



THE BLAKELY TOKEN.



THE NICKLAUS TOKEN.



THE PRO BONO PUBLICO TOKEN.

THE  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN  
AND  
NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY  
BY THE  
NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY  
OF MONTREAL.



EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY.

VOLUME XII.

TERMS—\$1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

MONTREAL:

D. ENGLISH & CO., PUBLISHERS, 30 ST. GEORGE STREET,

PRINTERS TO THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

# INDEX.

---

	PAGE.
Ancient Anchor, An . . . . .	137
Battle of Seven Oaks . . . . .	171
Benedict Arnold . . . . .	89
Christmastide at Quebec . . . . .	121
Coin Sale . . . . .	139
College de Montreal Medal . . . . .	143
Colonel Veitch, the First English Governor of Nova Scotia . . . . .	16
Deradence of the Red River Cart . . . . .	75
Discovery made by Mr. C. N. Bell . . . . .	131
Duquesne's Ohio Expedition . . . . .	56
Editorial . . . . .	1
Extract from an Old Orderly Book . . . . .	105
First Mayor of St. John, N. B., (Repairs to his grave) . . . . .	141
First Newspaper published in Canada . . . . .	128
Fort St. Gabriel . . . . .	147
Francis Parkman's Works . . . . .	31
Funeral Armor in Churches . . . . .	130
George Burr's Farthing, The . . . . .	133
Glastonbury Penny, The . . . . .	154
Great Lone Land, The . . . . .	34
Historical Dogs, Some . . . . .	69
Jacques Cartier and Mount Royal 1535-1885 . . . . .	27
Manitoba's Archaeology, One Page of . . . . .	159
Meanderings in History . . . . .	174
Money and Medals of Canada under the Old Regime . . . . .	13-61-97
New Canadian Coins . . . . .	20-95-140
Notes on Ile D'Orleans . . . . .	97
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal . . . . .	25-96
Obituary. . . . .	52
Officers in DeWatteville's Regiment . . . . .	13
Old Fort at Annapolis, N. S. . . . .	77
Old Landmark of Halifax, An . . . . .	166

Preliminary Investigations at St. Andrew's Mound . . . . .	134
Rare Map, A . . . . .	58
Red River in the Olden Time . . . . .	117-167
Relic of Pre-historic Man . . . . .	125
Remains of Montgomery returned to New York . . . . .	53
Remarkable Book, A . . . . .	170
St. Gabriel Church . . . . .	15
Tavern License in Montreal, 185 years ago . . . . .	104
Tragical Incident, A . . . . .	172

601/A/703/16-acc 1624  
CAAN 316/J/83/6

VOL. XII.

JANUARY, 1885.

No. 1.

NATIONAL LIBRARY  
THE A. C. I. U. A.  
BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE

# CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN

AND

## NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

BY THE

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

OF MONTREAL.



EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY.

### VOLUME XII

TERMS—\$1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

MONTREAL:

D. ENGLISH & CO., PUBLISHERS, 673 CRAIG STREET.

PRINTERS TO THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

CONTENTS.

Editorial . . . . .	1
Money and Medals of Canada under the Old Regime . . . . .	2
List of Officers in de Watterville's Regiment . . . . .	13
St. Gabriel Church . . . . .	15
Col. Veitch, the first English Governor of Nova Scotia . . . . .	16
New Canadian Coins . . . . .	20
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal . . . . .	25
Jacques Cartier and Mount Royal, 1535-1885 . . . . .	27
Francis Parkman's Works . . . . .	31
The Great Lone Land . . . . .	34
Obituary . . . . .	52

---

**Numismatic & Antiquarian Society of Montreal**

:o:

*OFFICERS:*

HON. JUDGE BABY - - - -	<i>President.</i>
CHAS. T. HART - - - -	<i>1st. Vice-President.</i>
ARMAND LAROCQUE - - - -	<i>2nd. Vice-President.</i>
J. H. BOWE - - - -	<i>Secretary.</i>
ROSWELL C. LYMAN - - - -	<i>Treasurer.</i>
J. A. NUTTER - - - -	<i>Curator.</i>

---

*EDITING COMMITTEE:*

Messrs. H. MOTT, R. W. MCLACHLAN, and D. ENGLISH.

---

*AUDITORS.*

Messrs. R. W. MCLACHLAN and T. G. MOCOCK.

---

Address subscriptions and correspondence for the *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal* to

D. ENGLISH & CO., Publishers,

P. O. Box 1310.

MONTREAL.



THE  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN  
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

---

Vol. XII.

JANUARY, 1885.

No. 1.

---

EDITORIAL.

**I**N consequence of obstacles which were beyond control the publication of the "Antiquarian" was suspended during the past year; having made fresh arrangements which it is to be hoped will be lasting, the editorial committee have much pleasure in resuming their work; from a host of enquiries received it is felt the magazine was a welcome visitor to many, and its conductors refer with satisfaction to the eleven volumes already published, as an earnest of their determination to carry forward the journal with an anxious care that its merit shall be preserved. The editors invite the co-operation of all who may be favorably disposed towards the "Antiquarian" and go on hopefully. All correspondence for the CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN should be addressed P. O. Box 1310, Montreal.

MONEY AND MEDALS OF CANADA UNDER  
THE OLD REGIME.

BY R. W. MCLACHLAN.

**T**HE proper adjustment of money; the circulating medium, to the requirements of the people has, in times whether of depression or of growth and expansion or of change, ever been, to rulers, a problem difficult of solution. Many a useless piece of legislation has been enacted in the attempt to make the available supply answer the increased or diminished demand. This difficulty was felt more keenly in newly settled colonies than in older established communities. Experiments of every conceivable kind were tried as a cure, some of them of the most quixotic nature; but no form of legislation proved successful in retaining within the bounds of a colony its scanty supply of money. The "coin of the realm" often became so scarce that trade was at a standstill. Other media had to be adopted, as the tobacco currency of Virginia or the goose quill money of the North-West.

In Canada, under the French, this problem seems to have been more troublesome even than elsewhere on this continent. Almost every letter to the Minister contained some allusion to the dearth of change. During the earlier times wampum, the bead money of the Indian, passed current and was accepted by them in exchange for furs; but intercourse with Europeans and the importation of cheaper and more showy glass beads so depressed the value of wampum that it was no longer prized by the aborigines. It therefore, in time, was rejected by them in their annual settlements with the traders and more useful articles demanded. Beaver skins, the most valuable product of the chase, together with moose skins were made a legal tender and passed cur-



rent in lieu of coin. The Dutch of New Amsterdam, to the South, kept their accounts and even reckoned in beaver skins. This kind of change was very inconvenient on account of its bulk and fluctuation in value. Then again the stock on hand had to be shipped before the close of navigation. One year, too, when the Iroquois had overrun the country and almost exterminated the Hurons, the annual supply was wanting and the beaver currency had to be discarded. The council, in 1669, declared wheat to be a legal tender at four *livres* the minot; but, on account of its bulk and the necessity of using it for food, it did not long continue to be accepted as a currency. A shipment of money was occasionally made to the colony by the King, and this, together with what was brought over for their own use by traders and immigrants, had it remained in the country might, under careful management, have proved sufficient for the limited wants of the community. But through the improvidence and extravagant mode of living of some of the colonists, and because few engaged in agricultural labor the balance of trade was against them; that is their imports exceeded their exports. The difference had to be made up in coin which soon denuded the country of that commodity. Under these circumstances trade was much embarrassed and transactions were, to a limited extent, carried on by means of promissory notes payable in furs, goods or farm produce. These notes sometimes passed from hand to hand in making large settlements; still this could not take the place of coin and trade became more and more depressed.

The issue of a paper currency, that would be worthless in any other country, seems to have been the only untried expedient. Although it was not a new idea it had not before been attempted on this continent. The circumstances connected with its first issue are as follows; as the Intendant Meules writes to the Minister in 1685:— "I have no money

to pay the soldiers and not knowing to what Saint to make my vows, the idea has occurred to me of putting into circulation notes made of cards." As there was no printing press in the colony and as few of the inhabitants did any writing the stock of paper on hand was very limited. During the long winter evenings card playing was the favorite amusement of the people consequently there was a large stock on hand ready to supply the writer's demands. This supply was used by the Intendant, and common playing cards, cut in four with the amount written thereon, was the first paper money issued on this continent. From this circumstance it was always known in Canada as *monnaie de carte* or card money. Following the example of Canada, paper money became for a time, almost the only currency of the North American Colonies. Each card was stamped with a *fleur-de-lis* and a crown in sealing wax and was signed by the Intendant and the clerk of the Treasury at Quebec. At a specified time they were convertible into bills of exchange drawn on the Imperial Treasury.

When this issue had been withdrawn from circulation other cards, made payable to bearer, were issued by the home government redeemable in France. They circulated freely among the people who found them convenient in making remittances. At a later period another issue of Canadian card money was put into circulation. They were signed by the Governor and Intendant and bore the coat of arms of the Intendant, the seal of the Governor together with the date and value in writing. The denominations issued were twenty and forty *sols*, and four, sixteen and thirty-two *livres*. At first the issue was not so popular as the old one payable in France, as the people believed that the Canadian cards would not be as readily received in exchange for Treasury bills; but when the time came for making the exchange the Treasurer gave the preference to the holders of the Canad-

ian cards. This had the desired effect, the new issue was accepted without questioning and it was preferred to the old.

The regular issue of card money continued for twenty-five years. It circulated in the Colony and was preferred to any other money as long as it was promptly redeemed. The financial difficulties, that had so long been a source of weakness to the Colony, seemed to have come to an end. But troublesome times were at hand. The wars which made glorious the reign of Louis XIV. and his lavish expenditure of money in other directions, had so drained the Treasury of France that the drafts drawn by the Colonial Treasurer could not be honored. Treasury bills, so useful to the colonists in remitting for their purchases, were sold at a heavy discount. Meanwhile card money continued to be issued for the defrayment of the colonial expenses. As the Treasury bills, with which it might have been redeemed, were almost worthless, the card money increased in circulation far beyond the requirements of the people. It was estimated that there was over 2,000,000 livres in circulation in 1714. It soon, under these circumstances, became depreciated in value and the government, under pressure, from time to time compounded with the holders of cards at a discount of fifty per cent. Finally in 1717, a decree was issued which, after alluding to these settlements, provided that the cards should be current for half their value and that finally they be altogether withdrawn from circulation. In the meantime a new issue was made to provide for the immediate wants of the Treasury, to be redeemed on the same conditions as the old. The arrangement for the settlement was as follows:— The cards were to be presented to the Treasurer before the sailing of the last ships, for the year, in November. The holders were to receive bills of exchange for their cards at a discount of fifty per cent, one third payable on the first of March 1718, one third same day in 1719, and the balance in 1720.

