in 1793. The building is still in existence as a bakery. The coinage of copper cents and half-cents was first commenced here. The first experimental coins, however, under Washington's administration, were dated 1791-2, and had on the obverse a military bust of

Washington, and the word, "Washington, President, 1791," and on the reverse a spread eagle, above which the words, "one cent." These coins were struck in England and sent to America for circulation, but General Washington upon seeing them had his ire aroused, and strenuously opposed the idea of putting the head of any living person on the country's coinage. The coins were consequently withdrawn from circulation, and the few in existence are eagerly sought after by collectors, who are willing to pay a high price for a specimen. A nearly complete list of the United States pattern, experimental or trial coins, was compiled by Mr. Mason, the numismatist, of Philadelphia. All of them are exceedingly rare, Government officers and members of Congress being the only individuals who are entitled to specimens of experimental and other coins.

EARLY SETTLERS IN OUR NORTH-WEST.



GENERAL A. L. Chetlam, of Chicago, has written a very interesting paper on the colonization of the Red River in 1821 by Swiss emigrants. He shows that the effect of the Napoleonic wars in Europe was to produce great commercial depression, and the disastrous rains of 1816 so damaged the crops that in many countries the poorer classes suffered for want of bread. The distress was greater in Switzerland than in other parts of Europe. Thomas Dundas, Earl of Selkirk, a distinguished nobleman, a few years earlier than this period of distress had purchased a large tract of land in British America from the Hudson's Bay Company, with the intention of settling it with emigrants from Scotland, but in consequence of the determined opposition of the Hudson's Bay Company and the North-West Company at Montreal, the scheme of co-

lonization was only very partially carried out, and having failed at home, Earl Selkirk turned his attention to the distressed Swiss. He prepared and caused to be published in the French and German languages, a pamphlet giving a full but somewhat exaggerated description of the new country, its climate, soil, and productions, and offered to all heads of families, or those who were unmarried and over 21 years of age, land free of cost, with seeds, cattle and farming implement, all on a credit of three years. The pamphlet was freely distributed by Lord Selkirk's agents in the French speaking Cantons of Neuchatel, Vaud and Geneva, and in the German-speaking Canton of Berne. Many young and middle-aged men in these cantons, having become weary of the condition of affairs at home, decided to emigrate to British America under the auspices of Lord Selkirk, and formed a colony for that purpose. In the May of 1821 the colonists assembled at a small village on the Rhine, near Basle, and were floated down the river on two flat-bottomed barges. At the end of ten days they reached a village near Rotterdam, where a ship, the *Lord Wellington*, was in readiness to take them to the New World. They had a distressing voyage of nearly four months, during which their provisions, which were at no time of the quality promised, fell short. Falling in with two English vessels in Hudson Bay, they had their stock replenished, and at length landed at York Fort. The colonists were embarked in batteaux, and commenced the ascent of Nelson River. Propelling their heavy-laden boats by rowing often against a strong current, at the end of twenty days Lake Winnipeg was reached, and here new troubles awaited them. The season was advanced, the fall storms had set in, and their progress along the west shore of the lake, 260 miles in length, was slow and laborious. After a day's hard labouring, often against head winds, the little fleet of boats would put into some sheltered spot, where the weary

voyageurs, perhaps drenched with rain or benumbed with cold, would kindle fires, and all be made as comfortable as possible for the night. In addition to these discouragements and discomforts, their supply of provisions gave out, and the few fish they were able to catch were barely sufficient to keep them from starving. At the end of three weeks, much time having been lost by reason of high wind and storms, they arrived, half famished, at the mouth of the Red River, where, to their dismay, they learned that the locusts or grasshoppers had passed through the country the summer before, literally destroying all the crops. With heavy hearts they proceeded up the river some 35 miles to Fort Douglas, situated on the west bank of the river, near the site of the present Fort Garry, then the principal trading post and headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company. Gov. Alexander McDowell and the other officers of the Company, by their cordial welcome and earnest efforts to supply their wants and make them comfortable, not only gladdened their hearts, but did much to make them forget the hardships of their long voyage. As, however, there was not sufficient provisions to last during the winter, some of the colonists were sent to Pembina, where some jerked Buffalo meat and pemmican were obtained, but not nearly enough to supply the wants of the colony. The winter was long and intensely cold, with unusually heavy falls of snow, and great distress was suffered by all; but the health of the colonists continued good, despite the severity of the winter and the insufficiency of food. The opening of spring found them ready to enter on the lands allotted to them at La Fourche. Lord Selkirk had died at Pau, France, the autumn before their departure from Switzerland, but the fact had been withheld from them until after their arrival at Fort Douglas. Consequently no provision had been made to supply them with seeds and farming implements, as promised them before their departure from the Old World. They were there-

