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EDITED BY A COMMITTEE

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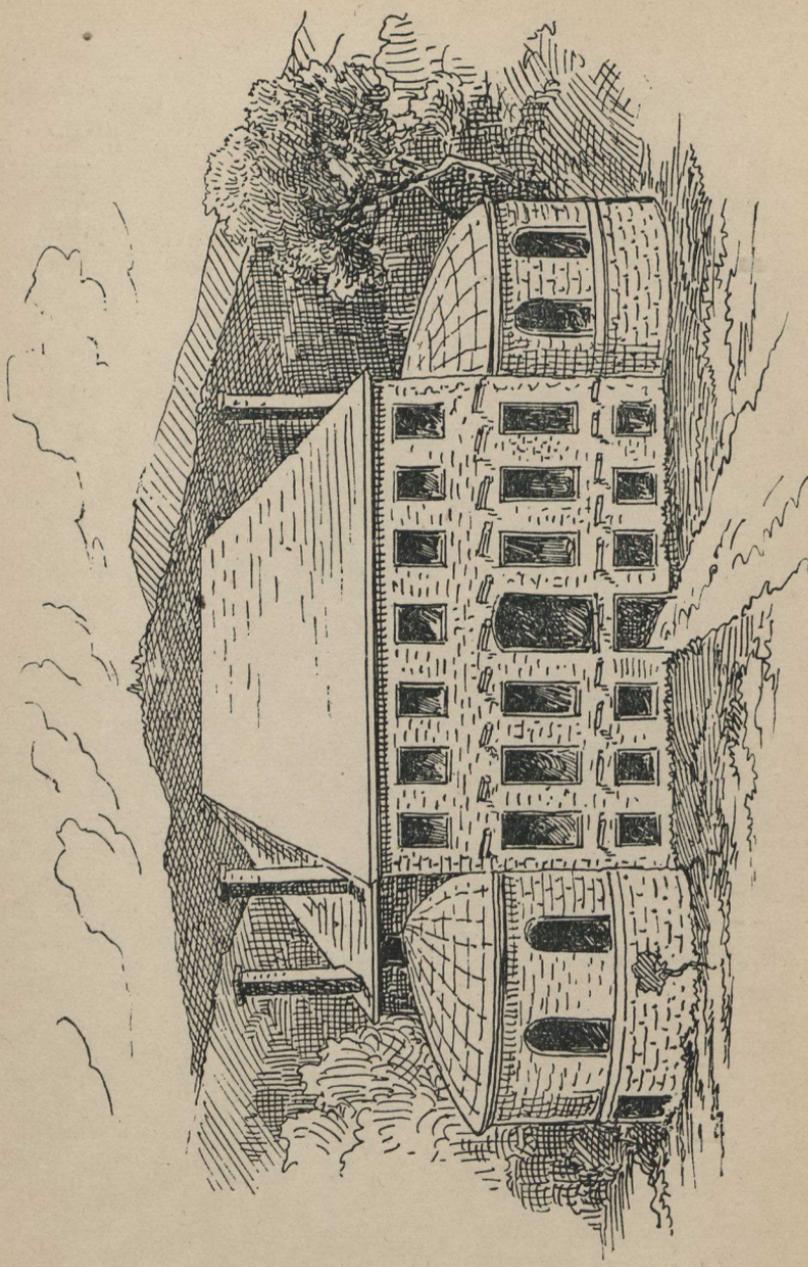
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McTavish or Haunted House.



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THE McTAVISH OR HAUNTED HOUSE.

BY P. S. MURPHY

Read before *The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal*,  
on Tuesday 26th January 1892.

**I**N common with other settlements founded on this continent by the four great civilizing nations of the Old World, the English, the French, the Dutch and the Spanish, Montreal has her legends, her quaint reminiscences of early inhabitants who laid the foundation of her greatness.

Boston has the Puritans and their quaint history ; New-York revels in its tales of old Knickerbocker days ; New-Orleans becomes interesting through the French occupation ; Florida bears witness to the day of Spanish possession, Quebec looks back with pride to the part she played in the earlier development of the country, and as it is with all these, so it is with Montreal and her memories of the brave

men and true, who, long years ago, resided within her boundaries whence they carried on that great commercial warfare which opened up that vast expanse of territory to the west, the Canada of the future. Worthy successors were they of Lasalle, Champlain and Iberville, the latter who bore the banner of France from Hudson Bay to New-Orleans. They were great men, these pioneers of the olden days. Men, not of words, but of deeds, whose impress will be seen for all time to come, on the pages of the history of our country. There are strange stories of their lives extant to day, and the story of Simon McTavish and the house that he built, long one of the landmarks of Montreal, is not the least interesting.

Thirty odd years ago there stood under the brow of Mount Royal a huge mansion, weatherbeaten, unfinished, tenantless. It had been there since the memory of the oldest inhabitant, yet, never had it changed its appearance, except as years went on, it grew more venerable. Three generations had known it under similar conditions, standing there, tenantless, uncompleted, a relic of the ambitions of by-gone days. Time had changed its surroundings, gathered round it new generations of men and things, but still that old house, reared by the hand of man, for the occupation of man, remained vacant, save for the cattle that took refuge in it from the scorching rays of the summer's sun, and the birds who built their nests among its beams; while, finally, after many, many years of exposure to the pelting rains of summer and the drifting snows of winter, the hand of man again seized upon it, in the great march of improvement, and levelled it to the ground. (1)

Although the house of McTavish came down before it had ever been occupied, it did not want for occupants. Public superstition gave it a tenant, if not in the flesh, in the spirit. People who passed it after dark swore ever afterwards that they had seen the ghost of Simon McTavish wandering through it. Deserted as it was, it was easy for a weird name to attach itself to it, and so for years the McTavish house was known as the "Haunted House."

Many attempts have been made to explain the origin of the ghost story. The most probable is that told to the writer's father in 1832, by a farmer named McMartin, who then occupied and farmed the McTavish property around the deserted building, and who said that while the moon was in a particular phase it shone on an angle of

the tin roof casting a bright ray of light, which the superstitious called McFavish's spirit.

The Simon McFavish mentioned above as the builder of the McFavish house was in his day, one of the leading citizens of Montreal. He was engaged in the fur trade, then the principal business of the country. The North West Company, was formed in 1783 by Benjamin and Joseph Frobisher, in which Simon McFavish and several other gentlemen were partners. On retiring from the North West Company, Simon McFavish married a Mlle Chaboillez, a member of one of the most distinguished French families of the city, and a family particularly noted for the beauty of its ladies. Mlle Chaboillez was a sister of the then Curé of Longueuil, a noted scholar of those days. One of the sisters married a Mr. Samuel Sherwood, of Toronto, a barrister; and a third the late Hon. Roderick McKenzie, of Terrebonne, one of whose grand-daughters was the wife of the Hon. Roderick Masson, late Lieutenant Governor of Quebec. In 1816 through the influence of his wife's family, Mr. Sherwood was elected to the House of Assembly for Lower Canada, representing the then County of Effingham, at present known as Terrebonne. It is said that during the winter months, Mr. McFavish's city residence was Nos. 23, 25 and 27 St. Jean-Baptiste street, while during the summer months he occupied a stone cottage a few hundred yards west of his new house, this cottage was afterwards occupied by McMartin the farmer mentioned above. It was at this cottage he died in July 1804. At that time it was thought such a long distance between the McFavish house and the city that a lunch was laid on tables in front of the house for those who came to attend the funeral. Mr. McFavish was buried in a vault situated a little to the west of "Ravensraig." The mausoleum and shaft erected over his place of burial are still to be seen. He left four children. His fortune at the time of his death was estimated at £126,000 sterling, an immense sum in those days. It will be of interest to note that in the year 1803 Mr. McFavish bought the Seigniorship of Terrebonne for the sum of £25,100 sterling, and his brother-in-law and associate, the Hon. Roderick McKenzie, lived there. At the time of his death the McFavish house was in course of construction. Work was at once discontinued, the windows of the second and third stories bricked up, and its strange career began.

The McTavish house was a more than pretentious dwelling for a gentleman of those days. It stood between Peel and McTavish Streets, the greater part of the house being in the grounds of the present residence of Mr Andrew Allan. The house with two semi-circular towers at each end had a frontage of about 126 feet. The roof of the main building was constructed on the old fashioned "high" principle, draining from the ridge-pole to all four sides. These of the two towers were conical in shape. All being covered with tin. The main building was three storeys high, the rez-de-chaussée or ground floor being some twelve feet in height, the intention being evidently to have it occupied by the kitchen, servants rooms, etc., the same as we see in many of the houses built in France. The towers coming up about half way between the second and third row of windows. The cut of the McTavish house which appeared in the "*Star*" of Feb. 16th 1891 gives a good idea of what the building was like, only it was higher than it is made to appear to look in the cut. (\*)

The material employed in its construction was dressed limestone. The interior of the house was never completed, only the floor beams being placed in position. There were many reports concerning Mr McTavish's death, but as a matter of history, he took cold in the month of March or April while superintending the construction of his house, which turning into inflammation, brought his career to an end in July 1804. The particulars concerning the death and funeral of Simon McTavish were given to the writer, by a lady who was residing as a guest at the McTavish Cottage at the time of its owner's death. By this death the Montreal of that day lost one of her foremost citizens. A man whose enterprise was responsible directly and indirectly for much of her prosperity, and whose business integrity was known to be above reproach. His death was regretted by all who had known him in his life and who were compelled to admire his manly character. The old house is gone, but its story will live for years to come.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing I have been lent a book entitled "A Tour to Niagara Falls", written in 1806, by a Boston gentleman, Mr. Timothy Bigelow, who had visited the McTavish House, and I give below an extract which corroborates the above: "Towards

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(\*) We have to thank the proprietors of the *STAR*, through whose courtesy we are able to reproduce the "old, deserted mansion."—*Eds. Can. Antiq*

evening we took caleches and drove out to the mountain, we passed by the new house of the late Mr McTavish, which he has left unfinished, and we visited his tomb, which is situated behind the house in a thick wood on themountain side. This situation is the most romantic that can well be imagined. Behind the tomb rises a lofty precipice of perpendicular rocks, one of which forms a detached column and seems as if intended by nature for a monument. These rocks are composed of regular strata, the uppermost of which are of limestone. They are part of a ledge or precipice which extends quite round the mountain and has the appearance of having been worn by water. This is to be accounted for by supposing that most of the Island of Montreal, and of course the surrounding country, were once covered to this height by the river, which has since forced a passage through the rock at Quebec, and between that place and this, so as to leave bare the extensive plains that now border upon it, all of which bear the marks of having been formed by the water. The river from the mountain side is exceedingly picturesque and grand. From the place where you stand, numerous and well cultivated fields extend to the city, all of which, with its suburbs, is directly under your eyes. Down the river for thirty miles, or more, you see the water skirted with rich fields in which are thickly scattered, churches, and windmills almost constantly in motion, dwelling houses and various other buildings. The fields are bounded by deep woods which terminate the view, except towards the south east where the rude mountains of Vermont lift their tops to the clouds.

Mr. McTavish is much regretted by the gentlemen of Montreal, who speak of him as having been a thorough merchant, an accomplished, hospitable, munificent man ; in short, an ornament to society. He died July 6, 1804, leaving an estate of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling to be inherited by four children."

This is the testimony of a man who met and conversed with men who had been close friends of Mr. McTavish.

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(1) The following extract from the *Daily Witness* will fix the date of the demolition of the McTavish house.

Friday March 15th 1841, a workman engaged in demolishing the McTavish house fell from the top of the wall to the ground breaking both legs and fracturing his skull. He was conveyed to the Hospital, where he died while one of his legs was being amputated.

## THE BRUNSWICKERS IN CANADA



THE Brunswick contingent of the German troops hired by England to suppress the revolt in her North American Colonies was commanded by Baron Frederick Adolph von Riedesel. He was of a noble Hessian family and was born in 1738. At the age of 15 he was sent to Marburg to study law, though he hardly knew how to write, and he had learned but a few scraps of Latin. A battalion of Hessian Infantry was quartered at Marburg at the time, and Riedesel liked better to look at the soldiers than to listen to the Professors of the school. The major, who had made the boy's acquaintance, saw the chance of a recruit. He advised Riedesel to enter his company in the hope of advancement, and told him, moreover, that he was well acquainted with his father, and would write to him to ask his consent to the scheme. Shortly afterwards the major told Riedesel that he had heard from the latter's father, who had consented to his enlistment. The boy was delighted at the news, and was presently mustered into the service. When he wrote to thank his father, however, he received a disappointing answer. The Baron von Riedesel had never heard of the major, and had never granted permission to his son to leave the profession chosen for him. Now that the young man had entered the service, his honour obliged him to stand by his colours, but he must look for no more assistance from his father. Nothing remained for young Riedesel but to make the best of his circumstances. The whole affair was but an instance of the German recruiting system of the time.

