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MEDALS

RELATING TO THE

COLONIES OF ENGLAND IN NORTH AMERICA,

STRUCK IN EUROPE.

BY

GEORGE M. PARSONS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO:

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION.

1888.



ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COPIES PRINTED.

REPRINTED FROM THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

Numismatist vs. Philatelist.

by

Gerald E. Hart, of Montreal, Canada.

There seems to be a singular disregard of the entrancing and useful study of numismatology in the Riviera and many other places in France and Italy which I have visited while great attention is given to Philately an almost useless pastime. I have searched in vain for dealers in coins and medals in many important towns while large and small dealers in postage stamps are to be met everywhere. I have in my lifetime been a devoted student of history and archaeology and have written quite extensively upon both subjects and have originated societies for their study. I have also been a stamp collector owning some valuable specimens but beyond the temporary gratification in obtaining and adding to the collection a somewhat rare postage stamp or variety in colour which but few or no one else has, I never gleaned the least historical knowledge from the collection. But how different with coins and medals imperishable in material as well as in confirming historical events recorded by ancient writers or on record in archives.

Ancient Grecian coinage has proved to us the advanced stage of civilization the Greeks had reached in their monetary circulation centuries B.C. What modern coinage can equal in execution their beautiful biga and quadriga series or their portraiture of the Deities they worshipped, or their medals (octodrachms and decadrachms) believed to have been awarded as prizes in their Olympic games. The execution of the head of "Proserpine" with the reverse quadriga ridden by Minerva as Victory with its racing four horses at top speed has never been equalled in modern die-sinking and engraving especially those made and signed by Kimon, Evergetes, and some others which were executed in the 4th century B.C. in Syracuse. The history of the lesser known countries is mainly on record from their coinage such as "Parthia" for instance. the "Judea Capta" and

Turning to Rome, have we not got the "Judea Capta" and "Devicta" series, confirming the destruction of Jerusalem and the dispersal of the Jewish Nation; also their beautiful series of portraits of their Emperors, life-like as anyone can see at a glance. A frame of these was on view in Spink's window, Piccadilly quite recently.

Coming down to our own times; - ~~quite recently~~. Coinage proves events in history but little known. How many persons in France or indeed elsewhere know there were two Kings of France bearing the title of "Charles X." and yet there were, for I have genuine coins, dated, issued by both tho' they were three hundred years apart. Many written histories and works on numismatology, do not seem to have been aware of the fact for they do not mention it. How many also are aware that the "Grand Monarque" issued coins specially for circulation in Canada bearing the date 1670 with the proud and beautiful legend "Gloriam Regni Tui Dicent" (Of the glory of the Kingdom shall they speak) a fact which had Madame de Pompadour been aware of, might have dictated a different answer to the request made by General the Marquis de Montcalm for more soldiers to protect Canada from the British invaders and to which she replied "We have use for our own soldiers over here in Europe and not to protect a snow-clad Country such as Canada is." None was sent him and hence the loss of that great country to France which Louis the XIV. so much prized, as well as Mazarin, Richelieu and Colbert who each and all devoted their time, attention, country's money and population to

to colonize as a worthy appanage of the Mother country.

Through numismatics chiefly, I am disproving in a book I am now completing for publication a very important statement in British and American history universally accepted as fact, erroneously.

It is to be regretted that our modern system of coinage has dropped all historical references except as to the reigning or political governing dynasty from which little can be gleaned so that it will not be of much historical value to future generations.

*Typed by Miss Horn, No. 5 Avenue St Michel, Monte Carlo.
27 March 1924.*

Extrait de l'
Annonce des Concours
de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres

— 14 —

conservés dans les collections publiques ou privées de
l'Espagne.

Ce prix sera décerné en 1926.

Dépôt des ouvrages, les imprimés en double exemplaire,
avant le 1^{er} janvier 1926.

PRIX DE NUMISMATIQUE ANCIENNE ET DU MOYEN AGE

*maintenant
1927*

I. Le prix de numismatique fondé par M. ALLIER DE
HAUTEROCHE sera décerné, en 1925, au meilleur ouvrage
de numismatique ancienne qui aura été publié en 1925
et 1924.

II. Le prix de numismatique fondé par M^{me} veuve DU-
CHALAIS sera décerné, en 1926, au meilleur ouvrage de
numismatique du Moyen âge qui aura été publié en 1924
et 1925.

Chacun de ces prix est de la valeur de mille francs.

Les ouvrages présentés devront être déposés, en double
exemplaire, au Secrétariat de l'Institut, avant le 1^{er} jan-
vier de l'année du concours.

*avec une lettre présentant l'ouvrage
al'adresse*

PRIX DE NUMISMATIQUE ORIENTALE (1200 fr.)

M. Edmond DROUIN a légué à l'Académie des Inscryp-
tions et Belles-Lettres une rente annuelle de trois
cents francs, pour fonder un prix qui doit être décerné,
tous les quatre ans, au meilleur travail, manuscrit ou
imprimé, sur la numismatique orientale, quelle que soit.

de M. le Secrétaire perpétuel

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY HOLDS ANNUAL MEET

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2—(U.P.)—George J. Bauer, Rochester, was re-elected President of the American Numismatic Association at its 39th annual convention here today.

L. A. Renaud, Montreal, first vice-president; H. T. Wilson, Chicago, secretary; George H. Blake, Jersey City, treasurer; C. W. Foster, Rochester, librarian, also were re-elected.

Harvey L. Hanson, Los Angeles, second vice-president and N. T. Thomson, Omaha, chairman of the board of governors were newly elected.

Herbert Abrand, Cincinnati; W. Philpot, Dallas; Moritz Worme, New York and Harley L. Freer, Cleveland, were named governors.

First Section

REMINISCENCES

Let us not forget them or their deeds

Aye! What sad thoughts these arise, as I write of them; alas, all gone to their long home. Having known them all, communed with them, shared with them their cherished hobbies, how fortunate I feel, that it is left to me to sing their praise, incompetent as I may be, to laud their virtues and to leave to posterity this slight recognition of their merits, in their efforts to promote the knowledge and welfare of our generation. I acknowledge my own indebtedness to one and all of them and I can only trust that posterity will inscribe them in a Hall of Fame, which they richly deserve, as the pioneers in conserving the incunabula of Canada's past history.

They did not establish this Society with any mercenary object in view; on the contrary, in its early days it was a drag on both their time and purse. It was not even a social assembly. The object they each and all had in view, was to create a gathering of those whose taste was congenial, irrespective of nationality or language or political affinities, and their homes were open to the monthly meetings at which every one was made to feel he was a welcome guest. Hence arose meetings that every one felt were only too short in the allotted time of two hours. Each member brought with him for inspection such objects of antiquity, numismatics, documents and books, as he specially conceived would be of interest. It was not confined to any one branch or country, but naturally that which pertained to Canada, especially in numismatics ^{and antiquities}, appealed mostly to the members present. Little did they dream that their united work would result in this magnificent Society and home. I place at the head of this list:

4

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Adélard J. Boucher

Who was in reality the Founder of the Society, as it was his conception, seconded by Stanley Clark Bagg, an equally numismatic enthusiast. Mr. Boucher was a lineal descendant of Pierre Boucher, the Governor of Three Rivers, early in the 17th Century, and whose great ability did much to cement the affection and respect of the Indians for the French nation.

Adélard, our Founder, was born at Maskinongé, on the 28th of June, 1835. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, a celebrated Catholic Institution in Maryland, U.S. where he pursued his studies for 6 years, 1845-50. He finished his education in France. He was proficient in both English and French languages, as is his ~~elder daughter in Indiana Boucher~~ ^{sister}, who continues the Music Store he founded in Montreal, very near the original site. The Bouchers were all pronounced musicians and some of Adélard's children (of whom he had 15) are excellent players and high class artists. *There are of these 15 three daughters and two sons alive today.*

In ^{December} 1862 Adélard, with the assistance of ^{Stanley C.} Mr. Bagg, ^{L.A.H} Major Latour, Mr. Joshua L. Bronsdon and Mr. J.A. Manseau formed the Société Numismatique de Montréal, and which is our present Society. He obtained in France some of the early copper coins which were made for circulation in Canada by Louis XIII and Louis XIV, such as the Liards, denier tournois and double tournois, and possibly he also obtained, or at least, saw the very rare special silver coins of 1670, the renowned Gloriam Regni - sols - which Louis XIV had coined for circulation in Canada and Louisiana as well as the many beautiful medals of Louis XIII and XIV, specially struck to commemorate events in our history, and which started him in his innate taste for coin collecting, and gave rise to the formation of this Society. His collection of Papal Medals going back to the very earliest time of these Potentates, has never been equaled in any other private collection. It should be obtained for this Museum, if yet obtainable. *Mr. Boucher was the Society's first President and took a great interest in it for years.*