fore compelled, with few exceptions, to use the ordinary hoe and spade in turning over the sod, and in preparing the soil for planting and sowing the seeds obtained in limited quantities from the Canadian farmers. However, as the result of a hard summer's work, the women assisting the men, and the soil being remarkably productive, the crops raised, with what they obtained from the older settlers, carried them through the succeeding winter very comfortably. In the spring of 1822, a herd of cattle, mostly cows, was distributed amongst the Swiss settlers. This distribution of cattle, which had been contracted for by Lord Selkirk before his death, was all that had been done for the colonists in fulfilment of the pledges made before their departure from Europe. As a consequence dissatisfaction became general, and determination was made by a large part of the colonists to depart at the first practicable moment for the United States, a country of which they had learned much since their arrival at the Red River. In the spring of 1823 thirteen families set out for the United States, five families having previously left with their droves of the herd of cattle that was sent them. The journey of four hundred miles to Lake Traverse, was accomplished in rough wooden carts, constructed without irons, the tires being of raw hide drawn tightly round the wheel. They suffered severe privations on this journey and were frequently menaced by danger from roving tribes of Indians. At length arrived at Lake Traverse, preparations were made for descending the St. Peter's River. Cottonwood trees were felled, and canoes or "dug-outs" were made—one for every two adults of the party. The work was slow and difficult, for the want of proper tools. Being in a country through which roamed hunting parties of unfriendly and thieving Indians it was necessary to keep guard over the camp at night. That duty devolved on the women, for the men needed sleep at night in order to be able to work by day on the canoes.

The canoes having been finished, they were launched, and the party floated down stream, arriving about the middle of September at Fort St. Francis, where they were kindly received by the officers of the garrison, and warmly welcomed by their countrymen who had preceded them two years before. After a few week's rest, they started for St. Louis. Arrived at that city, then containing 6,000 inhabitants, they were welcomed, and the greater part of the emigrants leased lands near the city and cultivated them. They proved industrious, temperate and thrifty citizens. The climate of that region, however, was evidently unfavourable for them, and the larger part fell sick. The process of acclimatization was slow and difficult, and by the end of the second summer most of them decided to remove to a cooler and more healthful climate. The opening of the lead mines of the North-West gave the wished-for opportunity, and in the spring and autumn of 1826 the majority of the emigrants removed to the Indian Agency at Gratiot's Grove, fifteen miles north-east from La Pointe, and engaged in mining and smelting lead ore. The spring of 1826 was noted for the great rise of water in the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, caused by unusually deep snow of the preceding winter. The lands of La Fourche were completely inundated. The loss sustained by the Swiss who remained was very heavy, and at the earliest opportunity they left and joined their compatriots at the lead mines. About six years later, when the Indian troubles began which culminated in a war known as the "Black Hawk War," and volunteers were called for, nearly all the men, without regard to age, enlisted, and having been accustomed to the use of fire-arms, rendered the country of their adoption valuable service. The descendants of these colonists are numerous, and are found scattered throughout the Northwest, the greatest being in the region of the lead mines. Most of them are thrifty farmers and stock-breeders. A few have entered the pro-

fessions and trade, and are known as temperate, industrious, and law-abiding citizens.

The contrast between what those early settlers had to suffer, and the facilities provided for those seeking the North-west at the present time is very marked. The ocean passage, which then occupied four months, can now be performed in a few days, and the railways, whose length is increasing every year, render the remainder of the journey easy of accomplishment, and when the Pacific Railway is completed, the discomforts and hardships of the long journey will be reduced to a minimum. The soil of the Red River district is wonderfully rich and fertile, and with facilities of travel, a few years ought to see a large and prosperous Province in our North-west.

ON IDENTIFYING GERMAN COINS.



COLLECTORS are often at a loss to know how to class many German Coins which find their way into their cabinets, more especially those on which no legend whatever appears, simply a "Coat of Arms" or "Monogram" upon the obverse and the value and date upon the reverse.

I shall not attempt the "Monograms" in this paper, but confine myself to those pieces having upon them either the Arms of the State to which they belong or some such characteristic feature as the "View of a City," &c. In describing the coins I will try to be as explicit as possible, and use heraldic terms only where they cannot be avoided.

The coins of Austria and Prussia I shall not enumerate, my object in this article being particularly the coins of the smaller States. The following notes are by no means a complete list of the various Arms and devices found on coins of

the many States and Cities of the German Empire, but will serve to give an idea of the principal distinguishing features.

ANHALT-BERNBERG.—The coins of this Duchy are easily recognized by a Bear having a ducal crown on his collar, walking along a turreted wall, beneath which is an arched gateway ; this fills up the entire field.

ANHALT-DESSAU.—The Arms of this Duchy, a crowned shield divided into two parts, the right having the Arms of Saxony, and the left a half-eagle crowned, are borne on most of its coins.

AUGSBURG.—On the coins of this City almost invariably appears a Fir Cone. One variety has a female figure seated holding a cone in her right hand ; another has a cone upon a pedestal supported by two Sea Gods with tridents, surmounting the cone is a double-headed eagle crowned ; and yet another, the cone upon a shield surmounted by a coronet.

BADEN.—On these pieces the Arms of the Grand Duchy usually occur either in full with supporters, or simply the crowned shield on a mantle or enclosed in a wreath. The Arms in full consist of a plain shield, with a bend surmounted by a ducal crown and supported by two griffins.

BAVARIA.—The coins of this Kingdom, with few exceptions, have a peculiar lozengé shield, crowned with two swords crosswise on a shield of pretence. On the silver coins we have the Arms in full, viz. : a crowned shield quartered with (1) a lion rampant, (2) three mountains, (3) six bars and a crossbar, (4) a lion rampant, with a shield of pretence lozengé, supporters two crowned lions with double tails. On the larger silver coins of Maximilian Joseph, 1816, we have a sceptre and sword crosswise, crowned, filling up nearly the entire field. The "Mother and Child" are found upon the gold and silver pieces of the last century.

BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURG.—The "Galloping Horse" and "Wild Man of the Hartz" holding a pine tree in his

hand, are the principal emblems found on the coins of this Duchy. A shield, with many quarterings, surmounted by five plumed helmets in a row, having the Galloping Horse over the centre helmet, occurs on some of the silver coins; and upon the smaller pieces we often find an orb divided into upper and lower halves, having Roman numerals in the lower half and surmounted by a cross.

BREMEN.—This old City has for its device, a Key placed diagonally. It occurs on the coins, either plain or surmounted by a coronet, or on a crowned shield with or without two leopards as supporters.

COLOGNE.—On the gold and silver coins we have a circular shield, divided into upper and lower halves. In the upper half are three crowns in a row, and in the lower half eleven balls placed in rows of five, four, and two; the shield is surmounted by a helmet, over which are six plumes, supporters, a griffin and lion. On many of the coins of this City are various ecclesiastical emblems.

DANTZIC.—Has two Maltese crosses on a crowned shield, with or without two lions as supporters.

FRANKFORT-AM-MAIN.—A crowned eagle with outspread wings is the usual device on the coins of this old Hanseatic Town, and on some of its pieces is a view of the City, with the bridge over the River Main. A handsome silver coin has a group of water-nymphs, the centre figure leaning on the shield with the eagle, and above is a triangle with rays.

HAMBURG.—The "Three-towered Gateway" of these coins is familiar to almost every collector, and occurs on almost all the pieces, either plain or on a shield surmounted by a helmet, above which are several plumes and standards, with or without two lions as supporters. On the gold ducats is a warrior armed and holding a shield on which are the "three towers."

HANOVER.—The coins of this kingdom seem to have been

interchangeable with those of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, for we very often find the same titles on the coins of both countries, while the "Gallop^{ing} Horse" is found frequently on the coins of Hanover. On those pieces issued by Great Britain for her Hanoverian possessions, are the arms of Great Britain with the "Gallop^{ing} Horse" on a shield of preterence.

HESSE-CASSEL AND HESSE-DARMSTADT.—The Lion rampant on a crowned shield is the usual emblem upon the coins of these Duchies. On some of the silver coins is a large star filling up nearly all the field, with the lion rampant in the centre. A variety of the smaller copper pieces has the star, but the centre plain without the lion.

LIPPE.—The coins of the Principalities of Schaumbourg-Lippe and Lippe-Detmold are easily recognized by a "full-blown Rose," which appears upon almost all of them in one way or another; sometimes it is alone, filling up the entire field, sometimes on a crowned shield, and a variety upon a standard surmounted by a coronet, having also a coronet at each side of the standard. The Arms of Schaumbourg-Lippe consist of a shield quartered with a "full-blown Rose" and a Bird over a Rose, having on a shield of pretence a Rose on a banner, the whole surmounted by three helmets and supported by two angels. This mostly occurs on the larger silver coins.

LUBECK—One of the oldest of North German towns—has on the obverse of its coins a plain shield, with a division into upper and lower halves, surmounted by scroll-work. Sometimes the lower half is filled up with a sort of net-work. On the reverse is a two-headed eagle, crowned, with the figures of value of the piece, generally on its breast.

MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN.—The coins of this Duchy usually have a crowned shield on which are two winged lions, two bullocks' heads, a cross, and an animal resembling a squirrel.

NASSAU.—The coins of this Duchy are distinguished by

a crowned shield, with a dotted field, on which is a lion rampant, with or without two lions as supporters.

NUREMBURG—Formerly an Imperial City, has on some of its earliest coins a figure of St. Lawrence, its patron saint, on others is a lamb carrying a banner, on which is the word "Pax." The silver coins of the last century are very fine ; on one of them is a view of the City, above which soars an eagle holding a globe and sceptre in its talons ; another has a flying eagle, crowned, holding two sceptres, and suspended from each talon by a ribbon is a shield with devices ; another has a two-headed eagle, crowned, holding in its talons a sceptre and globe, and having on its breast a shield divided, bearing a crowned eagle and five bars ; and yet another, on the obverse of which is a view of the City, above is a triangle surrounded by rays, and on the reverse a two-headed eagle, both heads crowned, holding two sceptres in its talons, and bearing a plain shield surmounted by a cross upon its breast.

OLDENBURG.—The ordinary device on the coins of this Duchy is a crowned shield, divided into two parts ; on the left half are two bars, and on the right is a cross, while on some the shield is divided into five parts, bearing four bars, a cross, a mitre over a cross, a lion, and checks.

REUSS.—On the coins of this Principality is a shield quartered with a stork and lion rampant, surmounted by two helmets, a leopard's head, and a stork. On the copper issue there is either a stork or a lion rampant taking up the greater part of the field.

SAXONY.—The arms and devices on the coins of this kingdom are various. There are the arms of Saxony proper—a crowned shield with ten bars and a bend on which are four strawberry leaves, with or without two lions as supporters ; then there are the arms of Wettin, two swords crosswise on a common shield ; and sometimes the arms of Poland, a

crowned shield quartered with the eagle of Lithuania and St. Adalbert of Poland, a mailed figure on a prancing horse. The copper coins generally have the arms of Saxony proper.