The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel had let out some of his regiments to England. Riedesel accompanied his battalion to that country with the rank of an ensign. He had not stayed there long enough, however, to learn the language perfectly before his regiment was ordered back to Germany to take part in the Seven Years' War, in which England and Prussia, with Hanover, Brunswick, and some of the smaller German States, were opposed to France, Austria, Russia and Sweden. From this time Riedesel's advancement was rapid. He became a favorite of Prince Ferdinand, and exchanged the service of Hesse for that of Brunswick. He had risen to the rank of

Colonel at the time of the outbreak of the American Revolution, and was appointed Major-General on the day when he marched from Brunswick at the head of the contingent for America.

Riedesel saw nothing disgraceful in the work in which he was engaged. He was a soldier of a type common in the 18th century, and in military matters knew no duty but his orders.

General Riedesel set out from Brunswick on the 22nd of February 1776, for Stade, on the Elbe, at the head of 2282 men. The troops were embarked between the 12th and 17th of March, and got to sea on the 22nd of that month. There were 77 soldiers' wives with this division. The remainder of the Brunswick contingent marched to Stade in the month of May. The divisions amounted together to the number of 4300 men.

The regiment of Hesse-Hanau, 668 strong, joined the expedition at Portsmouth. The Brunswickers were received and mustered into the English service by Colonel Faucitt, who was not pleased with the appearance of the soldiers. Many were too old, many were half-grown boys. The uniforms of the first division were so bad that the English government was obliged to advance £5000 to Riedesel to get his men a new outfit in Portsmouth. He was cheated by the English contractors, and when the cases of shoes were opened at sea, they were found to contain ladies' slippers. For a Canadian campaign no overcoats had been provided. New uniforms for the first division were sent after them in the course of the summer.

As late as January 1779, 14 Brunswick soldiers and 2 soldiers' wives froze to death on a march in Canada, and about 30 were frost bitten, and their officer excused himself on the ground that they were insufficiently clad.

The general was well pleased with the spirit of his troops. "I cannot sufficiently well describe the contentment of our soldiers," he wrote from ship board, to his old chief, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, "all are bright and in good spirits." Soon, however, seasickness came to add to the discomfort of the crowded ships. "The soldiers have almost all been sick, and most of them continue so, as do also my servants" wrote Riedesel to his wife from off Dover. "The poor cook is so bad that he can't work at all, nor so much as lift his hand. This is very uncomfortable for us, for Capt. Foy and

"I have to do our own cooking. You would laugh at us." Before the end of the voyage the drinking water was foul.

The fleet of 30 sail weighed anchor at Portsmouth on the 4th of April, and arrived at Cape Gaspe on the 10th of May, and before Quebec on the 1st of June. Reidesel here received the command of a separate corps made up of one English and 2 German battalions, with 150 Canadians and 300 Indians, and posted them along the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal. "This country will delight you, it is as beautiful as can be," wrote Riedesel to his wife on the 8th June, and again on the 28th he said, "You will find this neighbourhood beautiful. It is only a pity that the colonies are still in their childhood, so that vegetables, fruit, and such other things as belong to good tables, are very hard to find; but we have meat, poultry, and milk in profusion. The houses are all only of one storey, but many rooms in them, and are very clean. The inhabitants are very polite and obliging, and I do not believe that our peasants would behave so well under similar circumstances."

"So slowly did news travel at that time, that the defeat of Montgomery and Arnold before Quebec, on the 31st of December 1775, was not known in England when the fleet sailed thence. It was first learned by Riedesel and his companions on their way up the St. Lawrence. Shortly after their arrival, Canada was cleared of "rebel" troops as far as the northern end of Lake Champlain, on which lake the Americans had improvised a fleet, consisting of four sloops, eight "gondolas," and three row-galleys. The summer was spent by the British in building vessels of war and transports for an advance up the lake. The troops were quartered or encamped, along the St. Lawrence and Richelieu rivers, and but one considerable skirmish occurred to break the routine of drill, countermarching, and intrenchment while the boat-building was in progress.

On the 23rd of June General Riedesel was present at a solemn meeting in the former Jesuits' Church at Montreal, between General Carleton, Governor of Canada, and the chiefs of the Five Nations. All the principal officers of the army were invited, and about 300 Indians were present. The European officers were provided with chairs in the choir of the church, the Governor sitting in the middle with his hat on. The Indians sat on benches in the body of the building, smoking their pipes. After speeches had been made and

interpreted, the services of the Indians were accepted by the English general, and posts were assigned to them. The Indians shook hands with the European officers and rebel scalps were presented to Generals Carleton, Burgoyne and Phillips. At a later conference, held by General Carleton with Indians from further west, one of them appeared, wearing the uniform of General Braddock, whom he himself claimed to have killed.

Of Montreal Riedesel says :--“ This city is indeed, somewhat “ finer than Quebec, and has about 1100 houses. It is surrounded by “ nothing more than a wall, with loopholes for cannon and musketry, “ and what is called the citadel is a block-house in very bad condition. These works were begun in 1736. The whole island of “ Montreal, as well as the city, belongs to the Seminary. Near the “ Seminary is the best garden in all Canada, but it is not better laid “ out than that of a private person at home. They have most sorts “ of European plants there.”

At last, on the 9th of September, the transports were ready for an advance up Lake Champlain. It was necessary, however, to wait a month longer for the war vessels. These when completed, exceeded those of the Americans more than two to one, both in numbers and in the weight of the metal carried. They were manned by picked English sailors, while the sloops and gondolas under Benedict Arnold were mostly sailed and commanded by landmen. The result was what might have been expected. Arnold chose, on the 10th of October 1776, a disadvantageous position between Valcom Island and the western shore of the lake. Here he maintained an unequal fight on the 11th, and hence he escaped on the following night by boldly slipping through the line of the British fleet. On the 13th he was overtaken by Carleton near the Island of the Four Winds, some of the boats struck; some were run ashore and burned; only five escaped. Arnold and his crew behaved with the greatest courage, but courage alone could not compensate for want of seamanship and for inferior numbers. Some of the Germans took part in the naval engagement of the 11th, and one of the batteaux on which were the Hanau artillery was sunk by the American fire. The soldiers and sailors that manned it, however, were saved by another boat.

Presently, after this naval battle, Carleton occupied Crown Point without opposition. Scouting parties were pushed out into the neigh-

bourhood of Ticonderoga. Riedesel was so near that fortress on the 22nd and 23rd of October as to see it plainly from a hill. He thought it might easily be taken by the British army in Canada, were the whole of that army to be brought forward, yet he reckoned the members of the effective garrison decidedly too high. Sir Guy Carleton thought it too late to undertake further conquest that autumn. He even abandoned Crown Point and retired to the northern end of the lake.

The troops were ordered into winter quarters; the Germans along the Richelieu river and in the neighbourhood of Lake St. Pierre. Riedesel's headquarters were at Trois-Rivières. Pains were taken that the presence of the soldiers should not weigh too heavily on the inhabitants, unless on those who had shown sympathy with the rebels. Strict discipline was maintained. The soldiers received rations, and cut their own firewood in the forest. The labour of hauling the wood when cut, and of cooking, seems to have been laid on the inhabitants. The soldiers were provided with long trousers of thick cloth, coming up high on the body, and warm mittens and hoods.

The second division of Brunswickers has arrived in Canada in September, after a long and stormy passage. Officers and men had at last been put on short rations of musty food. When the division, of about 2000 soldiers, arrived in Quebec, 19 men had died, and 131 were sick of the scurvy.

The long Canadian winter presently set in. It was employed by Riedesel in drilling his troops when the weather would allow it, and especially in practising them in shooting. He had noticed that the Americans were better marksmen than the Germans, and he exerted himself to remedy this deficiency of his soldiers. He travelled over 1800 miles in the course of the winter in a sleigh, visiting his scattered detachments, and waiting on General Carleton in Quebec and Montreal. He was at the former place on the 31st December 1776, when a solemn service was held in the cathedral to celebrate the deliverance of the city from Arnold and Montgomery on that day of the preceeding year. The service was conducted by the bishop, and eight unfortunate Canadians had to do open penance, with halters round their necks, and beg pardon of God, the Church and King George for having helped the Americans.

During the latter part of the winter Riedesel gave a ball at

Trois-Rivières every week, partly to please the inhabitants and partly to keep his officers out of mischief. The 20th of January, the birthday of the Queen of England, was celebrated with great pomp. Forty guests sat down to dinner. Healths were drunk in champagne, and a small cannon was fired at every toast, after the manner of the first act of "Hamlet." In the afternoon and evening was a ball, at which so many as thirty-seven ladies appeared. To these supper was served in the evening, and they were waited upon by the gentlemen. "The *Demoiselle de Tonnancour*," writes an eye-witness, "increased her charms by her jewels, but poor *Demoiselle R—e*, in her shabby cotton gown, was preferred by many of us, on account of her natural and pleasant manners, and her beautiful voice. You must know that the Canadian fair ones sing French and Italian songs at the table, and that several songs have already been written and composed in honour of General Riedesel, and that they are often sung at *Trois-Rivières*." So with duty and pleasure, the months wore away until the beginning of June 1777, when an eventful campaign was to open for the Brunswickers.

The Baroness Riedesel started to join her husband, bringing with her her three little daughters, of whom the oldest was but four years and nine months old, and the youngest an infant of ten weeks. The journey from Germany to Canada in those days was no light matter, nor was it free from imaginary as well as actual perils. "Not only did people tell me of the dangers of the sea," wrote Frau von Riedesel, "but they also said that we must take care not to be eaten by the savages, and that people in America lived on horseflesh and cats. But all this frightened me less than the thought of coming to a land where I did not understand the language. However, I had made up my mind to everything, and the following my husband and doing my duty held me up through the whole course of my journey."

Baroness Riedesel embarked on a packet ship on April 15th 1777, in company with a fleet of 30 transports, under convoy of two ships of war. She arrived in Quebec on the 11th of June, after an uneventful voyage. Spending only half a day in Québec, the indomitable woman, with her three little daughters, passed on over rough roads to Chambly, were, at last, on the 14th of June, she met her husband. They could but spend two days together, for the army

was in motion, and the Baroness was obliged to return to Trois-Rivières. On the 14th of August, however, she again joined the army, whose subsequent fate she shared.

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### SOME RECENT FRAUDS IN CANADIAN COINS.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

*(Read before the Society, April 21st 1891.)*



EARLY every Canadian who is attracted by the study of numismatics confines his attention mainly to collecting the coins of his native country. While this can, in the main, be accounted for on patriotic grounds the fact that the series is not extensive or its study difficult, conduces much to its popularity. All its details can be mastered by ordinary intellects after a few years collecting and tolerably complete collections may be formed without the expenditure of a princely fortune. From this cause prices have advanced, much beyond what rarity, artistic merit or historic worth would otherwise warrant. So high indeed are the ruling prices, even for the least interesting kinds, that over ten dollars has been paid for a private bar cheque such as have come into use in many of our Canadian saloons within the past ten years. Another instance was the paying of twenty dollars for an encased American ten cent stamp, similar to those which served for small change in the United States in 1862, bearing the advertisement of a Montreal firm of brokers on the back. In one instance, so keen was the competition for a penny of the Bank of Montreal, dated 1838, that it sold at a coin auction in New York for eighty dollars. This has had the effect of unearthing a find, or otherwise increasing the number of "Side Views," as the Bank of Montreal tokens of 1838 and 1839 are called. Although still in great demand they only sell for one-third of former prices.

These extravagant prices, as might have been expected, have excited the cupidity of unscrupulous manipulators who have undertaken to supply this increasing demand by the manufacture of counterfeit alterations and fraudulent fabrications, some of which are well calculated to deceive even the most experienced. It will therefore be my endeavour in this article to expose some of these frauds and warn collectors so that they may be on their guard against an evil from which collectors of Canadian coins have heretofore been singularly free.