3

the next principal

Mr. Bagg was ~~one of the~~ Founders of the "Société Numismatique de Montreal in 1862," ~~the progenitor of the present incorporated body of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal, a change of name which probably, had he lived, might not have occurred, for primarily he was a Numismatist rather than an Antiquarian.~~ He was born in Montreal December 23rd 1820, and died there August 8th 1873 at the early age of 53. He was a descendant of a very ancient English family of the Norman period. In the first and second numbers of the Canadian Antiquarian ^{Magazine} (1872) he wrote the articles entitled "American Antiquities" - by "Numa," in which he shows from archaeological discoveries that America was known to the Greeks and Romans and was inhabited by antediluvian man, and states: "America abounds in antiquities so extensive, so beautiful, and so majestic, as to rival those of Thebes or Nineveh. Ruins of ancient cities of immense extent; fortifications, obelisks, pyramids, temples with walls built of hewn stone, showing a refined taste in architecture, and adorned with figures, beautifully

executed; large altars, ornamented with hieroglyphics; remains of ancient palaces, beautiful specimens of sculpture and painting, with many other marks of ancient greatness, prove that this is not a new world, but that a powerful empire existed at a very remote period of time, teeming with a population highly skilled in arts, and in a state of civilization far beyond anything we have been led to conceive of the aborigines of this continent." It is now admitted by Geologists that America is the oldest world physically. This primeval region stands partly in Canada and partly in the United States." He then quotes from various authorities in corroboration of his statements. He winds up his article of eight meaty pages by saying: "May we not then hope that the persevering research of some learned Antiquarian will yet lead to the discovery of the early history of America, and thereby earn the lasting gratitude of the scientific world." Prophetic words, which are being gradually realized by recent discoveries in British Honduras, and my own researches, by which I am producing money hitherto unknown to historians, used by the aborigines of America ^{or more} *probably* 5000 years ^{or more} B.C. in Mexico, Peru and other ~~American~~ *of America* Provinces (if we may call it such, for I believe its true name to be "Atlantis") and which will be illustrated and described in my forthcoming work, upon "Corrections in English, ^{and} *Canadian,* and American History" which also include many other discoveries based upon Numismatology, not known to any other writer.

Mr. Bagg succeeded Mr. Boucher in the Presidency. Being very wealthy he had traveled the world over, indulging his taste for archaeology and numismatics. He never missed a meeting of the Society when in town.

omit

Mr. Bagg was a great traveler to ancient sites and therefore writes from his personal observations.. He was the author of 1. "Notes on Coins: 2. Coins and Medals as Aids to the Study and Verification of Holy Writ: 3. A Chronological Numismatic Compendium of the Twelve Caesars," 4. "Archaeologica Americana." 5. "Canadian Archaeology." 6. "Tadousac." 7. "The Antiquities and Legends of Durham" and many articles that appear in magazines etc. He was a plutocrat by birth, owning estates in England and Canada. He was the largest landed proprietor on the Island of Montreal, excepting of course the Seigneurs of St. Sulpice. About 1790 his Grandfather came to reside in Montreal and established the family there. Mr. Bagg's widow still survives in Montreal. She is a Scotch lady of distinguished ancestry also. He had a son, R.S.C. Bagg, who became a member of the Society in after years. He was educated partly privately by an English Clergyman and part at McGill University. He was ~~the first~~ ^{also} President of the Societe de Numismatique, which I think was the conception of Adelard Boucher

sp. B.

324 MAJOR L. A. H. LATOUR *Chevalier of the Order of Saint Gregory the Great, and the Hon. P.J.O. Chauveau* page 5.

The Major appears as the Second Vice-President of the Society at the annual meeting held in the Natural History Society's Building, (itself among the bygone relics of Montreal,) on the 11th December 1872 (Vol. 1, No. 3 of the Journal) as recorded in the Minutes written by myself ^{the then} as Secretary of the Society, in which minutes also appear the names of Daniel Rose, first Vice-President and the Hon. P.J.O. Chauveau, then Minister of Education, ^{and subsequent President of the N.H.S.} Major Latour was an exceedingly valuable member of the Society from an early date. He was more of an Antiquarian than Numismatician, but was deeply interested in the meetings of the Society which he seldom missed and he opened the doors of his home to some of its meetings during its peripatetic stage, ^{as did many other members} before it received a very small grant from the Government, ^{in a meeting place and} which enabled it to pay the Natural History Society for the Gas it consumed. This grant was obtained through the instrumentality of the Hon. P.J.O. Chauveau, and while it was only \$100 a year, it was a Godsend nevertheless. To do justice to Mr. Chauveau, this native of

3 *Latour*
the City of Quebec, would require a volume of panegyric. Sufficient to say he was the leading French Canadian of his day as a Politician. He was Prime Minister immediately after Confederation, LL.D. (Honoris Causa) of both Laval University and McGill University, and last but not least, President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal for several years and opened the doors of his residence to its meetings. ^{prior to the Government grant.} He was not a collector, but was deeply interested in everything Canadian. He had a great mind and an unbiassed one; he knew not the difference between an English speaking and a French speaking citizen - all were to him brother Canadians, and diversity of Church he did not recognize. Major Latour was a somewhat similar character, but was not in Politics. Unlike Mr. Chauveau, he could not converse in English. ^{Major} He was renowned for works of charity and zealous devotion to the cause of religion and temperance, of which he published an annual ^{his} volume, ^{expository thereof.}

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Replaced
by Boucher
26- 5 ~~A~~ Robert Wallace McLachlan, a Canadian by birth, Montreal,
March 9, 1845, and a devout student of Numismatics from early
youth, and I believe the earliest writer upon that subject ap- page 6.
pertaining to Canada. He never lost an opportunity, upon hear-
ing of or seeing a coin, medal, medallet or jetton, having re-
ference to Canada, to ascertain its origin, history, or cause
of issue and quantity made, combining with this information,
historical notes of interest and value pertaining thereto,
which enhanced its desirableness to be added to a Collector's
Cabinet, and to impart his knowledge to the Public. This in-
spired and encouraged in many others a beginning of an histori-
cal interest in Canada's Past and Present. He was not a dealer
nor an accumulator for a pecuniary profit in view, and though
he ^{built up} ~~possessed~~ a very large collection and had duplicates, I never
knew him to sell a specimen, but used them as exchanges to obtain
those he could not otherwise purchase. He was married and had
one ^{child a} daughter. Fortunately, his mother and wife encouraged his
hobby or passion. His writings, entirely on Numismatics, are
very extensive and appear throughout the pages of the Canadian
Antiquarian and other Numismatic periodicals, both in London
and New York, and show him to be well versed in universal his-
tory and coinage of all ancient countries, his collection of these
was merely to show their artistic and historical value as speci-

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mens. Being of Scotch descent, he was too cautious to allow his desires to exceed the extent of his purse, a wisdom that should be adopted by all collectors, as the acquisition of ancient coins is as costly and difficult of attainment as that of current money. His life was devoted to Numismatology, and while not an original member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, he was one of its earliest members, of which he became, in later years, Honorary Curator of its Numismatic collections and remained so for many years. He died May 10, 1926. ^{a few months before I returned here on duty to day.} He was a moderate collector of other Canadiana, in books especially. He published at Montreal in 1886 "A descriptive Catalogue of Coins, Tokens and Medals issued in or relating to the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. With notes, giving incidents in the History of many of these coins and medals (Fraser Inst. No. 20376 - B103 - 10). But this work is a mere condensation of what he wrote for the Canadian Antiquarian, and does not do his talents justice. [To illustrate his ideas of Numismatology I quote from his first article appearing in Vol. I, No. 1, July 1872 of that periodical entitled "A Plea for an Artistic Coinage" the following: "A great Country, holding commercial relations with other great countries, all over the world, should strive to excel in the character of its circulating medium; and by character, we mean truthfulness and beauty. An elevating standard of coinage is one of the evidences of civilization. It is a well known fact, that a much higher degree of art than is at present displayed on our coinage, can be attained; therefore, as the majority of our people have no other means for the cultivation of this taste, should not the stereotyped designs as the conventional head of the sovereign, the wreath or arms, be to some extent superseded by Historical designs such as graced the money of Greece and Rome. Even these were changed from time to time, so that the people did not tire of the figures thereon presented. By following this example, there would be furnished a free school of art and design, extending to the whole community, and costing the government little if anything beyond the expense of sustaining the mint. The Greek cities issued the most beautiful series of coins that ever appeared, and Greece stood, far before all other nations in the fine arts, their work still holding its place among modern nations. In this new country, especially when residing far from cities, persons cannot visit the stores of art that are ever open to the people of the old world. But one great medium whereby the people might be instructed and elevated can be made available by the coinage. Therefore let us not rest satisfied until a higher degree of art is attained,

If no time to visit

and the people of our Dominion placed in possession of a truly artistic coinage." Such words as these are elevating, and show in his early youth, the depth of his knowledge and study of the science of coins and their utility in promotion of art, and that his devotion to such had other objects in view than that of collecting for a future profit. In a later article he states: "The science of Numismatics is as wide as geography, deep as history and broad as commerce; in which subjects its students should be thoroughly grounded. And besides this the true numismatist should know, eye, and does to a great extent know, the history of civilization, the customs and manners, the literature and art of all nations and ages. He must also understand weights and measures and something of metallurgy." His collections have been purchased by private subscriptions and ~~will~~ be deposited permanently in the Society's Museum in the Chateau de Ramezay.

