

The
Canadian Antiquarian
and Numismatic Journal

Published by the
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society
of Montreal



Alphonse R. Pelletier
Printer to the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society
36 St. Lawrence Street
Montreal

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THE
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL



LES VIEILLES RUES DE MONTREAL
LA RUE "DOLLARD"

PAR LUCIEN HUOT



A plus modeste de toutes les anciennes rues de Montréal est incontestablement celle qui porte le nom dont le son ressemble tant à celui de la pièce de monnaie si populaire, le "dollar" américain. Placée au centre de la ville depuis les commencements de la Colonie, entourée du monde des affaires et de la finance, elle est toutefois bien inconnue, et à moins d'être attiré dans cette direction par la recherche d'une adresse, on y passerait souvent sans la remarquer.

Pendant bien longtemps, ceux qui par hasard ont jeté la vue sur l'une des deux inscriptions maintenues aux deux extrémités, par les autorités municipales, pour en perpétuer le nom, ont probablement vite passé outre, en se faisant une pauvre idée des connaissances

en orthographe de l'ouvrier préposé à l'inscription, lequel aurait dû simplement finir son mot "dollar" avec un "d". Quoi de plus naturel en effet pour quelqu'un qui sort d'une banque, ou se dirige vers la Bourse ou la Chambre de Commerce? Cependant, il est impossible de trouver deux noms ayant autant de ressemblance avoir moins d'analogie, car autant le jeune héros, auquel cette petite rue doit son nom, était loyal et généreux, autant le dollar est tyrannique et fourbe.

L'inscription suivante placée sur la bâtisse qui forme l'encoignure sud-ouest de cette rue avec la rue Saint-Jacques, entre la rue Saint-Pierre et la rue McGill, laquelle est due à l'initiative de la Société de Numismatique et d'Archéologie, a enfin réhabilité cette ruelle au rang que son nom lui valait.

Voici comment se lit cette inscription :

DOLLARD DES ORMEAUX WHO, WITH
10 COLONISTS, 4 ALGONQUINS AND 1 HURON
SACRIFIED THEIR LIVES AT
THE FOOT OF THE LONG SAULT OF THE OTTAWA
MAY 1660 AND SAVED THE COLONY

C'est en effet en l'honneur du chef de cette poignée de braves qui, en mai 1660, quittait Montréal pour affronter une mort certaine dans la forêt, en allant s'opposer au pied du sault de l'Ottawa à la marche d'une armée de sept cents Iroquois qui s'avavançait dans le but de détruire la Colonie, que cette rue fut ainsi nommée. Sublime dévouement qui fut récompensé par la fuite des Iroquois humiliés ainsi que fortement décimés par la lutte de dix jours qu'ils eurent à faire pour s'emparer des retranchements,

où le jour de la victoire il ne restait plus que quatre Français blessés, leurs compagnons étant tous morts. Ces quatre derniers furent amenés prisonniers, deux furent brûlés et les deux autres périrent bientôt, ayant été eux aussi condamnés à mort. Pas un seul Français ne revint vivant, mais leur histoire fut racontée par un Huron qui les accompagnait et qui s'échappa après avoir été aussi fait prisonnier. (Voir Ferland, *Histoire du Canada*).

“ Pas un seul ne reviendra ; tous le savent, n'importe !

“ Ils sont là du pays pour défendre la porte ;

“ Ils ont fait le serment d'en garder les abords :

“ Il faudra pour entrer leur passer sur le corps !

“ Quelle plume il faudrait pour rendre avec des mots,

“ Ton héroïque histoire, o Daulac des Ormeaux !

FRECHETTE

Dollard est aussi appelé Daulac par nos historiens.

“ Il est nommé Dolard dans les “ Relations des Jésuites,” Daulard dans quelques actes publics ; il “ semble que c'était là (*Daulac* ?) son véritable nom, “ puisqu'il le prend dans le testament qu'il fit avant “ son départ pour l'expédition contre les Iroquois.” “ — (Ferland).

“ Adam Dollard Des Ormeaux, commandant l'expédition du Long Sault, massacré avec ses compagnons le 21 mai 1660 à l'âge de 25 ans.” — (Dict. de l'abbé Tanguay).

Le Dictionnaire de l'abbé Tanguay étant connu comme la compilation des registres de paroisses, c'est ainsi que son nom doit avoir été consigné dans ces registres et c'est sous le nom de Dollard autant que sous celui de Daulac que son nom est passé à la postérité. C'est alors que son nom était encore frais

dans la mémoire reconnaissante des habitants de Montréal, que la rue qui porte son nom fut ouverte et appelée "Dollard." La rue Dollard date de 1679. C'est ainsi qu'elle apparaît sur le plan de la ville que M. Dollier de Casson, supérieur de St-Sulpice, fit préparer par l'arpenteur Bénigne Basset.

Il faut donc en conclure que le nom de Daulac était plutôt un surnom, un *nom de guerre*, et que le véritable nom est bien celui que nous donne l'abbé Tanguay.

Un autre détail précieux que nous retrouvons dans cet ouvrage, et que les historiens ne donnent pas, c'est celui des noms non moins glorieux des compagnons de Dollard. Ils sont partis vingt pour cette expédition, tous également intrépides, dévoués et déterminés, tous des jeunes gens.

Trois d'entre eux, Nicolas Du Val, Mathurin Soulard et Blaise Juillet périrent dès le début de l'expédition, le 19 avril, à l'île St-Paul, près de Montréal, dans une rencontre avec un parti d'Iroquois.

Les dix-sept qui restaient pour se porter à la rencontre de l'armée des Iroquois étaient les suivants :

Dollard Des Ormeaux, commandant, Jacques Brasier, Jean Tavernier dit La Hochetière, Nicolas Tillemont, Laurent Hébert dit Larivière, Alonié De Lestres, Nicolas Josselin, Robert Jurée, Jacques Boisseau dit Cognac, Louis Martin, Christophe Augier dit Desjardins, Etienne Robin dit Desforges, Jean Valets, René Doussin Sieur de Ste-Cécise, Jean Leconte de Chamiré, Simon Grenet, François Crusson dit Pilote.

Honneur à ces vingt héros sacrifiés dans la fleur de leur jeunesse ! Pas un d'eux n'avait trente ans.

La rue Dollard fut donc ouverte en 1679.

Un peu plus tard sous l'administration de M. De Callières, M. Du Luth, ingénieur royal, ayant été chargé de fortifier la ville, l'entoura d'une palissade percée de cinq portes. La rue Dollard disparut dans la construction de cette palissade et des courtines qui se trouvaient de chaque côté de la porte des Récollets, laquelle porte se trouvait exactement à l'angle que la rue Dollard formait avec la rue Notre-Dame.

En 1723, cette palissade fut démolie pour faire place à des fortifications plus sérieuses, des murs de dix-huit pieds de hauteur par quatre pieds d'épaisseur, en maçonnerie. La porte des Récollets fut reculée à l'emplacement actuel de la rue McGill sur le parcours de la rue Notre-Dame, et la rue Dollard fut de nouveau ouverte en face de l'église des Récollets. Ces fortifications ne furent démolies qu'au commencement du siècle actuel.

Depuis, la rue Dollard n'a pas changé de physionomie, elle continue modestement à nous rappeler le nom du héros non moins modeste.

Passants, lisez ce nom avec respect !
Ce n'est pas *dollar*, c'est DOLLARD.



ISLE AUX NOIX

The following is taken from "The Remembrancer or Impartial Repository of Public Events for the year 1777," published in London, 1778.

"The following monument was erected over the graves of the following heroes, who were inhumanly murdered by a body of savages, on the Isle aux Noix, in June last, by order of General Sullivan, then Commander there.

BENEATH THIS HUMBLE SOIL
LIE
CAPTAIN ADAMS,
LIEUTENANT CULBERTSON
AND 2 PRIVATES OF THE 6th PENNSYLVANIA
BATTALIONS
NOT HIRELINGS — BUT — PATRIOTS

They fell not in battle! but unarm'd
Were basely murdered, and inhumanly scalp'd,
By the barbarous emissaries of the once just,
But now abandon'd Kingdom of Britain.
Sons of America! rest in quiet here!
Britannia blush! Burgoyne let fall a tear!
But tremble Europe's sons with savage race,
Death and revenge await you with disgrace."

Isle aux Noix, June 21st 1776.