The "Lauzon" or Quebec ferry token was for many years so scarce that good specimens have sold readily as high as twenty five dollars. Lately many specimens have come to light and the price has dropped to two or three dollars. One collector has no less than five. This sudden increase in the supply has been noted by numismatists who are ready to affirm that a number of counterfeits have been passed off on the unwary. The original coin is in lead which makes counterfeiting more easy. The suspected coins have a cast appearance and seem to have been made from an alloy of bismuth.

About a year ago a new variety of the *un sou* series was reported to have been seen in a small collection placed in the hands of a hardware merchant as a pledge for a debt. As the news of this discovery spread collectors, became so anxious to secure the rare treasure that forty Dollars was offered for it. Suddenly the collection was redeemed and the coin lost to sight for a time. Search was made up and down the street where the owner was said to have lived, without finding any trace of its whereabouts. In the meantime "Breton's Illustrated Coin Collector" was issued in which a drawing of the coin appeared. After a time the owner of the coins was found and the coveted treasure passed into my hands in exchange for some rare duplicates. Although my first impressions regarding my acquisition were anything but satisfactory, the source from whence it came, and the incidents reported regarding its discovery allayed my suspicions. Since then, my doubts have grown and they continued to deepen, until meeting by chance the collector who had been most assiduous in the search for the coin, he reported some suspicious circumstances which had come to his knowledge ; and together we soon came to the conclusion that the wonderful rarity was only an alteration. Comparing the altered obverse with a *sou* of the same variety that had not been touched we

found that a number of leaves and flowers in the bouquet had been erased and replaced by others thus materially altering its appearance, we found the lettering on the two, identical even to a flaw in the die between the letters R and I in "Agriculture." To this altered obverse was soldered a reverse taken from another variety of the *un sou* series, a variety struck in Birmingham while the obverse was from one struck in Belleville, New-Jersey. The edge has been hammered to hide the join while the reverse has an undulated appearance, the effect of joining it with hard solder.

Another alteration which has lately been sold to an experienced collector for thirty dollars is a new variety of "Ships, Colonies and Commerce" series. I have not had an opportunity to examine it, so cannot give details, save that it was made in a similar way to the *un sou*. It is illustrated by Breton, but as his drawings are not true to the original, the book is useless as a means to point out changes made by the coin manipulator.

By far the most numerous class of these newly issued frauds are pure fabrications, that is, coins that bear no likeness to anything heretofore made. Some of these were not intended to deceive but to be sold on their own merits to omnivorous collectors. Of this kind is the Phadem bread check. It was designed by a collector, for sale, not to be used in trade for the purpose mentioned on the piece. Two other bread checks were struck about the same time bearing the name of Mr. L. Landry. Specimens were sent to Mr. Landry with the following letter :

SHERBROOKE, Feb. 15, 1888.

DEAR SIR :

I am sorry that I have not been able to go and see you in Montreal to explain about these checks but expect to be able to do so in a few months. If you can get any one among your friends to take them I will supply them for \$10.00 per 100. I had a chance to meet a friend in Sherbrooke, so took the opportunity to send them to you. If you desire to order from those samples I will make them very cheap to you and give a percentage on any orders you may secure.

Yours truly,

J. R. YOUNG.

Boston.

No trace of Young could be found among the die sinkers of Boston and he never made good his promise to call on Landry. The workmanship on these checks is similar to that of a Montreal engraver. They were evidently made to be sold among collectors. Another token was lately shown to collectors as a great rarity, purporting to have been used as a ticket of admission to Gilbault's Gardens. But it had one fatal mistake, which opened the eyes of more experienced collectors and prevented its sale at an extravagant price. The price of admission to the Gardens was never more than 15 *sous* while the coin places it at 30 *sous*. The letters are similar to those on one or two advertising cards lately issued. As these were made in Germany we have no difficulty in tracing it to its source. So far as I know no one has been deceived by it, no specimen having as yet been sold to collectors.

Last year a complete series of the "Bout de l'Isle" tokens differing altogether in design from those heretofore known were offered by a coin dealer in New York, and as I am informed, sold for \$150.00. The coins were reported to have been found in the possession of a Birmingham medallist where they had lain as rejected patterns since 1804. The story is hardly probable as the design, which is only lettering, is too modern looking and too simple. The seven dies necessary to strike the series could be prepared for five dollars each or thirty five dollars in all. This would leave a profit of one hundred and fifteen dollars on one set alone.

But by far the most daring of these fabrications and the one best calculated to deceive is an advertising card which came under the notice of collectors in 1887. It purported to have been struck about forty years ago by a Montreal firm of working jewellers. On the obverse it bears the inscription "Maysenholder and Bohle established 1849" and on the reverse "Corner St. Vincent and Notre-Dame Street Montreal". On the obverse in the field is a watch and chain with a bar fastener. Both Maysenholder and Bohle's fathers had long carried on their craft in Montreal, one as a working jeweller and the other as a silversmith. The young men formed a partnership to carry on both branches of the trade, but the partnership did not continue long as it was dissolved in 1853. Shortly before the dissolution the coin was said to have been made. This is the reason given why it never was issued. Maysenholder continued the business alone removing to

St. Lambert Hill where he plied his trade until insanity necessitated his removal to Beauport Asylum. He died in the year 1862 when his workshop was broken up and his tools and plant sold out in lots at auction. It was in a drawer in one of these lots that five of these coins, according to report, were found. The story was believed by collectors and the five pieces were soon sold or exchanged at prices ranging from five to twenty dollars. At the Hart sale held in New York Dec. 1888 one brought thirteen dollars and fifty cents. But as the demand kept up, other examples were forthcoming until twenty specimens in all were counted up among the different collectors, each of whom believed he had purchased one of the original five. This fecundity in the find raised suspicions which since the exposure of the altered *in situ* have ripened into denunciations of the "Maysenholder" as a fraudulent fabrication. Mr. Narcisse Beaudry who succeeded to his uncle's jewellery business remembers that when a boy he often ran errands between the store and Maysenholder & Bohle's, and that the Roy coin well known to collectors was struck by them. He also remembers a journeyman in their employ who used to strike off, from time to time, sufficient of the Roy tokens to pay for his beer, of which he grew to be very fond. Afterwards when Mr Beaudry became an apprentice to Maysenholder he heard, as he states, the workmen speaking about the coin belonging to the old firm but does not remember to have ever seen one. Now it is altogether unlikely that so many of these copper coins would have lain so long unnoticed in a drawer to which no doubt the workman had constantly to go for his tools. Some, if not the whole lot would long before have found their way into circulation or into the hands of collectors. There is a question too as to whether or not the albert guard with the bar fastener had come into use at that early date. Then the face of the coin has a corroded appearance, as if it had been treated with dilute acid while the edge is bright and new. This indicates recent manufacture with an attempt to make it look old.

There are a number of other coins made to be sold, especially those bearing the names of collectors for which high prices are asked. The number of these Canadian coins made for sale are constantly increasing and with nothing interesting or historic in their design they cannot be commended to present, or be sought by future collectors.

Young collectors should be on their guard when a great rarity or a

new discovery is offered them. They should not let the desire to secure a prize carry them beyond their wonted caution or that discussion that seeks out evidence of genuineness before purchasing. Coins should only be bought from trustworthy people or be submitted to high authority. Our collectors have been too confident in accepting as true the *ipse dixit* of every one who offers a rarity; such frauds as are here described should be at once exposed, and the practice of making coins for sale to collectors frowned down.

### BURIALS IN WOOLLEN.

*Read at a Meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.*



HANCE has recently put in my way the Parish Registers of Ongar, Essex, England, from 1558 to 1750, which have a personal interest for me inasmuch as I find therein entries of the baptism of two of my family name as early as 1607-1609.

The register contains a crowd of curious entries, and amongst others many certificates of enforced observance of the practice of burying in woollen, of which I may quote the following specimens:—

*" Sarah Thurgood, of this Parish, was buried Sept. 17th 1738. Affidavit was made of her being buried in Sheep's Wooll, according to Act of Parliament."*

*" William Searl, of this Parish, was buried October 13th 1738. Affidavit was made of his being buried in Woollen, according to Act of Parliament."*

Several of the entries say: *Affidavit made according to the form prescribed."*

Although the practice fell into desuetude, I was under the impression that the Act was not repealed until a comparatively recent date, and I took some pains to enquire into the matter, thinking it might be interesting enough for a gossiping paper.

The object of the law was to encourage the woollen trade in England. It is founded upon an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Charles II.

(30 Car. II, stat. 3, cap. 3, sect. 3.)

in which it is provided that

*"No corpse shall be buried in any thing other than what is made of sheep's wool only, or be put into any coffin lined or faced with any thing made of any materials but sheep's wool, on pain of £5."*

By the same Act it is provided that

*"Persons in holy orders, or their substitutes, shall keep a register of all persons buried in their precincts, or in such common burial places as their parishioners are commonly buried."*

Within eight days after the interment an affidavit under the hands and seals of two witnesses, was to be sworn before the clergyman, that the corpse was not buried contrary to the Act. In default of such affidavit, the goods of the deceased person were forfeit to the crown.

Long before this time ; in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, very stringent measures were taken for preventing the exportation of wool. The penalty of a conviction was the loss of the right hand.

By the Act of Charles II all persons were prohibited from carrying wool within five miles of the sea-coast.

The Act is entitled,

*"An Act for the lessening the importation of linen from beyond the seas, and the encouragement of the woollen and paper manufactures of the Kingdom."* It prescribes that the curate of every parish shall keep a register, to be provided at the charge of the parish, wherein to enter all burials and affidavits of persons being buried in woollen ; the affidavit to be taken by any justice of the peace, mayor, or such like chief officer in the parish where the body was interred ; and if there be no officer, then by any curate within the county where the corpse was buried (except him in whose parish the corpse was buried) who must administer the oath and set his hands gratis. *No affidavit to be necessary for a person dying of the plague.* It imposes a fine of £5 for every infringement : one half to go to the informer, and the other half to the poor of the parish.

I also found the copy of an original affidavit, which I give in full :—

Borough of Harwich in the } Sarah, the wife of Robert Lyon  
 County of Essex to wit } of the parish of Dovercourt, in the  
 Borough aforesaid, husbandman, and Deborah, the wife of Stephen  
 Driver, of the same parish, husbandman, (being two credible persons) do  
 make oath that Deborah, the daughter of the said Stephen and De-  
 borah, aged 18 weeks, who was on the 7th day of April instan  
 interred in the parish Churchyard of Dovercourt, in the borough aforesaid,  
 was not put in, wrapped, or wound up, or buried in any Shirt,  
 Shift, Sheet or Shroud, made or mingled with Flax, Hemp, Silk,  
 Hair, Gold or Silver, or other than what is made of Sheep's Wool only ;  
 or in any Coffin lined or faced with any cloth Stuff, or any other thing  
 whatsoever, made or mingled with Flax, Hemp, Silk, Hair, Gold or  
 Silver, or any other material, but Sheep's Wool only.

Taken and sworn the 15th  
 day of April 1769, be-  
 fore me, one of His Ma-  
 jesty's Justices of the  
 Peace.

G. DAVIES.

The mark of

X Sarah Lyon

The mark of

X Deborah Driver

Witness :—

B. Didier

In the churchwardens' accounts of the parish of Prestwich, Man-  
 chester, for the year 1681 is the following entry :

*"Received a fine of £2. 10. 0. of James Crompton for burying his  
 son and not bringinge in an affidavit according to the Act for burying  
 in woollen."*

JOHN BOOKER.

Another instance of the Act being enforced is found in the church-  
 warden's account for the parish of Eye, in Suffolk, for the year 1686-  
 1687.

*"Recd. for Miss Grace Throver being buried in Linnen £2.10.0."*

An account of Affidavits made at funerals, shows that the law  
 was obeyed at Boston from 1678 to 1789.

In the churchwardens' books for the parish of St. Peter, Chester,  
 may be found the following entry relative to burials in linen.

*"February 2nd 1686.—Received fifty shillings from Mr. Richard  
 Minshull, being a forfeiture for burying his mother in linen, and dis-  
 tributed among the poor."*

Mr. Minshull was Mayor of Chester in 1657, and was nearly related

to Elizabeth Minshull, the last wife, and afterwards widow of the poet Milton.

