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AND
NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

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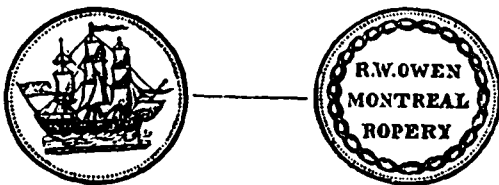
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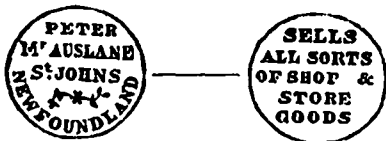
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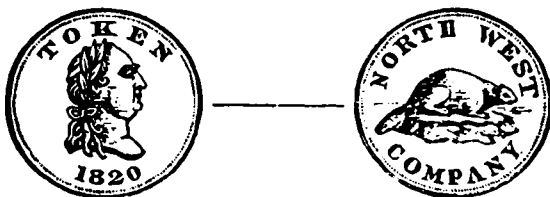
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VOL. XI.

JULY, 1882.

No. 1.

MEDALS OF THE REIGN OF LOUIS XIV.

(Continued from page 151, VOL. X.)

BY JOSEPH K. FORAN, GREEN PARK, AYLMER.



MEDAL XXXIII. LIBERATED CITIES. The medal represents the Sun in his car dispersing the clouds. The legend reads, *SERENITAS*, meaning *a returned serenity*: in exergue,—*PLURIMÆ URBES RECEPTÆ. M.DC.LIII. Many cities liberated in 1653.*

XXXIV. MEDAL.—TAKING OF BEFFORT. The King subdued a part of Lorraine in the end of 1652, and having taken Sainte Menehoult the next year, he sent Marshal de la Ferté to besiege Beffort which was in the hands of rebels under the Count of Suze. On the 23rd of February, Beffort capitulated, thus leaving Alsace and Lorraine in safety. The medal represents the two provinces as two females seated upon shields and arms. The legend reads *ALSATIÆ*

ET LATHARINGÆ QUIES, and in exergue,—M.DC.LIV. meaning, *the taking of Beffort was the repose (or peace) of Alsace and Lorraine in 1654.*

XXXV. MEDAL.—THE CONSECRATION OF THE KING. Quiet having been restored to the kingdom, in order to call down the blessings of heaven upon the king, his consecration was no longer retarded. It took place at Remis in June. The Bishops of Soissons, in the absence of the Archbishop of Remis anointed the king with holy oil, which tradition told, was sent from heaven to be poured on the head of Clovis. The medal represents the king on his knees; the bishop is placing his hands on the royal head. On one side are the Clerical and on the other the Lay Peers. The legend reads thus, REX CELESTI OLEO UNCTUS. *The king consecrated with celestial oil.* In exergue—REMIS VII JUN. M.DC.LIV. at Remis 7 June, 1654.

XXXVI. MEDAL.—THE TAKING OF STENAY. While divisions were existing in France the Spaniards took Stenay. The king sent the Marquis de Faber to besiege the place. He went himself to Sedan, about five leagues from Stenay and while there made a daily trip to inspect the works. (Sedan has become famous since as the scene of a great struggle in our own day). The medal represents the city kneeling before the genius of France. Legend—URBIUM GALLICARUM AD MOSAM SECURITAS. The meaning of which is *the taking of this place has secured the safety of the French cities on the Meuse.* In exergue,—STENÆUM CAPTUM M.DC.LIV. *Stenay taken in 1654.*

XXXVII. MEDAL.—RESCUE OF ARRAS. In the month of August Turenne and de la Ferté drove the Spanish troops away from Arras. The medal shows, two victories placing a crown upon a pedestal. The legend is, PERRUPTO HISPANORUM VALLO, CASTRIS DICEPTIS meaning *the Spanish lines broken and their camp pillaged.* In exergue,—ATREBATUM LIBERATUM M.DC.LIV. *Arras relieved 1654.*

XXXVIII. MEDAL.—TAKING OF FOURTEEN CITIES. While the King was being consecrated the Count of Grand-pré took Virton—and the Prince of Conti captured Villefranche, Puycerda, Urgel, Beluer, Moucaillard, Ripouil, Berga and a few minor towns. The Count Charost took Fort Philippe; Faber took Stenay, Arros and Belfort also opened their gates. Victory is represented holding a mural crown over the head of France. Legend reads—DIVES TRIUMPHIS GALLIA, *France rich in conquests*. In exergue,—XIV URBES AUT ARCES CAPTÆ M.DC.LIV. *Fourteen cities or strongholds taken in 1654*.

XXXIX. MEDAL.—TAKING OF TWO PLACES. Legend—CADAQUESTIUM ET CASTILIO CAPTÆ—and in exergue,—AD ORAM CATALONIA MARITIMAM M.DC.XLV—meaning *The taking of Cadaqués and Castillon on the Catalonge coast in 1655*. The medal is very simple and merely represents a number of banners in a heap. This is one of the least important of the series.

XL. MEDAL.—THE TAKING OF LANDRECY, CONDÉ AND SAINT GUISLAIN. Landrecy one of the strongest places in the Low-lands was taken by Turenne and de la Ferté. The medal represents three crowns worked into the branches of laurel. This medal is one of the handsomest of the whole number. It is most beautifully worked. The legend is—LANDRACIUM, CONDATUM ET FANUM SANCTUM GISLENI CAPTA, meaning, *taking of Landrecy, Condé and Saint Guislain*. In exergue, the date—1655.

The reader will notice that most of the foregoing medals referred to battles, sieges and triumphs on the field. The next medal, one of the finest pieces of workmanship, is destined to commemorate, not a triumph of arms, but a step on the highway of modern civilization.

XLI. MEDAL.—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL. Numbers of mendicants had appeared in Paris, where by all conceivable tricks and low means they eked out

a lazy and wicked existence. The king who from his tender years, was noted for his piety and love of order, founded an institution, under the name of "The General Hospital," which consisted of three houses for the poor and infirm of both sexes and of all ages. The medal represents a woman, (Christian Charity) with a child in her arms and two children beside her. In the background appear the houses of the Hospital. The legend reads,—*ALENDIS ET EDUCANDIS PAUPERIBUS*; in exergue,—*ÆDES EXTRUCTÆ ET FUNDATÆ M.DC.LVI.* meaning, *Houses built and founded to feed and instruct the poor, 1656.*

XLII. MEDAL.—THE ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN On the 8th Sept., she entered Paris, and over twenty thousand citizens went to meet her in the Fauxbourg Saint Antoine. The Duke de Guise and all the nobles accompanied her to the church of Notre Dame, where a *Te Deum* was chanted. Thence she proceeded to the Louvre where the king met her. The medal represents the Queen on horseback, followed by the Duke de Guise. Four aldermen carry the canopy,—the church door is also represented. The legend reads *REGINA SUECORUM IN URBEM REGIE EXCEPTA*, meaning, *the Queen of Sweden received at Paris with royal magnificence.* In exergue is the date—1656.

XLIII. MEDAL.—TAKING OF VALENTIA. This is the first medal in which reference is made to Italy. On the 13th September the city of Valentia, on the Po, was taken by the Dukes of Modène and Mercœur. The medal represents France standing upon Spain and planting a banner upon a rampart. The legend is, *VALENTIA AD PADUM VI CAPTA*, meaning, *The taking of Valentia on the Po.* In exergue is the date—1656.

XLIV. MEDAL.—TAKING OF CAPELLA. Fortune is represented holding a rudder, a mural crown, and a cornucopia. The legend is, *FORTUNA REDUX*; meaning, *fortune returning.* In exergue are the words *CAPPELLA CAPTA M.DC.LVI.* *The taking of Cappella 1656.*

XIV. MEDAL—THE TAKING OF MONTMEDY. The Marshal de la Ferté took this place on the 7th August. The medal represents a heap of trophies, and on top of it, the arms of the city. The legend is, MONSMEDIUS CAPTUS, meaning *the taking of Montmedy*. In exergue is the date—1657.

XLVI. MEDAL.—TAKING OF SAINT VENANT AND MARDIK. On the medal is France holding a naked sword in one hand, and a shield in the other, to show that both in the attack and defence she was triumphant. The legend reads, FINES DEFENSI AMPLIATI, meaning *the frontiers of France defended and saved*. In exergue MARAICO ET FANO SANCTI VENANTII CAPTIS ARDRA OBSIDIONE LIBERATA M.DC.XLVII, meaning, *Mardik and Saint Venant taken, and Ardres relieved 1657*.

XLVII. MEDAL.—THE BATTLE OF DUNES. On the medal is a victory, sword in hand walking over the bodies of dead enemies. The legend reads, VICTORIA PACIFERA, meaning *Victory bringing peace*. In exergue. HISPANIS CÆSIS AD DUNKERCANE M.DC.LVIII. *The Spaniards defeated near Dunkerck 1658*.

XLVIII. MEDAL.—TAKING OF DUNKERQUE (OR DUNKIRK.) The Marquis of Leyde who acted so bravely was killed. Victory is seen with the city arms in her hand. The legend is DUNKERQUA ITERUM CAPTA meaning *Dunkirk taken the second time*. The date 1658 is in exergue.

XLIX. MEDAL.—THE RESTORATION OF HEALTH OF THE KING AT CALAIS. The king got very sick and at Calais he nearly died. It is said that all human aid being without effect, the prayers of France drew down the help of heaven to save the King. The medal represents Health after the manner of the ancients, in the form of a woman beside an altar around which a serpent is entwined. The legend reads SALUS IMPERII. In exergue,—REGE CONVALESCENTE GALETI M.DC.LVII, meaning, *The re-establishment of the King's health at Calais secured the safety of France 1658*.