SAXE-COBOURG-GOTHA.—On some of the larger silver coins of this Duchy is a crowned shield with many quarterings, and the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense" on a ribbon surrounding it, supported by two crowned lions. The smaller coins have simply the arms of Saxony proper.

SAXE-COBOURG-SAALFIELD.—The gold coins of this Duchy have a crowned shield quartered, having five bars with a bend, a lion rampant, a star and a lion rampant; and the silver coins a crowned shield quartered with a lion rampant and an eagle, with the Saxon arms on a shield of pretence. The copper issues have the arms of Saxony proper.

SAXE-MEINENGEN AND SAXE-ALTENBURG.—The coins of these Duchies have the arms of Saxony proper.

SAXE-WEIMER EISENACH.—A crowned shield divided in two, bearing a bullock's head on the left half and four bars on the right, distinguishes these coins.

STOLBERG-GEDERN.—These coins are easily recognized by a stag with antlers passing in front of a pillar surmounted by an orb.

SCHWARZBOURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.—The coins of this Principality have a crowned shield bearing a two-headed eagle.

WALDECK-PYRMONT.—A crowned shield on a mantle, divided into two parts, bearing a star on the left half and a cross on the right.

WURTEMBERG.—On the older coins of this Kingdom is a crowned shield, quartered lozengé, a flag, two fishes, and a hooded head, on a shield of pretence three antlers. On the modern coins is a shield divided in two, bearing on the left half three antlers, and on the right three lions passant, surmounted by a crowned helmet, and supporters a lion and stag.

C. T. H.

CHINESE MONEY.



FROM the first, the Chinese held a very correct notion with regard to money. They recognized it simply as an instrument to further exchange, and not being in itself wealth. "Money," says one writer, "is an object that in a time of famine cannot feed us, in a time of cold cannot clothe us, but, coming to the service of all occupations. All sorts of precious things may be secured by it." The vicissitudes through which the currency in China has passed have been frequent and violent. The ease with which money is produced tempted various sovereigns in times of national difficulty to coin enormous quantities to meet their immediate wants, and so common have been the material employed, and so rude the technical execution, that coiners have found no difficulty in counterfeiting the Imperial cash. At the present day the trade of coining false money is a large and flourishing one, and only within the last few weeks a vessel was captured on the Yangtze Kiang carrying a full cargo of false money. The principal objection to the copper as a medium of exchange has always been its cumbrousness, and thus at an early period arose a demand for a more convenient equivalent. To some extent silver supplied this want, but introduction of a paper currency proved a still greater benefit to travelling merchants. Historians tell us that bank notes first appeared during the Tang dynasty (A. D. 622-897), but with the advent of troublous times they ceased to circulate, and it was not until the Sung dynasty (A. D. 950-1281) reigned supreme that they were systematically issued and recognized. As in all countries subject to revolutionary outbreaks, the paper currency in China has been subject to extreme fluctuations, and the means adopted by the Government to maintain its nominal value in times of depression have been as unwise and unavail-

ing as any employed in European countries under similar circumstances. At one time, when paper money had become largely depreciated in consequence of over-issue the Government, in order to keep it in circulation, ordered that all payments should be made partly in notes, which were to have the same value as metallic money. It is needless to say that this regulation failed in its effect, and almost immediately afterward we find that notes of the nominal value of 1,000 cash were worth in the market only ten cash. In addition to the over-issue of notes, which has always been the chief cause of their depreciation, the appearance from time to time of large quantities of false notes has added to the popular mistrust in them. It is curious to notice the similarity between the terms of the penalty to be inflicted on forgers of Chinese paper money with those employed by Western governments on the first appearance of forged notes in Europe and America. On the notes issued during the Ming dynasty (A. D. 1365-1463) was the inscription, "Whoever fabricates or uses forged notes shall be beheaded, and he who informs against the forger, or arrests him, shall receive a reward of 250 ounces of silver." The assignats of the French Republic bore an almost identical legend, "La loi punit de mort le contrefacteur, le nation recompense le denonciateur," and on the American notes issued during the war of Independence was inscribed the short and emphatic phrase. "To counterfeit is death."—*London Athenæum*.

"E PLURIBUS UNUM."

The origin of this motto is ascribed to Colonel Reed, of Uxbridge, Mass. It first appeared on a copper coin struck at Newburg, New York State, where there was a private mint. The pieces struck are dated 1786. In 1787 the motto appeared on several types of the New Jersey coppers, also on

a very curious gold doubloon, or sixteen-dollar piece, coined by a goldsmith named Brasher. It was there put "Unum E Pluribus." Only four of these pieces are known to be extant, and they are very valuable. One of them, in the possession of the mint, is supposed to be worth over a thousand dollars. When Kentucky was admitted, in 1791, it is said copper coins were struck with "E Pluribus Unum." They were made in England. The act of Congress of 1792 authorizing the establishment of a mint, and the coinage of gold, silver and copper, did not prescribe this motto, nor was it ever legalised. It was placed on gold coins in 1796, and silver coins in 1798. It was constantly used thereafter until 1831, when it was withdrawn from the quarter-dollar of a new device. In 1834 it was dropped from gold coins to mark the change in the standard fineness of the coin. In 1837 it was dropped from the silver coins, marking the era of the revised mint code. It has been thought proper to restore it recently to the new silver dollar without any special sanction of law, although the expression is one very proper for American coins.

A UNIVERSAL CATALOGUE OF PRINTED BOOKS.

