



THE  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN  
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, APRIL, 1873.

No. 4.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF QUEBEC.

BY J. M. LEMOINE, AUTHOR OF "MAPLE LEAVES."



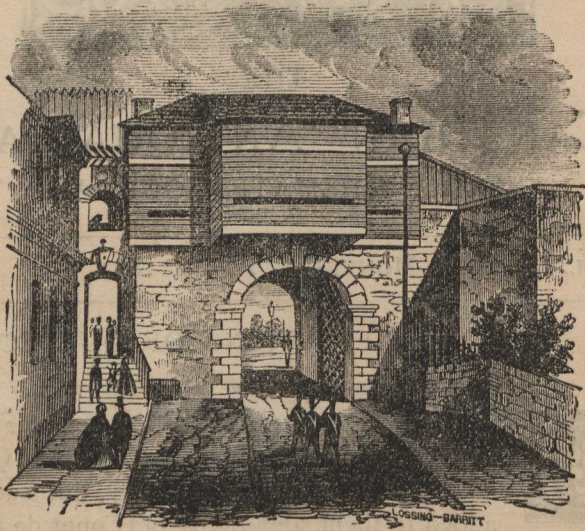
ONE is safe in dating back to the founder of the city, Champlain, the first fortifications of Quebec. The Chevalier de Montmagny, his successor, added to them, and sturdy old Count de Frontenac, improved them much, between 1690 and 1694. Under French rule, Le Vasseur, de Calliere, de Lery, Le Mercier, Pontleroy, either carried out their own views as to outworks or else executed the plans devised by the illustrious strategist Vauban.

The city had but three gates under French Dominion: St. Louis, St. Jean\* and Palais. General James Murray records in his diary of the siege, the care with which on the 5th May, 1760, he had Palais gate closed, "Palais gate was shut up all but the wicket."

\* "Cette même année (1694), on fit une redoubt au Cap au Diamand, un fort au Chateau, et les deux portes Saint Louis et Saint Jean... La même année (1702) on commença les fortifications de Quebec, sur les plans du Sieur Levasseur, qui eut quelque discussion avec M. Le Marquis de Crissasy, qui, pour lors, commandait à la place."

(Relation de 1682-1712, publiée par la Société Litteraire et Historique.)

The traces of the old French works are still plainly visible near the Martello Tower, in a line with Perrault's Hill north of them. Under English rule, it will thus appear that the outer walls were much reduced.



PRESCOTT GATE, DEMOLISHED, AUGUST, 1871.

General Robert Prescott, had the lower town gate which bears his name, erected about 1797, and the outer adjoining masonry.

Judging from an inscription on the wall to the west of the gate, additions and repairs seem to have been made here in 1815.

A handsome chain gate intercepting the road to the citadel, was erected under the administration of the Earl of Dalhousie in 1827—also the citadel gate which is known as Dalhousie Gate. On the summit of the citadel, is erected the Flag Staff, wherefrom streams the British Flag, in longitude  $71^{\circ} 12' 44''$  west of Greenwich, according to Admiral Bayfield;

71° 12' 15" 5. o. according to Commander Ashe. It was by means of the halyard of this Flag staff, that General Theller and Colonel Dodge in October, 1838, made their escape from the citadel, where these Yankee sympathisers were kept prisoners. They had previously set to sleep the sentry, by means of drugged porter, when letting themselves down with the flagstaff rope, they escaped out of the city despite all the precautions of the Commandant Sir James MacDonnell.



HOPE GATE.

The following inscription on Hope Gate describes when it was erected :

HENRICO HOPE  
 Copiarum Duce et provinciæ sub prefecto  
 Protegente et adjuvante  
 Extracta,  
 Georgio III. Regi Nostro,  
 Anno XXVI. et salutis, 1786.

The martello Towers, named from their inventor in England,

Col. Martello, date from 1805. They were built under Col. (General) Brock, and their erection superintended by Lt. By,\* afterwards the well known Lt. Col. By, the builder of the Rideau Canal in 1832, and founder of Bytown, (now Ottawa.)

The citadel was substituted to the detached works raised at different times by the French. The imperial Government in 1823, carried on the magnificent but costly system of defensive works, approved of by His Grace the Duke of Wellington.†

Charles Watterton‡ on his visit to Quebec in 1824, viewing

\* Lieutenant By during the period, 1805-10 had two Superior Officers at Quebec—Colonel Gother Mann, who was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Bruyeres.—See Morgan's *Celebrated Canadians*.

† "The fortifications of Quebec" says Dr. W. J. Anderson, "are well worthy of special attention. Originating three centuries ago from the necessity of protecting the few inhabitants from the sudden and secret attacks of the Iroquois; from their small beginning in 1535, they eventually attained such vast proportions as to make Quebec be styled the *Gibraltar* of America.

Recently very great changes have been effected, in the first place arising from the great changes in the military art, in the second place from the new policy of the Imperial Government, which has withdrawn every soldier. Precott and St. Louis gates have been removed during the past autumn (1871) and other still greater changes have been talked of, but this will diminish very little the interest of the Tourist, who unless informed of the fact, would not be aware of the removal of the gates; the remaining fortifications are in themselves a sight not to be seen elsewhere on this continent.

The fortifications now consist of those of the city proper, the *Ancient City*, and of the independent fortalice of the Citadel, which though within the City walls, is complete in itself.—The ramparts and bastions form a circuit of the extent of two miles and three quarters, but the line if drawn without the outworks would be increased to three miles. The Citadel occupies about forty acres. In order to inspect the works to most advantage, the visitor is recommended to proceed from his hotel up St. Louis street and turning up the road between the *Gate* and the office of R. Engineers, ascend by its winding. The first thing that will attract his attention on arriving at the outworks, is the *Chain Gate*, passing through which and along the ditch he will observe the casemated *Dalhousie Bastion*, and reaching *Dalhousie Gate* he will find that it is very massive and of considerable depth, as it contains the Guard-rooms. Passing through, a spacious area is entered forming a parade ground. On the right hand, there are detached buildings—ammunition stores and armoury.—On the south, the bomb proof hospital and officers quarters overlooking the St. Lawrence, and on the Townside, the Bastions with their casemated barracks, commodious, and comfortable, the loop holes intended for the discharge of musketry, from within, serving to admit light and air—from the Bastion to the Flag Staff, the Citadel is separated from the Town by a deep ditch and steep and broad *glacis*.—At the Guard House at *Dalhousie Gate*, a soldier is detached to accompany visitors, who generally carries them along the circuit pointing out the most striking features of the fortress.—The view from the Flag Staff is very grand, but it is recommended that the visitor on arriving at the western angle overlooking the St. Lawrence, should place himself on the *Princes' Stand* indicated by a stone on which is sculptured the "Prince's Feather," and there feast his eyes on—the wondrous beauties of the scene. Should time permit, the Armoury is well worthy of inspection.—Returning, the visitors

‡ Watterton's Wanderings.

the magnificent citadel with a prophetic eye, asks, whether the quotation from Virgil is not applicable.

*Sic vos, non vobis . . . . .*

The stone for this grand undertaking was conveyed from river craft in the St. Lawrence below, by machinery, on an inclined plane of which the remains are still extant.



ST. LOUIS GATE, DEMOLISHED, AUGUST, 1871.

St. Louis gate was originally built in 1694; it underwent

if pedestrians, should ascend the ramparts 25 feet high, on which will be found a covered way, extending from the Citadel, and passing over St. Louis and St. John's Gates, to the Artillery Barracks, a distance of 1837 yards, occupied by bastions, connected with curtains of solid masonry, and pierced at regular intervals with sally ports. This forms a delightful promenade furnishing especially at St. John's Gate, a series of very fine views.

The Artillery Barracks at the south west corner of the fortifications overlook the valley of the St. Charles. Part of the buildings which are extensive, was erected by the French in 1750;

considerable changes, until it received in 1823 its present appearance. It might have been not improperly called "The Wellington Gate," as it forms part of the plan of defence selected by the Iron Duke.

An old plan of de Lery, the French engineer in 1751, exhibits there, a straight road, such as the present; there, from 1823 to 1871, existed the labyrinth of turns so curious to strangers and so inconvenient for traffic.

Palace gate was erected under French rule, and Murray, after his defeat, at Ste. Foye, 28th April, 1760, took care to secure it against the victorious Levi. In 1791, it was reported in a ruinous condition and was restored in its present ornate appearance, resembling it is said one of the gates of Pompeii, about the time the Duke of Wellington gave us our citadel and walls.

they are surrounded by fine grounds. Lately a very handsome additional barrack was erected for the use of the married men and their families. The *French* portion is two stories high, about six hundred feet in length, by forty in depth. They are now vacant.

From the Artillery Barracks the walls loopholed and embrasured, extend to the eastward and are pierced by Palace and Hope's Gates, both of which lead to the valley of the St. Charles.

The first Palace Gate was one of the three original Gates of the City, and through it, a great portion of Montcalm's army passing in by St. John's and Louis Gates after its defeat on the plains, went out again, and crossed by the Bridge of Boats to the Beauport camp. The Palace, St. John's and St. Louis gates were reported in such a ruinous condition in 1791, that it became necessary to pull them down successively and rebuild them. The present Palace Gate is not more than forty years old, and is said to resemble one of the gates of Pompeii. The handsome gate of St. John's has been built within a very few years; not that the old gate was in ruin but to meet the requirement of the times. St. Louis Gate for the same reason was wholly removed during the past year.