L. MEDAL.—THE TAKING OF MONTENARIO. Fame is

represented on the wing, holding a trumpet in one hand, in the other a mural crown. The legend is, RES IN ITALIA FELICITER GESTÆ, meaning *successes in Italy*. In exergue, MORTARIA CAPTA M.DC.LVIII, meaning *Taking of Mortario 1658*.

These fifty medals illustrate pretty correctly the early days of the Great Monarch's reign. The series, however, only properly commences here. We will continue the series to the end in succeeding numbers of the *Antiquarian*.

SALE OF THE OUVRY LIBRARY.



THE splendid collection of black-letter books, broadsides, ballads, plays and manuscripts made by Mr. Ouvry, who was for many years the legal adviser of Charles Dickens, has just been sold at auction for a total of £12,999; many of the black letter editions are excessively rare and are not to be found even in the British Museum or the Bodleian Library. As Dickens' legal adviser, Mr. Ouvry possessed unusual opportunities for obtaining autograph letters, and the collection embraced 177 letters written by the novelist himself from 1836 to the time of his death, and 149 letters written by Jeffrey, Lord Brougham, Lady Holland, Lady Blessington, Tom Hood, Washington Irving, Sydney Smith, Leigh Hunt, Walter Savage Landor, Lever, Ainsworth, Bulwer-Lytton, Maclise, Cruickshank, Wilkie, Macready and many of her eminent persons. For this collection £150 were realized. Among the rare black letters Barnfield's "Encomion of Lady Pecunia," a little volume in verse, printed in 1598, brought £105; Breton's *Passionate Shepherd*, printed in 1604 and believed to be unique, brought £85; Samuel Danyell's "Della," "contayning certayne sonnets," printed in 1592, with manuscript corrections, presumably by the author, and believed to be the only copy extant, brought £88; Drayton's "Shepherd's

Garland," printed in 1593, with the autograph of the Earl of Essex, brought £17 10s. A copy of Drummond of Hawthornden's "Forth Feasting," in verse, for which Mr Ouvry paid £8 10s in 1868 sold for £60; Daniel's "Panegyrike," a presentation copy, with Lady Pembroke's autograph on the title and her name on the vellum cover written by the author, sold for £30 10s. Quips upon Questions, by "Clunnic de Curtanio Snuffe," being extemporaneous replies made by John Singer the clown of the Curtain Theatre, to questions put to him on the stage and printed in 1600, brought £36 10s. Lodge's "Most Plesant Historie of Glacus and Scilla, printed in 1510, sold for £29 10s., and the same author's "Rosalynd Ephues Golden Legacie," printed 1598, sold for £93.

Among the manuscripts "A Book of Hours," of the fifteenth century, with nineteen beautiful illuminations sold for £40: another written on vellum, by a French scribe, with forty-seven illuminations, £25, and a thirteenth century Bible, on vellum with painted capitals £26. A collection of valuable documents relating to the stage, and chiefly of an early date, mounted in a folio volume, went for £61. Among the collection were manuscripts by the Elizabethan dramatist, G. Peele, and a memorandum signed by Edward Alleyn, a contemporary of Shakespeare and founder of Dulwich College. Another important collection, the Pulteney correspondence, the larger part having reference to the Duke of York's campaign in the Low Countries and Napoleon's threatened invasion of England, was sold for the extremely low price of £38. Five plans of battles in the Peninsula and twenty autograph letters by the Duke of Wellington went for £17.

The collection was especially rich in early editions of Shakespeare's plays and fair prices were paid for all of them. A very fine first folio printed in 1623, realized only £420. It would be difficult to produce half a dozen finer copies. The "Rape of Lucrece," printed in 1616, revised and supposed to have been published before Shakespeare's death,

fetched £35 10s although it was not a fine copy. Another copy printed in 1624 went for £31. A tall copy of the second folio, 1632, sold for £46, while the third folio, 1644, quite as scarce as the first, brought £116. The verses at the top of the portrait were in this copy, through some blunder of the printer, turned upside down. The fourth folio, 1865,(?) sold for £38. Halliwell Phillips's grand folio edition of the Works of Shakespeare in sixteen volumes printed in 1853-65, brought £66, and Ashbee's forty-eight fac-similes of the early quarto editions, £176. The dedication copy of Collier's Shakespeare, privately printed in 1875, sold for £24 10s.

Among the Americana sold were Drake's "World Encompassed," 1628, for £8 15s. Frobisher's "Three Voyages for the Discoveries of Cataya (North-West Passage), black letter, illustrated with wood-cuts, 1578, £68; Serate's "History of Peru," 1581 £16 10s; Savile's Libell of Spanish Lies "(relating to Sir Francis Drake's Fight in the West Indies), 1596, £5 10s; Smith's "True Relation of what happened in Virginia," described as wanting the map, 1608, £57; "Good speed to Virginia," 1649, described as "cut in the headlines," and with Sir Walter Raleigh's autograph, £28, and Raleigh's "Discoverie of the Large and beautiful Empire of Guiana" 1596, £5.—*N. Y. World.*

MADDEN'S COINS OF THE JEWS.



HE coinage of the Jews claims a more general interest than belongs perhaps to any other branch of numismatics, though this interest is of a rather factitious kind. Almost every schoolboy collection of coins includes a false shekel, one of those pieces which seem to be poured upon the world in inexhaustible numbers. Persons a little older than the schoolboy handle the coin with reverence, and speculate whether it may have been actually one among the "thousand pieces of

silver" which Abimelech gave to Abraham, or among those other twenty pieces for which Joseph was sold to Midianitish merchants. It is not so very long since even grave writers upon numismatics discussed questions such as these. It is to be feared that if the general reader knew rather more upon the subject of Jewish coins, his interest in them would abate. He cannot be expected to consider too curiously the difference between the italics and roman type in the Authorized Version, or to reflect how much of the significance of the phrase "twenty pieces of silver" is due to the insertion of the word piece. It is natural, therefore, for him to assume that coins were in existence in the days of Abraham and of Joseph. But, unfortunately, that is impossible, seeing that the art of coinage had not been discovered in the days of Abraham and Joseph, nor, for that matter, in the days of David or of Solomon. And as for the coinage of the Jews, it does not begin until such time as the Bible history has ceased. It is in a certain sense of the word apocryphal. There are, therefore, two circumstances which give to Jewish numismatics in their relationship to the general public, a factitious character; first, the fact that most of the supposed Jewish coins in the hands of private collectors are false coins, and, secondly, the fact that the great majority of the amateur collectors have a quite erroneous notion touching the antiquity of these pieces.

There will remain, however, a sufficient number of the experts to give a genuine welcome to Mr Madden's book, which we may fairly call the most complete treatise upon Jewish coins which has yet appeared in any country. The writer has been long a labourer in this field. In 1864 he published his *History of the Jewish Coinage*, which was practically the first edition of the present work. Since then he has from time to time contributed papers upon this subject to the *Numismatic Chronicle*, the journal devoted to this class of studies. Meanwhile, between the publication of Mr. Madden's first and second editions, other writers who had

preceded him have returned to the subject, and he has gained the advantage of comparing his results with theirs. Of these writers the principal have been Signor Cavedoni in Italy, Herr Reichardt in Germany, and M. F. de Sauley in France ; all three, writers of high ability and reputation. Mr. Madden not unfrequently indulges in a strain of exultation over the mistakes which he has detected in the writings of his predecessors, and which he emphasizes in his footnotes by marks of exclamation. It would be more becoming to remember that those who come after have always the advantage of being able to avoid many of the errors of their predecessors ; while these very errors have in no small degree made smooth the road which they are treading.

The early theory concerning the origin of the Jewish coins, which was proposed more than forty years ago by Abbé Cavedoni, made them begin at the time of that recovered independence of Judæa which resulted from the successful revolt under the Maccabees. This theory was adopted by Mr. Madden in his *History of the Jewish Coinage*, and he has adhered to it in the present volume. Meanwhile, M. de Sauley had successively put forward two other theories as to the beginning of money in Judæa. According to the one first propounded, the Jewish coinage began just after the threatened destruction of Jerusalem by Alexander the Great, and his subsequent pacification by means of the mission which was despatched to him headed by the High Priest Jaddua. It is well known that after the fall of Tyre, Alexander marched towards Jerusalem with the intention of inflicting upon its inhabitants an exemplary punishment on account of their previous refusal to assist him in his recent siege ; and how at Sapha he was met by a solemn procession headed by this Jaddua. The High Priest recalled the prophecy of Daniel which seemed to foretell the empire of Alexander ; and Alexander recalled to mind a vision which he himself had had, wherein this very Jaddua seemed to appear before him.

So, on the basis of this mutual recognition of supernatural favour extended to the other, a peace was made between Alexander and the Jews. According to the theory of De Saulcy, the right of coinage was at that time granted to the latter and by them put in force. This view was accepted by the reviewer of De Saulcy's *Numismatique Judaïque* in the *Revue Numismatique* for 1855, though the writer of that critique does not show himself a great master of the matter in hand. In 1857 the same theory was examined in some detail by Mr. John Evans in the pages of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and, with some hesitation, was accepted by him also. Nevertheless, it was eventually abandoned by its author, who then proposed to take back the first Jewish coins to the days of the rebuilding of the Temple and of the walls of Jerusalem by Ezra and Nehemiah, shortly after the return of the Jews from captivity. Mr. Madden himself in some papers communicated to the *Numismatic Chronicle* in 1874, seemed to look upon this view with favour, though he eventually returned to the Maccabæan date.