The parish register of Bretforton, Worcestershire, has the following entry:—"Here begins the register book of all and every person that have been buried in the parish of Bretforton, according to Act of Parliament entitled, *An Act for burying in woollen only, since the 1st of August 1678.*"

Entries of a much later date are not wanting :

In the parish register of Hasilbury Bryan, the burials for 1730, beginning the ecclesiastical year from March 25th, as still usual, are headed :

*"Buried in woollen only, as made by affidavit."*

But no less than four out of the seven names of persons buried in that year are followed by the words "*no affidavit.*" It further appears to have been usual for the clergyman to affix his name, with "*ita esse test.—A. B., Rector,*" and then to send the book to the Lady-Day Sessions for the magistrates' inspection. And in this instance, instead of their writing "*allowed by us*" a lawyer's hand has inserted the following notice :

*"The rector, or his curate, ought to get a warrant, or warrants, to levy the penalty, according to the Act for burying in woollen."*

The last entry of the kind in the Hasilbury Register is for the year 1733-34, and it has the magistrates' approving signatures in the following form :

"May 18th., 1734."

"Allowed by us,

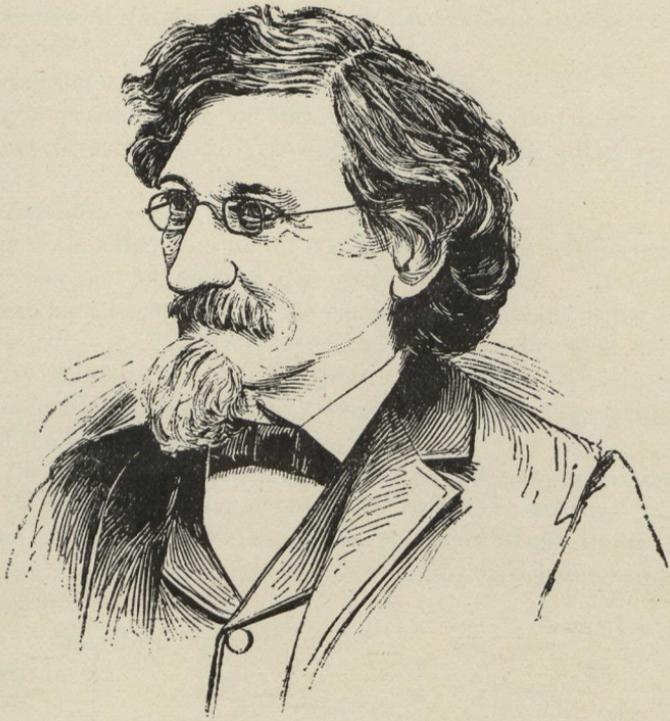
RIC. BINGHAM, THOS. GUNDRY.

On this subject, too, one calls to mind the light-minded, though severe exemplification of "the ruling passion strong in death" left us by Alexander Pope:—

Odious ! in woollen ! t'would a saint provoke !  
Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke.

to make this complete we need the date.

Narcissa was Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, who died in 1731, and Pope's Essay was published in 1734. But according to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1731, Mrs. Oldfield escaped the "woollen," for she was really buried in Westminster Abbey "*in a Brussels lace*



Yours sincerely  
John Gilmory Shea

*head-dress, a Holland shift with tucker and double ruffles of the same lace; and a pair of new kid gloves."*

The Act was not repealed until 54th George III, cap. 108 (i e, in 1815).

We are in the habit of talking of "the wisdom of our ancestors." I have shown that this stupid exhibition of it existed for 150 years, and it is possible that a few idiots might still be found to support it on the ground of "protection to native industry." It may be a matter for speculation what those to follow us may say in 1992; "What wisecracs those people in Canada must have been to think of making their country richer, by a National Policy having for its effect the making of the consumer buy his goods at a certain shop, and thus condemning him to pay a higher price for a worse article."

H. M.

### Dr. J. D. GILMARY SHEA



R. John Dawson Gilmary Shea, historian and editor of the *Catholic Review* died on the morning of February 22nd, at his home in Elizabeth, N. j. He was born in New-York on July 22nd, 1824. His father, James Shea, was Principal of Columbia College, and had several sons, of whom the subject of this notice was the second. He was baptized John Dawson, and his third name was the result of accident. He was a delicate and nervous child, and his father said that he was more like a girl than a boy, nicknamed him "Mary," and sent him to the Sisters of Charity to learn his letters. When he grew up he kept the name of Mary, using as a prefix the Irish word "Gil," meaning servant.

John Shea entered the office of a Spanish merchant at the age of 13, and there learned to write and speak Spanish fluently. When 14 years old he wrote an article on Cardinal Albery which was published in the *Young People's Catholic Magazine*, and criticised by Archbishop Hughes in the *French Journal*. The boy soon left the merchant's office and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. His bent was rather law and literature than the practice of

his profession, and he turned his attention especially to law and historical subjects.

The first fruits of his careful study and of the material which he had collected was

“The Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley,”

which was published in 1853. This book was favorably received, and the author was at once recognized as one of the best historical scholars of the country.

He was a member of the New York Historical Society, and he became an honorary member of the Wisconsin Historical Society, corresponding member of the Massachusetts and Maryland Historical Societies, and in time, of almost every Historical Society in the United States and Canada, and of similar institutions abroad. In 1883 he was made an honorary member of the Royal Academy of History in Madrid, being the only American who ever received that honour.

He had a natural taste for languages and investigated the structure and vocabulary of the various tongues of the North American Indians. In 1860 he published the first of a series of fifteen volumes of grammars and dictionaries of Indian languages, entitled:

“A Library of American Linguistics,”

several of which he edited and prepared.

The articles on Indian tribes in Appleton's Cyclopædia were all written by Dr. Shea.

In 1857 he printed the first of a series of 26 small volumes, from early M. S. S. chiefly relating to Missions. In these he adopted the beautiful typography and ornamentation used by Cramoisy, the King's Printer at Paris, who published “Les Relations des Jésuites.” These volumes were appreciated by collectors both in America and in Europe, and are highly valued.

Dr. Shea observed the very bad condition of the text of Roman Catholic Bibles, scarcely two of which were the same, and he collected all the leading translations and every edition printed in America, and published a bibliography of them in 1859. He printed lists of errors and induced several publishers to correct the plates which they possessed. Finally, with the concurrence of Cardinal McCloskey, he reprinted the original of Challoner's Bible of 1740, comparing the text three times with the Vulgate.

Among other works of this laborious and prolific writer are a

"History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes of the United States."

"Early Voyages up and down the Mississippi."

"Life of Pius IX."

"Catholic Churches in New-York City," and "The Hierarchy of the Catholic Church in the United States,"

beginning in 1858, for eight years, he edited the *Historical Magazine*.

Among his translations and other publications the most important are

"Novum Belgium ; an account of New Netherland in 1643-4."

"The Operations of the French Fleet under Count de Grassi."

A translation of Charlevoix's "History and General Description of New France," in six volumes.

A translation of De Courcey's "Catholic Church in the United States."

"Washington's Private History."

Colden's "History of the Five Nations," edition of 1727.

Hennepin's "Description of Louisiana."

"Penalosa's Expedition,"

and a number of Prayer Books and School Histories.

He leaves a large and very valuable library, especially rich in Indian linguistics, and early and rare editions of books relating to the early history of America, besides many unique manuscripts.

In 1854 he married Miss Savage, who, like himself, came of an old New-England family. Two daughters survive him. Dr. Shea received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from St. Francis Xavier's College in 1862, from St. John's College, Fordham, in 1870, and also from Georgetown College, in 1888 he became editor of the *Catholic News*, and remained in charge of the paper until his death.

Four volumes of his latest work, the "History of the Catholic Church in the United States" have been published, and the fifth and concluding volume is just ready for the printer. It will be edited and the work finished by other hands without delay.

We have referred to Dr. Shea's taste for languages, and to his deep interest in Catholic Indians. His careful study of Indian dialects and languages brought out in 1860 his "Library of American Linguistics," consisting of a series of fifteen volumes of grammars and dictionaries of Indian languages. The value of his contributions to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and to the "American Encyclopædia" on the Indian tribes of the country and on the languages of the aborigines has been fully recognized by men of learning on both continents. In 1857 Dr. Shea published his Cramoisy series, consisting of twenty-six little volumes, bound and unbound, from early manuscripts, and relating to Catholic Missions, and to historical events, such as Beaujeu's account of Braddock's Defeat, etc. This series took its name from the fact that the type, initial letters, headlines, rules and ornaments were the same as those used by the King's Printer in Paris, Cramoisy, and who published the "Relations des Jésuites." These little books were never offered for sale but were generously presented to historical scholars at home and in Europe, by whom they were gratefully received and highly prized.

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### PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

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THE meetings of the Society have been regularly held ;— that for the month of January, was held at the Natural History Society's rooms.

Mr. F. Langelier presented several old buttons of the time of 1812, found by him at the Fort of Isle aux Noix.

Mr. Beaudry exhibited a medal made of Aluminium.

Captain Oswald de St. Jean offered a French cannon found in the river Richelieu, at St. Johns, P.Q. Messrs Beaudry and Langelier were appointed to take charge of the matter, and report at the next meeting.

Mr. Jules J. Prume, was elected an ordinary member.

A paper prepared by Mr. P. S. Murphy, was read, entitled,

"*The Old McTavish or Haunted House.*" It was a very interesting record of the "old, deserted mansion," and the thanks of the members were voted to Mr. Murphy, and a request for publication in the forthcoming number of the "*Antiquarian.*"

After the ordinary business, the meeting resolved itself into the Annual Meeting for the election of Officers.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting, were read and confirmed, and the election was proceeded with, and the following gentlemen were chosen :

President, HON. JUDGE BABY,  
 First Vice-President, HON. SENATOR MURPHY,  
 Second Vice-President, J. B. LEARMONT,  
 Treasurer, J. A. U. BEAUDRY,  
 Curator, W. D. LIGHTHALL,  
 Secretary, FRANK LANGELIER,  
 Council, H. MOTT, R. W. McLACHLAN, M. DE BEAUJEU,  
 J. A. U. BEAUDRY, W. BASTIAN, L. W. SICOTTE.

Editing Committee, H. MOTT, R. W. McLACHLAN, DR. F. A. BEAUDRY and M. DE BEAUJEU.

The February meeting was held on the 16th of that month, at the residence of Mr. Beaudry.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed, and the election of officers ratified.

Mr. Beaudry reported that satisfactory arrangement had been made with Alderman Prefontaine and Mr. P. W. St. George, the City Surveyor, for the preservation of the old cannon, referred to at the last meeting.

The proposal of M. de Beaujeu to undertake the publication of the "*Canadian Antiquarian*" was accepted, the members undertaking to guarantee a certain number of copies.

The following donations were received :—

Mr. Théodore Lefebvre, A pair of old scales.

Mr. Benjamin Sulte, "Notes sur la famille De Callières."

Mr. Gagnon, of Quebec, The arms of De Ramezay.

Judge Baby exhibited a copy of "*Histoire Monétaire des Colonies Françaises,*" by E. Zay, recently published in Paris.

Mr. Langelier, Reliques Militaires du Fort Lennox.

Mr. Mott exhibited a copy of Parish Registers of Ongar, Essex, England, 1558 to 1750.

Mr. Théodore Lefebvre was elected an ordinary member.

Mr. H. Mott read a paper on "*The Brunswickers in Canada*," being an account of the Brunswick Contingent of the German troops sent by England to suppress the revolt in the North American Colonies. Also, another interesting paper entitled: "*Burials in woollen*," which told of an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Charles II, providing for the burial of all corpses in woollen, showing how the law was carried out, and penalties imposed for infraction of the law.

Thanks were voted to the essayist, and a desire expressed for the publication of the papers in the "*Antiquarian*."

Messrs. Lighthall and Huot were appointed to prepare a paper for the next meeting on some of the old "*Historic Houses*" of Montreal.

The March meeting was held on Tuesday the 15th., at the residence of Hon. Judge Baby, and a full attendance of members served to render it a very pleasant and well-spent evening. Mr. Gagnon, of Quebec, presented a photograph of the old Chateau St. Louis. M. Sicotte exhibited a number of old documents and letters bearing dates from 1787 to 1809, and signed by Auguste Choteau, the founder of St. Louis, Mo. One, dated St. Louis des Illinois, le 29 mai 1800, from Aug. Choteau to J. Bte. Fabreau, uncle of an old curé of Boucherville, informing him that he was sending him nine bales of deer skins.