CANADIAN DIAMOND JUBILEE MEDALS

BY R. W. McLACHLAN



THE longest reign of any British Sovereign has been considered an event worthy to be commemorated by the striking of medals in many places throughout the Empire ; and Canada has not been behind the other Colonies in the number of these medals for on no other occasion have so many been issued. The idea of presenting "Diamond Jubilee" medals to children in the public schools seems to have sprung up simultaneously in very many places in the Dominion. Although some of these are not of the highest merit, others are so beautiful and appropriate that it has been thought well to publish the list thus early that it may be preserved for reference and that the facts may be noted down before they pass from memory.

As several firms of medalists have been connected with their issue, I have thought well to change the usual order of arrangement and class them under the names of these different makers. The first I shall take up will be those issued by

HENRY BIRKS & SONS

This is a firm of jewelers who for about twenty years have carried on an extensive business in Montreal, and while they had not heretofore struck medals, had done considerable work in cutting crest and other dies. Having received a large order from the

Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal they solicited other orders with the result that the ten medals described below were struck by them.

- 1 *Obv.* VICTORIA QUEEN. AND. EMPRESS ; the crowned and laureated bust of the Queen to the left, with the date 1837 before and 1897 behind ; under the bust, one and a half millimetres from the back, is the signature BIRKS.

Rev. PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS MONTREAL on a raised margin ; the arms of the City of Montreal crowned ; size 30 millimetres ; white metal.

The obverse is probably unique having through accident been nicked and thrown aside as useless, and a new die engraved.

- 2 *Obv.* Similar to No. 1, but the signature is two and a half millimetres from the back of the bust and the lace round the neck more pointed.

Rev. Same as No. 1, size 30 m. ; br. and w. m.

In all 8500 medals were distributed among the children in the different public schools in the city ; white metal medals were given to ordinary scholars and bronze ones to prize winners.

- 3 *Obv.* Same as No. 2.

Rev. MCGILL MODEL SCHOOL, MONTREAL. on a raised margin a wreath composed of oak leaves to the left and maple leaves to the right ; size 30 m. ; br. and w. m.

The number distributed was 350. The bronze medals were given as prizes.

4 *Obv.* Same as No. 2.

Rev. POINTE CLAIRE | SCHOOL. in two lines in the field ; a sprig of maple between the lines ; around the edge is a raised margin with eight points equidistant ; size 30 m. ; br. and w. m.

This is a place of summer residences, situated about fifteen miles from Montreal, with a small winter population. Only some thirty medals were issued.

5 *Obv.* Same as No. 2.

Rev. Plain centre with a raised margin impressed with eight points ; size 30 m. ; br. and w. m.

Orders were received from Huntingdon and Longueuil without any special design. Consequently the same medal was distributed in the former town among the children of two Sunday schools, and in the latter to scholars in the Protestant schools, the teachers and commissioners receiving bronze impressions.

6 *Obv.* Same as No. 2,

Rev. PROTESTANT SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS QUEBEC. ; the arms of Quebec, consisting of a female seated at the foot of Cape Diamond, holding a cornucopia ; at her side is a beehive and a shield emblazoned with a lion, before her is a beaver ; size 30 m. ; br. and w. m.

The number distributed among the children of the public schools of Quebec was 279.

7 *Obv.* Same as No. 2.

Rev. HIGH SCHOOL OF QUEBEC. The Citadel of Quebec to the right and a leafless tree to the left; a beaver in the foreground and four vessels in the river; size 30 m. br.

Only 106 of this medal was struck. The design is taken from an old seal of the Province of Quebec.

8 *Obv.* Same as No. 2.

Rev. GIRL'S HIGH SCHOOL, QUEBEC. Arms similar to No. 6; size 30 m.; br.

There were only 95 of this medal distributed.

9 *Obv.* Same as No. 3.

Rev. SCHOOLS OF NEW GLASGOW. N. S. A garter, inscribed TOTIS VIRIBUS, enclosing a sprig of trailing arbutus (may-flower); size 30 m.; w. m.

There were 1000 of this medal distributed in the public schools of New Glasgow, all in white metal.

10 *Obv.* Same as No. 2.

Rev. PRESENTED BY DR J. B. BENSON, MAYOR, CHATHAM, N. B. A full rigged ship to the left, under the ship on a ribbon VENTIS SECUNDIS; size 30 m.; br. and w. m.

900 in all were distributed by Dr. Benson, mayor, to the children of Chatham public school.

P. W. ELLIS & CO.

of Toronto, have during the past fifteen years struck a large number of medals commemorative of different

events in the history of the country, and for distribution as prizes in its institutions of learning. Some of these medals are of high artistic merit, the best ever produced in Canada. Two different obverses were engraved from which the following medals have been struck.

- 11 *Obv.* VICTORIA on a raised border with the date 1837 and maple leaves to the left, 1897 and oak leaves to the right and QUEEN | AND | EMPRESS below ; within the border DIAMOND JUBILEE ; crowned bust of the Queen to the left with a laurel branch before and REGISTERED in small letters below and on the truncation of the bust, the signature P. W. ELLIS & CO. TORONTO.

Rev. CANADA | CONGRATULATES | HER | QUEEN in the centre, surrounded with shields bearing the arms of the seven provinces, with the names B COLUMBIA, N BRUNSWICK, QUEBEC, ONTARIO, N SCOTIA, MANITOBA, P EDWARDS I below each respectively ; at the top are the crowned arms of Great Britain and the motto DIEU ET MON DROIT ; to the left, near the edge, P W ELLIS & CO, to the right TORONTO REGISTERED. The interstices are filled up with maple leaves and scroll work ; size 35 m. ; br. and w. m.

This medal was struck for sale to the public throughout the Dominion. It was also distributed in a number of places to the children of the public schools, generally in such cases a special design was attached as a suspender.

- 12 *Obv.* Same as No. 11.

Rev. PRESENTED TO THE PUPILS. OF THE OTTAWA CITY SCHOOLS on a raised margin; arms of the City of Ottawa with the motto CITY OF OTTAWA ADVANCE; two sprigs of maple and a rose; at the top; under "to the" the signature OLMSTED & HURDMAN in small letters; size 35 m.; w. m.

The signature on this medal represents a firm of jewelers in Ottawa through whom the order was given but it was struck by P. W. Ellis & Co.

- 13 *Obv.* Same as No. 11.

Rev. PRESENTED TO THE TEACHERS OF THE OTTAWA CITY SCHOOLS The design is otherwise the same as No. 12, except that the signature P. W. Ellis & Co. occurs under the rose; size 35 m.; br.

Given at the same time as the scholars' medal.

- 14 *Obv.* Same as No. 11.

Rev. VICTORIA HOSPITAL. LONDON, CANADA. Arms of the City of London, Ontario, with the motto LABORE ET PERSEVERANTIA; under the motto are two sprigs of maple tied with a bow and under the arms the signature P W ELLIS & CO; size 35 m.; w. m.

This was struck on the occasion of the official opening of the hospital.

- 15 *Obv.* VICTORIA DIAMOND JUBILEE 1897 Crowned bust of the Queen to the right; behind the bust is the inscription TO | COMME | MORATE | THE

| SIXTI | ETH in six lines and before it YEAR | OF
HER | MAJESTYS | REIGN in four lines ; at the bot-
tom the signature P W ELLIS & CO.

Rev. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION. TORONTO,
CANADA. on a raised margin ; the flags of Great
Britain and the United States crossed ; on these
flags is the design of the Epworth League ; a
maltese cross ; inscribed in a circle LOOK UP. LIFT
UP. ; on the left arm the letter E and on the right
L ; in the centre is a small latin cross ; above
the cross the date JULY | 1897. ; size 35 m. ; w. m.

This was struck for sale at the convention of the
Epworth League Societies of Christian Endeavour,
held in Toronto about the time of the Jubilee cele-
bration. It was not official.

16 *Obv.* Same as No. 15.

Rev. In exergue WATCHES, SILVERWARE, JEWEL-
RY & CUTLERY | THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED | 190
YOUNG ST. | TORONTO. A large warehouse with
a ribbon above inscribed CANADA'S GREATEST
STORE ; above the ribbon is a radiated crown ;
a sprig composed of maple leaves, roses, thistles
and shamrocks to the left ; another to the right ;
size 35 m. ; w. m.

This medal was struck for sale in the large de-
partmental store whose name it bears.

17 *Obv.* CANADA'S GREAT VICTORIAN ERA EXPOSI-
TION & INDUSTRIAL FAIR ; the arms of Great
Britain with supporters and motto ; to the left
the young head of the Queen with the date

1837 ; to the right the old head and 1897 ; above a rose, thistles and shamrocks ; with the signature P W ELLIS & CO. TORONTO ; below a beaver and maple leaves.

