

NO. 6338-6341, 6506-6508

401. Silver Buckles, seven plain circular.

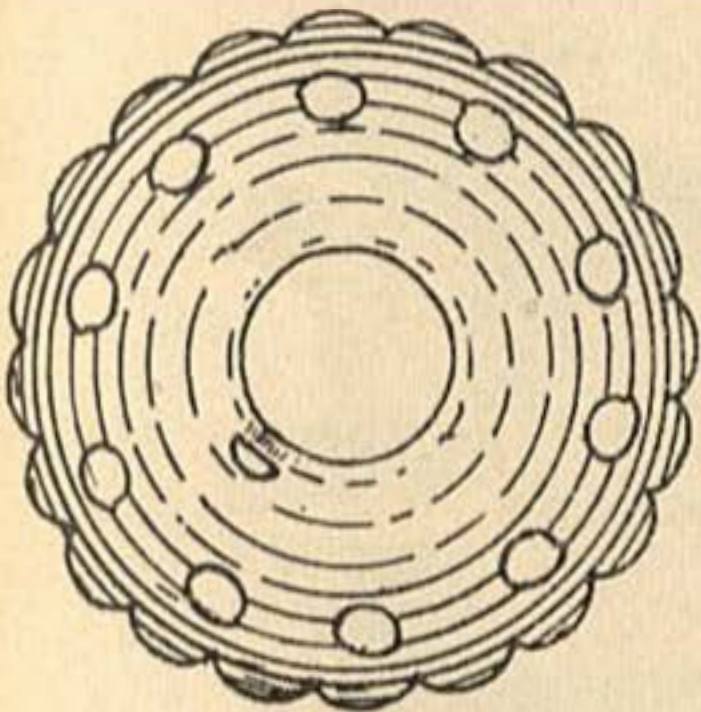
405. Silver Buckles, six octagonal, perforated.

0.6509 406. Silver Buckle, large plain circular.

0.6337 407. Silver Buckle, large, perforated, crescent edging.

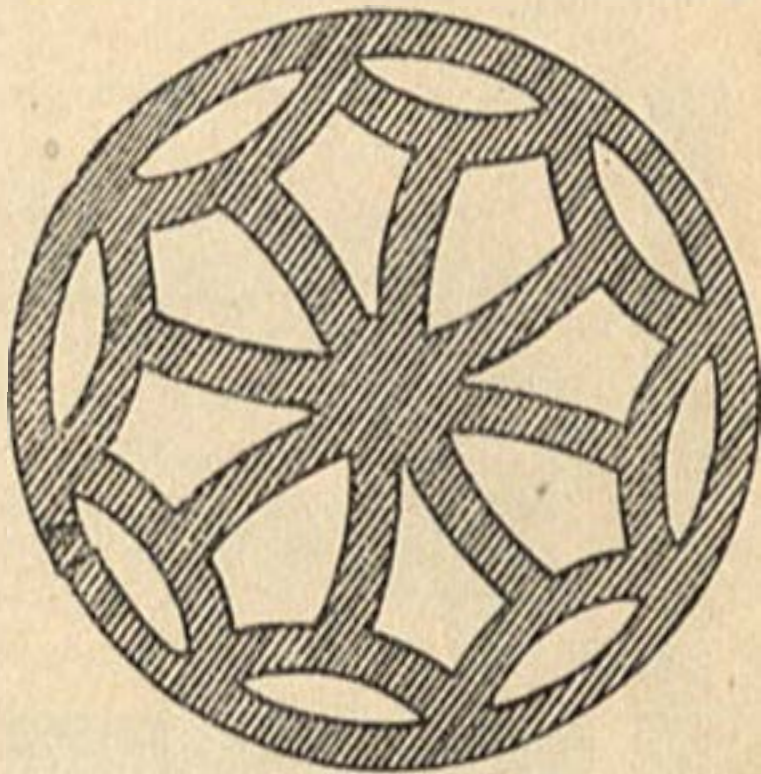
0.6330 408. Silver Buckle, large, scalloped edging, perforated with ten circles.

6328 409. Breast Ornaments, two large flat circular, perforated pattern, used also as earrings.



408

SILVER BUCKLE.



409

BREAST ORNAMENT.

0.6329 410. Breast Ornament, large silver, scalloped edges, the surface engraved in scroll patterns and perforated in circular and heart-shaped openings.

INDIAN WAR CLUBS.

Some of these war clubs are actual originals; others, copies made by Indians in Canadian Reservations from traditional types. The early stone axe heads and the wood knots (No. 112 of Chief Shingwauk, 150, 116) show how the Indian adapted to special use the material which nature had provided. The iron heads of the French period (No. 157, 158 of Chief Miskokomon, No. 427) are a further advance. Flat clubs, having an angle or elbow, were used principally when attending councils. See No. 124, 415.

CASE 20

HD 5839

411. **Medicine Man's "Shaker,"** turtle body enclosing dried bones and corn. See 177.

HD 5830

412. **War Club,** ball headed, Six Nations.

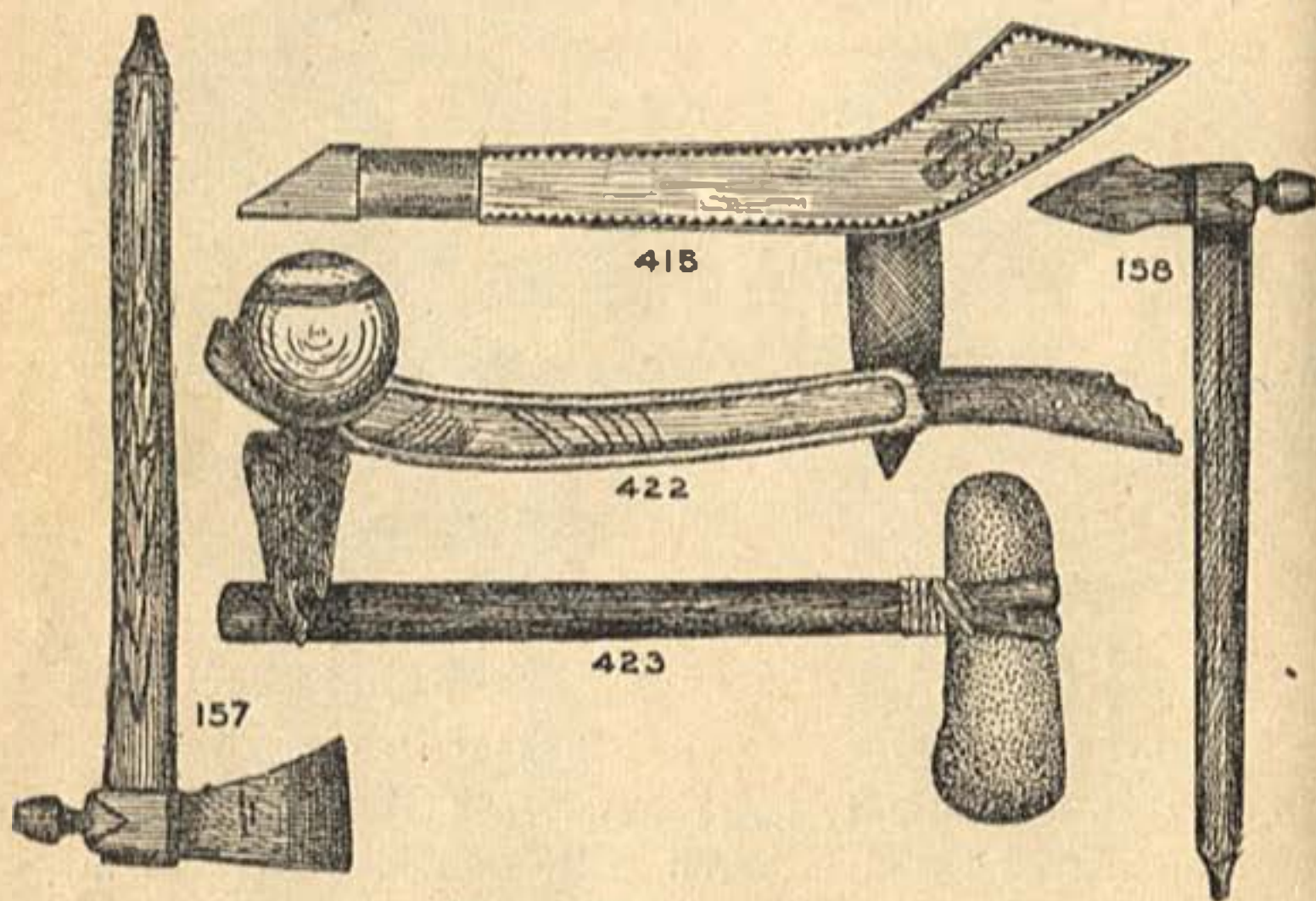
HD. 6000

413. **Stone Tomahawk,** with wooden handle.

This, 417 and 423 show the method of attaching handles by withes to stone axe heads. See 205.

HJ. 186

414. **War Club,** Oneida, a snake holding the ball at head in its mouth.



INDIAN WAR CLUBS AND TOMAHAWKS.

HD 5831

415. **Elbow War Club,** iron blade inserted. Hawk totem of Oneida band.

HD. 5824

416. **War Club,** ball head of hardwood knot, grip handle.

HD. 6001

417. **Large Stone Axe** and wood handle. New England.

418. } **Stone Skinning Tools.**
420. }

421. **Handcuffs** said to have been those placed on Louis Riel when taken prisoner.

122. **War Club** of Dr. Ninham, Oneida Band; killed at St. Thomas. *HD 5823*

HD 51 123. **Stone Tomahawk**, Chippewa, taken out of an Indian mound at Mt. Burgess, near London, Ont., by Dr. Wolverton.

AD 5827 124. **War Club**, ball head in eagle's talons.

125. **War Club**, Six Nations, ball head in snake's mouth.

126. **War Club**, ball head in eagle's talons; turtle and crane totems, Six Nations.

127. **Chief's Tomahawk and Pipe**, iron, of French period.

128. **Certificate signed by John Brant.**

Original letters of Lt. Col. John Norton, in command of the Indians at Queenston Heights; presented by E. M. Chadwick, Esq., Barrister, Toronto.

"I do hereby certificate that Skayentaghon, or John Bearsfoot, an Onondaga war chief, behaved with conspicuous fidelity through the late war with the United States, at Queenston, on the 13th October, 1812; he received two wounds, one through the nose and cheek, the other across the back. On most occasions I was either followed by him or the young men of his kindred and party. By the report of the elder chiefs he appeared also to have conducted himself with particular bravery and activity during the war from 1775 to 1783."

(Signed) JOHN NORTON, Lieut. Colonel.

On the reverse is

Skayentagheugh, or Bearsfoot.

"This Indian Chief being conspicuously and gallantly engaged in the late war with the United States and in which I served, I should hope he will meet with attention and kindness from the community."

(Signed) JOHN A. HUTCHISON,

Lieut. late 90th Regiment.

"I do hereby certify that the Bearer, Skayentagheugh alias John Bearsfoot, a war chief of the Onondaga tribe, behaved with distinguished bravery and steadiness throughout the late war with the United States of North America and was severely wounded in the back and in the face at the Battle of Queenston on the 13th October, 1812, and since that time says he suffers great inconvenience from the wound in his back.

"I have been informed by several half pay officers that he joined the British standard in the early part of the first American war and on every occasion his bravery and fidelity were conspicuous.

Mohawk Village, Grand River, Upper Canada, 28th June, 1812.

J. BRANT, late of Indian Dept.

RELICS FROM THE FRENCH FORT AT CHRISTIAN ISLANDS.

CASE 15

NO. 6280. 120. Stone Axe Head.

130. **Iron Wedge.** This and the articles to No. 504 were excavated September 7th, 1902, from the old French Fort on Christian Islands, Georgian Bay, which was set on fire and abandoned by the Jesuit Fathers and Huron Indians in 1649. At the period when these implements were brought out from France by the Jesuit missionaries to assist in promoting the welfare of their Indian charges, the voyage across the Atlantic occupied months of sailing in small and venturesome vessels. From Quebec to Lake Huron the transport would be by canoe and over long and weary portages on the inner water courses. These tools would be worth well nigh their weight in gold before they reached their destination at the Fort, apart from their value to the native Indians who only through them emerged from the previously existing stone period.

THE STORY OF THE FRENCH MISSION.—From the advent of the French to Canada, their missionaries had followed their fur traders in their expeditions into the far interior and had endeavoured to spread Christianity

among the Indians. The Algonquins and Hurons occupying the northern district of the St. Lawrence and great inland lakes had, since the advent of Champlain in 1613, received them among them. The Iroquois of the southern shores, and what is now the State of New York, were the fierce and unrelenting enemies of the French and of the northern Indian Tribes. These relics, dug up in September, 1902, from the site of the old Jesuit mission on the Christian Islands, bear the memories of a self-sacrificing effort and the closing of a momentous period. No more thrilling books of adventure and deeds of valour exist than the works of Parkman, and among them the early history of early Ontario as contained in the volume, "The Jesuits in North America." The history of the place from which these relics came may well be noted. The Hurons living in the interior of what is now Ontario and on the shores of the great "Fresh Sea" of Lake Huron were villagers, tillers of the soil, fur hunters and traders. The Iroquois were a race of conquerors and fighters. For years the Iroquois had constantly harried the northern Tribes by frequent incursions along the routes of the Humber River and the Trent Valley to Lake Simcoe and the north. In 1648, they took the warpath in still greater force, driving the now thoroughly cowed Hurons before them. The Indian villages were one after the other devastated or abandoned. St. Louis, the French Jesuit mission, was stormed and destroyed and the missionaries Lalemant and Brebeuf found martyrdom at the hands of the Iroquois (a church to their memory has been erected at Penetanguishene). All was over with the Hurons. Their other forts having all been destroyed the Jesuits found themselves obliged to abandon Ste. Marie, their last foothold in the mainland, and determined to retire to the great Manitoulin Island as being nearer the French River and the Ottawa, their connecting route with Quebec. Close to the mainland of the Huron country and near the entrance of Matchedash Bay, Lake Huron, are three Islands, Faith, Hope and Charity, now known as the Christian Islands. At the earnest entreaty of the

defeated Hurons, the missionaries agreed to remain among them and with them seek refuge on these Islands. Destroying "Ste. Marie" they set out, and landing on the largest erected there a new chapel and fort called by them "St. Joseph." During the winter they were joined by from six to eight thousand of the expatriated natives. Huddled together in bark hovels, over-crowded, and short of food, famine and pestilence soon raged in their midst. In the spring the Iroquois were again upon them—on the island was famine, on the shore their deadliest enemies. Forced by their necessities, the Hurons determined to leave the Island and find refuge in the forests on the main land, or seek safety by adoption with the Iroquois. The missionaries endeavoured to persuade them to retire with them to the north and to Quebec, but the Indians determined to face the perils nearer home. Reluctantly the priests then prepared to leave Fort St. Joseph, and on the 10th of June, 1649, in canoes, accompanied by all their French followers and about 300 Hurons, set out on their voyage. The valiant and self-denying labours of forty-five years came to an end, the Jesuit mission to the Hurons was abandoned, and these are some of the relics of their martyred enterprise. The Iroquois pursued the little company along the shores of the Georgian Bay. Lake Nipissing they found desolated. On the Ottawa again they were attacked; even at Montreal the Hurons feared they were too near the Iroquois and so the remnants of the band were brought to Quebec, where, after many vicissitudes, they at length became intermingled with the Indians of Lorette. Of the remaining Hurons none were left within their ancient domain. One body moved to the south of Lake Ontario and were incorporated in the Senecas; the Tobacco nation wandered beyond the Mississippi, and others becoming Wyandottes sought refuge near Detroit, and in the subsequent wars fought on the side of the French. Naught remains of the Hurons except their history and the ashes of their numerous villages in the peninsula of Ontario.

433. Iron Hinge.
 434. Seal Charm.
 D. 6283 435. Stone Tomahawk.
 436. Hasp of Bolt Lock.
 437. Firemaker. See No. 356.
 D. 6284 438. Fragment of Pottery,
 genuine Indian.
 D. 6279 439. Spearhead.
 440. Small Stone Pyramid.
 441. Iron Handle.
 442. Piece of Iron, oblong.
 443. Piece of old Iron Lock.
 444. Door Handle.
 HD. 6327 445. Silver Sun Disc, or
 breast ornament. *see p. 64*
 446. Silver Sun Disc, or
 breast ornament. *see p. 64*.
 HD. 6326 Very interesting ex-
 amples of early French
 manufacture. See "Sil-
 ver Ornaments," No. 389.
 447. Clay Pipe Head.
 448. Small Iron Axe or Chisel
 449. Piece of Iron Lock.
 450. Piece of Copper Kettle.
451. Square cut out of Cop-
 per Kettle.
 452. 5 Pieces of Iron, like
 lock.
 453. Knife.
 457. Hinge.
 458. }
 459. } Door Bolt.
 460. Iron Handle for tub or
 pail.
 461. Old Lock.
 462. }
 463. } Large Nail or Wedge.
 464. Piece of Old Hinge.
 465. Partly made Sickle.
 466. Pieces of old Hinge.
 467. Indian Hammer Stone. HD. 6277
 See notes on Hammer
 Stones, No. 193.
 468. Indian Hammer Stone. HD. 6276
 469. Old Musket Barrels.
 470. Iron Spade.
 471. }
 503. } Steel Axes of old French
 pattern.
 504. Stone Axe. HD. 6281

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505. Marine Compass from the old "Russell" sunk near Gore
 Bay in 1800.
 506. Brass Ammunition, blank cartridge Enfield-Snider rifle,
 1808.
 507. Indian Pottery, Moosehead Landing, Ontario.
 508. Indian Pottery, near Sarnia, Ontario.

