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MEDALS OF THE REIGN OF LOUIS XIV.

(*Continued from page 35.*)

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AS promised in the note to our essay upon this subject in the July number of the *Antiquarian*, we now continue the description of those very interesting and instructive medals. In our last paper we concluded with the medal struck to commemorate the taking of Courtray, Bergues and Mardik—which took place in June 1646; we will commence the present one with the next important event in that period of historic wonders and memories; that is, the taking of the town of Dunkergue, or Dunkirk as written by some. As we noticed in our first paper that the *obverse* of all the medals being the same we would follow on after the first one with the *reverse* only of each medal, but for those who may not have seen the July

number of this journal, we will here give the general *obverse*. It consists of the head of Louis the Fourteenth with the words "LUDOVICUS XIII; REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. (*Louis XIV. is thus written upon all of them.*)

XXI. MEDAL.—THE TAKING OF DUNKERGUE (DUNKIRK.)
—*Reverse*—France is represented, seated, and a sailor on one knee before her, presenting her with a rudder. The legend is; VIRES HOSTIUM NAUALES ACCISÆ, meaning, *the maritime power of our weakened enemies* MDCXLVI. *Dunkergue taken 1646.*

When Mardik was taken, as the season was advanced, it was thought that the campaign in Flanders was over; but the Duke of Enguien, to whom the Duke of Orleans confided the army, could not allow them to go into winter quarters, without first performing a feat worthy of his great name. None of his actions ever shed more splendor upon his career than the taking of Dunkergue. The place was then one of the strongest in the Netherlands, above all was it powerful in its splendid harbor, whence the sailors went forth to cut off daily the commerce of the French and Hollanders. The Marquis of Leyde, one of Spain's greatest Generals commanded the garrison. On the 20th September, Condé received permission to proceed with the attack—on the 24th he commenced it, and despite the terrors of an advancing winter, the dangers of the armies that hovered around him, the power of the men within, the bravery of the Spanish heroes and the military genius of the Leyde, on the 7th October, 1646, Condé entered the city triumphant, having performed one of the most renowned strokes of his varied and glorious career.

XXII. MEDAL.—THE TAKING OF PIOMBINO AND OF PORTOLONGONE—on this medal is represented Italy, and victory is showing her two mural crowns, Legend, FIRMATA SOCIORUM FIDES, meaning, *The faith of our allies affirmed.* In Exergue. PLUMBINO ET PORTULONGO EXPUGNATIS, MD-

CXLVI; *The taking of Piombino and of Portolongone, 1646.*

The French were forced to raise the siege of Orbitelle; but soon repaired this species of defeat by the taking of the above named towns. Piombino was taken in two days, and after eighteen days of a strong siege Portolongone fell. The The Marshals de la Meillerage and du Plessis defended the city.

XXIII. MEDAL.—TAKING OF THIRTEEN CITIES, on this medal Mars appears carrying a rod to which hangs several mural crowns. Legend, MARS EXPUGNATOR. meaning *Mars taker of the cities.* In Exergue; XIII URBES AUT ARCES CAPTÆ, MDCXLVI. *Thirteen cities or fortresses taken, 1646.*

In Flanders the Duke of Orleans took Courtray, Bergues, Saint Vinox, and retook Mardik. After this Condé took command and he occupied at once Furnes, and captured in thirteen days Dunkergue. In Lorraine, the Marquis of Ferte took the town and castle of Longwy, Turenne in Germany became master of Schorndorff in Wirtemberg, of Seelingstal, of Aschaffenburg on the Mein, of Landsberg on the Lech and of Lauinghen on the Danube. Marshals Plessis and Meilleraye lost Piombino and Portolongone in Italy. Such were the sieges in honor of which this medal was struck.

XXIV. MEDAL.—THE TAKING OF XI CITIES. Here we see a chariot loaded with trophies and victories placing a crown upon them all. Legend, DIVERS OEX HOSTE; that is *France triumphant over divers foes.* In Exergue, XI URBES AUT ARCES CAPTÆ MDCXLVII. *Eleven cities or fortresses, taken, 1647.*

Turenne took during this year, Bicligen, the castle of Tubinge, Steinheim, Germersheim, Hochst, Darmstat and two other towns. In Flanders Marshal Rantzau took Dixmude and Bassee. And in September, after eight days siege Lens fell.

XXV. MEDAL.—THE DUKE OF BAVARIA BEATEN AND EXPELLED FROM HIS STATES. Victory is represented with a crown of laurels in one hand and a trophy on a pike in the other—legend—VICTORIA FRACTÆ FIDEI ULTRIX; *victory the vindicator of broken faith*. In Exergue:—PULSO TRANS OENUM BAVARO, MDCXLVIII, that is; *The Duke of Bavaria hunted beyond the Inn, 1648*.

XXVI. MEDAL.—THE TAKING OF TORTOSE. A woman is represented sitting in a sorrowful mood; beside her is an urn out of which a stream is flowing. She rests her arm upon an anchor. The mountains in the back ground represent the situation of the city. The words of the legend are, DERTOSA EXPUGNATA, meaning, *Tortose taken*. In Exergue is the date 1648.

The Marshal de Schomberg, besieged this town, which act established the king's success in that Province. On the 5th July, 1648 the sieges commenced, and on the 12th the Marshal, at the advice of Don Francisco de Mello, the Spanish General, sent twelve thousand men who commenced a general attack, and the next day the city surrendered.

XXVII. MEDAL.—THE BATTLE OF LENS. Here we see France resting on a shield and holding a long spear in her hand, and standing upon a Spaniard. Behind her is a heap of arms with the Castilian standard amongst them. The legend reads: LEGIONUM HISPANARUM RELIQUIE DELETCE, meaning, *the remnant of the Spanish infantry destroyed*. In Exergue, AD LENTUM M. D. C. XLVIII. *at Lens, 1648*.

Archduke Leopold took Furnes and Eterre and marched on Lens. Condé recaptured Eterre; but on the 19th August when he approached Lens the enemy were so well placed that he thought it prudent not to attack them.

To get them from their post Condé raised his tents next day and was leaving when the Spanish cavalry came down upon him. He pretended to retreat until General Bek, confident of victory, rushed out with his infantry. Condé, then

turned and e'er the sun had set the remains of the infantry that suffered at Rocroy, perished on the plains of Lens. How beautifully Bossuet describes the position in his funeral oration over Condé. After describing the battle he says: "and willingly would he have saved the brave Count of Fontaines! But he was cut down, amidst the thousands of dead whose loss Spain weeps unto this day. Little she thought that the noble prince, who caused her to lose so many brave troops at Rocroy, was destined to finish the havoc upon the plains of Lens! Thus was a first victory the talisman of many others. The prince bent his knee, and on the field of battle, returned to the God of armies the glory sent by Him. There they celebrated Roscroy delivered, the threats of a powerful enemy turned to nought, France in peace, and a reign destined to be great since it commenced with so splendid an omen."

XXVIII. MEDAL.—THE PEACE OF MUNSTER. Here is France standing beside a pedestal on which are two Cornucopiæ, and in one hand she holds an olive branch and in the other a scale. The crowns of the Emperor and those of the electors and other princes of the Empire are in the balance. The yoke under the feet signifies that she has drawn Germany from servitude. The legend is—LIBERTAS GERMANICÆ and in Exergue, PAX MONASTERIENSIS, MDCXLVIII. *Freedom given to Germany by the peace of Munster, 1648.*

The house of Austria did its utmost to place the German Princes under a yoke, and all events seemed to help toward that end, since the defeat of the King of Bohemia at Prague.

He was chased from the empire and lost his states. The elector of Treves was a prisoner at Vienna, and the Spaniards held his possessions. France took up the cudgels and by the peace of Munster the Emperor was forced to reinstate the German Princes.

XXIX. MEDAL.—THE TAKING OF CONDÉ AND MAUBEUGE. Here is Pallas, holding a javelin and a stream flowing from an urn. The legend is—HISPANIOS TRANS SCALDIM

PULSIS ET FUGATIS CONDATUM ET MALBODIUM CAPTA, M. D. C. XLIX. *The Spaniards defeated and repulsed beyond the Shield, and the Exergue, taking of Conde and Maubeuge, 1649.*

The Count d' Harcourt, General of the Royal army, in Flanders performed the feats above commemorated; on the 25th August, the Governor gave up the city. The count hovered about until September, and on his way home he took Maubeuge.

XXX. MEDAL.—THE RAISING OF THE SIEGE OF GUISE. The city is represented under the figure of a crowned woman, holding a crown of flowers and green herbs, known to the ancients as *Graminea* and marking the deliverance of a besieged city. She leans on a trophy, the legend, HISPANORUM COMMEATU INTERCEPTO, meaning *convoy of victuals taken from the Spaniards*. In Exergue, GUISA LIBERATA, M. D. C. I. *Guise relieved 1650.*

The city was almost reduced to such a state that resistance would be impossible. On the 29th June, Marshal du Plessis stopped a convoy that was bringing food to the besieged. This was the last blow; next day Guise surrendered.

XXXI. MEDAL. THE BATTLE OF RETEL. Victory is represented holding a javelin and a shield, and trampling upon discord. The legend reads: VICTORIA RETELENSIS, meaning, *the victory of Retel*. On the shield is DE HISPANIS—meaning, *victory gained over the Spaniards*. In Exergue is the date 1650.