After the thorough sifting which these theories have received, and the advance which numismatic study has made during the last few years, we have no hesitation in deciding in favor of Abbé Cavedoni's and of Mr. Madden's view. M. F. Lenormant, we notice, who has done so much to establish the study of numismatics upon a wide and scientific basis, has returned to the Maccabæan date, though at first he adopted the Ezra date proposed by De Saulcy. And, without attempting in this place to enter into the more technical arguments which affect the question, it will be easy to show how much more satisfactory from the point of view of the general historian is the theory which would make the Jewish coinage begin under Simon Maccabæus.

The pieces about which all this discussion has arisen are the well-known shekels, the class of coin out of all the Jewish series with which the general reader is most likely to

have some acquaintance, even though it be only derived from forged imitations of the shekel. On one side the piece bears the representation of a chalice supposed to be one of the holy vessels of the Temple. On the other side is a stalk with three flowers, commonly described as "Aaron's rod that budded." These pieces extend over five years only. They come to an end with the death of Simon Maccabæus, and with them comes to an end the silver coinage of the house of the Maccabees, the Asmonæan house. Copper coins, however, were also struck by Simon; and the series in this metal continues throughout the rule of Asmonæan kings and that of the princes of the Idumæan dynasty, until the outbreak of the First Revolt. Adopting, then, the theory that the first Jewish coins were struck by Simon the Maccabee, we find that the whole coinage of the country forms a continuous series. It is obviously much more natural to find money occurring thus in a series almost unbroken, from Simon the Asmonæan to Agrippa the Second the Idumæan, than to find a coinage springing spasmodically into life and again dying out. It should be remembered, too, that the result of recent researches into the origin of coinage in Greece and Lydia (that is to say, the origin of coinage in the world) has tended altogether in the direction of diminishing the number of examples of isolated and spasmodic issues of coins such as might have been cited as parallel instances to the supposed mintage of Jewish shekels under Ezra and Nehemiah. There was, it must be admitted, on any theory a somewhat spasmodic character attaching to the issue of the silver coinages of Judæa. The continuous series of money can only be made out by means of the copper coins. Nevertheless, this use and subsequent disuse of silver money is altogether consistent with the Maccabæan theory, and, indeed, affords upon that theory, one of the most interesting examples possible of the way in which the coinage of a people is often a sort of epitome of its history.

In the history of the Jews after their return from the captivity in Babylon there were three epochs at which they had won for themselves, by force of arms, an almost complete independence of any neighbouring power, an independence lasting for a longer or shorter time, as the case might be. The first and greatest of these periods of complete national life and true autonomy was that which followed the victories of the Maccabees. Judas Maccabæus began his career when Judæa was groaning under the tyranny of the Seleucid king Antiochus Epiphanes. After the death of Judas, and under the rule of his brother Simon, the Jews obtained the formal recognition of their independence at the hands of Antiochus VII. It was at this moment that appeared the first Jewish coins, which were, as we have said, the silver shekels. This silver coinage disappeared with the death of Simon; but a Jewish silver coinage again arose at the time of the First Jewish Revolt under Vespasian (A.D. 66-7), when the nation once more enjoyed a short-lived freedom. Between the fall of Jerusalem and the breaking out of the Second Revolt under Simon Barcochab in A.D. 132, none but Imperial coins were struck in Judæa; but at the outbreak of this revolt a Jewish silver coinage once more, for the last time, appeared. It is obvious that the idea of autonomy is more closely associated with the right of striking coins in precious metals than with the right of striking only copper coins. We know how Rome almost always withdrew the former right from the Greek cities which she had conquered, but allowed them to retain the latter. Almost within our own days private enterprises, such as, for example, some of the Welsh mining companies, have been permitted to issue a kind of token money in copper, but they would never have been allowed to strike silver or gold. Thus the three series of Jewish silver coins tell an interesting history of their own. It is a curious though purely accidental circumstance that each of the series should have been issued by a Simon—the

first by Simon Maccabæus, the second by the priest Simon and Eleazar, the third by Simon Barcochab, "the Son of a Star."

The coins of Simon Maccabæus differ in other ways than in the metal of the greater number of them from those of his successors. Mr. Madden has not devoted much space to the tracing of the origin of the types of the Jewish coins. And this is a circumstance to be regretted, because of all the subtle testimony to history which is given by coins there is none more valuable than that which is yielded by a comparison of the coin types of various countries ; and it is just through the reading of small but expressive signs such as these that numismatics can become so useful a handmaid to history. Nor can the majority of Mr. Madden's readers be expected to have such familiarity with contemporary classes of coins as would enable them to gather this information unaided. Both the types and the legends of Simon's coins are appropriate to the circumstances in which they were issued. They seem to breathe the national spirit which fostered and encouraged the heroic deeds of the Maccabees. Of the types of the shekel—the chalice and Aaron's rod—we have already spoken. The legend on these coins are "Jerusalem the Holy." On the copper coins of the same Simon the legend is "The Redemption of Zion." In the subsequent issue there occurs a change which is expressive of the change in the times. The successor of Simon, John Hyrcanus I., preserved intact the kingdom which he had received, and even extended its boundaries. But he did not keep the enthusiasm of the people up to the same pitch of fever-heat which it had reached under the three great Maccabees, Judas, Jonathan, and Simon ; perhaps it would have been impossible to do this. Civil discords, we all know, broke out, and John's reign ended in bloody contests between the Pharisees and the Sadducees. We may well believe that John allowed himself to be more influenced by the neighbouring at-

traction of Greek manners and culture than his predecessor had been, for at the end of his reign he left the severe national party, the Pharisees, and passed over to their adversaries. The coins of John Hyrcanus seem to reflect the various influences to which the prince himself was subjected. On the obverse these pieces bear the Greek A with the legend beneath it, *Yehokanan Hakkohen Haggadol Vechaber Hajchudin*, "Johanan the High Priest and the Senate of the Jews." Thus the Hebrew legend asserts the supremacy of the Sanhedrin; but the A on the obverse is the initial of the Seleucid king, Alexander Zebinas, and commemorates an alliance which was made between Alexander and Hyrcanus. On the reverse of these coins are two cornucopiæ and this is a device copied from the contemporary Seleucid coins. It first appears, we believe, on the pieces of this same Alexander Zebinas. During the days of John's successor, Judas Aristobulus, the same types continue; but towards the end of the reign of Alexander Jannæus, we have a further evidence of a Græcizing tendency on the part of the Asmonæan princes—which, by the way, is also suggested by such names as Aristobulus and Alexander—in the introduction of a complete Greek legend on the reverses of the coins—namely, *Βασίλειος Ἀλεξάνδρου*. In the coins of this reign we distinguish, moreover, two Seleucid types, the anchor and the double cornucopiæ.

With the accession of the Idumæan house the sovereignty really passed away from the Jews. Herod was never acknowledged as a Jew, and though he rebuilt the Temple with great splendour, he defiled it in the eyes of the orthodox by fixing up a brazen eagle in the porch. Moreover, he introduced the circus and various heathenish celebrations. We need not, therefore, be surprised to find that his coins, and those of his successors, are less Jewish and more distinctly Greek in type and legend than even the later coins of the preceding dynasty. Herod introduced the Macedonian

shield and helmet upon his money. Most of his successors recurred to the older Seleucid types of the anchor and the cornucopie. The legends on the money of this dynasty are always in Greek.

Among the most interesting of the whole series of Jewish coins are the pieces which were struck during the two revolts. The types of the coins in these two series are frequently repeated, and this circumstance makes it a matter of some difficulty to class them in their proper sequence. It has already been said that in these coins of the revolts a silver issue once more appears. We return, in fact, for a short time to a coinage which is, in the true sense of the word, Jewish, and not, like the preceding issues, only struck in Judæa. The "Year of the Redemption of Israel," "Deliverance of Zion," "The Deliverance of Jerusalem," "Year of Deliverance of Jerusalem," are the usual legends, written, of course in Hebrew, no longer in Greek. The types are the symbolic vine-leaf or bunch of grapes, or a palm-tree, the beautiful gate of the Temple, a lyre or a vase; shortly after the suppression of the First Revolt were issued the well-known "Judæa Capta" coins of Vespasian and of Titus.

Mr. Madden has done his work with scholarlike thoroughness, and has produced a book which will, we believe, long remain the *locus classicus* of the subject of Jewish numismatics. Seeing that so much research had to be gone through on the question with which he was directly concerned, we venture to think that he might with advantage have omitted those extra chapters on the "Invention of Coined Money" and on "Writing" with which he prefaces his work. The question of the origin of the Phœnician alphabet has not yet been satisfactorily settled. M. Lenormant has never completed his promised work upon the subject; and we may fairly suppose that he has given up many of the notions with which he started. Mr. Madden, we think, trusts too much to the authority of Lenormant's published writings upon this question.

NEW FINDS AT POMPEII.



A TOURIST writing from Pompeii to a London paper says: — I was anxious to see what was doing at the excavations, but I knew that the best things would be at once transferred to the museum at Naples, so I went there first. I found one room entirely devoted to the newest frescoes. There are about five pictures, averaging four feet square, each full of quite romantic interest, some of these have only been there a few weeks and none of them are yet labelled. The colours are fresh, the drawing is equal to most things at the Royal Academy, and the effect of these buried relics of the first century (A.D. 79) so suddenly lifted into the daylight of 1882 is, I confess, a little ghostly. I should not have been surprised on turning round to find a Pompeiian of the arrested life of the period looking over my shoulder at some of his old haunts. One of the larger pictures gives a sort of bird's-eye view of the theatre at Pompeii, with a wild beast fight going on. You look down upon the arena from some height. You also command a view of the street with the passers-by and a few booths, from one of which a thief has just stolen something and is making off. The "velarium" or vast awning, is half drawn over the top of the theatre. It is, as far as I know, the only contemporary representation of the thing ever discovered. We know that sailors were employed to stretch a similar veil, supported by poles, over the top of the Coliseum but exactly how the thing was managed I believe has puzzled antiquaries. They may get a hint from closer inspection of this amazingly vivid bit of contemporary history. Two long flights of steps outside enable the spectators to reach the top seats without going inside the theatre. This is surely an admirable idea, worthy of our imitation. The next day at Pompeii I puzzled over the ruins of both theatres. I

could not make out where these external stairs could have been placed. In the painting they rise from a public square, but the temple of Isis is built close against the big theatre, and the small theatre is also completely hemmed in by houses. Is it perchance the theatre of Herculaneum?