Hk. 848. 508. **Beaded Saddle Mat, N.W.T.** See Indian Bead Work, No. 68.

510. **Brant Trunk.** This old trunk crossed the Atlantic twice with Captain Joseph Brant and once with his son John Brant. Obtained from Catherine Porter of Ohsweken, grand-daughter of Captain Brant.

511. **Engraving of Penn's Indian Treaty, 1682.** Line engraving, dated 1775, by John Ilare, from the original painting by Benj. West, the property of Thomas Penn. Wm. Penn in Quaker costume is represented trading with the Indians. See 374.

512. **Collection of Military Buttons** of war 1812-15, of the Canadian Militia, British Regulars and American regiments; dug up on the battle-fields of the Niagara Peninsula.

513. **Old Bayonets of early War.**

Relics from the British gunboat sunk in the River Thames, near Chatham, Ontario, in 1814, and recently raised.

514. **Grape and Canister Balls.**

515. **Wooden Fender.**

516. **Shell, 44-Pounder.**

517. **Cannon Ball, 12-Pounder.**

518. } **Cannon Balls, 6-Pounder.**
519. }

520. **Diamond-backed "Rattler," Florida.**

521. **Indian Snowshoes.**

522. **Old English Specie Box,** made of English oak, put together with hand-made copper nails, was used for bringing money from England for Treasury expenditures in Upper Canada.

523. **Large Hand Forged Scales** brought out by the North-West Trading Company and transferred by them to the Hudson Bay Company and used for weighing furs at the old trading post near Lacloche.

- 524. **Steering Paddle** (on floor).
- 525. **Pair of Lions**, carved in ebony, from Burma.
- 526. **Brass Spear Heads** (2) for ceremonial staves, characteristic peacock design, Burma.
- 527. **Wooden Bowl** (on floor).
- 528. **Easel**, from Florence.
- 529. **Carved Sandal Wood Figures** (2) Ladies of Burma.

INDIAN WEAPONS AND FIREARMS.

These are interesting as showing how the Indian held to his old "shooting iron" and mended and re-mended it to the best of his ability. Some date far back into the last century and have been changed from their old "flint lock" condition when percussion caps were introduced. The small powder horns were principally used for the fine priming powder which, after the weapon had been loaded, was put into the "priming pan" and ignited by the sparks from the flint.

CASE 30

- 530. **Long Wooden Quiver** with handle outside for holding arrows.
- 531. **Decorated War Club**, St. Cruz Island.
- 532. **Long Cavalry Sword** and scabbard of the 1812 period. in storage
- 533. **St. Cruz Machete** and sheath for cutting sugar cane.

HB. 341 534.
HB. 340 535.
HB. 337 536.
HB. 339 537.
" 342 538.

Fiji Clubs with flattened round metal heads decorated with feathers for war and ceremonial purposes.

- HB. 338 539. **Fiji Club** with iron head set with spikes.
- 540. **Figured Toy Weapon**.
- 541. **Bundle of Fiji Arrows**.
- 542. **Helmet of late Sergeant Macfarlane**, 5th Heavy Dragoon Guards, Crimea.
- 543. **Powder Horn** of Chief Kagedonce, South Bay Reservation.

544. **Powder Horn** with the names of "Captain Robert Cook, 1814," and "D. Starnaman," his son-in-law, cut on the horn.

545. **Powder Horn** of Chief Kegeedonce, South Bay Indian Reservation.

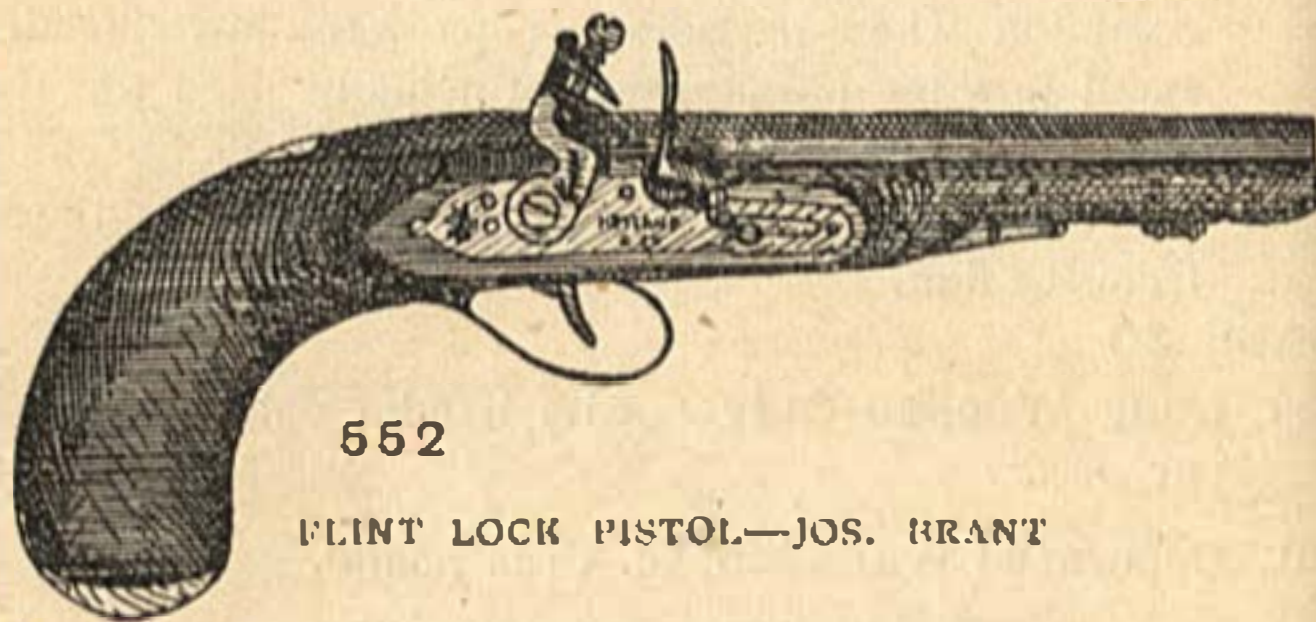
548. } **Spade Bayonet** and trenching tool used in the U.S. army.
549. }

M. 492

551. **Copper Powder Flask**, Major Winnett, Drummond Island, Superintendent of Indians in 1812.

M. 598

552. **Flint Lock Pistol** of Captain Joseph Brant. Brass octagon barrel marked "London" and brass mountings. Received from Mr. C. Thomas, Wellington Square, the former home of Captain Brant.



552

FLINT LOCK PISTOL—JOS. BRANT

M. 582

553. **Pistol**, double barrel shotgun cut down.

M. 597

554. **Flint Lock English Duelling Pistol**, platinum mountings; fine sample. From Chief Petowegiesic, Walpole Island.

M. 583

555. **Navy Revolver**, "Savage" pattern, 1853, from Thessalon River Reserve.

M. 585

556. **Horse Pistol**, American percussion, 1850, club stock.

M. 584

557. **Percussion Revolver**, long rifle barrel, self cocker. Major Winnett, Drummond Island.

M. 586

558. **Colt's Percussion Revolver**, earliest pattern. Blind River, Missisagua Reserve.

559. **Pocket Pistol**, smooth bore, concealed trigger. Oshweken, Six Nation Reserve.

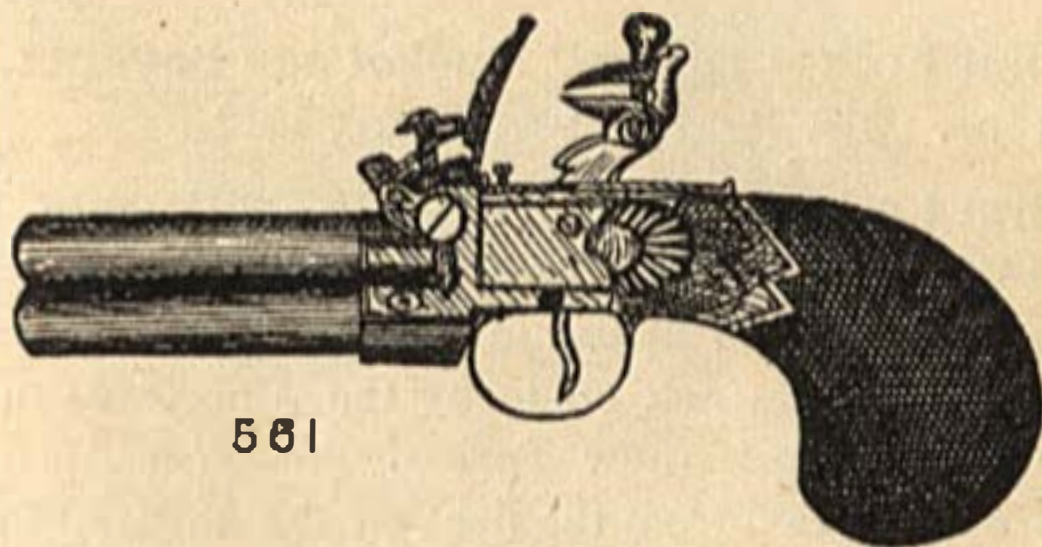
500. **Percussion Pistol** made up from old flint lock weapons.
Indian grave, Orillia.

.588. 501. **English Flint Lock Pistol, Double Barrel**, revolving attachment below priming pan. Rare. With great ingenuity the designer has introduced a revolving priming pan so that, after the upper barrel had been fired, the priming and touch hole, by turning this, would communicate with the lower barrel.

.590 502. **Remington Percussion Revolver**, early style.

.593. 503. **Brass Bullet Mould**, round and conical bullets with air recesses; well made, apparently belonging to No. 554, duelling pistol.

504. **Bullet Mould**, Chief Nossenabie.



501

DOUBLE BARREL FLINT PISTOL.

.589 505. **Six-Chamber Pocket Revolver**, self cocker, folding trigger, French make.

.574 506. **English Trade Hunting Percussion Piece**, full wood stock.

507. **Hunting Percussion Rifle**, English barrel, American stock. Chief Kiyosh, Thessalon River Reserve.

.580 508. **American "Kentucky" Handspike**, hunting rifle, octagon barrel, brass mountings and patch box for wads. Assigonac, Chippewa Reserve, Manitoulin Island.

.573. 509. **American Gallery Air Rifle**, Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island.

M.576

570. **Single Barrel Percussion Shot Gun**, brass guard, stock gnawed by animals. Initials "S.A."

571. **Single Barrel Percussion Shot Gun**, barrel much used, lock added later.

M.618

572. **Flint Lock "Tower" Musket and Bayonet**, scroll guard early George III. Initials "J.B., 1780," on stock, said to have been the property of Captain Brant.

These flint lock muskets are such as were used by the troops under Wolfe at Louisbourg and the capture of Quebec, afterwards through the Revolutionary War, 1775-81. They carried about 200 yards and were a poor match against hunting rifles. The Tower of London was for a long period the arsenal and issuing department for British military stores. The word "Tower" is impressed on all arms that passed its inspection.

573. **Flint Lock "Tower" Musket and Bayonet**. George III type, 31st Regiment Regulars, 1812.

M.572

574. **Flint Lock "Tower" Musket and Bayonet**, brass sight, 1812 type, Fort George, Niagara. Type used by both Americans and British in war 1812-1815.

At the attack made by the Americans upon the old town of York (now Toronto) on 27th April, 1813, the troops landed from the fleet on the shores of the Humber Bay. General Pike of the American forces was on one of the ships watching the landing, which was taking place under fire from the Indians under Colonel Givens and the 8th Regiment in the woods and on the banks around the shore. Noticing a hesitancy after his troops had reached the beach the General jumped into a boat and made for the land. Afterwards he gallantly led his men throughout the attack, which lasted all day from the Humber through Fort Rouille to the Garrison Creek, finally losing his life by the explosion of the magazine when the British, overcome by the superior numbers of 4 to 1, blew up the "Old Fort" and retired. The apparent hesitancy had been caused by the officer in command giving his men the order to "prime," and halting for the purpose. In these old flint lock arms the fine priming powder was put in the "priming pan"

after the gun was loaded. Small powder horns served for this, but the use of a "pricker" in the touch hole and a rap on the butt usually sufficed for the military muskets. It is said the men acquired sufficient celerity to be able to fire two shots in a minute.

At the taking of Quebec, 1759, the British on the Plains of Abraham reserved their fire until within 40 yards of their adversaries, and the two volleys they then fired at this short range did such damage as to decide the day.

Much the same thing occurred at the battle of "Cowpens," 17th January, 1781, in the War of Independence. The Congress troops had been changing their formation, and the movement had been mistaken by the British for a retreat.



SMALL POWDER HORN.

Suddenly they faced round and delivered a deadly volley within thirty yards with such effect that the British, who were following in headlong impetuosity, were thrown into confusion and a charge from Morgan's cavalry completed the turning point of the day. See No. 589.

With the long distance weapon of modern times the contestants begin to feel one another's fire when a mile away. These flint locks come from the time when men reserved their fire until they could see the whites of one another's eyes.

577.578. ⁵**Long Barrel, Full Wood, Percussion Shot Gun**, originally a flint lock altered.

578.576. **Flint Lock Trade Hunting Piece**, brass mountings, Indian bow and arrow engraved on lock. Stock shortened.

577. **Long Bow**, Fiji Island.

578. } **Wooden Throwing Spears**, Fiji.
579. }

580. Long Bamboo Throwing Arrow, Fiji.

581. } Fiji Arrows.
587. }

CONGRESSIONAL BRONZE MEDALS.

Congressional bronze medals, issued by the Congress of the United States commemorative of the services of their Generals in the War of 1812-15.

The War of 1812-15 between the British and the United States is no exception to the invariable rule that the accounts of engagements between contesting forces in war vary according to the point of view from which they are taken. Some engagements even vary in name and naturally the successes rewarded on the one side are not rewarded on the other. The events of that war have long since passed into history. During the almost one hundred years that have intervened, the nationalities, in days previous to the War of Independence united under the same government but then politically separated forever, have learned to understand one another better and have joined hands for the furtherance of peace and advancement throughout the world. No more potent power working for good and fraternity exists than our "Independent Order of Foresters." Its influences are world-wide. Its members are not only in the United States and the Dominion of Canada, on both sides of the line in America, but also in Great Britain and all English-speaking peoples in other parts of the globe. No better instance of this heartfelt union of interest and brotherly entry into one another's feelings can be given than by the proved actions of the members of our Order. When the citizens of the United States sent their brothers in arms to serve their country in the Spanish war, the I.O.F., with true patriotism, and fatherly care for the families of their brothers, carried all their members serving at the front in the United States armies, without any increase of premium. And so again when their brothers from Canada, Great Britain and Australasia went out to serve their Queen and country in South Africa, the I.O.F.

granted the same ndvantages to all soldier members in the field. Better evidence of true brotherhood cannot be given, nor the value of International Fraternity for the protection of the Home and the welfare of the nations be shown to be more fully appreciated.

CASE 19

588. **Commemorative Medal** of battle of Wyoming, 1778.

Representation of battle between Indians and Whites.

589. **Commemorative Medal** of battle of Cowpens, South

✓ Carolina, 17th January, 1781, when General Morgan defeated Colonel Tarleton. Obverse, Indian holding laurel wreath over the head of the victorious General. Inscription, "*Daniel Morgan, Duci Exercitus.*" Reverse, pictorial representation of the battle, General on horseback leading charge against retreating enemy. Inscription, "*Victoria Libertatis Vindex.*"

590. **Major-General Jacob Brown, 1814.** Obverse, likeness

✓ of the General in uniform; reverse, martial trophy of arms and flags supporting fasces, on it a wreath of laurel, from which suspend three tablets marked "Niagara, Erie, Chippewa; in the foreground an American eagle with raised wings standing upon the British colours. Legend, " Battles of Chippewa, July 5th, 1814; Niagara, July 25th, 1814; Erie, September, 17th, 1814." " Resolution of Congress, November 8th, 1814."

591. **Major-General E. W. Ripley, 1814.** Obverse, profile

✓ likeness of the General in uniform. Reverse, a palm tree upon which Fame, holding a trumpet and wreath of laurel in the right hand, is with the left placing a shield having on it the names, "Chippewa, Niagara, Erie." Legend, " Battles of Chippewa, July 5th, 1814; Niagara, July 25th, 1814; Erie, August 16th, September 17th, 1814; Resolution of Congress, November 8th, 1814."

592. **Brigadier-General James Miller, 1814.** Obverse, like-

ness of the General in uniform; reverse, scene of Battle of Niagara executed in great detail, showing the Americans charging up the hill, a battery of artillery in the foreground. Legend, " Battles of Chippewa, July 5th, 1814;

Niagara, July 25th, 1814; Erie, September 17th, 1814. Resolution of Congress, November 8th, 1814." The battle of Niagara is known in Canadian History as "Lundy's Lane."

503. **Major-General William H. Harrison, 1818.** Obverse, likeness of the General in uniform; reverse, military trophy of halberts, muskets and pennons, on which is suspended a tablet bearing the words of "Fort Meigs, Battle of the Thames." A draped figure of Valour placing a wreath of laurel on the trophy and holding in right hand a spear resting on a shield decorated with the United States Stars and Stripes. Legend, "Battle of the Thames, October 5th, 1813. Resolution of Congress, April 4th, 1818."