This victory was gained by Marshal du Plessis. He killed two thousand men, took their cannon and baggage, and took also three thousand prisoners.

XXXII. MEDAL. THE KING'S MAJORITY. The Queen mother is represented as presenting the king with a rudder ornamented with a Fleur de Lys. The legend reads: REGE LEGITIMAM ÆTATEM ADEPTO, meaning, *the king arrived at the age of majority*. In Exergue is the date, *the 7th September, 1651.*

Fourteen is the age prescribed by law, at which the French

King is of age. His mother then had him declared of age. He left the Palais Royal at nine a. m.. He was on horseback, preceded by the troops. Immense crowds lined the streets. His Majesty proceeded to the Parliament House. Seated upon the seat of justice, in a few words, he explained why he was there, and the High Chancellor explained at length the cause of the celebration.

The king then rose and embraced his mother. Then his brother the Duke of Anjou, his uncle the Duke of Orleans, and the Prince of Conti paid their humble respects to his majesty. The doors were then thrown open and the king after enregistering an edict against duelling, and a declaration against blasphemers returned amidst the acclamations of the people.

XXXIII. MEDAL.—THE KING'S RETURN TO PARIS. The king is on a horse, and Paris (as a woman) on one knee, presenting him the keys of the city. The legend reads: LÆTITIT PUBLICA. In Exergue we have IMPETRATO REGIS OPTIMI IN URBEM REDITU, meaning, *that such a good king by his return to Paris causes universal joy*, 1652.

The civil wars that agitated France forced the king to fortify himself in Paris. All the captains and generals &c., had an audience at St. Germain en Laye, the 18th October. There the king promised to return to Paris the 21st. The news was received with universal joy, and the way from St. Germain to Paris was crowded with enthusiastic spectators.

Now that we have traced the medals from the birth of the king until we arrive at his majority, we will pause, and in the next essay will commence the real reign of Louis XIV. These thirty three medals commemorate the greatest events of the period and those yet to follow commemorate some of the most important events of the famous seventeenth century. Heretofore, France was under the regency of the Queen mother—henceforth she will be under the sceptre and guidance of one of the greatest monarchs that ever graced a throne.

ROBERT CAVALIER SIEUR DE LA SALLE.



THE 9th of April, 1882, was the bi-centenary anniversary of an event, which it was intended to have celebrated by some public demonstration, but for the sad calamity of the overflow of the Mississippi, by which much property, and so many lives have been lost.

The event was the formal act of La Salle by which, after descending the Mississippi to its mouth, he took possession of the river and the valley it watered in the name of Louis XIV. of France. A rude cross and pillar were set up on the highest spot above the turbid waters, and inscriptions, "LOUIS LE GRAND, ROY DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE, REGNE, LE NEUVIEME AVRIL, 1682." "*Ludovicus Magnus Regnat.*" A notary drew up the official record of the ceremony, and on that ceremony France laid claim to the territory from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains. Under this she based her claim to the Ohio, which led to Washington's fray with Jumonville, opening a war that swept all French power from North America. The event is, therefore, worthy of a commemoration.

Robert Cavelier, the central figure in the ceremony, is one of the romantic personages of French-American history, and writers have delighted to exalt him into a hero. There has rarely been fame reared on a slighter foundation. A haughty, tyrannical, overbearing man, without magnetism to win followers, he sought to command; without any topographical tact or knowledge, he wished to be a great explorer; destitute of financial and commercial skill, he aimed at a great monopoly in the fur trade; without naval or military experience, he offered to conquer Northern Mexico with two hundred Frenchmen and an imaginary Indian army, and actually took command of a naval squadron to carry out the wild

scheme. When he passed away, nothing permanent remained to attest the time and means he had wasted.

He was a native of Rouen, born there in 1643 of a well-to-do bourgeois family, and as his brother was a missionary in Canada, he came out to seek his fortune. He obtained a grant of land near Montreal, and finding in the town a blacksmith of his name, Robert Cavalier, adopted the aristocratic style of "De la Salle." One of his first projects was to reach China by way of the Ohio, which he supposed to run westward to the Pacific. On the failure of his first effort the Canadians nicknamed his place in Montreal island "La Chine," or "China," a name it bears to this day. He seems then to have visited the south shore of Lake Erie, ascended the Maumee, and, perhaps, reached a branch of the Ohio. Having won the favour of the great governor Frontenac, by his hostility to the clergy of Montreal and by reporting their sermons, he obtained a grant of Fort Frontenac. He rebuilt the rude work, built sloops to ply on Lake Ontario, passed above Niagara Falls where he built the *Griffon*, the first sloop to sail on the upper lakes, and in her with a party reached Mackinac and Green Bay. Contrary to his patent, he here bought furs, and sent the vessel back to Niagara in order to meet the immense debts he had contracted in unavailable property. He then, by the St. Joseph, reached the Illinois River, and begun a rude fort near the present Peoria, and a vessel to descend the Mississippi to the Gulf, Marquette and Joliet having already descended to the Arkansas. Hearing nothing of the *Griffon*, he started back to Canada, to find that it had perished in a storm or been destroyed by treachery. During his absence the Iroquois broke up his post in Illinois, and all his labour was lost, the only addition to knowledge being Hennepin's exploration of the Mississippi to the Falls of St. Anthony.

In 1682 he was again in the West, with schemes of conquering Northern Mexico; a Spaniard, Penalosa, who had

been Governor of New Mexico and penetrated to the Missouri, having gone to France and offered his services, making it certain that the Spaniards had not yet occupied the mouth of the Mississippi.

This time La Salle abandoned the St. Joseph, and taking the way by Chicago which Joliet advocated and he had denounced, he reached the Mississippi at last, February 6th, 1682, and in canoes descended to the Gulf, where, as we have seen, he planted the arms of France. His subsequent career may be briefly told. He returned to France, and proposed to Government the conquest of the rich Mexican mines, designing to erect a fort on the Mississippi between the Illinois and the Gulf as the base of his operations. Penalosa proposed to do the same with the buccaneers of Santo Domingo, capturing Panuco and making it his chief post. The Government combined the plans. La Salle sailed with three vessels, reached Texas and disembarked in Espiritu Santo, or Matagorda Bay, expecting to be followed by Penalosa with a large force. Histories generally pretend that he was carried there by the treachery of Beaujeu, a navy captain commanding one of his vessels, but the documentary evidence shows that La Salle acted purposely. Beaujeu left him, after offering to procure him relief, as one of his vessels went ashore; then La Salle for two years roamed through Texas, merely building a sort of fort on the shore, attempting no cultivation, no trade, no exploration to reach the Mississippi by sea or land, even after he formed a friendly alliance with the Cenis or Assinaiis. At last, not far from the Trinity, while making a desperate effort to reach the Mississippi, he was murdered, early in 1687, by one of his fellow-townsmen who had invested largely in the undertaking as a genuine attempt at colonization, and who was stung by the harsh and overbearing treatment he received. Some of the survivors of his party, without much difficulty, reached a French post on the Arkansas, and by-way of Illinois made their way to Quebec and France.

THE COINS OF TARSUS.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, L. L. D., LA GRANGE, KENTUCKY.



T has been deemed worthy of consideration, whether the numerous and interesting coins of this metropolis of Cilicia suggested anything to the spiritual imagery of St Paul, who in his youth must have been accustomed to them. The place itself, it is well-known was the most celebrated in the Province of Cilicia. Strabo enumerates it as one of the most powerful cities. Augustus decreed it a Metropolis, as the coins abundantly prove. By Mark Antony, to whose cause Tarsus adhered in the civil wars, Tarsus was made a free city. The place was so favoured by Julius that the name, for a time was changed to *Juliopolis*. In favour of Hadrian it was afterwards styled *Hadriana*; then *Commodiana*, *Severiana*, *Antoniana*, *Alexandriana*, etc., all of which are evidenced by its coins.

The emblems displayed upon these are varied and instructive. I name only a part, to which the reader will give attention in reply to the question suggested above.

Jupiter, semi-nude, seated. A female wearing a turreted crown, seated upon a rock; and near by, the well-known coin-figure representing *a flowing river*. This is "an aged man lying along the ground, having an urn overturned, from which water is flowing."

In some coins, the woman seated upon the rock has wheat heads in her right hand; the rocks refer to the mountainous surroundings, the wheat-heads to the fertility of the valley. In some she sits upon a bench instead of a rock, and holds poppy heads as well as wheat-heads.

In place of Jupiter, we find on some of the coins the club of Hercules within a crown of oak leaves. One mintage of

the Tarsian coins exhibits a group of four panthers upon which sits the nude figure of a man, holding his right hand erect. Another exhibits a figure with a corn measure upon his head, seated upon a horned lion, his right hand elevated, his left holding upon his shoulder a quiver.