All cards not presented before that time to be cancelled. The Minister of Marine in writing to the Council, states, under date of May 1716, that :—"The Council should order M. Bigon (the Intendant) to draw 99,000 livres for bills of exchange which remain out of the 160,000 payable in 1717, and in the same manner for a like sum payable in 1718, and to continue until the total extinction of the cards and then cause them to be burned up according to the first project."

Trade had been in a comparatively healthy condition during the regular issue and redemption of the card money and it would have speedily recovered from the depression into which it had been thrown by the over issue of cards and the dishonoring of the colonial drafts, had a sufficient quantity been left in the hands of the people for their immediate wants as a currency. As it was, commerce was almost totally suspended. A number of decrees were issued between the years 1719 and 1726 affecting the currency without material improvement. For this continued stagnation of the trade of the colony, the reissue of the card money was believed to be the only remedy and representations to that effect were made to the king. He therefore on the 2nd of March 1726, issued an ordinance announcing the reissue of the card money. The following is a condensed translation of the ordinance :- "His Majesty, having been informed of the situation of the Colony of Canada since the extinction of the card money, and hearing that the gold and silver which he has sent out during the last ten years for the expenses of the country have successively returned each year to France which has caused the decay of the internal trade of the Colony, hinders the increase of the establishments, makes it more difficult for the merchants to retail their goods and wares; and as a necessary consequence caused a decline of the foreign trade which cannot be sustained but by retail consumption; His Majesty proposes the best

means for the remedy of these inconveniences which is not less needful for the commerce of the Kingdom than to his subjects in New France; in the discussion of the different projects none seemed more feasible than that of establishing a card money which will be received at His Majesty's warehouses in payment of powder and other munitions and merchandise that may be sold and for which bills will be given on the General Treasurer of Marine for the time being; this has been voluntarily determined upon in answer to the desires of the Canadian Merchants, who last year presented a request to this effect to the Governor, Lieutenant General and to the *Commissaire-Ordonnateur* of New France, and also to the demands of the inhabitants in general who have made the same representation, and that this currency will be of great utility to home and foreign trade by the facilitating of purchases and sales which will be made in the colony which will increase the establishments, and His Majesty wishing to explain these intentions, has ordered and orders as follows:—

“ I. Card money will be made to the amount of four hundred thousand *livres*, of denominations, twenty-four, twelve, six and three *livres*; one *livre* ten *sols*, fifteen *sols* and seven *sols* ten *deniers*, which cards will be stamped with His Majesty's arms, and written and signed by the *Controleur* of Marine at Quebec.

“ II. The cards of twenty-four, twelve and three *livres* will be signed by the Governor, the Lieutenant General, and Intendant or *Commissaire-Ordonnateur*.

“ III. Those of one *livre*, ten *sols*, fifteen *sols*, and seven *sols* six *deniers* will only be initialed by the Governor, Lieutenant General and Intendant or *Commissaire-Ordonnateur*.”

The remainder of the Ordinance relates to guarding the quantity to be issued, prevention of counterfeiting and so forth. From this ordinance we learn the denominations, the amount issued and the manner of inscribing them. As the

issue, four hundred thousand *livres*, equal to about seventy two thousand dollars was too small for the wants of the population the amount was increased by two hundred thousand, by an ordinance dated May 12th 1733. The denominations and form of the cards were to be the same as those of 1729. As the population continued to increase, this quantity barely enough at the time of its first issue, became entirely inadequate for the requirements of the people; the Intendant therefore undertook the issue of what are called Ordinances. These were of nominal values, all the way from twenty *sols* to one hundred *livres*. Unlike the card money they were made of printing paper about three inches square with the following inscription printed thereon. "COLONTES," at the top. *Dépenses générales No.....IL sera tenu compte par le Roi, au mois d'octobre prochain, de la somme de ..... valeur en la soumission du Trésorier, restée au bureau du contrôle A Québec, le .....*" The nominal value, date and number with the signature of the Intendant were written thereon. These ordinances circulated freely along with the cards, although the cards were preferred as it was believed they had the prior claim on the Treasury. In 1754 they were settled for on equal terms by bills of exchange, one third payable in 1754, one third in 1755 and the balance in 1756. About this time a quantity of specie was imported with which the card money and ordinances were interchangeable at a discount of twenty five per cent. This depreciation was caused by the over issue of the ordinances; and the government attempted to fix their value as well as that of the cards at this rate; but as ordinances continued to be issued in greater quantities they so rapidly depreciated in value that the discount reached to sixty and seventy per cent. Permission had been given to the government officials, on account of the smallness of their salaries, to engage in trade. This privilege, with the irresponsible

power of issuing ordinances to an unlimited extent, was so abused that the whole financial condition of the colony was ruined. Coupled with this the Imperial Treasury was again compelled to dishonor the Colonial drafts. The expenses of the colony had risen, through mismanagement and the misappropriation of funds by the Intendant from one million seven hundred thousand *livres* in 1749 to twenty seven millions in 1759. At the time of the capitulation the ordinances and cards in the hands of the people amounted to thirty four million *livres* besides dishonored bills of exchange. Stipulations were made in the treaty, by which Canada was ceded to the English, for the redemption of outstanding cards and ordinances by the French Government. These stipulations were carried into effect by convention of March 29th 1766 which brought to an end the card currency of Canada.

The few coins circulating in Canada were mainly those of France of the reigns of Henri IV and Louis XIII, XIV and XV. These generally circulated in earlier times at the same nominal value as in France although towards the close of the Regime, the nominal value was more or less raised. It seems to have been a prevailing fallacy among all colonists of those days, that the raising of the nominal value of coins would prevent them from being taken from the country.

This not proving effectual a special coinage was, according to Le Blanc a cotemporary numismatic writer, struck for the colony in 1670, in his "*Traite Historique des Monnaies de France*," he states that:—"To facilitate trade in Canada the King caused to be struck one hundred thousand livres worth of Louis of fifteen *sols* and *five sols* and *doubles* of pure copper. These coins were of the same value, weight and fineness as those of France. On the silver Louis of fifteen sols and of five sols in place of, "*Sit nomen Domini benedictum*" was "*Gloriam regni tui dicent*", and on the double "*Doubles de*

*l'Amerique Françoise.*" Charlevoix states that this coinage was struck for the West Indies. He writes as follows:- "In 1670 the West India Company, to which the King had ceded the dominion over the islands of the French American Continent, had permission to introduce into the islands small money to the amount of one hundred thousand *livres* stamped by a particular die with a legend which was peculiar to it. The King's edict is of the month of February and was to the effect that these coins be current only in the islands. But on certain difficulties that supervened, the Council issued on the 18th of November 1672, a decree by which it was ordered that the money aforesaid and all other species being current in France should also be current not only in the French Islands but also on the *terra firma* of America subject to the crown with an augmentation of one fourth superadded; that is to say, the fifteen *sol* piece for twenty *sols* and others in like proportion."

American collectors have continued to reiterate a claim that this money was current in Louisiana and as such may be classed as money pertaining to the colonial times of the United States. But, as the French made no settlement in Louisiana or any part of the great West until the beginning of the eighteenth century, and as the Mississippi was not even discovered by La Salle until some time after 1670, we can safely affirm that this coinage never circulated in any of the territory now under the jurisdiction of the United States. This claim then, that the "*Gloriam Regni*," as this coinage has been called, relates to any other place than Canada on the North American continent, can be dismissed without further comment.

These coins are all very rare. Of the five *sol* piece, the commonest, only five or six specimens are known in Canada and about as many in the United States. One of these was found in circulation, some years ago, in a small town on the



New Brunswick border. The fifteen sol piece is much scarcer as only two or three are known to numismatists one of which is in the cabinet of the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa having cost over one hundred dollars. The double is almost unknown and for a long time, as no specimens of that denomination had come under the observation of numismatists, it was believed that no coin answering to this description was ever struck. But some years ago a Boston numismatist obtained an electrotype from which the piece has been properly described. From the letter "A" appearing on all denominations of the coinage we learn that it was struck in Paris. Most of the specimens of these coins, known on this continent, were imported from France, which proves that coins sent out to Canada returned to France, in the shape of remittances, almost as soon as they were imported. One or two specimens of the five *sol* piece were found in Hayti, which seems to corroborate Charlevoix's statement that this money was struck for the West India Company,

During the ten years from 1719 to 1729 when no card money was issued the regular coinage of France circulated which consisted of *deniers*, *double deniers* in copper, and five, fifteen, thirty and sixty *sols* in silver. A letter signed by the Governor and Intendant, under date September 6th 1717, refers to these coins as follows:- "We have received the letter which the Council has done us the honor to write us, with the printed edict of the King rendered in the month of November last which orders the making of the new *Louis d'or* at the Paris mint. We have made it public and we shall see that it is observed, none of that make has yet come into the country."

In 1719 a decree was issued reducing the value of the gold coins, while another, issued October 24th 1720, raised the nominal value, of gold and silver and attempted the reduction of the value of commodities. This had hardly

gone into operation when it was suspended by a decree of December 26th.

In April 29th 1721 a decree ordered the issue of a copper coinage for the colonies. This coinage had on the obverse the legend "*Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum*," common to the coins of France at that time and two *L*'s crossed with a crown above. The reverse had the inscription, "*Colonies Francoises 1721*," with a letter indicating the place of mintage. Those with the letter "H" were struck at the La Rochelle mint. Much of the shipping trade with Canada was carried on from that port and likely for that reason its mint was employed to strike the coinage. Others, with the letter "B" were issued from the Rouen mint because many of the partners in *Le Compagnie des Indes* were residents of that town. Another coinage, struck at the mint La Rochelle was issued in 1722. Coins of this issue are by no means rare as specimens are occasionally met with in circulation when a hoard of old coppers are turned out. Those dated 1721 are much scarcer especially that of the Rouen mint which seems to indicate that this variety was shipped mainly to some of the other colonies, probably the West Indies.

Decrees were issued concerning the lack of specie in February, March and September 1724. And again in 1726 there was another decree augmenting its nominal value. As the cards, which have already been described were issued in 1729 and continued along with the ordinances to be the chief circulating medium until the close of the regime we hear little if anything about coins in Canada; except that in 1756, a shipment of coins, amounting to one million three hundred thousand *livres*, was sent out, which soon found its way back to France in the shape of remittance and left the people as innocent of coined money as before.

*To be continued.*

LIST OF OFFICERS IN de WATTEVILLE'S  
REGIMENT.