THE following report of the Council of the Society of Arts has been addressed to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., President of the Society, and has been approved by him:—

"May it please your Royal Highness.—The cost of producing a Universal Catalogue of all books printed in the United Kingdom previous to the year 1600 having been referred by your Royal Highness to us as the Council of Arts, we beg leave to submit the report appended, which we trust will be approved by your Royal Highness.

"We have the honour to remain, Sir, your Royal Highness's most obedient, humble servants.

ALFRED.
WESTMINSTER.
GRANVILLE.
ABERDARE.
HAMPTON.
ALFRED S. CHURCHILL.
GEORGE CAMPBELL.
U. J. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH.
JOHN LUBBOCK.
HENRY COLE.
E. F. DU CANE.
T. DOUGLAS FORSYTH.
F. A. ABEL.
G. C. T. BARTLEY.
GEORGE BIRDWOOD.
F. J. BRAMWELL.
A. H. BROWN.

R. BRUDENELL CARTER.
ANDREW CASSELS.
E. CHADWICK.
HYDE CLARKE.
B. FRANCIS COBB.
H. DOULTON.
DOUGLAS GALTON.
WILLIAM HAWES.
H. READER LACK.
W. H. PERKIN.
ROBERT RAWLINSON.
B. W. RICHARDSON.
JOHN SIMON.
C. E. WEBBER.
ERASMUS WILSON.
J. A. YOUL.

H. TRUEMAN WOOD, Secretary."

"REPORT.

"1. The Council ordered certain questions to be addressed to librarians, publishers, and others interested in bibliography, which were printed in the *Journal* of the society in February, 1878 (vol. xxxvi, pp. 227-8-9). The Council then proceeded to meet in committee, and took the evidence of Mr. George Bullen, the keeper of the printed books in the British Museum; Mr. Nicholson, librarian of the London Institution; Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, librarian at the Oxford Union Society in 1874-5; Mr. Edward Arber, F.S.A., and others. The evidence of these witnesses was printed in the *Journal* in August last (vol. xxxvi, pp. 856-68-81).

"2. At the first meeting of the committee, Mr. Bullen expressed the opinion that the best and only sure method of laying a solid foundation for the Universal Catalogue of English Printed Literature would be to print the catalogue

of the printed books in the British Museum from A.D. 1450 to the present time, say, the end of the year 1878, representing about 1,250,000 vols., and comprising between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 entries—*i.e.*, main titles and cross references (Ev. 170,176). He considered the work might be ready for printing, "in a rough and ready way," in two years (Ev. 197, &c.), and in less time if more force were employed, and that it would take five years to print. All the witnesses agreed that the printing of the British Museum Catalogue would be highly desirable, and the committee are of the same opinion. Mr. Bullen stated that the subject of printing a catalogue of the English books in the Museum down to the year 1640 was now practically before the trustees. (Ev. 142-146).

"3. The committee find that at three different periods the Catalogue of the Printed Books in the British Museum has been printed in whole or in part—in 1787, in folio; in 1813-19, in 8vo.; and again in 1841, when it did not proceed beyond the letter A. The committee are of opinion that the great size of the catalogue affords no argument against printing it.

"4 The committee recommend that, before the inquiry into the cost of printing the Universal Catalogue is carried further, it should be ascertained if the Government would entertain the idea of printing the Catalogue of the Printed Books in the British Museum down to the end of the year 1878 in the cheapest practical form suitable for use in all the public libraries at home, in our colonies, and abroad.

"5. To aid the inquiry, the Society has caused a specimen page to be prepared in what would probably be the cheapest form that could be adopted. A larger type would add greatly to the cost, necessarily large in any case. The catalogue is to be used like a dictionary, which is oftentimes printed in a type much less distinct than that which it is now proposed to employ. It is a work to be useful occasionally,

and not for reading like history and similar subjects. If the catalogue were printed and published as an ordinary Government publication by the Stationery Office, it could be bought by the public at the cheapest rate—perhaps as low as 16s. or 17s. for a foolscap folio volume of 1,000 pages. If the edition were for 2,000 copies, the charge for each copy might be considerably reduced.

"6. The committee cannot doubt that the trustees of the British Museum would readily give all facilities for printing, and allow one of the sets of the titles of the books already made to be used by the printers.

"7. The committee propose to circulate specimens of the page which has been prepared extensively at home and abroad and to invite subscriptions for copies. If the Stationery Office would say at what price a volume could be published, it is obvious that the subscriptions would be all the more definite and satisfactory. It cannot be doubted that copies would be wanted in the United Kingdom, by the several Universities, and by the libraries at Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other provincial towns, now exceeding a hundred, besides by other libraries out of England. The libraries throughout the world might be asked to subscribe.

"8. The specimen appended to this report contains 58 entries in the page. Assuming that the British Museum Catalogue has 2,500,000 entries, and taking an average of 55 entries to occupy a page, there would be, say, 45,500 pages, or about 45 volumes of 1000 pages each.