Rev. Arms of the City of Toronto, with an Indian as supporter to the right and Britannia to the left, motto INDUSTRY INTELLIGENCE INTEGRITY ; surrounded with six busts with inscription as follows : JOHN CABOT LANDED IN CANADA 1497. SIR W. LAURIER PREMIER 1897, LORD ABERDEEN GOV. GEN. '897, J. J. WITHROW PRES. TOR. I. EX. AS., LORD LORNE GOV. GEN. 1879, SIR J MACDONALD PREMIER 1867 ; laurel leaves between and around each bust ; size 30 m. ; br.

This medal was given to exhibitors at the annual exhibition for 1897 of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association.

The three following medals are what are known as mules struck from dies that do not pertain to each other. These were made for sale to collectors in 1898, one year after the Jubilee, from the obverse of a medal struck to commemorate the Halifax Carnival of 1896, muled with two obverses and one reverse of the Jubilee medals struck by Ellis. This practice of muling dies should not be indulged in by medalists. I give the medals here that the list may be as complete as possible, not that I approve of the practice.

18 *Obv.* Same as No. 11.

Rev. HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA on a raised margin with ornaments between the words ; arms of

the City of Halifax, N. S., and motto E MARI MERCES; below is the signature J. CORNELIUS in small letters; size 35 m.; w. m.

The signature is that of a jeweler of Halifax by whom the medals were sold.

19 *Obv.* Same as No. 15.

Rev. Same as No. 18; size 35 m.; w. m.

20 *Obv.* Same as reverse of No. 11.

Rev. Same as No. 18; size 35 m.; w. m.

THE STANDARD SILVER CO. (LIMITED)

of Toronto, issued a Jubilee medal which they distributed among their patrons; the dies were by a local engraver.

21 *Obv.* Young bust of the Queen to the left crowned; above 1837; below VICTORIA; all within a wreath composed of maple leaves to the left and oak leaves to the right.

Rev. Old bust of the Queen to the left crowned; above 1897; below QUEEN & EMPRESS to the left DIAMOND | JUBILEE; to the right SEXEGENARY | OF H. M. REIGN; size 45 m.; w. m.

AMBROSE KENT & SON

of Toronto, issued the following medal for sale generally in the City. About two or three thousand in all were struck. It is of superior workmanship.

22 *Obv.* IMPERIUM ET LIBERTAS coronated and veiled bust of the Queen similar to that on the re-

cent coinage of Great Britain ; to the right a sprig of laurel below.

Rev. 1837 above and 1897 below with two sprigs of maple leaves on a raised margin ; within the margin IN COMMEMORATION | OF THE | 60th | YEAR OF | HER MAJESTY'S REIGN ; size 25 m. ; brass.

SPINK & SON

Numismatists and Jewelers, of London, England, issued a series of medals commemorative of the Diamond Jubilee and among them, two reverses specially designed for Canada. These medals are the best executed of the series.

23 *Obv.* VICTORIA. DEL. GRA : BRITT : REGINA : FID : DEF : IND : IMP MDCCCXCVII. The crowned and laureated bust of the Queen to the left ; before the bust is the inscription IN | COMMEMO | RATIONEM | ANNI | REGNI and behind LX over a sprig of oak.

Rev. The arms of Great Britain in the centre surrounded by two rows of shields, fifty-five in all, inscribed with the names of the different Colonies. The Canadian ones are CANADA PROPER | NOVA SCOTIA | P E ISLAND | B COLUMBIA | W TERRITORIES | N BRUNSWICK | MANITOBA | NEW FOUNDLAND ; ; under the arms is the inscription THE BRITISH EMPIRE radiated and the date A. D. 1897. ; at the bottom is a circle enclosing the inscription PEACE LOVE AND UNION and four hands clasped in the shape of a Greek cross ; to the left of the

circle RD 285992. and below the signature SPINK & SON LONDON; size 76 m.; br. and w. m.

- 24 *Obv.* VICTORIA QUEEN AND EMPRESS. Crowned and laureated bust of the Queen to the left; in front of the bust is the inscription TO | COMMEM | ORATE | THE | 60th | YEAR and behind OF HER | MAJESTY'S | REIGN.

Rev. DOMINION OF CANADA THE R^T HON THE EARL OF ABERDEEN GOV^R GENERAL. The arms of Great Britain to the left and Canada to the right crowned, motto DIEU ET MON DROIT; under the ribbon the signature SPINK. LONDON below the arms the monogram V R I; size 38 m., w. m.

- 25 *Obv.* Same as No. 24 but with the signature F. BOWCHER F under the bust.

Rev. Same as No. 24, size 38 m., br.

- 26 *Obv.* Same as No. 24 but with the signature F BOWCHER F under the bust and points between the words QUEEN. AND. EMPRESS, There are other slight differences in the detail.

Rev. Same as 24, size 38 m., br.

These four medals were struck for sale in Canada to those celebrating the Jubilee.

- 27 *Obv.* Same as No. 26.

Rev. 1837 DIAMOND JUBILEE 1897 The arms of London, Ont. As in No. 14, under the arms the inscription LONDON ONTARIO | JOHN W. LITTLE,

MAYOR ; below the inscriptions is a shield bearing the arms of Great Britain and a ribbon inscribed GOD BLESS OUR QUEEN ; at the bottom the signature SPINK & SON LONDON ; size 38 m., w. m.

This medal was distributed among the children of the public schools of London, Ont. by the Mayor.

JOSEPH MOORE

This is an old established engraver of Birmingham who has engraved a number of dies for Canadian medals.

28 *Obv.* NOCES DE DIAMANT DE SA MAJESTE LA REINE VICTORIA A MONTREAL coronated and veiled bust of the Queen to the left, before it 1837 behind 1897 below 22 JUIN the top of the 7 in 1897, below the T in Victoria.

Rev. ASSOCIATION ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SECTION ST. JOSEPH MONTREAL. Arms of the St. Jean Baptiste Society with a sprig of maple on either side ; size 25 m., br.

Struck for sale to members of the Society and their friends during the Jubilee procession, only 335 were struck when the obverse die broke. The reverse die was engraved for a school prize given by the Society.

29 *Obv.* Similar to No. 28 but the top of the 7 is above the T in Victoria ; the bust is slightly larger.

Rev. Same as No. 28 ; size 25 m., br.

The number struck was 1766.

S. H. QUINT & SON

This is a firm of engravers and medallists doing business in Philadelphia.

30 *Obv.* VICTORIA QUEEN. AND. EMPRESS crowned and laureated bust of the Queen to the left, before it 1837 behind 1897.

Rev. CANADA. A garter inscribed TO COMMEMORATE THE SIXTIETH. YEAR. OF. MAJESTY'S. REIGN within the garter is a shield bearing the arms of Great Britain ; outside is a narrow wreath of maple leaves with the date 1897 below, at the bottom is the signature QUINT PHILA ; size 38 m., bronze and aluminum.

This medal was distributed among the school children of Montreal by the "Star" newspaper in aluminum. The same medal was distributed in bronze and silver as prizes by the Montreal Exposition Co. at their exhibition held in August 1897.

31 *Obv.* GOD BLESS OUR QUEEN 1837-1897. Crowned and laureated bust of the Queen to the left. The crown is inscribed EMPRESS.

Rev. 60 | YEARS | PEACE | PURITY | PROSPERITY | AND | POWER | IN | CANADA ; size 25 m., brass.

Ten thousand were struck for the Baily Donaldson Company and sold by them, mainly in Montreal and Ottawa.



M. DE REPENTIGNY ET LE "CHIEN D'OR"

PAR M. LE JUGE BABY



UN temps, la noble famille Legardeur de Repentigny, dans ses diverses branches, (1) comptait en Canada parmi les premières et plus distinguées du pays par sa naissance, aussi bien que par ses longs états de service dans l'armée comme dans la magistrature, surtout dans la première, mais il n'en est plus ainsi. A la cession, elle s'en est retournée en la vieille France où elle a parfaitement maintenu ses traditions, d'ailleurs, et pas un seul du nom nous est resté. Celui-ci, autrefois si haut porté, dès ce moment a complètement cessé de figurer dans nos annales, quoique l'on puisse encore compter parmi nous, sans doute, plusieurs familles ayant du sang de Repentigny dans les veines.