## BRITISH HALF-PAY.

		When Placed on Half-pay.
Lieut.-Colonel—		
Wm. Wancope,	8 Dec. 1814	23 Oct. 1817
Majors—		
Ed. Cheney, (Lt-Col in army.)	18 June 1815	17 Sept. 1818
Lord J. T. H. Somerset, (Lt-Col. in army.)	19 July 1821	25 July, 1816
Captain—		
J. W. Clemow,	24 Feb. 1814.	18 Oct. 1816
Lieutenants—		
F. Jas. Rigaud,	30 Dec. 1812.	25 Dec. 1816
Joshua Harman,	3 Aug. 1814.	25 Oct.
Paymaster—		
Charles Thomas Smeathman,	1 May, 1801.	25 Dec. 1816

## FOREIGN HALF-PAY.

Colonel—		
L. de Watteville, (M. Gen. in army.)	4 June 1813.	24 Oct. 1816
Lieut.-Colonel—		
Rod. de May,	21 May, 1812.	24 Oct. 1816
Captains—		
A. de Courten, (Major in Army.)	4 June, 1813.	1815
J. R. de Bersey, (Major in army.)	4 June, 1814.	25 May, 1816
Louis Fischer,	1 May, 1801.	25 June, 1816
P. Ledergrew,	1 July, 1806.	24 Oct. 1816
Fred. Hecken,	13 Nov.	do.
F. Kirchberger,	22 Mar. 1810.	25 Dec. 1815

C. Z. De Thiel,	25 Mar. 1811.	24 Oct. 1816
J. L. Playardt,	28 Aug.	do
Rod. Steiger,	21 May, 1812.	do
Jean U. Mittelholzer,	21 Oct. 1813.	do
J. C. Weysen,	25 Aug.	25 Mar.
Lieutenants—		
H. de Gingius,	5 May, 1807.	24 Oct. 1816
A. de Steiger,	6 do	do
Cesar A. Champeaux,	7 do	do
Charles Baron de Tuyll,	23 July,	1812
Albert Manuel,	5 Sept. 1810.	24 Oct. 1816
Chas. L. Sturler,	6 do	25 July,
Chas. Thorman,	25 Mar. 1811.	24 Oct.
Fred. Fischer,	26 do	25 July.
Rod. Steiger,	28 do	24 Oct.
Francis Steiger,	28 Aug.	do
A. R. de Bersey,	29 Aug.	do
S. de la Pierre,	21 May, 1812.	do
R. de Watteville,	22 Feb. 1814.	do
Charles May,	23 Feb. 1814.	do 1816
Ferd. Hecken.	24 do	do
Albert Bondelie,	3 Aug.	do
F. de Waterville,	4 Aug.	do
Ensigns—		
F. L. C. Fisher,	25 Jan. 1814.	do
P. H. T. Fischer,	26 do	do
J. A. Fischer,	27 do	do
Fred. Zcheinder,	20 Oct.	do
Chaplain—		
Peter Jas. de la Mothe,	23 Apl. 1812.	do
Adjutant—		
Joseph Marmet,	27 Jan. 1808.	do
(Lieut. in army.)		
Asst. Surgeon—		
J. B. Boidin,	1 May 1801.	25 July 1816
The above officers upon the regiment being disbanded in		

Canada remained in many instances and settled in the country, and their descendants occupy important positions to-day. On a future occasion we shall publish a list of officers in other regiments disbanded after the battle of Waterloo such as the "Royal Newfoundland Fencibles," "Nova Scotia Fencibles," "Canadian Fencibles," "Glengarry Fencibles," and "New Brunswick Fencibles."

### ST. GABRIEL CHURCH.



THE venerable St. Gabriel Church, perched at the angle of the Champ de Mars, will be one hundred years of age in the early summer of 1886. I am glad to learn that the Rev. Robert Campbell intends writing the annals of the old temple in view of a centennial commemoration. As the first Protestant place of worship in Montreal it is worthy of reverent notice, and there is no doubt that its register will be found full of historic interest. Nay, I expect that it will prove one of the most interesting records in the history of Montreal. I fancy I see the site of the ancient church. There was no Champ de Mars then, but only the terrace of the Jesuit Gardens, where the city hall now is. No court house. No Jacques Cartier square. No street beyond St. Vincent. The limit was Fortifications, stopping where the lane ends to-day on St. Gabriel hill. The Hotel Ramezay, now the Laval medical school, with the stone building still standing at the corner, formed that portion of the town. The old church may be bought for a law library, or it will be sold outright for some other purpose. Let us hope that a memorial of the ancient site will be set up prominently.

LACLEDE.

## COLONEL VEITCH, THE FIRST ENGLISH GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.

*From a Paper by Rev. Dr Patterson read before a meeting of the Nova Scotia Historical Society.*

The Hon. Samuel Veitch, as the name has been always spelled in Scotland, or Vetch, as it has been spelled in America, was descended from a respectable Scotch family, which for a century before the restoration of Charles II. in 1662 held an estate near Dalkeith. They were chiefly remarkable for the part which they took in the struggles of the Scottish people against the arbitrary measures of that king for the suppression of Presbytery and the establishment of Episcopacy; the governor's grandfather, his father with three brothers, and his own brother, and probably other relatives, being ministers of the covenanting church. Several of them suffered severely in the troubles of the times, his grandfather having been ejected from his living, one uncle imprisoned, another banished from Scotland, and his father, after a narrow escape from arrest, was condemned in absence to forfeiture of life and property.

Samuel, his son, was born in Edinburgh on the 9th December, 1668, but when a boy he and an elder brother, William, were carried in creels to Northumberland, in England, where their father was in hiding, but preaching under an assumed name. Afterward his father being obliged to retire to Holland, his family followed him. The two sons were educated in a Dutch University. Their parents had destined them for the ministry, but they preferred military life, and when King William came over to England in 1688, they both held commissions in his army. They both afterwards served in Flanders against France, and established their character as brave and capable officers.

They returned to Britain after the treaty of Ryswick in 1797. At that time the people of Scotland were in a state

of the highest excitement regarding the Isthmus of Darien. This scheme originated with Wm. Paterson, who also started the idea of the Bank of England. The idea had long been prevalent among European nations that vast wealth was to be obtained by trade with the east. The rounding the Cape of Good Hope had opened a way to it, though long and difficult. The genius of Columbus led him to seek a shorter route by the west, and long after the same idea occupied the mind of explorers, and when this was found impossible to the south except by the distant and difficult route by Cape Horn, the idea long prompted men to fruitless efforts by the north. Paterson seized the idea of making the isthmus connecting North and South America the *entrepot* of the trade between the east and the west, and the Scottish people were excited to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by the prospects of untold wealth that all parties were to gain by the project. All classes invested their money in it, some from desire of gain, some from patriotism, and some from religious zeal.

William and Samuel Veitch both volunteered for the expedition, and both obtained the rank of captain in the force that the company were authorized to raise. William, in addition, was made one of the council for the government of the colony. Samuel sailed in the first band of emigrants and William with the second, and in the subsequent proceedings of the colonists both had a prominent part. (The lecturer gave some interesting details regarding the measures adopted for the management of the infant community, showing that this the first and last colony attempted by the Scottish nation, was the first founded by any European nation on liberal principles of trade, policy and religion, and exposing the unfair representations of Macaulay.) But the enterprise was destined to disastrous failure. Finally the place was captured by the Spaniards, the colonists leaving with all their possessions. William died on the passage home while off Port Royal in Jamaica, and Samuel went to New York.

left surrounded with thirteen stars on the band is the word LIBERTY.

*Rev.*—BLAKELY & C<sup>OS</sup> | GREAT DRY | SALT GOODS  
| WAREHOUSE | HALIFAX -N. S- | C<sup>OS</sup> GRANVILLE and  
DUKE ST. Brass, size, 27 *millimetres*.

Blakely & Co. were a retail branch of the wholesale Dry goods firm of Davidson & Craighton which failed towards the beginning of 1883. These tokens were issued as advertisement cards but why the word "salt" should appear thereon I am at a loss to know, except that it may have got there through mistake. The expression Dry Goods or Drapery warehouse, as it is known in Great Britain, we can understand but "Dry *Salt* goods" is a new term.

The appearance of the head of liberty, similar to that on the old copper cent issued from the United States Mint previous to 1857, and to the present gold coinage would lead us to infer that the token was struck in New York with a stock die, in imitation of a ten dollar gold piece for obverse. The coins must have been smuggled into the province or there may be much looseness in the management of the Halifax custom-house to permit their importation, as the law against their issue is very strict.

This coin may prove a fruitful subject for discussion to American Numismatists of the future. Such questions may be discussed as "did Nova Scotia form one of the United States in 1882." or "was there a strong desire of the people of that province for annexation," or the argument might be that the independence feeling ran high in the province in those times; whereas, the token was only an advertising card struck from a stock die (that is one ready made) for the sake of cheapness.

#### THE "PRO BONO PUBLICO" BOUQUET TOKEN.

Towards the end of last May, a rare Canadian coin was sold by auction in New York. It had been in the posses-



We next heard of the latter in the year 1705, when he was sent to Quebec as one of the commissioners for the exchange of prisoners, but it was suspected that with the connivance of the governor of Massachusetts Bay he was engaged in trade with the French. But he was actually engaged in spying out the land, whether he had gone with that object or not. His military eye was noting the state of the French defences, and he was forming plans for their reduction. With the same view he took soundings of the difficult passages of the St Lawrence. We next hear of him in the following year, when he, with some others were arraigned before the Massachusetts Legislature for trading with the French in Nova Scotia. They were all fined, but the Queen-in-Council disallowed the acts passed for that purpose, as an usurpation of the work of the regular courts of justice.

Veitch now formed a plan for the conquest of Canada, and with it the overthrow of the French power in North America. He was recognized at the time as the first projector of the scheme. With the view of carrying it into execution, he went to Britain in 1708 to lay it before the British government, and to solicit the necessary aid. They approved of his scheme and engaged to send out in the following spring a fleet, with a land force of 3,000 men, while 1,200 men, to be raised in Massachusetts and Rhode Island to be commanded by Veitch, who was now raised to the rank of colonel, were to be ready to join them on arrival. Another force of 1,500 men, to be raised by New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, to be commanded by Francis Nicholson, was to invade Canada by land. The New England troops were ready in due time, but the British fleet, which was to have arrived in May, never came, and not till October did the colonists learn that it had been sent to Portugal.