It was not only in numismatics that M^c Lachlan excelled. He was equally proficient as an expert in the antiquities of the Indians who inhabited Hochelaga both during Jacques Cartier's visit thereto of ^{September} 1535 and of pre-historic age, as is fully shown by his highly interesting and instructive articles, illustrated, written for and which appear in the Society's magazine Vol IV. April 1876 p 154, p 174. He endorses the conclusions of Mr. S. C. Bagge upon ~~the~~ ^{of Hochelaga} site whose article upon that subject appears in Vol 2, No. 1 of the Society's Magazine. Mr. M^c Lachlan was a prolific contributor to its columns.

page 9.

HENRY MOTT

Asst- An Englishman by birth, a graduate of Oxford University and Librarian of ~~the~~ McGill University, Montreal, was an early member of the Numismatic Society and first Editor-in-chief of its ~~Journal~~ *Magazine* founded in July 1872.

Mott was of very diversified talents, as his writings prove, but intuitively he was antiquarian in his taste. He based his knowledge of mundane history, which was profound, upon his study of Archaeology and Numismatics the foundation of it. His presence at meetings of the Society was a sure indication of passing a very entertaining two hours and instructive, for what he said could be vouched for, as authentic. He was a very regular attendant, seldom missing a meeting and always took pleasure in explaining the attributes of an ancient coin which the owner of it had brought for exhibition. His writings appear chiefly in the Society's ~~Journal~~ *Magazine*, the scope of which may be seen from his "Introductory" remarks upon the issue of its first number in July 1872 in which he says: "It may be thought necessary that we should give some account of ourselves, and therefore we desire to state our aim and objects ~~into~~ venturing into print; believing that there has been a want of a journal devoted to antiquarian pursuits, it is a matter of surprise that up to the present time there has not been in this city, any publication ~~as~~ especially representing those interested in such study,.....The time seems certainly to have fully arrived when those interested in studies so important to the historian should possess some means of recording their views and experiences, and of giving and obtaining information concerning them. The Editors pledge themselves not to admit into its pages any communication which could possibly give just ground for offence; and that all articles shall have an elevating tendency; they resolve to exclude controversy, and to make the whole a repository of facts, rather than opinions and a medium of general information to the reader." And he lived up to every line of these promises during the many years he was in charge, and I can vouch for the fact that to Henry Mott is due alone the continued life of the ~~Journal~~ *Magazine* during its incipient years, as many times he complained of lack of interest in it, and his great discouragement. It is needless to state that he never received one cent for the time and labour he devoted to it. His co-editor was Stanley E. Bagg, but upon Mr. Mott devolved the labour of producing the ~~Journal~~ *Magazine* enhanced ~~by~~ *after* the premature death of Mr. Bagg. The subsequent co-editors were merely nominal.

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It will take up too much of your time to recount at length the many other illustrious persons connected with the early days of this Society, so I will simply enumerate those I believe, who from the interest they evinced in the proceedings of the Society (whom I personally knew) and who are gone, who deserve to be specially remembered, namely, Mr. Joseph A. Manseau, Mr. James Rattray, Mr. Alexander Murray, Mr. J.E. Guilbeault, Mr. William Notman, Mr. James Ferrier, Junior, a very early member. Mr. Joshua L. Bronsdon, Mr. Alfred Sandham, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., who published a very early compilation of Canadian Coins and Medals, probably the first, Mr. Daniel Rose (the Publisher of the Society's magazine), ^{S. Jones, Lymman} ~~the Lyons~~ (Henry, ^{Senior} ; Roswell, and S. Jones;) Samuel E. Dawson; John Lesperance, Journalist, William Blackburn, whose specialty was Scottish coins; Sir George Duncan Gibb, Bart.; Mr. Thomas Wilson and the Honorable Judge Baby who could not do too much to encourage its work; and probably to whom, more than anyone else, it owes its present status and permanency, and while not a Numismatist, he recognized the value of the science and accepted and remained in office as President of the Society for many years. ^{Our present esteemed President Dr. Dighton, became a member in after years, shortly before I left Montreal.} In the honor of all these gentlemen and that of the pioneer promoters of this intellectual and valuable historical non-political and non-partisan institution, which has outlived so many other attempts of a kindred nature in Montreal, ~~and those who now rule over its destiny.~~ let us hope it may be ever-lasting. Its very home warrants our aspirations, for there was no greater Canadian of his day than "Claude De Ramezay," Montreal's last Governor, under the French Régime, whose home he built and occupied for years, the Society virtually now owns, occupies and cares for, we trust in perpetuity. All it requires for such is, that some public-spirited citizens should endow it with a share of his ^{or her} wealth, a more beneficial legacy ~~we~~ could not ^{be} devised in favor of posterity, and its education in the history of all nations. The Eastern Oriental nations all venerate and perpetuate the deeds and actions of their Ancestors. Why not we? Let us emulate them, as we too soon forget all they did for us, and the debt of gratitude we owe to them and their memory and nothing would conduce to such a desideratum, more than to perpetuate this Society and its Museum, the nucleus of which is already obtained, especially in Numismatics, which can readily take rank with many others, more richly endowed, and much older ~~the world~~ over.

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It will take up too much of your time to recount at length the many other illustrious persons connected with the early days of this Society, so I will simply enumerate those I believe, who from the interest they evinced in the proceedings of the Society (whom I personally knew) and who are gone, who deserve to be specially remembered, ~~namely~~ ^{are}, Mr. Joseph A. Manseau, Mr. James Rattray, Mr. Alexander Murray, Mr. J. E. Guilbeault, Mr. William Notman, Mr. James Ferrier, Junior, a very early member, Mr. Joshua L. Bronsdon, Mr. Alfred Sandham, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., who published a very early compilation of Canadian Coins and Medals, probably the first, Mr. Daniel Rose (the Publisher of the Society's magazine), S. Jones Lyman, Samuel E. Dawson; John Lesperance, Journalist, William Blackburn, whose specialty was Scottish coins; Sir George Duncan Gibb, Bart^x; ^{born in and resident of Montreal John Horn} Mr. Thomas Wilson and the Honorable Judge Baby who could not do too much to encourage its work; and probably to whom, more than anyone else, it owes its present status and permanency, and while not a Numismatist, he recognized the value of the science and accepted and remained in office as President of the Society for many years. *As these memoirs are written upon a failing memory, any omissions or inaccuracies I hope will be pardoned as they are unintentional.*

In the honor of all these gentlemen and that of the pioneer promoters of this intellectual and valuable historical, non-political, and non-partisan institution, which has outlived so many other attempts of a kindred nature in Montreal, and those who now rule over its destiny (Our present esteemed President, Dr. Lighthall, became a Member in after years, shortly before I left Montreal,) let us hope it may be everlasting. Its very home warrants our aspirations, for there was no greater Canadian of his day than "Claude de Ramezay," Montreal's last Governor, under the French Regime, whose home he built and occupied for years, the Society virtually now owns, occupies and cares for, we trust in perpetuity. All it requires for such is, that some public-spirited citizens should endow it with a share of his or her wealth, a more beneficial legacy could not be devised in favor of posterity, and its education in the history of all nations. The Eastern Oriental nations all venerate and perpetuate the deeds and actions of their Ancestors. Why not we? Let us emulate them, as we too soon forget all they did for us, and the debt of gratitude we owe to them and their memory and nothing would conduce to such a desideratum, more than to perpetuate this Society and its Museum, the nucleus of which is already obtained, especially in Numismatics, which can readily take rank with many others, more richly endowed, and much older, ~~the world over~~ ^{in other countries.}

Page x1.

Second Section. The Society's Magnum Opus.
A RETROSPECT

Probably the most important event connected with the past history of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal" was the holding of the Caxton Exhibition on the 26, 27, 28, 29 June 1877 in the Mechanics Hall, ~~itself no longer in existence~~. I may be pardoned if I allude to it specifically, as ^{was} its chief promoter, and ~~as~~ the then Secretary of the Society. The month and year 1877, was the 400th anniversary of the introduction of printing into our parent country, England, by William Caxton, its first printer, and as Numismatics and Archaeology owed their importance as studies to the promulgation of the history they evinced which alone could benefit mankind through typography we considered that the occasion was well worthy of a special celebration at the hands of our Society. While printing with moveable types antedated this date by some 25 years, in other countries, it was slow in reaching old England and when it did, the first book Caxton produced ^{was} "The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers" coincidentally somewhat congruous, with the objects and transactions at the meetings of our Society, ~~and~~ a copy of which book was among the exhibits.