Notre intention n'est pas de faire ici l'histoire des de Repentigny de la Nouvelle-France, mais tout bonnement de rectifier les faits d'un malheureux incident auquel se rattache le nom. Le romanesque, la poésie, se sont emparés de l'épisode, et nous l'ont transmis plus ou moins altéré, varié, changé, selon le goût et la fantaisie de l'écrivain. Quelques auteurs sont allés même jusqu'à en nier catégoriquement l'existence. Dans ses *Notes sur les registres de Notre-Dame de Quebec*, le savant abbé Ferland va jusqu'à dire : "une chronique, reconnue fausse, rattache le nom "d'un officier de cette famille au "Chien d'Or" de "la rue Buade." Cependant, il dût revenir là-dessus et admettre le fait, quant au fond, du moins.

(1) Les Legardeur de Beauvais, de Tilly, de Croiselles, de St-Pierre, de Courtemanche, de Montesson, etc.

Dans l'intérêt de la vérité, de l'histoire, il est important de remettre, autant que possible, sous leur véritable jour cet épisode presque perdu dans les mystérieux nuages de la légende.

Une lettre exhumée, il n'y a pas bien longtemps encore, nous met en mesure d'accomplir la chose, croyons-nous. Elle est de MM. Havy & Lefebvre, alors d'importants négociants à Québec, et adressée à M. Pierre Guy, de Montréal, le lendemain même pour ainsi dire de l'évènement tragique qui a inspiré la légende du "Chien d'Or," si connue parmi nous.

Dépourvue de tout coloris et d'enjolivements, la chose est racontée nettement, sans ambiguïté aucune. Nous la reproduisons dans tout son archaïsme de style et de grammaire, voici :—

Québec, le 27 Janvier 1748.

Monsieur et cher ami,

.

" Vous avez appris la fâcheuse nouvelle que le
 " S^r Philibert a reçu un coup d'épée que M. de Repen-
 " tigny lui a donné—dont il est mort trente-six heures
 " après. Leur difficulté est venue sur un Billet de
 " logement que M. le Juge avait donné au dit S^r de
 " Repentigny pour le S^r Philibert, qui ne vouloit pas
 " loger chez lui et qui voulut payer la chambre où il
 " (de Repentigny) logeoit 6 frs. par mois ; l'hôtesse
 " en demanda 10 frs. M. de Repentigny qui estoit en
 " haut, descendit. Il chargea Philibert d'injures comme
 " faquin, sot, etc., Philibert répondit sans doute vive-
 " ment à ces belles paroles. Enfin, M. de Repentigny

“ le poussa hors à la porte, et comme il s'en alloit
 “ doucement et parlant fort en colère, Mr. de Repen-
 “ tigny monte à sa chambre, va prendre son épée et
 “ court après Philibert et luy donne le malheureux
 “ coup dont il meurt Dimanche la nuit. Mr. de Re-
 “ pentigny a pris la fuite du costé de Montréal, et le
 “ Sieur Panet est parti en poste Jeudy pour aller saisir
 “ tous ses Biens. Cela fait une vilaine et malheureuse
 “ affaire. Il n'est pas douteux que le dit S^r de Repen-
 “ tigny ne soit effigié en peu de tems.”

Il paraît que la jeunesse dorée du temps ne se gênait guère de tirer l'épée pour bien peu, dirons-nous, car ces messieurs ajoutent :

“ Nous avons appris qu'à Montréal les épées ont
 “ joué aussi, premièrement, entre Mrs. de Pensence
 “ et deLéry, et, secondement, Mrs. de Jumonville et
 “ de LaBourdonnais. On dit qu'il y en a deux de
 “ bien malades à l'hôpital. Ces Messieurs se feront
 “ de mauvaises affaires ! Ils feroient bien mieux de
 “ réserver leur courage pour battre l'ennemy.”

Qui pourrait trouver à redire à cette sage réflexion ?

Trois versions différentes, et par les circonstances et par les détails, ont eu cours sur le sujet, mais celle-ci doit être la véritable, pensons-nous, ainsi que M. le Commandeur Viger, notre très distingué archéologue et antiquaire, l'avait déjà constatée, d'ailleurs.

M. de Repentigny, en effet, ne tarda pas à être “ effigié,” tel que le supposait fort naturellement MM. Havy & Lefebvre, et demeura caché durant près d'une année.

Cependant, en 1749, il obtint du Roy des Lettres

de Grâce. Celles-ci lui permirent de reparaitre dans les rues de Québec, mais il n'en demeura pas moins un sujet de mécontentement considérable pour une certaine classe très importante et très nombreuse de la société, qui ne pouvait lui pardonner aussi facilement que l'avait fait le souverain, la mort de Philibert. Le Marquis de la Jonquière, alors gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France, en présence de l'opinion publique, crut devoir l'envoyer prendre du service en Acadie, d'où il ne revint point, et puis il passa en France. Là, ses nombreuses qualités lui firent obtenir bientôt de rapides promotions dans l'armée. C'est surtout aux Indes Françaises qu'il se distingua considérablement. Devenu général commandant, il fut appelé à la haute charge de gouverneur du Mahé, dans laquelle il mourut, en 1785, regrettant plus que personne, sans doute, l'acte inqualifiable que la colère et l'emporment l'avaient poussé inconsidérément à commettre, car tous s'accordent à dire qu'il était d'un caractère généreux et doué d'une grande bonté d'âme.

Ce M. de Repentigny était le frère, et non le cousin, si ai qune cela a été dit quelque part, du Chevalier du même nom, dont les faits d'armes sont si bien connus, surtout sa vaillante conduite sur les Plaines d'Abraham, ainsi qu'à Ste-Foye, à la tête des milices de Montréal.

Ayant suivi le drapeau blanc en France, à l'instar de son frère, le Chevalier de Repentigny continua à y servir sa patrie avec tout le dévouement dont il était capable. Comme lui, c'est aux Indes Françaises qu'il se distingua le plus. Comme lui aussi, il arriva aux plus hauts grades dans l'armée coloniale et eut

charge d'un gouvernement, celui du Sénégal, dans lequel il s'efforça de protéger la France, de la faire respecter, tout en acquérant l'estime, la confiance et le respect des habitants du pays. On a souvent confondu les deux ensemble, tant leurs carrières respectives se ressemblaient.

Dans son " Voyage au Sénégal fait dans les années 1785-1786," Jean-Bte Léonard Durand, ancien directeur de la Compagnie du Sénégal, s'exprime ainsi sur le Chevalier de Repentigny, gouverneur-général : " C'était un homme sage, instruit et sans prétentions. " Je lui fus particulièrement recommandé par M. de " Vergennes, ministre des affaires étrangères, son parent et son ami. Le ministre de la marine, M. de " Castries, parlait avantageusement de moi dans une " lettre dont j'étais porteur pour M. de Repentigny ; " il me reçut avec bonté, avec distinction ; il m'ac- " corda sa confiance ; nous vécûmes dans la plus " parfaite harmonie, et je n'ai qu'à me louer de ses " dispositions pour le bien du service."

En l'année qui suivit le décès de son frère, 1786, le Chevalier de Repentigny, devenu Marquis, fut remplacé dans sa charge de gouverneur-général par M. de Boufflers, homme dont les talents, l'esprit et la célébrité firent concevoir et réaliser les plus grandes espérances, dit Durand, et s'en revint en France où il coula paisiblement le reste de ses jours, honoré et hautement respecté de tous.



LIST OF DONATIONS IN 1897

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TO THE MUSEUM

F. J. AUDET, Ottawa.

Invitation card to a reception held in the Château de Ramezay, by Lady Aylmer, 1831.

HON. JUGE BABY.

Photographie d'une médaille d'or offerte par les citoyens de Québec à Ludger Duvernay, à sa sortie de prison, en 1832.

Photographie d'une pareille médaille présentée par les citoyens de Montréal.

Vellum Pocket-book, once the property of de la Verendrye, North West discoverer.

Autograph letter of Major General Christie.

Photographie d'une médaille d'or présentée au Col. de Salaberry, Commandant à Châteauguay.

Seven sheets of engravings of old English Seals.

Photographie de la médaille portée par les membres de la Coterie du Castor (*Beaver Club*) 1815.

An old Ledger of a firm doing business in Canada from 1749 to 1753, with an account opened up for the "Compagnie des Indes."

Five large Cards of commercial papers bearing signatures of principal business firms of Montreal, from 1740 to 1846; one card with signatures of Quebec firms, 1770 to 1827.

Fragment of a shell from Fort Frontenac, 1758.

Autographe de Jean-Baptiste-Nicholas-Roch de Ramezay, signataire de la capitulation de Québec 1759.

Autographe de l'abbé Montgolfier, frère des deux inventeurs de l'aérostal, et l'un des supérieurs du séminaire de St-Sulpice de Montréal.