The President read a letter which he had received from the authorities of the Hotel-Dieu, thanking the members of the Society for the good work they were doing in erecting the series of Historical Tablets in the city.

The President said that, as this was the first meeting of the Society, since the death of Mr. R. C. Lyman, it was their duty to pass a resolution expressive of condolence with the family. Mr. Lyman was a man without prejudice, and a great worker in the field of archæology, and having both time and fortune he had devoted much to researches on the French régime and had been very successful.

It was thereupon proposed by Mr. J. A. U. Beaudry, seconded by Hon. Edward Murphy, and W. D. Lighthall :

"That the members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society have learned with deep sorrow the sad loss they have sustained in the death of their faithful Treasurer, Mr. R. C. Lyman, who for many years took so much interest in the welfare of the Society, and who has done so much towards the advancement of Canadian archæology, and take this first opportunity to record their regrets. That the Society wear mourning for one month. That a copy of these resolutions be conveyed to the family of our lamented friend as an expression of condolence for their sad bereavement."

Proposed by Mr. L. W. Sicotte, seconded by M. de Beaujeu, that a copy of the present resolutions be sent to the press.

Mr. J. A. U. Beaudry proposed Mr. A. C. Décary, N. P., as an ordinary member of the Society.

Messrs. Huot and Lighthall, not being ready with their promised paper on some of the "Old Houses of Montreal,"

Mr. Hy. Mott then read a very interesting paper on "Wisconsin Fur Traders," giving some of the customs of the Indians and of the credit system then established. The unit of trade in 1820 was the beaver skin, usually called the pound. About 1836 the deer skin stood in place of the beaver, and then came down to the currency. In 1832 Poirier & Co. imported 6,000 beaver skins, 860 bear skins, etc. In 1820 from \$60,000 to \$70,000 worth of goods were brought into Wisconsin by the Indians.

Mr. Mott also read some old-time notes on subjects relating to Montreal, e. g., "Copper Tokens," "The Three King's Inn," "By-Gone Cookery," "The Saving of the Queen's Picture in 1849," etc.

It was proposed by Mr. J. A. U. Beaudry that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Mott for his interesting notes, and that they be published in the next issue of *The Antiquarian*.

The meeting adjourned, after the President having kindly again offered his residence as the place for the next monthly meeting.

#### ARCHÆOLOGIST AND BOTANIST DEAD

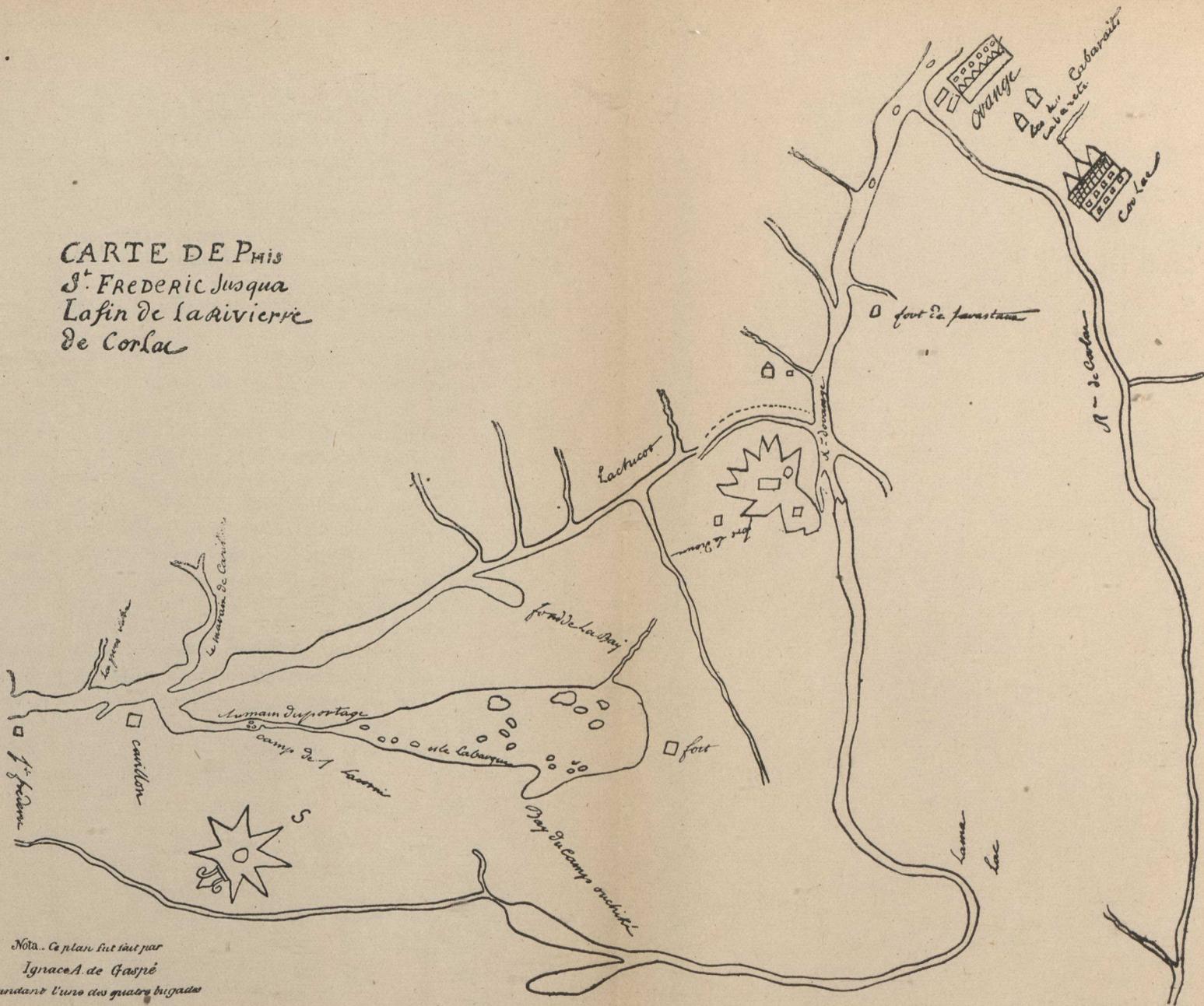
PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 16.—Thomas Herkley, a well-known archæologist and art leader, died to-day. His collection of antiquities is a notable one.

BOSTON, Mass., March 15.—Prof. Sereno Watson, curator of the herbarium of Harvard University, died at his residence in Cambridge, on the 9th inst., having been ill since the middle of last December. His illness was due first to influenza, which later was complicated with hypertrophy of the heart. Sereno Watson was born at East Windsor, Ct., on December 1 1826, and graduated from Yale College in 1847. From 1867 to 1871 he was botanist to the United States Geological Survey of the 40th parallel, under Clarence King. In 1874 he became the curator of the herbarium of Harvard University, which place he held at the time of his death. In 1878 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Iowa College. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Besides numerous contributions to scientific journals on American Botany, Prof. Watson was author of vol. 5, on Botany, of "Reports of the Geological Exploration of the 40th Parallel," "Bibliographical Index to North American Botany, Part I, Polypetalæ," and, in connection with William H. Brewer and Dr. Asa Gray, "Botany of California."

### THE DE GASPÉ PLAN OF 1758.

**I**F you look at a general map of the State of New York and Canada you will see at a glance that a straight line of water exists from the City of New York, running due north to Lake St. Peter or Sorel. It consists of two rivers: one, called the Hudson, takes its source in the mountains west of Lake George, and flows towards New York City; the other comes out of the heights of land east of Lake George, and, under the names of River Chicot (stump), Wood Creek, Lake Champlain, River of the Iroquois, River Chambly and Sorel, reaches Lake St. Peter. From the source of the Canadian river a small portage brings you to the American river, at the point where the sketch of Mr. De Gaspé shows a fort in the shape of an irregular star. In 1758 the fort was called Nicholson. At a short distance from Fort Nicholson, in the

CARTE DE PHIS  
 S<sup>t</sup>. FREDERIC Jusqua  
 La fin de la Riviere  
 de Corlae



Nota. Ce plan fut fait par  
 Ignace A. de Gaspe  
 commandant l'une des quatre brigades

1758

PLAN OF THE SEAT OF WAR BETWEEN ALBANY AND TICONDEROGA IN 1758.

BY M. DE GASPE, CAPTAIN IN THE CANADIAN MILITIA IN MONTCALM'S ARMY.  
 (Now first reproduced from the original drawing in the possession of M. de Beaujeu of Montreal.)

direction of the north, Mr. De Gaspé puts a small square forthwith the words: "Fort le Dieuss," which means Fort Lydius or Edward, whose position was not north of Fort Nicholson, but on the Hudson where the south end of Lake George (Fort William-Henry was there) advances the most in the direction of that river. The little square forthtraced by Mr. De Gaspé is certainly Fort Ann, at the fork of Wood Creek. In military parlance Fort Nicholson was the gate closing or opening the communications between the two countries, but the Canadians had a long way to travel before reaching the spot, whilst the English were near it by their establishments of Albany, Schenectady and even Saratoga. From 1615 to 1665 the Dutch were in possession of Orange, and from 1665 the English had the post in their turn, which they called Albany. Corlaer or Schenectady, as well as Albany, had already a fame in the military and commercial events of North America. The Mohock River or Corlaer was not defended by any fort: but on the Hudson, half way between Albany and Fort Nicholson, was to be seen Fort Ingoldsby, or Sarasteau, as Mr. De Gaspé styles it. This ends the examination of the American or South side of the sketch. *Fond De La Bay* means the bottom of the little bay situated on Wood Creek. The other terms: "Bay du Camp Ouchiki, Isle Labarque, Camp de S. Lacombe, Chemin du Portage, Le Marais de Carillon, Carillon or Ticonderoga (the great battle of July, 1758), La Presqu'isle and Fort St. Frederic," are all easy to understand, and therefore require no explanation.

(Mr. De Gaspé's sketch was evidently prepared to show the territory from Albany to Fort St. Frederic, through which the army of General Abercrombie had to pass, in order to meet the French entrenched at Carillon. Fort St. Frederic was used by Montcalm as a base of operations on Lake Champlain.)

#### BENJAMIN SULTE.

Ignace Philippe Aubert de Gaspé, the maker of the above plan, was born in 1714, and when 25 years of age received an Ensign's commission in the Colony troops. Prior to this date he had seen much service in Indian wars on the frontier of the English colonies, on the Mississippi, and in the North-west at Michilimakinac. In 1746 he took part in the expedition to Acadia, and took a prominent part in the many fights that took place in that country during the

next four years. In 1750 he built a fort on the St. John river, and had command of it for two years. The year 1753 saw the beginning of trouble on the Ohio, and thither M. de Gaspé was sent; he had now gained a step in rank, having been appointed Lieutenant in 1747. In the West he saw continuous service, commencing with the successful attack on Fort Necessity (commanded by Colonel George Washington), and ending only with his transfer to the more pressing scenes of operations in the East, during which period he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He shared in all the principal struggles of 1758, including the famous defence of Ticonderoga, by Montcalm, against the much more numerous British force, commanded by . . . at Isle-aux-Noix, subsequently assisting de Levis in his campaign directed against Quebec, in the spring of 1760. For his distinguished services in these campaigns he was, in March, 1761, decorated with the Cross of St. Louis. He afterwards became Seigneur of St. Jean Port-Joli, where he died in 1787. His grandson, Philippe Joseph de Gaspé, is the author of that admirable work, *Les Anciens Canadiens*.