From *Palace Gate*, the wall extends to *Hope Gate* a distance of three hundred yards. *Hope Gate* was built in 1784; all the approaches are strongly protected, and from its position on the rugged lofty cliff, it is very strong. At *Hope Gate*, the ground which had gradually sloped from the Citadel begins to ascend again, and the wall is continued from it, to the turning point at *Sault-au-Matelot*, between which and the Parliament House, is the *Grand Battery* of twenty four, 32 pounders and four mortars. This battery is two hundred feet above the St. Lawrence, and from its platform, as well as from the site of the Parliament House, another magnificent prospect is obtained. Immediately under the Parliament House which is built on the commanding site of the ancient *Bishop's Palace*, was, the last year, *Prescott Gate*, protected on either side by powerful outworks. This gate was built in 1797, while General Prescott was in command, and like St. Louis gate was removed, for the accommodation of the public. From *Prescott Gate* the wall extends to *Durham Terrace*, the rampart or foundation wall of which, was the foundation of the Castle of St. Louis. This famed building, founded by Champlain in 1623, had continued to be the residence of all the future Governors of Canada."

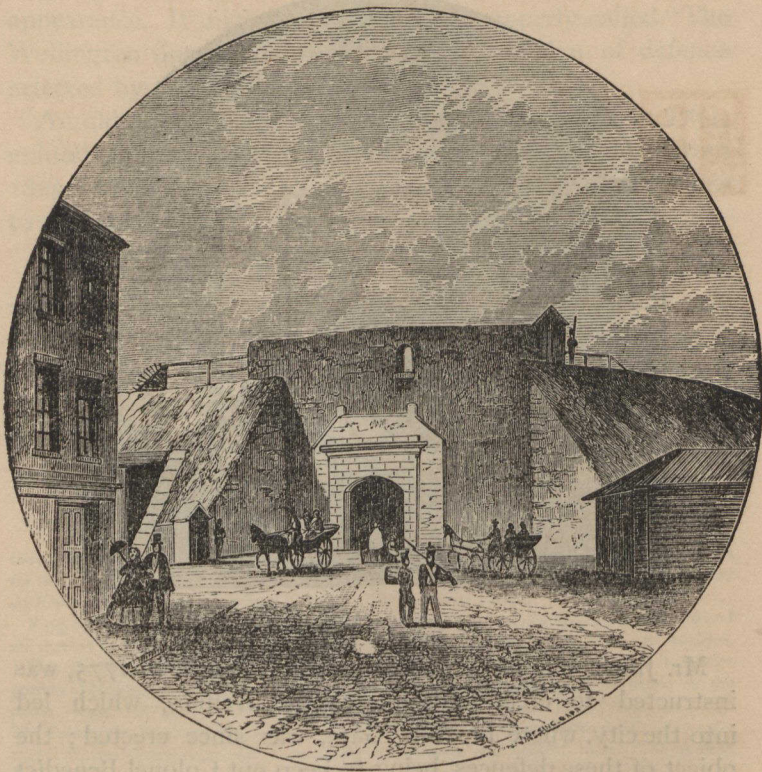


PALACE GATE.

Mr. James Thompson, as overseer of Works, in 1775, was instructed to erect palisades at the avenues, which led into the city, where Prescott Gate, was since erected; the object of these defences, being to keep out Colonel Benedict Arnold, Brig.-General Richard Montgomery, and all other marauders.

Palace Gate, though a pet gate for strangers, is doomed, we fear, as well as Hope Gate. It is to be hoped that St. John's gate will be spared.

In 1694, St. John's Gate was first raised in stone. Doubtless the old gate which escaped until 1868, exhibited in the following view, formed part of the Wellington Fortifications of 1823.—In 1868, it being quite too narrow for the purposes of traffic, it was raised and the present handsome Gate, with four openings, the design of which had been approved of by



ST. JOHN'S GATE, DEMOLISHED, 1869.

the English War Office, put up at a cost of \$40,000. All it now requires is a statue of the founder of the city, to crown this elegant structure.

The modern style of warfare has of course rendered it necessary to adapt the defences of cities accordingly. The marvellous Pointe Levi casemates, have quite restored Quebec, to the proud position it occupied thirty years ago, it is still, notwithstanding its changes, the Gibraltar of North America.



## WHAT PEOPLE FIRST COINED MONEY?

BY F. W. MADDEN, M.R.S.L.



THE invention of coined money is a question which has been often discussed. In the countries where we should have expected to have found the earliest coins, not a single coin has yet been discovered. Egyptian money, was probably composed of rings of gold and silver, and Egypt never had a coinage till introduced when conquered by the Persians and afterwards by the Greeks. In Assyria and Babylonia only clay tablets commemorating grants of money *specified by weight* have been found in considerable numbers, and in Phœnicia, a country most likely to have produced a coinage, no pieces of an antiquity earlier than the Persian rule have hitherto come to light.

Before the introduction of coined money into Greece by Pheidon, king of Argos, there was a currency of "spits" or "skewers," six of which were considered a handful. Col. Leake thought that they were pyramidal pieces of *silver*, but it seems more probable that they were nails of *iron* or *copper*, capable of being used as spits in the Homeric fashion. This is likely from the fact that six of them made a handful, they were therefore of considerable size.

There are two accounts relative to the invention of coined money. one that it was first struck in Ægina, the other that it was due to the Lydians. The former opinion has been maintained by distinguished numismatists. The principal authority appealed to, is that of the Parian marble, which however only declares that Pheidon stamped silver coins, not that he was the first who did so, and that he struck them in Ægina, but it is not said that this was not also done elsewhere or at an earlier date, nor does it determine that the Æginetans had not coined money before Pheidon. Ephorus expressly states that

Pheidon employed the Æginetans to strike money for him, and the inference is that the people of Argos were at this time ignorant of the method of stamping money, and that the Æginetans had made some progress in the art.

The other account is derived from the authority of Herodotus, who says, "they (the Lydians) were the first nation to introduce the use of gold and silver coin," a statement confirmed by Xenophanes of Colophon. History certainly is in favour of a Lydian origin, which has been successfully argued, in a short essay on the respective claims of the Lydians and Greeks, but in order to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, it is necessary to examine the coins of these respective countries that have been preserved to us.

The earliest *electrum* coins have the appearance of greater antiquity than any in the whole Greek series, which will satisfactorily explain the remark of Herodotus concerning the Lydians having first struck money, and it seems more probable that the invention was of Asiatic origin, as the part of Asia to which this *electrum* class belongs was at this early period subject to the Lydian Kings. The oldest pieces are staters and smaller coins, with rude and seemingly unmeaning incuse stamps on the obverse, and on the reverse a mere mark of the rough surface of the anvil. These are followed by coins with a rude design on the obverse, and irregular incuse stamps in a square on the reverse. After a time there are coins of Lydia with Lydian types. On the obverse the heads of a lion and a bull facing each other are represented, and on the reverse a rude incuse square (*quadratum incusum*.) The coins with the type of the lion and the bull, both of which seem to have been Lydian emblems, have been attributed by Mr. Borrell to Croesus, king of Lydia, and have been thought to have been struck at Sardis, which is somewhat corroborated by the fact that all that have been discovered have been found within a radius of thirty miles from that capital. These

coins are of gold and silver. The gold have nearly the same weight as the gold Darics, 124 to 126 grains, and the principal silver ones have the same weight as the so-called silver Darics (*sigli*), viz. 80 to 83 grains. There is, however, a silver Lydian coin given by Borrell, weighing 161 grains, and one in the British Museum weighs 163 grains. These last two are doubtless pieces of two *sigli*.

The coins of Ægina do not appear so rude as those of Lydia. They are, however, of extreme antiquity; on the obverse is a turtle or a tortoise, and on the reverse a rude incuse stamp. Gradually the rude stamp gives place to an indented square divided into four compartments by raised lines, one quarter being again divided by a diagonal line, so as to form five compartments; and shortly after letters are introduced into the upper part of the square, and a figure of a dolphin generally into one of the lower parts. It may then be fairly assumed, as has already been remarked by a gentleman, who has paid much attention to 'Bullion and Medal currency,' that the first idea of *impress* and the invention of an actual coin may be assigned to Lydia, while the perfecting the coin by adding a *reverse design*, thereby completing the art of coinage, may be given to the Æginetans.

---

### CANADIAN MASONIC MEDAL.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

**P**RIOR to the year 1855 the Masonic lodges of the provinces now known as Ontario and Quebec held their warrants from three several Grand Lodges, namely, those of England, Ireland, and Scotland. This system was productive of much evil to the craft, creating a diversity of interests and allegiance, and an absence of harmony in action and working. To apply a remedy to this hurtful state of affairs, a preliminary meet-

ing of delegates was held on July 19, 1855, at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, when it was decided to call a convention to assemble on Wednesday, October 10, at the city of Hamilton, Canada. At this convention it was unanimously resolved to form a "Grand Lodge of Canada." Officers were chosen, and on the 2nd of November they were installed by Hon. H. F. Backus, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of the State of Michigan. The Grand Lodge was thus fully constituted under the name of "The Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of Canada."

It was hardly to be expected that all the Masons in Canada should be satisfied with this movement. Foremost among its opponents were those who formed the body then known as the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada (a branch of the Grand Lodge of England). They took strong grounds against the new power, and by their efforts several of the Grand Lodges were led (for a time) to refuse recognition.