504. **Governor Isaac Shelby, 1818.** Obverse, likeness of the General. Reverse, representation in great detail of battle in the woods, representing cavalry charging into a line of infantry. Legend, "Battle of the Thames, October 5th, 1813. Resolution of Congress, April 4th, 1818." The battle of the Thames is known in Canadian History as "Moravian Town."

505. **Colonel George Croghan, 1835.** Obverse, likeness of the Colonel in uniform. Legend, "Presented by Congress to Colonel George Croghan, 1835." Reverse, representation in great detail of British troops in line attacking stockade, flanked by block houses, over which the United States flag is flying. In the distance are the shores of Lake Ontario and three vessels. Legend above, "*Pars magna fuit*" (In which he took a great part). Battle of Sandusky, 2nd August, 1813."

MEDALS OF COLONIAL PERIOD.

506. **Penn's Treaty Commemorative Medal.** Issued in commemoration of the first treaty of 1682. Obverse, Penn dealing with the Indians. Reverse, Treaty of 1682. "Unbroken Faith."

507. **Kittanning Medal, 1756.**

The Delaware tribe of Indians in the early struggles between the English colonies and the French fought upon the French side. Their headquarters were in the Indian

village of Kittanning, within 45 miles of Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburg. From here they harried the border lands of the British colony of Pennsylvania, attacking and scalping the settlers. A body of volunteers was led by Colonel John Armstrong across the Alleghanies to attack the Delawares and avenge their compatriots. For destroying the village of Kittanning, the Corporation of the city of Philadelphia voted honours and medals to him and his gallant band. The State of Pennsylvania has given the name Kittanning to the county which includes the battlefield in commemoration of the events which took place when it was a British colony.

Obverse, officers accompanied by two men pointing to a soldier firing under cover of a tree; in the background, Indian houses in flames. Legend, "Kittanning destroyed by Col. Armstrong, September 8, 1758." Reverse, the arms of the Corporation of Philadelphia. Legend, "The gift of the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia."

598. **George II Peace Medal, 1757.** Bronze medal issued upon renewal of the Penn Treaties and peace between the Pennsylvanians and the Indians in 1757. Obverse, bust of George II laureated. Legend "*Georgius II, Dei Gratia.*" Reverse, a white man in the costume of the Society of Friends of Pennsylvania and an Indian seated beneath a tree on opposite sides of a Council fire; a decorated long pipe of peace is being passed from one to the other. Above is shown the sun with expanding rays. Legend, "Let us look to the Most High who blessed our fathers with peace, 1757."

599. **Bronze Medallion, commemorating Victories in the French War, 1759.**

Obverse, figure of Victory supported by Justice and Commerce. Reverse, the Royal Arms supporting an oval on which is a Fleur-de-lys reversed. Legend, "Niagara," Johnson; "Guadeloupe," Baring and Moore; "Minden," Ferdinand; "Lagos," Boscawen; "Crown Point," Amherst; "Quebec," Wolfe, Monckton, Townsend, Hawke.

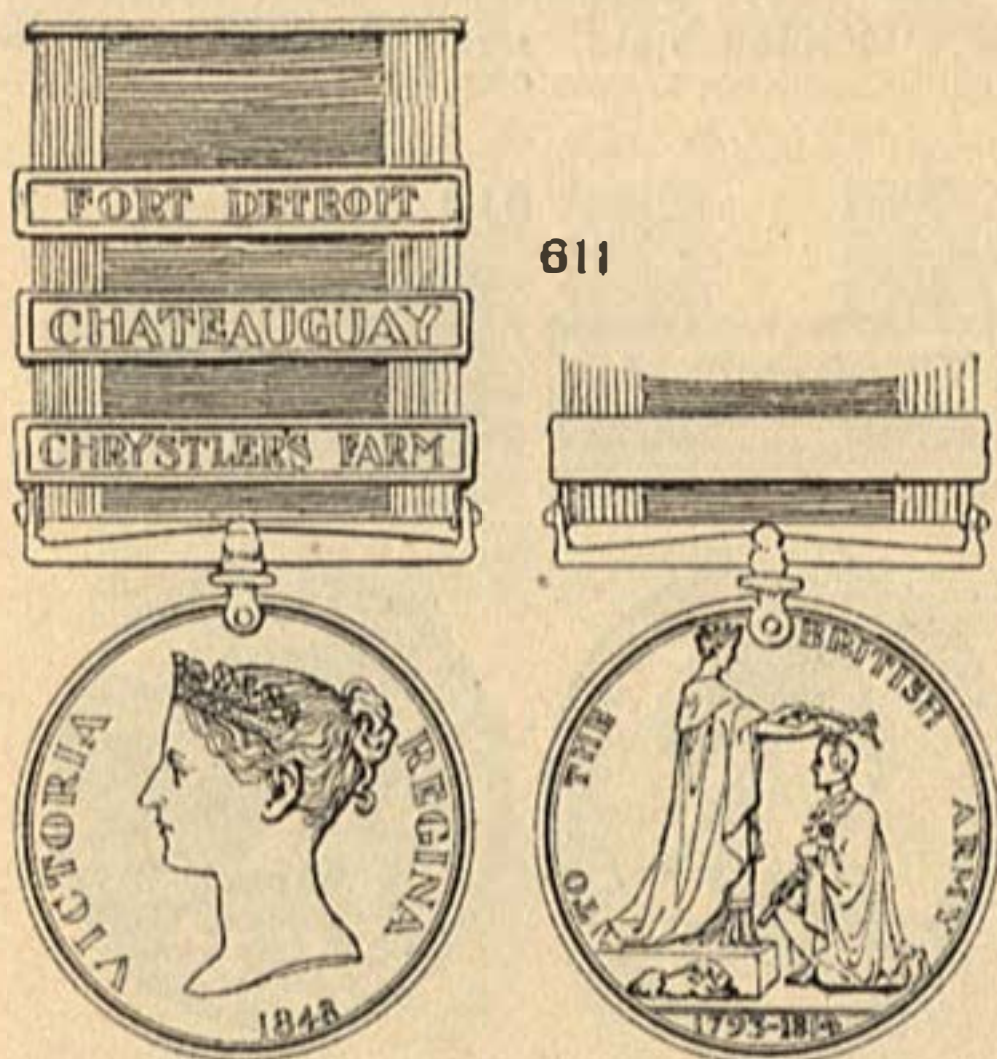
600. **Bronze Medal, Indian Travelling.**

601. **Bronze Medal, Imperial Order of Red-men.**
602. **Bronze Token for Third-Class Passage.** The first railway opened in Canada was between Montreal and Lachine in November, 1847. This bronze token, a little larger than a half-penny, with a hole in the middle like the Indian wampum, was the first railway ticket issued in Canada.
603. **Brock Bronze Token, 1816.** At the conclusion of peace in 1815, copper tokens were issued locally in consequence of the dearth of small currency. Legend on one side, "1816, Success to commerce and peace to the world." Reverse, cherubs crowning a funeral urn. Legend, "Sir Isaac Brock, hero of Upper Canada." General Brock was in command at the capture of Detroit and at Queenston Heights, at which latter engagement he lost his life and a monument has been erected to his memory.
604. **Upper Canada Copper Tokens.** Half-penny "Plow" token, 1833, "Colonies and Commerce."
605. **Nova Scotia "Rose" Token, 1856.**
606. **Bronze Medal, commemorative of Brant Memorial.**
607. **"Foudroyant" Medal, commemorative of Nelson's favourite flag-ship.**
608. **Badge of "Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association" of India.**
609. **"Welcome Home" Medal, City of Toronto, given by the City to each member of the South African Contingents on their return home from the war.**
610. **Badge Imperial Army and Navy Veterans.**
An Association formed in Canada of residents who have served in the regular regiments of the Imperial Army and now retired.

WAR MEDALS GRANTED TO CANADIAN MILITIA.

A complete set of the Imperial War Medals which have been granted to the Canadian Militia for active service at home or on foreign service.

611. **The War Medal, 1814.** There was great delay in the issue of this medal to the Imperial troops, but it was at length granted in 1818 to all men of the British forces who had served in the various wars between 1793 and 1814. Special clasps were given for the principal actions in the Peninsular campaign in France and Spain under Wellington, and in the Canadian campaign, 1812-15, for the actions at "Fort Detroit, August 16th, 1812; Chateauguay, October 26th, 1813; Chrysler's Farm, November

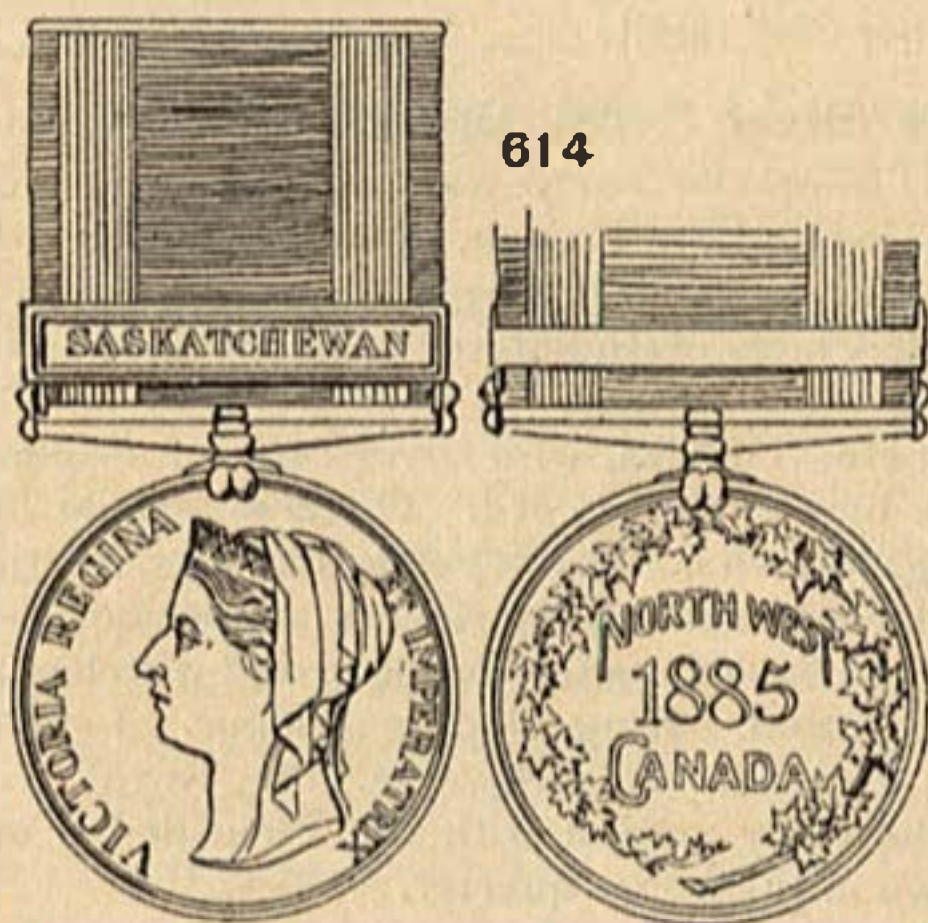


WAR MEDAL, 1814.

11th, 1813." Obverse, head of Victoria. Reverse, the Queen standing on a dais placing a wreath of laurel upon the head of Wellington who kneels before her. Legend, "To the British Army, 1793-1814." This medal, bearing the clasp "Detroit," was granted to "Chief Naudée, Warrior, Guide and Scout." See 622 for application of Chief Tomigo for this medal.

612. **The Egyptian War Medal.** Granted to all men serving in this war and issued to members of the "Canadian Boat Contingent" serving in Egypt which conducted the army in boats through the rapids of the Nile. Obverse, head of

616. **The South African War Medal.** Granted in 1903 to all men of the Imperial Army, and of the Canadian, Australian and other Colonial Contingents who had served in the South African War, 1899-1902. Clasps were added for all principal actions to the medals of the men who were present at them. Obverse, profile of Queen Victoria, period 1900. A lace veil draped over the head surmounted by a small Imperial crown. Legend, "*Victoria Regina et Imperatrix.*" Reverse, Britannia standing erect and holding a Union Jack in the left hand and with the right extending a laurel wreath over a column of British troops of the United Kingdom and Colonial forces which is



NORTH-WEST CANADA MEDAL.

marching past; a distant view of the sea-shore with battle and sailing ships at anchor. Legend, "South Africa." Medal issued to a Canadian with clasps, "Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast."

617. **The Victoria Cross** is the highest recognition in the British Military and Naval services for personal valour, and granted only for some exceptional act of devotion in the face of the enemy. It is made of bronze of captured guns, inscribed "For Valour," and has been won by all ranks of men for notable services, such as swimming a river under

fire while carrying despatches, saving lives of comrades under heavy risk, etc. Lieut.-Col., then Lieut. Dunn, a Canadian born in Toronto, was, by the vote of his comrades in the Charge at Balaklava, granted the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry in that memorable action, being the only Cross granted for that engagement.

Small copy for use with undress uniform.

INDIAN CHIEFS' SILVER MEDALS.

HD. 6321.
618. **Large Silver Chief's Medal, 1901.** Presented to each Indian Head Chief by the Duke and Duchess of York at the great meeting of the Indian Tribes at Calgary, September 28th, 1901.

HD. 6320.
619. **Large Silver Medal, George III, early pattern.**

During the early wars between the thirteen British colonies and the French, and also during the Revolutionary War, 1775-80, silver medals were granted by the British to the Chiefs of Indian tribes in recognition of and to preserve their loyalty. These were of large size silver, diameter 3 inches, with silver ring for suspension from the neck by a chain or cord. Obverse, profile likeness of the King, known as the "young likeness," with hair dressed in the manner of the Georgian period, powdered and brushed back from the forehead and with bag and large silk bow behind. King clad in armour. Legend, "*Georgius III, Dei Gratia.*" Reverse, the Royal Coat of Arms of the early period with the Fleur-de-llys of France still shown in the upper quarter.

At the outset of the Revolutionary War combined forces were raised among the Indians for the defence of Canada. Among others one was collected by Chas. d'Langdale at the instance of Capt. Ryster of a large body of Sioux, Sankees, Foxes, Menominees, Winnebagoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Mattawattamies, whose warriors assembled under his leadership at Montreal, where a great Council was held. The certificate of the granting of one of these medals to Chawanon, Chief of the Falles Avoines, reads as follows:

FREDERICK HALDIMAND,

Captain, General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in said Province and Frontier.

To CHAWANON, Great Chief of the Falles Avoines.

"In consideration of the fidelity, zeal and attachment testified by Chawanon, Grand Chief of the Falles Avoines to the King's Government, and by the said Chawanon, Grand Chief of the Falles Avoines aforesaid, having had bestowed upon him the great silver medal, willing all and singular the Indian inhabitants thereof to obey him as Grand Chief and direct all officers and others in His Majesty's service to treat him accordingly. Given under hand and seal at Montreal, this seventeenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight, in 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."

By His Excellency's Command,

FRED HALDIMAND.

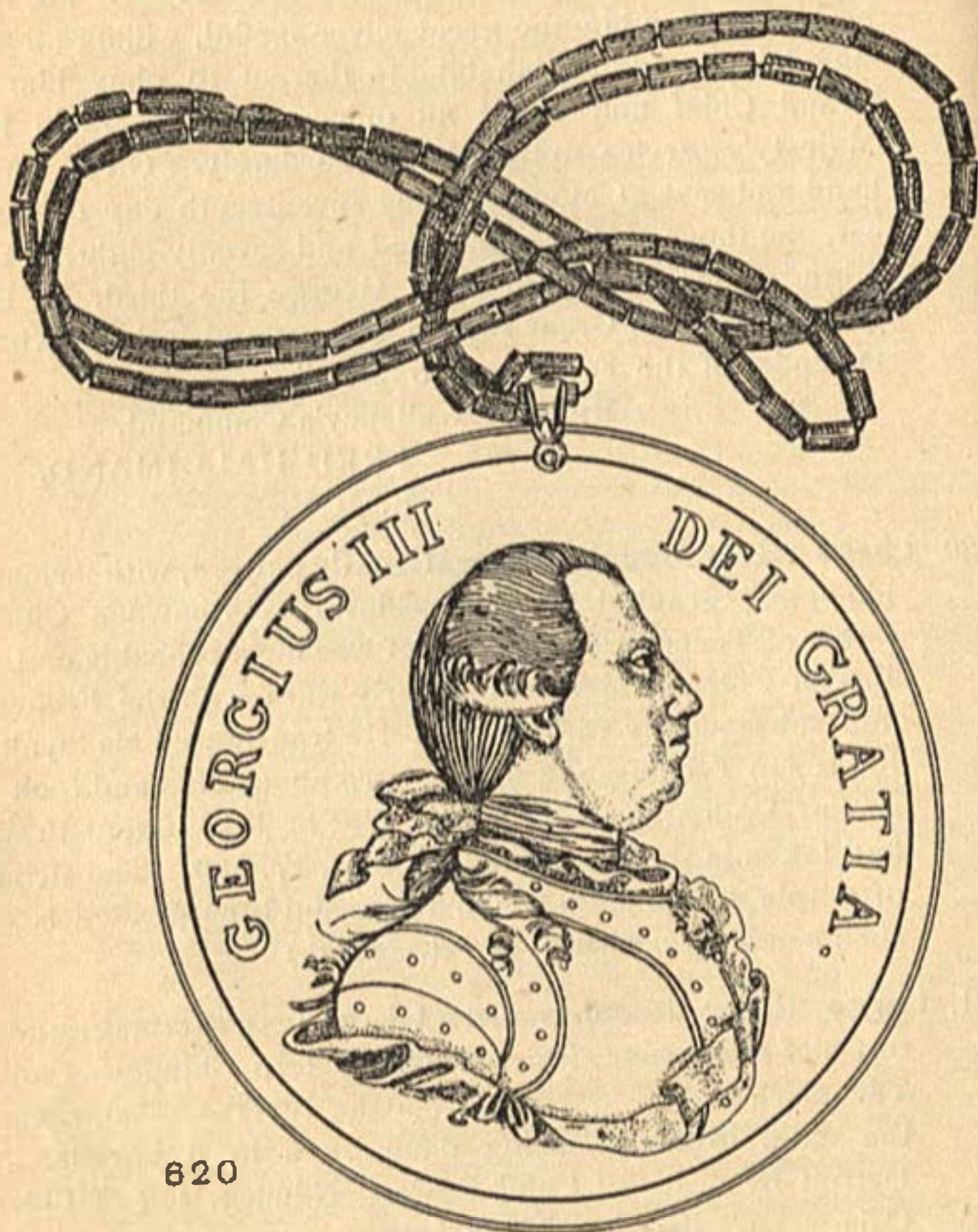
E. JOY.