But the varieties are so numerous that I must mass them together more closely:—An ornamented altar supporting an idol; an edifice, on the top of which sits a bird, in the front part a panther is sculptured; a shield and wolf walking to the right; a temple of eleven columns, on top an eagle; two palm branches within a laurel crown, around it eight human heads, part of men, part of women; and many other forms, mostly variations of the types named. All the above are *autonomous coins, i. e.*; struck while the city was independent, and possessed the right of mintage. The legends and inscriptions upon these are in Greek and read, for the most part Tarseon, Adrianon, Matropoleos, Ieras kai asylou (*Holy and an Asylum*) Koinos Kilikias (*the common temple of Cilicia*) Tarsou dis Neokoron Koinon Kilikias. (*The money of Tarsus, appointed for the second time servants of the temple of Diana at Ephesus; the community of Cilicia.*)

After the coinage was made to bear Roman types, we find portraits and inscriptions of the Emperors occupying the front side with some variations in the figures on the reverse. A temple with eight columns is a frequent object. The words Oreis Kilikion (*at the boundaries of Cilicia*) are not rare. An eagle perched upon the expanded wings of a harp; a crown adorned with rays; the god Bacchus standing, holding a thyrsus in his left hand, in his left a tankard pouring wine upon the head of a standing panther; the helmeted Pallas standing, holding in her right hand an owl, in her left a spear.

I might extend the account of these symbolisms to a dozen pages, but enough has been shown for the purpose. In reading the life and epistles of St Paul, do we find any traces

of his early acquaintance with these varied and speaking types of heathenism? I leave the reply to the studious. Dr. Farrar in his "Life and work of St Paul" (a noble volume; I am reading it now with ever-increasing admiration and respect) thinks that Paul paid little attention to the phenomena with which he must have been familiar, the noble river Cydnus, the mountain-ranges, the fertile valleys, and, in consequence, the elegant and instructed coins. He says: "I cannot find a single word which shows that Paul had even the smallest susceptibility for the works of nature. There are souls in which the burning heat of some transfusing purpose calcines every other thought, every other desire, every other admiration. St Paul's was one. His life was absorbingly if not solely and exclusively the spiritual life, the life which is utterly dead to every other interest of the groaning and travailing creation, the life hid with Christ in God."

WHO WAS LEBEL?

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE NOVA SCOTIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BY JAMES HANNAY.



ABOUT the year 1827 a large stone bearing the inscription,

LEBEL,

1643,

was found in Lower Granville, N. S. According to Hali-burton it was discovered near the eastern parapet of the Old Fort, popularly known there as the "Scotch Fort." This stone is, I believe, still in existence and in the possession of a gentleman in Annapolis. It has excited a good deal of curiosity and has been made the subject of a very pretty little poem by Mr. W. Arthur Calneck, which was published in *Stewart's Quarterly* a number of years ago. The poet speculates on the various reasons for which the stone might have been so inscribed, whether as a monument to lover,

wife or child, or whether it "merely marked the bounds of some old settler's tillage grounds." The poet in the two last stanzas evidently concludes to give up the riddle, and says:—

The buried past so eloquent,
Of things perchance of less moment,
Has but the briefest record lent
Of that of which my verse would tell,
And every effort made will fail
To lift the intervening veil,
That shrouds from human ken the tale,
Enfolded in the name Lebel.

Two hundred years the secret keep,
And none are left to mourn or weep
For him or her whose relics sleep,
Forgotten quite, though loved so well ;
Two hundred more may come and go,
With footsteps, solemn, grand and slow ;
And still the story none shall know,
That lingers round the name Lebel.

This is clearly a very desponding view to take of the matter, and I hope to be able to show that it is not a correct view. I have no doubt that any one with time and money enough at his disposal, by searching among the records in the French archives, the civic documents of Paris, the proceedings of the courts and the registers of births and deaths, might be able to construct a very full biography of Lebel, a much fuller one for instance than we have of Shakespeare. Of course there is no such interest attaching to the name as would warrant any such research, but that stone with its single legend, so brief yet so absolute, is one of those stumbling-blocks in the way of the antiquary or historian, which we would often give much to be able to remove; for who can tell what valuable secret may not be concealed under such a mysterious stone as this?

Two questions then arise in connection with the investigation of this matter, 1st, Who was Lebel? and 2nd, Why was this stone erected?

As to the first question it must be remembered that the

"Scotch Fort," so called, was the headquarters of d'Aulnay in Acadia, in 1643, and probably for a year later, until he had built his new fort at Annapolis. It was the only fortification at Port Royal at that period, and it was on the site of the original fort erected by Champlain in 1605. It was, therefore, in 1643, the place where d'Aulnay and his principal officers would be residing. Lebel was, no doubt, a resident of Acadia in 1643, and as he was neither a military man, an ecclesiastic nor a lawyer, it is probable that he stood to d'Aulnay in the relation of secretary or man of business. He may have been that secretary who, in 1646, went to Boston with Messrs. Marie and Louis to negotiate a treaty on behalf of d'Aulnay, or he may have gone back to France before that time; the matter is not important. It is certain however, that he stood very high in the favor of d'Aulnay's family, and was greatly trusted as we shall presently see by reference to the Paris MSS., in which his name occurs five times at least.

In 1650 d'Aulnay died. His death probably took place in the spring or summer, for in November, 1650, his father, Rene de Menou de Charnisay, was appointed to the guardianship of the children of d'Aulnay. We find the elder Charnisay, as such guardian, a party to an agreement, dated Nov. 9th, 1650, by which all the claims of LeBorgne against the estate of d'Aulnay are fixed at two hundred and sixty thousand livres. Charnisay died prior to June 24th, 1651, for he is spoken of as dead in a document of that date. He was succeeded in the guardianship of d'Aulnay's children by William Lebel, who was, no doubt, the Lebel of the Port Royal stone. The decree of the Council of State of 20th March, 1703, gives abstracts of five documents in which Lebel is mentioned, and to four of which he was a party. The first of these is the celebrated Vendome partnership, dated the 18th Feb., 1652, by which the Duke de Vendome was admitted as a partner and joint proprietor of the estates of

the deceased d'Aulnay in Acadia. The parties of the first part of this agreement were d'Aulnay's widow and Lebel, who is termed *Subroge tuteur* (substituted or appointed guardian) of the minor children of d'Aulnay. The next is a declaration made by d'Aulnay's widow in regard to a suit which had been commenced by Lebel against Le Borgne without her knowledge. This is dated the 24th April, 1653, two months after the lady's marriage with de la Tour. Then we have a judgment of the Parliament of Paris, dated December 29th, 1654, against Lebel, as guardian and Jeanne Motin, who had been d'Aulnay's widow, in which the Act of January 16th, 1642, and the sentence of November 24th, 1647, in favor of Dame de Razilly are declared to be in force against them as they were against D'Aulnay, and condemning them to pay thirty-four thousand livres interest. Then under date March 15th, 1657, we have the examination of Emmanuel LeBorgne, at the instance of Lebel, as guardian, before Gautier, Counsellor at Paris, one of the incidents of the suit between the parties. Lastly, there is the decree of the Parliament of Paris, of July, 27th, 1658, between William Lebel, who is here termed honorary guardian, and LeBorgne, by which the request of the latter for a revision of the accounts is rejected, and the agreement of Nov. 9th, 1650, which I have already cited, ordered to be carried out. This is the last notice of Lebel that I have been able to find.

The result of all these citations seems to show that Lebel was a man of business in Paris who had lived in Acadia, and was so well acquainted with its affairs, and so highly trusted, that he was made guardian of d'Aulnay's children, and practically custodian of his enormous estate, and that he was standing in this position at a period more than eight years after d'Aulnay's death, and fifteen years after the date of the Port Royal stone. Who can doubt that the Lebel of 1643 and the Lebel of 1658 are the same?

As to the second question, Why was the stone erected? it

is probable that the stone was not placed to mark the grave of any person; its very brevity seems to prove that. The absence of any initials, or titles or indications of age or sex makes it likely that no dead body lay underneath that stone, and the same thing is incidentally suggested by its proximity to the fort and by the absence of any other monuments. In Champlain's time the place of burial was a short distance to the east of the fort and if it could be determined that the place where the stone was found was on the site of that old burial ground it would strengthen the idea that the stone represents a grave. It is likely, however, that the stone was nothing more than a memorial placed above the gate or door of Lebel's dwelling to mark the date of its erection, a frequent custom in that age, as it is, indeed, even in the present. Lescarbot, nearly forty years before, had busied himself in the erection of similar memorial stones over the gates of the fort and in other places, and the stone marked 1606, also mentioned by Haliburton, which was found near the same place, was no doubt one of these erected by Lescarbot. It is to be hoped that both these interesting memorial stones from the old fort will shortly be in the possession of the Historical Society, so that they may be preserved from the risks incident to private collections.

A NOTEWORTHY COIN SALE.



MESSRS. GEORGE LEAVITT & Co., at their sales-room in Clinton Hall, New York, recently sold a lot of gold and silver coins, catalogued by Messrs. Scott and Co. Unquestionably the most interesting event of the sale was a Confederate half-dollar of 1861, which was bid off at \$870 on an order sent to the auctioneer previous to the sale. Mr. Scott had orders to bid for this coin to an amount above \$600. It was purchased in the name of "South," the auctioneer declining after the sale

to say who the actual purchaser was. It is said that only four of these half-dollars were ever struck. One was in Jefferson Davis' possession at the time of his capture and has not since been heard of, and there is no trace of the other two of the four. Therefore, the only one that is known to be extant is the one now spoken of.