### AN AMERICAN NUMISMATIST.



WELL-MERITED compliment is clipped from a recent number of the *Newport News* :

“The *Collector*,” a fortnightly magazine of which Mr. Alfred Trumble, of New York, is editor, is the recognized American authority upon everything pertaining to art, bibliography, and what is technically known as antiquarianism. In the January number there occurs the following appreciative notice of Dr. Storer, of this city :

“Among American collectors who have done significant work for the advancement of numismatics among us is Dr. Horatio R. Storer, of Newport, R. I. Dr. Storer is not only a collector for the pleasure of collectorship, but an investigator and author, whose memorials on his subject have a place of permanent value in numis-

matical literature. I believe his first published work was a paper in the *New England Medical Journal* for November and December, 1886, on "The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women." This he followed in several issues of THE SANITARIAN in 1887, with an essay on "The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of Sanitation." The series was continued in 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891, and is not yet completed. His paper on "The Goethe Medals," suggested by the fact that the great German poet-philosopher was educated as a physician, appeared in the *American Journal of Numismatics* in October, 1887 and January, 1888 and one on "The Medals of Guislain," the Belgian alienist, in the *Medico-Legal Journal* of December, 1887. In January, 1888, and again in October, 1891, he appeared in the *Revue Belge Numismatique* with a paper and continuation on "Les Médailles de la Princess Charlotte d'Angleterre, Première Femme du Roi Leopold Ier de Belgique," who died in childbirth, and in July and October, 1888, the *American Journal of Numismatics* issued his essay on "The Medals of Saint Charles Borromeo, Cardinal, Archbishop of Milan," who was identified with the Plague of 1576. The same journal began in July, 1888, a series of papers by Dr. Storer on "The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of the Science of Medicine," a vast undertaking, which has continued through 1889, 1890, and 1891, and is still to be carried on. His paper on "The Medals of Benjamin Rush, Obstetrician," which was read at the fortieth annual meeting of the American Medical Association at Newport, R. I., in June, 1889, was printed in the *Journal* of the Association for September 7th of that year. This last paper and that upon "The Medals, etc., on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women," have been re-issued in pamphlet shape. No one who has not gone through the contributions of Dr. Storer to this department of numismatics upon which he has concentrated his researches can form even an approximate idea of the extent of his investigations, of the richness and interest of the field he is exploring, and of the value of the historical monument he is building up in the true spirit of a labor of love.. "

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## THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF SANITATION.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, R. L., Member of American Public Health Association, etc.

### HOSPITALS.



IN VIEW of the fact that during the Middle Ages a large portion of the then so-called hospitals were for pilgrims to and from the Holy Land, or consisted of what are now termed poor-houses, and that even where the sick were admitted, the institutions were not always wholly for such, it is sometimes extremely difficult to decide whether a piece is legitimately a hospital medal or token, or otherwise. The list now for the first time attempted will doubtless prove imperfect, but I shall trust to the kindness of my readers to supply its deficiencies and to correct its errors.

Most of the old hospitals were in reality hosteleries, for pilgrims of either sex. Their custodians, at first the "Brothers Hospitallers of St. John in Jerusalem," subsequently became the "Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem," or Knights of Malta or of Rhodes, whose coins and medals form a very large and interesting department by themselves, but wholly unconnected with those illustrating medicine.

Names merely, in numismatics, are easily deceptive. For instance, there is a costly medal of Michel De l'Hospital. He was not a physician, but an eminent jurist. I own this medal.

#### A. THE UNITED STATES.

Dr. J. M. Toner, of Washington. "Statistics of Hospitals of the United States." *Transactions American Medical Association*, 1873; "Free Parks and Camping Grounds as Sanitariums for the Sick Children of the Poor of Cities." *Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov., 1872; *THE SANITARIAN*, May, 1873. Already mentioned.

#### B. GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. John Howard. "Lazarettos in Europe, with papers relating to . . . , and Hospitals." 1789, 4<sup>o</sup>. Already mentioned.

Miss Florence Nightingale, of London. "Notes on Nursing, what it is and what it is not," New York, 1860; "Die Pflege bei Kranken und Gesunden," Leipsic, 1861; "Notes on Hospital Life," 1861, 1863, 1864; "Notes on Nursing for the laboring classes," London, 1876.

Dr. Sir James Y. Simpson, of Edinburg. "Antiquarian Notices of Læper Hospitals in Scotland and England." *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct., 1841, Jan., and April, 1842; "Hospitalism" (Anæsthesia, Hosp., etc.). Scotch edition, 1871, p. 289; Am. edition, 1872, p. 289.

Hospital medals and tokens can be divided with interest into groups, according to the specialties involved. I shall at this moment catalogue them only in the most general manner, yet one or two groups may be even now outlined.

1. Military, naval, and quarantine hospitals.
2. Maternity Hospitals.

*a. Dublin.*

Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital Maternity; and Haughton Maternity. Frazer, July, 1887, p. 193. In my collection

The seal of the Rotundo Lying-In Hospital may be here included.

Obverse. Three young children and a female who nurses them, seated upon raised steps. Inscription: Nosocomium Puerperarum, Dubliniensis, MDCCCLVII. — *Ibid.*, VII., p. 458.

*b. London.*

Obverse. View of bulding, with central tower. Near this, Bt. (Built)—1771. In exergue, a cross and anchor irradiated and crossed, beneath a flying dove to left. Inscription: City Of | London | Lying-In—Hospital.

Reverse. London and Westminster Penny—1797, etc., etc.

Neumann, No. 23,563; Storer, No. 40. One of the so-called "Prattent" tokens.

Seal of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children.

Obverse. A kneeling female to left, pouring wine for another, prostrate, with child at her breast. Inscription: Supported Entirely By Voluntary Contributions | + Established 1847 +

## c. Paris.

Obverse. Bust to right. Near breast, Jeuffroy Fecit. Inscription : Saint Vincent De Paule.

Reverse. Hospice | De La | Maternité. Bronze. 26. *Ibid.*, No. 41. In my collection.

There is another, the locality of which is still unknown to me.

Obverse. St. Elizabeth, "patron saint of women."

Reverse. View of Hospital. Inscription : Founded 1657., Bronze. 34. *Ibid.*, No. 42 ; Woodward Cat., 13-18 Oct., 1884.

Three of the above five were described in my paper upon the medals of Midwifery, etc. Of the first of them I had not then learned.

## 3. Foundling Hospitals.

Of these, the Columna Lactaria of Ancient Rome was probably the prototype. Thither sickly and feeble children were conveyed, and fed with goats' milk instead of being exposed for destruction in desert places. It is commemorated by the following medal.

Obverse. Head of Juno Sospes, wearing the skin of a goat's head. Inscription : J. S. M. R. (Juno Sospes Mater Romanorum.)

Reverse. A column, upon which an infant erect, with a rod. Upon either side, a she-goat. Inscription : Vespillo, (the two first letters united in monogram). Exergue : L. Lvcra (Lucret ?). Q. F. Edges beaded. Bartholin. *Antiquitatum veteris puerperii synopsis*. Amsterdam, 1676, p. 90. fig.

In my obstetrical list, I described the medals of several foundling hospitals, as distinguished from orphan asylums.

That of London in which connection I might have mentioned the medal of Thomas Coram, its founder, which is in the Fisher Collection.

Two of that of Paris (my obstetrical Nos. 44 and 45), one of which is in the same collection.

There are two of that at St. Petersburg, one of which I described (*ibid.*, No. 47) and own. These last are also given by Pfeiffer and Rulann (*loc. cit.*, p. 177, Nos. 481-2), who additionally describe no less than thirteen medals of the Foundling Hospital at Moscow (*ibid.*, p. 178, Nos. 483-7).

There are medals of a similar institution at Stockholm (Marvin,

p. 171, CCCCXXXI.-III.) and Amsterdam (Garth Cat., Cologne, 1864, No. 8389).

The medal of the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead, England, is in the Lee Collection.

4. Hospital for Sick Children.

*a. London.*

Royal Infirmary for Children. 1820. Neumann, No. 26,244. In the Lee Collection and my own.

*b. Bremen.*

Kindersee hospitaler, Lottery for benefit of. 1884. Zschiesse-Koder Cat., Oct., 1886, N. 1730.

5. Hospitals for Contagious Diseases.

*a. Small-pox.* Small-pox Hospital, London.

The Bremen Vaccination Institute, Berlin, Nos. 929, 929A.

*b. Cholera (?)* Hospital of the Holy Spirit, Rome, No. 1056.

*c. Yellow-Fever.* U. S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Nos. 1076, 1077.

*d. Leprosy.* Seal of Hospital at Cologne. After No. 1186.

6. Hospital for Consumption, Brompton New Hospital, No. 1139.

7. Hospitals for the Blind.

*(To be continued)*

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## LETTER OF THE MARQUIS DE VAUDREUIL.

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The following may be found in the *Annual Register* for 1760 ; as we believe it is not very generally known, it may be of sufficient interest to reproduce it.

*Ed. Canadian Antiquarian.*

Translation of a very extraordinary letter, addressed to the Captains of the Canadian Militia, by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor General of Canada, before the arrival of the English troops at Montreal.

“ Montreal, June 3rd 1760.

SIR,

The Chevalier de Levy is just returned to this town ; he has

repeated to me the strong testimony, which he had before given me, of the good will, the zeal and bravery of your company of Militia.

I expected no less from the fidelity of the brave Canadians, and from their attachment to their native country.

His Majesty who has by this time probably informed of your glorious victory, will be no less pleased with this, than affected by the distresses of the colony ; so that, supposing that a peace has not been concluded on the receipt of this news, the King of England cannot possibly avoid suscribing such terms as our monarch shall have imposed upon him.

You are not misinformed of the great advantages which we have gained in Europe during the last campaign over the English and Prussians.

The prisoners which we are bringing in every moment, all agree in confirming them.

The truth is His Majesty is in person in Holland, with an army of 200,000 men, the Prince of Conde, in Germany, with 100,000, and the Princes of Deux-Ponts and Soubise, command the army of the Empire of 200,000 ; and lastly, the Empress of Russia, and the Queen of Hungary, have joined their whole force, and are taking measures for the conquest of the remainder of his Prussian Majesty's dominions.

Besides this, the last accounts assure us, that the garrison of Fort Frederick, Niagara, and Chouagan, have suffered greatly by a sickness, which is not yet stopped, and that the regular troops in New England are reduced to nothing.

Gen. Murray therefore has dispersed manifestoes to no purpose, to magnify his own nation, to pacify the Canadians, to engage them to take down their arms, to discredit our bills of exchange, and our currency, at the same time that the English traders are eager to secure them because they have been regularly paid.

You see, Sir, that the colony is drawing to the end of its hardships and distresses, and that it is upon the point of the seeing plenty succeed to scarcity.

If the English make any attempt, it can have no other object than the ambition of their generals ; we are thoroughly prepared to repulse them with spirit ; we have a train of artillery, besides that which we took from the enemy ; a still greater proportion of powder,

ball and armmunition, for the operations which I have projected ; we have also provisions enough, by means of the resources which we shall find in the good-will of the Canadians, who have the greatest interest in the preservation of their religion and liberty. The King's troops will even live, if necessary, upon roots, when they cannot do better, and will not fail to join their endeavours to those of the brave Canadians.

My intention then is, that you and all your militia should hold yourselves ready to march with arms, baggage and eight days provisions, to our frontiers, when the case shall require it.

I believe I may venture to assure you, that these will be the last dispositions which I shall have occasion to make for the defence of this colony ; being firmly convinced, that sometime in August, at latest, we shall have peace, provisions, and in general, whatever we want.

I am, &c.,

VAUDREUIL "

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## LE HEROS DE LA MONONGAHELA

ÉTUDE HISTORIQUE PAR M. DE BEAUJEU



**D**ANIEL Hyacinthe Marie Liénard de Beaujeu était le deuxième fils de Louis Liénard de Beaujeu et de Louise Thérèse Catherine Migeon de Branssac. Louis, son frère aîné, étant entré dans les ordres, où il devait acquérir bientôt une si grande renommée comme orateur chrétien et plus tard en sa qualité de confesseur ordinaire du Roi martyr, Daniel et son autre frère continuèrent les traditions militaires de la famille en remplissant tous deux, dans les fastes guerriers de la Nouvelle-France, un rôle excessivement brillant et glorieux.

Comme tous les fils de famille qui se destinent à la carrière des armes, le futur héros de la Monongahéla était entré très jeune dans l'armée. Il gagna à la pointe de l'épée tous les premiers grades

dans ces combats de chaque jour souvent indécis mais toujours renaissants entre cette autre Rome et cette autre Carthage du Nouveau-Monde qui s'appellent la Nouvelle-Angleterre et la Nouvelle-France.

Suivant les correspondances du temps et certains papiers de famille, M. de Beaujeu, sans être précisément de grande taille, avait cependant haute mine, tant il était admirablement proportionné, adroit et agile dans tous les exercices du corps. Personne ne résistait mieux que lui à la fatigue. Arrivé en face de l'ennemi, ce n'était plus un homme, le soldat se transformait en lion. Le fait est qu'il ne marchait plus, il bondissait à la tête de ses troupes.