620. **Large Silver Medal George III**, early pattern, with "young likeness," granted to Puckeshinwa, a Shawnee Chief, father of Tecumseh. This Chief was most probably on the British Colonial side in the early wars with the French, and subsequently with Brant. He transmitted his loyalty to his son Tecumseh, who was born about 1768 and took a similar leading position in the War of 1812-15 that Brant had taken in the Revolutionary War, 1776-80. The string of purple wampum on which the medal is suspended is of shell beads of earliest type. (See 280.)

621. **Large Silver Medal George III**, early pattern, granted to Chief Oshawana, Chief of the Western Chippewas and Tecumseh's chief warrior. On the reverse is engraved the date, 1812, this being done by a local jeweller in Detroit by order of Chief Edward Naudee, son of Chief Oshawana. (See No. 354 and notes.)

622. **Large Silver Medal George III**, the later type granted by King George III to Chiefs who had been loyal and fought on the British side during the American war of 1812-15. Obverse, likeness of George III, known as the "old likeness," hair unpowdered, encircled with laurel

wreath, King clad in robes and Collar of the Garter. Legend, *Georgius III, Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Rex, F.D.*" Reverse, Royal Coat of Arms as changed towards close of reign, with shield in centre of the Arms of Hanover. Dated 1814. Medals were issued in two sizes,



820

SILVER CHIEF'S MEDAL—GEORGE III.

one large for the principal chiefs and smaller ones for the minor chiefs. The medal presented to Chief Tomigo of the Delaware Tribe.

His application for the issue to him of the war medal No. 611 reads as follows :

Medal. War 1812.

"This is to certify that I, Captain John Tomigo, of the Muncey Tribe of Delaware Indians, of the Dominion of Canada, was a loyal subject of the British Crown and fought through the War of 1812-14 with Chief Tecumseh. I further certify that I was in the following engagements, viz. : at the taking of Detroit, at Tecumseh Battle, Thames River, Canada, at the Grand River Battle, where I was wounded by a bullet in the right thigh, and I was also in the Battle of Maumee River, and that for my services and loyalty to our great father, King George III, I was awarded a large silver medal by the British Government, and I further certify that I have the rank of Captain with Tecumseh's Band of Warriors." his

Signed, CAPTAIN JOHN X TOMIGO.

Witness

mark.

JAS. GOODWIN, Comr.

COPY.

"I believe from the best information I have been able to collect that the Muncey Captain, John Tomigo, was present with the British Army at the Capture of Detroit, under the command of the late Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, Bart."

(Signed) J. R. CLINCH, Lieut.-Col.

Dated Indian Department,

Supt. Indian Affairs,

London, 27th Oct., 1848.

["A true copy of Clinch letter." (Signed)

JAMES GOODWIN.]

023. **Small Silver Medal, George III**, same type as No. 021.

Presented to Na-bon-a-au-boy, son of Chief Wa-be-che-chake, who was killed in the battle of Fort George, 1813. Certificate of his succession is as follows :

"In consequence of Wa-be-che-chake, Chippewa, of Sault Ste. Marie, having been killed in a battle during the late war with the Americans, at Fort George, his titles and marks of distinction falling to his son Ne-bon-a-au-boy, a boy of eight years of age, we, the subscribers, do hereby, with the advice and consent of his Tribe there

assembled, invest the said Ne-hon-a-au-boy with the titles and marks of distinction belonging to his father."

Dated "Drummond Island, 20th day of June, 1815."

Signed, "Jos. Winnett, Major Commanding; Wm. McKay, Superintendent Indian Affairs, D.L."

HD. 6323.

624. **Large Silver Medal, Victoria, 1840.** Large silver medal distributed to Indian Chiefs for personal recognition by Her Majesty, from 1840 onwards. Obverse, "young likeness" of Queen Victoria with coronet. Reverse, Royal Arms as changed at the time of the Queen's accession; date, 1840. Medals such as this, engraved with the Prince of Wales' plume and motto, *Ich Dien*, and dated 1800, were delivered by the then Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII) to Indian Chiefs during his visit to Canada in 1800. Great interest was taken by the Indians in the presence of the Prince of Wales. Among other addresses was one delivered at Hamilton: "Great Brother, the sky is beautiful. It was the wish of the Great Spirit that we should meet in this place. My heart is glad that the Queen has sent out her eldest son to see her Indian subjects. They have heard that at some future day you will put on the crown and sit on the British throne. It is their earnest desire that you will always remember them." The medal is the one given Chief Waubuno.

HD. 6324.

625. **Large Silver Medal, Victoria, 1870.** After acquiring the rights of the Hudson Bay Company in the Northwest Territories in 1870, the Canadian Government sent out Commissioners to make treaties with the Indians respecting the occupation of their lands. Silver medals were delivered to the Head Chiefs upon the conclusion of these treaties. The earlier medals varied in form until the Treaty No. 3, when the form of this specimen was issued. Obverse, likeness of the Queen, period 1870, head draped with a veil bound under a diadem. Around the neck a collar of pearls, from which hangs a pendant bearing the likeness of the late Prince Consort. Legend, "*Victoria Regina*." Reverse, an Indian encampment showing Northwestern teepees on the prairie at sunset, an Indian Chief in war costume and a British General Officer clasping

hands, a tomahawk struck into the ground or "buried" at their feet. Inscription, "Indian Treaty No. 6, 1876." The medal of Chief Crowfoot.

VICTORIA COMMEMORATIVE AND JUBILEE MEDALS.

020. **Silver Medal, the Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. Princess Louise**, issued during their residence in Canada, when the Marquis was Governor-General of Canada.

027. **Bronze Medal, Albert, Prince Consort, 1861.**

✓ Large size. Obverse, profile of the Prince. Legend, "Albert, Prince Consort, born August 26th, 1819; died December 14th, 1861." Reverse, wreath of oak and laurel leaves intertwined. Legend, "Founder of the International Exhibition of 1851 and 1862."

028. **Bronze Medal Victoria Jubilee, 1887.**

✓ Large size. Obverse, profile likeness of the Queen as at 1887, wearing a widow's cap under a lace veil, surmounted by the Imperial crown. Legend, "*Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*" (Victoria Queen and Empress). Reverse, in the centre a figure representing the British Empire sits enthroned, with the sea in the background, one hand rests on the sword of Justice, and the other holds the orb-symbol of victorious rule. A lion is on each side of the throne. At the feet of the seated figure lies Mercury, the God of Commerce, holding up in one hand a cup filled with gold. Opposite sits the Genius of Electricity and Steam. Below five shields banded together bearing the names of the five parts of the Globe—Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australasia—over which the Empire extends. On each side of the figure of Empire stand the personified elements of its greatness. On the right, Science and Letters of Art. On the left, Industry and Agriculture. The occasion of the celebration commemorated is expressed by two winged figures representing the year 1887 (the advancing figure) and the year 1837 (with averted head), each holding a wreath, and over all the words "In Commemoration."

Salter
ditto

029. **Gold Medal Diamond Jubilee, Victoria, 1897.**

✓
D.T.C. 5/12/97
Obverse, profile likeness of the Queen as of 1897, with hair plain, wearing a Court Tiara of classic form, over which is draped a widow's veil. Around the neck a circlet of pearls with the Order of the Indian Empire. Over the shoulder the Riband and Order of the Garter. Legend, "*Victoria Annuum Regni sexagesimum felicitate claudat XX June, MDCCCXCVII*"—(Victoria sixtieth year of her reign happily completed 20 June, 1897.) Reverse, youthful profile likeness of the Queen as at her accession, 1837; the hair plain, gathered in a knot behind and bound about by two plain bands in antique style; a wreath of laurel leaves and figures 1837. Legend, "*Longitudo dierum in dextera ejus et in sinistra gloria.*"

✓ 030. **Gold Medal Diamond Jubilee, 1897. Small size.**

✓ 031. **Silver Medal Diamond Jubilee, 1897. Large size.**

✓ 032. **Silver Medal Diamond Jubilee, 1897. Small size.**

✓ 033. **Bronze Medal Diamond Jubilee, 1897. Small size.**

"MAUNDY MONEY" OF BRITISH SOVEREIGNS.

So called from the special silver coinage of 4, 3, 2 and 1 penny pieces each, distributed annually, together with the "doles" or gifts to deserving poor persons on what, from the ceremony, came to be known as "Maundy Thursday," being the day before "Good Friday." In early days this was accompanied by the washing of the feet of the recipients in commemoration of the washing of the feet of the Disciples. An anthem, "Mandatum Novum" ("A new commandment I give unto you," taken from St. John, c. XIII, v. 34), was also sung. The "doles" were given in small baskets or "maunds," hence the name.

Examples of issues under every reign are in this collection. It will be noticed that as with the general coinage of the Kingdom so with this Maundy money—the profile of the succeeding monarch faces in the opposite direction to that of the predecessor. The direction has alternated with each reign since Charles II. The profile of Queen Victoria faced to the left. That of King Edward VII

faces the right. There are two sets of Queen Victoria, one the "young head" issued on her accession, the other the "old head" of the Diamond Jubilee, 1897, as used to the close of her reign.

In the royal usage of the "maund" in England, the number of "doles" distributed is reckoned according to the number of the years of the age of the Monarch. The first issue of special Maundy silver was made by Charles II. James II was the last English Monarch to perform the ceremony in person, but the delivery of the "doles" and Maundy money has been continued annually, usually in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, during every succeeding reign.

CASE 31

- | | |
|--|--|
| 011. Charles II , 1660-1685. | 048. George IV , 1820-1830. |
| 042. James II , 1685-1689. | 049. William IV , 1830-1837. |
| 043. William III and Mary ,
1689-1702. | 050. Victoria , 1837, young
head. |
| 044. Anne , 1702-1714. | 051. Victoria , 1897, Diamond
Jubilee. |
| 045. George I , 1714-1727. | 052. Edward VII , 1901. |
| 046. George II , 1727-1760. | 053. Edward VII , second set. |
| 047. George III , 1760-1820. | |

THE SILVER CORONATION MEDALS OF BRITISH SOVEREIGNS

The striking of medals to commemorate the coronation of the Sovereigns of England, commenced with Edward VI, crowned February 20th, 1546. Specimens of this medal are exceedingly rare. Neither Mary, Elizabeth nor James I had any coronation medals issued. The collection includes specimens of every silver coronation medal subsequently issued.

The medals were dated not of the date of accession but of the date of coronation. In some instances the Queens were not crowned, and therefore, no coronation medals were issued for them.

654. **Charles I**, crowned February 2nd, 1626. The coronation medal shows the bust of the King in his Coronation robe, decorated with the collar of the Garter, and on his head the diadem. On the reverse is an arm with gauntlet and sword issuing from a cloud, and the legend, "*Donec Pax Riddita Terris*"—"Till peace be restored to earth," referring to the war that was then being carried on with Spain.

Henrietta Maria, Queen Consort of Charles I, was never crowned.

655. **Charles II**, crowned in Scotland on New Year's Day, 1652, at Scone. It was not until after his restoration, ten years afterwards, that the coronation in England took place, 23rd April, 1661, when the present coronation medal was issued. The King is shown in his coronation robes, diadem upon his head; said to be a very excellent likeness. On the reverse, the King is represented as seated, an angel crowning him, the legend, "*Everso Missus Succurrere Seculo*, XXIII April, 1661"—"Sent to restore a fallen age."

Catharine of Braganza, Queen Consort of Charles II, was never crowned.

656. **James II**, crowned 23rd April, 1685. The medal shows the bust of the King, with drapery, the head surrounded with laurel leaves. On the reverse, a wreath of leaves on a cushion, above which is a hand, extended from the clouds, holding the English crown, with the legend in Latin, "*A Militari ad Regium*"—"From Martial service to Kingdom." The allusion being to his previous military and naval service.

657. **Mary**, Queen Consort of James II. The medal shows her head encircled with laurel leaves, the bust clothed. On the reverse the Queen is represented seated upon a mound, with the legend, "*O Dea Certe*"—"A Goddess certainly." The King was evidently proud of his wife, who was many years younger than himself.

658. **William III and Mary**, crowned 11th April, 1689, both represented on the one medal; busts clothed, the King's head laureated. On the reverse is a representation of

Phaeton as being hurled from his chariot by Jupiter, the legend, "*Ne Totus Absumatur*"—"Lest all should be lost," reference being to the loss of his throne by James II, who was father-in-law of William III.

(353). **Anne**, crowned 22nd April, 1702; a very elegant bust of the Queen, with drapery, the hair encircled with fillet, without any ornamentation. The reverse represents Minerva in the act of striking down Faction, represented as a "hydra" with two heads, and from whose body, covered with scales, issue smaller serpents. The inscription is "*Vicem Gerit Illa Tonantis*"—"She bears the office of the Thunderer."

(354). **George I**, crowned 20th October, 1713. The Sovereign is shown in armour, over which is the toga, the head laureated and the hair in long flowing curls. Medal is very fine work, and portrait excellent. On the reverse the King is shown seated in an antique chair, Britannia placing the crown upon his head. There is no legend upon this coronation medal, being an exception to all others.

Sophia of Zell, Queen Consort of George I, never came to England and was never crowned.

(355). **George II**, crowned 11th October, 1727. The King is shown with head laureated, hair long and flowing, bust in armour with a toga crossing it. On the reverse the King is shown seated in the antique coronation chair in which Sovereigns of Britain have been crowned since the time of Edward I. (A very exact copy of this chair is in the Oranhyatekha Historical Rooms.) A female stands before the King holding a diadem on his head, the legend "*Volentes Per Populos*,"—"By the wishes of the people."

(356). **Caroline** of Brandenburg-Anspach, Queen Consort of George II. The medal exhibits a fine bust of the Queen, with drapery, her hair ornamented with pearls. On the reverse are three figures, the Queen in the centre, Religion on the right hand, Britannia on the left, with legend, "*Hic Amor, Hæc Patria*"—"My love, my country," referring to the adoption by the Queen of her new allegiance.

663. **George III**, crowned 22nd September, 1761. The likeness of the King is most excellent. He is represented clothed in armour, the ribbon of the Garter and laurel wreath upon his head. On the reverse Britannia is represented crowning the King, who is clothed in Roman costume. Lying alongside is the British Lion, with the orb of sovereignty in his paws. Legend, "*Patriae Ouant*"—"Our exulting country."

664. **Charlotte**, Queen Consort of George III, is represented elegantly robed and with a string of pearls interwoven in her hair. On the reverse, Her Majesty is represented standing by an altar while a winged Victory holds the crown above her head. Legend, "*Quaesitum Meritis*"—"Sought by Merit."

665. **George IV**, crowned 19th July, 1821. The head of the King is surrounded by a laurel wreath. On the reverse the King is seated clothed in Roman costume; standing behind is Victory about to place the Imperial diadem upon his head. Before him are three figures representing England, Scotland and Ireland, placing their right hands on an altar. Legend, "*Proprio Jam Jure Animo Paterno*"—"Now in his own right, with his father's spirit." The allusion is to his having acted as a Regent in the place of King George III during the latter portion of his reign.

Caroline, his Queen Consort, was never crowned owing to differences between the royal pair. The incident of Queen Caroline's effort to obtain entry to Westminster Abbey for the coronation was of a most exciting kind and commanded intense attention at that time.

666. **George IV Bronze Medal.**

667. **William IV**, crowned September 8th, 1831. A most faultless medal both as to execution and fidelity of likeness. The King, being a bluff, burly sailor, preferred that he should be represented without any of the emblematical accessories which appear on the medals of his predecessors. For the same reason the legend, instead of being in Latin is in plain English: "*William IV Crowned*,"

✓ 668. **Adelaide**, Queen Consort of William IV; a separate medal was not executed for this Queen, her head appearing on the reverse of the coronation medal of the King. It is also a very fine production.