A large painting of a sleeping bacchante, nude, watched by a satyr, might have been designed by Etty in drawing, colour, and perspective : it is a masterly study, showing besides a great deal of feeling for landscape painting, which for some reason or other, the ancients are not supposed to have cared for ; but the more we conceited creatures know of them the more evident it is that they knew quite as much about colour and drawing as they did about sculpture. Look at Pyramus or Thisbe on the other wall, or Mars and Venus and a capital study of Europa mounting the bull, surrounded by her maidens. All these are highly preserved and show a perfect ease, vigour, and freshness of handling that many a modern artist might envy. The new find in bronze is an exquisite seated statuette figure of "Abundantia," about a foot high, holding a *patra*, or cup ; her chair is adorned with horns of plenty, and the pressure of her body and the set of her drapery over the cushion on which she sits is so realistic that one expects to see her move upon her chair or rise at any moment. Beside her is a slave boy, in backward attitude, about a foot and a half high, pouring wine into a cup. This is also new.

I visited Pompeii next day and went straight to the diggings. The only wonder is that anything is ever dug up at all ; the process is ridiculously slow, even for Italy. The directors sit all day on the rubbish heaps smoking, the dozens of children file up and down with their little baskets of earth, while a few idle peasants shovel up a few lazy spade-fuls at a time. Still, the first thing I saw was the side of a dining-room, uncovered only a few days ago. On one side was a bright picture of a fine cock and hens in a great state

of excitement over a large basket of grain and red cherries all upset. Landseer could not have done it better. The fondness of the Pompeians for birds, beasts, and fishes is very apparent, and they always seemed to be dining. The wealth of cooking apparatus in the museum is astonishing. You have saucepans perforated with countless holes, in most elaborate patterns, every conceivable kind of boiler and cauldron, casts for jellies, representing the prostrate hare and the sucking pig; ladles, spoons, skewers, dishes for roasting six or a dozen eggs at once, toasting-forks, gridirons, and fancy machines for pastry and delicate confectionery, what in Elizabeth's time were called "conceits." In Pompeii itself the oil-pots and wine amphoræ let into slabs, and of mosaic work of colored marble, are among the quaintest features of the ruined shops. I saw in another new part, a fine dining-room found three months ago, with some of the liveliest animal painting imaginable. The first section of the walls all round represented the boldest scenes under the sea—a conger struggling with an octopus, a shark pursuing its prey, a shoal of fish flying through the water, all glittering and fresh. The middle section dealt with birds and wild fowl floating, flying, quarrelling, diving, and the upper and largest section gave fierce hunting scenes—a horse pursued by a lion, an ox in desert scenery sprung upon by a tiger, and all these set in scenery of great force, variety, and character—woods, rocks, rivers, and green hills. The corridors and ante-rooms of this house are equally rich, the walls copiously vignetted with figures—dwarfs on stilts, street scenes, animals. In one room there is a perfectly white suite of marble steps *in situ*, belonging to a fountain. The whole thing stands as though finished yesterday, without a soil or chip or scratch.

They seem now to be coming to some of the richest houses, and have broken into the outer court of one in which stands a beautiful cupola and niche of elaborate mosaic work, representing gods and goddesses in the deep blue heavens

half veiled with fleecy clouds. The house is still imbedded under 30 feet of earth ; but if this is the back yard, what must the halls and corridors be ! The plan now adopted is to leave as much as possible *in situ*. Specimens repeated themselves, and it is needless to go on removing similar mosaics or frescoes, of which there are plenty in the Naples museum. As a rule, therefore, all the later excavations are more interesting than the old ones, because they have been left unspoiled of their treasure. I should like to spend a week at Pompeii every year, if only to watch the uncovering and revel in the new finds.

NUMISMATIC "CRANKS."

NOW and then, a considerable amount of interesting reading, may be found in the columns devoted to "Answers to Correspondents" in many of our newspapers, much of it, doubtless, being very useful information ; but, *per contra*, there is mixed up with it such an amount of trivial nonsense that, after all, it may prove only " A hap'orth of bread, to an intolerable quantity of sack."

Of all the offenders in asking ridiculous questions, however, commend us to the would-be learned in numismatics. In speaking of "Crank" in this department, we do not refer to the vagaries of the searchers after the Queen Anne's Farthing, although the popular but erroneous idea concerning this piece seems never to come to an end. Much as there has been already said concerning it, there yet remains, both among the rich as well as the poor, the fancy that the owner of this precious piece is possessed of something of almost countless value. It is generally supposed that only three impressions were struck, that two of them are in the British Museum, and each owner of a Queen Anne's Farthing, imagines he has the third ; which third is valued by some at £400, and £600 ; by others even at £1000 or £1200. Every-

body who has paid any attention to the subject knows how wild a vision this is.

Nor do we refer to the English "pennies" with some fabulous enhancement of value tacked on to them. We wish at present to speak of those who, being the owners of an obscure copper or bent sixpence, at once fancy they are millionaires, and stupidly ignorant of the very commonest information on the subject, forthwith rush into print with a query to the unfortunate editor of the newspaper, who is supposed to know everything, and to be at their service to reply continuously to the most ridiculous "castles in the air."

Within the past few weeks, the following exquisite specimens of this sort of ignorance have come under our notice. First comes a special query from a "Doctor."

DR. N.A. I have a coin that I would like to ask your opinion concerning, first, as to its age and second as to its value, both face value and probable value as a rare coin. The description is as follows:—On one side are the words "Carolus III Dei Gratia" and date either 1731 or 1781. On the reverse side are the words "Hispan et Ind." and some other letters or words worn off.

The editor of the correspondent's column does his best to preserve his temper and answers as follows, hoping it may deter some other enthusiast who may look to pick up information as "pigeons peck peas:"—

There are no questions so difficult to answer as those referring to coins, when they are put by persons ignorant of the very first rudiments of numismatics. This question is a fair specimen of such. Everybody who happens to have an old coin immediately thinks he has a bonanza, whereas many are only fit for the melting-pot. Yours is doubtless a coin of Charles the Third of Spain, and the date *must be* 1781. Charles did not succeed his brother Ferdinand VI until 1759, therefore the date cannot be 1731, and it cannot be a coin of Charles IV, because he did not succeed his father until 1788; as to its value, coins of that reign are not by any means scarce, and you do not even favor us with the metal, whether gold, silver or copper, nor do you say whether it is the size of a cent or a cart-wheel. If some letters or words, are worn off, and the date is also illegible, we should recommend you to sell it to the nearest silversmith for melting and say no more about it.

But, alas, within a month, another wight, who evidently means business, comes to the front with another conundrum, enclosing a sample of his treasure-trove:—

J. S. B.—I have got two pounds of what I think are silver coins, relics of old Kanawake Indian Customs. Can you tell me where I can sell them?

Again, comes an effort at a reply within the bounds of courtesy.

Ans.—It seems utterly impossible that the specimen sent can be called "a coin" or that it has ever been used as a circulating medium. It is most assuredly a ring brooch, and if in existence in such quantity as the question indicates, they were probably used for fastening some article of dress, such as a shawl or blanket worn by the squaws. They certainly cannot possess any fictitious value as Indian relics, and might perhaps be disposed of in some ordinary way, if they are silver; of course the weight would be the guide to the value.

Anon comes another owner of a bonanza, with a silver piece dated "1067"—this time favouring the persecuted editor with a personal visit; with a view of arriving at some better information the querist is asked, of what country's coinage? and the tormentor answers exultingly, "English;" "Then," was the rejoinder, "You must be wrong, because no English coin of so early a period, bears a date, to my knowledge, "Have you the coin with you?" whereupon, the piece is produced, proving to be a silver shilling of Charles II, with the date, faintly visible, 1667, and of course so smooth as to be of no value, and fit only for the melting-pot.

One more elegant extract and we have done for this time; we find the following *morceau* in the *Winnipeg Times* of May 9th. :—

A copper coin of the date 1092 was shown us to day by W. J. Robinson of this city. It was issued by John of Gaunt, whose name it bears. Mr. Robinson found the coin on King street, Toronto, about a year ago; but whether the ancient Duke of Lancaster dropped it there or not, he refuses to express a decided opinion. If anyone has an older coin, now is the proper time for him to show up.

Unfortunately for the theory of our sapient numismatist; John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster was born in 1340 and died in 1399. There cannot be a shadow of doubt that the real date is 1792, and that it is one of the 18th Century Tokens so faithfully recorded by James Conder, in his book published in 1798.

At any rate they are no beauties, and so scarce that Conder describes no fewer than eighteen varieties of them.

Surely such coin collectors are irrepressible. H. M.

GREETING.



It is a matter of sincere pleasure to have received the following kind communication, and we beg to thank the writer for the information furnished. Such an *opsis* is especially welcome ;

{ THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON,
21st. APRIL 1882.

I had the pleasure, last night, of perusing your entertaining January number of the "Canadian Antiquarian," and was much struck with the comprehensiveness of Mr. Phillips's article on the Stuart Touch pieces (pp.98—107) a subject in which I am greatly interested. Mr. Phillips may like to know that I have all the varieties of the "touch piece" struck as such, i.e. exclusive of the angels and the angelets. They are as follow :—

- (a) Charles II—gold only.
- (b-d) James II—gold and silver (2 varieties.)
- (c) James III—silver only.
- (f) Charles III—silver only.
- (g) Henry IX—silver only.
- (h) Anne—gold only.