In the minutes of the meeting of the Society of the 21st March 1877, the following appears: "In view of the approaching 4th century anniversary of the introduction of printing by Caxton, it was suggested by the Secretary Gerald E. Hart that a conversazione and exhibition be held in June to consist of a collection of books from public and private libraries, which would illustrate the progress which has been made in printing during the last four centuries, having specially in view the bringing together of books, pamphlets and newspapers printed in any part of the Dominion, as well as antiquities and numismatics pertaining to it, the whole to be properly catalogued. The suggestion met with warm approval, and a special meeting will be held at the Society's room, Natural History Society building, at 4 p.m. on Saturday, 31st inst., to mature a plan by which the contemplated conversazione may be fully considered and successfully carried out. (Canadian Antiquarian Vol. V, 1877, p. 193). The officers of the Society under whose auspices this Exhibition was held were: Henry Mott, President; Daniel Rose, 1st V.P.; Major Latour, 2nd V.P.; R.W. McLachlan, Treasurer and Curator; Gerald E. Hart, Secretary. This meeting was held at the residence of the Secretary in Durocher Street. The speakers at the Conversazione included Principal Dawson of McGill, who was Chairman of the meeting; The Hon. P.J.O. Chauveau, L.L.D.; Mr. Thomas White, Jr. (the Gazette); Dr. S.P. May, Education Department, Toronto; Dr. Hammond Trumbull of

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Hartford, Conn. and Theodore Erwin, Esq. of Oswego, N.Y., and were also present the Mayor Beaudry of Montreal, Aldermen David McCord and E.K. Greene, the Rev. Abbé Verreau, Rev. J.F. Stevenson; Rev. G.H. Wells, the Hon. Judge Loranger, Professor Fenwick, the Hon. James Ferrier, Mr. Hugh McLennan, Mr. Peter Redpath, Mr. J.R. Dougall (the Witness), Mr. Richard White (the Gazette), Cyrille Tessier, N.P. of Quebec, Ubalde Baudry, George Holmes, and many other prominent citizens of Montreal. It was a huge success though financial loss, (C.A. Vol. VI, pp. 49 et seq.

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The main work devolved upon myself to get the public interested and the possessors of incunabula to loan them for the four days exhibition; but in which to their credit, be it said, I was more than successful, and had we had time, we could have had enough to fill a Hall double the size of the one we had, large as it was, as not only the Canadian Libraries volunteered to give us their treasures; but our friends in the United States were willing to do so also, as may be seen by the names mentioned in the Report of the Exhibition which appears in Vol. VI of the Canadian Antiquarian. Two indefatigable workers, who devoted their days and nights to the duties of classifying the exhibits and compiling the catalogue, and responding to the enquiries of those who attended the exhibition, whose only complaint was that their names did not appear in the catalogue, but otherwise were all praise, were Mr. Henry Mott, the President of the Society, and Mr. George A. Holmes, both of whom the Society at a subsequent meeting rewarded by electing them Life Members, a well deserved honor. Others should probably have been similarly rewarded, such as Major L.A.H. Latour, and John Horn, the former a zealous member of the Society, through whose influence the great French Institutions took great interest in rendering assistance; and the latter ^{now} in placing the exhibits of manuscripts and portraits of celebrated Canadians, with which he was wonderfully conversant and well informed. But it is not always the truly meritorious who receive public rewards and honors, and the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society was no exception. I am therefore the more pleased as the Chief organizer of that Exhibition and probably ^{now} the only survivor who had an active part in it, to render this public acknowledgment of services rendered. Such an exhibition was indeed a great undertaking for so young a Society, but in the hands of such men who undertook its labor, failure could not ensue, and it did not. We had exhibits that would do credit to the money endowed exhibitions of any old nation, brought on to us by their

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owners at their own expense, some of which like the Gutenberg Bible of 1450, known as the Mazarin Bible, because it was brought to light (resurrected as it were) by the great learned Cardinal Mazarin, to whom Canada owed so much in its infancy, and of which a copy of this Bible has recently sold at \$25,000, at the very copy we had on exhibition was insured for \$100,000 in 1877, it was a perfect and immaculate copy of which it is stated some twelve copies only now exist, and 26 copies in all, in more or less good condition. The binding also of ours was the original in which it was issued. We had also two original Caxtons and several by his Successors. The Exhibition was pronounced at the time that the exhibits in many instances were priceless treasures rendering it the most costly and unique exhibition ever held on this continent (C.A. 11 p 47) Exhibit three of my articles which were exposed with their catalogue numbers one with the colophon of the last multiplying impressions - was invented by Gutenberg, Fust or Schoyfer; for all they did was to apply the knowledge they acquired from manuscript books written by monks, coins of the Greeks and Romans, and even their own country, which were produced in quantities in metal by means of engraved in relief or incused letters, on dies, stelae, stones, seals and papyrus, the work of lapidaries and other artisans. Forethought, the Father; Necessity, the Mother; and Prescience, the Offspring; produced in the minds of these three great men working together, a means to improve the civil status of mankind, which at that time was mere serfdom, subservient to the domination of ecclesiastical authorities who alone were the educated people of their day; the governing despotism and autocracy of Kings or Rulers and owners of the soil, feudalism and militarism. The instruction of the masses and their liberation were necessary and this could best be effected by production of books in quantities and orators to inform the people. Hence the Reformation by Luther, Calvin and others, which followed the successful introduction of books and led to our happy state of the present age by the extinction of the Dark Ages.

All that these three illustrious men accomplished, was to first, place the well known characters we term "letters of the alphabet" into words, carved on blocks of wood; then place these into forms, holding them into consecutive reading lines, which was their first successful result, and which was the way in which the Bible we had on exhibition was produced; but as carving was tedious and absorbed too much time; their second improvement, resulted in separating each letter, placing it in a mould and pouring molten lead on it, thus creating a separate letter in quantities, and forming a font of moveable type, which is what we have in use today. They

omit all this if time presses

probably improved the hand Press and Ink, that were used by their predecessors, in producing printed pictures engraved on wooden blocks. When their art was perfected and books produced, the Monks forbid their sale, claiming that it was the production of the Devil; and imprisoned the three originators of it; hence the ^{rarity} variety and costliness of these incunabula.

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I will conclude these remarks by quoting from an original poem of eight stanzas from the pen of our gifted and loved President Henry Mott, who presided over this exhibition the last one reading:

"Praise to the men of energy who planned
This princely place, this treasure-crowded hall!
Praise to the friendly ones throughout the land
Who promptly answered to a noble call!
And when these riches, which improve the heart,
Are to their wonted places back consigned,
May this transcendent spectacle of art
Be mirrored in our souls, leaving its light behind."
(C. A. Vol 4. p 83)

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in Numismatics, but has left us an excellent article on "Old Colonial Currencies" which appears in the Magazine's first number. He was born in Montreal, and an excellent writer on various subjects.

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JOHN LESPERANCE

Appears as the writer of "Old Landmarks on the Richelieu." *in the 1st number*
John was an early member of the Society, but being a Journalist connected with Montreal's Daily newspapers he had not the leisure to attend its meetings with regularity. He was not a collector, but like all educated men, took a delight in coins and antiquities of merit. He was particularly well versed in history of all nations and especially that of Canada, as the above article fully evinces, and his writings in the Press prove.

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WILLIAM BLACKBURN

Appears as a contributor in No. 1, Vol. 11, July 1873. He was, however, a ~~much earlier~~ member of the Society and deeply interested in its meetings which he seldom missed. Devoted to his native coinage, that of Scotland, he collected all such, especially the rarer pieces, not attainable by an ordinary collector, and was well versed in the history commemorative of each, his exhibits were most interesting and instructive. He was a profound scholar of Scotland's history.

There are many other early members of the Society I ought to mention, whom I personally knew intimately, admired and respected, but they were not early contributors nor collectors, so I must refrain; and again, there are early contributors to its pages, who were not however members of the Society, nor residents of Montreal, whom to mention individually would enlarge the present "in memoriam," to too great a length.

I must, however, make exceptions of the Hon. James Ferrier and the Hon. Judge Baby also, both Presidents, two enthusiastic members of the Society, the former was a Founder, and the latter, after he joined it, could not do too much to encourage its growth and usefulness, and probably to whom, more than any one else, it owes its present status and stability, which, let us hope, may be permanent, both in his

before the killing of the King with the legend "Dum, Spiro, Spero," with C.R. crowned; the reverse - a Castle, P.C. Obs. 1648, a hand and sword (Ruding plate XXIX, 10, 11) and after his death, the coins had Obverse: "Carolus Secundus 1648, Pontefract Castle, with a Cannon. Reverse: C.R. crowned, "Dum, Spiro, Spero," (Ruding XXIX - 12).

Another has: "Carol 11, D.G. &c. "Hanc, Deus, Dedit, a Crown 1648. Reverse: A Castle, Post Mortem, Patris Pro, Filio." (Ruding XXIX - 13).

Charles the Second assumed his title immediately, and these coins prove the death to be in 1648, undeniably, confirmation of all the other proofs we have given, the interregnum however existed until 1660.