In 1856 steps were taken to unite the two bodies, and at a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Toronto on the 30th of June, 1857, it was resolved "that the interests of Masonry required that perfect unity of the craft should be restored and maintained throughout the province (Ontario)." and a committee was appointed to take such measures as they might consider necessary and expedient to effect such unity, and to meet any committee which might be appointed by the Grand Lodge of Canada. The latter body having appointed such a committee, a meeting of the two was held at Toronto on the 5th of August, when a plan for the union of the two bodies was presented, but no satisfactory decision was arrived at, and in the following September the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge assembled and dissolving that body declared themselves an Independent Grand Lodge under the style and title of The Ancient Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of Canada."

During the year several conferences were held between

representatives of the rival Grand Lodges which resulted in a basis of union acceptable to both parties, and on the 14th of July, 1858, the "Ancient Grand Lodge" was declared dissolved and the union of the craft was perfected. Ten days later it was resolved "that a medal be struck commemorative of the union of the craft in Canada, now so happily effected, and that a committee be appointed to arrange the design and get the medal prepared and ready for distribution at the meetings to be held in January, 1859." The latter part of the instruction was not fulfilled, as the committee reported at that meeting that they had selected the design and ascertained that the cost of the medal would be from \$2 to \$3, without the Union ribbon, for which it would be necessary to send to England, the cost of which would be about \$2 extra. They also recommended that the medals should be silver gilt for officers and past officers of the Grand Lodge, and of silver for the Master, the Immediate Past Master, and the Wardens of all the lodges on the registry of the Grand Lodge at the time of the union, to whom its distribution should be strictly confined. The Union ribbon referred to, consisted of a beautifully executed silk ribbon, bearing the representation of the English union-jack. At a subsequent meeting of the Grand Lodge it was decided that this ribbon should be recognized as an honorary ribbon, and might be worn by any member of the craft; the medal to be worn only by those previously named. At the time of the union, there were 63 lodges under the Grand Lodge of Canada, and 50 of Provincial Register, making in all 113 lodges whose officers were entitled to receive the medal.

The design chosen for the medal is quite simple. It bears upon the obverse the arms of the Grand Lodge, surrounded by the words "Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada." Reverse, a wreath of maple and laurel leaves encircling the inscription, "To commemorate the Union consummated 14th July, 1858." The dies were prepared by Ellis of Toronto.

## THE ANTIQUARY.

BY NUMA.

*(Concluded.)*

T was in 1572, that a Society of Antiquaries was founded in England, not in 1582, but typographical errors will occur. William Howitt, in his "visits to Remarkable Places," pays the following well merited compliment to certain Antiquaries. "Before leaving the vicinity of Durham, it would be ungrateful not to express how much I have been assisted in arriving at the natural and historic beauties of the places I have visited, by the labours of the two most distinguished County historians, Surtees and Raine." The former of these gentlemen is now deceased, and those who would see what topography should be, may look into the four large folio volumes of the History of the County of Durham, which he has left. They who would know how amiable was the man, as well as able the histotian, may read the life prepared by his friend Mr. Taylor, to the last, which is a posthumous volume. Mr. Surtees was a descendant of one of the palatine's oldest and most distinguished families, and devoted his life and fortune to the honour and illustration of his native County. On this task he spent many years, much money, and powers capable of far higher things. He was one of those few men who became an Antiquary because he was a poet, the only class of men who can genuinely feel, and therefore fully illustrate the subjects and the characters of the heroic past. The most striking of this class of Antiquaries of recent date are himself, Sir Walter Scott, their friend Mr. Raine, and Robert Chambers of Edinburgh. These men were led into a contemplation of the past by their conception of its greatness, and an enthusiastic feeling of its poetry, and such men only as I have observed, are the real Antiquaries.

I will mention an instance of Antiquarian perseverance. Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, who has recently been examining the divisions comprising the mythological and mythical tablets, obtained a number giving a curious series of legends, including the story of the flood. On discovering these tablets, which were much mutilated, he searched over all the collection of fragments of inscriptions consisting of *several thousands of small pieces*, and ultimately recovered eighty fragments of these cuniform inscriptions; by the aid of which he was enabled to restore nearly all the text of the description of the deluge, and considerable portions of other legends. He said it was apparent that the events of the flood mentioned in the Bible and the inscription are the same, and occur in the same order; but the minor differences in the details shew that the inscription embodies a distinct and independent tradition.

Many years since, William Hall opened a shop in England, for the sale of old books and other antiquities. He styled himself Antiquarian Hall, and called his establishment the Antiquarian Library. He thus directs the public attention to his place of business.

—“ In Lynn Ferry Street,  
Where should a stranger set his feet,  
Just cast an eye, read Antiquary !  
Turn in, and but one hour tarry,  
Depend upon't, to his surprise, Sir,  
He would turn out somewhat the wiser.”

I have an edition of Pereus printed at Venice in 1484, purchased from Appley, the Philadelphia Antiquary. On the inside of the cover is a label of which the following is a transcript : “ *Multæ terricolis linguæ caelestibus una*. Bought at the Tower of Babel, third story, long east room, Arcade, where can be had Grammars and Dictionaries in one hundred languages. Luther Appley.” Mr. Appley's former place of business was called the old curiosity shop.

The following extracts from letter on my table will show

how varied are the communications received by an Antiquary :—

1. I have just received a parcel from England containing Coins and Antiquities, the last named being well worth your inspection, amongst these are two very fine Limoges enamels of Tiberius and Vespasian.

2. Among your collection of coins, have you a three shilling piece like the one indented on the fly leaf? Two friends have a bet and you would much oblige by letting me know at your earliest convenience.

3. Mr. R. this morning has received in a letter an old French coin, which is one of a number found by a fisherman last summer on the coast of Labrador. This one is dated 1655, and the letter says the newest in the whole lot is 1660. As you are interested in Antiquarian affairs perhaps you would like to investigate this discovery.

4. I know you will excuse my troubling you on the matter of Numismatics. I wish the arms of the Maritime Provinces. If you have the coins of these Provinces,.....I have no doubt you will find the arms upon them.

5. I have a series of fifty large and very fine engraved pictures of Ancient Rome, which I shall be glad to show you when passing my way.

6. Apropos of the Antique ring which I had the honor to submit to you the other evening, I beg to say that I would much prefer to part with it to a well known Antiquary like yourself.

I shall conclude by quoting an almost incredible instance of want of appreciation of valuable Antiquities on the part of the possessors of them, from the Honorable Robert Curgon's "Monasteries of the Levant." A Russian, or I do not know whether he was not a French traveller, in the pursuit, as I was, of ancient literary treasures, found himself in a great monastery in Bulgaria to the north of the town of Canella, he had heard that the books preserved in this remote



building were remarkable for their antiquity, and for the subjects on which they treated. His dismay and disappointment may be imagined when he was assured by the Agoumenos or Superior of the Monastery, that it contained no library whatever,—that they had nothing but the liturgies and church books, and no *palatia pragmata* or antiquities at all. The poor man had bumped upon a pack saddle, over villainous roads for many days for no other object, and the library of which he was in search had apparently vanished as the visions of a dream. The Agoumenos begged his guest to enter with the monks into the choir, when the almost continual church service was going on, and there he saw the double row of long-bearded holy fathers, shouting away at the chorus. . . . which occurs almost every minute, in the ritual of the Greek Church, Each of the monks was standing, to save his bare legs from the damp of the marble floor, upon a great folio volume, which had been removed from the conventual library, and applied to purposes of practical utility in the way which I have described. The traveller on examining these ponderous tomes found them to be of the greatest value ; one was in uncial letters, and the others were full of illuminations of the earliest date, and all these he was allowed to carry away, in exchange for some footstools or hassocks, which he presented to the old monks ; they were comfortably covered with Ketché or felt, and were in many respects more convenient to the inhabitants of the monastery than the manuscripts had been, for many of their antique bindings were ornamented with bosses and nail heads, which inconvenienced the toes of the unsophisticated congregation who stood upon them without shoes for many hours in the day.

---

“The first wedding registered in Canada was that of one Couillard and a daughter of the earliest emigrant Louis Hebert.”

## CHAMPLAIN'S RESIDENCE AT QUEBEC, 1608.



IN describing his residence at Quebec, Champlain writes: "I caused our buildings which consisted of three main buildings, to be raised to two stories. Each was three toises in length and two and a half in breadth, with a fine cellar of six feet in height. All around our buildings I had placed a gallery outside, on the second story, a very agreeable thing it was: and also ditches 15 feet wide and 6 deep, and outside the ditch I made several platforms on which we placed our cannon, and before the building there is a place of four toises in breadth and six or seven in length which overlooks the bank of the river. Around our building, there are very good gardens, and a place on the north side which is almost a hundred or hundred and twenty feet in length, by fifty or sixty in breadth."