They are nearly all the same size, and of course are all perforated, though I have heard that a few specimens of great rarity exist without the hole, which is made in the act of striking. The Pretender pieces (c.f.g.) are of much better execution than the others, and the dies were no doubt sunk abroad, possibly by Otto Hamerani. George I used to refer all applicants to the Elder Pretender (the Chevalier de St George) the father of the other two. But I was principally attracted by your engraving of the "Australian Dump," for, curious as it may appear, I have *two* impressions of this piece, and had no idea it was so rare. I have had them

some time, and they were sold me one by a German, the other by an American dealer. I thought they were a species of coin weight, before reading Mr. Ascher's account.

Your surmise on p. 144 as to the reason for the letter H under some of our bronze coins, is perfectly correct ; it stands for the firm of Ralph Heaton & Co of Birmingham ; and I think that you will find it upon the Newfoundland Half-pennies of a few years back. The letter has been used since the year 1874 inclusive.

RICHARD A. HOBLYN.

MAUNDY MONEY.

TO-MORROW being Maundy Thursday, the Master of the Mint has struck off the customary Maundy money for distribution by her Majesty's Almoner, in pursuance of a curious custom which dates from the reign of King Edward III., the first English monarch who so remembered the poor. The Maundy money—at one time, by the way, the day before Good-Friday was known as Shere Thursday—consists of silver 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d., pieces, and as only a limited number are each year coined the sets are in request by collectors. Rather curiously, sets of the four minute coins struck in anticipation of Maundy-Thursday celebrations during recent reigns are valued by numismatics at a little less than those of more ancient date. Thus, Maundy coins of George II., George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria are quoted at from 3s. to 6s. a set, while those of Charles II. range only from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. and James II., William and Mary, and the dilapidated Sovereign who is commemorated in the front of St. Paul's Cathedral, are to be picked up at from 4s. to 5s. 6d. Compared with the 12£. which a "Septim" Groat of Henry VII. is worth, these figures are, of course, insignificant, but to those who will to-morrow become possessors of Maundy money fresh from the Mint the quotations may be of interest.—*English Paper (Wednesday April 5th.)*

A WISE BOOK NOTE.



IN a collection* of curious anecdotes and facts relating to the medical profession, in the Library of the Medical Faculty of Mc Gill College are given some instances of the whimsicalities with which some of the learned have indulged their fancy in the marking of their books.

Guy Patin wrote in the front of his books—

“Guy Patini et Amicorum.”

Another Doctor, not so liberal makes his say—

“Sum Martini.”

Doctor Gerhard of Iena, not only informed the world to whom his books belonged but gave some excellent advice—

“D. O. S.

Bibliothecae Gerhardinae.

Parsum

Cave

Ne macules

Ne laceres

Ultra museum ne è dicta

Bibliotheca

Apud te retineas

Furar noli.”

“I belong to the Gerhardian Library; take care not to blot or tear me, and do not keep me out of the library above a month; above all, do not offer to steal me.”

—The new die for the next issue of the gold coinage from the English Mint is now completed, and in the possession of the authorities at the Mint. This is only the second die taken during the reign of Queen Victoria, and her Majesty is represented with an imperial crown, and the likeness is that of the Queen of the present year.

*Mems. Maxims and Memoirs by William Wadd Esq. F.S.S. London 1829.



THE HISPANO - WISCONSIN MEDAL.

BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

BEGARDING this disk of silver, dug out of an Indian mound, at Prairie du Chien, and bearing a legend which means in English, Charles III., King of Spain and the Indies (1758-88,) I held in the State Journal of March 3rd, that it was probably given to a Wisconsin chief at St. Louis in 1781. In support of this view, mention was made of a letter dated there and then from Don Francisco Cruzat, the Spanish governor, stating that two chiefs of the Sauks and Foxes were visiting him in his house. In this letter to those tribes he claims authority over them as their great father, and promises them protection.

It seemed to me natural that he should hang medals round the necks of his visitors as badges at once of their fealty to him, as their liege lord, and of their authority over the Indians to whom he wrote by their hands. That he did so in reality, several facts which I have just learned render more probable.

Such a presentation had long been common among the

colonial governors whether English, French, or Spanish, The original record of one such gift has just been presented through me to the Historical Society It runs in two languages :

FREDERICK HALDIMAND, Captain-general and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c ; General Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in said province and frontiers, &c., &c., &c.

To Chawanon, Grand Chief of the Folles Avoines

[Menomonees]:

[Red Seal]

In consideration of the fidelity, zeal and attachment testified by *Chawanon Grand Chief of the Folles Avoines*, to the King's government, and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me, I do hereby confirm the said *Chawanon Grand Chief of the Folles Avoines*, aforesaid, having bestowed upon him the *great* medal, willing, all and singular, the Indians, inhabitants thereof, to obey him as *Grand Chief*, and all officers and others in His Majesty's service to treat him accordingly. Given under my hand and seal-at-arms at Montreal this *seventeenth* day of *August*, one thousand seven hundred and seventy *eight*, in the *eighteenth* year of the reign of our sovereign Lord, George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so Forth,

Sur les bonstemoignages qui nous ont été rendus de la fidelité, le zèle et l'attachement de *Chawanon, Grand Chef des Folles Avoines*, au gouvernement du Roi, et en vertu du pouvoir a nous donné, nous l'avons confirmé *Grand Chef des Folles Avoines* susdit, lui ayant donné la *grand* medaille, ordonnant a tous sauvages et autres du dit village, de l'obeir comme *Grand Chef* et a tous nos officiers et autres au service de sa Majeste [d'avoir, pour lui les egards dus a sa qualite de *Grand Chef* et a la *Grande* medaille]; en foi de quoi nous avons signé la Presente, a icelle fait apposer, le Cachet de nos armes, et contra-signé par l'un de nos Secretaires, a Montreal, ce *dix septieme* jour *Aout* l'année mil septcent et *dix huit*.

FRED. HALDIMAND.

By His Excellency's Command :

FOY.

In this commission the signatures of the Governor and Secretary are in black ink, all words printed in *italics* are written in red ink: all other words are printed on a blank form of 8x12 inches, with a red seal. The medal and paper both came to me together.

This unique bilingual document proves that it was customary for the English to bestow medals as insignia of com-

mand, otherwise the word medal would not have been printed. It indicates that the French had attached even more importance to medals than the English did, for where the English is "treat him accordingly," the French is "show him the respect due to his quality of grand chief and to the "grand medal."

Nor is this all. Spaniards also, at St. Louis, were wont to give medals in like manner. I find in my commonplace book that in 1804, Captains Lewis and Clarke, above Yankton, on the Missouri, having presented Weucha, the principal chief of the Sioux, among other things a medal and a military uniform, that dignitary, meeting them in council said: "I went formerly to the English and they gave me a medal. When I went to the Spaniards, they gave me a medal but nothing to keep it from my skin; but now you give me a medal and clothes." (Vol. I, p. 72)

All indications thus far come to the surface point one way. Proof of Spanish influence far northwest, formerly wanting, are now coming to light. A letter, half burned in our postoffice, informs me that the MS. journal of Major Taliaferro states that in 1821 a Sioux chief from the upper Minnesota, produced at Fort Snelling, a commission signed by Francisco Cruzat and dated 1781. What next?

FORT PONTCHARTRAIN.



ANNOUNCEMENT appeared in the daily press toward the close of the last month which was of interest not only to antiquarians, but to all who appreciate the picturesque or take any interest in the past. It was stated that the repairs on the old fort at Chambly had been begun, the government (Federal) having appropriated \$1000, to that purpose. The amount seems small, but may be enough to arrest the destruction of this historic pile (rapidly becoming a heap) especially if supple-

mented by a grant from the municipality, which we believe is intended.

We have not yet learned exactly what repairs are intended to be made, but from a general inspection of the place we would say that the following are absolutely necessary ; — the restoration of the base of the north-west tower, which has been very much undermined ; crib-work along the river front, which is being gradually washed away ; boarding over the tops of the walls to prevent the water and frost from penetrating them ; the restoration of the key-stones of arches in a number of places ; and finally the whole enclosed within a stout picket-fence.

Then a trusty non-commissioned officer (a non resident) with a hungry bulldog as lieutenant, should be put in charge of this valuable monument to protect it from the thievish propensities of some of the inhabitants, as it was their picking and stealing which reduced this once formidable fortress to the wretched ruin which it has become.

No one of course would object to the public being admitted at all proper times and in all proper manners, but wanton mischief, and especially the midnight marauders with their " Ravages of Time " which Mr. Sandham so cleverly hits off, should be sternly repressed.

For the history of Fort Pontchartrain extending as it does far back into the feudal age of our country, we refer our readers to back numbers of this Journal, where are to be found able articles by Messrs. Lesperance and Mott.

The finest picture of the old fort is an oil colour by Mr. Henry Sandham (formerly of Montreal, as our readers will remember, though at present residing in Boston) and in the possession of Mrs. Sterry Hunt of this city. It has been photographed and copies can be obtained from Notman. In the November number of Scribner's Magazine of 1878, there is a very pleasant article, and a number of very clever, and striking sketches by the same gentleman.

It is certainly encouraging that the government should be willing to do even this much for the preservation of ancient monuments, so removed as such interests are from the conflict of party politics, but a question asked already in these pages naturally recurs to us,—Why should not our various historical and antiquarian societies ally themselves into a general association, such as are to be found in most civilized countries, for the preservation of historic remains ?

OUR RAREST CANADIAN COINS.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

THE NORTH WEST COMPANY TOKEN.