The lamented "Henry Mott" for many years President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, Canada, a graduate of Oxford University, England, Librarian of the McGill University, Montreal, Canada, a profound scholar, historian and numismatician, says of these coins in the "Canadian Antiquarian" Vol. 11, July 1873, p. 117: "The ^{Cavaliers or Roundheads} ~~Parliamentary~~ were devoted to a good cause, the ^{Cavaliers or Roundheads} ~~Parliamentary~~ to a weak, bad man (Cromwell) who used their services, their money, their swords; but never scrupled to sacrifice them when such sacrifice served or appeared to serve his own ends. Looking back upon that struggle, it is impossible not to love and pity the men who through battle, and loss, and ruin, exile, poverty, neglect and death, still adhered to the cause of Charles I, and wept, and toiled, and bled, and prayed for the restoration of Charles the Second. Probably none of the Kings of England commenced their reign under more favorable opportunities than Charles. He bore no resemblance to his father, James the first. He was not a driveller, or a pedant, or a buffoon, or a coward. It would be absurd to deny that he was a scholar and a gentleman, a man of exquisite taste in the fine arts, and of strict morals in private life. His talents for business were respectable, his demeanour was kingly. But he was false, imperious, obstinate, narrow minded, ignorant of the temper of the people, unobservant of the signs of the times. The whole principle of his government was resistance to public opinion; nor did he make any real concession to that opinion, until it mattered not whether he resisted or conceded; till the nation which had long ceased to love or trust, had also ceased to fear him. Faithlessness was the chief cause of his disasters, and is the chief stain on his memory."

knowledge and of our generation, trust that I will do my best
to find and all of them and I can only hope that they will
be found in a Hall of Fame, which they richly deserve, in many aspects,
in conserving the incunabula of Canada's past history, as appears in the "The
Comary of a Pastor" as appears in the "The
I will therefore, announce mine, as the volumes of "The
Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal",
to especially Vols 10 to 13. 1872-1886." to show their ability.
I place, in the order of merit, at
Montreal, March 9, 1845)
and

the head of this group: ^{from early youths} Robert Wallace, a Canadian, believe the

a devout student of that subject apprehending the earliest writer upon it - ^{beginning of "Heaven"}
He took his opportunity, upon ^{the} ~~the~~ new

towards, having reference to its history or origin, and quantity of notes of

combining with this information, historical
pertaining thereto, enhanced its desirability
which, in his knowledge, to the Publit.

interest and value, and impart his knowledge of the ^{historical} ^{importance} of this ^{inspired} ^{historical} ^{document} to be added to a ^{where} ^{winning} of an ^{it was not}

to be added to the ^{others} beginning of the
and encouraged in many a Past and Present. He was not
profit in view, ^{pro} collection

~~an~~ interest in Canada's vast profit in our large coal
fields as an accumulator for pecuniary purposes. He possessed a very large collection of
~~specimens~~ and though he possessed a very large collection of specimens to sell a speci-

a dealer and through him I never knew him. He could
and had duplicates, and had to obtain those he could

men, but used them as exchanges in purchase of horses. He used by no means well, but

not otherwise known. His family
 had no knowledge of his whereabouts
 until he was found in the streets of
 New York City, and had

~~He was married~~ He was married & had
children. He was married & had
children. He was married & had
children.

Unfortunately his mother and wife, entirely on numerous
writings, throughout the pages of the period

very extensive and appear throughout -
A. T. G. and other Mismatic person
to be

Canadian Antiquarian and New York, and show
both in London and New York, and coinage of all ancient
and modern times, and their artistic value.

beals both in American history and in European history. well versed in universal history and in European history. his collection of them was merely to show that a certain

Countries through I don't understand
historical value and specimens the way of his disapproval, especially
if he was too cautious

Being of Scotch descent, he was not
to overcome the extent of his purse,

To allow his desires to ~~overcome~~ ^{be} adopted by all collectors, as
that should be adopted by all collectors, as
that should be adopted by all collectors, as

a wisdom that showed the acquisition of ancient coins is as costly and difficult as the acquisition of current money. His life

cult of attainment, so that of current money.

was devoted to Numismatology and was

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Member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society
of Montreal, he was one of its earliest members, of which
he became, in later years, ^{Honorary} Curator of its ^{Numismatic} Library and remained so ^{for many years} until his death ^{on May 10, 1929}. He was ^{a moderate} collector of other Canadiana. He published at Montreal
in 1886 "A descriptive Catalogue of Coins, Tokens and
Medals issued in or relating to the Dominion of Canada
and Newfoundland. With notes, giving incidents
in the History of many of these coins and medals."
(Fraser Inst. No. 20376 - B103-10) But this work is a
mere condensation of what he wrote for the Canadian
Antiquarian, and does not do his talents justice. To
illustrate his ideas of numismatology I quote from his first
article appearing in Vol 1 No 1 July 1872 of that periodical
entitled "A Plea for an Artistic Coinage" the following:
"A great country, holding commercial relations with other
great countries, all over the world, should strive to excel
in the character of its circulating medium, and by charac-
ter, we mean truthfulness and beauty. An elevating
standard of coinage is one of the evidences of civilization.
It is a well known fact, that a much higher degree of art
than is at present displayed on our coinage, can be
attained; therefore, as the majority of our people have
no other means for the cultivation of this taste, should
not the stereotyped designs as the conventional super-
the sovereign, the wreath or arms, be to some extent super-
seded by historical designs such as graced the money
of Greece and Rome. Even these were changed from
time to time, so that the people did not tire of the figures
thereon presented. By following this example, there would
be furnished a free school of art and design, extending
to the whole community, and costing the government
little if anything beyond the expense of sustaining the
mint. The Greek cities issued the most beautiful series
of coins that ever appeared, and Greece stood far before
all other nations in the fine arts, their work still holding
its place among modern nations. In this new country
especially where residing far from cities, to the people
visit the stores of art that are ever open to the people
of the old world. But one great medium whereby the
people might be instructed and elevated can be made
available by the coinage. Therefore let us not rest satis-
fied until a higher degree of art is attained, and the
people of our Dominion placed in possession of a truly
artistic coinage." Such words as these are elevating,
and show in his early youth, the depth of his knowledge
and study of the science of coins and their utility in
promotion of art, and that his devotion to such, had
other objects in view than that of collecting for a future
profit. In a later article he states: "The science of numismatics
is as wide as geography, deep as history and broad as commerce;
in which subjects its students should be thoroughly grounded.
And besides this the true numismatician should know, age, and
does to a great extent know, the history of civilization, the customs
and manners, the literature and arts of all nations and ages.
He must also understand weights and measures and something
of metallurgy." His collections have been purchased by private
subscriptions and will be deposited permanently in the Society's
Museum in the Chateau de Ramezay.

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The renowned John Evelyn in his *Humismata* also tells us (p 60) that the Elephant was symbolic in ancient times for "some publick Spectacle" and sometimes Eternity. Upon our coins it probably takes both aspects. The "publick spectacle" is that of the civil war, with all its attendant horrors, and "eternity"; the hope for the preservation of London, and in America of Carolina and New England.

In the Death Warrant of Charles the first the following alliterations appear - At the heading which reads: "At the High Court of Justice for the tryinge and judyginge of Charles Stewart Kinge of Englande January xxvith Anno Dom 1648, (The xxvi are crossed out)

The body begins with "Whereas Charles Stewart Kinge of Englande is and standeth convicted attainted and condemned of High Treason and other high crymms and sentenced upon Saturday last was pronounced against him by this Court to be put to death by the severinge of his head from his body etc, etc. Signed by 59 names, of which two are crossed out. The first names are: Tho: Grey O Cromwell. Edw Wallley.

This warrant is addressed at dead of these 59 names "To Colonell Francis Harlow, Colonell Smith and Lieutenant Colonell Playr and to every of them. (These names are crossed out, leaving the 59 names to execute the Warrant).

In "Magna Charta" of King John, among the 25 barons to whom the Charter is addressed, the College of Arms. gives the Arms of Baron Roger Bigod, Com. Worff et Buff as the same as the ancient Arms of London before the Dagger was added by Richard the Second. Among the other Barons are "Major de Londonio", three fleurs-de-lys with a wide bend (or). (B. M. 4.6.4)

In Geo Vertue's Medals, Coins, Great Seals, London 1753 (B. M. 4.6.4) Plate xxvi, p 44, is illustrated several Commonwealths as issued by that government, upon which he says: Small pieces of money, of copper, brass and other base metals having been at several times proposed, for necessary change and relieve of the poor, whereof some examples had been in former reigns; and such Essays having been, about the beginning of the Settlement of the Commonwealth, more strenuously advanced, by Workmen, or rather Projectors of various schemes in divers forms; of which some being likely to be performed by Simon, I have therefore here thrown them into Plate xxvi, for Variety if not for value. Some of them are become very scarce, as that called Oliver's Farthing, not long done before his Death; therefore but few of them were published, and those very rare to be met with.

(Comment. The first of these is dated 1649. In the nine illustrated, but one has Oliver's portrait, and all the others, have the Arms of the Commonwealth and Ireland on either side and reference to God as legend, such as "God Direct Our Course; or, God is Our Sun and Shield." and the same formed Star or Mullet, is shown, as in our London Elephant Tokens.) Scotland by In all. Simon's Seals & Medals. England is represented by the Cross of St. George. Scotland by a Saltire Cross, and Ireland by a Harp.