Veitch again proceeded to Britain accompanied by Nicholson and other delegates from the colonies, to again press the matter upon the British government. They would not

however, attempt the larger undertaking of the conquest of Canada, but agreed to send a force that would be deemed sufficient for the conquest of Nova Scotia. Accordingly in the following year (1710), an expedition with Nicholson as commander, and Veitch as adjutant-general, proceeded against Port Royal. The fortress yielded almost without a struggle, and on the 5th of October the latter received the keys, having been appointed by her Majesty's government, governor of the fort. With the fall of Port Royal, thenceforward to be called Annapolis, all Nova Scotia passed under British sway. Veitch's commission appointing him also "governor of the country of L'Accady and Nova Scotia".

On the 28th October Nicholson left for Boston leaving 200 marines and 200 New England troops in garrison. Veitch continued in the government of the colony for over three years. The first winter and spring were spent mostly in repairing the fortifications, everything connected with which was found in a most dilapidated condition. The French inhabitants, though many of them were willing to submit to the necessities of the case and live quietly under the British government, were still hopeful of the restoration of French power, and they were encouraged by the governors of Canada and Newfoundland to resist English authority. The Indians were still hostile, and a band of Penobscot Indians sent by Castine arrived at Annapolis, exciting the other Indians to war. The garrison during the winter were greatly reduced by disease and desertions. In the month of June a party of seventy men sent up the river, fell into an Indian ambuscade, when sixteen were killed, seven wounded and the rest taken prisoners. This led to a rising of the French population generally, and the fort was in a measure blockaded. But the governors of Newfoundland and Canada soon found enough to think of at home and could not send them the troops or the supplies expected. Castine was so pressed by the New Englanders as to be un-

able to afford help, and finally the arrival of two companies of Massachusetts troops enabled the garrison to turn upon their opponents.

In July, 1711, Veitch was summoned to Boston to take the command of the New England troops destined to take part in the great expedition now preparing for the capture of Quebec. An account of this and Veitch's administration of the affairs of the province during the two following years will be given in a subsequent paper.

---

### NEW CANADIAN COINS.



NEW coins or varieties heretofore unknown are always coming to light. And collectors of any special series must needs be constantly on the alert to keep their collections in their chosen departments abreast of the times. Even in the oldest and best worked series something new or a change in the order of classification is often accidentally discovered. We need not fear then that the ground of Numismatic research is anything like exhausted. Nay, rather in some directions it is hardly broken.

In the Canadian department a number of novelties have made their appearance during the past year, and some things more ancient have come under my notice. These I shall from time to time enumerate as I may have space and opportunity.

#### THE BLAKLEY TOKEN.

The first that I shall mention is a token that a little over a year ago was found circulating to a limited extent in some of the Nova Scotian outports. It was only six months since a Nova Scotian collector called my attention to the coin which may thus be described:—

*Obv.*:— *Ex.*:—1882. A banded female, head to the

sion of Mr. Levick, for many years ; having been purchased along with a lot of old coppers of little or no rarity. There was a keen competition for the possession of the piece, and it was finally knocked down to Mr. James Oliver of New York for sixty-two dollars, the highest price paid for any Canadian copper coin. So far no other specimen has come under my notice. I class it along with the bouquet series with which according to the following description it has the closest affinity.

*Obv.*— \*TRADE AND AGRICULTURE\* LOWER CANADA.

A bouquet consisting of a rose, thistle, and shamrock, on either side, three ears of wheat at the top, two of which incline to the left and one to the right, also a number of leaves, buds, and wheat blades.

*Rev.*— PRO BONO PUBLICO MONTREAL. A wreath of maple leaves, to right, and long slender leaves to the left enclosing  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  | PENNY | TOKEN | 1837, copper size, 27 *m*.

This is the same obverse as that of the Canadian coin known as the " $\frac{1}{2}$  penny bouquet" but the reverse differs in almost every detail except in the inelegant way in which the word halfpenny is written. This indicates that the engraver was either unlearned or unacquainted with the English language. From the close similarity in the workmanship displayed on the obverse to the execution of the "Rebellion token" and the Molson copper which were struck by Joseph Arnault, the coin can safely be claimed as the work of that gentleman. The imperfections in the lettering on the obverse shews that it was done with a graver. Arnault therefore when, in 1836, he came from France could not have possessed a complete set of die-cutting tools. The letters on the reverse however from their more perfect formation, must have been sunk with punches which leads to the conclusion that the Molson copper, "Rebellion token" and " $\frac{1}{2}$  penny bouquet," were struck anterior to the "Pro bono publico" token. Mr. Arnault probably engraved the die soon after the receipt of

his punches and using the obverse of the old token struck off a specimen as a trial piece. The issue of the Bank tokens and the withdrawal of the unauthorized copper currency during the last days of 1837 interfered with Arnault's coining operations. His dies had therefore to be thrown aside as useless. This is probably the last coin he struck. His work although not so bold or so highly finished as the Belleville or Birmingham specimens of the bouquet series, shews some considerable degree of skill in composition and execution, and the original arrangement of the bouquet indicates that he was no mere copyist. There is an attempt at originality in his work, which is better indicated in the medal executed by him in 1841, for the St. Patrick's Temperance Society. From these facts we glean that this, one of the rarest of our Canadian coins, and the last of the bouquet series, was struck by a Canadian medalist in Montreal, in the closing days of the rebellion year.

#### THE ILIFFE TOKENS.

During a short sojourn at Ottawa, not long ago, I came across some tokens issued by T. Iliffe, the proprietor of a large bakery situated on Rideau Street, at No. 170. These tokens were used as bread tickets, and occur in denominations of one, and half loaf, of the former of which there are three varieties. They have all plain reverses, and are of the same design.

1. *Obv.*:— $\frac{1}{2}$ . LOAF. ILIFFE a crown.  
*Rev.*:—Plain Brass, size 20 *m*.
2. *Obv.*:—.1. LOAF ILIFFE. A Crown with the lower left corner over the "L" in "Iliffe."  
*Rev.*:—Plain Brass, size 24 *m*.
3. *Obv.*:—As last, but lower left corner of the crown pointing to the "I." The crown is not so broad. The die has been badly cracked, shewing fissures over the "L" and "A" in loaf.

*Rev.* :—Plain Dark Brass, size 23½ *m.*

4. *Obv.* :—As No. 3, but the crown is differently formed and the maltese cross is wider.

*Rev.* :—Plain bright Brass, size 23½ *m.*

These tokens were struck at Ottawa by Mr. Mingard.

The art displayed is not of the highest order. The two latter varieties which seemed to have been issued on the breaking of the dies, are inferior in workmanship.

#### THE NICKLAUS TOKEN.

Another coin lately come under my notice, is the Nicklaus token, issued at Berlin. I am unable to give any account of its issue or of its rarity, as the only specimen known to me, is in the possession of the Rev. J. M. Goodwillie, of Newmarket, Ont. The design of the coin is simple lettering.

*Obv.* :—NICKLAUS HOTEL | BERLIN | ONT. |

*Rev.* :—GOOD FOR | 5 CENTS. | Copper, size 19 *m.*

Many of the Hotel keepers in the United States use such tokens in giving change over the bar, to induce customers to return. This is the only one, with the exception of some indented specimens, issued in Canada. It was probably struck in New York.

#### THE CENT OF 1884.

In January of 1884, an order was sent by the Canadian Government to the Royal Mint for 2,500,000 cents, the issue of 1882 having all been put into circulation. The repairs and additions to the mint, that had been going on for the past two years, having been complete, this coinage was struck there. Hence we find the H. the mark of Ralph Heaton & Sons, Birmingham Mint, wanting.— Many specimens are not so well struck up as those by the Messrs Heaton.

R. W. MCLACHLAN.

---

## NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

**T**HE meetings of the society were resumed in October last, the first being held at the residence of Mr. P. S. Murphy, his Honour Judge Baby (President) in the chair, with more than an average attendance of members.

The Secretary read a letter from His Excellency the Governor General, expressing his willingness to become patron of the society.

The question of reviving the publication of the Society's magazine was considered, and after discussion it was resolved to leave the matter in the hands of the Editing Committee with power to resume the publication.

The following donations and exchanges were handed in :—

The Canadian Record of Science. The Bookmart (October number.) Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of America. History of Guildford, England, from the author. American Journal of Numismatics, (July and October numbers.) Revue de Numismatique Belge. Bulletin de L'Institut National Genevois. Catalogues from Adolph Weyl. Report of the Superintendent of Education of the Province of Quebec, 1882-3. Report of the Royal Academy of Palermo, 1884. Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1882. Censo General de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, 1883.

Two new members were elected and Mr. P. C. Williamson, of Guildford (England) was elected a corresponding member. Mr. R. W. McLachlan read an extremely interesting paper on the "History of Money in Canada under the old Regime."

The cordial thanks of the meeting, were accorded to Mr. McLachlan for his very able and exhaustive treatise.

The members enjoyed the privilege of inspecting the collection of old and rare books, engravings and curiosities, belonging to their host Mr. P. S. Murphy.

The meeting for November was held at the residence of Mr. Henry Lyman.

Two medals commemorative of the 50th anniversary of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, were presented by Mr. R. C. Lyman. One new member was elected.

The meeting was rendered interesting by viewing the interesting collection of Mr. Henry Lyman, the following being the most noteworthy :—

Two Exhibition Medals, 1851. Medals of the Great Eastern, the Prince of Wales' Visit to Canada, Thames Tunnel, &c. An old carved Oak Chest brought over from England by an ancestor in 1635. Two swords of 1812. Tunic and shako of the 1st Halifax Militia. Two flint-lock pistols. Epaulets and cross belt Montreal Artillery, 1837. Photograph of the old "Corse" House in Griffintown. Paper knife carved from oak of the L'Original. Carved Dutch Foot Stove. And the following choice books; Duberg's Villas of Rome. Papworth's Views of London. Bouchette's British Dominions in North America. Venise Illustrée. Delacroix's XVIII Siecle. Lubke's Ecclesiastical Art. Three volumes of Britton's Beauties of England and Wales, 1806.

Mr. H. Mott, read a paper entitled "Notes on Montreal," in which was condensed a large amount of information with reference to the early history of the city. At the close, Mr. Mott was thanked by the members present for his paper.

The Secretary was instructed to send a letter of condolence to the widow of the late Mr. T. D. King who was a life member, and an earnest fellow-worker.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Society was held on December 16th at the residence of the President, Hon. Judge Baby, with a full attendance of the members.

It was resolved to resume the publication of the "Antiquarian" on the terms as arranged with the printers by the Editing Committee.

The ordinary business having been concluded, the reports of officers for the past year were presented; the Treasurer's report was satisfactory, showing a good balance in hand, and the Secretary reported an increase of five in the number of members, the interest of the meetings had been well sustained and the Society starts the new year with fair prospects.