ALTHOUGH most of the history of our early Canadian tokens has been lost, facts worthy of record concerning them come to light from time to time.

The "North West Token" is the rarest of the series, I only know of two specimens ; one of these is in the collection of Mr. Thomas Wilson of Clarence, Ont., and the other is owned by Mr. Gerald E. Hart of Montreal. Both of these coins are pierced, although otherwise in good condition. The former was purchased six months ago from Mr. W. Elliot Woodward of Boston. The latter was first advertised in a German catalogue and purchased for a small sum by the Rev. Benjamin Foltz of Illinois, thence coming into the possession of Mr. Mott of this city. It was sold at auction in New York, Mr. Balmanno being the purchaser. On the occasion of the Balmanno sale, it found its way back to Montreal as the property of Mr. Hart. The pieces referred to, have been sold at prices ranging from twenty to nearly forty dollars.

I cannot account for its rarity except by the supposition that the vessel in which the tokens were shipped was lost at sea. Vast quantities of copper tokens were imported into Canada about that time, and although these spurious coins were seized, the law was so framed, that in every instance

where the matter was brought into court the coins had to be delivered over to the importers. It is just possible that this shipment may have been seized and the proper course to obtain possession of it been neglected. In any case no specimen has ever been picked up in circulation in Canada or found in the early formed Canadian collections.

The token is evidently of Birmingham workmanship, as nearly all the tokens circulating at that time in Canada came from that city. Still the order of art is much inferior to that of the ordinary English and Canadian tokens of that period.

Christmas mentions this coin in his article on the "Copper Coinage of the British Colonies in America," which appeared in the *Numismatic Chronicle* of 1862. Sandham also in "*Coins of Canada*," describes it on page 22, as No. 13, with the remark that, "This coin is exceedingly rare, no specimen known to be in Canada." It may be described as follows:—*Obv*:—TOKEN. *Ex*;—1820. Laureated bust of George IV to the right. *Rev*.—NORTH WEST COMPANY. A beaver to the right. Edge engrailed, Brass, size 28 millimetres.

The North West Company was the successor of the old French Fur Company, although for a time after the Conquest it remained in the hands of the French Canadians, the stock coming gradually into the hands of Scotch capitalists, it was at length controlled by the latter nationality. One of the chief partners in the Company was D. McTavish, whose brother, also a partner in the Company, erected the large unfinished mansion on the side of the mountain, which was long known as the Haunted House.

The head quarters of the Company were at Montreal, and every spring about the end of April, the *voyageurs* assembled at the office of the Company, now occupied as the Canada Hotel, proceeding to Lachine where there was a large store-

house filled with supplies, they embarked in canoes and paddled their way with full cargoes up the Ottawa, through Lake Temiscomang, then across to Lake Nipissing, and down French River to the Georgian Bay, thence to Lake Superior, through Sault Ste. Marie, skirting along the north shore of the lake, they landed at Fort William, near what is now called Prince Arthur's Landing. There they were met by other *voyageurs* with their cargoes of furs from the interior. After exchanging freight each company returned to their starting point. These voyages were made annually and occupied most of the summer.

The North West Company traded mainly with the southern and western part of the North West Territory, while the Hudson's Bay Company occupied the Country to the North, reaching England by way of Davis' Straits. The members of the North West Company were far more enterprising, pushing their trade north and west, they discovered the Mackenzie River, and the best passes through the Rocky Mountains. Encroaching on the territory claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company a rivalry between the two sprang up, becoming at length so fierce that open war was declared between their respective *voyageurs*, and many a skirmish was fought between these hardy traders of the North. This struggle did much to retard the settlement of the Red River. The Colony founded by the Earl of Selkirk was almost exterminated by the opposition of this company.

The prolonging of the struggle somewhat crippled the company and a large sum of money was borrowed from David David a wealthy banker of Montreal, who fearing that the security was not safe, with *lev* his loans. Shortly afterwards, in 1834, the company failed. Its assets and rights were sold to the Hudson's Bay Company, when its creditors were paid off by a settlement of one shilling and eight pence on the pound. Thus passed out of existence one of the great factors in the discovery of the North West, that

"Great Lone Land" the *El Dorado* of the Dominion, which is now attracting so much attention.

THE M'AUSLANE TOKEN.

In Sandham's "*Coins of Canada*," only ten pieces are described as relating to Newfoundland. True, he mentions eleven. But as his No. 10 is unknown to collectors I have come to the conclusion that it does not exist. At present over fifty varieties belonging to the Island have come under the notice of collectors. Most of these are different dates of the government issues struck since the appearance of that work, but seven or eight varieties of an earlier date have become known. Among the most interesting of these is the M'Auslane Token. It is of the highest degree of rarity as only one specimen is known. It was for many years in the collection of Mr. R. Frenzels an extensive collector of copper coins in London, England.

About two years ago his collection was offered for sale, and purchasing the whole of the Canadian collection (two hundred and fifty in number) I became possessor of this specimen.

The coin is similar in art and design to a number of tokens issued as advertisements in England, about fifty or sixty years ago. This I believe was the purpose for which this piece was issued, for it is too small to circulate as a farthing, and nothing less than a half penny ever circulated to any extent on the island. This, will to a great extent account for its rarity as unless it had been put into circulation, few could be preserved until the present time.

The following is its description.

Obv.:—PETER | M'AUSLANE | ST. JOHNS | NEWFOUNDLAND.

Between "St. Johns" and "Newfoundland" is a small ornamental scroll or twig.

Rev. SELLS | ALL SORTS | OF SHOP AND | STORE | GOODS.

Edge plain, Brass, size 19½ millimetres.

Peter M'Auslane was for a number of years a blacksmith

at St. Johns. But afterwards opening out a general store, he did an extensive business in that town. He died about forty years ago, having amassed considerable wealth and handed his name down to posterity by this rare little token.

THE OWEN ROPEY TOKEN.

As the Government of Great Britain neglected altogether the supply of a suitable currency for her North American colonies, the colonists were compelled to accept as change anything in the shape of a coin coming within their territory. At one time it would consist of the dilapidated old coinage of France; next, of worn Spanish silver coins; and at another time of an unbounded supply of shimplasters. These each in their turn, were driven out of circulation by floods of copper tokens imported from Birmingham. Although most of these have no special reference to Canada, several bear the names of some of our early Canadian men of business, and are therefore highly interesting to us.

Of these on account of its great rarity the Owen Ropery Token has always been esteemed by Canadian collectors one of the gems of their collections. It is supposed to have been struck in Birmingham, about the year 1824, and although a number were probably put into circulation at that time, only one or two have been found at the present day. While vast quantities of copper coins were from time to time imported, and traders unable almost, to find room to stow away their copper change such coins seemed to disappear, no one knew whither, there would be a dearth of change until a fresh supply was imported by enterprising traders. We may thus account for the scarcity of some of our earliest tokens. Only five specimens are known, three in collections in Montreal, one in Clarence, Ont., and another, in England. Two of these, in a worn condition, were picked up in circulation in Montreal, another was sold in New York in 1860 with the Robertson collection. It was put up with a lot of 132 pieces which were

bought for one and a half cents each by Mr. E. Groh, when Mr. Groh's collection was sold, Mr. Hennessey became its purchaser paying five dollars for it, it is now valued at from five to ten dollars.

This piece was first described by the Rev. H. Christmas, but the R. has been omitted from the initials of Owen's name and the ship on the reverse was described as a sloop. Sandham in his work, illustrates it on plate V. fig. 5 and remarks that "No specimen of this coin has been met with in this City."

This token is similar to many of those appearing about that time. A ship seems to have been a favourite design with the manufacturers of those tokens. Many have a similar ship without legend, it may therefore be inferred that the obverse die of the Owen's token was previously used in striking one of the varieties of the "Ships Colonies & Commerce" tokens. The circle of twisted ropes on the reverse is appropriate to the business of the issuer of the token.

Description. *Obv.*:—A ship under full sail to the right.

Rev.:—R. W. OWEN | MONTREAL | ROPERY
within a circle of twisted cordage.

Edge engraved, copper—size 27 millimetres.

Owen's ropery was established about the year 1824 or a little earlier. It was a small affair situated in Gain street in the eastern part of the city, and consisted of an open shed by the side of a fence, under which was a wheel turned by hand. The quantity of hemp used was less than four tons per annum, and a small supply of lines rather than ropes, the product. In 1825, Mr. J. A. Converse, whose father was an extensive iron founder in Troy N. Y. came here and established a much larger ropery, and Owen finding that his small hand power concern could not compete with it, sold out to Converse. The purchase was not an extensive one, consisting mainly of two tons of hemp and the wheel. Owen afterward removed to Kingston, when he induced the

Government to establish a ropery in connection with the Penitentiary, but this venture also proving unsuccessful, the Government advertised for another manager, and Mr. Converse sent up his foreman Coyle to run it, but as the project did not pay, it was abandoned. Mr. Converse, who is still alive remembers that there was a coin issued by Owen, but knows nothing about its design or the number struck. He is still proprietor of the Montreal Cordage Works. These works now consume over ten tons of hemp per day, nearly three times as much as the annual consumption of Owen's factory.

COPPERS.



OUR "old time" coppers, it will be admitted by every one, is the most bewildering department in Canadian Numismatics; indeed it seems extremely probable that there are even some specimens which "no fellow can understand;" with a fear of making "confusion worse confounded," rather than with any hope of throwing any light upon the subject, we add to the heap the following scraps.