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Mr. William Hiven, a well known Archaeologist of Mexico in 1914 reported to the Writer that he had in his collection some axe shaped copper supposed to have been once used as a medium of exchange in Southern Mexico (Oaxaca) found near Mitla. He sends a drawing of them. They are exactly in shape like the ancient money of China and Mongolia, and most probably succeeded centuries later the primitive terra cotta money we reproduce and illustrate. In Vol. XII. Canadian Antiquarian (1885) p 125, we find the following: "The Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba has received from H. W. D. Armstrong C.E. a most interesting and valuable relic of prehistoric man, in the form of a hook shaped implement of native beaten copper which was found by him in a cutting on the Canadian Pacific Railroad at a point just east of the Pie River on the north shore of Lake Superior. It is well rounded, quite smooth and even, while showing clearly the laminated form produced by hammering. Tapering from four inches in circumference to a sharp point, it has two bends, fairly turned, one being four inches from the point with an angle of 45 degrees, and the other at the extreme sharp end. Such a large number of copper implements and ornaments have been found about the shores of Lake Superior and in the mound districts of the Ohio and Mississippi, as in the mounds of our own Prairie country, that this one, so recently discovered, would not have any exceptional interest ~~for~~ were it not for the peculiar situation it was in, and the circumstances under which it was brought to light after having been buried for ages under many feet depth of drift clay found on a sloping rock under about 25 feet of drift clay and sand, topped by a layer of gravel, the elevation of the place being, by actual measurement made by Mr. Armstrong 98 feet above the surface of Lake Superior. The Pie River which flows within 600 feet of the spot having little or no fall from there to the lake!! (This statement is signed by Chas. H. Bell F.R.G.S. and goes on to explain his personal belief that it came from people living near the foot of the great northern glacier which, under some extraordinary circumstances, sent down a vast volume of water and drift, thus covering the country where this copper article was lying. One becomes lost when an attempt is made to calculate how many centuries have passed since the drift settled down over this old camping ground!! Be this, as it may, its interest to us, is, that it somewhat confirms the medium of exchange, that prevailed over the North and South American Continents among the various tribes of so called Indians that settled there and sprung from Chinese and Mongolian ancestry.

end

A Retrospect

Probably the most important event connected with the past history of the "Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal" was the holding of the Boston Exhibition on the 26. 27. 28. 29th June 1877 in the Mechanics Hall, itself no longer in existence, I may be pardoned if I allude to it specifically, as its chief promoter, and as the then Secretary of the Society. The occasion was the 400th anniversary of the introduction of printing into our parent country England, by William Caxton, its first printer in 1477, and as Numismatics and Archaeology owed their importance as studies, to the promulgation of the history they evinced which alone could benefit mankind, through the introduction of the movable types antedated this by some 25 years, in other countries, it was shown in reaching old England and when it did, the first book Caxton produced was "The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers and accidentally somewhat congruous, with the transactions at the meetings of our Society, and which book was among the exhibits.

~~The Officers of the Society who officiated during this celebration were~~

In the Minutes of the meeting of the Society of the 21st March 1877, the following appears: In view of the approaching 400th anniversary of the introduction of printing by Caxton, it was suggested by the Secretary Gerald E. Hart that a conversazione and exhibition be held in June, to consist of a collection of books from public and private libraries, which would illustrate the progress which has been made in printing during the last four centuries, having specially in view the bringing together of books, pamphlets and newspapers printed in any part of the Dominion, as well as antiquities and numismatics pertaining therewith, whole to be properly catalogued. The suggestion met with warm approval, and a special meeting will be held at the Society's room, Natural History Building, at 4. p.m. on Saturday, 31st inst. to mature a plan by which the celebrated Conversazione may be fully considered and successfully carried out. (Canadian Antiquarian Vol V. 1877 p 193) The officers of the Society under whose auspices this Exhibition was held were: Henry Mott - President, Daniel Rose - 1st V. P. Major Latour, 2nd V. P. R. W. McLaughlin, Treasurer and Curator - Gerald E. Hart Secretary. This meeting was held at the residence of the Secretary in Durocher Street, Dawson speakers at the conversazione of the meeting: the Hon P. J. A. of M^r. Gill, who was Chairman of the meeting; the Hon P. J. A. Chauveau L.L.D.; Mr. Thomas White Jr. (the Gazette) Dr. B. P. May, Education Department, Toronto; Dr. Hammond Trumbull of Hartford Conn and Theodore Irwin Esq. of Oswego, N.Y. and ^{also present} the Mayor Beaudry, David M^r. Cord and C. K. Greene the Rev Abbe Verrean, Rev J. J. Stevenson; Rev G. H. Wells, the Hon^{ble} Judge Loranger, Professor Denwick, the Hon^{ble} James Devrier, Mr. Hugh McLehman, Mr. Peter Redpath, Mr. J. R. Dougall (the Witness) Mr. Richard White (the Gazette) Cyrille Tessier of Quebec, Ubalde Baudry and many other prominent Citizens of Montreal. It was a huge success though financial loss. (C.A. Vol VI, pp 49 et seq)

The main work devolved upon myself to get the public interested and the possessors of incunabula to loan them for the four days exhibition, but in which to their credit, be it said, I was more than successful, and had we had time, we could have had enough to fill a Hall, double the size of the one we had, ^{larger as it was} ~~as it was~~ not only the Canadian Librarian volunteered to give us their treasures; but our friends in the United States were willing to do so also, as may be seen by the names mentioned in the Report of the Exhibition which appears in Vol VI. of the Canadian Antiquarian. Two indefatigable workers, who devoted their days and nights to the duties of classifying ^{the exhibits} and compiling the catalogue, and responding to the enquiries of those who attended the exhibition, whose only complaint was, that their names did not appear in the catalogue, but otherwise were all praise, were Mr. Henry Mott, the President of the Society, and Mr. George C. Holmes, both of whom the Society at a subsequent meeting rewarded by electing them Life Members. a well deserved honor. Others should probably have been similarly rewarded, such as Major L. G. H. Latour, and John Horn, the former a zealous member of the Society through whose influence the great French institutions took great interest in rendering assistance; and the latter, in placing the exhibits of manuscripts and portraits of celebrated Canadians, with which he was wonderfully conversant and well informed. But it is not always the truly meritorious who receive public rewards and honors, and the Humismatic and Antiquarian Society was no exception. I am therefore the more pleased as the Chief organizer of that Exhibition and probably the only survivor who had an active part in it, to render this public acknowledgment of services rendered. Such an Exhibition was indeed a great undertaking for so young a Society, but in the hands of such men who undertook its labor, failure could not ensue, and it did not. We had exhibits that would do credit to the money endowed exhibitions of any old nation, brought on by their owners at their own expense, some of which like the Gutenberg Bible of 1450, known as the Mayarin Bible, because it was brought to light (resurrected as it were) by the great learned Cardinal Mayarin, to whom Canada owed so much in its infancy, and of which ^{a copy of this} Bible has recently sold at \$500,000, the very copy we had on exhibition was insured for \$100,000 in 1877, it was a perfect and immaculate copy of which it is stated, some twelve copies only now exist. and 26 copies in all, in more or less good condition. The binding also of ours was the original in which it was issued. We had also two original Bibles and several by his Successors.

1 carbon
(1) Henry Mott.

An Englishman by birth, a graduate of Oxford University and Librarian of the McK. Gill University Library Montreal, was an early member of the Numismatic Society and first Editor in chief of its journal founded in July 1872.

Mott was of very diversified talents as his writings prove, but intuitively he was an antiquarian in his taste. He was not a collector, but his knowledge of the history which was based upon the study of the foundations of the past, was profound and his knowledge of the foundations of the past was profound.

His presence at the meetings of the Society was a sure indication of passing a very entertaining two-hour and instructive, for what he said, could be vouched for, as authentic. He was a very regular attendant, seldom missing a meeting, and always took pleasure in explaining the attributes of an ancient coin which the owner of it had brought with him for exhibition. His writings appear chiefly in the Society's journal, the scope of which may be seen from his "Introductory" remarks upon the issue of its first number in July 1872 in which he says: "It may be thought in venturing that we should give some account of ourselves, and therefore we desire to state our aim and objects in venturing into print: believing that there has been a want of a journal devoted to antiquarian pursuits, it is a matter of surprise that up to the present time there has not been in this city, any publication especially representing those interested in such study, The time seems certainly to have fully arrived when those interested in studies so important to the historian, should possess some means of recording their views and experiences, and of giving and obtaining information concerning them. The Editors (while he speaks in the plural, then other editors were merely nominal) pledge themselves, not to admit into its pages any communication which could possibly give just ground for offence, and that all articles shall have an elevating tendency; they resolve to exclude controversy, and to make the whole a repository of facts, rather than opinions, and a medium of general information to the reader. And he lived up to every line of these promises during the many years he was in charge, and I can vouch for the fact that to Henry Mott is due alone the continued life of the journal during its incipient years, as many times he complained of lack of interest in it, and his great discouragement. It is needless to state that he never received one cent for the time and labour he devoted to it. His co-editor was Stanley G. Bagg, but upon Mr. Mott devolved the labour of producing the journal enhanced by the premature death of Mr. Bagg. The subsequent editors were merely nominal.