The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place, with the following result:—

HON. JUDGE BABY	- - -	<i>President.</i>	(re-elected.)
CHAS. T. HART	- - -	1st. <i>Vice-President.</i>	
ARMAND LAROCQUE	- - -	2nd. <i>Vice-President.</i>	
J. H. BOWE	- - -	<i>Secretary.</i>	(re-elected.)
R. C. LYMAN	- - -	<i>Treasurer</i>	"
J. A. NUTTER	- - -	<i>Curator.</i>	"

EDITING COMMITTEE:

Messrs. H. MOTT, R. W. McLACHLAN, and D. ENGLISH,  
AUDITORS.

Messrs. R. W. McLACHLAN and T. G. MOCOCK.

In concluding this resumé of the proceedings of the Society, it is proper to record the thanks of the members to those gentlemen who have so hospitably opened their houses for the holding of the monthly meetings. This plan has led to a more harmonious working of the Society than it has enjoyed at any period during its existence.

## JACQUES CARTIER AND MOUNT ROYAL.

1535-1885.



THE following verses by our esteemed *collaborateur* Mr. John Reade were written for the Carnival number of the *Montreal Star*; feeling that they bear on them a high order of merit, and being peculiarly fitted for "THE ANTIQUARIAN," we have pleasure in reproducing them.

1.

This year three centuries and a half  
Have passed since thou  
Didst gaze, brave hearted mariner  
From yonder mountain's brow,  
On the great river sweeping by.  
While far on every hand  
Lay in its gorgeous Autumn robes  
The bright Canadian land.

## II.

To thee Mount Royal owes its name,  
 To thee its proud renown,  
 The city that has grown where stood  
 The little Indian town.  
 And if to-day from that same spot  
 Thou couldst survey the scene,  
 With thankful heart thou wouldst compare  
 What is with what has been.

## III.

An age's knell had sounded when,  
 By kindred motives stirred,  
 Men of thy race were hither drawn  
 To preach the living Word,  
 And bring the forest's dusky sons  
 Within the fold of God;  
 And to the Royal Mount they came  
 Where erst thy feet had trod.

## IV.

High on its crest they raised aloft  
 With prayer the Holy Rood,  
 A Christian temple took the place  
 Where wigwams once had stood,  
 While round that centre rose a town  
 Built strong and fair to see—  
 Our Lady's pious votaries  
 Named it *La Ville Marie*.

## V.

Ah! noble hearts that dared all pain  
 Of war, disease and death!  
 Ah! men of fame who counted not  
 Your lives at any worth,  
 If only one poor soul were saved  
 To deck the martyr's crown!  
 Such were of old the citizens  
 Of Mary's royal town.

## VI.

But lustrums passed and other aims—  
 Tares amid golden grain—  
 Strove with the vows of those who prayed  
 That Christ alone should reign;  
 And though the founders' oriflamme  
 Has never yet been furled,  
 The city of the saints became  
 A city of the world.

## VII.

Then came a fiercer struggle still,  
 Jacques Cartier, for the throne  
 From which, prime Viceroy of New France,  
 Thou madest it thine own—  
 Thine own and his, who justly said  
 The New World was for all.  
 Not for Iberia's grasping kings  
 To keep it in their thrall.

## VIII.

Alas! if prophet's vision keen  
 Had been the gift that day,  
 Over thy gladdened face had swept  
 A cloud of black dismay  
 As, rent from France's laxer grasp  
 By England's stronger hand.  
 Passed evermore from 'neath her sway  
 Thy fair Canadian land.

## IX.

But out of seeming evil good  
 Arises every hour.  
 And foes, made friends, their struggles o'er  
 Double their severed power.  
 Where France's sons alone had failed  
 With England's sons they won—  
 An empire kissed by either sea,  
 From east to setting sun.

## X.

So, in this happy-memorial year.  
 Five times man's vital span  
 Since, with thy coming to these shores.  
 Our history began;  
 Thee, our first hero, we invoke,  
 Beside thy Royal Height—  
 What scene more fair than this of ours  
 To greet a hero's sight?

## XI.

Is this the city of thy hopes?  
 'Tis surely builded fair,  
 What prouder spires point heavenward  
 Through purer winter air?  
 Can stone more graceful shapes assume  
 Than church, and home, and mart  
 In this thine ancient Royal Mount,  
 More regal made by art?

## XII.

And lo! of neither wood nor stone  
 Nor offspring of the mine.  
 What fairy turrets reared aloft  
 With magic lustre shine!  
 Have ever mortal eyes beheld  
 A sight more wondrous fair?  
 And from thine own St. Lawrence tide  
 Was carved each crystal square. \*

## XIII.

Ours are the "treasures of the snow"  
 And Northern strength of will,  
 The South its sense of beauty lent,  
 The East, its plastic skill.  
 And so the lovely structure grew  
 Beneath the forming hand,  
 Till Winter's self was forced to smile  
 On our Canadian Land.

## XIV.

And as he raised a cheery face  
 And saw both young and old  
 Trooping along, on pleasure bent  
 And laughing at his cold,  
 Forth from his lusty lungs he sent  
 A call so long and loud  
 That Southrons left their snowless fields  
 To join the merry crowd.

## XV.

O valiant Breton mariner,  
 Glad were thy heart to see  
 Such concourse in the halting-place  
 That was so dear to thee!  
 From East and South they hither flock,  
 From near and far away  
 Where the iron horse points out the road  
 To much desired Cathay.

## XVI.

And where the Indians feasted once  
 Thy goodly retinue,  
 We keep high festival and give  
 Thy memory homage due,  
 To whom Mount Royal owes its name  
 And all its proud renown,  
 The city that has grown where stood  
 The little Indian town.

\*The Ice Palace erected in Dominion Square,—January 1885.

## FRANCIS PARKMAN'S WORKS.



WE learn from the prefaces of Mr. Parkman's series of volumes that they have been the work of his literary life for forty successive years. But, though a literary work, the pursuit of it has by no means been one wholly, or even in greater part, given to the study of books or documentary records. It has required of him wide wilderness trappings and ocean voyages, years of out-of-doors life, examination of localities with a view to restore their features before so greatly changed by time and civilization, and much converse with native tribes representing our former aborigines. His comprehensive subject covers the relations and contests and rivalry for dominion on this continent, beginning soon after its discovery, of the powers of France and England represented by their colonists here. More especially does he deal with the enterprises conducted here by French explorers, missionaries, traders, and authorities under the French monarchs and ministers for establishing the old feudal institutions in the New World. With this large, common design, several special themes make up his elaborate treatment of his subject.

The pioneers of France; the Jesuit missionaries; the exploration and opening of the wilderness and of the vast watercourses of the continent; the methods of the fur trade; the planting of forts and mission stations along the shores of the great lakes and on the banks of the rivers; adventures and battles in the woods; intrigues transferred from the French court as promoted by favorites to the recesses of forest settlements and camps; jealousies and conflicts between official, military, and feudal administrators; and picturesque descriptions of social life under the old *régime*.—make up the leading and diverse subjects of a series of volumes. All these might have been treated in a matter-of-fact way of

narrative, and have retained a fair historical interest for ordinary readers. But Mr. Parkman's peculiar genius and marvellous qualifications, with his passionate interest in his subject, its scenes, incidents, and actors, and the thorough training of the eye and thought and experience which he brings to his task, give a charm of vigour, brilliancy, and romance to his pages, which raise them to the highest place in our literature.

The reader of Mr. Parkman's volumes will have much occasion to notice that his first furnishings for the task—hardly to him a task—which he had set for himself were to be obtained only by actual visits to the scenes, with the guidance of old and new maps and intelligent local witnesses and advisers, in which were the objects, land features and race of men, with which he was to be so largely occupied. His own inborn predilections and tastes made him especially apt and earnest for wilderness adventures and for such intercourse with the Indians as might make him the interpreter of their nature and habits. With a rich and varied experience of this character, with a wonderfully observing eye and a consummate skill in woodcraft, for discerning and portraying in aptly chosen words the features of forests, lakes, and rivers, the silence, gloom, and terror, and the unpolluted glories of the inner wilderness, he makes his pages sparkle with fresh life and vigour. They are all aglow with the animation of nature and with the fervours and passions, the heroism and the ferocities, of the representatives of humanity who have wrought the most exciting annals and romances into the history of the early years of European occupancy of this continent.

After this preparation from fields out-of-doors came that which Mr. Parkman was to draw from documents, books and the materials of history in records. These were very largely in manuscript, and most of them in government archives abroad. Never, if it can possibly be avoided, does Mr. Park-

man rely upon any other than original and primary authorities. These, however, are often so diverse, fragmentary, and conflicting as to require very patient labor in digesting and sifting them. Private cabinets have also been freely opened to the author; and his researches, embracing all that is to be found on both continents, have been wide and thorough. Many biographical sketches of courtiers, soldiers, governors, saints, and sinners, are scattered over the pages, having a piquancy and vivacity of portraiture which make them live before us with all the realism of a present acquaintance. It has only been slowly, but steadily, and in a way to extend and abide, that our literary community has come to recognize and appreciate the genius, power, and intense interest of the series of Mr. Parkman's volumes. His repute now is second to that of no one among us, historian or writer.

The two volumes, recently published, whose title we give,\* contain a narrative of the closing struggles of the French to retain on this continent a possession and dominion which it would seem that they had so rightfully won. The struggle was a fierce one, of varied fortunes and in shifting localities, with the enginery and fleets of foreign armies and navies, all the appliances of so called civilized warfare, brought into use on virgin lands and waters, and howling savages in their war paint as auxiliaries. Montcalm and Wolfe represented, in their heroic leadership, the respective efforts and purposes of France and England for sway on this continent. The struggle had been protracted for a century and a half, with alternating success and disaster for both sides. Mr. Parkman traces its stages and fortunes with such animation, such force of narrative, and such minuteness of details that the reader follows as if he were an observer and a participant. Both of the heroes fell on the field, Wolfe the victor, Montcalm the vanquished.

\* MONTCALM and WOLFE. By Francis Parkman. Vols. I. and II. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

## THE GREAT LONE LAND.

SOME HISTORICAL NAMES AND PLACES IN THE NORTH WEST.

*From a Paper read before the Historical and Scientific Society, Winnipeg, by Mr. C. N. Bell, F.R.G.S.*



HAVE endeavoured to bring together some interesting scraps of information relating to the early settlements in our Canadian Northwest and regarding the derivation of well known names.