✓ 669. **Victoria**, crowned 28th June, 1838. The profile is scarcely so youthful as the Queen appeared at the time of her coronation. Upon the head is a light veil confined by a circlet or band, probably following the idea of the consecration veil which appears on medals of the Roman Emperresses. Legend, "*Victoria D.G. Britanniarum Regina F.D.*"—"Victoria, (Dei Gratia) by the Grace of God, Queen of the Britains, (Fidei Defensor) Defender of the Faith. These last initials and appellation were first adopted by Henry VIII, being granted to him prior to the time of the Reformation. On the reverse the Queen is represented seated on a dais holding the orb and sceptre. Opposite her are three female figures, representatives of the United Kingdoms, offering her an imperial diadem. It is a strange forecast that this crown differs in shape from the regal crown worn by any previous British Sovereign, being of the Imperial form as worn by Emperors or Emperresses. Forty years afterwards, Jan. 1st, 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed as Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India, being the first English Sovereign to be proclaimed as Emperor or Empress. In a Regal crown the bands above are curved downwards in the centre; in an Imperial crown they rise upwards to a point. Legend, "*Erimus Tibi Nobile Regnum*"—"We will be to thee a noble kingdom," a promise which was well fulfilled.

Albert, Prince Consort of Victoria, was not crowned. Their marriage took place subsequently to the coronation of the Queen.

670. **Victoria Bronze Medal.**

✓ 671. **Edward VII**, crowned 9th August, 1902. An excellent and noble likeness of His Majesty, clad in his coronation robes, bearing the Order of the Garter and having on his head the Imperial crown. The legend in English, "Edward

VII Crowned." It is worthy of note that the titles to which the King was proclaimed at his coronation included, for the first time in the title of British Kings, a reference to the colonies and possessions outside the United Kingdom, being "Edward VII, R.I., by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." On the reverse of the medal, which was issued in two sizes, is shown the head of the Queen Consort similarly as appearing upon the small medal.

672. **Alexandra, Queen Consort of Edward VII.** A separate medal was not issued for the Queen, her head appearing on the reverse of the coronation medal of the King. The medal is of rare delicacy, conveying the exceeding beauty of Her Majesty, who is represented in her coronation robes with strings of pearls (her favourite jewel) encircling the neck; upon the head an Imperial diadem confining a loose veil. Legend, "Alexandra, Queen Consort."

678. **Gold Coinage of Edward VII, 1902.** Obverse profile likeness of the King. Legend, "*Edwardus VII Dei Gra.: Britt.: Omn.: Rex Fid.: Def.: Ind.: Imp.:*"—"Edward VII, by the grace of God, King of all the Britains, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." This is the first instance in which the title of the King on the coinage has included recognition of his sovereignty in the "Greater Britains" beyond the seas as well as in the ancient kingdoms in the British Isles. Reverse, St. George and the dragon.

GOLD COINAGE.

5 sovereigns.
2 sovereigns.
1 sovereign.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign.

SILVER COINAGE.

Crown—5 shillings.
Half-Crown—2s. 6d.
Florin—2 shillings.
Shilling.
Six-pence.

683. **Small Bronze Jubilee Medal, four generations.** Victoria, Queen and Empress. Edward Prince of Wales, son, now

King Edward VII. Edward Duke of York, grandson ; now Prince of Wales. Prince Eddie, great-grandson ; now Duke of York.

688. **Silver Coronation Medal of Napoleon and Josephine, Paris, 1804.** Obverse, profile likeness of Napoleon, head laureated ; Josephine, antique crown. Words, " Napoleon, Josephine." Reverse, an eagle crowned with laurel wreath seated on a nest of laurel and oak leaves. Legend, above, "*Fixa Perennis In Alto Sedes*"—(Seated forever in lofty place.) Below, "*Fetes Du Couronnement Donnees a L'Hotel De Ville, An XIII.*" The date XIII refers to the thirteenth year of the Republic. The augury of the legend was scarcely fulfilled.

689. **Silver Coronation Medal of Napoleon, Milan, 1805.** Obverse, laureated head of Napoleon. Legend, "*Napoleo Gallorum Imperator Italiae Rex*"—(Napoleon Emperor of the French, King of Italy.) Reverse, figure of Italy holding a cornucopia in the right hand and with the left placing the " Iron Crown " of Milan upon the head of Napoleon, who, clad in Roman toga, stands upon the opposite side of a Roman altar, on which he has placed the Constitution of Italy. Legend above, "*Vltro.*" Below, "*D. XXIII. MAII A. MDCCCV.*"

690. **Silver Medal, Napoleon and Marie Louise, 1810.**

✓ Issued, after the divorce of the Empress Josephine, on the marriage of Napoleon with Marie Louise of Austria. Obverse, profile of Napoleon, head laureated, and of Marie Louise with antique coronet. Reverse, standing figures of Napoleon in Roman costume leading Marie Louise, on whose head is an Imperial crown, to an altar, MDCCCX.

690. } **Specimens of Jewels** and rewards issued to members of
691. } the I.O.F. for efficient services.

693. **Gavel** ns used in Subordinate Courts, I.O.F.

694. **Decorated Dagger** of an Egyptian lady. Presentation made to Hon. Dr. Oronhyatekha.

695. **Part of the Travelling Chest** of King William III, used in the Irish Campaign of 1690. Presented to Oronhyatekha by the Earl of Enniskillen.
696. **Vase made of a Brass Shell** from Manila Bay, May 1st, 1898. Presented to Oronhyatekha by Bro. O. S. Cooper.
697. **Topaz** from the Island of Ceylon.
698. **Finger Ring** of Oronhyatekha, M.D., S.C.R.
699. **Ebony and Gold Gavel** presented to the Hon. Dr. Oronhyatekha, President of the National Fraternal Congress, 1890-1900.
700. **Trowel and Square** presented to Dr. Oronhyatekha at the laying of the corner stone of the Temple Building.
701. **Cherry Gavel**, made from a cherry tree grown on Washington's plantation in Virginia.
702. **Ivory and Silver Gavel** presented to Dr. Oronhyatekha by the members of the staff of the Executive Council, 1898.
703. **Gavel used at the Institution of the I.O.F.** on the 17th June, 1874, by Col. A. B. Caldwell, Founder, and presented by him.
704. **Gavel presented to "Oronhyatekha, M.D., S.C.R.,** on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Foresters' Temple by His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, Toronto, May 30th, 1895."
705. **Silver Cup** presented to Dr. Oronhyatekha, "Our Chief, from Executive Committee joint initiation, Dayton, Ohio, May 17th, 1904."
706. **Loving Cup** presented to Dr. Oronhyatekha on his return from his initiation tour, Christmas, 1903.
707. **Three-Handed Glazed Loving Cup**, with likeness of "Spotted Horse," Chief of the Assiniboines. Presented to Dr. Oronhyatekha.
708. **Decorated Ewer**, procession of Bacchus in alto relievo.
- ✓A4 709. **Silver Marrow Spoon**, George II, 1742.
710. **Gold Copy of the "Coronation Spoon,"** used at the crowning of the Kings of England in Westminster Abbey,

RELICS FROM THE OLD PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

CASE II

711. **Sir Oliver Mowat's Match Box**, old Parliament Buildings.

See No. 2.

712. **Sir Oliver Mowat's Ink Stand.** Oliver Mowat was elected for South Ontario in 1857. He was Postmaster-General for Canada in the Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion Government of 1868 and was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Court of Chancery in 1864. Resigning this position he re-entered political life in 1872, becoming Premier of the Government of Ontario, a position which he held until 1896, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in 1897, created a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1902. The ministry of which Sir Oliver Mowat was Premier held office for 24 years, a record approached only by the ministry of the first Pitt, 1783 to 1801.

718-14. **Card Trays** for the Speaker's cards.

715. **Early Pin Cushion.**

716. } **Keys, Door Plates, Fire Shovel**, from different rooms
717. }
718. } of the assembly.

719. **Door Signs**—POST OFFICE, WARDROBE—nameplate over a member's cupboard—LYON. (Geo. Lyon, member for Carleton, 1832.)

720. **Division Bell.** Though silent now, the tinklings of this little "Division Bell" have "called in the Members" on many an epoch-making occasion in the history of this country. Motions such as in the Parliamentary embroglios of Lyon Mackenzie, of strife between Col. Prince and Papineau; the threatened duel between John A. Macdonald and Col. Rankin; the "double shuffle" of 1858; the removal of the Union Parliament of Upper and Lower Canada to Quebec in 1839, and the opening of the Provincial Legislature of Ontario after the confederation of Canada in 1867. At the call of this Division Bell, from the struggles of 1837, the attaining of Responsible Government in

1842, and the advent of Provincial Home Rule at Confederation in 1867, the representatives of a Free people have recorded their votes in Parliament.

COLLECTION OF EASTERN ARMS (SOUDAN, INDIA AND SYRIA)

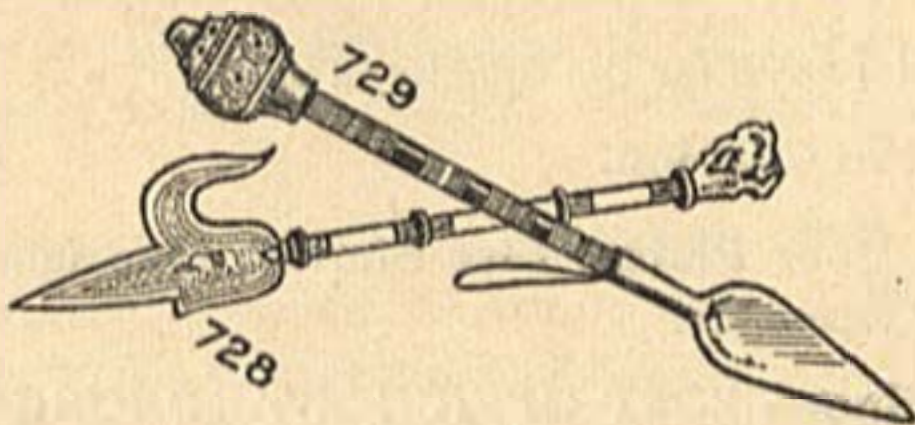
CASE 3

721. }
722. } **Short Barbed Throwing Spears.**
723. }
724. }

725. **Kris Knife and Scabbard**, inlaid handle and blade, Damascus.

726. **Small Curved Knife.**

727. **Long Dagger**—blade engraved with Arabic inscriptions. The sheath made of alligator hide—Soudan.



ELEPHANT GOADS.

728. **Elephant Goad**, metal handle and curved blade damaskeened with silver designs, used by the Mahmoud elephant drivers, India.

729. **Ornamental Elephant Goads**, teak wood handle bound with filigree silver. The rounded head carved and set with red stones, India.

730. **Pair of Battle Axes** damaskeened with silver designs.

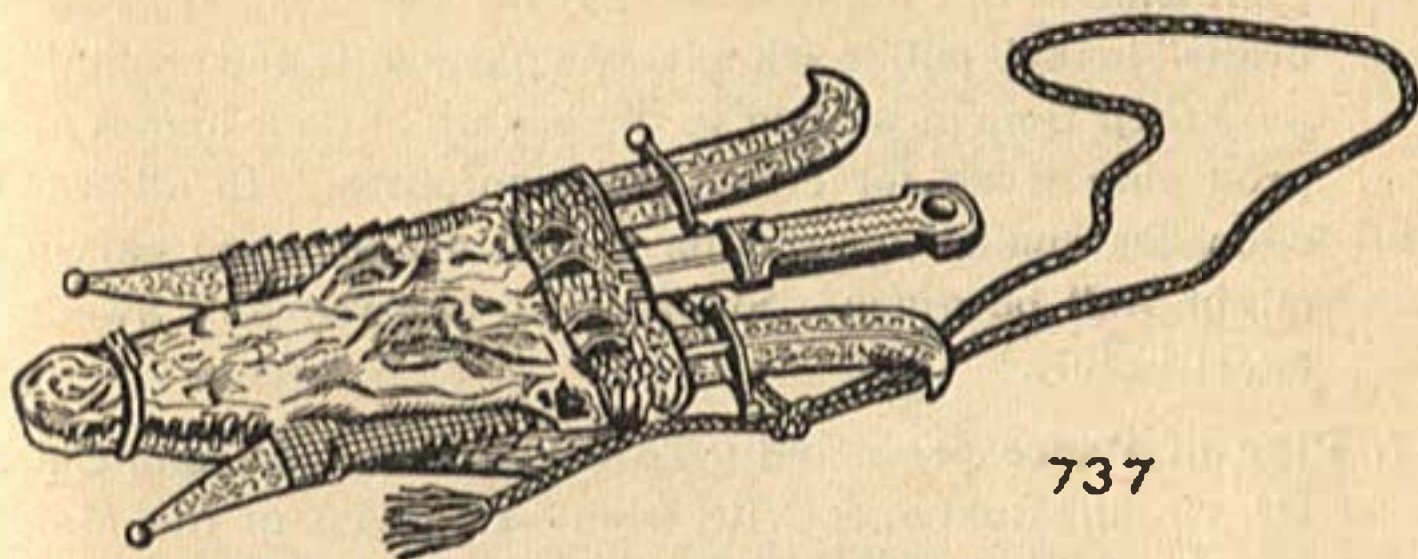
731. } **Large Battle Axes**, steel blades damaskeened with silver
732. } designs and with brass figures inset. *Rubbish*

733. **Kris Knife and Scabbard**, inlaid handle and blade, Damascus.

784. **Elephant Goad**, metal handle and curved blade damaskeened with silver designs, used by the Mahmoud elephant driver, India. Another with combined battle axe and goads, wood handle covered with shagreen.

785. **Pair of Battle Axes** damaskeened with silver designs. *M. 408. The other one rubbish.*

786. **Scabbard** made of lizard heads and skins—Assouan.



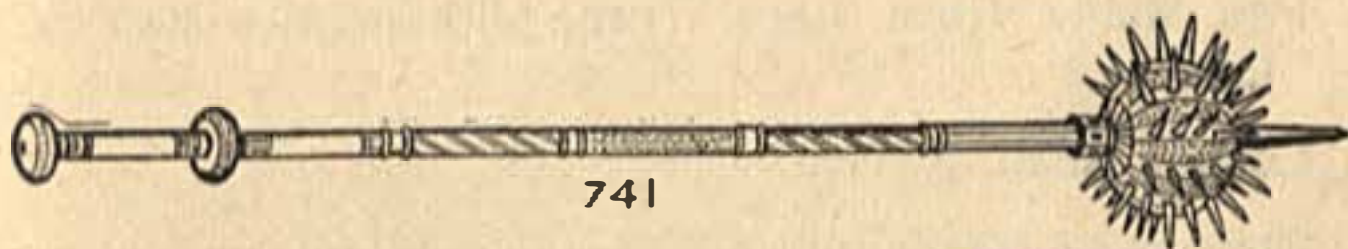
ALLIGATOR HEAD SCABBARD.

737. **Alligator Head Scabbard** and twisted leather cord. Three daggers inserted—curved metal handles and blades engraved with Arabic inscriptions, Assouan.

738. **Long Curved Scimitar** and velvet scabbard, Smyrna.

739. **Mace** with carved oval head and long leather curved handle for elephant attendants, India.

740. **Long Straight Sword**, cross headed handle in style of Crusaders' swords, Soudan.



SPIKE HEADED METAL MACE.

741. **Spike Headed Metal Club** or mace, in style of Crusaders, Soudan.

742. **Metal Club or Mace**, head of six semicircles, grip leather covered, Assouan.

743. **Curved Scimitar and Scabbard**, Smyrna. Same style as No. 738.

744. **Large Spears** (2), head flat with six points engraved in Arabic figures, Assouan.

745. **Combined Battle Axe and Goad**, damaskeened.

FC.26
746. **Norwegian Hand Mangle.** A very good example of the application of artistic decoration to a common household and useful implement. In the long hours of the Norwegian winters the inhabitants, having been taught "handicrafts" in their public schools, can pleasantly and profitably pass their time in adding to the beauty of their homes and producing work for commercial purposes. In all wood countries similar instruction in the art of wood carving might well be given. Switzerland, Norway and Sweden excel in this.

747. **Pipe of Peace** presented "To our Great and Good Chief Dr. Oronhyatekha, S.C.R., from 'The Last of the Mohicans' and kindred Tribes of Hamilton, Co. 6, Cincinnati, Sept. 18th, 1902."

CURIOS FROM FOREIGN PARTS.

CASE 18

748. **Branch of Lace Tree**, the fibres beaten out and separated, Jamaica.

749. **Mat made from Lace Tree**, with pressed flowers of Jamaica.

750. **Fan made from Lace Tree**, with pressed flowers of Jamaica.

751. **Locust Bean**, Nassau.

752. **Strings of Beads** (four), made of seeds, Jamaica.

753. **Napkin Rings** (two), made of seeds, Jamaica.

754. **Jewel Box** made of shell of fruit, and carved, Jamaica.

755. **Carthaginian Bowl**, carved by prisoners. Carthagina, South America.

756. **Small Carthaginian Bowl**, carved by prisoners. Carthagina, South America.

757. **Hat** made of "loofa," from Nassau, Bahamas.

758. **Silver Leaves** from trees in garden of late Cecil Rhodes, at "Grothe Schuss" at Rawebosche, near Capetown, presented by Mr. Wm. R. Surrins.

759. **Cingalese Tortoiseshell Comb.** The men wear their hair long, drawn back and confined by these combs. Ceylon.