(3) Stanley Clark Bagg, J. P.

Mr. Bagg was one of the founders of the "Société Numismatique de Montréal" in 1862, the progenitor of the present incorporated body of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal, a change of name which probably had he lived, might not have occurred, for primarily he was a numismatician rather than an Antiquarian. He was born in Montreal, December 23rd 1820 and died there August 8th 1873 at the early age of 53. ^{He was a descendant of a very ancient English family of the Norman period and the first and second numbers of the Canadian Antiquarian.} In the first and second numbers of the "American Antiquities" by "Huma" in which, he shows from archaeological discoveries that America was known to the Greeks and Romans and was inhabited by ante diluvian man, ~~is who~~ and states: "America abounds in antiquities so extensive, so beautiful, and so majestic, as to rival those of Thebes or Nineveh. Ruins of ancient cities of immense extent; fortifications, obelisks, pyramids, temples with walls built of heavy stone, showing a refined taste in architecture, and adorned with figures beautifully executed; large altars, ornamented with hieroglyphics; remains of ancient palaces, beautiful specimens of sculpture and painting, with many other marks of ancient greatness, prove that this is not a very remote but that a powerful empire existed at a very remote period of time, teeming with a population far beyond in arts, and in a state of civilization highly skilled in any thing we have been lead to conceive of the aborigines of this continent." It is now admitted by Geologists that America is the oldest world physically. This primeval region stands partly in Canada and partly in the United States. He then quoted from various authorities that ~~in his statements.~~ He winds up his article of eight meaty pages by saying: "May we not then hope that the persevering research of some learned Antiquarian will yet lead to the discovery of the early history of America, and thereby earn the lasting gratitude of the scientific world." Prophetic words, which are being gradually realized, by recent discoveries in British Honduras, and my own researches, by which I am producing ^{hitherto unknown to historians} ~~money~~ ^{of America} ~~used~~ ^{5000 years} B.C. in Mexico, Peru and other ^{Provinces} ~~where~~ ^{we may} call it such) ~~Antiquities~~ ^{Antiquities} and which will be illustrated and described in my forthcoming work, upon "Corrections in English and American History" which also include many other discoveries based upon numismatology. ^{not known to any other writer.} ~~W. Bagg~~ ^{to ancient sites frequently in other cases} was a great traveler, and probably for that cause, ~~was not able to~~ ^{and therefore writes from his personal observations} ~~of the present.~~ He was the author of notes on coins: coins and medals as aids to the study and verification of Holy Writ. - 3 - A

(3) Bagg continued
3. A Chronological Numismatic Compendium of the
Twelve Caesars. 4. "Archaeologia Americana."
5. "Canadian Archaeology". 6. "Tadousac". 7. The
Antiquities and Legends of Durham and many articles that
appear in magazines etc. He was a plutocrat by birth, owning
estates in England and Canada. He was the largest
landed proprietor on the Island of Montreal, excepting
of course the Seigneurs of St. Sulpice. About 1790
his Grand Father came to reside in Montreal and
established the family there. Mr. Bagg's widow still
survives in Montreal. She is a Scotch Lady of distinguished ancestry
He had a son, R.S.C. Bagg, who became a member of the Society in 1881.
He was educated at McGill University, which I think was the conception of
And part at M. Gill, University, which I think was the conception of
of the, Societe de Numismatique, a talented and most respectable gentleman
Pouchet, a dealer in coins, and Mr. Bagg's house, monthly, where he occasionally
Society met at his house, monthly, where he occasionally
city. The writer, well remembers going there and the
great interest Mr. Bagg took in showing his treasures
and discoursing on their merits in which he was well
versed. He adopted the nom-de-plume of "numa" due to his love of numis-
matology. He wrote a somewhat humorous article entitled "The Antiquary" in
the third number of our magazine and in Vol 14 a visit from the "Oldest Inhabitant"
in which he gives location of Cartier, Amiel, C. Wilson, etc. He joined in 1881 as
a member of the Society of Bibliophiles.

(8) Was ~~not~~ an early member of the Society, but has
hobby was Bibliography, as that was his family were probably
in all Canada. He never took a deep interest in Numismatics, but has
left us an excellent article on "Old Colonial Currencies"
which appears in the magazines, first number, He was
born in Montreal, and an excellent writer on various subjects of
M. Gill University, Professor of Languages and Ancient History,
has never a connection, ecclesiastically, with the
oldest revealed religion, was naturally imbued with
antiquarian tastes; hence, his article, which appears
in the first number of the journal, entitled "The Roman
Brick in Mark Lane, as testimony of the Early Jewish
Settlements in England, received wide spread attention in England.
where he was renowned as an Oriental Scholar of superior talent of many kinds.

(7) Here was born a meritorious Numismaticist, who was one
of the founders of the Society and produced the earliest
Treatise on Canadian Coins which he illustrated in water colors. He was also a prolific
writer of essays on the history of the Society and its medals and coins which he illustrated in water colors. He contributed
upon Montreal's ancient buildings and their history. He contributed
deed that is now known concerning their history. In the first number
frequently to the Canadian Antiquarian. In the first number
appears an article on "C. Montreal Club of the Eighteenth Century".
and a record of the Society and its Patrons a deluge of facts of an archaeological
character, illustrations which were always in demand and are now
valuable illustrations which were always in demand and are now
very difficult to obtain.

2) ~~Alfred Sandham~~ (2 continued, Sandham)
Alfred Sandham was the paid Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Montreal for years, and was beloved and honored by all its Members, as well as those of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal. He was a true friend to every one. His Numismatic treatise is entitled *Coins and Medals of Canada*, and an after ward Supplement, upon which he was an admitted expert and authority.

John Desperance
Appears as the writer of "Old Landmarks on the Richelieu". John was an early member of the Society, but being a journalist connected with Montreal's Daily newspapers he had not the leisure to attend its meetings with regularity. He was not a collector, but like all educated men, took a delight in coins and antiquities of merit. He was particularly well versed in history of all nations and especially that of Canada, as the above article fully evinces, and his writings in the Press prove.

Major L. A. H. Latour and the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau
appears as the Second Vice-President of the Society at the annual meeting, held in the Natural History Society's Building itself among the by gone relics of Montreal, on the 11th December 1872 (Vol. II W. 3 of the journal) as recorded by myself as Secretary of the Society in which minutes also appear the names of Daniel Rose, first Vice-President and the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, then Minister of Education. Major Latour was an exceedingly valuable member of the Society from an early date. He was more of an Antiquarian than Numismatist, but was deeply interested in the meetings of the Society which he seldom missed and he opened the doors of his home to some of its meetings during its peripatetic stage, before it received a very small grant from the Government, which enabled it to pay the Natural History Society for the Gas it consumed. This grant was obtained through the instrumentality of the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, and while it was only \$100 a year it was a Godsend nevertheless. To do justice to this native of the City of Quebec, would require a volume of panegyric. Sufficient to say he was the leading French Canadian of his day as a Politician. He was Prime Minister immediately after Confederation. L.L.D. (Honoris Causa) of both Laval University and M. G. University, and last but not least President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society for several years and opened the doors of his residence to its meetings. He was not a collector, but was deeply interested in every thing Canadian. He had a great mind and an unbiassed one; he knew not the difference, between an English speaking from a French speaking citizen - all were to him brother Canadians, and diversity of Church he did not recognize. Major Latour was a somewhat similar character, but was not in Politics. Unlike M. Chauveau, he could not converse in English.

(4) Daniel Rose was an early member of the Society. He was a printer and naturally the Canadian Antiquarian was turned out by him, and is a credit to his typographical knowledge and ability. He ~~so~~ was an Antiquarian, but not numismatician and a regular attendant at the meetings. He was elected ~~Vice~~ President due to his assistance in promoting the welfare of the Society for which he was unremunerated otherwise. He moved to Toronto in 1878, and ~~established~~ ^{entered} there the well known printing firm of Hunter Rose & Co, of which his brother was ^{chief} member. Blackburn. However

Brother was ~~the~~ ^a member. William Blackburn.
(10) Appears as a contributor in No. 1. Vol 11. July 1873. He was however
a much earlier member of the Society and deeply interested
in its meetings which he seldom missed. Devoted to his
native coinage, that of Scotland, he collected all such,
especially the rarer pieces, not attainable by an ordinary
collector, and ^{was} well versed in the history commemorative of
each, his exhibits were most interesting and instructive.
He was a profound scholar of Scotland's history.

each, his son.
He was a profound scholar of Bible.