Let us first turn to Lake Superior, which has been called at different periods Kitche-Gama, Upper Lake, Lake Tracy, and Lake Superior. Long, who traded there in 1777, writes that Lake Tracy was so named in honor of M. de Tracy, who was appointed Viceroy of America by the French King, in June, 1665.

Fort William, on Lake Superior, was first established by Daniel Graysolon Du Luth in 1678, as a trading post under the name of Camenistiquoia, or Three Rivers, and was for some years the centre of the fur trade in the then extreme Northwest. It then appears to have been deserted for a length of time, as La Noue rebuilt it in 1717. La Noue had instructions to penetrate into the interior, build a fort at Rainy Lake and collect information to enable him to push on to Lake Winnipeg the following year. It is likely that he did get as far as Rainy Lake, but nothing definite is recorded as to his movements in that direction. Pere Pettitot says Kaministi-Kweya means Wide River. The Northwest Fur Company, which prior to 1803 had its headquarters at Grand Portage, 45 miles south of the Kaministiquia, was compelled by the Americans to abandon that rendezvous and established what was first known as the New Fort at La Noue's old site. Harmon in April, 1804 mentions that a Mr. McLeod left Swan river for the new fort, and in 1807 he writes that the New Fort had been rechristened Ft. William, in honor of William McGilvray, the head agent of the Northwest



Company. At the time of giving this name the company made a present to their voyageurs and the Indians encamped about, of spirits, shrub, etc. Fort William has a stirring history. Its annual gatherings of the fur traders and the visit of Lord Selkirk in 1816, at the head of a considerable force of disbanded soldiers, on his way to the colony of Assiniboia, have been too often described to need more than mention here.

Pointe de Meuron, across from Ft. William settlement, is the site of a Hudson's Bay Company establishment, maintained as a check on Ft. William of the Northwest Company.

Following in the track of the fur traders to the interior we find on the Kaministiquia, the famous Kakabeka Falls or the Fall of the Cleft Rock.

Dog Portage receives its name from an Indian tradition that two enormous dogs having taken a nap on the top of the hill, left the impress of their figures behind them, and certain it is that such figures have been marked on the turf. Sir George Simpson gives this in his book.

Rainy Lake was first known as Tekamamaouen. In 1740 Joseph la France, who travelled through from Lake Superior to Hudson's Bay by way of Lake Winnipeg, relates that Rainy Lake receives its name from a perpendicular waterfall by which the water falls into a river, and raises a mist like rain.

At the point where Rainy River flows from the lake, a post was built in 1731 by the sons of Pierre Gaultier Varennes, the Sieur de la Verendrye, who had arrived there by following the Nantonagon or Pigeon River route. The fort was named St. Pierre.

Verendrye was under orders to explore the interior, and had with him his three sons, his nephew Jerimie and fifty followers.

Near the Rainy Fall, Harmon in 1800 informs us that the N. W. Co. had a post called Rainy Lake Fort. The portage

round the fall was called Chaudiere by Mackenzie, the discoverer of the Mackenzie river.

Immediately below the fall stands the H. B. Co. post, Ft. Frances, named after the wife of Sir George Simpson, a governor of the company for over forty years. The village of Alberton has sprung up about old Ft. Frances during the last ten years.

Lake of the Woods was the Lac des Bois or Lac Minnetee of the French.

Mr Keating in 1823 says: "It is called Sakahigan (Sagihagum) Pekwaonga or the Lake of the Island of Sand Mounds though the Indians do at times call it the Lake of the Woods."

The great Mounds of sand on its south-east side evidently gave rise to this edition of the name. La France in 1740 called it Lac du Bois or Des Isles.

On a French map dated 1719 it is named Lac des Sioux.

Verendrye's men in 1732 built a post on what is known as Buffalo Point on the west side of the lake, and bestowed on it the name of Ft. St. Charles, after Charles DeBeauharnois, the Governor of Canada.

A map by Bowen, published about 1763 has Ft. St. Pierre marked "destroyed;" and St. Charles "abandoned."

Henry as late as 1775 mentions that there was then the remains of an old French fort on the west side of the lake.

Fired with the hope of finding a route through to the Pacific Ocean, Verendrye descended the Winnipeg River in 1734, bestowing on it the name of Maurepas, in honor of the Minister of France. A fort of the same name was established on the north bank of the river where it enters Lake Winnipeg.

Winnipeg River is called White River by Mackenzie and Harmon, in evident allusion to the succession of falls and rapids which occur along its course. It was also written Sea River by David Thompson, astronomer and surveyor of the Northwest Company, in 1796.

Ft. Alexander of the H. B. Co., which now stands on

the south side, near Lake Winnipeg, was the site of the Northwest Company's Fort du Bas de la Riviere. In 1800. Harmon writes that the Northwest Company and the H. B. Coy. had forts a few rods apart, the H. B. Coy. receiving their supplies from Albany House, on Hudson's Bay, via the Albany River route. Thompson says that the Northwest Company's post was in 1796 called Winnipeg House, and owed its origin to the French. It was in N. lat. 50° 37' 46". W. long. 95° 59' 34".

Massacre Island, Lake of the Woods, was the scene of the massacre of Verendrye's son, a priest, and twenty soldiers by the Sioux Indians who then frequented the country to the southwest.

Rat Portage derives its name from the fact that the bay which lies along the rocky barrier or portage on its upper side was the resort of great numbers of muskrats, which were constantly "portaging" over into the waters of the Winnipeg river on the other side.

The English River, which joins the Winnipeg on its north side, received its name from the English of the H. B. Co., who brought their supplies up the Albany and across the height of land to the English River on their way to Fort Alexander.

The Slave Falls (Awakane Pawetik) have connected with them a tradition that a slave of the Chippewas having escaped, secured a canoe, and when pursued, either through design or accident, ran over the falls and was lost.

Lac Bonnet, or Cap Lake, is credited by Mackenzie with getting its name from a custom of the Indians of crowning stones, placed in a circle on the highest rock in the portage, with wreaths of herbage and branches.

The fall now known as the Chute a Jacquot was called by Mackenzie Jacob's Falls, and by Keating in 1823, Jack's Falls.

Lake Winnipeg has been, at different periods, called Lac Assenipolis, Lac Assineboeuls, Lac Assinipoils, Lac Christ-

ineaux and Lac Bourbon. Most likely the Assiniboine Indians who lived at the south and west sides of the lake and on the Assiniboine River, which included under that name that portion of the Red River from the forks, determined the name of the lake.

The Crees, who lived on the Northwest side of the lake were called Kris, Kristineaux; Kinistinoes; and Christineaux, and the north end of the lake was first called Christineaux Lac, and this afterwards gave place to Lac Bourbon. The first place I can find that the lake was called anything like Winnipeg is in the memoirs of Verendrye, as compiled by Pierre Margry, the present custodian of the archives of the Department of Marine and the Colonies, France, it is there spelled Quinipigon. Since then the word has undergone many changes in the spelling. I give the word as printed in works from 1734 to 1833, since which last named date there has been no change:

Quinipigon.....	Verendrye—1734.
Quinipique.....	Dobbs—1742.
Vnipignon.....	Galissoniere—1750.
Quinipeg.....	Bourgainville—1757.
Quinipigon.....	Jefferys—1760.
Winnepeek.....	Carver—1768.
Winipegon.....	Henry—1775.
Quinipique.....	French map—1776.
Winipic.....	Mackenzie—1789.
Winipick.....	Harmon—1800.
Winipic.....	Pike—1805.
Winipic.....	Lord Selkirk—1816.
Winepec.....	Ross Cox—1817.
Winnipic.....	Schoolcraft—1820.
Winnepeek.....	Keating—1823.
Winipeg.....	Beltrami—1823.
Winnipeg.....	Capt. Back—1833.

The name is derived from the Cree words Win—dirty, and Nepe—water.

I think that it is so called because during certain summer months the water of the lake is tinged with a green color, owing to the presence of a vegetable growth which abounds in parts of the lake. It is a minute needle-shaped organism, about half an inch in length, sometimes detached and sometimes in clusters and at times the water is almost as thick as pea soup. It is also to be found abundantly in the Lake of the Woods.

On a French map dated between 1695 and 1719 the lake appears divided into two parts, the southern being Lac des Assinipoulac and the northern Lac des Christineaux. On another map of Dehisle the whole lake is marked Assenepolis.

It is claimed that Radisson and Grosseliers, two Frenchmen who afterwards gave information to the English that led to the formation of the H. B. Co. in 1670, travelled the country of the Assiniboines and visited Winnipeg or Assinipoulac about 1660. While there seems to be no doubt that these men were for a considerable length of time about the west side of Lake Superior and that the Pigeon River was then, and long afterwards called Grossilliers' River, there is very little definite information regarding the parts of the Assiniboine country visited by them in 1660. In the New York history of the Colonies this passage is found, "Meeting afterwards with some Indians on Lake Assiniboins, to the northwest of Lake Superior, he (Grossilliers) was conducted by them to James' Bay where the English had not yet been." The Assiniboines are said to have gone east to trade as far as Sault St. Marie, and the Indians mentioned may have been from Lake Winnipeg and Grossilliers was credited with having been there, from that fact.

It is seen therefore that the existence and situation of Lake Winnipeg was well known as far back, at least, as 1660, and Franquelins map dated 1688, proves that at that date a river was known to run north from Red Lake to Lac des Assinebouels, out of which the Bourbon or Nelson River issued on its way to Hudson's Bay.

In 1749 the H. B. Co. produced before a committee of the British House of commons the journal of an employé named Henry Kellsey, dated July and August 1692, which seems to show clearly that he was at Lake Winnipeg on an exploring trip made in the interests of the H. B. Co. and with the object of inducing the Indians of the interior to take their furs down to the posts on Hudson's Bay. The journal is printed in detail in the above report which I have in my possession.

On maps published about 1748, from information supplied by Jeremie the nephew of Verendrye, by Jeffrys, London, in 1762, and Mr. Bonne, Paris, in 1776, the Bulls Head and Deer Island are shown and properly placed, so that these are not modern names.

Elk Island near the mouth of the Winnipeg River is shown on a map dated about 1740. This map also shows in Lake Winnipeg an Island named Iron (Fer), and it would seem that Verendrye's men had, during their first year on the Lake, about 1735, discovered the iron deposits on Big Island, which now promise to supply our wants in this country. Isle Fer is plotted just where Big Island is situated.

Red Deer and Sandy Islands are mentioned in La France's journal of 1740.

Mackenzie in 1801 locates and names St Martin's Bay, Dog Head, Long Point, Egg Islands, Playgreen Lake and Poplar River. What is now known as Buffalo Head was by Mackenzie called Ox Head and Ox Strait. These names have not undergone any change since the end of the last century.