Ayant vécu longtemps avec les sauvages, il connaissait à fond presque tous les dialectes en usage dans les diverses tribus.

Affable, sans familiarité toutefois, généreux au-delà de toute expression, nul ne savait se plier avec plus d'art au caractère de ses barbares alliés, tout en les commandant dans leur langue il est vrai ; et ceux-ci se seraient jetés pour lui dans le feu, avec un parfait mépris du danger, tant ils admiraient son éloquence entraînant, sa force, son agilité et surtout l'audace surprenante de ses desseins presque toujours réalisés.

A vrai dire, les nations sauvages le vénéraient et l'adoraient à l'égal du manitou.

Car M. de Beaujeu passait à leurs yeux pour invincible et à l'abri des balles, n'ayant jamais été blessé dans aucune de ses nombreuses rencontres.

C'est en récompense de sa bravoure et des services signalés qu'il avait rendus en Canada, par sa grande influence sur les nations sauvages, qu'il était parvenu rapidement au grade de capitaine et qu'il avait obtenu la croix de chevalier de St. Louis, ainsi que la seigneurie de La Colle, sur la rivière Chambly, à titre de fief.

M. de Beaujeu naquit à Montréal, le 9 août 1711. Il épousa le 4 mars 1737, Mlle Michelle Elisabeth de Foucault, dont l'antique généalogie remonte au temps des croisades. De cette union M. de Beaujeu ne laissa qu'un fils qui repassa en France lors de la cession du Canada à l'Angleterre, et une fille qui fut mariée à Charles de Noyan, gouverneur de la Guyane.

Le boulet qui tua M. de Beaujeu décida peut-être du sort de la Nouvelle-France, car qui sait ce qui serait arrivé de l'armée

anglaise dans les plaines d'Abraham, si au moment où les bataillons français, hâchés par une pluie de balles et de mitraille, commençaient à plier et à se rompre, le vainqueur de Braddock ne fut accouru à la rescousse au pas de charge, à la tête de ses vieilles bandes de Sauvages et de Canadiens.

Ceci est de l'hypothèse, nous dira-t-on peut-être ! Soit, mais l'hypothèse, ce nous semble, peut être permise en histoire, surtout lorsqu'elle est patriotique.

Plusieurs historiens autorisés ont déjà raconté l'histoire de la grande bataille de la Monongahéla. Cependant, nous n'avons pas cru devoir mieux faire que de reproduire ici le récit qu'en a fait M. Paul Stevens. C'est le plus bel éloge que nous puissions faire de cet homme distingué qui toute sa vie, a voué à la famille de Beaujeu un dévouement comme les cœurs généreux seuls peuvent en produire. Du reste, durant tout le cours de cet ouvrage, nous avons largement puisé dans les notes qu'il avait amassées avec sa patience et son savoir bien connus.

Avant de raconter en tous ses détails la bataille de la Monongahéla, il convient de jeter un coup d'œil rétrospectif sur l'histoire et de savoir quelle était alors la situation politique et l'état des esprits des deux côtés de l'Océan.

“A mesure que la France et l'Angleterre s'étendaient par leurs colonies dans l'Amérique du Nord, leur vieille rivalité, les suivant au-delà de l'Océan et s'établissant avec elles au milieu des nouvelles conquêtes, y prenait de plus en plus le caractère alarmant d'une opposition ouverte et déclarée, et bientôt s'engagea une lutte vive et opiniâtre qui ne se termina que par la prépondérance victorieuse de l'une des deux rivales.

“A peu près vers l'année 1750, époque à laquelle remonte ce récit, les treize colonies anglaises, avaient déjà une population de plus d'un million, tandis que le Canada, la Louisiane et le Cap Breton comptaient à peine quatre-vingt mille âmes.

“Malgré cette excessive disproportion numérique, la victoire s'était presque toujours obstinée à suivre les étendards de la France dans les luttes sans cesse renouvelées des deux colonies.

(A suivre)

In Memoriam.

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**Roswell Corse Lyman**

Died February 21st, 1892

**IN HIS 42nd YEAR.**

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Mr. Lyman was a member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society for many years; for several years holding the position of Treasurer. By his hearty and earnest co-operation in the work of the Society, and by his gentleness and courtesy he had gained the respect and esteem of all. His friends of the Editing Committee record this tribute to his memory.

## LIST OF MEMBERS

— OF THE —

## NUMISMATIC &amp; ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

## FOUNDERS

ON DECEMBER 9th 1862

|                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Bagg, Stanly C.,†       | Montreal         |
| Boucher, A. J.,         | “                |
| Bronadon, Joshua L.,    | Toronto          |
| Brown, John James,      | Montreal         |
| Ducharme, Dominique,†   | “                |
| Duvernay, L. N.,        | “                |
| Ferrier, James Jr.,     | “                |
| Guilbault, J. E.,†      | “                |
| Latour, Major L. A. H., | “                |
| Manseau, J. A.,†        | “                |
| Mathewson, Leving,*     | Belfast, Ireland |
| Murray, Alex.,†         | Montreal         |
| Notman, W.,†            | “                |
| Pelletier, Dr. H.,†     | “                |
| Prowse, Geo. R.,        | “                |
| Rattray, J.,†           | “                |
| Rimmer, Alfred,†        | “                |
| Rose, Daniel,           | Toronto          |
| Royal, Hon. Jos.,       | Regina, N. W. T. |
| Warner, John T.,†       | Montreal         |

## LIFE MEMBERS

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|                          |          |                |
|--------------------------|----------|----------------|
| Andrews, F. H.,†         | Montreal | Dec 1864       |
| Bronsdon, Joshua L.,     | Toronto  | 3 October 1866 |
| De Beaujeu, Monongahéla, | Montreal | 25 Feb. 1860   |
| Ferrier, James, Jr.,     | "        | 9 Dec. 1862    |
| Hart, Gerald E.,         | "        | 19 Nov. 1878   |
| Holmes, G. A.,†          | "        | 20 Nov. 1877   |
| Mott, Hy.,               | "        | 20 Nov. 1877   |
| McLachlan, W. R.,        | "        | 10 Jan. 1860   |
| Notman, Wm.,†            | "        | April 1864     |
| Rose, Daniel,            | Toronto  | 12 Dec. 1866   |
| Sandham, A.,             | "        | 13 Jan. 1860   |

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## ORDINARY MEMBERS

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|                            |              |                |
|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Andrews, Hon. Judge J. H., | Quebec       | Dec. 1864.     |
| Archambault, U. E.,        | Montreal     | 20 Jan. 1880.  |
| Archer, Jacob G.,          | London, Eng. | 17 Jan. 1882.  |
| Baby, Hon. Juge Geo.,      | Montreal     | 20 Nov. 1877.  |
| Bagg, R. S. C.,*           | "            | 15 Jan. 1878.  |
| Baridon, L. R.,            | "            | 26 March 1880. |
| Baker, C. S.,*             | "            | 18 Nov. 1879.  |
| Bastian, W. L.,            | "            | 18 Nov. 1884.  |
| Bastow, J. H.,             | Mexico.      | 20 March 1888. |
| Bazinet, A.,               | "            | 12 June 1867.  |
| Beaudet, Rev. P.,          | Kamouraska.  | 25 Oct. 1888.  |
| Beaudry, Dr. J. A.,        | Montreal     | 19 Nov. 1889.  |
| Beaudry, J. A. U.,         | "            | 19 Feb. 1884.  |
| Beaudry, P. J. U.,†        | Ottawa       | 11 Dec. 1877.  |
| Beers, Dr. W. Geo.,        | Montréal     | 17 April 1877. |
| Bennet, A. C.,             | "            | 31 July 1867.  |
| Bessy, Dr. W. E.,*         | Ottawa.      | 24 Jan. 1867.  |
| Bielby, T.,†               | Montreal     |                |
| Biggar, M.,                | "            | 19 Nov. 1878.  |
| Bishop, Geo.,              | "            | 17 Jan. 1872.  |
| Blackburn, W.,†            | "            | 10 Jan. 1866.  |

|                            |                |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Borlase, Geo. W.,          | Montreal       | 20 May 1879.   |
| Bowe, Jn. H.,              | "              | 19 Dec. 1882.  |
| Brennan, Dr. Tho.,         | "              | 20 May 1879.   |
| Breton, P. N.,             | "              | 21 Oct. 1800.  |
| Brophy, T. J., †           | "              | 17 Nov. 1891.  |
| Brown, Alex., †            | Montreal       | April 1864.    |
| Brown, John O., †          | "              |                |
| Brown, J. S.,              |                | 3 March 1863   |
| Buchanan, J. Edgard,       | Montreal       | 17 April 1883. |
| Bulger, A. E., Maj., *     | "              | 15 April 1879. |
| Cardinal, E. A.,           | "              | 17 April 1882. |
| Cardinal, J. T.,           | "              | April 1882.    |
| Cartier, Jos., *           | "              | 16 April 1880. |
| Cassils, Wm., †            | "              | 16 Dec. 1800.  |
| Chandler, W. P.,           | "              | 3 June 1853.   |
| Chauveau, Hon. P. J. O., † | "              | 11 Dec. 1877.  |
| Clarke, N. J., †           | "              | April 1864.    |
| Cooper, W. W.,             | Longueuil.     | 17 Jan. 1871.  |
| Craig, G. W., *            | Montreal       | 16 April 1878. |
| Craig, Tho., *             | "              | " "            |
| Creighton, J. G. A.,       | Ottawa         | 15 Jan. 1878.  |
| Cummings, J.,              | Côte St. Paul  | 13 May 1808.   |
| Cushing, Chs., *           | Montreal       | 18 June 1878.  |
| Cushing, G.,               | "              | 13 Dec. 1875.  |
| David, Sullivan E., *      | Brockville.    | 31 March 1800. |
| Davignon, Dr. M., †        | Longueuil.     | Dec. 1864.     |
| Dawson, Dr. S. E., *       | Ottawa         | 21 Dec. 1880.  |
| De la Barthe, Vte. H.,     | Montreal       | 20 March 1888. |
| DesRoches, Alf.,           | "              | 20 March 1880. |
| Dettmers, Franc.,          | "              | 1 March 1865.  |
| D'Orsonnens, Col. G.,      | St. John's     | 19 Nov. 1878.  |
| Doutre, Gonzalde, †        | Montreal       | April 1864.    |
| Drysdale, W.,              | "              | 19 March 1878. |
| Dunn, Pat., *              | Côte St. Paul. | 15 Feb. 1807.  |
| Edwards, L. P.,            | Montreal       | 21 Dec. 1880.  |
| English, David,            | "              | 15 March 1881. |
| English, Sam., †           | "              | 11 Dec. 1877.  |
| Esdaile, R. Jr., †         | "              | 27 June 1868.  |
| Esplin, J., †              | "              | 23 Dec. 1874.  |
| Fairchild, Gm. Jr.,        | New York.      | 17 May 1887.   |
| Ferrier, Geo. D., †        | Montreal       | 20 Feb. 1807.  |
| Filer, Sam., †             | "              | 20 Feb. 1808.  |
| Foley, M. S.,              | "              |                |
| Ford, G. W., *             | "              | 10 Dec. 1877.  |
| Galarneau, L.,             | "              | 21 Jan. 1870.  |
| Genand, J. A., *           | Ottawa         | April 1864.    |
| Gibeault, E.,              | Montreal       | 12 June 1867.  |
| Gibson, R. L., *           |                | 14 March 1867. |
| Gill, Hon. Juge,           | Montreal       | 21 May 1880.   |