6. The Lyman. Roswell Lyman and Henry Lyman -
S. J. Lyman: Roswell Lyman and Henry Lyman -
I believe were registered members of the Society at an
early date. They appear as contributors of local articles
of interest and "Roswell" produced many valuable memo-
-rabilia concerning Canada's early French Churches in
which he took special interest. The doors of Henry Lyman's
home in MacTavish Street were open to the Society meetings
upon several occasions. He was patriarchal in appearance and deeds.
Truly one of Nature's noblemen. He was ^{Montreal's} most progressive citizens.
and one of its early members.
There are many other early contributors
11-15 mentioned, whom I personally
do not collect.

11 Truly one of the ~~most~~ ^{early} contributors of the Society I ought to mention, and ^{and respected,} knew intimately, but they were not early contributors I must refrain; and again, there are early contributors to its pages who were not however members of the Society, ^{not residents of Montreal, whom} I cannot mention individually, would I ^{to a length} ~~desired~~ ^{to} mention "to too great a length" ^{Hon. J. J. G. and the} ~~the~~ ^{Baby} also ^{the former was a founder,} ~~the first at the~~ ^{the first at the} in memoriam, ^{Hon. J. J. G. and the} ~~the~~ ^{Baby} also ^{the former was a founder,} ~~the first at the~~ ^{the first at the}

(71) The present in memory of the former
I must however make exceptions of the Society's past do too
^{both Presidents} enthusiastic members of the Society, who could not do too
^{and President} and the latter after he joined it, he could not do too
^{inception} much to encourage its growth and usefulness, and
probably to whom more than any one else, it owes its
present status and stability, which let us hope, may
be permanent. Both in his historical, non partisan, institution
of this intellectual and valuable other attempts of a kindred nature
which has outlived so many, "Laurels" De Lamoyay, Montreal's
in Montreal. Its very home warrants our aspirations, for there
was no greater Canadian of his day than, whose home the Society virtually
last Governor, under the French Régime, built for him
now owns, occupies and cares for, we trust in perpetuity. All it requires for
even in that some public spirited citizen should endow it with a
share of his wealth, a more beneficial

legacy, he could not devise in favor of posterity, and ^{its} ~~their~~ education in Connadiana, the Eastern ^{Original} Nations all ~~would~~ venerate and perpetuate the deeds and actions of their Ancestors. Why not we? Let us emulate them as we too soon forget all they did for us and the debt of gratitude we owe to them and their memory and nothing would conduce to such a desideratum, more, than to perpetuate this Society and its Museum.

carbon
Thomas Storrow Brown, of "Copper Tommy" as he was called by most people, because he produced a copper coin, advertising his business during the time of the Rebellion of 1837, and which became a very popular coin with the Habitants, penny and the copper coins of the Banks of Montreal, Quebec and Upper Canada, and Banque du Peuple, due to the suspension of specie payments. I remember well. He never joined the Society, as he was not a collector, but he was an enthusiastic antiquarian as is evinced by his contributions in 1873 Vol 11 p 16. describing the harbor of Montreal upon his arrival there on the 28th May 1818, and comparing it with the harbor on the 28th May 1872 fifty four years later, when he revisited it to write this article for the Canadian Antiquarian. He winds up his very interesting ~~article~~ ^{comparisons} in these words: "Such was the aspect of the harbor of Montreal 1818, and such is it to day (1872) and I sincerely hope this article may be preserved, to be republished half a century hence, accompanied by a description of the harbor as it then is." He evidently anticipated the wonderful strides Montreal would make in 50 years, as likewise did, Robert W. S. Mackay the predecessor of John Lovell, in his Directory of 1850 who stated that Montreal, is eventuated by its natural position as head of navigation, to become the greatest city in the British Dominion in North America, and having millions in population, a prophecy it is rapidly attaining. With such men believing in the great future of Montreal, it is no wonder their optimism is fully realized, as they put their shoulders to the wheel and pushed its forward progress, which was incentive to all others to do likewise. Mr. Brown also contributed another article (p 61) on Montreal's lane "Chagouamigon". William Kingsford, was another contributor but not a member. He resided in Kingston, Ontario. He wrote a valuable historical article upon Canada's earliest satirical political coin, known as the "Vexator Canadensis" made in Canada, does not appear on it fortunately, as it is an abortion as a coin and a disgrace as such. It was an attack politically upon the Governor of Canada, Sir James Henry Craig, whom the French Canadians, Members of Parliament had no love for, as he refused to accept their rulings. He was Governor in 1806-1811. His article appears in Vol 1 & 11. Kingsford I met at a meeting of the Society in July 1873.

the interregnum however existed until 1660.

The lamented "Henry Mott" for many years President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, Canada, a graduate of Oxford University, England, Librarian of the McGill University, a profound scholar, historian and numismatist says of these coins in the "Canadian Antiquarian" Vol 11, July 1873. p 117: "The Puritans were devoted to a good cause, the Cavaliers to a weak, bad man, who used their services, their money, their swords; but never scrupled to sacrifice them when such sacrifice served or appeared to serve his own ends. Looking back upon that struggle, it is impossible not to grieve and pity the men who through battle and loss, and ruin, exile, poverty, neglect and death, still adhered to the cause of Charles I, and wept, and toiled, and bled, and prayed for the restoration of Charles the Second. Probably none of the Kings of England commenced their reign under more favorable opportunities than Charles. He bore no resemblance to his father, ^{among the first} he was not a driveller, or a pedant, or a buffoon, or a coward. He would be absurd to deny that he was a scholar and a gentleman, a man of exquisite taste in the fine arts, and of strict morals in private life. His talents for business were respectable, his demeanour was kingly. But he was false, imperious, obstinate, narrow minded, ignorant of the temper of the people, unobservant of the signs of the times. The whole principle of his government was resistance to public opinion; nor did he make any real concession to that opinion, until it mattered not whether he resisted or conceded; till the nation which had long ceased to love or trust, had also ceased to fear him. Starthlessness was the chief cause of his disasters, and is the chief stain on his memory." ^{Mott} states, "Pontefract Castle, issued shillings of diamond shape and octagonal. They were struck in 1648 whilst the castle was defended for the King by Colonel Morris. This staunch royalist held out for seven weeks after the execution of the King, and struck the coins he issued in the name of Charles I. The shillings, so struck, were of an octagonal shape, with "Carolus Secundus 1648, round the figure of the castle, and the reverse had "Post mortem patris pro filio" (After the death of the father, for the Son). The other coins issued before his death bore "Dum spiro, spero" (whilst I live I hope) a cry of anguish. Pontefract was frequently besieged, and defended by Royalists and Parliamentarians, and only surrendered in 1649 as its garrison was ^{then} reduced from 600 to 100 men."

COIN COLLECTING A CHARACTER BUILDER AND AN AID TO HISTORY.

Several years ago a friend informed me that his twelve-year-old son had expressed a desire to have a few old coins for Christmas, rather than any of the games, mechanical toys, books, etc., so dear to the heart of the average youth. He stated that the boy had made the request so seriously that he wanted me to procure them for him. The circumstance being unusual and coming before Christmas, I had an out-of-the-ordinary feeling that I wanted to see this boy--and did. I found him not unlike the average American lad who had the advantage of good parents and proper training, except that he was prone to discuss matters far beyond his years and manifested a marked liking for the companionship of his elders. I had quite dismissed the incident from my mind, when, at the expiration of a yearly cycle, I received a similar request from the boy's father. He said his son had added a few pieces to his collection during the elapsed period and had again expressed his wish for coins for Christmas. I felt that here was a lad who knew what he wanted and wanted nothing else. For, had he been given some other Yuletide gift, he would have received it in a good spirit, but would have wanted the coins just the same. The father said it was the same with books, that no matter what suggestions were made in the matter of choice, the boy had previously conceived conceptions as to subjects that he wanted to read. I know at the time I quite agreed with the boy, for I firmly believe that a boy who exercises his own choice in the question of reading will derive personal benefit and profit from that reading, and, contrariwise, that which is forced on youth to read, will be of little or no permanent benefit to them in after years. So I advised the father to give the boy his head, and if he showed any further interest in any love of collecting, and particularly coins, to go along with his line of reasoning. He did so and for several years the practice of increasing his collection at Christmas time was followed with the result that as the collection was augmented each year, so was the boy's knowledge of the world's geography, the history of dynasties from the crumbling of the Roman Empire and through the Byzantine period; the days of reconstruction, the wars and changes among the tribes and races of what is now Middle Europe, and so on down to the present gigantic changes now about to be made in the maps of the Old World. The study of Old World conditions gave birth to the desire to see at first hand something of Europe, so it did not need the example of an older brother to key him up to the point of enlistment in the ranks of the United States Army for service in France.

From the gathering of Ancient coins to those of ^{our} era is but a step, and this youth undoubtedly will as he grows older, not only take pleasure in the collection of historic coins of past ages but he will also be anxious to build up collections of modern coinage which will yield him capital for any business that he may undertake when he becomes of full age. Thus the collecting mania is not such an useless occupation as many people not interested in the subject seem to think. It is one that always adds to personal knowledge and that is what counts in this life.

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