760. **Pipe** carved by Boer prisoners in Ceylon (Colombo). The arms of the Transvaal, motto EENDRGT MAKT, MACT.

761. **Native Head-dress** worn by men in New Guinea. A long wooden comb, decorated with parrots' feathers and tips from the tail feathers of lyre birds.

762. **Egg of the Emu**, Australia.

763. **Platypus** or "Duck-bill" of Australia, almost extinct.

This little animal has excited the greatest interest on account of its extraordinary shape and singular habits. In size the largest do not exceed 22 inches in length. It is an aquatic and burrowing animal formed expressly for residence in the water or under the ground. The fur is thick and soft, the ears, which are only small openings, like those of the seal, can be closed at will. The feet are furnished with webs for swimming and claws for burrowing. The webs on the front feet extending beyond the claws but on the back feet are smaller leaving the points of the claws free. It makes long tunnels from the water of the shore to its nest and has been known to burrow two feet in length, through gravelly soil, in 10 minutes. The animal feeds on insects and can run on land or swim in water with equal ease. The beak, shaped like a duck bill, is not a horny bill but is formed by the skin, looking like old leather, which is stretched over the elongated bones of the jaws which form the framework.

764. } **Boomerangs** (two), Australia. The weapon is held by one
765. } end with the rounded side uppermost, and thrown outwards with much force. Should it fail to hit the object aimed at, it may return to the thrower.

765. **Mandarin's Hat, China.** The queue or "pig tails" of the Chinese are not always real, the natural hair being eked out with other hair and silk to acquire the required length.
766. **Shoes of the Chinese.**
767. **Shoes of the Japanese** for wet days.
768. **Shoes of the Japanese** for dry days.
769. **Leather Moccasins** of American Indians.
770. **Wooden Shoes** of Denmark. Tufts of straw are put in to keep them on the feet.
771. **Model of Burmese Temple** for household devotions.
772. }
 773. } **Mexican Indian Pottery** (three).
 774. }
775. **Tails of Lyre Birds** (three), becoming rare. New Guinea.
776. **Bunch of Peacock Feathers.**
777. **Cane** made of single sheets of paper stuck together by a convict.
778. **Roll Wood Fibre.**
779. **Star Fish**, large size, from Bahamas.—See Case 6, No. 15.

REPLICAS OF ARCHITECTURE AND STATUARY.

THE THREE MOST CELEBRATED "CAMPANILES" OR
 BELL TOWERS OF ITALY.

CASE 33

780. **Campanile of St. Marc's, Venice**, commenced in A.D. 900 and completed in the 16th Century, and was 325 feet high. This is the model of the original Campanile, which carried the bells for the adjoining Cathedral of St. Marc. The access to the Tower was up an inclined plane, and it is said that Napoleon I, after his entering Venice as a conqueror, was the first and only man to ride on horseback to the summit. From faulty foundations and want of repair the Campanile fell in 1903, but is now in process of reconstruction.

781. **Campanile of Giotto**, Florence, the work of the renowned artist and architect Giotto, commenced in 1334, Italian gothic style, and, artist like, profusely adorned on the exterior with inlay of marbles and elaborate carvings.
782. **Campanile or "Leaning Tower"** of Pisa, commenced in 1174 and completed by Tomaso Pisano in 1350. It is 179 feet high, 53 feet in diameter. The top overhangs the base 13 feet, due to a defect in the foundations, occurring when the tower was half erected. In continuing its construction the architect was satisfied of the stability of his foundations and corrected the incline in completing the building. In the four upper storeys the columns on one side are higher than on the other in order to reduce the overhang, and the heaviest bells are also placed on the upper side to assist in balancing the weights.
783. **The Baptistry of Pisa**, commenced in A.D. 1158 and completed in the 14th Century. The circular interior has a peculiar effect; when the four notes of a chord are sounded, the full chord is echoed. Within is also an eight-sided font, 14 feet in diameter, used when baptism by immersion was practised.
784. **Columns** of the Temple of Vespasian, the Forum, Rome.
785. **Columns** of the Temple of Saturn, the Forum, Rome. These relics of the magnificent marble edifices which surrounded the Forum give some idea of what was the glory of Rome when the Roman nation were the conquerors and rulers of the then known world.

THE MOST CELEBRATED STATUES OF VENUS.

The Goddess named "Venus" by the Romans and "Aphrodite" by the Greeks, was considered by both nations as the impersonation and guardian deity of female beauty and love. Ancient art revelled in every phase of her many sidedness. Beautifully executed replicas of the most celebrated are here.

✓ 786. **Venus of Milo**, attributed to the unrivalled Greek sculptor Praxiteles, represents the goddess in all the glory of majestic womanhood. When dug up in the Grecian Island of Melos the arms were wanting and the artists of the world have not been able to agree upon their reproduction. The original was brought to Paris. It was buried for security during the war between the Allied forces and Napoleon I, and again during the Franco-Prussian War, and is now once more restored to its position in the gallery of the Louvre.

✓ 787. **Venus of the Capitol** was found in the excavations of Mont Viminal at Rome and is now in the Museum of the Capitol. It is considered to be the work of Praxiteles, as it most nearly agrees with descriptions given by early Roman writers of a statue of Venus by this sculptor, the original of which has not been found. Expert criticism is of opinion that the goddess is represented in her attribute of personal beauty—the statue of a lovely woman but not of a lofty goddess, the pose of the head and neck being more human than divine. The conception of the statue has been followed by many artists, both ancient and modern, and is averred to have suggested that of the Venus of Cleomenes. The statue is supported by a vase covered in part by drapery.

✓ 788. **Venus of Medici**, the work of Cleomenes the Athenian, about 150 B.C., excavated in the sixteenth century from the Villa of Hadrian near Tivoli. It was obtained by the Medici family, whence its name, and after being in their Palace at Rome was brought in 1080 to the Uffizi Palace, Florence. It is considered the most remarkable of all the statues of Venus by reason of its perfect symmetry, exquisite grace, and purity of divine and elevated ideal. In height the figure is 4 feet 11½ inches, and in its proportions is considered, the world over, to be the standard of excellence for the proportions of perfect womanly form. Youthful figures of Love and Longing, together with a Dolphin, referring to the myth that the goddess arose from the foam of the sea, form the support.

789. **Venus of Canova**, the work of Canova, the most renowned of the more modern Italian sculptors, is worthily comparable with the productions of ancient art. Venus is represented as returning from the bath.

789 a. **Venus of Thorvaldsen**, a reproduction of highest modern Danish art. The Goddess is holding in her hand the apple which had been awarded her by *Paris* as testimony of her excelling in beauty.

790. **The Greek Slave**, by Powers, an American sculptor long resident at Rome. The reputation of the artist was raised to the highest rank at the International Exhibition of 1851, by the perfect combination of pathos and beauty in this statue.

791. **Apollo Belvidere**, Vatican, Rome, was excavated in 1508 from among the ruins of the ancient Atrium and placed by the Pope Julius II in the Belvidere of the Vatican, whence its name. Apollo, the characteristic divinity of the Greeks, the god of music, poetry, art and health, is here represented as the highest ideal of manly beauty. As the Venus of Medici is of the female form, so the Apollo Belvidere is considered to be the model of perfect proportions for man.

792. **Augustus Caesar**, Vatican, Rome, one of the most commanding statues of ancient art. The great Emperor is portrayed in his reputation as a soldier and an orator. The work on the breast-plate is in wonderful detail.

793. **Portrait bust of Her Majesty Queen Victoria**, period of the Jubilee.

794. **Portrait bust of Oronhyatekha**, by Pugi, Florence.

MARINE SHELLS, CORALS AND SPONGES.

The collection of these beautiful examples of Natural History contains more than one thousand specimens, mostly from the West Indian and Southern Seas and the Pacific Islands and California coast; many of considerable variety and excellence. They are mainly

distributed through a number of cases with a view to artistic grouping and the better display of their individual beauty rather than to technical classification. Examples of the more important classes are carded as they occur in some of the cases; the similar examples can thus be recognized where they are duplicated in the others. It would be impracticable in the space of this collection to classify and enumerate all the specimens as in a technical museum, but those interested will recognize the many varieties, and enjoyment may lead to further research.

CASE 4

1. **Madrepore Coral.** A specimen of particular beauty in which the little cups or buds are clearly separated.
2. **Brain Coral,** resembling the human brain.
3. **Star Coral.** A specimen with the little stars in great detail.

Larger specimens of these corals are seen in the glass case standing in the centre window and smaller ones distributed through the other cases.

CORALS—These are each built up from their base by small creatures called "polyps," near allies of the "Sea Anemones." A mouth at the top of the little animal is furnished with a number of feelers or arms that spread out and assist in procuring food from the water, while the chalky matter forming the hard coral is deposited and built up at the foot or base, forming a support or skeleton for the animal increasing with its growth. Each polyp sits in its little cup with its feelers spreading out above, looking very much like the flower of a Japanese chrysanthemum.

Some species are called *Endive Corals*, from their resemblance to vegetable growths. In these the polyps are large, and each one forms a separated coral. Examples of these are the oval **Mushroom coral** (case 9, No. 20), chiefly from the Indian Seas. This species does not build up in reefs, but is only attached for a time to the rocks, each mushroom-like body growing alone.

The **Tuft coral** (case 6, No. 12) grows each in a separate branch. The base is a massive stem, thickly branched and terminating in a bunch of cells at the tip.

True Corals, forming the greater number of the species existing in the hot seas, principally under the tropics, grow as communities, thus building up the great masses of coral which become islands and reefs. Of these, in the **Madrepore corals** (No. 1) the polyps usually build out large branches on which a multitude of polyps has each a little bud of its own. The **Star corals** (No. 3) do not branch, but form solid mounds, on which the animals are sown over the surface like stars in the heavens, the cell of each polyp remaining distinct. In the **Brain corals** (No. 2) the animals are not altogether separate, but form long, meandering rows attached side by side to each other, with solid divisions separating the rows and forming convolutions resembling the human brain.

The island groups of the Bermudas and Bahamas of the Atlantic, and the coral islands of the Pacific have been built up from the bottom of the sea by the little animals of these varieties, aided by the parts broken off by the violence of the sea and washed up upon the reefs. Their work is still going on, and a look down into the "sea gardens" far below in the clear sea waters is a revelation of wondrous beauty.

The **Red corals** of commerce come mainly from the Mediterranean Sea, although some varieties (case 9, No. 28) are found in the Southern waters.

TOP SHELF

- 4. } **Venus Shells.** A number of bivalves of the family
- 5. } **Veneridæ.** The shells of this family are often beautifully sculptured and coloured. The species called in scientific language "venus mercenaria," is the common clam which forms such a favourite article of food.

MIDDLE SHELF

- 6. } **Large Strombs,** or "Fountain Shells" from the West
- 7. } **Indies,** of which a number, particularly of the pink varie-

ties will be seen in other portions of the collection. Great quantities of these shells are imported to Europe, where they are ground into powder and then used in the manufacture of fine porcelain.

CASE 6

A variety of shells belonging to the great invertebrate class of **Mollusca** or "soft-bodied animals," being those which have no spinal cord or backbone (vertebræ) and so require shells in which, for their protection, they can cover themselves. These houses they carry about with them and build up in size with their growth in age. In this class are included such various forms as the **Octopus**, the **Nautilus**, and all **Slugs** and **Snails**, **Sea-shells** and **Bivalves** such as the oyster and the clam.

FIRST SHELF

1. **Rice Shells**, belonging to a family called the "Olives" (Olividæ), in which the animal when extended outside almost covers the shell.
2. **Needle or Augur Shells**, from tropical waters, long, and the bands winding to a sharp point.
3. **Murex Shells**, from Southern California and the Bahamas. These animals feed on other molluscs, cutting into the shells of their prey with the sharp-toothed edges of the long armature which projects from their own shells.
4. **Strombs**, or "Wing-shells." A class of univalves whose shells have wide-mouthed openings and are formed in layers winding around one another and overlapping with the growth of the animal. Owing to the differing colours of the layers of these shells they are much used for making cameos. Some of this variety of Strombs grow to a very large size, weighing four or five pounds each.

SECOND SHELF

6. **Zebra Shells**. Beautiful little zebra-marked shells, inhabitants of the hot seas and belonging to the family of **Neritidæ**, or "Sea Snails."

7. **Bleeding Tooth Shells**, so called from the peculiar formation of the interior of the shell, where markings like teeth and gums are seen. They are of the "sea snail" family and found only in the tropical seas. In some of the Pacific islands they are used as money.

THIRD SHELF

8. } **Helmet Shells**, belonging to the family of *Cassididae*, or
9. } "Helmet Bearers." Several species of this family are used for the carving of canoes, the shell being formed in two layers of different colours, white on orange, white on dark red, yellow on orange, the upper layer being light coloured and the lower of darker shade.

FLOOR OF CASE

10. } **Tritons, Sea Trumpets**, or "Conch Shells." Very hand-
11. } some shells, varying greatly in their colourings and inhabitants only of the hot southern seas.

While always associated in classical mythology and in pictures and sculpture with the Marine Deities, whose name they bear, these shells are still used as trumpets by some of the South Sea Islanders, a round hole being bored near the tip for the purpose of producing the sound.

These shells sometimes attain to a large size, a foot or more in length.

12. **Tuft Coral.** A beautiful specimen, the flowers at the tips largely developed (see "Corals," case 4).

13. } **Millepore Coral.**
14. }

These *Millepora*, or thousand pores, are another of the great reef-building genus of corals. They grow in communities with many branched and smoothly-surfaced forms. They vary from the *Madrepores* in that they are built up not by true polyps like sea anemones, each growing in its own separate cell (see "Corals," case 4), but in smooth, solid-looking bodies, by a description of "jelly-fish" spreading over the surface and communicating with the interior of the formation through the thousands of small holes distributed over the outer surface. These holes are exceedingly minute. Like the *Madrepores*, these *Millepores* live

only in the deeper waters. When these branches are broken off by the action of the surf the animals on the surface die, and the branches being thrown by the waves up above high-water mark, become incorporated by the sand worn from their masses, and so form the reefs and islands above the living masses.

15. } **Cushion Star Fish.** So called from the thick, rounded
16. } form of its rays.

These belong to the group termed "Five Fingers," and are very large specimens of a species from the Bahamas, the common star fish of the Northern Atlantic shores being much smaller.

17. Common Star Fish, or "Five Fingers."

STAR FISH.—In life these animals are soft and flexible. On the under-side are myriads of small tentacles or feet, somewhat larger in the cushion variety, by which they effect their movement. The mouth is in the centre, underneath, and without teeth. It feeds on shell fish, and by folding its arms over its prey, holds the shells firmly to its mouth, and after dissolving the contents throws the shells away. (See case 9. No. 11, for another variety.)

CASE 7

1. Glove Sponge.

2. Finger Sponge.

3. } **Bath or Horse Sponge.**
4. }

SPONGES.—When alive these creatures are soft and composed of living, gelatinous or jelly-like cells, of which the material we call sponge forms the frame or skeleton. Sea water, which contains organisms on which the cells feed, is constantly drawn in through the "pores" or small holes of the sponge, and then, after the food has been extracted, driven out through the large holes or "oscula," such as can be most plainly seen in the "glove sponge." All this living jelly material has to be removed by drying before the sponge is adapted for commercial purposes.

5. **Hard Sponge.** A hard variety of sponge, appearing at first to resemble the Madreporc corals. The texture is not elastic like true sponges, but firm, hard, and yet very porous. The minute "pores" by which the water is drawn in are so small as to be scarcely discernible, the great majority requiring a magnifying glass for their observation, but the large apertures through which the water is passed out are clearly seen. Owing to its being so porous the sponge, though looking so solid, is scarcely heavier than cork. For a larger specimen see case 8, No. 12.

6. **Sea Urchins, or Sea Eggs.** So called from their outward appearance. In life the light, tender shells are covered with numberless tiny spines sticking out like the quills of a hedgehog, for which reason they are sometimes called "Sea Hedgehogs." Each spine is movable in different directions at the will of the owner and works on a ball and socket joint. The balls of these are seen on the surface of the shell; the sockets are in the bases of each spine, but when dead the membrane attaching the spines to the balls dries up, so that they fall off at the slightest touch. In life the spines are as sharp as needles, and form a protection to the animal. The putting of the hand or foot on a living sea urchin is an unpleasant experience. The smaller, green-coloured specimens so beautifully marked are from the Bahamas.

7. **Cake Urchins.** Of the same species, but a different group, called "Shield Urchins," from their flattened form.

8. **Keyhole Urchins.** Remarkable for the oblong openings resembling keyholes. This group is almost perfectly flat like a pancake.

The "Urchins" are peculiar in the method of the growth of their shell. In other shell fish the new growth is added gradually at the edges of the outward opening, the interior of the shell thus increasing in depth and capacity. In the urchins the rounded or globular shell in which they are contained grows evenly and larger around them with the increase in the age and size of the occupant within. It will seem strange that a globe should thus expand without

breaking. It will be noted that the shell is divided into a number of separate pieces or plates with slight outward curves; as the animal within grows fresh deposits of chalky matter are added on the interior edges of these plates, so that the plates increase regularly in size, still keeping their place and preserving the whole outward general form.

SECOND SHELF

9. **Horny Coral.** A piece of this variety resembling mauve sea weed attached to and growing on a piece of "Star Coral." Other specimens of this "Horny Coral" are suspended on the pillars of the Room.