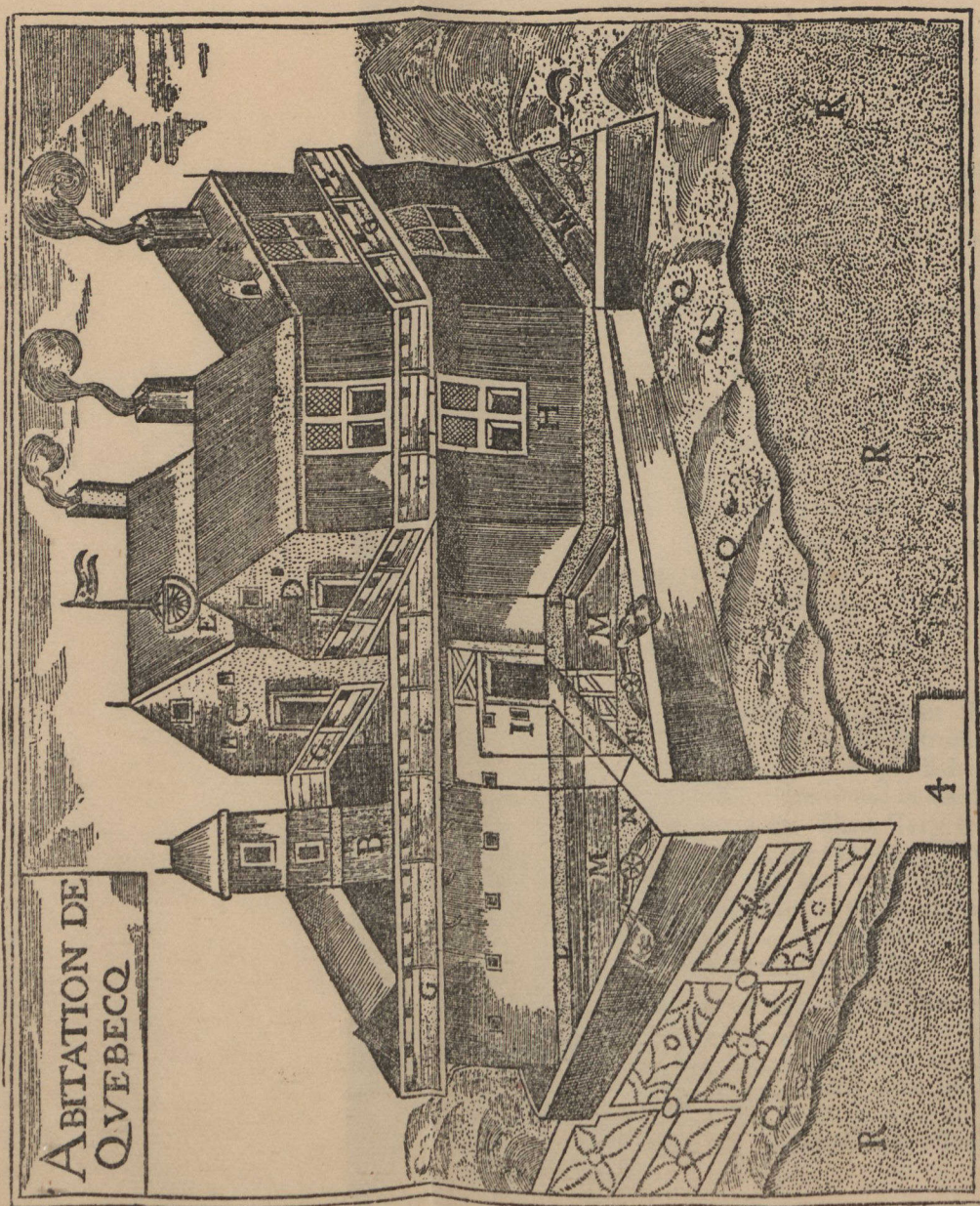
The following references to the illustration herewith given will explain the general plan of the buildings.

*A* Magazine. *B* Dove cot. *C* Buildings in which are our arms and lodging for workmen. *D* Another building for workingmen. *E* Dial. *F* Building, where is the forge and where working men are lodged. *G* Gallery round the building. *H* Dwelling of S. de Champlain. *I* Drawbridge. *L* Walk around the dwelling, ten feet wide, to the edge to the ditch. *M* Ditch, all around the dwelling. *N* Platforms for cannon. *O* Garden of S. de Champlain. *P* Kitchen. *Q* Space in front of the dwelling on the river side. *R* The great river St. Lawrence.

---

— A cabinet of coins and medals, should not be looked upon as a treasure of money, but of knowledge, nor must you fancy any charms in gold, but in the figures and inscriptions that adorn it. The intrinsic value of an old coin does not consist in its metal, but in its erudition.

ABITATION DE  
QVEBECO



THE USEFULNESS OF ANCIENT MEDALS AND  
COINS.

ADDISON in his "Dialogues" on this subject claims for coins and medals an importance as great if not greater, than the most enthusiastic numismatist would desire to accord them. In course of these dialogues, the Poet, the Dramatist, the Historian, the Architect and the Painter are rendered alike indebted to them for much of the beauty and interest which belong to their productions.

From the dialogues we gather the following instances as to the usefulness of these metallic mementoes of the past:—

"A cabinet of Medals is a collection of pictures in miniature. You here see the *Alexanders, Cæsars, Pompeys, Trajans*, and the whole catalogue of Heroes, who have many of them so distinguished themselves from the rest of mankind that we almost look upon them as another species.

"We find too on Medals the representations of Ladies that have given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a face. We have here the pleasure to examine their looks and dresses, and to survey at leisure those beauties that have sometimes been the happiness or misery of whole kingdoms. You have on Medals a long list of heathen Deities, distinguished from each other by their proper titles and ornaments. You see the copies of several statues that have had the politest nations of the world fall down before them. You have here too several persons of a more thin and shadowy nature, as Hope, Constancy, Fidelity, Abundance, Honour, Virtue, Eternity, Justice, Moderation, Happiness, and in short a whole creation of the like imaginary substances.

"But I must not quit this head before I tell you, that you see on Medals not only the names and persons of Emperors, Kings, Consuls, Pro-consuls, Prætors, and the like characters of importance, but of some of the Poets, and of several who

had won the prizes at the Olympic games. But in the next place, as we see on coins the different Faces of persons, we see on them too their different Habits and Dresses, according to the mode that prevailed in the several ages when the Medals were stamped. You find on Medals every thing that you could meet with in your magazine of antiquities, and when you have built your arsenals, wardrobes, and sacristies, it is from Medals that you must fetch their furniture. It is here too that you see the figures of several instruments of musick, mathematics and mechanics. One might make an entire gally out of the plans that are to be met with on the reverses of several old coins. Nor are they only charged with Things but with many ancient Customs, as sacrifices, triumphs, congiaries, allocutions, decursions, lectisterniums, and a thousand other antiquated names and ceremonies that we should not have had so just a notion of, were they not still preserved on coins. I might add under this head of antiquities, that we find on Medals the manner of spelling in the old *Roman* inscriptions. That is, we find that *Felix* is never written with an *æ* diphthongue, and that in *Augustus's* days *Civis* stood for *Cives*, with other secrets in Orthography of the same importance. It is also certain that Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming such passages as are true in old Authors, in settling such as are told after different manners, and in recording such as have been omitted. In this case a cabinet of Medals is a body of history. It was indeed the best way in the world to perpetuate the memory of great actions, thus to coin out the life of an Emperor, and to put every great exploit into the mint. It was a kind of Printing, before the art was invented.

“Medals likewise furnish the plans of many of the most considerable buildings of Old *Rome*. You here see the copies of such Ports and triumphal Arches as there are not the least traces of in the places where they once stood.

You have here the models of several ancient Temples, though the Temples themselves, and the Gods that were worshipped in them, are perished many hundred years ago. Or if there are still any foundations or ruins of former edifices, you may learn from Coins what was their Architecture when they stood whole and entire. These are buildings which the *Goths* and *Vandals* could not demolish, that are infinitely more durable than stone or marble, and will perhaps last as long as the earth itself. They are in short so many real monuments of Brass.

Which eating show'rs, nor northwind's feeble blast,  
Nor whirl of time, nor flight of years can waste."

---

### A REMINISCENCE OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

BY F. H. A.

**T**N 1823, I was assistant in the Royal Grammar School in Montreal, under Alexander Skakel, M.A., LL.D. On 28th January, Mr. Skakel (having on the previous night observed the mercury very low) looked at his thermometer early in the morning, and found that the mercury had shrunk entirely into the bulb. He next examined his spirit thermometer, and found that it indicated 42 degrees below zero. He called myself and Messrs. McDonald and Randal, the other teachers sleeping in the house, and informed us that he proposed breaking one of his mercurial thermometers, that he might say he had handled solid mercury. We all descended to a back gallery, on which he broke one, and the mercury rolled away like a marble. Mr. S. took it up and afterwards gave it to each one of us to handle.

There was not a breath of wind, and I walked the whole length of Little St. James Street and back without feeling the weather to be otherwise than moderately cold.

## NEW CURRENCY IN GERMANY.

BY HENRY MOTT.



ON February 15th, 1873, the new currency comes into use. The standard will be in gold instead of silver as hitherto. The universal coin will be the *Reichsmark*.

There will be gold coins of 10 and 20 Reichsmarks but as the Government has not yet sufficient of these gold coins, this currency has not been introduced, but will be during the present year.

The *Mark banco* is entirely abolished on the 15th February, and all balances will be converted into the new currency at the rate prescribed by law, viz : 100 Marks banco = 150 Reichsmark.

When the Government has finally introduced the new standard of money into Germany, they will call in most of the present *Thalers*; those remaining in circulation will only count as fractional currency, not as legal tender; gold only will be legal tender, same as the £ sterling in England, and no large payments need be accepted in silver. The *Thalers* in Germany will then be in a similar position as half-crowns, shillings, &c., in England, *i. e.* as fractional currency and not legal tender.

1 Thaler = 3 Reichsmark.

1 Reichsmark = 10 Silver groschen.

1 Silver groschen = 10 Pfennige.

Therefore, 1 Reichsmark will be equal to about 1s. sterling.