Three old masonic Jewels pertaining to Canadian Lodges, in olden times.

A collection of old military buttons found on the demolition of St. Louis Gate, Quebec, in 1871.

Six Canadian militia buttons.

Electrotype of a German medal.

Revd P. BEAUDRY, Supérieur du collège de Joliette.

Médaille frappée à l'occasion du cinquantenaire de l'institution, 1897.

Dr. J. B. BENSON, Chatham, N. B.

Diamond Jubilee Medal given to the Public Schools of Chatham, N. B.

WILLIAM BENNETT.

A one and two dollar bill of Henry's Bank, Laprairie, and three and four dollar bills of the Agricultural Bank of Toronto, 1837.

Hon. C. B. de BOUCHERVILLE.

Un ecu de six livres de Louis XV, 1728.

P. N. BRETON.

Two specimens of "Bryan Money" issued during the presidential election in the United States, 1896.

Miss DAVID.

French medal "Pour la Patrie."

Programme of a function held during Prince Arthur's visit to Montreal, in 1872.

Mde. DRAYNER, Quebec.

Jubilee stamp of the Prince of Wales Hospital Fund.

F. C. EMBERSON.

An old saucer, Staffordshire.

Sir JOHN EVANS, London.

Eight Roman Imperial Coins from a recent find, denarii.

GULLAUME LAMOTHE, ex postmaster of Montreal.

Portion of a tassel from the Throne of Louis-Philippe, found by himself the day after the sacking of the Tuilleries in 1848.

W. D. LIGHTHALL.

Staple from the old French vault at St. Johns, Quebec.

Five imperfect arrow-heads from the vicinity of Fort Ticonderoga.

Also a broken shell and an old military button.

M. E. LYMBURNER.

Medal struck to commemorate the consecration of His Grace Patrice Bruchesi as archbishop of Montreal, August 8th 1897.

Vingt médailles canadiennes en métal blanc.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

Diamond Jubilee Medals, Pointe Claire, Dominion of Canada, (Spink) Canada's Tribute (Ellis) and "60 years of progress."

Spoon found on the earthworks of the old Fort at Annapolis.

E. MOUCHON, Paris, France.

Electrotypes de sept médailles gravées par lui-même.

L. N. PARE.

Morceau de chêne ayant appartenu au vieux vapeur le "John Bull," l'un des premiers sur le St-Laurent entre Québec et Montréal.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS Montreal.

Diamond Jubilee Medals given to the scholars in their schools.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, Quebec.

Diamond Jubilee Medal given to the scholars in their schools.

Diamond Jubilee High School Medal.

Mrs. ROBERT REID.

A piece of a cedar beam from the Château St. Louis, Quebec.

A piece of furniture covering from the blue room, château St. Louis.

The key of the first Theatre Royal, Montreal.

S. P. ROBINS, L.L.D.

Diamond Jubilee Medal given to the children in the McGill Model School.

H. J. ROSS.

A piece of fused brass picked up on the site of the Parliament Building the day after it was burned by the mob in 1849.

JOSEPH REYNER, Three Rivers.

Old cannon ball found in a sand bank near that town.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR, London.

Medal given by the Czar to the populace on the occasion of his coronation.

W. A. RYAN, Rouse's Point.

Indian Celt from Lake Champlain.

SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE.

Head and hand of the statue of the Virgin that stood over the entrance of the Parish Church Montreal, from 1678 to 1778.

GRAND DUKE SERGII ALEXANDROVITCH, Moscow.

Large silver coronation medal of the Czar of Russia.

B. SULTE, Ottawa.

Souvenir du siège de Paris 1871.

MONTREAL STAR.

Bronze Medal given on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, New York.

Bronze Medal struck to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the capture of Louisbourg by Pepperrell, in 1745.

SULTAN OF JAHORE.

Sixteen eastern coins, including the tin hat pieces of Piang.

HENRY J. TIFFIN.

Inlaid box made by the prisoner Viau at St. Vincent de Paul, composed of 9678 pieces.

P. O. TREMBLAY.

Médaille de la Société St-Jean Baptiste, 1884.

Deux jetons frappés pour lui-même.

Quinze médailles de Ste-Anne de Beaupré.

Dix-sept médailles de l'exposition de Paris, 1889.

Diamond Jubilee Medal issued by the Society St. Jean Baptiste.

Fifty United States war tokens, 1863.

G. WHITFIELD.

Medal of St. Isaac's Church of St. Petersburg.

Medal of St. Giles Church, Edinburgh.

P. N. WICKHAM.

A small cross found while digging in a garden at St. Lambert.



TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY

Hon. JUGE BABY.

Un dessin fait en 1837 pour les Patriotes, comme emblème de la liberté canadienne.

Map of Canada after Jeffreys, 1755.

Plan du collège des Jésuites à Québec, 1878, maintenant démoli.

"The Fathers of Confederation." Portraits of those who took part in the Conference held at Quebec in 1864.

Photographie de l'Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau à l'âge de 21 ans, avec autographe.

Ground plan of the Council Chamber, Ottawa 1887.

Cinq vues se rapportant à la visite faite au Canada par Jacques Cartier.

Jacques Cartier's ship list.

Portrait de Lassalle, lithographie.

" " d'Iberville, "

" of James McGill, engraving.

" " William Workman, engraving.

" " Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.

" " Columbus, early engraving.

" de Hon. Barthelemi Joliette, lithographie.

" " l'Empereur Napoléon III, "

" " l'Impératrice Eugénie, "

" " l'Hon. A. N. Morin, "

" " Sir George E. Cartier, "

" " Sir L. H. Lafontaine, "

Plan of the basement of the House of Commons, Ottawa.

Six coloured views of Quebec, 1852 : Parliament Buildings, French Cathedral, Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm, St. John's Gate, View from Esplanade and View from the Parliament Building.

Sixteen coloured Portraits of American Indian Chiefs.

Souvenir of the Carnival at Quebec, 1892. (4 plates)

Plan of Quebec, Amsterdam 1759.

" " Louisbourg, Augsburg, 1758.

" " " early French.

" " " English, 1758.

HON. JUGE BABY.

Portrait of Columbus, early engraving.
Historical Chart of Canada.

E. BIRON, Sherbrooke.

Une carte des États-Unis, 1844.

ERROL BOUCHETTE.

Joseph Bouchette's large map of Lower Canada, 1815.
" " " " Upper Canada, 1815.

G. BOULTER.

An old English Cannon, found near the scene of the wreck of the English Expedition to the St. Lawrence, in 1711.

P. N. BRETON.

Portrait of Joseph Teoragaron Anasaron, chief of the Grand Tortue Indians.

Dr. C. CARLOS, Buenos Ayres.

Telegraph map of Buenos Ayres.

T. HENRY CARTER.

Water color drawing of the site of Fort Carillon.

JOSEPH E. DUMOUSEL and JOSEPH STEVENS.

Map of United States, 1855.

J. H. ISAACSON.

Portrait of — Isaacson "Dolly."

LOUIS LABERGE, M. D.

Framed photograph of "Tableau Historique" of the Congregational Nuns.

Mr. and Mrs. A. LEWIS.

"Whitfields View of Montreal," 1852.

LE MARQUIS DE LEVIS.

Portrait à l'huile de Gaston de Lévis, commandant de l'armée française au Canada, 1759-1760, d'après l'original.

W. D. LIGHTHALL.

Ten photographs of Canadian buildings, etc.
Photograph of Sir John Johnston's house in Montreal (now demolished).
Original Oil Portrait of Thomas Woolrich, a merchant of Montreal, painted about 1790.

Photograph of old house at Caughnawaga.

- " " part of the fortifications at Caughnawaga.
- " " the presbytere " "
- " " the church and fortifications at " "
- " " Charlevoix's room and desk " "
- " " Jesuits' books and Portrait " "
- " " Wolfe and Montcalm Monument, Quebec.

W. E. LIGHTHALL.

Photograph of an Oil Portrait of Catherine Tégahkwita, in the presbytere at Caughnawaga.

“ “ Charles Heavysege.

“ “ Sir Austin Moore.

Portrait of Christopher Columbus.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

Portrait of Benjamin Franklin, Steel.

“ “ Lord Durham “

“ “ Amherst “

“ “ John Jacob Astor “

Plan of Burgoyne's position at Saratoga, 1777.

F. E. MELOCHE.

The Crucifixion Scene and St. Peter, two early engravings (17th cent) found at the back of later engravings in the church at Champlain.