"9. The national importance of this work, giving the information where one million and a quarter of the printed books of the world may be consulted, is great. Mr. Bullen says (Ev. 209), 'No catalogue in the world, whether in print or in manuscript, is equal to that of the British Museum. It remains only that it should be printed to make this appa-

rent to every one. I am often myself surprised at the historical information that it has compressed into notes, sometimes of a few lines, replete with knowledge. Some of the first scholars of the day, speaking bibliographically, have been engaged in its compilation.' It would be of practical utility in the formation and improvement of public libraries at home, as well as in the colonies and abroad, especially in the United States, and it would give general aid to the progress of literature. The committee, therefore, trust that Her Majesty's Government will fully recognise the value of printing it, and authorise the Stationery Office to take the moderate risk of the publication of this work, already compiled and nearly ready for printing. The committee consider such risk would not be great, and that if the publication were properly made known, as it might be by the society, an important portion of the cost would be defrayed by the sale of the catalogue.

"10. There are numerous minor questions of executive details and publication which the committee will reserve for another report."

ENGLISH HISTORICAL MEDALS.



THE numismatic treasures preserved in the British Museum will bear comparison with those of any other in the world. Starting with the handsome nucleus formed by the cabinets of its founder, Sir Hans Sloane, and Sir Robert Cotton, it has been enriched from time to time by many valuable purchases and gifts, especially by the bequests of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode, Mr. R. P. Knight, Miss Banks, and others, the Marsden donation, George IV.'s presentation of his father's library and its contents to the country, and by the annual Parliamentary

grants until its money value is now estimated at more than £3,000,000. No wonder that the medal room of the British Museum, in which are hoarded, besides medals properly so called—*i.e.*, metal memorials struck, not for purposes of commerce, but solely in commemoration of historical personages and events—coins ancient and modern, home and foreign, many of them of extreme rarity, and some even unique, has always been, and still is, guarded with hardly less jealousy than the bullion cellars of the Bank of England or the Mint.

To the public at large this interesting and instructive department of our national collection has long been a sealed book, no visitors being admitted within the mysterious precincts of the medal room without special permission. Numismatic students, however, find no difficulty in obtaining this, whether natives of the British Empire or foreigners. Once properly introduced, all who require to examine the cabinets can, of course, reckon upon receiving the most courteous attention and most efficient help in their learned researches from the keeper of the coins and medals, Mr. R. S. Poole, or, in his absence, from assistants. This distinction there is no intention of breaking down. But although the general public will not be admitted to the medal room, the crowds who flock at the holiday seasons of the museum will find as they enter the King's Library four glass cases on the left-hand side filled with an invaluable selection of medals illustrating the last four centuries of our national history.

This first step in the popularization of our numismatic collections is not the least interesting and hopeful of the valuable reforms for which the nation has to thank the new principal librarian and secretary to the trustees—Mr. Edward Augustus Bond. That this step is to be followed by others in the same direction will be seen by a glance at the cases on the right side, where a beginning has been made of a similar Italian series of medals. Higher than 400 years ago the

"Medallic History of England" does not ascend, as the learned John Pinkerton observed in his work thus entitled, which he published in 1802. His series does not reach beyond the Revolution, whereas the last of the 500 or so shown in the King's Library commemorate our Crimean and even later victories.

The earliest medal commemorating an Englishman, although it was produced in Italy, is one bearing, beside the Cross of St. John, the name, arms, and bust of John Kendal, Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, and Grand Prior of the Order in England, in the reign of Edward IV. He was Turcopellier of Rhodes, an office said to answer to that of General of Infantry, which was annexed to that of Grand Prior of England, and was ordinarily held by Englishmen. The medal, which is cast, not struck, in copper, is dated "in the time of the siege by the Turks, 1480." This is the ever-memorable siege which began on the 23d of May in that year and ended on the 19th August, when the Knights of Rhodes, under the Grand Master, Pierre d'Aubusson, who received five wounds, repulsed, after the total dismantling of their fortifications by the Turkish artillery, the Christian renegade, Misach Palæologus Pasha, with his fleet of 160 ships and a land army of 100,000, of whom 9,000 were slaughtered and 15,000 carried off wounded by the baffled Moslems.

The next reign illustrated in the Museum series is that of Henry VIII., of whom there are several medals, one in copper gilt giving a fine medallion portrait after Holbein. Another, in gold, here represented by an electrotype, as in all similar instances, commemorates the King's assertion of his supremacy in the Church. It bears date in 1545. A medal of Anne Boleyn is in lead.

Then follow medals of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, dated 1538, two years before his execution; the Chancel-

lor, Sir Thomas More ; Sir Michael Mercator, Chancellor of the Duchy of Cleves, dated in the 48th year of his age. This last is in silver, and is very naturally conjectured to have been struck in Holland. This will give an idea of the general arrangement. First come medals of the Sovereign ; then those commemorating the great events of the reign ; lastly its courtiers, statesmen, and generals. From Henry VIII. downwards there is no further hiatus in the reigns.

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CURIOUS COINS.



LONDON appears to be a rich hunting-ground for persons of numismatic tastes. A private collector has recently added to his stores four curious coins, all discovered within sight of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The first is a small bronze seal, about the size of a shilling, representing the martyrdom of St. Stephen, with the legend, "Ecc, video, celos apertos." It was discovered in the mud of the Thames, near Westminster-bridge, and is in excellent condition, the figures, and even the stones thrown at the martyr, being quite sharp and distinct, though it is clear, from a reference to Alphonse Chassant's "*Paliographie des chartes*," that the seal is of the 13th century. It is conjectured that it was the seal of a guild or confraternity of St. Stephen, probably meeting in St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster. Next in order comes a leaden seal attached to a Bull of Pope Boniface IX. ; this was found near the Cannon-street Station.