5 Silver groschen " " 6d. "

The new 10 Reichsmark pieces will be equivalent to the English half-sovereign, and the 20 Reichsmarks to the sovereign.

## THE "JESUIT RELATIONS."

BY H. H. MILES, LL.D., D.C.L.



HE annual reports called the "Jesuit Relations" began to be transmitted from Canada in regular succession about the year 1632.

These celebrated documents were originally composed by the Jesuit missionaries for the information of their superiors in Europe. They were prepared usually in portions, according to circumstances, and sent home by the Company's vessels, year by year, when returning with the produce of the season's traffic. They now serve for authentic sources, whence has been derived much of what is known of the early history of Canada during the forty years ending with 1672.

Although a large portion of the "Relations" is occupied with incidents and reflections of a purely spiritual or religious nature, since they were expressly intended to report the progress made in converting the Indians, and in the exercise of religious rites and ceremonies among the heathens of the West, yet there is also a vast amount of incidental information conveyed, which is valuable in a historical point of view. The earliest Relation was written in 1614; then follows one for the year 1626; and after a break of six years, they proceed in regular succession from 1632 to 1672. Their authors were among the most distinguished of the hard-working Jesuit missionaries, who were sent out to carry the knowledge of Christianity to the Indian tribes of Acadia and Canada; they were named as follows:—*Pierre Biard, Charles Lalemant, Paul le Feune, Barthelemy, Vimont, Jerome Lalemant, Paul Ragauneau, Jean de Brebeuf, F. J. le Mercier, Jean Dequen, and Claude Dablon*. These memoirs furnish accounts, often with much minuteness of detail, of the travels and other proceedings of those indomitable ecclesiastics, who have been surpassed by no other class of men in their display



of courage, perseverance, and contempt of human suffering, when this had to be encountered by themselves in the cause for which they laboured. Written on the spot—one of the earlier Relations is significantly dated, “*From the midst of a forest of more than eight hundred leagues of extent, August 28th, 1632.*” Their geographical descriptions, and very full accounts of the Indians, as well as their incidental statements of historical facts, must always render these writings extremely valuable as records. On the Relation of 1636 were inscribed these words, “I have traced this Relation in haste, sometimes in one place, sometimes in another; sometimes on the waters, sometimes on land; and I finally conclude at the residence of Notre Dame, near to Quebec, in New France, this 28th August, 1636.”

After the destruction by fire of the Quebec Legislative Assembly Buildings, with the valuable library, in 1854, endeavours were made to recover the “Relations” which had been consumed, together with many precious historical works thought at the time to be irrecoverably lost; and this was accomplished with such success that, after several years spent in laborious research, those relating to New France were completely restored, and are now, in three thick volumes printed under the auspices of the Canadian Government.

---

### MEDALS FOR THE INDIANS OF “NEW FRANCE.”

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

**D**URING a recent visit to the Library of Parliament, Ottawa, I was engaged in gathering information upon points relating to the earlier history of Montreal. With this end in view I carefully examined the volume of manuscripts copied from the Paris Archives, and while doing so I observed several letters referring to Medals for distribution among the Indians. The

most careful search, however, failed to produce positive evidence as to the design of this medal beyond a statement made "that the medals bear the head of the king." It also appears that there were two sizes. I give a free translation of the more important letters, and hope to arouse the interest of Numismatists, and thereby gain some information upon this interesting subject. I may state that the request for medals is made by several of the officials at different dates, but couched in almost the same language as that presented in the following letter which is the first referring to the subject, but it appears the grant had been made prior to the date named.

"21st September, 1722.

I have received a letter that the Counsel has honored me with, and the twelve medals with the portrait of the king, eight small and four large ones. I have continued to pay attention not to lavish this favor among the Indians, and to give them only to those who have deserved them, by their services to the nation, and to those whom I desire to bind to our interests by this mark of honor.

VAUDREUIL."

A period of five years elapse ere mention is again made of these medals. Under date of August 25, 1727, the Marquis de Beauharnois, writes :

"Since the death of M. de Vaudreuil the Rev. Father Jesuits, have not asked medals for the chiefs of the settled Indians for whom it was customary to ask some. Not having any in my possession I could not grant the request. The Rev. Father de la Chasse to whom the Marquis de Vaudreuil had given one, tells me it is absolutely necessary to procure some more. I have received proof of this. The Indians from above when they came down to Montreal, would not relieve me from promising them to several who have served us well among their tribes. I pray you, to ena-

ble me to satisfy these savages, and send me a dozen little medals and six large ones. If this number is not sufficient for the year, I shall have the honor to ask some next year, but I shall take good care to cause them to be valued, and to give them only to those who shall deserve them on account of real services.

#### BEAUHARNOIS."


The Governor's desire to satisfy the Indians met with a prompt response on the part of the French Government, and on October 1st, 1728, he acknowledges the receipt of "six large and twelve small medals, which are kindly granted on the part of His Majesty," and he reiterates his assurance that care shall be taken in their distribution "to those who shall deserve them by real services, and their attachment to religion, &c."

I have examined the catalogue of medals preserved in the Musée Monétaire, Paris, but cannot find therein any reference to this medal for the Indian Tribes in New France.

---

### ANCIENT MONUMENT IN THE PRAIRIES OF CANADA.

BY SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, BART.

 IN the year 1869, I read a paper before the British Association for the advancement of Science, at Exeter, "On the Paucity of Aboriginal monuments in Canada," in which I endeavoured to show that one of the principal reasons of the scarcity of such remains in Canada, was the nature of the climate. I mentioned also that the *only stone* pyramidal edifice north of Mexico, was stated by Delafield to be not far from Newark, near the Ohio and Erie Canal; it stands a large tumulus, built of *stone*, described as a right cone in figure, with an altitude of about 40 feet, and a base with a diameter

of a 100 feet. This monument can be easily visited, for Newark is about 36 miles south of Sandusky, on the shores of Lake Erie. Its preservation has been due mainly to the comparatively mild winter that occurs in Ohio, with but little snow or denuding agency, such as exists in Canada. The object of the present communication however is to draw attention to a monument in the great prairies of Canada, referred to by Humboldt in his *Aspects of Nature*, published by Bohn, who says it was discovered 900 French miles due west from Montreal. This I have carefully estimated and find the locality would be either in the State of Wisconsin, to the west of Lake Michigan, or to the north or south of Lake Superior. I incline to think it the prairie land in the first named, which was considered a part of Canada at the time the monument was discovered. According to the description of Kalm, it consisted of great pillars formed of a single stone each, with others laid across the top of them, forming a sort of wall, and their size was such as in some respects to resemble the Druidical monuments of Britain. A single large stone, like a pillar, was met with, and in it a smaller one was fixed, which was covered on both sides with an inscription in unknown characters. This stone, 12 inches by 6, was detached, carried back to Canada, and sent to France to the Secretary of State, the Count de Maurepas.

The Jesuits in Canada unanimously affirmed that the letters were Tartarian; and on comparing the two sides of the stone they were found to be alike. If I can claim this ancient monument as Canadian, then it is the only one that has hitherto been discovered, but unfortunately it is lost to science, for its whereabouts to this day remains unknown. Humboldt states that he had in vain requested many of his French friends to make enquiries regarding it. I may say the same of myself, for not only did I make ineffectual inquiries to discover it, but sought for it in the various museums of Paris, in which my efforts were seconded by many power-

ful and willing friends. Notwithstanding this, there is the possibility of its turning up some day, especially if attention is drawn to its great importance, and in my next visit to Paris I intend to have another search, and would suggest the same thing to any Canadian Antiquary visiting the French Capital. Its discovery would be one of the events of the day, as the double sided inscription if made out, might tell something of intense archaeological interest bearing on the early history of America.

*London, Feb. 27, 1873.*

---

### MEDAL OF THE LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA.

BY REV. T. FENWICK.

**T**HE writer of an article with the above heading, which appeared in the 1st No. of this Magazine, says,—“I have not been able to procure any particulars respecting the gold medals, nor of the lot first received, and subsequently rejected by the Society. If any person can furnish information on these points, I shall feel greatly obliged.”

The following will, I think, give some of the information desired. For many years the late Alex. Wood, Esq., of Toronto, had charge of a large number, no doubt the whole of the gold and silver medals. At length, a blacksmith named Paul Bishop was employed to deface them. I quite distinctly remember seeing Bishop and one of his men doing so in the yard behind Mr Wood's house. A relation of mine was at the time living in Mr. Wood's service. I lately wrote to her asking her if she remembered what became of the medals afterwards. In reply she says, that to the best of her recollection, the gold ones were sold to the late J. G. Joseph, a watchmaker, jeweller, &c., in Toronto,

and the silver ones to the late T. McMurray, of a like occupation, in the same place. In an article in a comic paper, I think *Punch in Canada*, which was published for a short time, it was said that the medals referred to, were changed into articles very useful at the dinner table.

Some time after the medals were disposed of, Mr. Wood went to Scotland. Just before doing so, he put my parents in charge of all his property in Toronto, till he should return. Of that, a large box containing the cases of the medals formed part. Mr. Wood died in Scotland and the late Hon. George Crookshank, of Toronto, acting for the heiress sold his household goods by public auction at the late Mr. Wakefield's Rooms. One of the articles taken away professedly for the purpose of being sold there, was the box containing the medal cases, but what became of it, I cannot tell. It may have been sold, for aught that I know to the contrary.