Bust of Papineau and medallion of D. B. Viger; modelled by Bourassa.

GENERAL MONTGOMERY MOORE, Halifax.

Portrait of Lord Seaton (Sir John Colborne). Engraving.

JAMES MORGAN.

Portrait in oil of Wolfe, from the original in Squerries's Court.

JAMES MORGAN and H. J. TIFFIN.

Two reproductions of Gobelin tapestry, Louis XV.

ALPH. PELLETIER.

Fac-simile copy of a map of New France, 1656.

THOMAS PORTEOUS.

Silhouette (1830) of Thomas Porteous who built the Porteous Bridges at Repentigny and the first Water Works at Montreal.

A. J. RICE.

Large Photograph of the Old Kent House, Sorel.

B. SULTE.

Portrait d'Etienne Parent, 1801-74.

J. J. STEWART, Halifax.

Portrait of Hon. Joseph Hawe. Lithograph.

HENRY J. TIFFIN.

The Battle of Queenston Heights. Chromo.

Napoleon and the Old Guard.

Naval Review (Diamond Jubilee) with key, June 26 1897.

The Colonial Premiers. Photograph 1897.

Placque of Queen Victoria, 1897.

HENRY J. TIFFIN.

Six maps : Western Hemisphere, 1720 ; Northern Hemisphere, 1720 ; Canada by de L'Isle, 1732 ; map of Canada, 1730 ; map of St. Lawrence, 1732 ; map of North America, 1786.

Three engravings : Beavers and manners of Indians ; Buffalo Hunting etc., 1750, and Falls of Niagara, 1686.

Troops drawing wood at Quebec in the winter of 1759-60. Water color by H. McNaughton.

Last Council of the West. Engraving from a painting by Sydney P. Hall, now in the possession of the Marquis of Lorne.

HENRY J. TIFFIN and Hon. JUSTICE BABY.

Portrait of Sir Charles Bagot. Engraving.

P. O. TREMBLAY, P. N. BRETON, L. W. SICOTTE,

Hon. JUGE BABY, A. J. BOUCHER and H. J. TIFFIN.

Portrait à l'huile de Jean-Jacques Lartigue, premier évêque de Montréal.

" of Tsawanhonke, Huron Chief. Engraving.

" " three Huron Chiefs at Jeune Lorette, 1823.

Col. and Hon. Mrs. WARD, Westerham, England.

Photograph of Squerry's Court where the original portrait of Wolfe hangs.

F. C. WURTELE, Quebec.

Set of Photographs of the Old Gates of Quebec.



TO THE LIBRARY

F. J. AUDET, Ottawa.

" Histoire des Journaux d'Ottawa."

Hon. JUSTICE BABY.

" Autrefois et Aujourd'hui à Ste-Anne de la Pérade."

" Discovery of the Great West," Parkman, 1869.

" Lasalle and the Discovery of the Great West," Parkman, 1874.

" Ordonnances of the Province of Quebec," 1777.

Seven Pamphlets on " Anglo-Israel," 1877 to 1886.

" Birds of Montreal," E. D. Wintle, 1896.

" Poems and Essays," Howe, Montreal, 1874.

" Monthly Magazine " for July 1810.

Manuscript list of censitaires of St. Regis Indian Reserve, about 1830.

Probated copy of a Will of Susan Wilson, drawn and signed in Montreal, bearing the archiepiscopal seal of Canterbury.

15 Reports of Recorder's Court, Montreal, 1875-1892.

15 " " Chief of Police, " 1865-1891.

5 " " Treasurer and Auditor, Montreal, 1886-1891.

Hon. JUSTICE BABY.

7 Reports of Dominion Board of Trade, 1873 to 1879.

3 " " Commerce of Montreal, 1870-1-2.

4 " " Notre Dame Hospital, 1890-93.

4 " " Montreal General Hospital, 1889-1894.

10 Canadian Almanacs, 1850-1869.

"Government of Canada, Debates of the House of Commons," 1774 ;
Cavandish, London, 1839.

"Biographical notice of Joseph-Octave Plessis, Bishop of Quebec, L'abbé
Ferland, Québec, 1864.

Fifth annual report of the Dominion Board of Trade.

List of Electors of Montreal East, 1886.

Three volumes French Statistics.

SAMUEL BAYLIS.

"Our City Sports Souvenir," Montreal, 1894.

"Athletic leaves souvenir of the M. A. A. A., 1898.

J. A. U. BEAUDRY.

Montreal Business Directory, 1892.

"Indicateur des villes, des chemins de fer, etc."

Minutes of the "Foundation of Montreal Committees."

PRINCE ROLLAND BONAPARTE, Paris, France.

A fine collection of 180 volumes, mostly early travels.

P. N. BRETON.

"Mémoires de Brandebourg."

E. J. CHAMBERS.

History of the Prince of Wales Regiments, Montreal, 1897.

M. COUPAL, St-Michel-Archange.

Formulaire du Code Municipal, Province de Québec, 1897.

L. O. DAVID, Greffier de la Cité.

28 volumes, Rapports de la Cité de Montréal.

J. T. DILLON.

"Silva Antiqua or Antiquities of Exeter."

F. C. EMBERSON.

Four volumes of Government maps.

Dr. EDMOND GAUVREAU, Québec.

"Compte-rendu des séances de l'assemblée nationale," Paris, 1848-51.
Vols. I, III, VII, X, XI, XV. 6 vols.

"Traité d'anatomie," Bichet, Paris, 1801. 5 vols.

"Dictionnaire portatif de Chirurgie," Paris, 1783. 3 vols.

"Table portative de Logrothamie," Collet, Paris, 1783.

"Cours complet à l'usage des Officiers de la Marine marchande,"
Levret aîné, Paris, 1850.

"Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary," London, 1817.

- Dr. EDMOND GAUVREAU, Quebec.
 "Life of Isaac Newton," Brewster, Boston, 1833.
 "The Harp of Canaan," Borthwick, Montreal, 1866.
 "The Nurse and Family Physician," 1834.
 "Manuel des Notions utiles," Jacques Cr  marie, Qu  bec, 1852.
 "Etudes sur le d  veloppement de la Colonisation du Bas-Canada, Dra-
 peau, Qu  bec, 1863.
- Hon. C. A. GEOFFRION.
 Vingt-cinq Volumes, Rapports Officiels.
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 "Sights and Shrines in Montreal," 1892.
- ALFRED GRIFFIN.
 Ten Volumes and twelve Pamphlets.
- OWEN HART.
 "Euclid's Geometry," London, 1762.
- J. H. ISAACSON.
 Old English Dictionary.
- GEORGE JOHNSON, Ottawa.
 Fourteen Volumes, "Statistical Year Book of Canada," 1886-95.
- KING'S COLLEGE, Windsor, N. S.
 Catalogue of the Library.
 Three annual Calendars.
- W. D. LIGHTHALL.
 "Montreal after 250 years," 1892.
 Four Canadian Pamphlets.
- R. W. McLACHLAN.
 "Public Libraries in America," Boston, 1894.
 "La Province de Qu  bec et l'Immigration Europ  enne."
- E. MARQUETTE.
 "The Albany Gazette," 1807.
- J. MALEAU.
 "Histoire de la R  volution Fran  aise," Thiers. Paris, Volume I.
- GEORGE MARTIN.
 "Marguerite and other Poems," Montreal, 1837.
- CLARENCE B. MOORE, Philadelphia.
 "Certain aboriginal Mounds of the Georgia Coast," Philadelphia, 1879.

HENRY MOTT.

"Jubilee of Trinity Church, Montreal."

Index (manuscript) of the first 16 Volumes of "Canadian Antiquarian."

Dr. J. W. MOUNT.

"Dictionnaire Etymologique de la Langue Française," M. Menage. Paris, 1694.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Twenty-five Volumes and four Pamphlets.

GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Debates of the Legislative Council, 1895-97.

Debates of the Legislative Assembly, 1895-97.

Journals of House of Assembly, 1897.

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Vol VI des Jugements du Conseil Supérieur.

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Sessional Papers, Vols. I, II.

Mrs. ROBERT REID.

Two Eastern Newspapers, a Chinese and Indian.

ESTATE F. W. RITCHIE.

Three Volumes, Report on the Finances, U. S., 1854-55.

"A Treatise on Food and Diet."

J. B. RICHMOND, Boston.

"The Richmond Family, 1594-1896," Boston, 1897.

ROUER ROY, Q. C.

Twenty Annual Reports of the City of Montreal.

H. C. ST. PIERRE, Q. C.

"Affaire Shortis," Juge Mathieu, Montréal, 1897.