Norway House at the north end of Lake Winnipeg was established after 1795.

The Red River, by the French called Riviere Rouge and by the Indians Miscoussipi, was likely ascended for the first time by white men when Verendrye's people in 1736-7 pushed half way up its course and established Fort Pointe

des Bois, some distance south of what is now the International Boundary Line ; and when in 1738 they went up the Assiniboine to the present site of Portage la Prairie, and on the right bank in October of that year established a trading post, which they named Fort La Reine.

La France in 1740 writes that the Red River flows from Red Lake, so called from the color of its sand.

Another writer states that it gets the name from the color of the water when agitated by winds.

Beltrami in 1823 says that the Red Lake district was a long time the meeting ground of the Chippeways and Sioux, and from their bloody battles on its shores the name is derived.

I am strongly of the opinion that whatever its origin the Indians had so named Red River before Verendrye was in the country, as Jeremie gave it the name of Rouge or Miscooussi.

The first Hudson's Bay Co. fort on the Red River was established likely in 1799, at the mouth of the Assiniboine on the north side, and was called The Forks. The present Fort Garry was built in 1835-36, by Mr. Christie, of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Fort Douglas was erected in 1812 by Miles McDonnell, in charge of the first Selkirk settlers, who arrived by way of Hudson Bay. It was on the bank of the Red river on the north side of a coulee which entered the river, just below where Mayor Logan's house now stands. Point Douglas received its name from the fort, which derived its name from the family name of Selkirk—Douglas.

Ft Gibraltar of the N. W. Co. was situated on the Assiniboine, near the site of the H. B. Co.'s present mill, after the coalition of the two companies the general stores of the new H. B. Co. were opened at Ft. Gibraltar.

It is generally believed that a post or fort of some description was established by Verendrye, with the name of Fort Rouge, and that it was situated on the south side of the Assiniboine River, in the angle formed by its junction with the

Red, but little definite information is to be obtained as to its importance or the length of time it was maintained. Verendrye is supposed to have been up the Red River in 1736 or 1737 for the first time, and yet on a map drawn by him and forwarded to Paris, from Quebec, by Beauharnois on the 14th October, 1737, the Assiniboine is only traced a few miles up its course, and at its mouth on the south side is shown a fort marked "abandoned." From this it would appear that Fort Rouge had a very short existence.

A French map of 1750, the original of which was sent to France by Gallissoniere, Governor of Canada, showing Verendrye's discoveries, has the words "Ancien Fort" at the point on which Fort Rouge is supposed to have been.

Jeffry's geographical work (London 1760) describes the French posts in the Northwest, and mentions forts Maurepas and La Reine with the remark, "another fort had been built on the River Rouge, but it was deserted on account of its vicinity to the two last."

A list of the French forts, given by Bourgainville in 1757, does not contain Fort Rouge, though Maurepas and La Reine are described and their positions defined.

I can find nothing in Margry's account of the discoveries of Verendrye which alludes to Fort Rouge, and as he has access to all the colonial papers of the French it seems strange that he should omit mention of it if any fort of even slight importance was established by Verendrye. I am here referring to Mon. Margry's writings as reproduced in the N. W. boundary papers.

Fort des Bois was established in 1736 or 1737 about Goose River. Jeffry's map of 1762 shows the post as still in existence, though Jeffry must have copied it from some French map which was likely of earlier date. The English gained possession of Canada in 1763, so that Jeffry must have got his information from French sources.

Henry writes under date of 14th September, 1807: "From Paubian I sent off a boat for above, Wm. Henry master, with



T. Veaudrie interpreter, and seven men, to build at the Grand Fourche." This was the beginning of the city of Grand Forks, a place of importance at this date.

Pembina comes from Nipa-Mina, a Cree word for a red berry which grows in great quantities along the banks of the Pembina River. Pere Petitot says the berry is the fruit of a guelder rose (*viburnum edule*.) A trading post was built by a Mr. Chabollier, of the N. W. Co., in 1797, on the south side of Pembina Creek at the point where it empties into the Red River. It was called Paubna, and I am told that this word is still used by some of the old Selkirk settlers instead of Pembina.

Henry, in 1800, writes that Fort Paubna was on a stream named Paubian, and that opposite the mouth of the Paubian, on the east side of the Red River (about the present site of St. Vincent) there was still to be seen the remains of an old fort built by Peter Grant some years previously. He takes particular care to state that Grant's post was the first establishment ever built on the Red River. (He may refer to the first establishment of the N. W. Co.) Fort Daer was situated on the north side of the Pembina River. It was a post of the H. B. Co., named after Lord Selkirk, who was also Baron Daer. It was here that some of the settlers passed the winter of 1812-13, and suffered untold hardships from cold and want of food. It was built by the settlers in the fall of 1812.

There is considerable difficulty in identifying some of the tributaries of the Upper Red River, owing to the different names given them at various dates. As an instance the Wildrice River has been known as Pse, (Sioux,) Menomone (Chippeway,) and Folle Avoine (French.)

Coming down the Red River again, I find the Rousseau has been so called since at least 1798—the Reedgrass. In 1813 Keating gives it the same name, and says the Indians called it Pekwionusk. As Rousseau is the French word for

Reedgrass, it is seen that his name has held to the stream since the N. W. Co's., traders first visited it.

I find the Scratching and Stinking rivers mentioned as far back as 1815.

The Seine River, which falls into the Red, opposite this city, was known as the German creek, after 1817 on account of the Germans of the DeMeuron regiment, brought here by Lord Selkirk.

Kildonan Parish was named in 1817 by Lord Selkirk himself, from the settlers' old home in Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

Lower Fort Garry was enclosed by loopholed walls and bastions in 1841, as noticed by Sir Geo. Simpson in his book. It was built as far as the houses are concerned, between 1831 and 1833. Gunn's History is the authority for the statement that Sir Geo. Simpson had it built because the French half-breeds at Upper Fort Garry were troublesome.

The Death River (Nipuwinsipi,) which enters the Red River on the west side below Selkirk, was so named because 250 lodges of Chippeways were destroyed there by the Sioux Indians about 1780. The N. W. Co. had a post there at the time of the consolidation with the H. B. Co.

The word Assiniboine is derived from Assine—a stone, and Bwan or Boine, an Indian; or properly, Sioux Indian. The Assiniboines were originally a branch of the Dacota or Sioux confederacy, but they separated and lived by themselves, inhabiting the country along the Assiniboine river. They received the name of Stone Indians from using heated stones to cook their food. I find them called Semi-Poets by the people of the H. B. Co., in 1749. Verendrye gave the name of St. Charles to the river in 1738, in honor of Charles Beauharnois, Governor of Canada. Mackenzie says the river is called Assiniboine from the Nadawasis or Sioux. In Selkirk's statement the name of the river is spelled Ossiniboine, and the district Ossiniboia.

Lt. Chappel, a naval officer, who was in Hudson Bay in 1814, writes as follows:—"The infant colony is called by

his Lordship (Selkirk) Osna Boia, two Gaelic words signify-Ossian's town, from the resemblance between that and the Indian name of Red River—Asnaboyne." I do not find however, that he tried to prove that the Assiniboines were originally Scotchmen.

At Portage la Prairie on the right bank of the river, Verendrye established Ft. la Reine, which became the basis of operations in the work of pushing the line of trading posts through to the Saskatchewan by way of Lake Manitoba. The fort was burned by the Crees about 1752. In 1805 Harmon visited the N. W. Co's. post at that point, and he describes it as a miserable fort, in a most beautiful location. He mentions that the Indians resorted to the place in quest of sturgeon. During the Selkirk troubles in 1816, the employees of the N. W. Co. having captured 600 bags of pemmican from the H. B. Co. at Qu'Appelle, made a redoubt of them here and armed it with two brass swivel guns.

At Pine Creek the N. W. Co. built a fort in 1785, which was abandoned in 1794. The remains were seen by Harmon in 1805.

The Souris River was called the River St. Pierre by Verendrye in 1738, and his men ascended it to cross over to the Missouri, and thence to the Rocky Mountains. No less than three forts were at the Souris mouth in 1805. Brandon House, of the H. B. Co., built 1794; Assiniboine House, of the N. W. Co., situated about one and a half miles above, and which was in full operation when Thompson visited it in 1797; and Ft. Souris, a post of the X. Y. Co. The N. W. Co. had also a trading post 45 miles up the Souris in 1797, named Ash House.

About 50 miles above the Souris mouth, in 1804 there was an important post of the N. W. Co.—Fort Montagne a la Basse. Harmon says it was from here that he received word that Lewis and Clarke, the explorers, were on their way to the Rocky Mountains. The Indians about this post were very troublesome, and on April 10th, 1805, a large

party of Crees and Assiniboines encamped about the fort and threatened the traders, throwing bullets over the palisades, while shouting to the people to pick them up as they would need them in a few days, but they did not finally attack it. The fort was on a high bank of the Assiniboine (called Upper Red River, by Harmon,) and overlooked the plain around to a great extent. Buffalo and antelopes were to be seen frequently from the fort. On our late maps may be found a Boss Creek and Boss Hill in this locality, and no doubt Basse has given place to Boss, as an English pronunciation of a French word.

In October 1804, Harmon was at the mouth of the Qu'Appelle, where the N. W. Co. and N. Y. Co. had each a fort, the first being in charge of a Mr. Poitras. Up the Qu'Appelle at the Fishing Lakes, both companies had posts, which were abandoned in 1804.

Far up the Assiniboine Ft. Alexandria was built on a small rise of ground, with a plain, about ten miles long and two broad, stretching along the river opposite, and having a background of clumps of birch, poplar, aspen and pine. The enclosure was sixteen rods in length, by twelve in breadth. The houses were well built, plastered within and without, and washed over with a white earth. It was situated in north latitude 52°, west longitude 103°.

In June, 1801, the fort was prepared for an attack of the Fall River or Gros Ventre Indians. It was strengthened, block houses built over the gates and the bastions put in order, the Crees and Assiniboines having gone to attack the Gros Ventres, and a return visit was expected.

Many trading posts were supplied from this fort, which, until the last year it was occupied, received its supplies from Lake Superior, via Lakes Manitoba, Winnipegosis and Swan Lake. It was abandoned 28th April, 1805. Word was received here only in February, 1805, that a coalition had taken place in Montreal the previous autumn between the N. W. and N. Y. Companies.