The Loyal and Patriotic Society issued two publications. One is a pamphlet about the size of *The Canadian Antiquarian*, containing a defence of its rejection of the medals. The other is of the same length and breadth, but very thick. It consists, in part, of a statement of sums paid by the Society to relieve certain persons, with remarks regarding them; and a letter from the late Bishop Strachan to President Jefferson in answer to charges made against the conduct of the British forces.

---

## SHAKESPEARE AND NUMISMATICS.

BY HENRY MOTT.



WHAT manner of a man Shakespeare was, the extent of his education, whether he did or did not study law, his rank as an actor in his own plays, &c., &c., have been elaborately discussed; and after all, instead of knowledge, we strive after hints, conject-

ures, guesses, and we are interested if any one of them serves even as an illusive link by which we can connect our common life with him. So it is that association with the mighty confers dignity on trifles. We might safely say that every form of genius may be found in the genius of Shakespeare, concentrated and condensed, with a truthful insight it reaches the life of all classes and conditions of men, and presents every one according to his proper manner and estate. He is equally careful to discriminate the character of men as it is influenced by their country and their time. Owing to this innate catholicity of genius, Shakespeare yearly grows into a wider fame, and may be regarded as the supreme poet of modern civilization. The universality of his genius is marvellous, and we may truly say of him,

“He touched nothing, which he did not adorn.”

Our desire is to bring together a few extracts from the writings of Shakespeare, which abound with allusion to coins ; curious striking and appropriate.

In “Julius Cæsar,” Brutus declares :—

“By Heaven, I had rather coin my heart,  
And drop my blood for *drachmas*, than to wring  
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash,  
By any indirection.”

And further on, he speaks of these *drachmas* as, “rascal counters.”

In “The Merchant of Venice,” we have frequent mention of the “*ducat* ;” in Act 2, we find :—

“My daughter ! O my *ducats* ! O my daughter !  
Fled with a Christian ? O my Christian *ducats* !—  
Justice ! the law ! my *ducats* and my daughter !  
A sealed bag, two sealed bags of *ducats*,  
Of *double ducats*, stolen from me by my daughter.”

And in the fourth act, we have :—

*Bassanio*—For thy three thousand *ducats*, here is six.

*Shylock*—If every *ducat* in six thousand *ducats*

Were in six parts, and every part a *ducat*,

I would not draw them, I would have my bond.

In "Hamlet" we have again mention of this coin,

"How now! a rat? Dead for a *ducat*, dead."

We may be sure that the coins in England did not escape notice. Edward I. issued a large coinage of pence, halfpence and farthings; but the pence must have greatly outnumbered the other coins, for complaints soon arose of the scarcity of small money. The coins of this issue were stamped with a cross, and with a pike or arrow-head. This is the origin of the old expression "Cross or pike," which is equivalent to the more modern "Heads or tails." Quibbles upon this use of the word "cross" are very frequent among the older writers. Shakespeare abounds with them, Touchstone, for example says to Celia;—

"I had rather bear with you, than bear you, yet I should bear no *cross* if I did bear you, for I think you have no money in your purse."

In the coinage of 1465, some *nobles* were struck by command of Edward IV., and received the name of rials or royals. These new *nobles* were stamped on one side with a sun. This was the badge of Edward, and to it Gloucester no doubt alludes in the well known lines :—

"Now is the winter of our discontent

Made glorious summer by this *sun* of York."

In this reign, the *angel* was first coined. It was of the same value as the *noble*, but was distinguished from it by being stamped with the figure of an angel. In the ceremony of "touching for the evil," this was the coin which was given to the patient to be worn as a sacred amulet. To the use of such an amulet in the earliest times there is a reference in



*Macbeth*. In speaking of Edward the Confessor, *Macbeth* says,—

“ How he solicits heaven,  
Himself best known ; but strangely visited people,  
The mere despair of surgery, he cures,  
Hanging a holy stamp about their necks,  
Put on with holy prayers.”

The reign of Henry VII. is remarkable for the introduction of the profile impress upon the coinage. Since the time of the first Edward, the heads upon the money had all been full-faced. Henry introduced the half-faced groat, of which Falconbridge speaks in *King John*, and other coins of the same style. With a similar anachronism, that truculous personage refers to the three-farthing piece with the rose behind the head, (which Elizabeth was the first and only sovereign to issue,) as being in use more than three centuries before her reign. “ I would not own,” he says,—

“ A face so thin  
That in mine ear I durst not stick a rose,  
Lest men should say, Look where three-farthings goes.”

In the *Tempest*, we have the “*doit*” named, in *Richard the Third*, the “*beggarly denier*” the twelfth part of the French sou ; In *Timon of Athens* we have Varro’s servant talking of his “*three thousand crowns*.” In *Pericles*, we find “*chequins* ;” and it would scarcely exceed the truth to say that every one of the plays might furnish an illustration to our purpose.

Trifling and temporary as this enquiry is, it proves what a present and perpetual life the genius of Shakespeare is in our literature, since there is no incident so small that does not acquire value if it has relation to him. Amidst all social and intellectual change, transition, and decay, Shakespeare’s genius is not only an unharmed life, but a

life ever enlarging the dimensions of its influence. It runs in the current of our thinking, and for all that our nature struggles to express, it gives us ideas and a vocabulary.

---

## CANADA MINTAGE AND CASH CIRCULATION IN 1829.

M'TAGGART'S CANADA.



THE money in circulation is chiefly what is called Dollar Bills, being provincial Bank notes, and Yankee Half Dollars, which are about the size of half crown pieces; silver coins having eagles, stars, and emblems of liberty stamped upon them. British coins are very rare, and are eagerly enquired after; a sovereign is worth 24s. currency.

Money matters are of a perplexing nature; a stock exchange broker would be baffled for some time to manage them properly, the exchange and premiums vary so much.

The troops are paid in army sterling, with dollars valued at 4s. 4d., with Merchants at 4s. 6d. One hundred pounds sterling is £115 7s. 8¼d. currency, and £100 currency is £86 1s. 4d. sterling. On a bank bill of exchange for £100 sterling, I have paid £125 12s. currency.

There are a number of shillings in circulation, but being the mintage of all nations, few can tell the exact value of them, unless weighed as old silver, which is never done except one has a quantity of them. Who can be bothered with weighing single shillings, as we require them for casual payments? And more than that, we cannot do it every where, were we willing, for where is a sensitive pair of scales to be had in every shop, with the necessary drachms for balancing the matter? and then to carry a weigh beam about would be troublesome.

While the French keep gabbling about *quinze sous* and

*trente sous*, which are perplexing to comprehend; every sort of a copper piece is a half-penny. I have no less than 120 different kinds, the greater part of them old copper coins of Britain, and Merchants' tokens all over the world. If a lot of farthings be taken to a smith's shop, and receive a blow from a sledge hammer on the anvil, they will then be excellent Canadian coppers or half-pennies.

Some attention by those who ought to give it, if any such there be, should be bestowed on the money business of Canada. In the trade of sovereigns and British coins considerable profits are, and ought to be made, and I am surprised to find so few in this business.

Take over a bagful of coins and they may be disposed of to much advantage, and keep foreign coins out of the market, for the very coins of a realm, like its songs, affect its character.

---

### MONTREAL HOTELS, IN 1792.



MONTREAL, can boast of but two houses of general reception for genteel strangers.—Dillon's hotel and Sullivan's Coffee House. The former is in the Square near Notre Dame Street, the other is adjacent to the market place.\* The latter house is most frequented as being the longest established, and the general resort of people in business, but the former has the decided advantage in situation and superior accommodation. Strangers who desire to avoid delay in the town would do well to get themselves accommodation with board and lodging as early as possible.

There are more establishments of this nature at Montreal than at Quebec. Mrs. Warren's in St. Joseph Street is the best house of this kind, and generally frequented by people

---

\* Custom House Square, (ED.)

from England. Madame Maran's in Notre Dame Street is also conveniently situated. The prices in general are from four to six dollars a week."

---

### BUFFALO BAITING IN 1817.



ALMER, in his "Travels in America in 1817, gives an account of his visit to Montreal, in which he speaks approvingly of the many plans proposed for beautifying the city, and commends the public spirit manifested by the citizens. He, however speaks with sadness while recounting one scene which for the credit of the city it is hoped was never repeated. His words are "I was sorry to see an advertisement posted in the streets, that 'at such a tavern yard a male and female buffalo would be baited by seven of the fiercest bull dogs that could be procured, all to be let loose at once.' The fight took place, and I heard from *gentlemen* (?) who had witnessed it, that the male buffalo alone beat the seven dogs easily. I saw both the animals afterward, and observed that their ears had been completely bitten off in different encounters. The shameless wretch who owned them, was from the States, where he had been practising the same barbarities, but I was glad to learn with but little encouragement."

---

### CRIMEAN MEDALS.

(From Carter's Medals of the British Army.)



IN December, 1854, the Queen was pleased to command that a medal, bearing the word "Crimea," with an appropriate device, should be conferred upon all the officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, who had been engaged in the arduous and brilliant campaign in the Crimea; and that clasps, with the words "Alma" or "Inkerman" thereon, were to be also awarded to such as were

present in either of those battles. In February, 1855, Her Majesty granted a clasp for the action at Balaklava, and in October following, a clasp inscribed "Sebastopol" was added to the Crimean Medal, and was awarded to all present between the first of October, 1854, the day on which the Army sat down before the place, and the ninth of September, 1855, when the town was taken.