ALFRED SANDHAM, Toronto.

"An Essay on Medals," Pinkerton, London, 1808. Two Volumes.

Dr. F. J. SHEPHERD.

Two Letters, Major Glegg, 1813, and Samuel Hatt, 1816.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington.

Annual Report for 1894, Two Volumes.

Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1892-93.

" " " " " 1893-94.

" " " " " 1894-95.

Le JUGE L. W. SICOTTE.

La correspondance de Ludger Duvernay, 1805-1850 et autres documents concernant les troubles de 1837.

A large collection of Commercial Papers. Benoit & Letourneau.

Le JUGE L. W. SICOTTE.

A large collection of Commercial Papers. P. M. Galarneau & Co.

" " " Law Papers. Sir John Roze.

" " " " " A. Robertson.

"Foi et Hommage de Malcolm Fraser," reçu par le Général Haldimand, Gouverneur-Général.

Grants to Henry Thomas and others, signed by Edmund Walker Head, Governor General.

A lot of old Canadian Newspapers.

150 Volumes, la plupart des Rapports Officiels du Gouvernement et de vieux "Directories."

Epitres, Satires, etc. Bibaud, Montréal, 1830.

Early manuscript copy of the Concession of the Seigniority of Montreal to the Society of Ville-Marie, de Montreal.

Seventy Volumes Parliamentary Reports (Ottawa).

One hundred and thirty-nine Volumes, mainly Canadian Books.

One hundred and twenty-five Canadian Pamphlets.

List of Subscribers to a dinner to the Captain and Officers of the French Corvette "La Capricieuse," 1855.

HENRY J. TIFFIN.

Three old Pamphlets, "Dissertation sur la Louisiane," "Dissertation sur le Canada," "Manière dont l'Amérique a été peuplée."

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Report of the Geological Survey of the United States, 1893-94. Five Volumes.

HIRAM WALWORTH, Plattsburg.

"First Battle of Lake Champlain."

MONTREAL WITNESS.

"History of Argenteuil and Prescott."

Tenth annual Report of Queen Victoria Park, Niagara, Ont.

Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of America, 1897.

Six Volumes and six Pamphlets.

Hon. JUSTICE WURTELE.

Twenty Volumes, Parliamentary Reports and three Pamphlets



MEDALS OF THE ORANGE ORDER STRUCK IN CANADA

BY R. W. McLACHLAN



HIS name was adopted from the house of Orange in memory of William III, one of the most illustrious members of the house, for having defeated and driven from Ireland James II, the deposed king, with his foreign legions. Although this event took place in 1690 it was not until a century later that Orange lodges were formed. Of course the societies from which these lodges grew had been in existence for a longer time. The principles of the Order were soon carried abroad and took root in every country into which the enterprising men from the north of Ireland migrated. Thus it was that Orangism, which has been intimately connected with our political history for the last four or five decades, was, shortly after the opening of the century, introduced into Canada.

One of its leading features is the annual procession on the 12th of July — a gala day — at which many forms of badges are displayed, among which the medal is not forgotten. These medals were either given as rewards or worn as souvenirs. So far, four Canadian Orange medals have come under the notice of Collectors.

They are as follows :

- 1 *Obv.* THE GLORIOUS MEMORY NO SURRENDER : a statue of William III on horseback, to the left, on a pedestal inscribed 1690.

Rev. A wreath composed of oak and maple leaves and shamrocks; a crown at the top; no inscription. Size, 50 m.

The dies of this medal were engraved by James Wheeler, for a long time one of the chief engravers of Toronto. I have not been able to learn for what particular occasion this medal was first struck but believe that it was for some event that happened in or near Toronto, between the years 1850 and 1860. The dies were found in the workshop of W. C. Morrison, a silversmith of Toronto, among a lot of spoon and other dies. The space within the wreath was left plain for the name of the recipient, and the occasion for which it was given, to be engraved thereon.

2 *Obv.* THE GLORIOUS MEMORY; a statue of William III similar to the last.

Rev. PRESENTED | TO | | BY THE LOYAL
ORANGE ASSOCIATION | B. N. A. | FOR VALIANT
CONDUCT AT | CENTREVILLE MILLS | ON 12 JULY
1849; inscription in eight lines which, with a scroll, for the name of the recipient, occupying the whole field; size 38 m.

The dies of this medal are from the hands of the same engraver as the last, they were also found in the same place. The occasion here referred to is thus described in the *Toronto Examiner*, of July 18th 1849, which, after alluding to processions in Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal and elsewhere, goes on to explain that :

"We wish we could state that the day passed without anything serious occurring in any part of the province. But we are compelled to add that human life was sacrificed by the demon of faction. The massacre of Slabtown, near St. Catherines, will long be remembered as one of the painful results of the introduction of Orangism into Canada. It appears that a procession was contemplated at St. Catherines and fears being entertained that such a display would lead to a breach of the peace special constables were sworn in and a request was sent to Col. Muter at Niagara, who at once sent soldiers to protect the processionists. Finally the idea of the procession was abandoned, and the Catholic party was induced by the priest to disperse, but as they passed through Slabtown they had to go by the building where the Orangemen were assembled. While passing an intoxicated man in the party of Catholics fired a pistol at the house. Immediately the fire was returned with murderous effect. Two men killed and many wounded."

This article is believed to have been written by James Lesslie (of the firm of Lesslie & Sons, who issued the "Lesslie two pence") a strong opponent of the Orange Association hence its bias. A shorter but more correct account of the affair, from *St. Catherines Journal*, gives the facts more concisely :

"The Orangemen not being very numerous in this neighbourhood no procession was formed but they dined together two miles from St. Catherines where they were attacked by 300 or 400 persons which resulted in the death of five and fifteen wounded of the latter party. Verdict of coroner's inquest. *Justifiable homicide.*"

The attacking party here mentioned was a company of labourers on the Welland Canal. The "Slabtown" of the newspapers or "Centreville Mills" of medal was situated on one of the locks above the town of St. Catherines, at probably what is now known as Thorold.

- 3 *Obv.* THE GLORIOUS AND IMMORTAL MEMORY *Ex.*
1690 | L. O. A. William III on horseback, to the
right, cantering, a mountain in the distance.

Rev. J. BELLING MAKER, HAMILTON C. W. in small letters close to the margin. The field all being plain; size, 35 m.

A description and cut of this medal appears in the *Canadian Illustrated News*, published in Hamilton, 11th July 1863.



THE BELLING ORANGE MEDAL

"The medal represented in the two engravings, bears on one side the following: 'Presented by R. B. P., No. 148, to Sir C. Burrows. In token of respect, Hamilton, C. W.' And on the other side King William III, on horseback, the words: 'The glorious and immortal memory, 1690. L. O. A.'

The medal is silver and is the production of Mr. James Belling, Manufacturing jeweller of No. 3, James street, Hamilton, C. W.. The interior of Mr. Belling's workshop up stairs, reminds the visitor who has explored through Birmingham in England, of the curious places discovered there; of workshops which are the abiding places of practical science: implements lying ready to be handled are seen in singular variety, from the simple to the complex; and the heavy die striker hanging in its frame awaits the moment to descend, when lo! as the artist may have designed the Orange medal is produced; or the emblems of the provincial volunteers or anything else of a like kind, it is not the least of the promises held forth by Canada that the industrial arts of Birmingham are already rooted and growing in her cities."

This rather high-flown description of Mr. Belling's "atelier" was not borne out by results, for this is the

only medal he is known to have produced. He soon afterwards broke up his workshop and removed to the United States.

4 *Obv.* BOYNE-1690 DERRY-1638. William III on horseback to the left.

Rev. ORANGE DEMONSTRATION OTTAWA | 100th
ANNIVERSARY | JULY 12 | 1895 ; size, 28 m.

This medal was struck by Pritchard & Andrews, engravers, of Ottawa, to be sold to participants in the demonstrations held in Ottawa to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Orange Order.



THE GREAT FIRE COUNCIL

A treaty entered into by this Council held about the beginning of this century is recorded in a great wampum belt. The following is the reading of Sopiial Selma — the Indian rendering of Xavier Solomon — Potouswin, keeper of the records, of the Passamaquoddy tribe, of this wampum which is in his keeping at the village of Pleasant Point. The words and forms of expression, as also the spelling of proper names, are those of the translator, another Passamaquoddy named Louis Michel. Sopiial cannot speak English.

“ This treaty made between the Six and Seven Nations of Indians and the Abenakies, the People of the Northern Lights.