The others, which are the most curious of all, are two Gold coins of Ali ibn Josef, third king of the Almoravidæ, one of the Mussulman dynasty in Spain, who reigned at Cordova in the 12th century. The inscription in Cufic characters on

each side may be rendered, "Non est Deus nisi Deus: Muhammed (est) Apostolus Dei; Princeps (Ameer) Muselmorum, Ali ibn Josef." On the reverse is "Imam (Chalif) Abdallah, Prince (Ameer) of the Faithful." Round the edges of each runs the legend, "In the name of God; this denar was struck at Almeria in the year 525" (dating from the Hegira). The crescent on these coins is very clearly marked; and is curious as proving that the crescent had been assumed as the Mussulman's symbol long before the capture of Constantinople by the Turks. These coins were offered as Chinese, and bought as possibly Persian; and it was only when cleaned and deciphered that their full value was discovered.

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SI MONUMENTA QUÆRIS, CIRCUMSPICE!

"See nations, slowly wise, and meanly just,

To buried merit raise the tardy bust."—DR. JOHNSON.



IN the Province of Quebec there has lately been quite a revival of what may be considered a combination of the æsthetic and patriotic. This exhibits itself in the form of monuments to be erected in commemoration of Canadian historic celebrities. This movement is certainly worthy of commendation. There are many heroes whose names are indelibly impressed on the pages of our history, and whose memory should be kept fresh in the minds of the people. And while we learn of their acts in our books, it is only fitting that some impressive memorials of their goodness should be kept before our eyes.

One of the first of these monuments, which is already in course of preparation, is in honour of the Sieur Chomedey de Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal. The City Council

have granted the site of the Place d'Armes for the monument, as it was on that spot he repulsed an attack of Iroquois, and thus saved the infant colony from destruction. The design of this monument is due to M. Napoleon Bourassa, a French Canadian painter, sculptor, and musician, of high reputation. The execution of the work has been entrusted to M. Hebert.

Some time since there was a celebration at Chambly, commemorating the victory obtained at Chateauguay by Col. de Salaberry. A circular has lately been issued, signed by many of the leading men of the Province, both of French and English descent, soliciting public co-operation in raising a monument in honour of that great soldier, one of the bravest and best of our heroes. M. J. O. Dion, Chambly, is Secretary and Treasurer.

In Quebec City there is, also, a movement on foot for a monument to Samuel de Champlain, the founder of that city. This has been started by the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, through its President, the well-known Canadian author, M. J. Le Moine. Champlain occupies an important place in early Canadian History. M. Le Moine justly describes him as the geographer, the discoverer, the valiant leader, the man of letters, and the Christian gentleman. He deserves an imposing monument, and we hope the efforts of those who are trying to do honour to his memory will be successful.

Nearly all the heroes of Canadian history are of French descent. But whether French or English, Irish or Scotch, by family relations, those who have lived in Canada and for Canada become Canadians, and deserve to be honoured by all true Canadians. In honouring them we honour our country, and encourage a spirit of patriotism as well as of emulation.

HOW THE INDIANS MADE THEIR ARROW-HEADS.



YOUNG scientist in the Smithsonian Institute, named Cushing, has just made public the discovery of the method employed in making the stone and volcanic glass arrow-heads, daggers, knives, axes and razors of the prehistoric races. Up to that time this has been a great problem to all antiquarian students, but no theory has been advanced showing such practical results as Cushing's. He started to solve the difficulty by putting himself in the identical position of the Aztec or Mound Builders—without anything to work with except sticks, various shaped stones such as he could find on the banks of any stream and his hands. After making some rude implements by chipping one flint with another he discovered that no amount of chipping would produce surfaces like the best of those he was trying to imitate. He therefore came to the conclusion that there was another way of doing it, and by chance, tried pressure with the point of a stick, instead of chipping by blows of a stone; when, presto! he found that he could break stone flint and obsidian in any way he chose. Shortly he had made spear-heads and daggers that would cut like a razor, as good as any he had before him, which had been picked up from all over the world. By a little more observation, he found that the "flakeing," which he calls his process, on the old arrow-head, left grooves that all turned the one way. He produced a like result by turning his stick the easiest way from right to left. He therefore concludes that the pre-historics were right handed people like ourselves. This conclusion is reinforced by the fact that occasionally an arrow-head is found that has flakes running from left to right, showing a left-handed person. The

importance of the discovery is that it shows the pre-historics to have been able to do this thing without the use of iron or bronze, a thing long doubted.

STILL ANOTHER MONUMENT.

RECENTLY, Mr. Gilkison, Indian Commissioner, and Chief Johnson, of the Six Nation Indians, accompanied by Senator Christie, Mr. Patterson, M.P., Mr. Charlton, M. P., and Mr. Cleghorn, of Brantford, presented His Excellency the Governor-General with an address, accompanied by two handsomely bound volumes of "The Life of Brant." The books bear the inscription—

PRESENTED TO
 THE RIGHT HONORABLE
 MARQUIS OF LORNE, K. T. G. C. M. G.,
 GOVERNOR-GENERAL
 OF THE
 DOMINION OF CANADA,
 BY THE
 SIX NATION INDIANS,

—
 OHSWEKA,
 4TH MARCH, 1879.