In a magazine published in England in 1854, speaking of the continuous recurrence of a drain on the copper coinage of England, the writer says:—

"One cause of this drain is the shipment of copper money to the colonies, which, not being done in sufficient quantities by the government, is often undertaken by private individuals as a matter of traffic. We were intimate, some years ago with an exporter of this singular sort of merchandise, who, without saying much about it, from prudential motives, had, in a few years, realized a small competence by transmitting to a friendly agent in a South-African colony repeated cargoes, packed in barrels, of the old penny-pieces of the coinage of the year 1799, which being, as all the world knows, about a

fifth heavier than some of the more recent coinages, passed among the Dutchmen, who chiefly inhabited the colony, for five farthings each, and consequently yielded the exporter a profit of 25 percent., besides the premium which the colonists could afford, and were willing to pay, for the convenience of small change. The value of this convenience, of which we have at home but an imperfect notion, may be estimated from another circumstance, for the truth of which we can personally vouch. Some thirty years ago, or thereabouts, a gentleman, whose mercantile speculations had failed in London, emigrated with his family to Canada, intending to purchase land and settle upon it with his children. While casting about for an eligible settlement he was struck with the annoyance and inconvenience everywhere resulting from the dearth, almost the total absence of copper coin. The complaints that met him were loud on all sides ; continued loss being suffered from the necessity of expending fivepence, the value of the smallest silver coin, for the most trifling article that had to be purchased. After considering the subject, and taking counsel on the matter from a few of the settlers at Toronto he resolved to supply the desideratum himself. Returning to Birmingham, he caused the requisite dies and machines to be constructed, and on again arriving in Canada commenced the issue of pence and halfpence, bearing the head of King George on one side, and—if we recollect right—his own promise to pay on the other. The metal of the money cost him less than half its current value , but, notwithstanding that, so great a premium did it bear, that his profits were more than cent per cent. In a very short time, he recovered the fortune which he had lost by speculation in England. His issues swallowed up by the necessities of commerce, never returned to him and he settled in the country upon a handsome estate purchased with the genius of his improvised mint."

Wondering whether any information could be gained with reference to this peculiar article of importation, we consulted

some old Montreal newspapers, which chanced to be within our reach, and in our search, stumbled over the following verses, which serve to show that the copper nuisance was a subject for some obscure poet as early as 1817-1820.

THE COPPERS; A TRUE STORY.

In days of yore, when honor shone,
Bright, from the cottage to the throne,
When virtue met its just reward,
From Princes to the lowest hard,
Such were the days when vice would shun
The dazzling blaze of virtue's sun ;
When Knaves in black dismay would shrink
And humble on the unhallowed brink.
But now, most sure such days are gone,
Thus contemplated, honest John,
As one day, musing, he did mope
For want of custom to his shop.
Within the Till, his eyes he cast,
His mind disturbed, his face aghast ;
There nought but heaps of Coppers lay,
Instead of aught like silver gray.
John wonder'd at the motley squad,
Fearing at least two thirds were bad ;
When lo ! a voice struck on his ear
From one that seem'd unsullied, clear,
With eagle wings it proudly beckon'd
And thus address'd a " George the second."

" Old rusty lump in mouldy case,
How dare you look me in the face,
Or even think your form so fair
With modern Coppers to compare,
Go hide you in some beggar's wallet
'Mong greasy crumbs you'll help to fill it ;
Or in some old pawnbroker's shop,
Or huckster's stall 'mong greasy soap,
There you may revel at your ease,
And such low mortals still may please ;
While I, with Gold and Silver bright,
At balls and plays will spend the night.
Perhaps at times for Port or Hock,
I may be rank'd with ' General Brock."
The " Montreal " or " Ship " I'll own,
That weigh one hundred to the pound ;

And though it sets my hopes awry
 I jostle sometimes 'gainst a "Ropery,"
 Or even with a "Sheffield Token,"
 Or "Birmingham" I may sit joking;
 But with such ugly clumps as you,
 I never will have aught to do."

To this in silence, "George" did listen,
 As though he had received a blessing,
 Contented ne'er with such to class,
 He thus the "Eagle" did address:—
 "Vaunt on, you silly, shining hauble,
 Made up of dross, and light as stubble
 Though now you seem so wondrous clear,
 But a short life you'll have to fear.
 I've seen the day when in my prime,
 To show your face had been a crime,
 So high against the trader fair,
 T'would caus'd your maker swing in air.
 But now the times seem as if fated
 For rogues and knaves to be permitted
 In quiet ease themselves to settle
 And fill the world with basest metal.

Such makes the lab'ring poor man shed
 The piping tears for want of bread;
 Obliged to toil from day to day,
 And then receive you for his pay.
 Well may his wife and children mourn,
 To see the wearied sire return,
 Another starving night to pass,
 Occasioned by your corrupt brass,
 But mark me! though I seem as rotten,
 And by such fools as you forgotten
 The poor man's friend I'm in each case,
 The widow's stay, and chief solace,
 You well at balls and play may revel,
 With gold and silver there may travel,
 But in a rope they ought to choke
 Who'd rank you with a General Brock.
 But hark the call to legislation
 Our glorious pillars of the nation,
 They will soon cause such rogues as you
 To our good land to bid adieu.
 When in some old tinker's hovel,
 You'll help to mend a pan or shovel;

For sure I am that such base metal,
 Will never do to make a kettle.
 While I from age to age shall stand,
 To show the virtues of our land ;
 Virtues which ne'er can be attained,
 Unless by such bless'd laws maintained.
 Confus'd, the *Eagle* wondering stood,
 Begg'd pardon that he'd been so rude ;—
 John heard, care fled, he laugh'd his fill,
 Grasp'd "*George*," and then shut in the till.

Our poet, after making allowance for some limpings in the gait of his "*Pegasus*," is pleasant enough, especially as he talks of our "*Coppers*" with the air of an eye-witness ; we may possibly allow him some license as to his "*Georges*" and "*Eagles*," taking into consideration the date of his writing. The "*Eagles*" we must take for granted are the pieces well-known to Canadian collectors, and described by Sandham in his "*Coins of Canada*" pages 43—44.

THE TAYLOR SALE.



CONVENIENTLY situated near the river bank at a height of about forty feet above the water stands Park House, till lately the residence of Hugh Taylor Esq. It was built about the beginning of the present century by Judge Panet, but not occupied,—being purchased from him on its completion by the late Chief Justice Reid ; Judge Panet afterwards repenting him so sincerely of the bargain that he built a duplicate mansion on the adjoining property, at present owned by Mr. Molson, and like most structures of that period both here and in England, is somewhat in the classic style. It was still the fashion to quote Sir Christopher Wren as the great authority on architecture ; the term Gothic was used as we still use the term Vandal, as synonymous with utter barbarity ; and the ideal of a place for Christian worship was a quadrangular building with a portico and pediment of a

heathen temple surmounted by a pepper-castor steeple. But however much we may criticise the ecclesiastical architecture of that time, and such exaggerated specimens of the style as applied to domestic use as Grange Park, Hampshire, Mereworth Castle, Kent; or Gorhambury House, Hertfordshire; (vide "Jones' Views" published about 1830) the more modest Canadian examples have many admirable points. They are substantial, roomy, well built, with a wholesome simplicity of ornament, the materials of the best, and evidently intended to last for all time. Park House is no exception; it is delightfully situated, just opposite St. Helen's Island, the front garden filled with flowering shrubs is enclosed by a good stone wall with a sort of water gate giving access to the shore, and suggestive of frequent visits from the Island in the good old days when Montreal was a garrison town.

In the rear (towards the Quebec suburbs, called on the old maps Faubourg St. Marie) is a large garden covering several acres, and shaded by some fine old trees. The house itself consists of an oblong main building of two stories and an attic with one-story wings at each end. The hall runs from front to rear and is of comfortable width, twelve or fourteen feet wide, opening on one side into the dining room which contains one of those old wooden mantel-pieces, which were introduced by the French and continued in use for some time after the cession, though they are rarely found now except in old French houses, and there is this to be said for them that the older the examples the more handsome they are. We trust that none of our readers will confuse these old French wooden mantels with those dreadful painted imitations of marble, which are sometimes to be met with in houses where people have the bad taste to prefer a palpable sham to honest timber. One of the bed-rooms also has one of these wooden mantels, handsomer if we remember aright than the one down stairs. Opposite the dining room are the drawing rooms which in turn open into

the library, where our interest chiefly centres. This was a beau ideal library ; a good sized room well lighted, with a large old Turkey rug on the floor, a comfortable fire place and old brass fender, comfortable old fashioned mahogany chairs and lounges, convenient tables, and the whole room panelled from floor to ceiling with books.

The household effects were sold by auction in April, some of the furniture being of the style in vogue here eighty to a hundred years ago, though again some was much more recent and common-place. It might have been expected that the local antiquarians would have mustered in force, but such was not the case, the bidding was very languid and many things were sacrificed at ridiculous figures. Two large old engravings of the Canterbury Pilgrims were sold at \$5 each ; two large plate glass mirrors with the semi classic gilt frames which our grandfathers used (and which are certainly preferable to the sprawling " curly-wurly " things generally seen now) were knocked down for about \$16 each ; a handsome round pillar centre table with large brass feet was bought for \$8 by a dealer who valued the feet alone at that : a very fine mahogany settee with handsomely carved lions legs and feet was knocked down at \$2.75 ! much to the purchaser's surprise ; and the military souvenirs did not seem to be in any greater demand. Mr. Taylor had served in the artillery in the rebellion of 1837, and the uniform was not only very rich but remarkably well-preserved ; it consisted of shako, coattee (heavily laced) cross-belt, pouch and belt, epaulets and case, full dress and service swords and a pair of flint-lock pistols. The whole outfit was given away for \$13.13 ! There was a trophy of arms which excited a keener interest though even for them the prices realized were not large. There were sixty-six lots and were from all quarters of the globe. A " Puttah " a Hindoo gauntlet sword sold for \$17.00, a number of " Tulwars " some richly damascened with gold and silver brought from

\$14.00 to \$30.00, an Arab lady's poison-dagger with silver hilt and sheath only brought \$11.00, a Kuttar dagger \$7.50, a Japanese short sword with poison-dagger \$12.00, a Ceylon silver mounted dagger \$10.00, an Abyssinian leather shield studded with stamped brass \$16.00, an early English ogee bladed dagger of about A. D. 1500 sold for \$11.00, a French duelling rapier with solid silver hilt for \$12.00 and so on; the rest of the list being made up of swords, shields, spears bows and arrows, assagais, Indian costumes, wampum, fire-bags, &c.