Before the treaty of peace, these Indians, Abenakies and Six Nations, are bitter enemies. They fight every time they meet. Many cruel battles are fought and many prisoners tortured.

When they fought their last battle, some of the wise men of both parties viewed the battle field, and saw the number of killed and wounded ; and said among themselves. “ This work of cruelties must be stopped at once, and something must be done.” So they notify the head chiefs of the tribes, and the great chief of the Iroquois calls for a general meeting.

This meeting took place somewhere near what is now known as the St. Lawrence river. Every tribe above mentioned send their smartest and wisest men to attend the general Indian conference. When they

all reached their destination, the meeting was called, choosing seven of the smartest and wisest Indians to make the treaty of peace.

The wigwam they entered called Wigwam of Silence ; they going in at early morn, when sun rises, and not leaving it until the sun sets. During all these long hours, not a word was spoken or even whispered ; but they formed their ideas in their hearts.

This wigwam of silence lasted seven days ; and on the eighth day, they going again, not only seven, but many other representatives of the various tribes ; and each of the seven wisest men made speeches, saying. " This work of cruelties and torture shall no longer continue, because it's going to destroy our people ; and if the white people begin to come, if we fight among ourselves, they can destroy us much easier."

About this time the Indians began to know the Great Spirit, their Creator. They knew Him by the teachings of white men. Then they knew they were doing wrong. They heard the Great Spirit made great light that enlightens the whole world — religion. So the Indians, guided by this light, can see their way ; and when they meet they know each other and make friends. The war hatchet shall be forever buried, as long as they see the rising and setting of the sun.

All the Indian tribes inscribed on the wampum are strongly united together in a wigwam, strongly protected by larkalosnihgn or strong fence. This wig-

wam of protection is situated in Caughnawaga ; and the chief of that wigwam is called by the Indians Knikigan, our Parent or Master. He is the authorized chief to use ebis, the rod, to punish his children if they do not mind him.

Since the Indians made the treaty of peace, not a single battle has been fought ; but remain good friends to this day.

Every village of each tribe has one of the lights, (religion ;) and they established the Great Council Fire, or the greater light, in this place where they meet every seven years. This place is situated on the river St. Lawrence, now called Cognowaga."

(The following letter, a copy of which Sapiel has in his keeping, seems to fix the date of the meeting.)

" Caughnawaga, Nov. 27th, 1870.

In General Council, being present the chiefs of Caughnawaga and our brother Captain Sapiel Selmore of Passamaquoddy.

This document will especially testify that we Chiefs and Warriors, ever our women and children, in giving our heartfelt thanks for the kind and sociableness on your behalf, Brothers of Passamaquoddy, towards us. In answer to your worthy Captain and delegate, we in return give our most warm thanks, Giving you all our right hands, throughout all your nations and tribes, Sympathizing your welfare for the future. In answer also to the wampum which you have sent to us, in return therefore we send to

you ours, specifying our treaty which took place A D 1810, Through all nations and tribes of Indians from the East and from the West, from the North and the South. Wherein our Chiefs from every Nation and tribe were present. Therefore we should bind the Good doings of our ancestors in this treaty of Peace. The English and American Generals were present, Having all the Indians of Wars incurring between them, And No Boundary line should Exist between us Indians Brothers; Not any Duties of taxes be levied upon us.

Now with regard to our Brethren The Six nations Indians, who proposes to hold a meeting three years from hence for the purpose of making a law for our protection combining with the Laws of the Dominion of Canada, this Convention to be held with the Six Nations and the Seven Nations of Indians, Due notification will be sent throughout all our nations and tribes of Indians when the time will be on hand so as to be ready to the said convention, etc.

Written in General Council at Caughnawaga, giving all our right Hand with our good wishes through all tribes of Indians Brethren.

| | |
|--------|--------------------|
| | FRANCIS A. DIOUME |
| Signed | THOMAS ASSENASE |
| Chiefs | LOUIS TIORAKARON |
| | JOSEPH K. PHILLIPS |
| | "Treators." |



A SAXON PENNY OF ETHELRED II

With some notes on the Norwich Moneyer's of the period A. D. 978-1016
and their *Canadian representives nominum*

BY HORACE W. WHAYMAN, F. R. S. A. (Ireland)



THIS coin, the immediate cause of the following notes, was purchased by the writer in the autumn of 1894, from Mr. George Du Bois, of Chicago, who in his turn obtained it in the spring of that year of a farmer living near *Windsor, Ont.*, and who informed Mr. Du Bois that "Father carried it as a watch charm for nearly sixty years" and that "Grandfather ploughed it up, at Castle Acre, Co. Norfolk, England, a hundred years ago."

There can be no doubt that this coin is a Penny minted at Norwich, the county seat of Norfolk Co., sometime between the years 978-1016, and of a variety fairly well known to English numismatists, having as it does on the *obverse*, the familiar legend **ATHELRED. REX. ANGLO** with the King's face to the left, with sceptre. This side is unfortunately much defaced, and almost undecipherable. The *reverse*, however, is almost in perfect preservation and bears a double cross with the four letters **C. R. U. X.** in the angles all within the inner circle—legend with a cross at commencement, "**MANING MO. NORDPI**".

It is doubtless generally known to members of this Society that Saxon coins usually represent on the *obverse* the head of the King, or some other device, and on the *reverse* the name of the town where they

were struck, generally in an abbreviated form, and the name or part of the name, of the moneyer who was responsible for them. Mr. Edward Hawkins in his "Silver Coins of England," p. 427, tells us that "in former times it was customary to grant to various individuals, in different parts of the county, the privilege of coining and issuing money in the name of the reigning sovereign. The pieces so issued were to be of a prescribed type, size, weight and standard, that there might be one uniform appearance in the coins circulating in the kingdom. It is probable that in many instances the dies were made in London, and transmitted to the various mints where they were to be used. To prevent fraud, it was necessary that the coins issued from every mint should be tested; and for this purpose, the trial of the Pyx.—*Pix*. at Westminster was established, whereby pieces taken at random from the whole mass coined at each mint, were melted and assayed; and if found to be of the prescribed weight and fineness, the moneyer, masters, and workers of the mint received their quietus and were freed from all charges, which might thereafter be brought against them, founded upon any reported failure in the execution of the contract under which their privilege had been granted to them. It was probably in order that each moneyer's coins might be separated at these trials of the *Pix*, and that each might be responsible only for his own works, that the names of the moneyers, or of the mint, or both were stamped upon the coins, and formed part of the type."

There is some doubt whether these moneyers were in all cases residents of the towns to which their names are attached, some Numismatists contending that they were to some extent peripatetic, following the King from place to place as occasion required; others and among them learned Sir John Evans, are of the opinion "that so long as the names appear with those of mint towns, they were fixtures in those towns, although they may, from time to time, have been moved or promoted from one mint to another." I must say I coincide with the latter.

A list of Norwich moneyers during the reign of above mentioned king, will doubtless be a useful addition to these notes. The Canadian surnames in the second column are among the present day representative *nominum* of the Norwich moneyers, viz :—

| | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| Ellice | | Leofan | | |
| Beantic | } Branting | Leofwine | | |
| Branting | | Mannie | } Manning | |
| Eadmund | Edmunds | Mannine | | Munnings |
| Eadwaer | } Earwaker | Maning | | |
| Eadwaeer | | Oswald | Oswald | |
| Eadwuer | | Swerting | | |
| Ethelwine | | Swertine | } Sweeting | |
| Folcard | } Folkard | Swurtine | | Sweating |
| Folcard | | Swyrtine | | |
| Hwateman | Whatman | Swearline | | |
| Hwaseman | Waithman | Ulfceltel | Thirkettle | |
| Leofat | Wayman | Wulfmar | Woolmar | |
| Leofric | | | | |

The writer desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to the Revd. Canon Manning, M. A., F. S. A., in compiling the above.

ERRATA

A la page 91 de notre dernier fascicule, dans un article écrit sous le titre "Le Vandalisme," référence est faite à une résolution passée à une assemblée de la "Société d'Archéologie et des Antiquaires de Montréal," au sujet de la démolition de la porte St-Jean, à Québec. Par erreur, cette résolution n'a pas été insérée, cependant. La voici :—

"Résolu : Que cette Société a appris avec un vif regret l'adoption par les autorités de la Cité de Québec d'une résolution à l'effet de faire disparaître la porte de la rue St-Jean, aussi bien que certaines parties des fortifications, et elle saisit la présente occasion pour exprimer son désir le plus sincère de voir conserver religieusement, dans le pays, tout ce qui se rattache à notre histoire."