10. **Fan Coral**, called also **Sea Fan**, a name very appropriate to its appearance. In life the branching arms are united by a transparent, jelly-like membrane, which also covers the branches and bears the living polyps on its surface. When dried this membrane disappears, leaving the skeleton form of the branches.

BOTTOM SHELF

11. **Hawksbill or Tortoise Shell Turtle.** So called from the curved formation of its beak. This turtle inhabits the warm American and the Indian Seas. The plates upon its back overlap one another and form the "Tortoise shell" used for combs, spectacles and various ornaments. The shell on the back of this specimen is not in the condition as appearing in its natural state, but has been polished.

The common "Mud Turtle" of Canada varies from these Sea Turtles in that the plates on its back join one another instead of overlapping and its feet are furnished with webs and claws for crawling on land instead of being fins or paddles.

The specimens of corals have been noted in other cases.

CASE 8

FIRST SHELF

1.) **Sunset Shells.** Of oval form with radiating lines of
2.) colour.

3. } **Scallop Shells.** Some with smaller shells fixed ornament-
4. } ally on them, others in a state of nature. The hinges of
the valves of these shells are flattened and spread on
either side somewhat like the wing of a bird. In life the
animal effects its motion by opening and closing its shells,
a single stroke carrying it several feet.

In olden days Scallop Shells were worn by Pilgrims to
the Holy Land. Scott refers to this in some lines in
"Marmion," where he describes the Holy Palmer who
had made pilgrimage to Jerusalem:

"The Scallop Shell his cap did deck,
The Crucifix about his neck
Was from Loretto brought."

In modern and more prosaic days they have, from their
flattened form, been used for dishing up the dainty
known as "scalloped oysters."

5. **Tulip Shells.** Fine specimens of a group, some species of
which grow to great size, nearly two feet in length, all
bearing the variegated markings which have given the
name.

6. **White Stromb Shells.**

7. **Spindle Shells,** of considerable size (see case 9, No. 15),
from the West Indies. Two very large specimens of
"Spindle Shells" may be seen among the statuary in the
glass recess.

8. } **Glove Sponge** (see "Sponges," case 7).
9. }

10. } **Cushion Star Fish** (see No. 15, case 6).
11. }

12. **Hard Sponge** (see No. 5, case 7).

BOTTOM OF CASE

13. **Star Coral.**

14. **Brain Coral.**

15. **Sponge and Millepore Coral** growing on the same rock.

10. **Pyramid Coral.**

CASE 9

A large number of interesting and beautiful shells.

1. **Tent Shells** from California, with beautifully marked surfaces.
2. **Cone Shells**, with brown stripes, from Japan, and specimens with dark brown spots on white ground, from the Philippine Islands. Both the above belong to the family of the "cones," so called from the cone-shaped form of all the species. The opening is long and narrow, extending in full length along one side of the shell.
3. **Mussel Shells**. Very large specimens, with the shells polished, bringing out the beautiful blue colour and markings.
4. **Harp Shell**, from the Red Sea.
5. **Harp Shell**, from the Dead Sea.

These "Harp Shells" gain their name from the unusual deep grooves and ridges on their surface, and the bold, sweeping curves of their lines.
6. **Music Shell**, belonging to the "Volute" family, so called from the series of rounded curves of their form. The species of the "Musical Volute" is remarkable for the fancied resemblance of its markings to the lines and notes of music. The lines are considered to represent the clefs, and the dots the notes.
7. **Bat Volutes**. Excellent specimens of this variety showing the bold and variegated splashes of contrasting brown and whitish tints. The large Volute with angular, wavy markings is a rare example of this species.

NEPTUNE'S BOAT.—Two large specimens of this family of "Volutes," large and rounded in form, yellow in colouring, and with deep, oval recesses, may be seen in the glass Statuary case.

SECOND SHELF

8. **Black Ear Shells**, *Haliotis* or "Abbalones," from California.
9. **Green Ear Shells**, from Australia.

These "Sea Ears" would at first appear from their shape to belong to the family of "bivalves" (two valves), instead

of, as they do, to the "univalves" (one valve), the opening being so very large in proportion to the coiled portion of the shell. The outer lip is perforated with oval holes in order to admit the water to the branchiæ or gills, and are made at regular intervals as it increases in size. The substance of the shell is brilliant and iridescent in its colourings, and they are very largely used for the making of buttons.

10. **Mitre Shell**, from the Philippine Islands, another of the "Volutes," long-spined in shape and markings, resembling the mitres of priests.

11. **Sea Basket**. This rare animal belongs to the family of the **Star Fish**, or "Five Fingers," and is remarkable for the development of the central arms. From the central disk spring five arms, each dividing into two arms, and these subsequent arms each dividing again into two, the final branches being numbered in thousands. When alive these arms and tendrils are all supple and flexible, waving and expanding outwards a foot or more across, but when dried contract and take the appearance of a basket. By means of these tendrils it hooks in and enfolds the shell fish on which it feeds in the same method as its more simply formed brethren (see case 6, Nos. 15, 17).

12. **Sea Horses**. Specimens of the curious little fish found on the Atlantic coast of America, whose appearance readily explains its name. When swimming the fish moves with its body erect and head in horse position. A peculiarity of the eyes, which are very projecting, is that they are moved independently of each other, or one may remain motionless while the other looks about in different directions. The most extraordinary thing of all is that the males have a pouch or sac in which the eggs placed by the female are carried until they are hatched; this is situated on the breast, and is a provision strikingly akin to the pouch in which the kangaroo and the opossum protect and carry their young.

13. **Thorny Oysters**, from California. Instead of being smooth as in the common varieties these have large spikes radiating from the surface of the shell.

14. **Tun Shell**, so called from its rounded barrel shape. It belongs to the same families as the "Helmet Shells."
15. **Spindle Shells**, from the West Indies. As can be readily seen, the name is given from the resemblance of the shell to the "spindle" or "distaff" used in spinning wheels. Sometimes the shell is used for a lamp, the oil being put in the cavity of the body, and the wick drawn up through the long extension. Much larger specimens will be seen in the other cases.
16. **Argonaut, or Paper Nautilus Shells**, from California, a creature belonging to the same family of Mollusca as the Octopus, and only the female possesses a shell. The shell is extremely light, fragile and transparent, hence the second name. The first was given by the ancient Greeks, from a belief that at times the animal floated on the surface of the sea, using its shell as a boat and its arms and tentacles as sails and oars. Thus they gave it the name of "Argonaut" in allusion to the story of the adventures of the famous ship "Argo," and her crew, in their Golden Search.
17. **Pearly Nautilus**. A larger and stronger variety. The only remaining species of this family of Molluscs which in former days were very numerous. A very great number of shells of extinct species of the order have been found among the rocks in the Southern Seas, but this is the only living variety.
18. } **Sections of Pearly Nautilus**. These show the curious
19. } chambers into which the interior of the shell is divided. As the animal grows it continues to enlarge its shell by the addition of new chambers, each connected with one another by membranous tubes passing through the holes in the centre of the walls or bulkheads. The age of the animal can thus be inferred from the number of chambers in the shell.
20. **Mushroom Coral**. A fine specimen (see "Corals," case 4.)
21. **Stellars Chiton**, sometimes called "Venus' Seaboat." An exceptionally large specimen (9 inches in length), of the

species of "Chiton," or "Mail Shells," so called because their shells are jointed like pieces of plate armour. In this they resemble many varieties of beetles. The plates overlap and are held together by the membrane of the body, and when alive the Chitons can roll themselves up in a partial manner like the common woodlouse. This specimen is placed on its back so that the plates may be seen from the inside.

22. **Marbled Chiton.** A smaller specimen showing the appearance of the outer side and the jointed plates.

23. **Tiger Triton,** beautifully marked specimen.

24. } **Sea Trumpets.** Further examples of the "Triton" or
25. } "Sea Trumpet" family (see case B, No. 10).

26. **Cameo Shells.** Family of the Helmet Shells.

27. **Top Shells,** of pearly character and spiral form, are vegetarians feeding on sea weeds. The red splashed specimen is from Bahamas.

28. **Red Coral,** from the Southern Seas, a variety growing in branching forms from the rocks, but not so firm and dense in character as the red and pink true corals used for commerce, and found only in the Mediterranean.

29. **Cowry Shells.** Found principally in the Pacific and far Eastern Seas. Some varieties have been largely used as money by the native races. There are many varieties, and their colourings are very variable. The large "Panther Cowry" is noticeable for its rich, spotted markings, and the "Deep-toothed Cowry" for the grooved, wrinkled edges of the lips.

There are very many more varieties of sea-shells, particularly of the smaller ones, distributed through the cases. The specimens above described will assist in the recognition of the habits of their makers, and conduce to the study of the other varieties. The notes are largely taken from "The Illustrated Natural History" by the Rev. J. G. Wood.

COLLECTION OF BIRDS.

CASE 5

On first shelf are a dozen well-known Canadian Birds:

American Robin is one with which we are all familiar; the greater number of the robins seen in Ontario leave for the winter, though a few remain in sheltered places, feeding, until spring, on the various berries still hanging on the trees and shrubs.

Magnolia Warbler.—One of the most beautiful of the Wood-warblers. About twenty-five different kinds of these little birds visit Ontario every summer; most of them have patches of bright yellow on some part of their plumage; one of the commonest—the Yellow Warbler—is altogether of this colour.

Crossbill.—Flocks of these birds may often be seen in winter feeding on the cones of spruce and hemlock, having come down from their native north. The tips of the bill do not meet in the usual manner, but are bent aside, so as to cross each other, and thus form a suitable instrument for splitting and opening fir-cones.

White-crowned Sparrow.—One of the largest and handsomest of the nine or ten native sparrows commonly found in Ontario. In spring it frequents bushes and brambles beside the country roads, but rarely visits the towns, where the "English Sparrow" ever reigns supreme.

Baltimore Oriole.—The brilliantly contrasting black and orange plumage of this bird always attracts attention; the female is not so brilliant, but she builds the beautiful woven nest that hangs from the ends of the branches, so conspicuously, when the trees have lost their leaves.

Red-winged Blackbird belongs to the same family (Icteridæ) as the Oriole; many of them build their nests among the reeds in marshes east of Toronto Bay. The scarlet patch on the shoulder gives quite a smart military appearance to their deep black plumage.

Blue Jay,—Called by the lumbermen "Whisky Jack"—a bold and most inquisitive bird, a persistent thief, snatching up anything that may be left about the camp, and rapaciously going around in small companies, sucking eggs, mobbing other birds, and generally making mischief.

Red-headed Woodpecker.—The male woodpeckers always have a patch of red or yellow on the head; but in this species the whole head of both male and female is covered with red feathers. In Ontario it is a summer resident only.

Golden-winged Woodpecker or "**Flicker**."—The spread wings and tail of the specimen in this case show well the golden shafts of the quill feathers, which give it its name. This bird does not climb trees so frequently as the other woodpeckers, but spends much of its time on the ground, digging up ants' nests and licking up the inhabitants; for which work its curved bill and long, slimy tongue are admirably adapted.

Belted Kingfisher.—This is the only kingfisher that visits Canada, though there are about one hundred and eighty known species; most of them are found in the tropical regions of the Old World.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird.—Last, and not least on this shelf, is an example of the one species of these "feathered gems" that comes to Eastern Canada; four other species are found in British Columbia, for Hummingbirds, like butterflies, are fond of mountainous districts.

SECOND SHELF

Three very beautiful specimens of the Bird of Paradise Family:

Scale-breasted Rifle-bird,

Magnificent Bird of Paradise,

The King Bird of Paradise.

And Ragglia's Great Bird of Paradise under a glass shade in the adjoining window (see No. 51).

All these are found in the island of New Guinea, and are remarkable for the wonderful development of their plumage into shields, frills, plumes, tail-wires, etc.

Chinese Blue Magpie.—Inhabits the far east, and is found in China and Japan; there is but one other species of Blue Magpie, and it inhabits the extreme west of the Old World; its range being confined to Spain and Portugal.

Metallic Tree Starling, from Eastern Asia.

Variegated Isee-eater, King Parrot, from Australia.

Bullfinch, from Europe, is a very popular cage bird in the old country; and many stories are told of its affectionate disposition and engaging manner in confinement. If taken young the male can be taught to whistle various tunes, though its own natural song is not in any way remarkable.

THIRD SHELF

Humming-birds (four), from Tropical America.

Honey Creepers (three), from the same region.

Tanagers of several kinds, also from Tropical America. The Tanagers are a family of small birds allied to the Finches; there are about three hundred different species, but they feed on fruits rather than seeds, and their plumage is often very brilliant. One of the family, called the "Scarlet Tanager," migrates to Canada for the summer, and is certainly the brightest of our birds; when he flies it is as though a living flame of fire passed through the forest.

FLOOR OF CASE

Specimens of Canadian Game Birds and Waders:

Ruffed Grouse or "Partridge,"

Golden Plover,

Greater Yellow-legs,

Virginia Rail.

Over the glass recess on the north wall, eight specimens of large Canadian Birds.

Great Horned Owl; Snowy Owl, are about the largest representatives of their race; they generally keep to wild,

unsettled districts, though in severe winters the Snowy Owls leave their Arctic breeding grounds, and are often seen in Ontario.

Broad-winged Hawk; Red-shouldered Hawk, are two useful, rather than injurious, birds of prey, for they feed very largely on mice and frogs.

Hooded Merganser Duck.—The Merganser is remarkable for its large black and white crest, and it builds its nest in hollow trees.

Eider Duck.—The male Eider is a much handsomer bird than its dull, brownish-coloured mate; but she supplies the highly-prized Eider down, which she plucks from her breast to serve as a nest lining.

Loon; Herring Gull.—Two water birds often seen on Lake Ontario; the one diving under, and the other flying over the water.

CURIOS FROM FOREIGN PARTS.

CASE 34

- 795. Japanese Fans (2), silk embroidery.
- 796. Japanese Lacquer Bowl.
- 797. Japanese Lacquer Tray.
- 798. Japanese Lacquer Flower Basket.
- 799. Japanese Chop Sticks.
- 800. Jade Carving.
- 801. Jade Carving.
- 802. Japanese Bell, for Temple use.
- 803. Ink Stand and Paper Knife, India.
- 804. Box, Arabesque, hand-painted design, India.
- 805. Sandal Wood Box, elaborately carved on top and sides, inlaid with silver and ivory, India.
- 806. Silver and Ebony Pipe, filigree ornaments, India.
- 807. Paperweights, sections of elephants' teeth, Colombo.

808. **Hindoo God**, bronze, "Kali, the terrible one," India.

809. **Egyptian Lady's Bead Necklace**, Cairo.

810. **Hindoo God**, India.

811. **Scarabs, or Sacred Beetles of the Egyptians.** Specimen copies from Cairo.

These oval objects, found in such numbers in Egyptian tombs and excavations, are interesting relics of an early faith long antedating the Christian Era and furnishing additional evidence of the innate or natural belief of man in the immortality of his soul—not gained from the teachings and revelations of Christ, but, as with the North American Indians and the Egyptians, born in man in all the ages and under differing conditions from the time when the Creator breathed into man the breath of life and man became a living soul.

Scarabs are found in all sizes, from very small ones such as might be used as charms or amulets, to the larger ones of three and four inches in length. They all bear inscriptions upon the lower or flattened side, bearing the names or extended records of the life and titles of the dead with whom they were interred, or quotations from Egyptian writings. The backs or upper sides follow, more or less representations of the form of a beetle, thus acquiring their name "scarabs" from the Greek word "skarabeios," a beetle.