There were many other coins sold at very high prices. For instance, the celebrated Somers' Islands sixpence, the only known specimen, brought \$100. It was also secured by "South."

A XII. piece of the Somers' Islands, part of the first money coined in America, and of which there are no more than six specimens in existence, was sold for \$50. No date is given for this piece on the catalogue, but it was probably coined about 1616.

A New Jersey silver coin without date, catalogued as "in poor condition, but unique," brought \$25.50.

A Washington season medal, 1796, of silver, also brought \$25.50, and another, nearly a duplicate of the last, brought the same price.

A 1794 silver U. S. dollar brought \$75;—and a cent of 1804, sold for fifty dollars.

A Lord Baltimore shilling, 1659, brought \$7.75.

A Jefferson medal of 1801 brought \$10.

A tetradrachm of Attica, 238 grains, reached \$9, and a Sicilian tetradrachm, 261 grains, brought eleven dollars.

A shekel of Simon Maccabeus, Judæa, B. C. 140, sold for \$35.

A cross of the Legion of Honour of the period of Napoleon I. of solid gold with ribbon of roset, brought \$19.

A Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order brought \$15., and a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath was sold for \$26.

A 20-shilling gold piece of the time of Charles I., 1625-1649, sold for \$7.05.

A \$20 gold piece of Mexico of the time of Maximilian sold for \$20.50.

A quadruple crown of Frederic Ulric of Brunswick, 1620, brought \$25, and a broad, double crown of Ernest Augustus of Brunswick and Lunenburg, 1780, sold for \$15.50, while a one-and-a-half crown piece of the same Duke, 1681, brought \$12.50.

A Danish mortuary crown, date 1848, brought \$13.72.

A triple crown of Breda, 1625, sold for \$23.

A crown of Charles I. of England, 1665, sold for \$7.50.

The most exciting controversy occurred over a rebel dollar of Formosa, of 1841, the bidding beginning at 75 cents and continuing between two dealers by advances of 10 cents until the price reached \$10.70, when the coin was knocked down to Mr. Chapman, his opponent remarking that "the money was well worth it."

The same dealer bought an oblong bar of silver 15x44, weighing an ounce, said to have come from Cochin China, for \$10.50.

SOLOMON DE CAUS.

THE first man who conceived the idea of using steam for moving carriages on land was Solomon De Caus, a Frenchman, in the year 1641, was sent to a lunatic asylum for persisting in his idea. An old letter of that date describes a visit paid to the Bicêtre at Paris, which was the most celebrated madhouse of the day, by the Marquis of Worcester. Among the inmates it mentions, was one who alarmed the visitors by screaming behind the bars of his cell in a hoarse voice, "I am not mad! I am not mad! I have made a discovery which would enrich any country that adopted it." "What discovery?" asked our guide. "Oh!" said the keeper, "something trifling; you would never guess it; it is the use of the steam of boiling water. To listen to the lunatic, you would think that with steam you could navigate ships, move car-

riages, indeed, there is no end to the wonders he would have us believe. He has even written a book about it."

This book was published in Paris in 1615, and was called "Les Raisons des Forces Mouvantes avec diverses machines tants utiles que puissants." The "reason in his madness" was never discovered; it took nearly two centuries to justify him.



COINS OF THE SEVEN CITIES OF ASIA MINOR.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, L. L. D., LA GRANGE, KENTUCKY.



THE Seven Churches of Asia, of which so much is said in the Book of Revelation were EPHESUS, SMYRNA, PERGAMOS, THYATIRA, SARDIS, PHILADELPHIA and LAODICEA. Each of these in its day, was an important city and emitted numerous coins whose devices have been deemed worthy of study by the wisest scholars. I offer a few notes upon each as a prelude to the more careful search of those interested.

I. EPHESUS. The earliest coins of Ephesus exhibit a BEE as the proper symbol of the city. The Greek letter for *eph* usually accompany it. The other side of the same coin had in some the infant Hercules strangling the lion; in others, the front half of a stag and a palm tree behind. (The latter the symbol of Diana, who was born under a palm tree); in others two heads of deer facing each other; in others a corn fall between two serpents; in others a serpent rising from a chest.

Under the Emperors we see the Temple of Diana having four columns to the front, and four to the sides. The figure of Diana habited as an archer and accompanied by a dog is very common.

II. SMYRNA. A common coin emblem upon the older coins of Smyrna is a head crowned with laurel. This by some authors is attributed to Apollo, by other to Hygeia, daughter

of Esculapius. Another frequent device is a female head crowned with a turret. This is doubtless Cybele whose temple in Smyrna was found. Some of the groups of figures upon their coins are these: a woman seated on a grain basket; an Amazon with left breast naked; a lion gradient, and within an oaken crown; a temple with four pillars in which sits the goddess Fortune, her right hand on a wagon-beam, in her left a cornucopia; two cities each representing a Nemesis; at their feet a wheel; Isis and Nemesis standing, the former with the Egyptian instrument of Music, styled a *Sistrum*, the latter with a wheel at his feet; Jupiter bearded and nude; a gryphus with a wheel; Minerva standing before an altar on which a sacrifice is burning, in her right hand the sacred dish, in her left a spear. In a list of 340 coins the above emblems with many others are varied in every manner that the ingenuity of Grecian art suggested. The inscription on the older coins usually include the names of the city rulers, such as Demetrius, Dionysius, Leontisan, &c. An interesting type of these coins presents the likeness of Homer with the figure of a book.

III. PERGAMOS. The earlier coins of this city have the portrait of Mithridatis IV.-Eupatoris. On the other side is seen a stag feeding, the crescent moon and star with Greek letters PER. Other coins are *cistophori*, that is, exhibiting a chest with a snake issuing therefrom. These are numerous, and present numerous variations from: the simple type.

The figures of Love, Minerva, Hercules, Esculapius and Pallas often appear. On the reverses the head of an ox; an owl and ivy branch; thunderbolt; eagle standing on thunderbolt; the figure of victory gradient; the Paphian Venus standing in a temple; Jupiter Ammon with ram's horns on his forehead; statue of Augustus standing in a temple; a man veiled standing in the act of sacrificing, holding in the right hand the sacred dish; Caligula standing, holding a rolled parchment in his right hand; a temple with four columns &c.

I say nothing of the inscription, the older coins usually bearing the name of the city and its rulers, the latter the names of the Roman Emperors. The language is Greek, the work generally good. In some we find the expression *Dis Neokoron* as on the coins of Tarsus. This refers to the fact that the city of Pergamos had been twice preferred out of all the cities of Asia Minor, to serve the temple of Diana at Ephesus. This service was a subject of great emulation among the neighbouring cities.

IV. THYATIRA. The older coins of this city show a bearded head bound round with a fillet, and crowned with a *modius* (corn-basket.) The opposite side of the coins exhibits a figure standing with a lotus in the head, in the right hand a sistrum, in the left a spear. These are mostly Egyptian emblems. Upon others we see Minerva wearing a helmet and having spear and shield; the goddess Fortune with her usual attributes; eagle with expanded wings; a lion walking; figure bearing a bunch of grapes and a pastoral staff; a tripod altar within a laurel crown; the head of Diana, behind her a bow and quiver; the usual emblem of a flowing river as in coins of Tarsus.

Later we find the Emperors and their consorts upon the coins with the usual adulatory expressions. Also Esculapius with staff around which a serpent is twined; Vulcan working upon pieces of armour, having his hammer &c; Pluto in a four-horse chariot abducting Proserpine; Bacchus with accustomed objects; Apollo, Hygeia, Pallas, Hercules, etc.

A remarkable specimen exists of Alexander Severus (A. D. 225), having Apollo standing erect, his head radiated, beneath him a rainbow. In his left hand is a globe, his right is extended. The inscriptions are in Greek, the name of the place and its chief ruler.

V. In the early coins of SARDIS, numerous names of chief magistrates appear. The letters *s a r* in Greek suffice to fix their origin at this city. The most frequent emblems are

two serpents with heads erect, winding about an object, and on the other side the sacred chest with serpent issuing therefrom, all in an ivy crown.

Other devices are a lion's head ; front part of a bull with branch of a tree ; the the head of Ceres ornamented with veil and wheat heads ; Jupiter seated, holding in his right hand a spear, sitting within a circle containing the twelve signs of the Zodiac ; Diana with bow and quiver ; Bacchus with his usual attributions ; Hercules with club and lions' skin ; the head of Silenus bearded and crowned with ivy leaves ; a figure seated in a chair, holding in right hand a staff ; the fore part of a panther ; two thyrses crossed ; the head of Cybele ; Diana of Ephesus holding in her right hand a poppy-head, in her left a head of barley ; a temple of four columns ; the head of the goddess Luna covered with a hat, the crescent moon upon the shoulder ; the figure of Esculapius ; Apollo standing nude, at his right a swan, at his left a lyre all in a crown of laurel ; two women with right hands joined ; a horseman galloping at full speed, looking back, etc.

VI. PHILADELPHIA. The more ancient coins of this city are all of bronze. They display types, numerous and instructive of which I instance a few. The laureated head of Jove, and on the other side a lyre in a laurel crown ; two heads *jugated*, each ornamented with wheat heads ; the Dioscuri, or sons of Jupiter, Castor and Pollux, a star over the head of each ; the Macedonian shield ; a thunderbolt within a laurel crown ; the huntress Diana with bow and quiver ; (very common) ; Apollo, semi-nude.