The Crimean Medal, designed by Mr. Wyon, has on its obverse the effigy of Her Majesty, from the die of the Peninsular Medal; the reverse has a figure of Fame about to place a wreath upon the brows of a stalwart hero, in classic military costume, with the word "Crimea" near the rim. The ribbon is of pale blue, with a yellow edge. The clasps are of silver, with acorn ornaments, and are severally inscribed "Alma," "Balaklava," "Inkerman," and "Sebastopol."

#### *The French Military War Medal.*

In addition to the Decoration of the Legion of Honour, the Emperor of the French sent the French Military War Medal for distribution to a proportion of the British Army. The ribbon is orange, watered, with a broad green stripe on the edges; the imperial eagle, in gold, surmounts a medal, the obverse bearing the head of the Emperor, with the words "Louis Napoleon" in gilt letters on a blue enamelled circle, within a wreath of laurel in silver; the reverse has the words "Valeur et Discipline" on a gold ground, within a circle of blue enamel and wreath of silver laurel.

#### *The Sardinian War Medal.*

The King of Sardinia, following the example of the Emperor of the French, presented four hundred war medals for military valour to the British troops. This medal was distributed both to officers and men. It has a watered blue ribbon. On the obverse are the arms (white cross of Savoy) and crown of Sardinia, with a branch of laurel and of palm,

and the inscription "Al Valore Militare," For Military Valour. The reverse bears two laurel branches, with the words "Spedizione d'Oriente," Expedition of the East, and the date 1855-1856.

*Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.*

This medal was authorized by the Royal Warrant of the 4th of December, 1854, with the special view of marking the Sovereign's sense of the distinguished service and gallant conduct in the Field, of the army then serving in the Crimea, under Field Marshal Lord Raglan. By its provisions the commanding officer of each regiment of cavalry was allowed to recommend one sergeant, two corporals, and four privates; and the commanding officer of each regiment of infantry, and of each batallion of the Foot Guards, and of the Rifle Brigade, was permitted to select one sergeant, four corporals, and ten privates, to receive a medal and a gratuity of, for a sergeant fifteen pounds, for a corporal ten pounds, and for a private five pounds. The gratuity was to be placed in the regimental savings' bank, there to remain on deposit at interest until the discharge of the soldier, and to be considered his personal property. On one side of the medal are the Royal Arms, surmounted by a cuirass and helmet, and surrounded with helmets, cannon, shot, drums, trumpets, muskets, swords, and flags; and on the other is inscribed "For distinguished conduct in the Field." The ribbon is red and ribbed, with a broad blue stripe along the centre.

This medal has since been awarded to soldiers for services performed during the Indian mutiny.

*The Turkish War Medal.*

This medal was distributed generally to the Allied forces. The ribbon, which is narrow, is pink, watered, with light green edges. On one side are the four flags of France, Turkey, England, and Sardinia, and beneath is a map of

the Crimea spread over a gun wheel, which rests upon the Russian Flag; cannons and mortars, etc., are arranged about. The word Crimea, and the date, 1855, are under all. On the other is the Sultan's cypher, beneath which is inscribed Crimea in Turkish, and lower still is the year of the Hegira, 1271, written from right to left, corresponding with the year 1855. There is a variation in the arrangement of the flags; in those medals intended for the Sardinian forces the flag of that country is next to that of Turkey, and the words "La Crimea," with the date, are inserted. This, it is needless to state, is Italian, and many of the medals first issued to the British soldiers are of that pattern, arising probably from the demand being greater than the supply, or from the fact of a number of them being lost in consequence of the wreck of the vessel conveying them to England. The medal issued to the French army has the flag of that nation next to that of Turkey, corresponding with the Sardinian and British, and inscribed "La Crimée."

---

#### A PREDICTION VERIFIED.



THE historian, Robert Christie, in his "History of Lower Canada," while referring to the modes of communication with other lands, in 1793, writes as follows: \*

"Canada, in its intercommunications with England and the rest of the world, at this period, may have been as, according to Virgil, England itself was, in his time, with respect to Italy—" *penitus toto divisos orbe britannos.*" To give the reader an idea of the rate at which news, in those times, travelled backward and forward, it has only to be stated that the mail between Quebec and New York, as well as to Halifax, was but monthly, and not always regularly so. In

---

\* Vol. 1. Page 142.

the *Quebec Gazette* of the 10th November, 1792, it is stated that the latest news from Philadelphia and New York, were to the 8th of October, giving accounts of a battle on the Wabash and Anguille rivers in August, between an expedition of the American forces, consisting of 523 rank and file, under general Wilkinson and a body of Indians, in which the latter were routed, news, which at the present time, would reach Quebec, in three days and perhaps less, from the place of action, and in direct line.—Again, on the 29th December, it is said, “yesterday’s post from Montreal, brought New York papers to the 27th November.” In a notice from the “General Post Office, Quebec, 17th November, 1791,” information is given that “a mail for England will be closed at this office, on Monday, 5th December next, at 4 o’clock, *p. m.*, to be forwarded by way of New York, in H. M. packet-boat, which will sail from thence in January.” Similar notices were sometimes given of mails for England by way of Halifax, by which route they also, occasionally came and went. But a month was the average time of the mail between either of those places and Quebec, and from the latter to England, two months.\*

“Contrast the following with the above :—We have now, 1848, frequently, at Quebec, since the establishment, in 1840, of the Cunard line of steamers, from Liverpool to Halifax and Boston, news from India, via the Mediterranean and England, in less than two months ; from England in sixteen or eighteen days, regularly ; from Boston and New York in three, the mail coming and going daily ; and, at the hour of committing this to paper, (half-past noon, 4th October, 1847,) we learn by the electric telegraph just finished and in operation between Quebec and Montreal, that the steamer *Hibernia*, from Liverpool, with the English

---

\* We find in the *Quebec Gazette* of December, 1792, a notice from the general post office, announcing for the first time a mail, once every fortnight, between Montreal and the neighbouring States.



mail of the 19th ult., arrived yesterday, at 2, *p. m.* at Boston ; the information reaching Montreal by the circuitous route of Buffalo and Toronto, and which we might have, as probably we shortly will, in one hour, when the line shall have been established direct from Montreal to Boston. Truly, in this respect, times are changed since the close of the last century, and for the better. Who can say that before the close of the present, an over-land trip hence to the Columbia or California, and voyage thence to the blooming isles and Edens of the Pacific, including Hawaii and its magnificent Volcano, the mighty Mauna Loa, to which Vesuvius, Ætna, Hecla, are said to be mole hills, *en route* for Europe, via China and India, to spend the winter in St. Petersburg or Paris, may not be fashionable, and of more frequent and easy accomplishment, than is, at the present time, a voyage to Naples or Gibraltar, Madeira or Teneriffe ?—when the whole may be done in fewer weeks, peradventure days, than it took Sir George Simpson months, to perform his famous overland expedition—and a tour of the globe, from Quebec, by that route, looking at London and the lions, on the way home, in spring, but an agreeable excursion during winter, of four months at most, including stoppages at Delhi, Tobolsk, Constantinople, Vienna and Berlin !”

This prediction is now become a fact, and an almost identical trip to that supposed by the Historian is announced in the March number of Cook's excursionist. For the sum of \$1050 the tourist may purchase in New York, a first class ticket which will entitle him to the following journey :—New York to San Francisco. (with choice of seven different routes.) Thence to San Francisco by rail. From San Francisco to Yokohama by Pacific Mail Steamer.

From Yokohama to Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta by Peninsular and Oriental Steamer ; from Calcutta to Bombay by East India Railway ; from Bombay to Suez by Peninsular and Oriental Steamer.

From Suez to Alexandria by Egyptian Railway.

From Alexandria to Brindisi by Peninsular and Oriental Steamer; from Brindisi by Rail to Naples, Rome, Florence, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Rouen, Dieppe, London.

From London to Liverpool, by Rail. From Liverpool to New York by Cunard or Inman Steamer.

This ticket allows the passenger to stop *en route* at any station between New York and San Francisco, to remain over at Yokuhama, Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Suez, Alexandria, Brindisi, or any European city. It will also enable the holder to stop off at any station on the East Indian Railway, to visit Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Delhi, &c., and will give opportunities to visit the Nile and Palestine.

For \$50, more, or \$1,100 total, will be issued a ticket from Yokuhama to Shangai by Pacific Mail Steamer, passing through the Inland sea of Japan, and stopping at Hiogo and Nagasaki; from Shanghai to Hong Kong by steamer of Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Co.

Truly this is an age of improvement.

## THE CHARACTER OF CHAMPLAIN.

BY FRANCIS PARKMAN, LL. D.



CHRISTMAS day, 1635, was a dark day in the annals of New France. In a chamber of the fort at Quebec, breathless and cold, lay the hardy frame which war, the wilderness, and the sea had buffeted so long in vain. After two months and a half of illness, Champlain, at the age of sixty-eight, was dead. His last cares were for his colony, and the succor of its suffering families. Jesuits, officers, soldiers, traders, and the few settlers of Quebec followed his remains to the church; Le Jeune pronounced his eulogy, and the feeble community built a tomb in his honor.