But to return to the books: the library consisted of 132 works on history and biography in 477 volumes, 94 volumes on geography and travel, 428 works classified in eleven divisions, amounting to 1832 volumes and 500 volumes unclassified, making a total of nearly 3,000 volumes exclusive of the law library. It comprises 125 volumes on Roman law, dating from 1681 down; 686 on French law, running back to 1600; 608 volumes on English law going back to 1669; 154 volumes on criminal and ecclesiastical law, 218 on colonial and foreign law; and 476 on law reports dating from 1688, bringing up the number of the law books to 2,267.

The books were not sold by auction, but a catalogue was printed and they are being sold by private sale. Through the courtesy of Mr. Reid Taylor we are enabled to give the prices realized by a number of works which are related to subjects on which we treat. De la Potherie's "Histoire de l'Amerique Septentrionale" Paris, 1662, four vols. 12mo. illustrated, was purchased by the Dominion Government for \$14.00; Edward's "History of the West Indies," London, 1794, sold for \$5.00; Lescarbot's "Histoire de la Nouvelle France," 1 vol. 12mo. leather gilt, Paris, 1612, for \$20.00.

Mr. Taylor had afterwards many offers for this work, some running up to \$50.00. Pere Charlevoix's "Histoire de St. Dominique, 4 vols. 8vo. leather, gilt, Amsterdam, 1733, brought \$10.00; Stedman's "History of the American

War," 2 vols. 4to. leather, gilt, London, 1794, was purchased for the Dominion Government, for \$10.00; Tupper's "Memoirs of General Brock and Tecumseh, Guernsey, 1838, \$2.00; Alex. Mackenzie's "Voyage from Montreal to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans 1789-93," 1 vol. 4to. red leather, gilt, London, 1801, was sold for \$6.00 and a duplicate in 2 vols. 12mo. for the same price. The following which are not yet sold may be had at the prices affixed; Beatson's "Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain," from 1727 to 1790, at \$8.00, Dalrymple's "Annals of Scotland," at \$5.00; Gordon's "High Court of Parliament," 1734, at \$8.00, Taylor's "Pictorial History of Scotland" for the same price, La Sainte Bible, 3 vols. folio, leather, gilt, in French and Latin, with maps, plates, &c., Liege, 1702, at \$20.00, "Debates on the Canada Bill" in 1774, at \$4.00; "Divers choice pieces of that Renowned Antiquary Sir Robert Cotton," London, 1672, at \$5.00; Playfairs "British Family Antiquity," 9 vols., large folio, London, 1807, at \$50.00; Shaftesbury's (Earl of) "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, Times," 1722, Mr. Taylor has decided not to sell.

We will conclude this notice by calling special attention to two remarkable works—the "Liber Veritatis," a "Collection of Prints after the original Desigas of Claude de Lorraine," with a "Descriptive Catalogue of each Print together with the names of those for whom and the places for which the original Pictures were first painted," 3 vols. London, 1777; this is held at \$50.00. The second is Boydell's "Illustrations of Shaksperc," a collection of prints from Pictures painted for the purpose of illustrating the Dramatic works of Shaksperc, by artists of Great Britain," 1 vol., large folio, London, 1803. This volume contains 100 magnificent engravings: the bringing out of this work cost originally one hundred thousand pounds sterling. This is held at \$1,000 and of course the highest bid over that secures the prize,

We are unable to say how many of the books have been already sold, but understand that Mr. W. C. Norris, No. 103 Osborne Street, is entrusted with the disposal of the remainder, and applications for copies of the catalogue by intending purchasers can be either directed to him, or to Reid Taylor, Esq., Park House, Panet Street, Montreal, P.Q.

THE CONFEDERATE HALF-DOLLARS.



IN the April number of the *Antiquarian** we recorded the sale by auction of a specimen of this very rare piece. The following letter has been addressed to the *New Orleans Picayune*, concerning the four Confederate coins of which so much has been written and said. Dr. Taylor's letter explains itself:—

NO 26 ST. CHARLES STREET,
NEW-ORLEANS, April 24, 1882. }

The story copied in your paper from the *Augusta News* of the 14th, purporting to be made by A. H. Peterson, of Denver, to the effect that "one Dr. H. F. Taylor, Chief Coiner of the Mint in 1861, tried to strike off a large number of coins after the war solely to sell to the numismatists at high prices" is wholly untrue. Three years since, the facts and history, with the proof thereof, were published in the *Picayune*, of the four Confederate coins made in 1861. About the time above mentioned I sold the coin then in my possession, through Messrs Mason & Co., numismatists, of Philadelphia, to Mr. Scott, of New York, with the die. That gentleman recently sold, as reported by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the same coin at public auction for the sum of \$870. It is true that Mr. Peterson did, in 1861, make the die, but neither he nor any other person ever had it in their possession, nor were there any coins "at tempted" to be made subsequently, but the coin and die were delivered to the Messrs. Mason & Co., as they will testify. After diligent inquiry during the past three years, I have been unable to locate but one of the other four pieces, and that one is now in this city. The foregoing facts are given in justice to the public and to all parties concerned, but more particularly to the numismatist who paid his \$870 for the coin. Very respectfully,

H. F. TAYLOR, M. D.

* Vol. x. p. 161.

NEW FRENCH COINAGE.



HE French Mint has struck the models of some new coins to replace the present copper coinage. They are to be made of an alloy of nickel, similar to the German and Belgian, and will not be circular, but rectangular to distinguish them from silver.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.



HE coinage of trade dollars has failed of its object, so far as concerns the creation of a currency adapted to trade with the Chinese Empire. The Director of the United States Mint says this coin, to the amount of \$27,000,000, was exported to China with the expectation that it would supersede the Mexican dollar, but as the Chinese found they could make about 4000 grains on every thousand trade dollars converted into bar metal, nearly all went into the melting pot. If the trade dollar had been of equal weight with the Mexican dollar, or 416 grains, it would have remained in circulation to-day.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

T the April meeting of this society a donation was presented from the Rev. Canon Fownall, of Rugby, England, consisting of five early English silver pieces, and a copy of a treatise on the Irish coins of Edward 6th.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan presented four foreign pieces; a silver West Frisia, 1678, a four shilling of Lubeck, 1728, a ten Ores (Swedish) of 1855, and a 20 Kopeck of 1856.

Major Hugnet Latour exhibited some autograph letters of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the last French governor of

Canada, an impression in wax of the coats of arms of a number of our early noblesse, including those of the Marquis de Lotbiniere, and Chevaliers d'Aillebout, Godefroy de Tannancour, de la Valtrie, de St. Ours, and Baby, also of M. M. Neven—Sevestre, St. Ours—Duchesnay and St. Ours—Kierkowsky.

After the transaction of routine business, Mr. Murphy, 1st Vice-president, read the essay of the evening on "The position held in business in Montreal by Americans, in the early part of the present century," showing that formerly both their number and influence were considerable, but of late years had relatively declined very much. After a vote of thanks the meeting adjourned.

The June meeting was held a couple of weeks later than usual. Although the appointed essayist had not been able to get his paper ready, the proceedings were not without interest. Major Huguet Latour exhibited a deed of sale from the Marquis de Vaudreuil to the Marquis de Lotbiniere; an Acte de Foye et Homage of the Sieur de Boucherville, bearing the seal and signature of the Intendant Bigot; and the commission of his father, Louis Hugnet Latour, as captain, signed by Sir George Prevost, April 14th, 1812. Mr. Mott exhibited the illustrated catalogue of the Chapman sale of coins. The donations were the bronze medal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, though Mr. S. C. Stevenson, and twenty-six coins, medals, medallets, tokens, &c., from Mr. George Borlase; there being among these a large silver medal of William and Mary, a Lyme Regis farthing, 1669, two seventeenth century tokens, a 3d. and 4d. of Charles I and Charles II., a Calais groat of Henry V, and two six-pennies of Elizabeth, and a 2/6 gun-money piece of James II. As even numismatists and antiquarians are not proof against our semi tropical summer, the meetings were adjourned for the summer months to re-commence on the third Tuesday in September.

OBITUARY.



Mr. Henry D. Fowle, the well-known druggist of 71 Prince Street, Boston, died very suddenly on Friday, May 26th, while sitting in his room on Central wharf. His death probably resulted from heart disease. Mr. Fowle had been in business in Boston many years, having occupied the store on the corner of Prince and Salem streets more than forty years. Recently he had been ill several months, and at the time of his death he had but shortly returned from Montreal, in which city is established a branch of his business. Mr. Fowle was unmarried. He was well known throughout the country for his connection with the Numismatic Society. He was the possessor of a collection of coins for which he had several times been offered \$12,000. Mr. Fowle was born in Charlestown, Mass., May 3, 1817, and was the last and youngest of eight brothers, all of whom were engaged in business in Boston and vicinity. He learned the druggist's business with his brother, the late Sen. W. Fowle, whom he succeeded at the stand at the corner of Prince and Salem streets.

The above is copied from a Boston paper; we desire to add this expression of our sympathy. The deceased gentleman, Mr. Fowle, on the occasion of his visit to this city, above referred to, attended the meeting of our Numismatic Society, held only a few days before his death.