The Roman Emperors are distinguished upon these coins from Augustus to Valerian. Those of Hadrian have the head of his favourite, Antinoos ; Venus standing in a temple of four columns ; Apollo in a similar edifice, also in one with six columns ; two men by a column in which is a statue of Diana ; two urns upon a table ; on another the urns contains young palms ; Esculapius with his ordinary staff ; Hercules

striking a man with his club and dismounting him ; the same hero slaying the Erymanthian boar ; a horse upon which lies a serpent in folds erecting its head ; Mercury having in his right hand the *crumentum* (purse), in his left a caduceus, etc.

VII. LAODICEA. Laodicea is the last of the seven places whose coinages afford such large series to all coin cabinets, minted money with numerous types. The lyre is common. The head of Mars with a star ; the cornucopia and caduceus ; the tripod altar sacred to Apollo ; Jupiter holding an infant in his right hand, his left extended towards a she-goat standing by ; Venus holding both hands to her head, an altar, a dolphin and a serpent ; an ass and a horse ; an altar in which a lotus is laid ; the chest of Bacchus between the two peculiar hats of Castor and Pollux under stars ; two female figures having spears and holding right hands joined, one with the word *Homer* in Greek ; a six-columned temple ; a woman between two lions ; Esculapius with his accustomed staff and serpent (represented now-a-days by every barbers' pole), etc. But enough has been said to show the variety of types under which the ancients expressed their favourite duties, the situation of their respective countries, their amicable relation, their prominent rulers, and all that body of history which, carefully collected preserves the memory of so much from oblivion.

A COMPLETE CANADIAN COPPER COIN CATALOGUE. BY JOSEPH LAROUX, M B.

ALTHOUGH it has been said that literary critics are disappointed authors, we hope that we may not be considered disappointed numismatists if in reviewing the little work of the above title we are obliged to point out shortcomings or defects.

We are glad to be able to chronicle the appearance of this latest contribution to numismatic literature, of which we do

not have any too much, and no doubt, this catalogue will prove useful to many, especially to beginners. However, as hinted, our notice cannot be wholly complimentary; our readers, of course, bearing in mind as they follow our remarks that we do not find fault for the sake of carping, but for the sake of exactness in the study of numismatics, and in order that when Mr. Leroux publishes his second edition, which we hope we may be favoured with, he may not repeat the mistakes of the first.

In the first place we would suggest that its appearance would be considerably better were the large unnecessarily large capitals replaced by smaller. But to leave mere questions of type, appearance, &c.—we would point out that Mr. Leroux has followed Mr. Sandham too confidently, and has consequently reproduced the errors of the latter (for even his work was not absolutely perfect) and does not mention some pieces which Mr. S. overlooked.

Taking up the catalogue in detail we would remark that as the Magdalen Islands form part of the Province of Quebec, it is not strictly correct to give them a separate division; indeed, it might be a question whether in this fifteenth year of the Dominion of Canada it is correct to speak of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, the Magdalen Islands, *and Canada*, for though some of the pieces are of both Upper and Lower Canada, most are distinctly either of one or the other, and the two provinces might easily have had separate headings; it seems very difficult for Canadians to fully realize the fact that the terms Canada and Canadian are no longer provincial or sectional in their true meaning.

As regards No. 13 of the catalogue, we understand that there is no New Brunswick half cent of 1864, nor Nova Scotia penny (see No. 16) of 1823.

There seems to be an error also in No. 23; the middle date should be omitted. No. 41 is partly incorrect; the Rutherfords having issued no token at St. Johns in 1846.

There is only one variety of No. 42, and it is a mistake to assume that the no-date Rutherford was issued at Harbor Grace.

As to No. 48, there are only two varieties of the Vexator Canadensis, and the reverse inscription on both is the same.

No. 104 is given without any reverse; we presume that it has one?

We confess that we are a little puzzled by the bracketed remark; if the words referred to are not *on the coin*, where are they?

No. 109 is a stamp-case, and therefore out of place in a coin catalogue.

Nos. 112 to 116 inclusive are stamped by letter punches, and can hardly be classed as tokens. We would suggest that Nos. 118 to 122 inclusive, should also be omitted from the next edition. Mr. Leroux himself seems a little doubtful of the propriety of their occupying a place in a coin catalogue, from the heading he places them under.

His arrangement of the table of the "Un Sou" series is different from Mr. Sandham's, but would bear recasting and extending; for instance where he notes the existence of two or three varieties he might describe them; it would facilitate matters for inexperienced collectors.

In conclusion we not only express the hope that these remarks will be useful to those who may use the first edition of Mr. Leroux's catalogue, but also that he may find them of real service when he prepares the second.

INDIAN GRAVES IN MANITOBA.

BY C. S. BAKER, FROM OAK LAKE, MAN.



O where you will all over this continent and traces of human beings can be met with, such as flint arrow heads, stone axes, and stone hammers, broken bones, burnt stones, &c. A rude kind of pottery has also frequently been met with in old camp ground

and burying places. I have met with a great many different kinds of Indians between this and the Rocky Mountains, and I find that when a death occurs in the camp they invariably bury as soon as possible, and on the morrow they move away to some other place, and they seem to be averse to camping near to old or new graves, yet they consider it a merit to visit the graves of their relatives to hold the "feast of the dead." Their time of visiting these graves is in the early part of the summer, and while the feast is being prepared some of the near female relatives of the dead one carefully gathers the dead leaves from off the grave all round to a distance of five or six yards, then the earth is gathered up and heaped on the grave and around it; this custom is sometimes repeated year after year till the grave becomes a mound.

Within three-fourths of a mile of this place there is a grave that I passed very frequently, but always took it to be a wig-wam until I was told by an Indian that it was the grave of a woman that died in winter and that had been buried in the centre of the wigwam as that was the easiest spot to dig her grave, it being thawed by fires kept up constantly during her long illness; thus the fires that lighted her home served the double purpose of thawing the frozen sod that was to become her last resting place, and giving light and heat to her and her friends and nurses.

This grave is made of poles like an ordinary wigwam but must have been covered with earth to a considerable height and thickness. The whole mass has fallen and lies just as it fell. The party that were camped here moved down the creek a distance of six miles and then passed the remainder of the winter. Whenever death visits their camp these Indians always move away to some other spot.

All the way up the Qu' Appelle valley, and the valley of the South Saskatchewan the Indians bury their dead by making a strong box of timber of the size of an ordinary

stovepipe, this they flatten roughly with an axe and fit in between standing trees. A circle is formed round by cleaning the ground, by scraping the earth off to heap on and around the graves. I have seen this kind of grave in the Saskatchewan in the neighbourhood of Edmonton, although they have also been known to put their dead on scaffolds.

A NUMISMATIC WAIF OR WINDFALL.

BY PROFESSOR J. D. BUTLER.



Minister from Richland Center, Wis., Rev. Mr. Pearce, has submitted to my inspection a French medal nearly a century old, and whose age is its least claim to interest. It is a medal, not a coin; it bears noteworthy inscriptions and devices, and it turned up where and when it was least expected.

The medal is of copper, and has the size of a sou. On its face is the legend, *Ludovicus XVI. Rex Gallie defunctus* (that is, Louis XVI., King of France, dead) running round a head as ghastly as that of John, the Baptist, in a charger, and with the hooked nose and other Bourbon characteristics much exaggerated.

On the reverse, we see on a curtain hanging above a sceptre and crown that are tumbling to the ground, the words "Louis XVI." 'Round the whole are the words, *Sol regni abiit*, (that is, The sun of the realm departed.) Below is the date of the king's decapitation, Jan'y 21, 1793. At sight of this time-tarnished estray, imagination starts on conjectures how often this last brazen insult to fallen royalty had passed as a coin; when it crossed the ocean; by what leaps, or steps, it penetrated to the region of the Mississippi:—

"And find no end in wondering mazes lost."

It was discovered by its fortunate possessor, in Michigan, among the small change when he had a church collection taken up.

In that case he was hardly inclined to agree with Saul's text: "Alexander, the *coppersmith* hath done me much harm."

It would not be easy to count the numismatic relics cropping out in Mackinaw, in Green Bay, in Maxfield and many a rural district of Wisconsin and neighbouring States, which have been sent to me for study and interpretation. But I would be glad to examine ten times as many. Humble as glow worm, they sparkle no less brightly, illuminating dark corners of art and history. But our strongest emotion is wonder;

"Not that the coins are rich or rare,
But how in the world they came to be there."

SPANISH SILVER IN EARLY WISCONSIN—A UNIQUE MEDALLIC FIND.

[BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER]

TWENTY years ago, Austin Birge, while digging in a mound at lower Prairie du Chien, came across some bits of bones and primitive pottery, and among them espied a larger silver coin than he had ever seen. Removing to Canyon City, Grant county, Oregon, he carried his find with him, but lately sent it back again, so that it has fallen into my hands, by favour of the owner, Horace Beach, Esq. Its diameter is two and one-eighth inches, that of a dollar is one and one-half inches. It weighs 776 grains, or nearly twice the weight of a dollar which is 412½ grains. Its material is chiefly silver, though it possibly contains more alloy than the coins issued from the mints of the United States. Its obverse bears a bust, one and one-half inches high, stamped in very bold relief. It was originally encircled by an inscription now almost illegible. Upon the reverse is the word *Merito*, in letters so large that six of them fill more than an inch. This legend

is in the midst of a wreath tied with ribbons. The leaves of the wreath are those of the cactus or prickly pear. This relic has a hole bored through it in the margin, so that it could be hung round one's neck. It was clearly minted not for a coin but for a medal. No silver coin so heavy is noted in the currencies of the world. The cactus leaves are a feature which points to Mexican origin. The word *merito* also is Spanish, meaning merit, or reward of merit. It seems to have been originally *Por Merito*.

It is noteworthy that while *Merito* is well-preserved on one side of the medal, all the words on the other are well nigh obliterated. Perhaps the silver fell into the hands of an Indian, who thought much of the bust, but rubbed off the meaningless words that ran around it, considering them a deformity, in order to leave the King's image alone in its glory.

In the inscription which encircles the bust the words *Carlos, Espana* and *Indias* are easily decipherable, and, placing the medal upon a hot iron, about all the legend may be made out as follows :



—that is, in English, "Charles III., King of Spain and the Indies." This monarch reigned from 1758 to 1788.

We ask at once, "How came this medal where it was dis-

covered? or into the hands of the Indian with whom it was buried?" Conjectures are free for every one. and so I will state mine,—which seems to me the more plausible the more I consider it.

The Spanish medal, as I think, was presented to Huisconsin, or Mitasse, chiefs of the Sauks and Foxes, on the 20th of November, 1781, and in St. Louis, by the Spanish Governor, Don Francisco Cruzat. If this opinion is correct, its subsequent history is plain enough, as the Sauks then lived on the Lower Wisconsin, in the very region where the puzzling find was made.

What ground is there for this opinion?

The Wisconsin chiefs were visiting the Spanish dignitary, as stated above, were treated by him with marked attention, and they carried home to their tribes a letter from him, claiming authority over them, and giving them orders. This letter is still extant and treasured in the MS. archives of the Wisconsin Historical Society. It was printed in their collections (Vol. III., p. 504.) Now, it was the habit of colonial Governors to give a medal to every chief with whom they formed an alliance. Whoever accepted a medal acknowledged the giver as his liege lord. The whole tenor of Cruzat's letter shows that it was natural for him to hang medals around the necks of the representatives of those to whom he wrote.

A few more words regarding the custom of giving medals and its significance may serve to thicken other proofs that rather thinly demonstrate the reasonableness of my faith concerning the Spanish medal. As soon as the United States had purchased the northwest from Napoleon, Lieut. Pike was despatched up the great river to assert American authority, and that in part by demanding the surrender of foreign medals. He secured quite a number, some of them lately presented to Indians by British agents. He exacted promises from such agents that they would on no other occasion make such presentations. [See his journal, p. 82, and appendix, pp. 4, 8, 11, 15, 21-29, etc.]

But long afterwards British medals were bestowed in the northwest, and regarded by the receivers as binding them to fight for King George, as they were bound by their Catholic medals to pray to their tutelar saints. Tecumseh wore one round his neck when killed in 1813 at the Thames. It may be seen now at the mint in Philadelphia. It is No. 14 in the case of miscellaneous medals, its material silver, and it is three inches in diameter.

During our civil war, when it was thought England might side with the South, our Indian agents were ordered to search for foreign medals among the tribes, demand the surrender of them, and give American medals in their stead. There now lies before me a medal, one of several thus obtained in pursuance of orders from Washington, from Menomonee chiefs, by Indian agent, Dr. M. M. Davis. Those aboriginal leaders, in their own view, did not exchange allegiance till they exchanged the token of it. It is an odd coincidence that the silver disk before me is identical in all points with that worn by Tecumseh at his death, and which is so carefully guarded by our national government. Our State Historical Society already has a nucleus of such numismatic memorials, and if those who ignorantly hoard them here and there, will send them in, at least for inspection in that centre of historic studies, we need not despair of seeing an outline history of Wisconsin written in medallic memorials.

In view of the considerations now presented, there seems to be verity or at least verisimilitude in my opinion that the Spanish medal came from the Spanish governor to the aboriginal chieftain who visited him, and that it lay in his mound-marked grave or that of his next friend, till in our days it reappeared for giving us light and delight as well. Yet I am ready to surrender this theory for one better as the Menomonee exchanged the likeness of King George for that of Abraham Lincoln.

THE EARLIEST LOCOMOTIVE IN ENGLAND.



IN these days when railway trains are every-day matters of fact, and when we in Canada are nearing the realization of our hopes to bind the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific with iron chains, it will not be without interest to reproduce a plea written by William Howitt, in 1847, for the real projector of the English railway system; it is a sad retrospect to know that Thomas Gray died neglected and in poverty, indeed, so completely is he ignored that it is scarcely too much to say that his name is almost unknown to the present generation, although he was, undoubtedly, the first to propose "A General Iron Railway, to supersede the necessity of horses, &c."

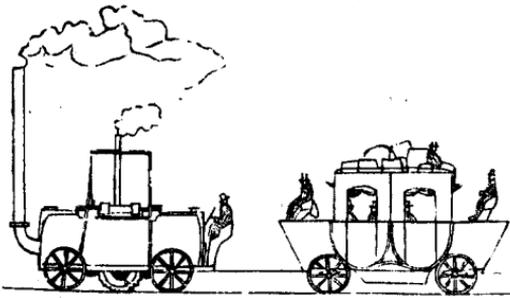
But let us endeavour for a moment to recall the past. Let us enter again into our former selves; let us imagine ourselves living without a single railway in the country; let us recall the doubts of the success of the grand experiment of the line between Liverpool and Manchester to the last moment; let us recollect how the very idea of boring through the heart of mountains, and carrying such ponderous weights over bogs, was scouted; and, finally, recall our astonishment as we saw, for the first time in our lives, a train come thundering and careering on its iron road. It is only by such an effort of memory that we now become cognizant of the vast change which has been introduced, and which we have simultaneously undergone. Thomas Gray saw all this before it existed; planned it, and recommended it by every means in his power. Repulsed by the great and learned, he was not put down; ridiculed, he was not abashed; neglected, he was not daunted; opposed, he still persevered. He omitted no scheme, he spared no exertion to convince the British nation that a new social revolution was at hand; that a new power was about to spring into existence; that a mine of wealth in-

conceivable, and a field of mechanic glory unrivalled, was lying at its feet, and soliciting its acceptance. He had at this very time written a book detailing his views and his great plan, which was in its fifth edition, and about to enter its sixth. Mr. Gray presented Wm. Howitt with a copy of this work interleaved and interlined for his sixth edition. It is entitled "OBSERVATIONS ON A GENERAL IRON RAILWAY (OR LAND STEAM CONVEYANCE; *to supersede the necessity of horses in all public vehicles: showing the vast superiority in every respect over the present pitiful methods of conveyance by turnpike-roads, canals, and coasting tradere. Containing every species of Information relative to Railroads and Locomotive Engines. By THOMAS GRAY, the Projector. Fifth Edition* (corrected for the Sixth), *with Maps and Plates illustrative of the Plan. London: Published by Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, Paternoster Row. To be had of all Booksellers. 1825.*"

Thomas Gray subsequently left Nottingham for Exeter. Often, when witnessing the rapid speed of railways at home and abroad, have I said—"Well, this realises all the speculative plans of Gray"; and have added—"No doubt he is well remunerated for laying before the nation this great scheme, and for so unweariedly urging on its adoption. No doubt he is now actively and lucratively employed in the superintendence of some important line." What then was my astonishment the other day to lay my hand on a little pamphlet in the shop of Mr. Effingham Wilson, with this title—"THE RAILWAY SYSTEM AND ITS AUTHOR, *Thomas Gray now of Exeter. A Letter to Sir Robert Peel, Bart., etc. By Thomas Wilson, Esq., Chev. De L'Ordre De Lion Netherlandais. London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, 1846*"; with this motto—

"I am surprised at the care which appears to be taken by all authors on railways not to mention the name of THOMAS GRAY, though some make rather free with his work. At all events, none can dispute his originality and undeviating per-

severance in forwarding and bringing to public notice his favourite scheme. We may yet see the day when, like Watt, his name will be handed about as one great pillar of our commercial structure."—*Mechanics' Magazine*, May 29, 1830.



Chance has placed in our way an illustration of Gray's proposed locomotive which must be full of interest. The engine—of a funny construction, according to our present notions—has no tender, being intended to run a certain distance, and there to be refreshed with coke and water at a station. The carriages are like coaches, placed on wooden trunk frames, having both outside and inside passengers, guards and coachmen; the guards furnished with horns, and one coachman, actually, by the waggish engraver, with a whip. The coaches are piled with luggage and connected by iron bars; all the mysteries of springs and buffers being yet unconceived. The second train consists of a like engine and three close square carriages; probably for merchandise that was required to be kept dry: the third of open carriages filled with packages.