The colony could ill spare him. For twenty-seven years he had labored hard and ceaselessly for its welfare, sacrificing fortune, repose, and domestic peace to a cause embraced with enthusiasm and pursued with intrepid persistency. His character belonged partly to the past, and partly to the present. The *preux chevalier*, the crusader, the romance-loving explorer, the curious, knowledge-seeking traveller, the practical navigator, all claimed their share in him. His views, though far beyond those of the mean spirits around him belonged to his age and his creed. He was less statesman than soldier. He leaned to the most direct and boldest policy, and one of his last acts was to petition Richelieu for men and munitions for repressing the standing menace to the colony, the Iroquois. His dauntless courage was matched by an unwearied patience, a patience proved by life-long vexations, and not wholly subdued even by the saintly follies of his wife. He is charged with credulity, from which few of his age were free, and which in all ages has been the foible of earnest and generous natures, too ardent to criticise, and too honorable to doubt the honor of others. Perhaps in his latter years the heretic might like him more had the Jesuit liked him less. The adventurous explorer of Lake Huron, the bold invader of the Iroquois, befits but indifferently the monastic sobrieties of the fort of Quebec and his sombre environment of priests. Yet Champlain was no formalist, nor was his an empty zeal. A soldier from his youth, in an age of unbridled license, his life had answered to his maxims; and when a generation had passed after his visit to the Hurons, their elders remembered with astonishment the continence of the great war-chief.

His books mark the man,—all for his theme and his purpose, nothing for himself. Crude in style, full of the superficial errors of carelessness and haste, rarely diffuse, often brief to a fault, they bear on every page the palpable impress of truth.

With the life of the faithful soldier closed the opening period of the history of New France.

---

### BRITANNIA ON THE ENGLISH COINAGE.

(From "*Jessie's England under the Stuarts*")



HE passion of Philip Rotier, the medallist for "La Belle Stewart" is well known. According to Walpole, "being in love with the fair Mrs. Stewart, Duchess of Richmond, he represented her likeness under the form of Britannia, on the reverse of a large coin with the King's head."

Felton, in his notes on Waller, repeats the same anecdote; he adds, too, "that so exact was the likeness, that no one who had ever seen her Grace could mistake who had sat for Britannia."

Waller wrote some verses on the subject; but they rather tend to substantiate the truth of the story, than to raise the fame of the poet.

---

### EDITORIAL.



IN presenting this the last number of Volume I. of the Canadian Antiquarian, the Editors on behalf of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, desire to express thanks to those friends who have by their subscriptions, Literary Contributions, or commendatory words aided and encouraged them in overcoming many obstacles peculiar to the novelty of the position. It is consciously felt that there is room for improvement in the conduct of the Journal, and by the continued patronage of friends it is intended that Volume two, shall be more attractive than that now completed. The promises of Literary aid which have been received warrant them in making this statement. It is also intended that Volume II. shall be more copiously embellished with first class illustrations. The

title page which is presented with this number, was designed and etched by Mr. H. Sandham, a young artist of Montreal, and we feel assured that our subscribers will agree with us in according him credit for the handsome and appropriate design furnished. In our last we announced for the present number, an article from the able pen of W. Kingsford, Esq. C.E. The article referred to, is one of considerable interest, but requires more space than could be assigned it in a single number, and in order to render each volume complete, the article will commence in Vol. II. We ask the continued co-operation of all interested in Numismatic and Historic research, and we pledge ourselves to do all within our power to make the "Antiquarian" worthy of patronage. Notwithstanding the proposed improvements the subscription price will be the same \$1.50 gold, payable in advance to R. W. McLachlan, Treasurer of the Society, Box 86½ P. O., Montreal. Secretaries of Historic and Numismatic Societies will oblige by furnishing us with brief notices of their business, and other meetings.

---

#### REVIEWS.

**P**ROCEEDINGS of the *New England Historic Genealogical Society.*" This valuable publication, as also the January No. of the *Register*, published by the Society, cannot fail to interest those engaged in Historical research. It is gratifying to note the deep interest taken by the wealthy men of the United States in this and similar Societies, and we would fain hope that the day is not far distant when kindred institutions in Canada will receive like attention. The Society we now speak of has faithfully endeavored to promote the objects for which it was organized, and the result is, increased confidence and liberality on the part of its friends, and it

now reports cash assets at \$12,330. It has our best wishes for its future prosperity, and we shall always welcome to our *sanctum* any matter which may be published under its auspices. From the *Register* we learn that at a recent meeting of the Society there was exhibited "a curiosity which had been brought into the hall for exhibition, it being a huge rusty iron bar, long enough to extend across a wide door, and having a lock and chain attached. It had been sent in by Mr. J. B. Stearns, of Boston, who had procured it from the site of the old French fortress of Louisbourg, Cape Breton. One of the members made a statement of the circumstances under which it was found, and said that from the known geography of the place, the relic was undoubtedly the inner fastening of what was known as the "Queen's Gate" of that fortress. This fortress was a work of great strength, built by the French to secure the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Work was begun on it in 1720, and continued till 1745, during which time the outlay amounted to £1,200,000, and it was still incomplete. A considerable share of the material was purchased by the French in New England, and it is quite possible that this bar may have been the work of a Boston blacksmith. In 1745, during the war between England and France, the fortress was captured by an expedition sent out from New-England. By the treaty of peace, it was, however, restored to the French, who held it till 1758, when it was again captured by the English. In 1760 great anxiety was felt by the administration of William Pitt, lest it might again fall into the hands of the French, and, through his influence, orders were given for its destruction. This work was entrusted to Admiral Byron, the grandfather of Lord Byron, who accomplished it after several months' labor, the last blast being fired October 17, 1760. The lock attached to the bar has the bolt in position, showing that the gate was blown up as it stood, with the lock unturned."

— *Journal of the Liverpool Numismatic Society*.—This is a new venture on the part of our English brethren, and judging from its contents, we predict for it a cordial welcome from all Numismatists. We are not able to say whether the *Journal* is to be monthly or quarterly, as the introduction fails to give information on this point. A majority of the articles in the present number are original papers which have been read before the Society. Mr. Edward Leighton, President of the Society, furnishes an article containing "suggestions for the coinage of a gold five shilling piece." In his opening clause he states that the convenience experienced by the issue of the gold dollar in the United States, "has led to the abandonment of the coinage of the large silver dollar." Mr. Leighton is somewhat astray in this matter, as we believe gold dollars have not been coined for some years past, whereas the silver dollar is still issued; indeed, decided objections have been made to these small coins, and from the *Journal of Numismatics* we learn, that the mint at Philadelphia has begun melting one million of these pieces to be coined into others of a larger denomination. The *Journal* is very neatly printed, on heavy paper, and the illustrations, three in number, form quite an addition to its appearance. It is edited by Mr. J. Harris Gibson, Hon.-Sec. of the Society.


— *American Journal of Numismatics*.—In the opening article of the January number, Mr. W. S. Appleton, gives a description of thirty-nine medals in honor of Benjamin Franklin, all of which are now in his collection. The same writer also possesses a like number of Lafayette medals. Those now described were secured by him when in Paris. Dr. Morris furnishes an article on the Coins of the Emperor Decius; and Mr. DuBois of the United States Mint, in an article headed "The Temple Sweepers," gives an exceedingly interesting account of a coin struck in the "Philadelphia" Mint, at least 2,000 years ago,—not, however, the mint in

the "City of Brotherly Love," but the city named by the Apostle John. A number of short, but equally readable articles, with reports of Societies, serve to complete the contents of this number.

—*The Chronotype* is the title of a monthly journal published by the American College of Heraldry. This institution is modelled after the Herald's College in England, and is designed to gather genealogies and all matters pertaining to family history; also to ascertain and emblazon family arms, crests and mottoes. *The Chronotype* is edited by Hon. Jerome V. C. Smith, M.D., and the number now before us contains a variety of very interesting articles, original and selected. The subscription price is \$3 per annum in advance, payable to M. Turner Forman, Esq., Secretary, No. 67 University Place, New York.

---

#### NOTES AND QUERIES.

N extract from "Maple Leaves," by J. M. LeMoine, (page 73), details the origin of the Barony of Longueuil, and casually mentions that Ste. Helen's Island derived its name from Sieur Jacques Le Moyne de Sainte Helene, the second son of the original baron, whose property the Island was. This theory we have heard disputed, and arguments advanced to prove that the Island was named by Champlain in honour of his wife, whose name was Helene. Which of these theories is the correct one we leave to the editor of the *Antiquarian* to investigate." The above appeared in the *Montreal Gazette*, for Oct 24th, 1872, and in reply the Editors desire to state that the article referred to was copied from "*Maple Leaves*," without reference to Mr. LeMoine, who writes us to the following effect:—"At the time I published *Maple Leaves*, (1863), many still believed that the Island was called after



Longueuil's brother, but Champlain states that it was called after Madame Champlain, and since the re-publication of his works few accept the former theory."

— In reply to a Query on page 116, Mr. LeMoine refers to an Article by B. J. Lossing, Esq., which appeared in *Harper's Magazine*, Jan. 1859. In speaking of his visit to the Ursuline Convent, Mr. Lossing says ;—"From the Chaplains parlor we were conducted to the Chapel of the Convent, \* \* \* Upon the wall of which is a small mural monument \* \* containing in French the inscription ; Honor to Montcalm ; Destiny in depriving him of victory, recompensed him with a glorious death."

— The "De Levis Medal,," page 144. In the second volume of documents published by the Historical Society of Montreal, there appears an article by R. Bellemare, Esq., entitled Vice-Rois, etc., of France in America, from which is gathered the fact that Francois Christophe de Levis Duc de Dampville, was a brother of the Duc de Ventadour and that he entered into possession of his titles by virtue of letters patent dated November 1644. In July, 1655, he was confirmed in his title and became Vice Roi and Lieutenant General, over all Ports, Harbors, Islands, Rivers and Lands in America, which office he held until 3rd August, 1660, when he was succeeded by the Marquis de Feuquières.