The address is enclosed in a handsome covering of bark work, having on its face a representation of a treaty of friendship between the Indians and English, in which the "Silver chain which never tarnishes" is represented as linking the two together.

The following is the address :—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Most Noble the Marquis of Lorne, K.T.G.C.M.G., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, &c. :

The undersigned Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians, in Council assembled, and in behalf of their people, are glad to learn the safe arrival of Your Excellency and of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise of Lorne, a daughter of our good Mother the Queen.

We offer our earnest congratulations, and hail the presence of Your Excellency and of Her Royal Highness in Canada as showing the interest and confidence of Her Majesty in her Canadian subjects and Indian allies.

While we enjoy the care and protection of paternal government, ever since ancient treaties, we repose upon our motto of faith, in "the silver chain which does not tarnish," as a bright link, which binds the Six Nations to the British Crown.

The Six Nations have, on many occasions, fought and bled with England's warriors, in defence of Queen and country, but peace now happily prevails.

The Six Nations hope, it may please Your Excellency, and Her Royal Highness, to visit their reserve at some future time, an honor which will be very gratifying to them.

In 1869, Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, met the Six Nations near to Brantford, when His Royal Highness was installed an honorary Chief of their Confederacy, and received the name of KARAKONDYE, (Seen Flying Westward.)

We trust the Great Spirit will long preserve Your Excellency, with Her Royal Highness, in the enjoyment of health and happiness.

Signed in their Council House, Ohsweka, by 38 Chiefs.

REPLY.

Chiefs of the Six Nations :

The representatives of Her Majesty, the Queen, have at various times received from you the expressions of your devotion to Her Throne and person, and I am glad that by coming here again to-day, you give me an opportunity to thank you for the loyalty which has been so conspicuously shown among you for so many generations, and to assure you that I look upon you as the worthy representatives of those gallant chiefs who shed their blood in past times in defence of the rights of the British Government. Happily now you are not called upon to support in arms the rule which has given you safety and freedom, but it falls to your lot to aid the subjects of the Queen, to establish the rule of order and of law, and to assist in extending the prosperity of the country by arts of peace, which are more abiding than the triumphs of war.

The Chief, to whose memory you are now raising a worthy monument, was among the first to lead your nations into the paths of peace, and the success you have attained in founding and maintaining an industrious and flourishing community following the practice of agriculture, will, I hope, endure longer even than the memorial which I rejoice to hear will soon be erected, and which will serve to show how Joseph Brant's example of gallantry and loyalty is cherished among his people.

LORNE.

His Excellency considerably referred to the proposed Brant memorial, to which he was pleased to contribute \$125, and in the name of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the sum of \$100.

ANTICOSTI.—The Acadians have a tradition that God enjoined perpetual silence and desolation on Labrador and

Anticosti when he gave them Cain for a heritage. However that may be, it is certain that while other wilds of the earth yield to man's conquest, these vast wastes remain ever void and empty. The Indians called the island Naticotte, the country of wailing,—and under the modern corruption of Anticosti, it has added to its terrible renown. Its whole history, from the day it was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1534 to the present, is a record of human suffering. Here and there, however, there is a tale of heroism worthy of a nobler scene.

THE "LOCK OF HAIR" FRANC.

THOSE who deal in odd coins will be pleased to learn that in Paris the other day some of the "lock-of-hair" five franc pieces were sold at \$48 each. Immediately after the *coup d'état* Napoleon ordered the coinage of silver with his effigy; a die was prepared and a proof sent. On examining it closely he was dissatisfied with the curl of one lock of hair upon the temple and sent it back to the mint with directions to have the defect altered. The messenger reached the mint just as the director, taking silence to mean assent, had ordered the working men to begin striking off the five franc pieces. Before the order was countermanded a few pieces—twenty-three, the legend says—had been minted, and, as may naturally be supposed, these pieces *a la mèche* have a peculiar value for numismatists. Through a somewhat similar error, some British colonial postage stamps have a fabulous value. When their printing was ordered the stamps of the lower denomination were to be printed in blue and those of the higher denomination in red. A stupid pressman transposed his orders, and so it happened that a few sheets of red penny

stamps and blue shilling stamps were struck off. The error was speedily corrected, but the stamps already struck off were unique, and now are worth many dollars each.

EDITORIAL.



THE Society has held its stated monthly meetings, which have been marked by a good attendance of the members, and an increased interest in the working of the Society.

The members have been engaged in endeavouring to procure suitable accommodation for the exhibition of the cabinet of the Society, and for holding its meetings. Several places have been proposed, and although no definite decision has been arrived at, it is still hoped that some fit place in a central and approved situation may yet offer. It is most important that the Society should find, with as little delay as possible, the "local habitation" which the members have been so long endeavouring to secure.

At a meeting of the Society, held March 24th, the Secretary reported that he had received a letter from the Governor-General's Secretary, (in reply to his application as requested by the members at a previous meeting,) informing the Society that His Excellency had consented to become its Patron.

At the meeting held April 15th, it was resolved to request permission for the Society to furnish the necessary coins, &c., to be deposited in the foundation stone of the proposed Monument to Maissonneuve, the founder of Montreal.

At the same meeting, P. S. Ross, Esq., attended as a visitor, and presented to the Society 16 silver and 17 copper coins (various). Mr. Geo. Cushing exhibited a number of British war medals, many of them in fine condition.

At all the meetings many very interesting coins and medals were exhibited.