The X. Y. Co. and the H. B. Co. had a number of small posts between Swan Lake and the Assiniboine. One fort was at Bird Mountain, another at Swan Lake which Harmon says was near the site of a post of the H. B. Co., abandoned several years previous to 1800. A number of trading houses of the different companies were scattered along the Assiniboine from Brandon up to the head waters. Mackenzie's map of 1801, showing Thornburne House, Grant's House, Marlboro House and Carlton House at different points above Brandon. Dog Hill, Moose River, and Turtle Hills are mentioned by Thompson, 1797, and still retain these names. Arrowsmith's map of 1857 shows Birdstail Fort at the mouth of that little stream, near Fort Ellice, and Fort Hibernia on the head waters of the Assiniboine above Fort Pelly. Fort Ellice has been called Beaver Creek Fort, as the post is situated near Beaver Creek, a mile or two below the mouth of the Qu'Appelle. There is no doubt that the remarkable echo noticed by all who have been in the valley of the lower Qu'Appelle has given rise to that river's name. The Earl of Southesk writes that there is a tradition that an Indian paddling his canoe down the river heard a loud voice calling to him, and that after he had searched for the person whom he supposed had called to him, he again was saluted with a loud noise. He informed his Indian friends of this strange occurrence and they ever afterwards bestowed on it the name of "Who Calls."

Fort Ellice likely takes its name from the Hon. Edward Ellice, who was chiefly instrumental in bringing the H. B. Co. and the N. W. Co. into one corporate body.

There is a tradition amongst the French half-breeds that the White Horse Plain, about fifteen miles up the Assiniboine from Winnipeg receives its name from a white horse which roamed around in that district, many years ago, and which could not be approached, though many persons had endeavored to capture him. I received this tradition from a French trader some years ago, when travelling in the Sas-

katchewan country, but cannot vouch for its authenticity.

Sturgeon Creek evidently gets its name from the presence of sturgeon. Harmon in 1805 writes that the Assiniboine River being very low and they having a number of boats and canoes, the brigade drove the sturgeon upon the sand banks, where there is little water, near Pine Creek, and had no difficulty in killing any number of them they desired.

Harmon (1805) in describing the Forks where the Upper and Lower Red River formed a junction, i. e. the Assiniboine and Red River, mentions that, "the country around is pleasant, the soil appears to be excellent, and it is tolerably well timbered with oak, basswood, walnut, elm, poplar, aspen, birch, etc. grape vines and plum trees are also seen."

The Sand Hills near Melbourne Station on the C. P. R. were known by the Indians as the Manitou Hills, from the fact that the grass covering them, in places was so scant, that they retained no snow during the winter; which phenomenon the Indians regarded as preternatural and fixed that idea in the name. This is on the authority of Thompson of the N. W. Co.

Lake Manitoba was in 1740 called Lac des Prairies and later on, Lake of the Meadows. The word Manitoba is said by Pere Lacombe, an excellent authority on the Cree language, to be derived from Manitowapaw, supernatural or god-like. Other authorities say it means "the place where the spirit dwells," alluding to the narrows of Lake Manitoba, where the water seldom, if ever freezes over, owing to the presence of springs or its rapid motion at that point.

Verendrye, about 1739, leaving Fort La Reine, pushed up through Lake Manitoba, established Fort Dauphin on the lake of that name, and Fort Bourbon on the Saskatchewan, near its mouth.

Winnipegosis means Little Winnipeg. The Saskatchewan (contraction of Kisiskatchewan) was called by the French Poskoyac, or Pasquayah. Henry, in 1776, says the

lower part of the river was called Bourbon and the upper Pasquayah.

Fort Poscoiac, on Sturgeon Lake, was built before 1775. Bourgainville, under that date, gives its situation.

Cumberland House on Sturgeon Lake, was established by Samuel Herne as a H. B. Co. post in 1774, and was the first trading house of that company on the waters flowing into Lake Winnipeg. The N. W. Co. had a post there in 1806, according to Henry.

Ft. des Prairies farther up the river was in use by the French prior to 1757, when Bongainville describes it. A Mr. Cadotte of Sault St Marie traded there in 1775 and the place seems to have been frequented for many years after that, as Harmon in 1805 still mentioned it as a N. W. Co's. post of considerable importance. Henry says in 1775, that four different interests were struggling for the Indian trade. Fort a la Corne was built in 1753 by Mon. de la Corne who commanded all the posts in the Interior. Henry says Fort St. Louis of the N. W. Co. was a short distance above the old French fort, and it was abandoned in 1805. He says that some years before agricultural implements and carriage wheels were found there. Mackenzie writes that James Findlay was there about 1769, and it was then the last of the French settlements being called Nipawee. Nepiwa, means "wet place."

Hudson House between Carlton and the Forks. Carlton and Manchester Houses farther up on the North Branch were established about 1797. Edmonton about 1795 and Fort Pitt 1831.

Ft. Providence on the island near the forks, and Sturgeon Ft. just above Providence, the sites of which were visited by Henry in 1808. Net Setting River Ft. where Henry, found in 1808, the remains of a whole range of forts, were trading houses below Carlton.

The fort which was at the Eagle Hill Creek was burned

by the Crees in 1780 after a fight, and Henry found it a heap of ruins in 1800.

Fort Brule, which was the scene of an attack in 1793 by the Gros Ventres Indians, when they burned the H. B. Co. post, but were beaten off from the N. W. Co's house, was situated about the Battle River.

Fort Vermillion, of the N. W. Co., in 1809 had within its walls 36 men, 27 women and 67 children. It was situated in a bottom land directly opposite the Vermillion River. The H. B. Co. had a post at this place in 1808, in charge of Hallette and Longmore. Henry mentions the interchange of visits between the establishments.

Fort George, in ruins in 1809, was on the north side of the Saskatchewan, above the Moose River, which flows from the hills of the same name.

Fort Augustus was a three days' journey above Vermillion, and here there was also a post of the H. B. Co. in 1808. Henry describes the visit of a hundred Blood Indians to trade at the two forts. From the description given it would appear that this place was where Edmonton now stands, though I cannot find in Henry any names given to the forts of the H. B. Co.

In 1820-21 the H. B. Co. had only the following stations on the Saskatchewan River: Edmonton, Carlton and Cumberland. The N. W. Co. had Augustus, Rocky Mountain House and Cumberland.

South Branch House was about 15 miles across by land from the North Branch, and 120 miles above the Forks, as described by Harmon. It was first established in 1791 by the H. B. Coy., but in 1794 the Gros Ventres destroyed the H. B. Coy. fort and attacked the post of the N. W. Coy. at the same point, but were driven off with loss. New forts were built in 1804, six miles above the old site.

The French in 1752 ascended the Saskatchewan, likely the South Branch, and built Ft. Jonquiere at the foot of the



Rocky Mountains, but the post was not maintained. It is supposed to have been about the site of Calgary.

The Bow River is said to take its name from the wood found on portions of its banks which was suitable for the manufacture of bows. It is more likely that it derives its name from the curve taken by the river in its course.

Belly River was so named from the Gros Ventres Indians who lived in that locality.

Elbow River gets its name from its shape.

Rattle River is said by Bishop Tache to have been the scene of many a contest between the Crees and Blackfeet, and takes the name in consequence.

Chesterfield House was established by the Hudson Bay Co. in 1822, at the Forks of the Red Deer and South Branch but it was deserted after a few years, as the Blackfeet attacked the traders on several occasions and killed a number of them.

◆◆◆◆◆

### PLACE D'ARMES—MONTREAL.

"Who knows it not, whose feet have passed  
The sober precincts where  
Within the city stern and vast,  
There blooms one bright parterre."

◆◆◆◆◆

—I have another proof that we can never be too sure of local facts. I was always told that the picturesque old block house on St. Helen's, at the highest point of the island, and overlooking the wild gorge, was built at the time of the Fenian raids. I have, indeed, said as much in different writings. It now appears that the interesting relic was set up during the rebellion of 1837-38 by the late George Tate, buried a few days ago. As such, the old building ought to be religiously preserved.—*Laclede*.

## OBITUARY.

We have a painful duty to perform in recording the loss by death, during the year just closed, of two of the oldest members of the Society.

### MR. THOS. D. KING.

In the death of Mr. King on Saturday, November 8th 1884, there passed away one of the best known figures in Montreal. Mr. King was 65 years of age; his youth and early manhood passed in his native city, Bristol, England. He came to Montreal in 1858, with Mr. Blackwell in connection with the Victoria Bridge, on which he was employed for a period in a scientific capacity. We have heard him boast with pride, that time had not shown any estimable fractional difference from his calculations as to the contraction and expansion of the great tube. He had been connected with every society in Montreal having for its object the cultivation of art and literature. He was a charter member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, and one of its most active and earnest helpers. He was an enthusiastic worker in connection with the Caxton Celebration, held in 1877, under the auspices of the Society, a work which was most congenial to the tastes of our deceased friend. His devotion to the literature of Shakespeare is well known, and he was, perhaps, the best Shakespearian scholar in Canada, and was foremost in founding the Shakespeare Gold Medal for English literature in McGill University. We are glad to record that through the kindness of friends, his collection of editions of the works of Shakespeare and all manner of works bearing on the great dramatist, have been donated to the University Library.

Mr. King maintained to the end, his love for letters and members of the press, among whom he was familiarly known as "Rex," (his favorite *nom de plume*) and amongst his host of friends his memory will long be held in affectionate remembrance.

---

### MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS HOLMES.

On December 29th 1884, our friend died at the too early age of 61 years. Mr. Holmes was an earnest fellow worker, and a sincere well-wisher to the Society; until feebleness of health came upon him, no one was more regular in attendance at its meetings. He had served for several years as Secretary and Treasurer, and during the before-mentioned Caxton Exhibition he did giants-work in connection with the arrangements of its multifarious details. He at all times worked most cordially with his fellow members and bore the "white blossom of a blameless life." He was the son of Mr. Benjamin Holmes, formerly of the Bank of Montreal, Member for the city in Parliament, and at the time of his death, Collector of Customs.

---

Of our departed friends, we may say, "*Par nobile fratrum*," and in the words of a worthy colleague we repeat, "Those who knew them best, loved them most."

W. L. BASTIAN,  
COLLECTOR AND DEALER IN  
COINS, MEDALS, &c.,  
1207 ST. CATHERINE ST.  
MONTREAL.

CANADIAN COINS AND MEDALS A SPECIALTY.

✉ CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED ✉

American Journal of Numismatics,

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE

*BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.*

Subscription - - - Two Dollars a year in advance.

All communications to be addressed Jeremiah Colburn, 18 Somerset Street,  
Boston, Mass.

HISTORIC AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER

AND ANTIQUARIAN JOURNAL,

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE

Historic Genealogical Society

SCRIPTION—THREE DOLLARS.

SOMERSET STREET, BOSTON, MASS.