At page XXII. he gives a plan of "A General Iron Railway"; and here we have *slides* and *turn-tables* for the turning of carriages, and moving them from one line to another. Thus he had supplied his system with rails, carriages, turn-tables, almost everything which actual experience has now made common. His wheels are cogged and his rails notched.

NEW CATALOGUE OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

[BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER, IN THE NEW YORK *Nation*, DECEMBER 1.]



THE State Historical Society of Wisconsin, at Madison, has just published the fifth volume of its Library catalogue. This addition is a work of 585 pages, and the pages of the previous volumes were 2,491. The whole number of titles, with cross references, books and pamphlets, is now over ninety-four thousand.

In the Centennial report on the public libraries in the United States, issued at Washington in 1876, by the Bureau of Education, sixty-eight historical societies are enumerated. At that time the volumes in the Wisconsin library numbered 83,347. Only two historical libraries in the country then reported more books,—namely, the Worcester Antiquarian Society (60,496) and the New York Historical Society (60,000. The Wisconsin accumulations were no doubt less valuable than the smaller numbers, which had been more judiciously and deliberately gathered in certain other Eastern associations, especially in Boston, Hartford and Philadelphia.

The Wisconsin magazine, while in the matter of Northwestern history it has been made so far as possible exhaustive, also embraces a wide miscellaneous range. Its set of British patent reports (3,403 vols.) is believed to be the only one, since the Chicago fire, in the Northwest. Its Transactions of the British Royal Society (154 vols.) has few rivals in America. Dutch books ought to be plenty in New York, but Knickerbockers, notably Dr. Shea, have found in the Wisconsin alcove treasures of their vernacular which they had vainly sought at home.

Historical investigators from all neighbouring states, when at a loss regarding their own annals, comprehend the Wis-

consin light that shines on their dark places,—and are eager to rejoice in that light.

A volume just published by Lyman C. Draper, the perpetual Wisconsin Secretary, entitled *King's Mountain and its heroes*, is full of details which will be all the more welcome to Carolinians, because the authority for them cannot be discovered in either Carolina.

While rich in books, and not without manuscripts concerning local history, as well as portraits of more than a hundred state pioneers, the Wisconsin association claims pre-eminence in the line of pre-historic copper. The missing link in the chain of European culture—according to Sir John Lubbock—is the era of unalloyed copper, intervening between the age of stone and the age of bronze. Aside from half a dozen rude tools in Buda-Pesth, the only specimens known in Europe are 30 Celts in the Royal Irish Academy at Dublin. These are all of one type, a sort of hatchet and all small. But in the Wisconsin prehistoric museum there are 191 articles, some weighing five pounds, and the varieties are no less than fifteen. Moreover, all these relics were brought to light within the limits of the state.

The Wisconsin historical gatherings and gleanings, contributed by well-nigh six score of authors, already fill eight printed octavos. The papers thus produced, as well as the five volumes of catalogues, have drawn manifold exchanges and gifts to the library from far and near. The library, daily open to all comers, occupies one wing of the state capitol, which stands in the business centre of the city.

Three halls 60 feet in length, are each girdled by a gallery at mid height, which doubles the shelf-room, but every corner is crammed and crowded.

The building passes for fire-proof, but so many edifices, so reputed, have been found wanting, when tried by the fire-test, that it is believed that the legislature, at the approaching session, will vote money enough to erect a structure

which, while adequate for a long prospective growth, will approximate in its safeguards against conflagration to that best of transatlantic models—the British record office in Fetter Lane—

“Made porous to receive
And drink the liquid light, firm to retain
Its gathered beams ; great palace now of light,
Whither as to a fountain countless stars
Repairing, in their golden urns draw light.”

THE HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY OF MANITOBA.



WE have to acknowledge the receipt of report of the annual meeting of the above society, and beg to extend a cordial congratulation to our fellow-labourers.

The third annual meeting was held on 13th February at the Society's rooms, when the following report was submitted :—

At the close of the third year of the Society's existence, it is gratifying to report a continuation of the prosperity which has attended our operations during the previous two years.

The immense bounds which the Province has taken in material prosperity have, to some extent, told against our Society. The rapidly increasing settlement of the country, the great immigration, the increased railway construction and the consequent expansion of trade and commerce in our midst, have to a great extent occupied the minds of the more intelligent classes of the community so exclusively that literary and scientific pursuits have somewhat suffered, and have not we must admit, received that degree of attention which the intelligence of our people would have led us otherwise to expect. We have to hope that ere long the excessive pressure of business will relax, and be followed by a period of

greater leisure, when we may expect to reap the benefit of the accumulated wealth and experience which our citizens will have in the meantime gained. All experience shows that there are epochs in literary and historical societies when the utmost efforts of their supporters and warmest friends are required to bear them over periods of apathy ; and, it is to be hoped that our Society will not lack such friends at this time.

We are far from saying that our affairs are not in a prosperous condition, but while business absorbs so much attention, we are in danger of allowing the Society's interests to sink too far into the background.

We can report many things showing that we have made decided progress since the last printed reports.

Shortly before the last annual meeting we took possession of the present rooms. They have proved central, but are already found to be too small.

Small and confined as they are we had the honour of receiving His Excellency, the Marquis of Lorne in them, on the occasion of his visit here last autumn. The Governor-General was pleased to express the great surprise with which he witnessed the accumulation of local lore which we have already acquired. We were able to show his Excellency copies of the *Northwester*, the *Liberal*, *Tribuñe*, *Manitoban* (weekly,) the *News-Letter* and other newspapers dating back to the foundation of newspaper enterprise in the Province, and a collection of works relating to the history of Rupert's Land and the Northwest, already so complete as to be unapproached by any of the greatest of the large libraries, which wealth and time have been accumulating in the older provinces of the Dominion, or in the very extensive collections of the historical societies of the neighbouring States, even those bordering on our own country, and interested more especially in our history.

Since the visit of his Excellency the Governor-General

our council are happy to state that the archæological department of the Society has become much more worthy of study by the pains taking and highly intelligent attention bestowed upon it by Professor Bell, of the Geological Department of the Canadian Government, by whom all the specimens have been carefully and scientifically arranged, so that each article may now be easily and readily referred to its proper class. Professor Bell has brought his extensive and accurate knowledge of Indian Archæology to bear upon the relics found by the society in the mound opened at St. Andrew's; and your council feel safe in saying that nothing so discovered is now without its scientific classification, and can by this means be compared with relics discovered in other mounds throughout the continent. The warmest thanks of the council are due to Professor Bell for the cheerful manner in which he has rendered such valuable services; but he has further put us under a debt of gratitude by the contribution (not by any means the first) to our Geological and Archæological collection of new and valuable specimens.

It has been subject of remark in previous reports that Professor Macoun had most kindly promised the society a duplicate collection of specimens of botany and other things, collected by him in his tour to the western prairies two years ago. Sir Charles Tupper was good enough to ratify the generous contribution of Professor Macoun, the expedition being under the department of which Sir Charles was then Minister. Circumstances prevented Professor Macoun from having the specimens duly prepared, but we had the satisfaction of receiving them from his own hands last summer, and they are now on exhibition at the rooms.

The botanical specimens in this assortment have been procured from the country beginning immediately west of Winnipeg, and reaching to the Rocky Mountains. A most exhaustive contemporaneous study to this collection is afforded in the magnificent botanical exploration of the fortieth

parallel presented by Consul Taylor on behalf of the Government of the United States of America.

We have to express our acknowledgements to Captain Scott, member for Selkirk, for his unwearied effort to supply the library of the Historical Society with all the publications of the Dominion Parliament ; not only those now being published, but many of older date, now out of print and difficult to be obtained. We have also to thank general contributors for many valuable presentations to the society during the year. The names and contributions of books are too numerous to mention here, but we feel compelled to single out His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface for particular thanks in this connection. And special mention has to be made of the donations of literary associations, pamphlets, reports and proceedings, etc., of sister Historical Societies throughout Canada and the United States.

Your council have to congratulate the society on the continuance of the cordial relations which have all along subsisted between the Society and the Government of the province, and it is with feelings of great pleasure that the council have to report that the Hon. John Norquay, Premier of the Government, has given his consent to the transfer of the chief portion of the Provincial Parliamentary Library from the charge of the Government to that of the Society. Although not large in number, the library is most valuable, comprising as it does a collection of Hansard's debates, up to 1871, elegantly and strongly bound. It will be a pleasure to the council to show by the care they bestow upon this collection the value they attach to this handsome donation. These volumes, and those already on hand, compel the council to consider the subject of providing larger room for their preservation and Government reference.

The Library may be said to have been opened from the day of your last annual meeting. Its formation occupied much attention from your executive council, seconded by the efforts of

our librarian, to make the organization worthy of the citizens who contributed the revenue. The subscribers were invited to send in lists of books desiderated by them, and several availed themselves of this opportunity in the selection. The subscribers deserve the thanks of the city and province for their generous and noble contribution of nearly two thousand dollars, which with the grant of \$500 from the city council, a wise and princely munificence, have been the only provision and source of revenue for books, rent, fuel, light and expenses of management. The circulating department has been much appreciated. Two thousand five hundred and twenty-five volumes were taken out and read during the year.