|                          |               |                |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Girouard, D.,            | Montreal      | 27 Oct. 1801.  |
| Grant, Wm. Hy., *        | "             | 8 June 1870.   |
| Gray, Hy. R.,            | "             | 13 Feb. 1870.  |
| Griffin, Fred., †        | "             | 15 Dec. 1875.  |
| Guy, E.-C. P., *         | "             | 17 May 1887.   |
| Guy, Henri, *            | "             | 25 Jan 1888.   |
| Hall, Richard, *         | "             | 10 May 1807.   |
| Hall, W. V. B., *        | "             | 23 May 1806.   |
| Hart, Chs. T., *         | "             | 10 Nov. 1878.  |
| Hart, Gerald E.,         | "             | 25 Jan. 1807.  |
| Hart, Lewis,             | "             | 8 Dec. 1800.   |
| Healy, H. J., *          | "             | 30 June 1800.  |
| Hennessey, John, *       | "             | 14 Nov. 1800.  |
| Higgenson, T. T., *      | "             | April 1804.    |
| Hirschfelder, C. A., †   | Toronto       | 17 Jan. 1882.  |
| Hogan, Hy., *            | Montreal      | 30 March 1870. |
| Holmes G. A., *          | "             | 17 April 1877. |
| Hopkins, E. G. O.,       | "             | 12 Jan. 1870.  |
| Horn, John, *            | "             | 22 Nov. 1870.  |
| Houghton, G. G. R., *    | "             | April 1804.    |
| Houston, Ed. O'hara,     | "             | 20 April 1887. |
| Howe, J.,                | "             | 23 Nov. 1876.  |
| Hunt, Dr. Th. Sterry, †  | New York.     | 3 March 1803.  |
| Huot, Luclen,            | Montreal      | 21 Jan. 1800.  |
| Hobotson, J. S.,         | "             | 10 May 1801.   |
| Inglis, Arch., *         | "             | 21 Oct. 1884.  |
| Jackson, P., *           | Côte St. Paul | 4 March 1808.  |
| Joubert, Beaumont,       | Montreal      | 27 Oct. 1801.  |
| Jubb, Ths.,              | Toronto.      | 10 March 1878. |
| Judge, Edgar,            | Montreal      | 25 Jan. 1888.  |
| Kavanaugh, H. J., *      | "             | 28 June 1887.  |
| King, T. D., †           | "             | 14 March 1807. |
| Kingsford, Dr. Wm.,      | Ottawa        | 15 Oct. 1800.  |
| Labreque, G. Onésime,    | Montreal      | 25 Jan. 1888.  |
| Langelier, F.-X.,        | "             | 10 June 1801.  |
| Langevin, Sir Hector,    | Quebec        | 3 March 1803.  |
| La Rocque, Alfr., Chev., | Montreal      | 25 Jan. 1888.  |
| La Rocque, Armand,       | "             | 4 July 1882.   |
| Lawrence, J.,            | Cote St. Paul | 13 May 1808.   |
| Learmont, J. B.,         | Montreal      | 10 Feb. 1880.  |
| Le Blanc, J. S. A., *    | "             | 27 Oct. 1800.  |
| Leggatt, Hy., †          | "             | 10 Jan. 1800.  |
| Lefebvre, Théodore,      | "             | 10 Feb. 1802.  |
| Leroux, Dr. Jos., *      | "             | 19 Feb. 1880.  |
| Lespérance, John, †      | "             | 30 April 1877. |
| Lewis, Lausing M.,       | Montreal      | 11 Dec. 1870.  |
| Lighthall, W. D.,        | "             | 19 Jan. 1880.  |
| Lindsay, Rob., *         | "             | 19 Feb. 1878.  |
| Lionais, J. D. E., *     | "             | 21 Oct. 1884.  |

|                            |                        |                |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Lovell, J. W.,             | Montreal               | 20 Dec. 1874.  |
| Lyman, A. C.,              | "                      | 20 Dec. 1881.  |
| Lyman, H. H.,              | "                      | 20 Dec. 1881.  |
| Lyman, S. Jones,           | "                      | 30 April 1877. |
| Lyman, R. C., †            | "                      | 21 Oct. 1870.  |
| Lyman, W. E.,              | "                      | 20 Dec. 1881.  |
| Macaulay, T. B.,           | Montreal               | 10 Nov. 1878.  |
| Macdonald, de B.,          | "                      | 21 Feb. 1888.  |
| Macdonald, A. de L.,       | "                      | 21 Dec. 1886.  |
| Madden, F. W.,             | London, England        | 1 March 1865.  |
| Marcou, Rév. J. E.,        | Quebec                 | 16 Feb. 1886.  |
| Marler, J. F.,             | Montreal               | 20 Dec. 1882.  |
| Martin, Horace T.,         | "                      | 10 Nov. 1880.  |
| Mason, L'hon. L. R.,       | Terrebonne             | 22 April 1880. |
| Matthews, G. N.,           | Montreal               | 17 Nov. 1885.  |
| Mayner, J.,                | "                      | 10 Jan. 1880.  |
| Mercur, Rodney A.,         | Towanda Pennsylvania.  | 11 May 1870.   |
| Mocock, T.,                | Montreal               | 20 Nov. 1883.  |
| Moncel, G. N.,             | "                      | 17 March 1801. |
| Morgan, E. A.,             |                        | 15 Feb. 1881.  |
| Morgan, W. B.,             |                        | 25 March 1808. |
| Mott, Henry,               | Montreal               | 5 April 1867.  |
| Murphy, Hon. Edward,       | "                      | 10 Feb. 1878.  |
| Murphy, P. S.,             | "                      | 20 Jan. 1880.  |
| Murphy, Wm. S.,            | "                      | 15 Feb. 1887.  |
| Mussen, Rev. Cannon T. W., | West Farnham           | 21 Jan. 1870.  |
| McConnell, G. S.,          | Montreal               | 15 March 1881. |
| McConnell, S.,*            |                        | 16 Dec. 1808.  |
| McIver, J.,*               |                        | 9 April 1807.  |
| McKinnon, Geo.,            | Montreal               | 21 Dec. 1880.  |
| McLachlan, W. R.,          | "                      | 10 Jan. 1865.  |
| McLennan, W.,              | "                      | 15 Dec. 1875.  |
| McNaughton, M.,            | "                      | 9 April 1807.  |
| McPherson, J. L.,          | "                      | 13 Dec. 1876.  |
| Norris, J. F.,             | British Colonist, B.C. | 30 April 1877. |
| Nutter, J., †              | Montreal               | 23 May 1866.   |
| Nutter, J. A.,             | "                      | 10 April 1881. |
| O'Brien, W. W., †          |                        | 20 Feb. 1806.  |
| Orr, J.,*                  | Montreal               | 13 March 1865. |
| Osborne, F. V. A., †       | "                      | 30 April 1877. |
| Patton, O. P.,             | "                      | 17 April 1883. |
| Picault, Dr. Ch., †        | "                      | 7 April 1863.  |
| Pridhani, Jos.,*           | Montreal               | 10 Dec. 1868.  |
| Prume, Jules J.,           | "                      | 20 Jan. 1802.  |
| Reford, R. Wilson,         | Vancouver              | 17 Nov. 1885.  |
| Reinhardt, Rob.,*          | Montreal               | 28 March 1867. |
| Reynolds, F. H.,           | "                      | 21 Dec. 1880.  |
| Richardson, Alex.,*        | Brantford              | 10 Nov. 1878.  |
| Robertson, Andrew, †       | Montreal               | 20 Jan. 1870.  |

|                                |            |                |
|--------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Robertson, Hon. Justice J. G., | Sherbrooke | 17 Jan. 1872.  |
| Robinson, J.,                  |            | 10 Nov. 1878.  |
| Robinson, Ths.,                | Compton    | 25 Jan. 1867.  |
| Rose, Hy.,                     | Waterloo   | 20 Nov. 1877.  |
| Rose, Hon. John, †             | Montreal   | 4 March 1868.  |
| Roy, Candide,                  | "          | 21 april 1885. |
| Roy, Euclide,                  | "          | 3 March 1865   |
| Roy, Rouer,                    | Montreal   | 17 Nov. 1861.  |
| Ramsay, Chs. E.,               | "          | 8 Dec. 1864.   |
| Sandham, A.,                   | Toronto    | 6 May 1865     |
| Sandham, J.,                   | Boston     | 17 April 1883  |
| Sasseville, Rev. B.,           |            | 16 Feb. 1886   |
| Seckel,                        | Montreal   | April 1861     |
| Shearer, John S.,              | "          | 18 Jan. 1887   |
| Scott, L. W.,                  | "          | 21 April 1861  |
| Smith, S., †                   | "          | 13 Dec. 1876   |
| Stone, Rev. Alf., †            | "          | 1 March 1865   |
| Stuart, Geo. M.,               | "          | 21 Dec. 1882   |
| Taylor, Andrew T.,             | "          | 17 June 1894.  |
| Tavernier, Dr. F., †           | Longueuil  | 6 Oct. 1863.   |
| Tessier, Cyrille,              | Quebec     | 26 Jan. 1870   |
| Thom. W. Leslie,               | Montreal   | 30 April 1877  |
| Tolly, Geo., †                 | "          | 30 April 1877  |
| Tétu, S., †                    | "          | "              |
| Verreau, Rév. H. A.,           | "          | 15 Feb. 1881   |
| Versailles, Jos.,              | "          | 21 Dec. 1880   |
| Vincent, J. L.,                | "          | 19 May 1861    |
| Wagner, James,                 | "          | 10 Jan. 1886   |
| Weir, Robert S.,               | "          | 10 nov 1878    |
| Weir, W. A.,                   | "          | 10 nov 1878    |
| White, Richard,                | "          | 30 April 1877  |
| White, R. S.,                  | "          | 20 Jan 1880    |
| Wicksteed, Capt. R. S., †      | Ottawa     | 20 sept 1860   |
| Williams, R. W.,               | Florida    | 21 May 1880    |

## HONORARY MEMBERS

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|                            |                       |               |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Angus, R. B.,              | Montreal              | 16 Feb. 1880  |
| Appleton, Wm. Sumner,      | Boston                | 3 Mars 1863   |
| Bell, Hon. Chs. H.,        | Exeter, New-Hampshire | 23 Dec 1874   |
| Champion, Geo. W.,         | New Haven, Ct.        | 6 Oct. 1863   |
| Chapman, Hy.,              | Montreal              | 9 Oct. 1867   |
| Crimella, Guiseppe,        |                       | 15 Feb. 1881  |
| Curtis, J. K.,             | New-York              | 9 Augt 1866.  |
| de Crolanza, J. B., chev., | Piza Italia           | 18 Jan. 1881. |
| de Sola, Rev. A., †        | Montreal              | 8 Dec. 1880   |
| de Voght, Mynheer,         |                       | 9 April 1867  |
| Dickson, M. W.,            |                       | 3 March 1863  |
| Gibb, Sir G. D., †         | London, Engl.         | 7 April 1863  |
| Haven, W.,                 | Worcester, Mass.      | March 1863    |
| King, T. D., †             | Montreal              | 16 Dec. 1868  |
| Lincoln, J. W.,            | London Eng.           | 10 April 1866 |
| Manfacier, V.,             | Auxere, France.       | 5 July 1866   |
| Meeklay, J. G.,            | Philadelphia          |               |
| Mitcheson, D. M.,          | "                     |               |
| Payne, N., †               | Worcester Mass.       | 3 march 1883  |
| Rennie, A. N.,             | Montreal              | 20 Feb 1866   |
| Rogers, Rev., Chs., †      | Forest hill Engl.     | 18 Jan. 1881. |

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

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|                           |                     |               |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Anthon, C. E.,†           | New-York            | 10 Nov. 1860  |
| Ascher, A. G.,            | Sidney, N. S. W.    | Dec. 1881     |
| Baker, Miss C. Alice.     | Cambridge, Mass.    | 17 April 1888 |
| Bond, S. E.,              | Boston              | 10 Nov. 1860  |
| Campeau, M.,              | Ottawa              | 16 Feb. 1886  |
| Clay, Dr. C.,             | Manchester, England | 27 Oct. 1860  |
| de Baye, le baron J.,     | " "                 | 10 Nov. 1883  |
| de Passayer, F. F. de P., | Montevideo, Uruguay | 16 Nov. 1883  |
| Foran, J. K.,             | Aylmer              | 16 Nov. 1880  |
| Green, Dr. S. A.,         | Boston Athenium     | 27 Sept. 1871 |
| LeMoine, J. M.,           | Québec              | 27 Sept. 1861 |
| Lynch, J. Howard,         | "                   | 12 Dec. 1880  |
| Morris, Rob. L., †        | Lagrange, Kentucky  | 15 Oct. 1877  |
| Parkman, Dr. Francis,     | Boston              | 27 Sept. 1871 |
| Slafter, Dr. E. F.,       | Boston              | 27 Sept. 1871 |
| Williamson, J. C.,        | Gullford, England   | 21 Oct. 1884  |

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† Deceased.  
 \* Resigned.

**ERRATUM**

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The foot note on page 53 should appear on page 50.

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