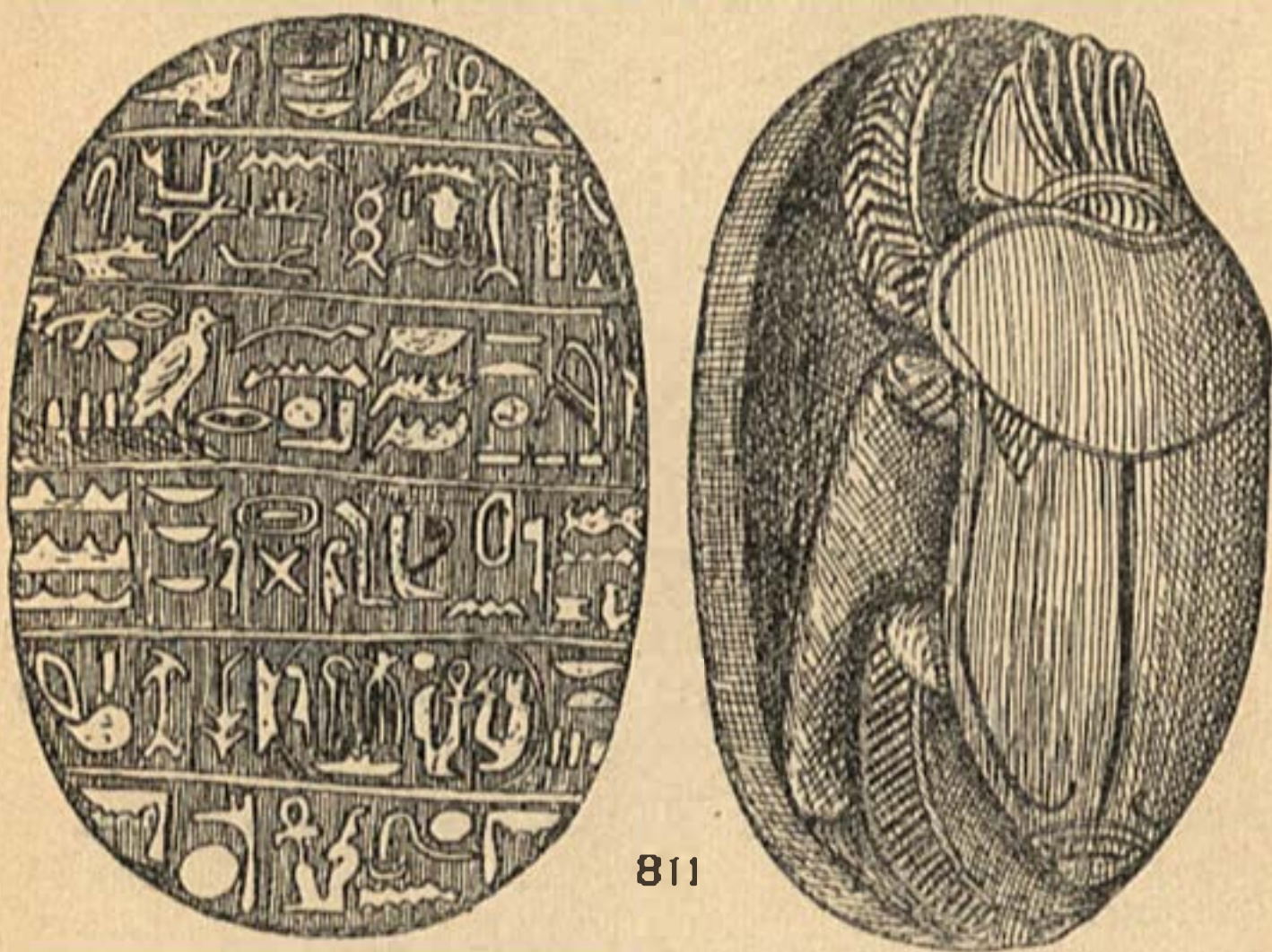
The period of their use, as inferred from the excavations in which they have been found and from their inscriptions, extended from 5,000 or 6,000 years before Christ to about 500 B.C. when, after the Persian invasion, they ceased to be so generally used as sacred emblems.

The ancient Egyptians were believers in a future state in which body and soul would be united, as is also evidenced by the preservation of the bodies of their dead as mummies. These scarabs were, with them, the sacred sign or emblem of the Resurrection.

The common species of beetles in Egypt after laying their eggs envelop them in rounded pellets of earth and bury them in the sand. After a while, having been

hatched out by the heat of the sun, the little insects will be seen struggling out from the sands in full and active life. It is suggested that it may have been from this apparent coming of the beetle to renewed life that the Egyptians had adopted its form as being fittingly emblematical of their faith in a Resurrection.

Scarabs were enclosed in the wrappings of every mummy, and in many cases the heart itself was removed and one of the larger or "heart scarabs" was placed in



811

EGYPTIAN SCARAB.

the cavity. Some of these bear inscriptions taken from their "Book of the Dead" referring to a "new heart" being supplied for the natural one when the deceased came to be "justified" at the Resurrection.

Scarabs are either carved of stone, each specially engraved or made of pottery largely coloured of the greenish tint of many of the varieties of Egyptian beetles. These smaller emblems were worn as amulets by persons in life and were also carved in large and sometimes colossal form as monuments.

The study of Scarabs and their inscriptions as displayed in the multitude of specimens collected in European

museums has engrossed the attention of many scientists. Particular reference would be given to "Sacred Beetles" by John Ward, F.S.A.

812. **Carved Wooden Daggers**, Fiji.

813. **Little Votive Dolls**, sold outside Buddhist Temples to be placed with personal votive offerings within. Burma.

814. **Koran**, decorated top of the case for containing No. 815.

815. **Koran** selections on embossed paper, in black letters and hand illuminations.

816. **Koran**, indented with stylus, on sheets of papyrus.

817. **Koran**, indented with stylus, on sheets of metal—these have holes for stringing the leaves together.

SMALL SEPARATE CASES.

SEPARATE CASES

818. **Skin of Diamond-backed Rattler**, Miami, Florida.

Saw Fish (4). These fish have been seen to charge a shoal of fishes and strike right and left, killing and disabling many.

Backbone of a Shark. Samples of wood from Florida.

819. **Conch Shells** (3).

820. **Shells** (4); carved wooden figures (2).

821. **Pieces of Coral**, Nassau.

822. **Shell; Coral; Burmese God**.

823. **Trunk Fish; Conch Shells** from South Seas; vase with collection of small shells.

824. **Sample of Sisal**. Sisal was a weed growing in abundance in the Bahamas. It was found that by treating it in the same way as flax, a valuable fibre could be produced. Thorough cultivation of it has brought great gain to the colony.

825. **Sisal Rope**, Nassau, Bahamas.

826. **Head and Hands of Mummy** ; model of yoke of oxen.

827. **Branch of Lace Tree**, Jamaica.

828. **Burmese Figures in Native Costume** (6).

Karen Man,

Burmese Woman.

Burmese Minister.

Chair Man.

Burmese Priest.

Chair Woman.

829. **Wooden Pipes** carved with Indian heads (2), California ; wooden pipes carved with pickaninny and alligator ; native doll, Jamaica ; sea urchins, Nassau.

830. **Inlaid Wood Decoration**, Sorento ; lace tree, Jamaica ; decorated box, India, native decoration ; boar's tusk with string of shell discs, New Guinea ; Egyptian scarabea, Egypt.

831. **Wooden Bowl, Tiger Cowry Shells** ; wild boar's tusk ; lace tree.

832. **Genoese Trick Boxes** (3) ; decorated box, India ; Indian baskets (2).

833. **Bracket**, Sorento ; placque, Sorento.

834. **Sisal Bag**, Nassau ; lace tree, Jamaica ; decorated letter holder.

835. **Burmese Figures in Native Costume** (7).

Shan Man.

Queen of Theebau.

Shan Woman

Burmese Lady

King Theebau

Burmese Lady

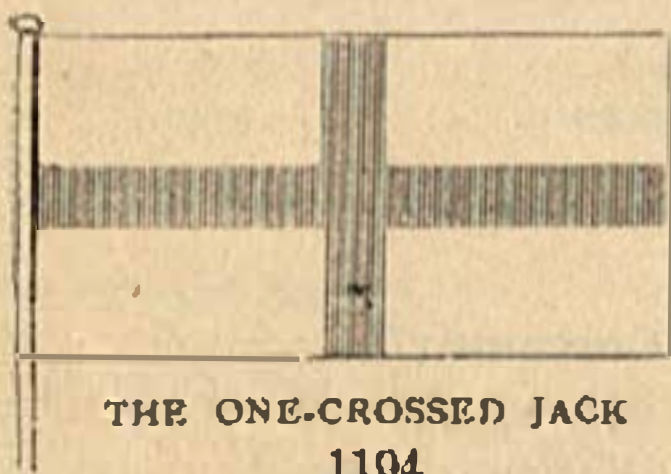
Burmese Nun.

836. **Model in Bronze of Statue of St. Peter**, in the Cathedral at Rome. The right foot of the original statue is renewed about every 100 years, being worn away by the pilgrims wiping the toe before kissing it. Silk fans (2) ; Colonnade and Cathedral of St. Peter's, Rome ; inlaid wood frame and picture, Florence ; jewel box, India ; antique bronze statuette, Rome ; model of Venetian gondola ; marble fonts and pigeons of St. Marc's, Venice.

837. **Cocoanut and Outer Husk** in natural state and with face cut in cocoanut ; bowl of cowrie shells ; flower basket of sugar cane with negro figures and beads ; fishing net with shell sinkers, Jamaica.
838. **Egyptian Scarabs** ; models of Egyptian figures ; Egyptian bead necklets (2) ; strings of Egyptian scarabs ; gong.
839. **Model of Native Canoe and Outrigger**, New Guinea.
840. **"McGinty" Fish**, from the Bahama Islands.
841. **Decorated Placque** from Sorrento, Italy.

ANCIENT FLAGS.

The "Union Jack" of the British Empire is a flag bearing the longest and most consecutive history of any of the existing national flags. It now contains three crosses placed one upon another upon a white and blue ground. These are the three crosses of the three original Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, and as the limits of their



THE ONE-CROSSED JACK
1194.

territories have spread beyond the boundaries of the Island Kingdoms, and the sphere of British constitutional government and allegiance has been extended, so the Union Jack has become the world-wide national flag of the British Empire.

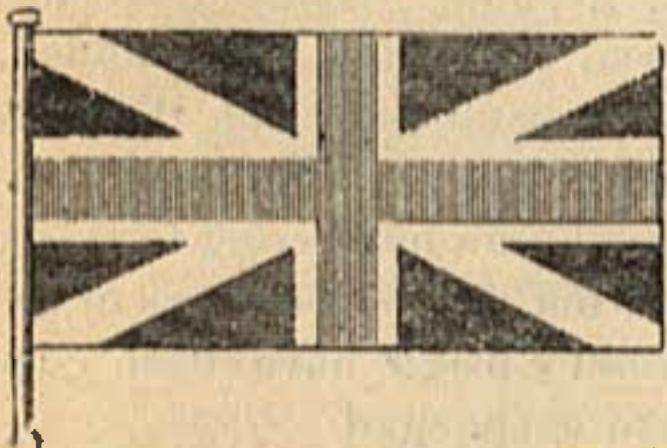
The flag did not at first contain the three crosses, but was built up at successive periods by the uniting together of the national flags of the originally separated Kingdoms.

The original flag was the national banner of England, the red St. George's Cross on a white ground, being the red, right-angled cross appearing in the centre on a large white ground, of which the broad white margin to the cross in the Union Jack is now the remaining part.

This was the flag of the English from the time of its adoption by Richard I, "Cœur de Lion," in the year 1194.

The white diagonal Cross of St. Andrew on a blue ground was the national banner of Scotland adopted first by Achaius, King of the Scots, in A.D. 987.

After the accession in 1603 of James VI of Scotland as James I of England, the ships of both the nations continued to carry their separate national flags as previously. In order to avoid the contentions which were arising between them he devised, in 1606, a new flag as a "Kings' Jack," in which the two crosses, the red and the white, were joined, but it was not to take the place of the national Jacks, but to be raised at the same time with each, and on a separate mast. The appearance of the "Kings' Jack" Flag under James I has given rise to the idea that the first "Union Jack" arose at this time.



THE TWO-CROSSED UNION
JACK, 1707.



THE THREE-CROSSED UNION
JACK, 1801.

From the earliest days, and for a long period after, the flag used in the English Colonies in America was the single cross St. George's Jack. It was this plain red cross which at one time was the cause of considerable objection from their strict religious views among the Puritans of New England.

The first "Union Jack" of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland did not arise until 1707, in the sixth year of the reign of Queen Anne, when the Union of the Kingdoms was completed by the Union of their Parliaments. In this the two crosses appear. The red cross and broad white border or ground of St. George, for England, and the white diagonal cross and blue ground of St. Andrew, for Scotland.

This two-crossed flag was the "Union Jack" used during the later Colonial period in America, and it is inter-

esting to note that the first "Continental Union" flag adopted by the United Colonies at the time when complete severance from the parent State had scarcely been intended, and the Colonials were contending for their rights as British citizens, contained this "Union Jack."

The "Grand Union" raised by Washington at Cambridge on Jan. 2nd, 1776, as the Flag of the Armies of the United Colonies, had the two-crossed Union Jack in the upper corner, and thirteen alternate red and white bars in the balance of the flag, representing the thirteen Colonies then in arms. This continued to be the Ensign of the United States forces until September 3rd, 1777, when by Proclamation of Congress the Union Jack in the flag was



THE GRAND UNION OF
WASHINGTON, 1776.

changed to be thirteen stars on a blue ground. Since then additional stars have been added, one for each State, as the successive States have been proclaimed, now numbering forty-six stars, but the thirteen bars of the original Ensign have been continued unchanged.

Thus the Red, White and Blue of the national flags of the two nationalities have come from the same origin, and with perfect loyalty in each, "God Save the King" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" are sung to the same tune.

The Cross of St. Patrick, dating from A.D. 411, is a red diagonal cross on a white ground, and was the banner of Ireland.

The Two-crossed Union Jack continued to be used in the British ensign from 1707 to 1801, when, in the forty-first year of George III the Parliament of Ireland was united with the Parliaments of England and Scotland.

The Irish banner with its red cross was then joined with the previously "Two-crossed" flags, and the "Three-crossed Union Jack" was first formed.

This Jack is composed of the union of the three flags: the red diagonal Cross of St. Patrick, and the red square Cross of St. George, with its white border or ground for

the banners, or "Jacks" of Ireland and England, and the white diagonal Cross of St. Andrew with the blue ground for the Banner of Scotland.

This is the British "Union Jack" of the present day, and is combined in the Red, White and Blue Ensigns, and in the Union Ensigns of Canada and Australasia, with distinguishing emblems, according to the services which they signal. Further details of the history of all these flags is found in "The History of the Union Jack," Methodist Publishing Co., Toronto.

CASE 25

Red Ensign of Drummond Island.—This flag, made of hand-made bunting, has the three-crossed Union Jack in the upper corner, and the large red fly. Its appearance would indicate a date after 1801, and it is stated to have been the military flag which floated over the old British Fort on Drummond Island.

CASE 26

Blue Ensign of Mackinac.—This flag of hand-made bunting presents some peculiarities—the blue fly would indicate its use as a hoat flag—and the fact that there are only two crosses, a cross of St. George shape, and the white diagonal Cross of St. Andrew, would evidence a date prior to 1801. It is noticeable, however, that the Cross of St. George is blue, instead of being, as usual, red. It is stated to have been one very early used on the Island of Michillimackinac. It is certainly very ancient, and would appear to have been of local construction, possibly by one of the great British Trading Companies which in the early century made the Fort at Michillimackinac, now called Mackinac Island, the centre of their fur-trading, canoe and boat fleets for all the Upper Lakes and the far interior stations in the North-West.

CASE 27

Red Ensign of Fort Malden, 1812.—This flag, with the three-crossed Jack and the large red fly, was obtained from Chief Oshawana, Tecumseh's chief warrior. It was stated to have been used in the operations at or near

Fort Malden, Amherstburg, in 1812, and was preserved in the Chief's family as a valued relic of those stirring times.

CASE 28

Fort Detroit Flag, 1812.—At the outbreak of hostilities in 1812 General Brock, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and in command of the British forces, early directed his attention to the western frontier. With a body of troops composed of regulars and militia from York (Toronto) and Niagara, Brock coasted in boats along the north shore of Lake Erie to Amherstburg. General Hull, with a portion of the American forces, was then in occupation of a part of the eastern shore of the St. Clair River at Sandwich. On Brock's advance he retired his main body across the river to Fort Detroit, on the west shore. At Amherstburg Brock first met Tecumseh, and from then began the admiration and confidence which these two bold and active warriors evinced toward one another in their subsequent careers. A council was held, at which Brock explained his plan of campaign, and Tecumseh and his chiefs with 1,000 Indians joined his forces. Having garrisoned Amherstburg, Brock proceeded to attack the Fort built by Hull at Sandwich, which was at once abandoned. On the morning of the 16th of August, 1812, Fort Detroit was shelled from the battery at Sandwich. While thus occupied, Brock, with his force of 840 men of the 41st and Newfoundland Regiments, 400 Canadian militia and 600 Indians under Tecumseh, crossed the river between five and six miles below Detroit.

Gen. Hull, by the successive British successes at the Maumee River, the River Aux Canards and lastly at Brownstown on Aug. 8th, had been cut off from his sources of supplies from the south from Ohio. Michillimackinac, his Fort to the north, had been taken by the British under Capt. Roberts. The fire from the battery at Sandwich had told heavily on his Fort, and Brock, having successfully crossed the river, was advancing to the assault. Cut off

on both sides, Gen. Hull determined to surrender and a flag of truce was sent out to Brock. The capitulation was soon arranged; under its terms Detroit and the whole of the State of Michigan was ceded to the British, the garrison of 2,500 men marched out of the Fort and laid down their arms, which with all the guns and stores were then surrendered. The United States volunteers were paroled and Gen. Hull with 350 regulars sent as prisoners to Quebec. There was some difficulty at first in finding a flag but a man in the expedition had one with him. This old flag, with its three-crossed Union Jack of old bunting, is stated to have been the one raised over Fort Detroit when the British entered into occupation. It was purchased from one of the "Le Claire" family, having been secured and preserved by Jean Baptiste le Claire, who himself was afterwards granted the war medal of 1814 with the clasp for "Fort Detroit."

Gen. Hull was afterwards exchanged, and being tried in 1814 by United States Court Martial for his surrender of Detroit, was found guilty and condemned to execution. The death sentence was remitted, but he was expelled from the United States army. By the Treaty of Ghent, 1814, Michigan and Detroit were returned to the United States.

CASE 28

HD. 6 2.93
+
HD. 6 2.94

Indian Chiefs' Uniforms.—These red coats with brass buttons and bullion braid are such as were given to Chiefs of Indian tribes in 1812 and early Canadian days as uniforms denoting their rank. One of these was the property of Oshawana, the other of George King, a Chippewa warrior of the Carodoc reservation.

Under the Treaties made by the Canadian Government with the Indians in the North-West after Confederation, and the settlement with the Hudson's Bay Co., each of the Indian Chiefs was given in addition a special red coat as well as his annual bounty.