The vice-president, Mr. Alex. McArthur, placed himself in correspondence, early in the year, with Mr. Archibald Forbes, the renowned war correspondent of the Daily News, the result of which was the engagement of Mr. Forbes for the delivery of two lectures. The weather prevented Mr. Forbes' arrival until after the time arranged, but he came here a month later. The great distance which Mr. Forbes had to travel from his last lecturing point to this city made the charge high, but the account shows that the society suffered no loss, and in other ways the visit has proved of great benefit to the society, while it enabled the committee, through the only possible channel, to have the much wished for opportunity of seeing and hearing this prince of war correspondents.

Professor Bryce, at great pains and expense of his own prepared a sketch of the early life of the Earl of Selkirk. Beyond the immediate profit to the society and community from this elaborate paper a further and lasting benefit has accrued to the country in the paper being the means of leading our learned corresponding secretary, Professor Bryce, to continue his researches, and to embody the result in a volume on the early history of the Red River Settlement, which

it is expected, will have been issued from the London (England) press by this time. Our society very fairly claims this to be an outcome of its establishment, and one of no slight importance to a country seeking, as our own does, an early and reliable history from the delivery of lectures, papers, etc. Professor Bryce's paper was sent to all kindred societies with whom we correspond. The first vice-president, Mr. Alex. McArthur, delivered a paper on the "Reindeer." This animal is a native of the country, and from its great utility in the North of Europe, the subject proved to be one of great practical interest, and may be the means of introducing the reindeer as a beast of draught instead of the much less useful and much abused little companion of man—the dog, hitherto used here for the same kind of labour as the reindeer performs in Lapland or Northern Europe. The same officer of the Society opened our lecture season this winter by a paper on "The winter birds of Manitoba." It gave a list (not claimed to be complete) of the birds which winter in our province or neighbourhood, and from the extremely low temperature (from ten above to 48 below zero) which prevails for three or four months here may be expected to prove of great interest to ornithologists in other countries. The interest expressed by members in this paper, were so strong that the society would be justified in printing, were the means at its command, but the author, your council believe, is likely to relieve the society from this expense. Another member, Mr. Frank L. Hunt, read a paper on "Indian Traditions," and it proved so full of original observation, made from a long and intimate acquaintance with the aborigines, that it should be published among the society's first transactions. Kindred societies have made many inquiries for the paper and have asked in some cases to be put in correspondence with the talented writer. Mr. Hunt has promised a further paper on the same subject this session.

Dr. James Kerr concluded the season's work with a paper on Public Health. This paper may be said to have been the chief means of the establishment of the sanitary society, which as is known to all, has accomplished, and is in fair way of still accomplishing a great amount of good. Dr. Kerr's paper was so full of interest and so popularly written that the local newspapers published it at full length.

The election of fifteen members of the executive council was next proceeded with by ballot, and the following were elected: Dr. Cowan, Alex. McArthur and Geo. H. Han, Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne and Hon. J. Norquay, W. H. Hughan, H. M. Drummond and R. E. W. Goodridge, Capt. L. M. Lewis, A. H. Whitcher, Rev. Prof. Bryce, Rev. Prof. Hart, H. M. Rowell and R. H. Hunter.

The following new members were elected: John Cape, James H. Stewart, A. M. Ramsay, David Cowan and C. S. Baker.

GRAND PRÉ.

HE recent death of Longfellow calls to our mind his beautiful story of "*Évangeline*" and as a fitting memento we extract the following from a pretty description of the Basin of Minas, in Nova Scotia, by Mr. Thomas C. Ross of Ottawa, which appeared in the *Canadian Monthly*:—

It is strange how proximity to its scene awakens our interest in the sad page of Acadian history, written by the American poet in characteristics more lasting than brass. In vain the archives of Nova Scotia tell us the Acadians were unwilling and troublesome subjects, and had to be removed. Poetry has thrown its arm around them, and we see but their simple lives. Arcadian throughout is Acadia, and the saintly sweetness of Father Felician, full of all the

poetry of that wondrous religion, and above all the picture of Evangeline, one of the loveliest forms of womanhood ever presented by history or fiction. Alas, the stories of the women which interest us, whether in history or fiction, are uniformly sad stories.

Taking the steamer, at Partridge Island wharf, a run of some three hours brings us to Wolfville. As we near the shores, we see the long line of dikes, built by the industrious Normans to secure the rich wide marsh, the Grand Pré. No need to ask the whereabouts of the classic spot, and we reach it after a drive of some twenty minutes through a rolling 'new red' country a land of rich farms and orchards, and smiling gardens and pretty homes; a land where, as in Evangeline's day, the richest are poor (or what a modern millocrat would call poor), and the poorest live in abundance. Here and there an ancient apple tree, standing alone in a field or by the wayside, is 'pointed out as a 'French apple tree.' We reach the supposed site of the French Chapel, the church of Father Felician, where the unfortunate peasants received their harsh and cruel sentence. Here are two or three large stones which may have formed part of the foundation, and near by is a hole filled up with stones, said to be a 'French well.' On what was the north side of the church, if it stood here, is a row of vast and ancient willow pollards. The scene before us is well described by the poet: —

Vast meadows stretched to the eastward,
Giving the village its name, and pasture to flocks without number ;
West and south there were fields of flax, and orchards and cornfields,
Spreading afar and unfenced o'er the plain ; and away to the northward
Blomidon rose, and the forest old ; and aloft on the mountains
Sea-fogs pitch their tents, and mists from the mighty Atlantic
Looked on the happy valley, but ne'er from their station descended.

Standing in silence on this spot, the ghosts of a century

and a quarter ago pass before us, obedient to the poet's resistless wand :—

Soon o'er the yellow fields, in silent and mournful procession,
 Came from the neighbouring hamlets and farms the Acadian women,
 Driving in ponderous wains their household goods to the sea-shore,
 Pausing and looking back to gaze once more on their dwellings,
 Ere they were shut from sight by the winding road and the woodland.
 Close at their sides the children ran and urged on the oxen.
 While in their hands they clasped some fragments of playthings.

So fresh and profound is the sadness that comes over us, that it might be yesterday, and not a hundred and twenty-five years ago—

When on the falling tide the freighted vessels departed,
 Bearing a nation, with all its household gods, into exile,
 Exile without an end, and without an example in story.

So complete was the destruction of the unfortunate settlement that when a Connecticut colony took possession of the Acadian farms, five years later, they found no trace of their predecessors, save some sixty ox-yokes, and the bones of several hundred sheep and oxen which had perished during the first winter.

“ Nought but tradition remains of the beautiful village of Grand Pré,”

and even tradition is silent on this haunted spot itself. The ‘forest primeval’ is gone, and the Norman cap and kirtle of homespun. None speaks the tongue of Evangeline, and her story, though true as it is sweet and sorrowful, is heard no more in the scenes of her early days. The people of the neighbourhood wonder what the stranger ‘goes out for to see ;’ and why he stands uncovered under an old willow tree, gazing so long and so sadly across a wide flat marsh.

—We have great pleasure in presenting to our readers a portrait of LASALLE reproduced from Margry's portrait by Mr. Geo. E. Desbarats of this city. We believe it will form an acceptable frontispiece to the volume.

RASCO'S HOTEL.

Our enquiry respecting the above building has not elicited any reply, and we therefore give a simple resumé of its history as far as recorded.

It stands on the north side of St. Paul Street, west of Claude, it was opened May 1st, 1836, and was not only the largest hotel in the city, but was far in advance of any other in Canada; it could accommodate 150 guests.

In Bosworth's *Hochelaga Depicta*, it is said:—"On its site formerly stood the palace of M. Vaudreuil, Governor-General. The hotel is formed by two large separate buildings erected at the expense of £9840; the furniture in them cost £3300. The enterprising conductor formerly occupied the building next the Theatre Royal, known as the Masonic Hall, which was destroyed by fire, April 24th, 1833. The present building is noteworthy as the resting place of many celebrated visitors to Montreal; amongst others, Earl Mulgrave and Charles Dickens, who have recorded their pleasant reminiscences with respect to their visit, but we are not aware of its being connected with any important event in the history of the city.

We shall be glad if this reference to it should unearth any time-honoured record.

—A. M. Smith, the numismatist, of No. 533 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, has published a thick pamphlet "Illustrated History of the United States Mint." The work, which, is a very interesting treatise of coins and coinage, as well as on the mint proper, is crowded with engravings of different styles of money, and the machinery used in making it, and is of great value to coin collectors. (Price, 40 cents.)

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Society was held on the evening of the 21st ult., Mr. Henry Mott in the chair. The proceedings were almost entirely confined to routine business, though there were some exhibits and donations to the numismatic collection of the society.

Mr. McLachlan exhibited the bronze prize medal of the Ontario Normal School, for the coming sessional examinations.

Mr. King showed a denarius of Julia Mammea; and a silver coin of the Spanish Netherlands of uncertain date and value.

A committee was appointed to procure a more suitable cabinet for the coins of the society.

EDITORIAL.

WE have reached the completion of the tenth volume of *The Antiquarian*, and on quitting our labours we feel that we may fairly claim that the book will compare favourably with any of its predecessors. The circulation of such a publication is necessarily limited, but we are confident that our subscription list might be considerably increased if our present readers would aid us to make the work more widely known. We shall enter upon our next volume hopefully.

